

give fourteen days' notice of their intention to the officer who is to perform the marriage. A Doukhobor can be married by license, by a clergyman if he wishes, or by a commissioner. Besides the notice to the commissioner, the parties have to sign a declaration that there is no lawful impediment to their being married. After the expiration of the fourteen days the marriage may be solemnized by the commissioner in a form provided. The marriage must be performed with open doors in the presence of two or more witnesses besides the marriage commissioners. A subsequent provision says that nothing shall prevent Quakers or Doukhobors from celebrating marriage according to the rites and usages of their own religion and, subject to the following requirements. Not less than eight days before the marriage, notice must be given by the parties in writing to the marriage commissioner of their intention and forthwith after the performance of the rite of ceremony they are to make and sign a declaration of their marriage in the presence of two witnesses; and within eight days afterwards this declaration is to be delivered to the marriage commissioner. They are also to fill in certain forms and send them to the marriage commissioner.

Mr. A. S. Rossorrell pleaded for the Doukhobors that they should not be persecuted in the early days of their residence here. From what he learned he believed they were people and would make good citizens.

Mr. R. H. Bennett said this was not a question of protection, but of securing property and doing something for the people and their kind of "boers". Any other kind of "boers" should know that this country has institutions that must be respected.

Dr. Patrick said the amendment passed the end he desired to have practically the only difference being the substitution of marriage commissioners for clerks. He suggested the Jews be included in the special provisions. He wanted the people to have their marriage ceremonies according to their own religious belief, and he hoped the adoption of the regulation would result in enforcement of the marriage law.

All in all, the committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

The Speaker took the chair at 2:30 p.m.

#### THE BUDGET.

Mr. A. L. Sifton on rising to move His Honour resolved itself to consider the supply to be given by the Lieutenant Governor, and with others. He said he had made some remarks in regard to the budget before the House, doing, however, he would say that when last year he contrasted the Territorial Treasury with his Mr. Sifton's they would be without a man whose assistance in the affairs of the House for so many years. But the affairs of the Dominions, of which they formed a part, required that gentleman higher capacity for Canada. Although that when it became evident some for so high Government had come.

The Territories and to some extent competent their views. (Cheers) that had been laid before the House in regard to the expenditure it was not raised on motion. As a rule, there little to say. The bulk came from the Dominion. There was a specific amount, insufficient for the purpose. But it was practically all upon the Dominion Government, some \$340,000, ther items brought into account. In addition we old be paid next year \$180,000, so eight years the present sum that would be paid.

But that was practically there the Assembly had done, and consider some radical new carrying on the try. They might be affairs of the country at disposal, but the necessary amount to the necessary increase in the apparent amount of civil government found that a large the amount of money spent under a specific and was not an It would be found paid the Executive increased. The Government had been years to the necessary and had previously rease the salaries. Now, regardless of the gentlemen upping positions in the had been thought that occupying those positions, an increase. An increase of \$500 was made for the president of the executive department, a slight increase to the level of the other departments. There final arrangement to the Treasury department, but this apparent increase. In the justice there was a use. The items were based expediture, and those not necessary for this year had in regard to the works.

There was an increase from \$25,000. That might seem small increase. It was \$78,000. The fact that all the members of the Assembly last year in passing the estimates did not due regard to the requirement of the country, yet the requiremen had increased, by implication and changes of use. These had rendered it utterly impossible to carry on the required works in the same amount as the previous year. They had found that \$10,000 would be required in improvements over and above the amount spent last year. This added to the amount voted last year made \$35,000. The increase right now is not much, but unfortunately they were in such a position that they were unable to go further. It would require \$100,000 to do the public works that had been asked for 1901. This would give the members of the Assembly some idea in approaching the question how the House should exped the money placed at the disposal of the Government. As hon. members would see, the affairs of the public works department were placed exactly upon the same footing as the other departments. In previous years there had been

had been attended to as occasion arose, with the result that more important matters should have been attended to and there was no money for them. It had been therefore considered that the public way would utilize the votes for the more important services. He was sure that every member would recognise that the estimate for his respective district was too small; but he was sure it would be acknowledged that with the means at disposal the policy was to promote public works of general good. He would point to the fact that the expenditure for supervision had been able to utilise the elected officials in the different parts of the country. Coming now to bridges he would say the department had now under its management and control upwards of one thousand bridges. The grant for amount would have to increase from \$20,000, in consequence either of the action of wind, fire, floods, etc., and he would say generally in regard to public works expenditure none of the items was as large as they ought to be, none was commensurate with the wants of the country; but the same time they were as large as they could possibly make them. In regard to

#### EDUCATION

there was an increase of close upon \$20,000. Almost the whole of it, \$20,000, was for the purpose of school grants. A Bill was now before the House dealing with the assessment for the school grants, but it would not be applicable until 1902. The coming grant would be paid under the present law. The increased grant was absolutely fixed by the number of the schools. The increase in the schools last year was 80, and that number would be largely increased before the end of this year, so that the estimated amount would be entirely utilised. In regard to the estimated expenditure by the agricultural department, it would be found that there was a considerable

#### DECREASE OF EXPENDITURE

under the heading agricultural societies. The reason was that last year grants to these societies were paid in advance, that was two years were paid in one year, so that the decrease was not really a decrease.

#### GUARANTOR BONDS.

There was another point the Government had considered, and that was a system of providing guarantee bonds. There were a great many persons employed by the Government who necessarily handled large sums of money for the different public services. Some were small sums of money, some were large sums, reaching the hands of officials and the Government therefore had thought it desirable to adopt a system of general guarantee. It was no reflection on the officials to take this step; it was what was usually done by Governments, and he believed it was a step that would meet with the approval of the House. It would be seen also that there was a provision of \$200,000 to provide for settlement of certain school debentures. In the early days school debts were not excepted in the formation of school districts and they were fought without taking sufficient protection to see that the loans were properly guaranteed. Government had no actual responsibility in the matter; the bonds had been purchased by persons at a fair rate of interest as an investment, at the same time sufficient care had not been taken and it was thought advisable to set aside a sum of money to settle with the holders of these debentures. This finishes the items in the Estimates for the current year, and having gone over them in somewhat short and summary manner, he thought it suitable to make some reference to the work of the

#### DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS.

The work of the Government resolved itself into six departments, and he might say that the work done was distinct and different from the work done in similar departments in any other part of Canada. In the agricultural department there were dealt with agricultural societies, farmers' institutes, work brands, experiments, game laws, hospitals, care of incurables, meteorology, noxious weeds, and many other things. There were twenty different items. In most provinces a great deal of the work was done in the various municipalities. One of these twenty items in the Territories nineteen were looked after by the Government, eight were so looked after in Manitoba, five in British Columbia; seven in Ontario, and four in Quebec. In regard to public works there were one or two

#### SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES.

The Government had to contend with the first was in regard to the system of surveys. During the last few years it had become known that people had made trials that as settlement had become thicker, owing also to increasing rainfall, it had become absolutely necessary to incur very heavy expenses. The House would realise at once this fact, that districts having become more settled, farmers had to confine themselves more to their own lands, and improvements had to be made elsewhere than on the road allowances, and these improvements had to be paid for and money had to be raised to pay for them. Now, speaking broadly, the action of the Dominion Government in

the affairs of the country under the present system of raising revenue. There were no dissenting views on that point. There might be differences of opinion as to what should be the remedy; but he thought he had shown that the remedy was not to continue the course that had been taken of increasing the salaries paid the Executive more than was necessary, and the increase ought not to be asked in the face of their present financial condition.

In the matter of legislation the work was practically the same as last year.

In regard to public works the increase was \$78,000. That was a large increase;

and would be larger, but the Government had got a way of doing work one year and not paying for it until the next year. That was anticipating the future in a way that was not desirable, and if they had to assume a change in their affairs and this policy were continued they would soon find themselves involved in a very heavy debt. In regard to

HANDS OF THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT, and in their hands alone. It was, however, in the hands of the Assembly to meet the interests of the North-West and endeavor to secure a settlement of the question in a way that would meet the wishes of the people. That was their sole duty in the matter, and then be allowed to work out their own destiny; when they had got the power to utilise the funds at their own disposal. The question had been much misunderstood. It had been assumed that the Assembly or the Government could accept or reject any terms. He might say that the memorials that had been placed on the table showed that the Ottawa Government were quite prepared to deal with the question with the members of the House to discuss the matter, to get at the wants and wishes of the North-West, but they have never in the slightest degree accepted the position that any one here would have any legal power to ACCEPT OR REJECT

The terms set forth by the Dominion Parliament. It was not a question in which the North-West had any legal power, and they were debarred from expressing what the final settlement would be. When, however, they had received the terms, it would be their duty to express their opinion, their

result is weakness, tending to collapse.

Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the perfect assimilation of food by which the body is built up with sound, healthy flesh.

I have taken one bottle of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for indigestion and heart complaint. Mr. C. N. C. H. of Guelph, Ont., said: "I have had bad spells since I commenced taking your medicine—in fact, have felt like a new man." I could not eat anything without distress, but now I can eat anything I wish without having unpleasant feelings.

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Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure sick headache.

making land grants to corporations had practically taken away all the odd sections. There was more land fit for settlement in the North-West Territories than in any other portion of the habitable globe; yet practically no one settled there in the name of his or any other government. Thus the corporations were placed there without consent or solicitation, and they would have to improve these sections by expending money for opening a new system of surveys. The Government had been praised and blamed for adopting a

#### SYSTEM OF CENTRALISATION.

This was a question entirely for the members of the House to consider, and for the constituencies to consider, as to which was the better method at the present stage of our existence. They might all have their ideas on the subject, and those ideas might be different. But he thought there was very little difference of opinion in that House, that the time had not yet arrived when it would be desirable to divide the country into municipalities that would have to raise money for public works. If he were mistaken in that, then the Government had certainly introduced a policy not in the interests of the people of the country; but he did not think any hon. member would say in existing circumstances, with half the land not available for taxation, that the money expended practically for the election of a representative by floods, etc., and he would say generally in regard to public works expenditure none of the items was as large as they ought to be, none was commensurate with the wants of the country; but the same time they were as large as they could possibly make them. In regard to

now that they would have if they were a province. They had had the power several years, and yet they had not adopted municipalities.

Again an objection had been urged that when a province they would at once bring in a system of direct taxation, but to do so for four years, and in some instances had exercised it. There was no power that would be given to them as a province or provinces in this respect that was not now possessed by the Government. We had to contend with the matter of establishing schools. The system the Government proposed to inaugurate was

POWERS AND ADVANTAGES they would have if formed into a province or provinces that they did not now possess. To a certain extent they would be bound by the conditions in the other provinces, and more particularly Manitoba, because that province was nearer on an equality with them than were the older provinces; so that it was extremely probable that in looking at it in the first instance, they would deal with on similar terms as that province. They had therefore to discuss that matter and see if they would be in a better condition than at present. Mr. Sifton then proceeded to show what the Territories would receive if treated on the same lines as Manitoba, estimating its population at 230,000. That would give \$20,000 per year, and \$30,000 for general purposes; while it would give us a debt allowance of eight millions on which we should receive five per cent. In order to be perfectly fair on this point he would say that the Dominion Government had been in the habit of charging up various items against the North-West Territories to a sort of profit and loss account. It seemed to him that when the Government at Ottawa had not a proper place to which to charge any item they

#### CHARGED IT TO THE NORTH-WEST.

(Laughter.) They had thus arrived at the sum of three millions they had charged up against the North-West. Originally a great part of it was a charge against Manitoba but that province objected to it, so it was transferred to the North-West; and there were various other items with which the North-West had no more to do than any other part of the Dominion. In regard to their position as regarded the North-West Territories for them to get, except land for homesteading, so far that was not available. So far as raising revenue was concerned the other lands had gone for all time to come. There was of course the question of compensation, and they ought to urge strongly a fair and equitable settlement for those lands. On the same basis as Manitoba, the Territories would be entitled to \$400,000 compensation on this item alone. In this respects he had only been dealing with the three districts that were represented in that House, and which he said showed that the lowest basis, the same terms as Manitoba had, they would have \$900,000 instead of the \$400,000 at present voted, but there are other services we will have to take the responsibility for; the difference between \$400,000 and \$900,000 would not be profit, but we would have the expense now maintained by the Dominion Government. We would become responsible for the building of court houses, administration of justice, building of registry offices, done in the past years by the Dominion Government—though not to any alarming extent. In some of these we would get a revenue, in others a debt allowance on a basis of \$32. Even if we got the very worst terms outlined here, the terms given to Manitoba on the basis of population and the area we have we would be in a better financial position than the House of Commons was in session. Had the question been taken up earlier the Assembly might have possibly been in a position to have dealt with it during its present session.

In this connection the commissioner of public works had intimated that he had not sufficient money to meet various expenditures. These statements had been made for the last four sessions, and yet the Government had nothing to offer them. The commissioner of public works said it was not within the powers of the Assembly to approve, in others a debt allowance on a basis of \$32. Even if we got the very worst terms outlined here, the terms given to Manitoba on the basis of population and the area we have we would be in a better financial position than the House of Commons was in session. The hon. leader had said he would be unwilling to agree to the same terms as Manitoba, but in view of the statements made by the commissioner of public works, he was willing to take even worse than Manitoba took, if it was offered. (Mr. Haultain: No, no.) The late commissioner of public works would not agree to terms unless we received a million dollars, but the present one would amount to \$400,000.

Premier Haultain said that was not the case. What Mr. Sifton had said was that the worst treatment they could expect on the basis of Manitoba was \$400,000. Mr. D. H. McDonald said that a statement had been made at the time in the session by a supporter of the Government that the revenue was below that of previous years by \$100,000, and yet they found that the Government proposed to spend \$600,000. That was very much like sacrificing the future for the present. Were they to face that condition without raising a protest against the gentlemen who sat on the Government benches and who were conducting the affairs of the country? Increasing expenditures in others a debt allowance on a basis of \$32. Even if we got the very worst terms outlined here, the terms given to Manitoba on the basis of population and the area we have we would be in a better financial position than the House of Commons was in session. The hon. leader had said he would be unwilling to agree to the same terms as Manitoba, but in view of the statements made by the commissioner of public works, he was willing to take even worse than Manitoba took, if it was offered. (Mr. Haultain: No, no.) The late commissioner of public works would not agree to terms unless we received a million dollars, but the present one would amount to \$400,000.

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Mr. D. H. McDonald continuing said another question was the management of the lands of this country. The commissioner of public works said it was not within the powers of the Assembly to approve, in others a debt allowance on a basis of \$32. Even if we got the very worst terms outlined here, the terms given to Manitoba on the basis of population and the area we have we would be in a better financial position than the House of Commons was in session. The hon. leader had said he would be unwilling to agree to the same terms as Manitoba, but in view of the statements made by the commissioner of public works, he was willing to take even worse than Manitoba took, if it was offered. (Mr. Haultain: No, no.) The late commissioner of public works would not agree to terms unless we received a million dollars, but the present one would amount to \$400,000.

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