

# THE LEADER.

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REGINA, N.W.T., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## NEARING THE END.

Parliament on the Eve of Prorogation.

## AN ALL-NIGHT SITTING

**On the Manitoba Railway Deals—  
Sifton Sifts the Matter and Puts  
the Question Clearly North-West.  
Horses for the British Army  
Encouraging Statement by the  
Minister of Agriculture.**

is special to THE LEADER.

OTTAWA, May 18, 1901.—The session here is nearing its end, and morning sittings were commenced on Monday last. The House did not sit on Thursday (Assumption Day), but is in session to-day (Saturday). The work of the various Committees is practically completed, which allows the morning sittings of the House.

### THE MANITOBA DEALS.

All of Monday, from 11 in the morning until nearly 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, was taken up with further discussion of the Manitoba Bills. As indicated in these letters some time ago, the opponents of the legislation had it in mind to obstruct the Bills. Their numerical strength proved insufficient, but they put up a stiff fight. They occupied all the time apportioned to private bills, on the successive days two hours, and three one-hour sessions. John Chardton talked out the hour on two evenings, and concluded for nearly two hours on Monday. He is the man who has by speech and motion advocated a scheme to compel short speeches in Parliament, and is on record with the western provinces that in mind that notwithstanding their strong opposition to this bargain, they sought no remedy from Parliament. If the precedent was established that Parliament might save the Provinces even against themselves, in matters fully within provincial powers, Mr. Sifton declared that Parliament need only expect to have on its hands continual trouble with the western provinces. To call the Bill before the House ratifying legislation, he said, was a mistake. The Bill was merely an enabling Bill—Bill to enable two railway companies to enter into certain contracts with the contractors for the supply sought them in the cheapest and quickest market. Canada was comparatively unknown as a horseproducing country, and there was unfortunately in the War Office a report furnished some years ago which was rather against the good name of the Dominion as a field for the production of army horses. Strong representations were made to Lord Stratford, asking the Imperial authorities to send the purchasing agents here, and that was done. He was urged to send forward the animals immediately, and he believed that his duty called upon him to buy his horses last year entirely in eastern Canada. We are glad to know that these horses created a very favourable impression amongst the officers of the army, and showed up well in comparison with any other horses that were sent to South Africa. This year representations came to me from the people of the North-West Territories, and some three or four months ago I sent a cablegram to our High Commissioner asking him urge upon the War Office that still large numbers of Canadian horses could be advantageously purchased for the army. As a result of that Colson Dent, the principal Canadian officer who is at present in Canada, was sent here with instructions to buy two ship load of horses as rapidly as possible, and then to make a tour of western Canada to purchase other animals, and to make a report upon Canada as a ground for supplying horses to the British forces. Our desire is that not only in the case of an emergency like the present, but that at all times the British War Office should purchase horses in Canada, so that the men in Canada who breed horses may know that there is a market for a certain type of animals, in order that they may take steps to produce that particular type. Up to the present time there has been no such demand in Canada, and the result has been that while one man would take a fancy to a certain type of animal, his next neighbour produced an altogether different breed. Consequently when the purchaser sets out to purchase a certain type of animal in large numbers, he has got to travel over a great deal of ground.

stood up in opposition. One hundred and seven Members were in the House to stand up for the Bills.

Several Members made speeches in favor of the deals. Boyd, Roche and Lariviere, from Manitoba, each favored the measure both on its merits and from the point of view of the action required on the part of Parliament. Boyd and Roche both took the view, however, that by adopting the legislation Parliament was not endorsing the deals, but merely taking action to enable the two railway companies to make such bargains as the Province of Manitoba within its own powers thought fit to enter into.

Mr. Sifton made a speech which on all hands was commended as an especially able and clear presentation of the position. He said he could not pronounce in favor of the bargain on its merits, and were he in the Manitoba legislature he would do as his political friends there did, namely, vote nay, but Parliament had to remember that after full discussion the Provincial legislature had approved the bargain, and it was not for Parliament to say whether the Province was wise or unwise. It was notable that not a member of the minority in the legislature had sent a word of protest to Parliament; the minority had made their fight in the legislature. The Liberals in Manitoba, assisted by many Conservatives, had on more than one occasion taken strong ground in favor of the view that the Province had a right of independent action in matters within its own power, and had successfully contested federal interference. It was with this in mind that notwithstanding their strong opposition to this bargain, they sought no remedy from Parliament. If the precedent was established that Parliament might save the Provinces even against themselves, in matters fully within provincial powers, Mr. Sifton declared that Parliament need only expect to have on its hands continual trouble with the western provinces. To call the Bill before the House ratifying legislation, he said, was a mistake. The Bill was merely an enabling Bill—Bill to enable two railway companies to enter into certain contracts with the contractors for the supply sought them in the cheapest and quickest market. Canada was comparatively unknown as a horseproducing country, and there was unfortunately in the War Office a report furnished some years ago which was rather against the good name of the Dominion as a field for the production of army horses. Strong representations were made to Lord Stratford, asking the Imperial authorities to send the purchasing agents here, and that was done. He was urged to send forward the animals immediately, and he believed that his duty called upon him to buy his horses last year entirely in eastern Canada. We are glad to know that these horses created a very favourable impression amongst the officers of the army, and showed up well in comparison with any other horses that were sent to South Africa. This year representations came to me from the people of the North-West Territories, and some three or four months ago I sent a cablegram to our High Commissioner asking him urge upon the War Office that still large numbers of Canadian horses could be advantageously purchased for the army. As a result of that Colson Dent, the principal Canadian officer who is at present in Canada, was sent here with instructions to buy two ship load of horses as rapidly as possible, and then to make a tour of western Canada to purchase other animals, and to make a report upon Canada as a ground for supplying horses to the British forces. Our desire is that not only in the case of an emergency like the present, but that at all times the British War Office should purchase horses in Canada, so that the men in Canada who breed horses may know that there is a market for a certain type of animals, in order that they may take steps to produce that particular type. Up to the present time there has been no such demand in Canada, and the result has been that while one man would take a fancy to a certain type of animal, his next neighbour produced an altogether different breed. Consequently when the purchaser sets out to purchase a certain type of animal in large numbers, he has got to travel over a great deal of ground.

ON INTEREST TO HORSE RAISERS.

On Tuesday Boyd of Macdonald brought up the question of procuring the establishment of an Imperial remount station in the west. Davis and Oliver also spoke, and the various phases of the matter were well presented. Hon. Mr. Fisher made the following encouraging statement:—

This question is now attracting the attention of our people to a very great extent, and I am glad that it has been mentioned in Parliament. Perhaps the most noticeable thing about the war in South Africa has been the largely increased use of mounted men in the field. We feel confident in Canada that just as our men did good service to the empire, so our horses can be turned to good account in the Imperial service. The Imperial authorities, however, required to get an enormous number of horses in Canada year by year, and my only suggestion is to encourage which would thereby be given to the breeding of horses for war purposes in Canada would tend greatly to strengthen the defensive forces of this colony and promote the growth of armed militia forces within the empire. These views have been presented to the Imperial authorities with all the force possible to us. I hope within a few days to sail for England, and this subject is one of the most important of those with which I shall have to deal while there. I may say that we have been assured already by the Imperial authorities that our views and representations shall receive most careful and friendly consideration. Under these circumstances, the object which the hon. gentlemen who have addressed the House this evening had in view appears to be imminent within sight. How the Imperial authorities will view the proposals we may make to them, it is beyond my powers to say; but I can assure hon. gentlemen that nothing will be left undone on the part of the Government or myself in my visit to England to bring about what I believe to be not only in the interest of the horse-breeders of Canada, but in the interest of Canada as an integral part of the empire, as well as in the interest of the strength and effective supply of material to the whole force of the empire when war may arise.

LANDS TO N. W. RAILWAYS.

The Member for West Assiniboin Gets to Know the Amount of Land Grants to the Different Lines.

Mr. Walter Scott asked the Minister of the Interior what was the mileage and federal land grants selected by the railway companies in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. The Minister of the Interior replied as follows:

Canadian Pacific (in Manitoba) 373 miles, 2,276,783 acres.

Canadian Pacific (in the Territories) 95 miles, 11,874,007 acres.

Alberta Coal Co., 174 miles, 1,114,368 acres.

Calgary and Edmonton railway, 295 miles, 1,756,231 acres.

Canadian Northern (in Manitoba), 303 miles, 89,115 acres.

Canadian Northern (in the Territories), 221 miles, no selection.

Manitoba Southwestern Colonization, 214 miles, 1,000,000.

Souris branch C.P.R. (in Manitoba), 144 miles, no selection.

Souris branch C.P.R. (in the Territories), 76 miles, no selection.

Cape St. Croix C.P.R. (in the Territories), 317 miles, no selection.

Great Northern (in Manitoba), 50 miles, 5,128 acres.

Great Northwest Central (in the Territories), 314,162 acres.

Manitoba Northwestern (in Manitoba), 182 miles, 403,000 acres.

Manitoba Northwestern (in the Territories), 524 miles, 183,000 acres.

Manitoba Southwestern (in Manitoba), 98 miles, no selection.

Red Deer Valley Co., 55 miles, no selection.

Saskatchewan and Western (in Manitoba), 154 miles, no selection.

Saskatchewan and Western (in the Territories), grant not yet fixed.

An Interesting Gathering.

There was an interesting gathering at Mrs. LeJeune's on Thursday evening last when a large crowd of persons, mostly young girls, came to view and to purchase, expensive works of art made out of colored papers. Lamp shades, book covers, flowers, and a whole host of elegant specimens of artistic work by nimble fingers were displayed in the form of a charming grotto and Regina ladies were the fairies who disposed of them. The excellence of the work was the admiration of all. Next day a gentleman's button hole (hydrangea) was greatly admired in Regina streets, both flower and fragrance, and persons would not believe it was one of the flowers in paper until they had had tangible evidence. Other rooms in the house were set aside for conversation and refreshments, while Mrs. LeJeune's orchestra, under Mr. J. S. Dunnigan, supplied capital music. The arrangements were splendid and Mrs. LeJeune and her friends are to be congratulated on the success of a pleasant function that had never been excelled and rarely equalled in Regina. The object of the affair was to raise money for a new rectory for St. Paul's and the amount netted was just over \$100.

COULD SCARCELY WALK.

Mr. George Thompson, a leading merchant of Bismarck, Minn., states: "I was troubled with sciatic pains for fifteen years, and at times they were so bad I could scarcely walk. I tried a great many remedies, but never found anything like Dr. Chase's Ointment. After the third application I obtained relief, and was completely cured by using one box." Ask your neighbors about Dr. Chase's Ointment, the only absolute cure for piles.

Dr. Patrick (Yorkton) said that although the Assembly was not the place

## THE ANNEXATION

of Parts of the Territories to Manitoba

## DISCUSSED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Interesting Debate. Dr. Elliott Says McDonald's Motion Means Rebellion — The Institutions Under Which the Territories Have Grown Preferred to New-Fangled No-tions of Manitoba.

The following is a continuation from page 5 of the Assembly.

### MORE ABOUT PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Mr. Villeneuve asked: 1. When does the Government propose to meet a committee of the Privy Council of Canada to discuss the questions connected with the erection of the Territories into a province or provinces? 2. Is it the intention of the Government that the Territories shall be represented at such conference otherwise than by members of the Government?

Mr. Haultain replied that no definite date had yet been fixed. In regard to the second question he would answer the question like the Irishman by asking another: who could represent the Territories but the Government?

Mr. R. B. Bennett rose to point of order. The question had not been answered. The hon. member was proceeding when

Mr. Haultain rose to a point of order. The hon. gentleman had no right to make a speech. A member had a right to ask a question, and the Government could reply; and if the answer were unsatisfactory or incomplete the difficulty could be met by a further question.

### A GREAT DEBATE.

Mr. D. H. McDonald moved, and E. C. McDermid seconded: Resolved that in the opinion of this House, no terms should be accepted for the creation of the Territories, into a province, or provinces entailing the annexation of any portion thereof to the Province of Manitoba.

Premier Haultain said the hon. leader of the Opposition had brought this very important matter forward without saying anything. However, he (Mr. Haultain) had an amendment which he would submit to the House before resuming his seat. The resolution was not very satisfactorily worded, but he hoped it would be accepted for the erection of the Territories into a province, &c., &c., because it was in a sense an impossible resolution. In the first place any terms that might be attached to the erection of the Territories in a province or provinces would have nothing to do with the question of the extension of Manitoba. The terms would be financial terms, and those other terms that would naturally suggest themselves to the members of the House. If, therefore, the resolution be adopted the House might find itself in an impossible position, because neither acceptance nor rejection of terms would be asked. The House was not in a position to accept or reject. They might express an opinion and they might propose terms, but evading, down, they would have exhausted their powers. The motion seemed to him to be what in theological language would be called a "work of supererogation." Even since 1896, when the question was first mooted in the Assembly, the House had expressed itself against taking away any portion of the Territories. In 1897 the hon. mover of the resolution made it part of his platform as well as the advocacy of one province only. In 1898 the question was referred to specifically in the House on a question introduced by Dr. Patrick, which, however, advocated an extension of the boundary of Manitoba northward, and yet the terms of the present resolution supported that motion of Dr. Patrick. The hon. member did not object to its being taken away. Mr. Haultain was different once. He was sorry, however, to see that while members would fight for their own sections of the country, they were prepared to sacrifice other portions. The time would come when they might have control of their lands, fisheries, minerals and timber, and the Government could get a large revenue from this northern land. He would vote for the original motion because he was opposed to any portion of the Territories being taken away.

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Mr. E. C. McDermid (Cannington) said that possibly it would be wise for those who represented constituencies adjoining Manitoba to give an expression of opinion. He had in his desk resolutions passed by people in his constituency, and in every instance they objected to annexation to Manitoba. They felt they would be swamped. They thought they had everything to lose and nothing to gain.

Mr. E. C. McDermid (Cannington) said that a year or two ago he introduced a motion before the Assembly on the same lines as the amendment. The amendment did not set forth a determination to keep all the Territories. It was a question of the eastern portion, and the opinion on that subject was well known. There was no question about it. The feeling to-day was even stronger than it was two or three years ago. He did not think there need be any fear that the Territories would be invaded; and certainly that strong feeling must be respected.

The amendment placed the matter more clearly before the House, and certainly did not say they wished to have any portion of the Territories placed in the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Mr. A. S. Rosenroll (Wetaskiwin) said there might be geographical reasons why they should not oppose an amendment to the bill. He had no objection to the principle of the bill, but that it might not be carried into effect. He had a musket when he had not it at a place where he was not, he would have done something he did not; but he did not intend to give Laura the monopoly of liberty and the desire of people to insure their rights. They had the rights there everybody in Canada had, though some of them were in abeyance, and did not intend to be interfered with without their consent. The House had the right to pass resolutions, and perhaps that was all, but they might look forward to a settlement of the question on fair terms.

Mr. Thos. McKay (Prince Albert) said that as the question affected Saskatchewan he would like to say a few words. He was sorry to see that there gentlemen in the House who were not prepared to stand by every portion of the North-West Territories. He thought that whatever part of the country was threatened he would be prepared to stand up for the Territories as a whole. Now the province of Manitoba was a timber country and was rich in minerals; and yet the amendment did not object to its being taken away.

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Mr. H. D. McDonald rising to speak said it was his intention in bringing forward his motion to place on record

## N.W.T. LEGISLATURE

Persistent Opposition By Bennett of Calgary

## TO THE DECLARATORY BILL.

Considerable Debate on the Public Works Bill. Many of the Sections Strongly Objected to But Nearly all Carried—Lucky Widows—Local Improvement Districts Preservation of the Beaver—Law Libraries.

TUESDAY, May 14.

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

The principal business in the Assembly today was in committee of the whole on the Bill declaring the meaning of the ordinance setting forth the conditions precedent for the creation of local improvement districts. This is a Bill of one section and it will be remembered that, although Mr. R. B. Bennett and Mr. Thos. McKay spoke against the Bill, the second reading was not challenged.

Mr. R. B. Bennett now, in committee of the whole, moved the omission of the latter portion of the Bill, so as to