

# THE LEADER.

VOL 17.—NO. 10.

REGINA, N.W.T., THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## PEOPLE WHO MIX THEIR OWN

Paint think they get a better article than they can buy ready to use. This used to be true before

**THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS**

were made. It's not true now. The Sherwin-Williams Paint is made of the best known painting materials. The materials are used in exact proportions. We don't guess at the amount of each, as persons who mix their own do. We carefully measure and weigh everything.

Then there is the mixing. Where they use a stick, we use powerful machinery. They can get the liquids and pigments thoroughly combined—which is very necessary. They can only half mix them.

The grinding, which is most important of all, they don't get at all. We use mills that grind as fine as flour.

This is where we get the greater covering capacity and spreading quality.

Take it any way you like and we can beat the man who mixes his own. The advantages are all on our side. Correct methods, special machinery, skilled workmen and good materials give to our paint its exceptional value.

**THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.**

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**SMITH & FERGUSSON CO., LTD.**

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AGENTS.

## The Energetic Reader

finds that the reading of many books tires the eyes unless they are in good shape.

You will find all feeling of distress in the eyes entirely removed if you wear properly fitted glasses.

The delicate nerves of the eyes need protection from the strain you inflict upon them.

We give you expert attention and advice.

**W. J. BROTHERTON**  
REGINA.



## Ustilagine

There are several manufacturers, and various qualities of FORMALIN; and as it is going to largely replace Blue Stone for the cure of Smut we have taken extra pains in securing the strongest and best that can be had, believing that the best is none too good for such an important purpose.

FORMALIN is so readily mixed with water that it gives dishonest persons opportunities of selling it in a diluted form, for the sake of immediate gain. In order to insure the public against a spurious article and ourselves against imitations we have decided to place what we sell on the market under the name of USTILAGINE, 75c per lb.

**Canada Drug and Book Co., Ltd.**

P.S.—Sarsaparilla is the great Spring Blood Purifier and constitutional medicine. We have it at 75c. per bottle, 3 bottles for \$2.00.

## CASTELLAIN & CO.

Have just received a full line of Wines and Liquors from the East.

Scotch and Irish Whiskies in case and wood.

Rye Whiskey in case and wood.

Sir Robert Burnett's dry Gin in case.

Burk's Old Tom Gin in case.

De Kuyper's Gin, red and green.

Hennessy's Brandy.

Brandy in case and wood.

Port and Sherry.

Bass' Ale, Guinness' Stout.

Champagne

**SPECIAL**

**PLUMBING**

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**SPECIAL**

Done by the Most Skilful Workman in the Territories.

Orders from either town or country will be filled promptly and satisfactorily. We carry a full stock of General Hardware—Housefittings, Paints, Oils, Building Paper, etc., etc.

## Dairying

A complete assortment of Churns, Milk and Cream Cans, Milk Pails and Fans—in fact, everything a farmer or rancher may require.

*IF YOU WANT to save your money, call and inspect our stock before leaving your order elsewhere.*

**W. McCausland**

Martin's Brick Block,

Scarth St.

## THE PUBLIC LANDS WILL BE CLAIMED!

Territorial Treasurer Ross Announces the Government's Proposition Relating to Provincial Establishment.

## RIGHT TO OWNERSHIP OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

An Amount on Account of Lands Alienated Will be Asked to be Made Our Capital Account in the Scheme of Confederation, and the Remaining Public Lands to be Demanded for the Territories—The Manitoba Basis, Urged by Calgary Boomers, Would Leave Us in a State of Perpetual Provincial Poverty—The Budget Debate in the Assembly—Consecutive Report of Last Week's Proceedings in the House.

### THE ESTIMATES.

The Estimates for the year 1899 total \$413,625.73, divided under the following heads:

Civil Government .....	\$ 43,826.77
Legislation .....	30,125.00
Administration of Justice .....	9,950.00
Public Works .....	136,000.00
Education .....	158,000.00
Agriculture and Statistics .....	16,650.00
Hospitals, Charities and Public Health .....	8,750.00
Miscellaneous .....	10,325.76

**Public Works.**—The amount for Public Works is made up as follows:—Caretakers, messengers and stable supplies, \$1,255; maintenance of legislative buildings and grounds, \$2,445; maintenance and rent of Normal school buildings, \$980; inspection of public works, \$3,500; aid to local improvement districts, \$14,000; inspection of coal mines, steam boilers and public wells, \$4,000; expropriation of lands for roads, reservoirs, etc., painting bridges, advertising for tenders, lithographing maps, etc., \$3,230; repairs to public works, \$5,000; culverts, \$1,000; bridges, \$24,070; surveys (roads, etc.), \$5,000; tools and implements, \$2,000; dams, \$5,000; well boring, \$18,000; fireguards, \$2,300; Edmonton-Peace River-Nelson River road and trail, \$10,000; clearing roads, \$1,000; improving main roads and approaches to bridges, \$30,000. Total \$36,000.

**Education.**—The Education Vote includes \$140,400 for grants to schools; \$400, grants to high schools; \$3,600, Normal school and institutes; \$9,300, inspectors' salaries and expenses; \$1,500, examinations; and \$2,500, education of deaf mutes.

**Agriculture.**—To agricultural societies, \$4,000; stock incorporation, \$1,500; experimental work, \$1,500; destruction of wolves, \$1,500; destruction of noxious weeds, \$4,000; collection and distribution of agricultural and vital statistics, \$1,800; brand book, \$1,200; encouragement of institute work by agricultural societies, \$1,000.

### THE BUDGET.

The budget was brought down in the Legislature on Tuesday of this week. In a later issue there will be published in THE LEADER, as in former years, a fairly full report of the Budget Debate in the Assembly. This week we can give only a cursory glance at the speech of the Territorial Treasurer.

MR. ROSS in making his first budget statement spoke next year, two and a half hours. In the latter part of the speech after he had finished the dry details of the estimates and when dealing with the question of the future of these Territories, Mr. Ross spoke with a fluency and eloquence which he had never before exhibited on the floor of the House. His announcement of the view of the Government on the question of the proper method of approaching the problem confronting the country—the problem of provincial establishment—was highly important and notable.

The hon. the Treasurer gave a hurried review of the financial history of the Assembly and its forerunner, the old North-West Council. The first financial statement presented in the Territories was made in 1878, showing a revenue of \$526 and no expenditure. The next year, 1879, revenue had fallen off to \$25 and expenditure risen to \$237.37. In 1879 the first federal grant was drawn and in that year the revenue from all sources was \$20,000. In 1880-81—last year of the Council—the total appropriations were \$85,578; 1881-82 (first year of Legislature)—\$105,000. The following is a summary of Dominion grants in various years since 1891: 1891-92—\$195,700; '93-'94—\$199,200; '94-'95—\$225,000; '95-'96—\$267,000 (including \$25,000 for relief); '96-'97—\$242,879; '97-'98—\$282,879. In these latter years local revenues ranged from \$20,000 in 1892 to \$30,000 in 1897, and for the present year are estimated at \$49,000. The estimated revenue for the present year includes: Balance from last year, \$71,745; Dominion grant for Peace River road, \$10,000, federal grant \$28,979; local revenues, \$49,406. The Government hopes that the federal grant may be increased but cannot anticipate the Dominion supply bill for this year. The sum asked from Ottawa is \$535,000. Mr. Ross went into a very full explanation of the Estimates, the main points of which appear above. One pleasing statement made was that the C.P.R. Co. has agreed to give free transportation to Territorial public works officers, who will enable the public works vote to go much further than it otherwise would. The item of \$10,000 for Peace River road is an amount paid by order in council from the Dominion Government, the sum being entrusted by the Dominion Public Works Department to the Territorial department for expenditure on the road. While electoral boundary lines are not regarded in apportionment of money now, yet the great natural divisions are kept in view. On public works there were expended last year in Northern Alberta \$35,000, Southern Alberta \$49,000, Western Assiniboia \$39,000; Eastern Assiniboia \$51,000; Saskatchewan \$28,000. After expediting the Estimates, Mr. Ross dealt with the position of the Territories financially, and made a statement of what the Government believed should be presented in the way of a constitutional proposition. There could be no question, he said, that the federal grant of \$282,879 was totally inadequate. The Government had thus far argued in that province for railway purposes, and had to buy it. The Dominion took a 20-mile strip of rocks in British Columbia, the price being a capitalisation yielding \$109,099 a year, which is the amount paid on account of the land yearly by Parliament to

British Columbia. So if 35,000,000 acres of our lands have been taken for railway purposes, the price should be capitalised for our benefit. One dollar acre would be a low rate for those lands and it would be fair to ask that interest be paid by Parliament to the Territories on a capital account of \$35,000,000 on account of lands so alienated. That would give a revenue of \$1,000,000 a year. (Cheers.) Then there was the \$35,000,000 acres not alienated, and which should be handed to the Territories. Set apart 35,000,000 acres of that which probably the federal government could properly claim represented the cost of having surveyed and administered the lands, and there was left 50,000,000 acres to be taken by the Territories as a revenue producing asset, a tangible capital account, which would grow in value with every cent's expenditure, which would be made more valuable by every dollar's expenditure on schools, roads, etc., etc.

As population increased that asset would increase in value, because the law of supply and demand governed the price of land as everything else. So as our needs grew, our revenue would also grow. This was the class of proposition that this Government proposed to the people of the Territories. (Cheers.) When they asked for provincial establishment they would certainly ask for the power to borrow; they would want every power possessed by any province, but he trusted that the day would be far distant when this country would need to resort to the use of the power to borrow. The resources of the country were such that there should be no need to borrow at least during the time of the members of that House. The above was the proposition which the Government would ask the people to consider. The House had no means to make a bargain, but the one had to make a charge, but it was the duty of the public not to seek to educate the people at the expense of the public. Every man in the House and country should stand shoulder to shoulder on the principle, the justice of the Territorial claim. The lines between Grit and Tory should be obliterated for the time being until the Dominion is brought to admit the principle that those lands were ours. It was the duty of our representatives in Parliament to act in concert on this question, which was the most momentous that could engage their attention during this term.

At the evening session Dr. Brett, leader of the Opposition, made a two hours' speech. His criticism of the Estimates was mild. He had no objection to urge against any of the items but urged that some of the public works sums, to be voted at the next session, should be itemised, so as to make it easier for the public to understand what they were voting for. It was the duty of our representatives in Parliament to act in concert on this question, which was the most momentous that could engage their attention during this term.

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Mr. Haultain had no doubt as to the advisability of the motion. The House in past times had perhaps exceeded its privilege in the way of resoluting, but as Dr. Patrick had well stated, this subject was one upon which the Northwest Assembly had a perfect right to make suggestions to Ottawa. At the practical side the Premier held that so long as there was the large amount of free homestead lands open to settlers, it was unreasonable to propose a price on lands and expect to have a public sale, and should those lands constitute a tax on the people which settlers would have to pay. If it were decided that all land was worth so much and the free homestead policy done away with, then the case would bear a different aspect, but he did not think that anyone believed that the time had arrived for departure from the principle of free homesteads. The disadvantageous effect that the condition had upon our institutions, which had been so clearly pointed out by the mover and seconder, formed adequate justification for the request made upon the Dominion authorities by the resolution.

Resolution unanimously adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to the Minister of Interior and North-West Members of Parliament.

ing. The law restricted the class of work which could be attempted, and limited taxation to a maximum of 10 mills. There were provisions as to poll tax, regulating pedlers, limited powers of borrowing money, and clauses dealing with fire protection and prevention of disease. The law was exceedingly strict and where in force was working well and in the interests of the people working under it. The object of the bill was to bring under the law certain communities which had not availed themselves of its operation. In their local improvement districts they found in some places congregations of people—small towns or villages—sufficiently strong to exercise the ruling voice in the business of the district. Such a congregation in a township could dominate in the matter of deciding where the work of the district should be done, could and did dominate, and created a condition unfair to the rural portions of the districts and a condition that was never contemplated by the Assembly. The bill was intended to enable these congregations to place under the Village law so that local improvement districts might be relieved of their interference with the proper and legitimate rural improvement work. He might use the further argument that the local improvement law was not intended to be and was not sufficient for the needs of villages. The provisions requiring observation in regard to health in villages were not required in local improvement districts and the latter Ordinance was not encumbered with such provisions; so that when villages did not avail themselves of village organisation there was danger that they might become, and in certain cases they had become, a menace to public health. Mr. Ross quoted statistics to show that no village need fear that organisation would lead to extravagance of debts. The villages that were already organised worked under the law with very small expense. Fleming's total tax bill was \$105,40, the rate being only 4 mills on the dollar; Grenfell's \$402.90, rate 3 mills; Maple Creek's \$333.44, rate 4 mills; Qu'Appelle's \$424.07, rate 4 mills; Red Deer's \$161.63, rate 2 mills; Saltcoats' \$127.12, rate 2 mills; Yorkton's \$23.83, rate 5 mills. The latter place Mr. Ross believed was a pretty nice town, and fit for town incorporation. He contended that the above figures showed that the Village Ordinance imposed most moderate taxation; and as, when villages remained as part of local improvement districts, they operated as a hindrance under a law not framed and not calculated for their comfort and advancement, he trusted the House would adopt the bill and enable the Government to bring these villages under the Ordinance.

### MR. BENNETT OPPOSES.

Mr. Bennett pointed out that the bill proposed to thrust upon certain people a system of village—in reality of municipal—taxation. We had heard much up and down the country of the costly municipal system of the provinces, of Manitoba and Ontario had gone up and down, creating a great deal of dissatisfaction and wondering that such were not needed and would be prevented here. This bill, he declared, flatly contradicted all those assertions that had been made throughout the country. The truth was that the people of the Territories possessed municipal powers—the powers to tax themselves—to just as large an extent now as any province was asserting. The municipal principle was proper and correct; but he was an advocate of self-government and believed in allowing the free will of the people to prevail. Section 2 of the bill would deprive the people of choice in the matter of organisation. A municipal system was to be forced upon the people. He contended that it was fair to leave to the people, as it would be, the bill of particulars, the powers of government. He objected to the proposal to thrust a municipal system upon the people. The Village Ordinance on the book he believed to be good law, but it was dangerous to the rights of citizenship to attempt to thrust it upon people. He would protest against the forcible introduction of a municipal system—introduced despite the iterated and reiterated condemnation of such systems in the provinces. He would oppose this bill especially seeing it was introduced by those who had continually worked the people of the Territories against municipalities.

### THE WINDING UP BILL.

In moving second reading of a bill relating to the winding up of joint stock companies, Mr. Haultain remarked that the House would have noticed in the Partnership bill, under consideration at this session, a large proportion of sections dealing with the closing out or winding up of business. Corporations or joint stock companies were quite different—that was to say, the relation of members of corporations to each other was quite different from the relations existing between partners, and up to the present there was no general law under which partnerships could be wound up in the same way as the old Chancery practice in England. Practically the only law applying to the subject related to insolvent companies only. While partnerships could be dissolved in several ways—by unanimous consent, for instance, or by the will of an individual member in some cases—a company could not be so easily dissolved. The charter held by a company, granted by the Crown or by a legislature, could only be ended by the authority which created it. So there was necessity for some provision to enable companies to be dissolved, and the making of such provision was the main object of the bill—provisions by which corporations might be expeditiously and cheaply wound up.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2:55, and after a number of notices of motions and questions had been given, Mr. Connell, seconded by Dr. Patrick, moved a resolution respecting LAND AND SEED GRAIN LIENS as follows:—That whereas certain abandoned lands in the Territories are encumbered by liens executed by persons formerly holding such lands as homesteads, in favor of the Government of Canada to settle the part of the cost of seed grain supplied to the said persons; and whereas without such liens the lands could not be sold to the Dominion Lands Act such liens must be paid by parties subsequently making homestead entries for such lands; and whereas the settlement of such lands is often thereby prevented; and whereas the public lands of the North-West Territories should and of right do belong to the people of the North-West Territories, and are held and managed in trust for them by the Government of Canada pending the establishment of provinces in these Territories; therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of this House the Dominion Lands Act should be so amended as to provide for the cancellation of all liens encumbering lands, the homestead entries for which lands

should be wound up on their own motion. Mr. Haultain said the bill contained many provisions and a great deal of law which could be better explained in detail in committee. Second reading agreed to. VILLAGES—COMPULSORY PRINCIPLE. Mr. Ross moved to read the second time a bill to amend the Village Ordinance. Referring to the law on this subject at present