

THE LEADER.

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REGINA, N.W.T., THURSDAY EVENING SEPTEMBER 15, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Threshers

We have a complete stock of Threshers' Supplies on hand including Belting, Lace Leather, Oils, Cylinder Grease, Brass and Iron fittings, Stafford's Scale Powder, etc., etc.

Stoves

A car of McClary's "Famous" Stoves and Ranges just received.

Coal

Our Coal business is still in the front representing the popular Galt Coal also best American Hard Coal in all sizes, the latter at a reduced price.

The Smith & Ferguson Co., Limited.

Special.

A long felt want supplied at last.

Plumbing, Furnace Work and Eavestroughing

done by a practical tradesman from Winnipeg, who has a thorough knowledge of his business. Contracts for work will be taken in either town or country and satisfaction guaranteed. Call and get quotations before going elsewhere.

"GRAND JEWEL"

I have just received a fresh consignment of this favorite stove and range specially adapted to burn SOUTHS Coal. Call and see them before you make your selection.

SPORTING

A Full Assortment of Sporting Goods,

consisting of:

Rifles, Shot Guns (double and single), Smokeless and other grades of Powder, Shot of all kinds, Shells of all makes (both loaded and empty), Loading tools and Decoy Ducks kept in stock. Decoy Geese made to order.

W. McCausland.

HAVE

YOU

PERFECT

VISION?

After long and careful study we have mastered the science of fitting

SPECTACLES.

Corrections given for all errors of refraction, no matter how difficult.

W. J. BROTHERTON,
... OPTICIAN.

TUESDAY, Sept. 13, 1898.

Do You Want

a good Gun, Rifle, or Revolver?



Then send for my '98 Catalogue.

My stock of fire arms is the finest in the Dominion and my prices are the lowest.

CHARLES E. TISDALE,
VANCOUVER.

CASTELLAIN & Co.

WHOLESALE LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

WE CARRY FULL LINES OF:

Hennessy 3 Star Brandy, Boddington Tom Gin wood and case, Jules Robin & Co. in wood and case, Smith, Druce & Co.'s Old London The Celebrated D⁴C. L. Scotch Dry Gin.

Whisky in wood and case. Try De Kuyper's Hollands Gin in wood and case.

Burke's celebrated Imperial quarts, Blackwood's Club Soda, Ginger Ale, Ginger Beer.

John Jamison & Son's Irish, Dewey's Ale, draught and in wood and case.

Walker's Rye in wood and case. Cigarettes—Athletes, Sweet Caporal, etc. Imported Cigars.

W. B. POKCLINGTON, Manager.
Telephone 16. All orders promptly attended to.

THE SLATER-SHOE

No Lottery.

There are no "blanks" in "Slater Shoes." Every pair is a prize. Every pair is a real bargain in that you get two cents worth of Shoe for every dollar. No "bargain table" losses to be added to regular selling prices; shoe worth guaranteed and price \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.50 per pair stamped on the Goodyear Welted sole by

CATALOGUE FREE.

The Slater Shoe Makers.

MAKERS MONTREAL

THE CLASCOW HOUSE Sole Local Agency.

YEAR OF FINANCIAL JUBILEE.

The Territories Have a Greatly Increased Revenue for 1898.

Details of the Supplementary Estimates—Brief Summary of Mr. Haultain's Budget Statement, and an Indication of the Trend of the Debate. There is Need for all of the Increased Revenue, and the Future, When Only the Ordinary Revenue Can be Expected, is a Subject for Serious Consideration.

up a policy distinct and well defined. They had a policy in respect of civil government, the development of the public service, well organized departments, practical and economical machinery. They had a policy connected with their school system, and connected with their School policy, to give to every child a good, plain, practical education,—to give it to all children associated together in a school system, and in that position. He thought their school policy had been attended with remarkable success. They had a policy in respect of certain difficult and delicate questions in other portions of Canada had been avoided here without very less practical or substantial. The Territorial school system was, if not in name, in reality a National school system. They had a policy in the training of teachers which had already resulted so well that the Territories are practically independent as regards the training of teachers, and the supply of higher grade teachers exceeding the demand. They had a policy in respect of coal, timber, etc.—lost after the purchase of the Yukon and the necessities of actual conditions,—a distinct and plain policy in respect of public works, opportunities for transportation, canals, railways, making bridges, lasting for water, etc., etc.—a policy, now, it was true, and small as yet, respecting agriculture, in keeping with the condition of the Territories, beginning moderately and developing along with conditions, a policy progressive, a policy which he believed to encourage the chief and most important industries, the foundation of all power, prosperity in the Territories. They had a policy regarding hospitals and charities, a policy to give all possible aid to those most desirable, admirable and benevolent institutions, and a policy to avoid the creation of those other institutions which were features, and particularly not the older ones, which are not yet necessary with the comparatively young and able-bodied population of the west, and the condition of which might tempt an invitation to those unfortunate helpless classes who are fortunately not yet found here in any considerable numbers. They had a policy, indeed, a successful policy in relation to the Yukon. They had grappled with the difficulties of that territory while the majority of the critics were very dangerous. For policy he could further point to the states. Every page of the statutes were evidence of the care with which the policy of the Government and no less of the Assembly. They had a policy on the question of immigration, a policy in definite lines, clear and distinct as was all other portion of their general policy. This was suggested in defining that any act of the citizens or even aliens would be made in regard to immigration. The Government's policy as regarded immigration was to prohibit the entry of agents to scour the by-ways and compel people to come to the Territories. If any person came to the Territories he should be subject to such laws as any of the powers allotted to the Assembly the power of dealing with immigration was not included, but they had a policy in regard to it, and one that met the needs of the people who are here and who are to come, to supply all roads and bridges, to build up by giving economical yet thoroughly efficient administration of all the laws. They passed laws because like all other laws passed in the territories there else, but suited the peculiar and particular needs of the conditions here and the circumstances of the territories. He believed that was a good immigration policy for this Assembly to follow,—to make this a desirable country to come to, a country of opportunity, a community in a satisfactory state of society, good roads and safe bridges, efficient schools, good institutions of all kinds, scientific, artistic, educational, free from debt and practically free from taxation. This was as good an immigration policy as could be devised, and the resources of this Assembly, for years to come. He hoped that the Estimates would meet the idea of helping out all interests and maintain adequately the public service of the Territories. (Prolonged applause.)

When the sitting was resumed at 2:30 Mr. Haultain took up the Yukon question, making an extended statement of the financial position of the country in the opinion of the Government in its relation. A new point brought out was that under the new Act the Auditor General is empowered to frame regulations for carrying out the provisions of the new Ordinance respecting the liquor permits. The duty devolves upon the Lt.-Governor, which must be done by the Governmental Advisor of the Executive Council. Mr. Haultain combated the contention that the power given to the Auditor General absolutely or reasonably implied the power to formulate a prohibitory system. As to the satisfactory financial results of the Government's policy he had nothing to say. From that point of view there could be just as little question of the soundness of the financial system as of the soundness of the whole system altogether from the receipts from wholesale permits, amounting to \$122,000, the expenditure of \$100,000, the collection of debts of \$28,000 for settling accounts at Dawson. After explaining items relating to the Imperial Institute and the expenditure of \$100,000 for the Canadian men visiting the Territories, Mr. Haultain explained an additional estimate of \$60,000 asked to cover the carrying on of the new business after the beginning of the new year until such time as the new House should meet. Of this amount \$40,000 was for January grants, and the balance remaining was only \$20,000 to sustain the public service to probably many districts. In the estimation they were following the practices adopted in the provinces. Having completed his explanation of the estimates Mr. Haultain proceeded to say that a very significant feature in connection with the extraordinary amount of these expenditures was the fact that the number of those applying without going outside the fynes of the office. There were few new departures, and the needs of the people were not great. The new roads would not go far. They were brought to the point which he had discussed last year. Our present state was in many respects better than the conditions, was—suitable in every way except that it did not yield enough money. If the new qualifications were to be increased, other solution would be satisfied to remain as at present. The only thing there seemed to be to do was to think about the negotiations with the original establishment. He felt convinced that it would be the principal work of the new régime to bring the new provinces into their terms to enter into such negotiations. With the greater development that now was manifested, the need for schools and improvements would certainly develop. Outside of direct taxation there seemed no possibility of a solution, except by political means—not perhaps to-day or next year, but in the reasonably near future. Mr. Haultain pointed out that the new provinces were not created by the Dominion which when we became a province will have to be borne locally, by way of emancipating the fact that they ought to be borne by one side. Nevertheless he had no doubt that under any reasonable terms of settlement the new provinces would be entitled to the grant now voted by Parliament. He indicated that this Government would demand the new provinces of the original provinces' existing Confederation, and would base the claim upon a legal and constitutional basis. The man whom he inferred might be prosecuted before the highest tribunal in the realm if necessary. He indicated that he believed that the time for action came when there should be only one referendum erected. Mr. Haultain then referred to the clause that the Government had to sell. He said that there was no lack of policy even in the Supplementary Estimates. It seemed to him that in every item there cropped