the subsidy, which there was very little hope of getting increased—if, he said, the government were honest they would have said to-day that the time had arrived when some sort of a break for a change in our condition should be made; and they would repeat here what they said in Calgary and Edmonton (probably they did not repeat it all over, because they might not have thought it necessary to have repeated it in Eastern Assiniboia or they might have forgotten to do so)—they would have repeated it, he said, and have said they wanted now to submit the question to the judgment of the House—that they had formulated a plan to which they desired the serious consideration of the House so that they did not desire the House to adjourn until every member of the House had an opportunity of speaking and investigating that plan. They would have said, "Here is the proposition we have to lay before you;" and if the Government had had to lay a proposition before the House seriously, he ventured to say that the proposition made by the Territorial Treasurer would never have been put in writing or in printed form, for they would never have put down in writing such an impossible thing—a thing such as never could be attained not only in their time but in the time of their great-grandchildren. If they wanted to submit a scheme, let them submit it in due form; but if they wanted to make themselves ridiculous they had only to put the scheme they had listened to that afternoon in the form of written or printed matter. They should come there with some plan by which they could test the feeling of the House. Let them go to the Dominion Government and say, "We have come to the jumping-off point when we can no longer with advantage provide for the development of the country and for our increased responsibilities, and we demand increased terms; we must have a larger amount of money or we must become a province." This was not the time to discuss whether they would have two provinces or one; it was not the time any more than it was the previous day to discuss the question of one, two or more land registry offices, and he quite agreed that whether Grit or Tory they should stand shoulder to shoulder and do all they could to better their condition and make the country what it should be. But to further this object the Government should come forward with some practicable scheme and not resort to the device of drawing a red herring across the track. If they could get the lands of the Territories handed over to them they would be very foolish if they did not go into confederation. But he would like to ask when did these lands become so valuable? These lands had been open to be given away for a long time and if it was so valuable as the Territorial Treasurer told them that afternoon it must have had some value some years ago. Had it just been discovered that this land was so valuable? He was quite sure it was only just now that discovery had been made. They had it from the mouth of the Attorney General in 1897 as stated in the quotations read from his speeches, that they wanted the whole of the Territories, the Yukon with its gold fields and the rich wheat fields of the east with their no less golden store of 40 bushels to the acre. Only two months elapsed after that speech before the Yukon country was taken away, and he had yet to learn of one single word of protest raised by this Government against the taking away of that valuable territory from us. If that territory was very valuable when the Attorney General made his speech it was more valuable now. He believed only last year the Attorney General supported a resolution moved by the hon. member for Yorkton to give away all the territory lying north of Manitoba and north of British Columbia. Land then, he (Dr. Brett) supposed, was not so valuable in the eyes of the Government as it was now. Would they have supported that resolution if they had thought it was so valuable? No; but what they said then in effect was that it had no value; they asked people to come and take it away from us; but now it is worth a dollar an acre. It was worth thirty-five millions of dollars. Surely that was a wonderful rise in the value of property in these Territories. He thought that sudden discovery must have occurred to furnish some good reason, or some reason to suit those who are aching to be made a province, and to have the control of money, and at the same time to suit the other class who are afraid of going into a province, and of having money at their command. Some ingenious plan was needed to meet both classes and so we have this plan of a demand on the Dominion Government in respect of our lands. While probably not called upon to give his opinion, yet this was an occasion on which they could give their opinions on any subject and talk of anything they liked; and he had been in favor of provincial autonomy, and was strongly in favor at the present time of establishing provincial autonomy. The bug-bear of taxation could be fully explained away. The power to tax ourselves could not exist to a greater extent than it exists to-day. They had all the powers to tax themselves that any province in the Dominion had. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Haultain). They had not power to pledge the public credit but they had the full powers to tax themselves. He would go a little further and ask, if this bright dream of the Territorial Treasurer was not realised in making an arrangement with the Dominion Government, were they to be satisfied to sit still till it was realised? Because if they were, they would have no resource but to borrow money in some way to meet the certain requirements. What was the fact? They were getting money from the Dominion Government now. Did the Dominion Government collect it in revenue, or dig it out of the ground? No; they went into the money markets of the world and borrowed it, and gave it to the Territories, and the Territories had to pay its share of it. This great bug-bear of taxation was magnified out of all proportion. If they took away the borrowing power of commercial institutions—whether it was a railway, or even educational institutions such as universities and so on,—if, he said, they took away the borrowing powers from any people they would have a dead country. The country would stand still. There would be no development and no progress. They need not be afraid of borrowing money, or of buying money if it was carefully and wisely utilised after it was bought. It was not by proposing some impracticable and impossible scheme that they were going to arrive at what they were aiming at. The other day the member for Souris explained the awful monopoly of elevators. He (Dr. Brett) had no idea of that, but that House had had the facts from a number of gentlemen of experience who knew what they were talking about. They learned that this grain monopoly was bleeding the people of the Territories from five to eleven cents on every bushel of grain that was marketed. That statement was concurred in by every hon. member who spoke on the question. It seemed to him that if it was wrong for the state to build railways, and if they did not want railways, there was a good proposition for the government to take hold of in reference to this monopoly. If the farmers of the Territories—taking the minimum—were deprived of five cents a bushel on five millions of bushels which was the amount exported from the Territories last year, this would amount to $250,000. The amount of wheat was greatly increasing, and he hoped that year by year it would increase until it had reached six and seven millions, and so on until it was twenty or twenty-five millions. But if they kept it stationary at five million bushels, this at the lowest computation of five cents a bushel, meant a loss to the farmers of a quarter of a million a year. Now it had occurred to him that it would be possible if the Government could devise a scheme to obtain sufficient money, to build a system of elevators of their own, to be operated under their own supervision. Competitive elevators by private parties could be absorbed so that the government elevators would only enter into competition with the monopolists. That scheme might be denounced as impracticable. Some people might ask how it could be done. Well, it was not his business to point out to the Government how it could be done, but he believed some means could be devised. If they borrowed the money necessary to build a system of elevators—if what was stated the other day on the floor of that House were true—he did not say it would be wise to build a system of elevators and spend $250,000 without investigation—but if it could be done and that amount of money could be saved to the farmers of the Territories, then he said it behooved the Government to decide by what means they could lessen this evil of monopoly and save that amount to the people of the Territories, which they are now losing. He believed he (Dr. Brett) had been referred to that afternoon in a very mild way as one who had drifted the ship on the rocks of despair. He did not remember exactly when it was that happened; but he wanted to remind hon. gentlemen in that connection that at the time alluded to they were all in favor of a constitutional change; that change came, and it did not come any quicker by kicking. But however that might be, he thought the Government could remember, if they wished to, the many things he advocated at that time which had since been adopted. He advocated a change from the system of an equal division of moneys among the various districts. In 1888 he denounced that system as not being to the benefit of the country; and he did his best year after year to bring a change. It was one of the themes upon which he occupied the attention of the House from time to time at a period when he had very few to support him in the view he took. The leader of the House expressed himself in favor of that view and on one occasion he promised to take his political life in his hands, and effect a change at the next session. But on mature consideration he thought he would not rush so large a stake. He did not do as he promised; for some reason or other he did not bring down that bill and it was not till after a very considerable delay that the House finally adopted that course which he (Dr. Brett) had advocated year after year. Now it would appear that the Government could not put their desire for provincial autonomy too strongly, but with their impracticable ideas he was sure it would be many years before they succeeded—nay, it would be simply impossible for them to get provincial autonomy under the conditions outlined by their friends that afternoon. Were they going to sit down and submit to this? They would, he supposed, have to quietly take their medicine, or if they did not feel inclined to do that, they would have to wait till something turned up to make things happen. But he hoped the hon. gentlemen would take a tumble, as it were, and make things happen themselves, and would present some feasible scheme to which they could ask the support of the House in pressing their claims on the Dominion Government. (Applause.)

NORTH REGINA HEARD FROM.

MR. BROWN (North Regina) continued the debate. He said that like the hon. member who had preceded him he must congratulate the Territorial Treasurer on the very happy and able way in which he had supported his motion that afternoon. Successful finance was the rock on which any Government had to a very great extent to depend; and while there might be some points on which he differed from the hon. gentleman who spoke that afternoon, still taken as a whole he thought the policy outlined was one which could well be adopted by the House. One thing which had amused him very much was the peculiar position in which the hon. member from Banff had found himself placed. That hon. gentleman claimed that nearly everything he had advocated—nearly everything that had occurred to him in his ethereal flights—had been adopted by the Government, so that if this were so he was in the unpleasant position of having to criticise his own position of a few years ago. He (Mr. Brown) found also that when they came to look at it the hon. member agreed to a very great extent with what the government had brought down that day; and, lastly, when they came to look at his criticisms they were found to consist largely of quotations from the policy of the Government in days gone by so that after all the parts in which he differed from the Government were infinitesimally small and, he (Mr. Brown) might add, peculiar to himself. He was not prepared to contest the statement that the Opposition was not supposed to furnish a government either with brains or with a policy; but at the same time the Opposition ought to have a policy; for if they had not, how could they consistently ask the House to change an old and tried policy for no policy at all? He was very much surprised after sitting in that House for four years, to take up a Calgary paper published while the hon. member for Banff was canvassing last year and to find him reported as saying that during the eleven years he had sat in the House he had taken a very active part in everything that had been done; and then going on to praise in the most unstinted form what had been done by this Government which according to his (the speaker's) experience, Dr. Brett's had criticised and condemned for the previous four years. Now it occurred to him that if the policy of the Government was a good thing for the hon. gentlemen to praise in an election campaign it was just as good for the members of that House; and surely a policy that would do for that House ought to be good enough for the electors when Dr. Brett appeared before them again. Taking up the Estimates Dr. Brett had said there were certain features in them which did not suit him very well. Reference had been made to the old North-West Council estimates, which were not brought down in detail and sometimes were not brought down at all. Now, Dr. Brett was a member of that Council and he supported that principle which belonged to the mediæval ages, and if it was a good thing for Dr. Brett to support then, why did he criticise it to-night? That hon. gentleman was once the leader of a government, and he enjoyed the privilege of spending public money when he had not the support of the House. He had the privilege for a year and nine months of spending money by Order in Council; and it came with bad grace from him to find fault with a policy to which he himself was wedded—a policy, however, on which for a period of a year and nine months he was afraid to appeal to the House and afraid to appeal to the electors of the Territories. The hon. gentleman had complained that there had been no progress, and yet in the same breath he referred to the new steps which had been inaugurated during the past two or three years. He told them of the Department of Agriculture which did not exist a year ago. Then, as they found by the Estimates, everything is now divided into departments, and there is a system which the hon. member for Banff himself said was an efficient one, with a staff of men who were carrying out the business of this country in a way that seemed particularly satisfactory to the hon. gentleman, for he said that although he did not speak for other members, yet ever since the Government had been in power he did not remember a single instance in his own experience when things had not been satisfactory. Now if things were so satisfactory in Dr. Brett's own case, he (Mr. Brown) thought that was a pretty good indication that in all probability they were satisfactory to others. It was true the hon. member had said the experience of others had not been so satisfactory, but he did not give any instance in point. He (Mr. Brown) remembered the time when the hon. member for Banff was in a similar position to the present leader of the House. He now spoke somewhat slightingly of the Brand Ordinance. Well, they had a Brand Ordinance in Dr. Brett's time, and there were farmers who applied for brands under that administration and who sent in their fees, but they had not received their brands up to the present time. (Laughter.) It was time there should be a change and some new system from that which prevailed in the hon. member's time should be adopted, for those who knew anything about the legislation of those days knew that laws were made but were not carried out, whereas now when they had laws put on the statute books of the Territories the Government of the day took the pains and the trouble to see that they were administered. Dr. Brett had told them that no other legislature in Canada would do as had been done that day in bringing down certain amounts in bulk. He (Mr. Brown) wanted to tell him that he knew of no legislature in Canada that was in exactly the same position as this. This Government had to do all the work of a complex municipal system as well as doing the work of an ordinary legislature. If they took the estimates of other provinces, they found that the items provided for were very few compared with the estimates of the Territories. And if they took the case of municipalities themselves, they found a great deal of work was done by those municipalities with money that was raised in lump sum, and which was not by anybody whatever voted for any particular purpose. When they examined the case of the Territories they found a condition of things and a system which was not at all analogous. Referring to Dr. Brett's remarks about the district engineers and the information which that gentleman said should be in the hands of the Government, Mr. Brown said that he knew as much about the needs of his own district as any resident engineer could do, and yet he could not give any fair idea of the amount that would be required to repair the dams and bridges that had been washed away during the past two weeks. Then with regard to the cost of spending money. Dr. Brett had quoted the province of Ontario; but was that a fair case to make a comparison on? He said that Ontario's cost was 4 per cent.; but Mr. Brown pointed out that 4 per cent. did not include the cost of expending the smaller sums such as were expended by municipalities; it only included the amounts comprised in the large expenditures of the province; and everybody who knew the conditions prevailing in the province of Ontario knew that even if the work were of the same kind yet the conditions were such that the expense would be very much greater in the Territories. Why not on the other hand take Manitoba when that province was starting and quote the cost there which had been 90 cents on the dollar? If the Territories could do it for eleven cents he thought it was a specimen of economy that would commend itself to the electorate of the Territories. The hon. member had also intimated that it was a source of considerable pain to him that the Consolidated Ordinances had to be amended this year. Did the hon. gentleman know any case in Canada in which Consolidated Statutes were not amended in the next year? The hon. member must expect some kind of ethereal legislation in the North-West Territories for which he would look in vain elsewhere. The hon. member should remember that when general legislation had been adopted and applied in a country very little else was left to enact, and about the only possible legislation was amending legislation. It did not follow that amending legislation was not good legislation. The country surely did not stand still. The conditions of ten years ago did not exist to-day, and as conditions altered amending legislation would be needed. The hon. member had asked what was the policy of the Government. He said as one who had sat in that House for the past four years and heard the hon. member for Banff criticise that policy, that the hon. member ought certainly to know what that policy was. Dr. Brett was only beating the air, only fanning the air for the amusement of the country. If there was no policy to criticise why had the hon. member in the past wasted so many hours so valiantly but in vain? The fact was that the policy of Dr. Brett was the policy which he stole from the Government when he went before the electors. For years Dr. Brett had criticised the legislation, and every step the government had taken, but he would say this in the hon. member's favor that he did not think he meant it; he wanted to have something to say, and, as he was a good natured sort of fellow the House put up with it. (Laughter.) But when it came to facing the electors he had to put up something good, or get out, and so Dr. Brett when he faced the electors put up the policy of the Government as the best thing he could get to save himself in the hour of his dire extremity. (Renewed laughter.)

When Dr. Brett spoke of the Department of Agriculture he put Mr. Brown in mind of some of those greenhorns that went farming. The department did not exist a year ago, and there was not a minister set apart to look after that department till four months ago; yet Dr. Brett expected already to reap a full fruitage from that department. He was like the men who came out here and ploughed the prairie expecting a magnificent harvest the first year. But was a man wise to do that? and if Dr. Brett expected to see the full benefit of that Department of Agriculture in one year then he (Mr. Brown) did not wonder at the criticism he had urged against the government and asked the members of the legislature to accept.

Referring to Dr. Brett's criticism in respect of the statute labor districts and the agricultural statistics, Mr. Brown went on to point out that the organisation of the statute labor districts had not been complete and therefore how could they expect full returns from the statute labor districts when the country had not been fully brought under the provisions of the statute labor ordinance? No doubt the returns were as complete as circumstances permitted, but when Dr. Brett expected an incomplete system to introduce complete results it was on a par with the rest of the logic he had been trying to force on the members of the House.

Speaking of agricultural societies Mr. Brown said any one who listened to Dr. Brett's criticism might almost be tempted to think he had committed to memory the speech of the hon. Commissioner of Agriculture when the latter brought down the Agricultural Societies bill, and was repeating it over again. He did not think the hon. member was serious in that matter at all.

Coming to the matter of immigration Mr. Brown said if the House could not deal with it what was the use of the House taking up its time in discussing it? But granting the House had power to deal with it, what did the hon. gentleman's remarks amount to? That we ought without money to to reach out here and there, and confer with the Dominion Government, and look to the different people they were bringing into the country; examine into the locations they were put in and the conditions they were to be placed under. Now if all this could not be found out by the Department of Immigration for the Dominion with large grants of money to back it up, how was it to be found out by this Government backed up by no money at all? It was simply ridiculous to ask it; and as a matter of fact the local government had not the power to deal with it. Immigration from a general stand point was a matter of great interest and importance to the welfare of the Territories and of Canada at large. It was very important; but it must be remembered that every immigrant brought in meant just so much less money for the people of the Territories who are already here; and while he was not urging that as an argument against bringing in immigrants, yet he believed in the greatest good for the greatest number, and the fact remained that so long as the subsidy was not increased from the Dominion Government, so long would immigration curtail the benefits of the people living here at the present time.

Mr. Brown next referred to the Regina well-boring episode. He remarked that he had lived on these plains a good while. He would soon be in his eighteenth year on the prairie. He had heard the Doctor now for some years talking on public matters and giving opinions, but he never before recognised in him such a valiant immigration agent as he was that night, and certainly had never seen him taking such a wonderful interest in the Regina District. What was the cause of that new born interest? Was it for the benefit of the Regina District, or was it for the benefit of his criticism of the Government? He (Mr. Brown) thought it was the latter. He thought that Dr. Brett should have either explained the matter fully or he should not have brought it forward at all. It might be that the hon. member did not understand it, but he (Mr. Brown) would give him the benefit of the doubt and assume that he did understand it. He (the speaker) was one of a delegation which waited on the Public Works Commissioner and what the Commissioner did say in reply to their representations was briefly this. He said "Our policy is to help the people who are here, and not to hold out inducements to people to come here while people who are here are not properly assisted and helped—in this particular we cannot very well say we are going to bore holes where nobody lives, when there are people, and hundreds of them, who have to draw their water from one to seven miles." The delegation asked for a well-borer and the reply of the Minister of Public Works was, "Tell us where there are settlers who have no water and we will take it up; if there are such settlers in South Regina we will not only provide a well-borer, but a man and a team to run it, instead of their having to run it themselves." The impression the hon. gentleman who had preceded him wished to convey was that South Regina was slighted in the matter and that the Government gave facilities to other districts which it did not give to South Regina. As he had shown, that was not the intention of the hon. minister, and he did not think Dr. Brett ever thought it was.

Turning next to the question of provincial autonomy, he said Dr. Brett expressed himself as being very glad the Government were beginning to look at the question in the same way he (Dr. Brett) had been looking at it for several years. Now, he (Mr. Brown) held that there was no part of the Dominion of Canada, or of the United States adjacent to us, which at the same early stage of its existence had enjoyed the same good government that the North-West Territories had; and he would ask further, where on that whole broad continent did they find a better educational system; where, he asked, did they find an instance of an administration that had administered the business of the country under similar circumstances at a lower cost, or where more of the public money had been spent directly for the benefit of the people and upon the people—where, he asked, could they find an instance of this having been done to a greater degree than in the North-West Territories? He said without fear of successful contradiction that there was scarcely a State among all the western states of the Union in which the people could borrow money at as low a rate of interest as the people of the Territories could; and this was a fairly good test of the stability and solvency of a country. He would give them an instance. He was speaking to a gentleman about certain school debentures and asking him if they wanted to sell them. He said that they did not expect to pay more than 4½ per cent. interest. If they went to a country where the people had to pay a large rate of interest they would either find a people burdened with debt or an unstable government; but here there was good government, and the rate of interest, for a new country, was exceedingly low. The Dominion Government had practically given them what was needed, and although there were some things on which they would like to have seen more money expended, yet on the whole there was no part of Canada in which more of the money expended had gone directly to the benefit of the people than in the Territories. There was no hon. gentleman who thought that this state of things was going to exist through all time. They knew that the time must eventually come when they would have to become a province and assume the responsibility of provincial government. It was only a question of date as to when that should come. The present Government had been accused of a policy of drifting on this particular matter; but he wished to point out to the House that the policy had not been one of drift. They had only to look at the debates in the House, the questions that had been brought to that House and discussed from time to time, to see that there had been something more intelligent than drifting. They had had two sets of men in the House. One of them was in favor of borrowing money and plunging into debt, of floating great big schemes and bonusing a lot of railways which the people would have to pay to keep up after they were here. Because the other set of men were not in favor of this inflated policy they were accused of drifting. If that was drifting he said, Let them drift. Mr. Brown proceeded to refer to the legislation of the Assembly to show that their's was not a drifting policy, and went on to say that he supposed Dr. Brett represented the Opposition in the House and the Government represented the other side. Dr. Brett's contention appeared to be that it was not just to judge men by what they had done but by what they were going to do. He (Mr. Brown) was quite satisfied to put them side by side and leave it with the intelligence of the House, and to the intelligence of the people at large, to say which was right. He happened to remember when the hon. member for Banff was the leader of a government in the Territories, and what was his record? It was thought by the majority of the people that the expenditure of the public money should be in the hands of the people. What stand did Dr. Brett take on that? He took the stand that it should not. The present leader of the House took the stand that it should. What was the result? The hon member for Banff sat for a year and nine months and spent the people's money by order in council. Surely the hon. member would not describe that as a policy of drifting, and yet it was drifting—drifting backwards. Dr. Brett consented at that time to occupy a position that did not commend itself to the people of this country, and he might say further that he took a position which was opposed to the very essential idea of British government.

While he was in office Dr. Brett went so far as to go down to Ottawa. What did he want down at Ottawa? What was his proposition? Was it to obtain increased powers for the North-West Council, or an increase of popular rights in any direction? No! What was it then? It was to have the North-West Territories divided up into three distinct governments, with three Councils, and one Lieutenant Governor for the three of them. Each district was to have a full Council to itself, but only the third of a Lieutenant Governor. Would it be believed that that proposition was seriously made by the hon. member as late as the year 1891? In that year the hon. member for Banff had the audacity to go down to Ottawa and tell the Government there that such a policy would be acceptable to the people of the Territories. Well, he did not succeed in convincing the Government of the wisdom of that policy, and when he failed he wound up with a proposal to establish a lunatic asylum in the North-West Territories. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Brown) did not know what Dr. Brett was going to do with it. Perhaps he was thinking of bringing the Cabinet up from Ottawa and putting them in it, as they would pretty nearly have deserved it if they had listened to his wild scheme for three separate Councils. (Renewed laughter.) However, he would leave that part of the question to Dr. Brett to decide himself.

Well, Dr. Brett in the course of the speech to his constituents to which allusion had been made, had said he always took an active and lively interest in all legislation in that House. Now what was Dr. Brett's legislative record? He had brought in a medical bill, which was to his own interest, and he had also brought in two other bills which proved unworkable. (Laughter.) That was the sum total of eleven years of active and lively interest in the legislation of the North-West Territories, undertaken by a man who appeared to fluctuate between two extremes—that of living in the ethereal heavens of the future and then going back into the mediævalism of the past. He (Mr. Brown) contended that the Government had not been drifting neither had it rushed into any trouble. It had not involved the country in any serious difficulty. Any government coming into power to succeed them would not find themselves embarrassed by any mistakes of their predecessors. If this Government's successors had a different policy, they would have a full opportunity of making a success of it, unhampered by any entanglements or mistakes.

(The conclusion of Mr. Brown's speech will appear in next issue.)

In the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories.

Judicial District of Western Assiniboia.

Between
W. F. BARNES, Plaintiff,
and
DAVID McARA and NORMAN CAMPBELL, Defendants.

Pursuant to the Order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Richardson made herein the 24th day of April 1899, there will be sold on the tenth day of May 1899 by the Sheriff of the Judicial District of Western Assiniboia the stock in trade and book debts of the firm of McAra, Barnes & Co. of Craven in the District of Western Assiniboia, general merchants.

The goods are now at Craven aforesaid where they may be inspected.

Sealed tenders for the purchase of the stock will be received by the said Sheriff at his office at Regina on and up to the eighth day of May 1899.

For terms of payment and further particulars apply to the Sheriff, Regina, to T. C. Johnstone, Barrister, Regina, or to

MACKENZIE & BROWN,
Plaintiff's Advocates,
Regina.

Regina, April 24th, 1899. 10-11

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF WESTERN ASSINIBOIA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JANE CLIFTON, DECEASED.

Pursuant to the order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Richardson dated the 16th day of March, 1899—

TAKE NOTICE that each creditor of the above estate is required to send in to G. T. Marsh of the Town of Regina in the North-West Territories, on or before the 16th day of May, 1899, his claim against the said estate, together with a statement of the security, if any, held by him.

AND TAKE NOTICE that each claim is required to be verified by Statutory Declaration stating therein whether such creditor holds any security for his claim or any part thereof and giving full particulars of the same and if such security is on the estate of the said deceased or on the estate of a third party for whom the said deceased is only secondarily liable, he shall put a specified value thereon.

Dated at Regina this 16th day of March, 1899.

MACKENZIE & BROWN,
Advocates for Executors,
Regina.

4 12

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that on the 3rd day of June, 1899, at the hour of 1 o'clock p.m., at Edenwald School House, there will be offered for sale by public auction, in accordance with the terms and provisions of the School Ordinance of the North-West Territories providing for sale of lands for arrears of school taxes, the NE¼ Sec. 7, Tp. 19, Rg. 16, west of 2nd meridian, being part of lands forming the Edenwald School District No. 101, and unless the arrears of taxes and costs are sooner paid I will proceed to sell the land to the highest bidder at the day and place above mentioned.

Signed: PH. MANG, Sr.,
Sec.-Treas.,
9 12 Edenwald P.O.

WATCHES & JEWELLRY.

Mr. J. T. Stemshorn announces that he has leased Mr. A. Daykin's premises, and will be found at the old stand ready for business. Repairing a specialty.

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Collections made on favorable terms.
Interest allowed on deposits at current rates.

W. H. HOGG, Manager

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Subscribed..... $2,000,000
Capital Paid Up..... 1,985,000
Rest..... 850,000

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

Andrew Thompson, Esq., : President
Hon E. J. Price. : : Vice Pres
E. E. Webb, : : General Manager
J. G. Billett, : : : : Inspector

BRANCHES IN THE N.W. TERRITORIES:

Calgary, N.W.T. Regina, N.W.T.
Indian Head, N.W.T. Moosomin, N.W.T.
Lethbridge, N.W.T. Macleod, "
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BRANCHES IN MANITOBA:

Boissevain, Man. Killarney, Man.
Carberry, " Minnedosa, Man.
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Crystal City, Man. Melita, "
Deloraine, " Manitou, "
Glenboro, " Neepawa, Man.
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REGINA BRANCH.

Deposits received and general banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on saving and special deposits.
Drafts sold, available at all points in Canada, United States and England.

ROBT. S. BARROW, Manager

Bicycles

WHAT?

Columbia only $50! Well, I guess I'll ride a Columbia.

A FEW 1898 MODELS

left, selling cheap. Write for list and prices.

WHEN

you ride first-class on the railway you take the parlor car.

WHEN

you ride first-class on a bicycle you get your wheel from

R. B. FERGUSSON.

SCARTH STREET.

POPULAR WHEELS AT POPULAR PRICES

$25, $30, $35, $45, $50.

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.. Regina .

The Leading ....

ONE DOLLAR A DAY HOTEL

... In the Territories.

you stop at it once.
You will go to no other.

The Bar always supplied with choice Liquors and Cigars.

Wm. MacIvor, Proprietor

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the North-West Irrigation Act, the undersigned has filed the memorials and plans required by Section 11 of the said Act with the Commissioner of Public Works, at Regina.

The applicant applies for the right to divert sufficient water per second from Rough Bark (or Maple) Creek on the N.W. ¼ of Section 36, Township 9, Range 18, West of the 2nd Meridian, for domestic purposes, and for the right to construct the necessary works as shown by the plans and memorials filed, to enable the water so diverted to be used for the said purposes on the following lands, viz:—The North-west ¼ of Section 36, Tp. 9, Rg. 18, West of the 2nd Meridian.

A. E. WHITMORE.

Dated at Yellowgrass, April 13th, 1899. 9-14

FOR SALE.

N½ Sec. 19, Tp 16, Rg. 19, west 2nd meridian. 320 acres. To be sold on very reasonable terms. Correspondence solicited.

L. H. McDONALD & Co.
Bankers and Financial Agents,
Fort Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.

6tf

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of the promoting and stimulating of trade between the merchant and the consumer or dealer with him, for the perfecting of plans and systems for such purposes, the procuring of copyrights therefor, of buying and selling the same, and of doing a general advertising and canvassing business and such other business as is necessary or convenient for the attainment of the said objects.

McNEILL, McNEILL & TERNAN,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

Dated Halifax, N.S.,
February 22nd, 1899. 5-13

NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session thereof for an Act to enable the London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company (Limited), The Canada Landed and National Investment Company (Limited) and The Building and Loan Association respectively or any of them and such other company or companies incorporated for similar purposes as may agree thereto to enter into all necessary agreements for amalgamation into one company or corporation and to arrange the sale and purchase of assets among themselves to effect such amalgamation; and for these purposes to consolidate the Acts of Incorporation of the said three companies or of any two of them, or enabling the new or consolidated company to operate under the charter of one of such three companies and conferring on the new or consolidated company all necessary powers to issue new stock and for all other purposes necessary to consummate such amalgamation in such manner as may be agreed upon and to carry on the business of the amalgamated company under the said charters, or any of them so amended and to make the said three companies, or any of them, or the amalgamated company, to issue paid up or partly paid up shares in respect of the amounts paid upon the subscribed capital stocks of the said three companies, or any other company joining as aforesaid and to cancel all existing stock and to issue new stock or if necessary to incorporate a company with the powers necessary for and incident to the business of a loan and savings company, to acquire the assets and undertaking of the said three companies, or any of them, and such other similar companies as may agree thereto.

Dated at Toronto, March 9th, 1899.

HOSKIN, OGDEN & HOSKIN,
23 Toronto Street, Toronto,
Solicitors for The Canada Landed & National Investment Company (Limited).

ARNOLDI & JOHNSTON,
103 Bay Street, Toronto,
Solicitors for The London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company (Limited).

CASSELS & STANDISH,
15 Toronto Street, Toronto,
Solicitors for The Building & Loan Association.

4-12

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Fine Spring and Summer Suitings, latest designs and newest goods, to order, $12.00 to $18.00.

Nobby Spring Overcoatings, the very latest, to order, $8.00 to $16.00.

Fancy Trouserings, to order, $3.00 to $6.00.

Staple Pantings, to order, $3.50 to $6.50.

THIS IS GIVING THE PUBLIC THE BENEFIT OF THE CHEAP LABOR MARKET OF THE EAST.

The Great West Manufacturers' Agency

J. N. CHATWIN, Mgr.

6-3m

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