

THE LEADER.

VOL. 17.—NO. 12.

REGINA, N.W.T., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.



THE McCORMICK

MOWER needs no recommendation from us as it is without a rival and has a reputation for lightness of draft and durability that is unequalled.

We are Agents for the MOLINE PLOW CO.'S goods, a full stock of which will be in our new warehouse in a few days.

A car of TUDHOPE BUGGIES will arrive about the first of May.

THE SMITH & FERGUSSON COMPANY, LIMITED.

What's the matter with... **BULLER?**
"HE'S ALL RIGHT."

AND SO IS OUR STOCK
OF ~~~~~ JEWELRY

There will arrive during this month all the LATEST AND NEWEST NOVELTIES in summer goods.

Having remodeled our store our workshop is up to date.

THE OLD STAND... W. J. BROTHERTON.

CANADA DRUG AND BOOK CO., LIMITED

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
THE NEWEST DESIGNS IN

WALL
PAPER

Great variety of patterns ranging
in price from

8c. per roll.

CANADA DRUG AND BOOK CO., LIMITED.



SHOE CREDENTIALS

On every "Slater Shoe" a coupon will be found giving the shoe's character.

Tells of the leather in its make up, the wear it is adapted to and how to care for it.

It gives the register number of the shoe by which the makers can trace back to its birth, and should it not live up to their promises, make good the guarantee.

"Slater Shoes" may be identified by this coupon and by the name and price stamped on the sole. Every pair Goodyear welted, \$4.00 and \$5.50.

THE CLASCO HOUSE - Sole Local Agency:

**SPECIAL
SALE.....**

of twenty-five pieces of Union, Wool, Tapestry and Brussels Carpet, and one hundred pairs Lace Curtains. These goods were bought at a reduction, and will be sold on the same terms. Lace Curtains 20 cts. to \$4.95 pair, 36 inch Carpets from 25 c. to \$1.25 per yard.

JOHN DOBBIN.

FEDERAL PARLIAMENT

Debate on the Budget Continued—
\$100,000 Voted to Relief of
Fire Sufferers.

The House of Commons on Tuesday voted \$100,000 to the relief of the sufferers by the fires at Ottawa and Hull.

In the debate on the Budget, Dr. Macdonald took up the question of immigration. He said "there are 300,000,000 acres of land in the west capable of supporting a population of 25,000,000, but up to the time this Government took office little had been done to fill up this vast country. Mr. Sifton had taken up the subject with vigor, and excellent results had been obtained. He had employed capable agents, who were acquainted with the country and the needs of those who settled there. The result of the vigorous policy of placing before the people of Europe and the United States the advantages offered them in Canada, by lectures and in literature which contained, not pictures of fighting Indians and Miss Canadas in her blanket and snowshoes, as in the pamphlets issued by the Immigration Department under the Conservative Government, but the smiling landscapes, with fertile farms and grain in luxuriant growth, the result of the diligent cattle—the result of this enlightened policy, which placed before the prospective settler visions of a fertile country and pleasant homes, with luxuriant crops, had been a large increase in the immigration into Manitoba and the Northwest. Not less than 10,000 farmers had gone into Manitoba and the Northwest during the last year. It was the duty of the Government to people that vast country in the near future with thrifty and industrious settlers, bringing as many as possible from the mother country.

On the following day the House divided on Sir Charles Tupper's amendment "That this House is of opinion that a system of mutual trade preference between Great Britain and Ireland and the colonies would certainly stimulate increased production in and commerce between these countries, and would thus promote and maintain the unity of the empire, and that no measure of preference that falls short of the complete realization of such a policy should be considered as final or satisfactory."

The amendment was lost on a vote of 48 to 88, a majority for the Government.

On Friday in the Senate Hon. Mr. Lougheed moved the third reading of the bill to incorporate the Holiness Movement Church in Canada. Hon. David Mills did not object to the incorporation. This clause referring to the holding of real estate was within the powers of Parliament, but the mode of holding it was the province of the Government. This clause, however, did not affect the rights of the provinces. Except in the Territories this Parliament could not bind the mode of transfer. Of course they could clothe the parties with power if they were willing to take it for what it was worth. Hon. Mr. Lougheed was willing for it to stand, but could not appreciate the objection. Hon. Mr. Mills objected to the principle. He did not desire to block the bill. Hon. Mr. Power said the bill, after passing, would come before the Minister of Justice for his report, and complications might arise. The bill stood till Tuesday.

CHICKNEY.

The Videlte's garbled quotation from the Regina Standard, attributing cowardice to our local anti-Elevator Combine champion, amuses Chickneyites hugely. It seems to us the boot is on the other foot, as Mr. Motherwell has written two letters to Mr. Connell offering to meet him on any of five platforms at any time, but has not even elicited the common courtesy of a reply.—Messrs. Louis Barknes and Sons, masons, and Mr. Krueger, carpenter, are about to get a "jerry" on "Mr. Dickenson's new barn—not in the English sense of the term, though hope. What's the matter with the Senator?" His letters to the press seem to have come to an abrupt conclusion. Probably like Mr. Connell, he is finding it inconvenient to commit himself in black and white.—Under the new mail contract Chickney mail in future will arrive on Wednesdays and Saturdays, departing Tuesdays and Fridays. Prairie fires have swept bare the ranching country to the north of us, but could make no headway when they got down to the black furrows of civilization. The house had to do, and for which it was elected. The first recitals in the resolution were historical. Seven or eight of them were plain statements of actual facts taken from public documents. The first recital pointed out that by the British North America Act of 1867 power was given on request by an address to admit Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory into the Union. The House would notice that running through all these recitals there was a certain consistent idea. He wanted to impress upon the House the continuous chain of reference to the British North America Act, the analogy that existed between the Territories and the provinces; which made up the chain of argument that pointed most clearly to the duty of the Dominion Government and Parliament in regard to this country. With regard to this first recital, it was founded on the resolutions of

FUTURE OF THE TERRITORIES

Continuation of Mr. Hartland's
Speech on the Territorial
Position.

THE HOUSE PROROGUED.

partial amelioration of otherwise impossible financial conditions and will ask you to take action leading to the earliest practicable solution of Territorial and administrative problems." In accordance with the promise practically made to the House by the government in that portion of the speech the resolution which he proposed, seconded by his colleague Mr. Ross, had been carried on the order paper. He would not attempt to occupy much time in

PRELIMINARY REMARKS,

though in a matter dealing with so many different points, involving so many and such varied topics—each one worthy of a speech in itself—any remarks he must make would be long and he asked the indulgence of that House in that respect. The remarks in themselves would not be particularly original in themselves; but he was going to introduce the most important subject of the House, and one he had been discussing all the time he was here, which was doing this in order to elicit discussion, not only in the House but in the country; and he hoped the references he should give, the citations he should make, and the sources of information he should indicate would help in the future discussion of the question, as well as point out where any one would be able to get information on this very important subject. The resolutions themselves were largely historical. They were taken almost exclusively in their very words from the public documents. They dealt with

HISTORY OF THE TERRITORIES

in a very concise way and gave in a few pages the history of the Territories since their acquisition by Canada. They dealt also to some extent with the history of the Dominion, and so far as his argument went, with the colonial policy followed out by the Imperial Government, especially in regard to their lands. The object of the resolution was to introduce the subject within the realm of discussion. It was not a subject that could be settled in a day, not one that the House could settle at all. The clause referring to the mode of holding real estate was within the powers of Parliament, but the mode of holding it was the province of the Government. This clause, however, did not affect the rights of the provinces. Except in the Territories this Parliament could not bind the mode of transfer. Of course they could clothe the parties with power if they were willing to take it for what it was worth. Hon. Mr. Lougheed was willing for it to stand, but could not appreciate the objection. Hon. Mr. Mills objected to the principle. He did not desire to block the bill. Hon. Mr. Power said the bill, after passing, would come before the Minister of Justice for his report, and complications might arise. The bill stood till Tuesday.

ADMISSION INTO CONFEDERATION

of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territories. This was accomplished under an imperial order in council on June 23, 1870, and it came into effect July 15, 1870. Under that order in council the Territories and Rupert's Land were admitted into and became part of the Dominion of Canada, and had given to them power to legislate for the welfare and good Government of the country. Recital 7 went on to say that by the British North America Act of 1871, subsequently amended, the Parliament of Canada had given further power for time to time to make provision for the administration of peace, order and good Government of any Territory not included in a province. By reading the two authorities together it was found that the only power given to the Territories was to legislate for their future welfare and good Government. He would again lay stress upon the particular words for those words were really the only words upon which was based the right to deal with the question. Recital 8 was one which would not necessitate his making any argument upon. They were here going away from public documents stating fact, viz., that the Parliament of Canada had created political institutions in the Territories bearing a close analogy to those which existed in the several provinces of the Dominion. He hardly took up time in making any argument as to whether the Parliament had or had not done so. Simply as a matter of reference he would refer the House to the North-West Amendment Act of 1891 and subsequent amendments to the North-West Territories Act, in which would be found a full description of the powers given to the North-West Legislature. For a more ready means of reference the North-West Territories Act as amended would be found at the beginning of the volume of the Consolidated Ordinance of the North-West Territories. He would now refer to Section 92 of the British North America Act. To put it shortly in order to show what very slight difference there was between the powers enjoyed by the Territories today and those that were enjoyed by the Provinces. He would give in a very few words the exact difference that existed. The Territories enjoyed nearly all the powers. They had not the power to amend the constitution, outside certain phases of their election law. They could not borrow money; they had no public domains; they could not establish certain public institutions, such as hospitals, asylums and other eleemosynary institutions; and they could not administer the criminal law. That thought would suffice on that head.

In regard to recital 9 he might say that the very beginning of the bases upon which financing assistance was given was very well defined in some sense, but they were not exactly rigid. There had been many departures in some of the provinces. Under the British North America Act the following provisions were made as provincial revenue. A yearly grant from Domi-

nion funds for the support of Government in the maintenance of law and order in the Territories. A large population of British subjects were inhabiting these Territories, and it was contemplated that the welfare of this population would be ensured by the formation of political institutions bearing analogy to those that existed in the several provinces of the Union. These were the three reasons given by the joint addresses of the Parliament of Canada. Again, he would repeat that the reasons were, not for the benefit of this country, but for the prosperity of the Canadian people, and incidentally only in a sense were the people of this country mentioned. He now came to the third recital. They were departing a little from pure history and getting into controversial matter. The recital said that the Territories were

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

The Hudson's Bay Company's title had always been a matter of discussion. It had always been an open question whether they possessed territorial rights over all they claimed. He could not go into this subject as it was one that would involve a very long argument; they had political powers as separate as any province; they had a separate judiciary; and with the exceptions he had already named, they stood very much on the same basis as provinces and might fairly be called an integral part of the Dominion. There was no doubt of their having imposed upon them "the" duties and obligations incidental to the political institutions that had been given them. Their legislature had been created with certain powers, and had imposed upon it the duties and obligations arising therefrom. The Parliament of Canada assumed for themselves those duties and obligations and had imposed them upon the Territories. He did not use the word "imposed" in any complaining sense. The point he wished to make in the recital was that the Territories were entitled, not only to be dealt with analogously to the other provinces, but that if they were to have the institutions, the duties and the obligations, they were also entitled to an analogous and proportionate amount of financial assistance for so doing. That seemed to him to be a perfectly fair deduction to be made from the position and would commend itself to the House. (Hear, hear.) In the memorials from the Assembly in 1892 and 1896, and the memorials that had been sent up from time to time by the Executive Committee the same arguments had been forcibly made. In regard to recitals 11 and 12, he did not think it would be necessary for him to give any evidence to make any arguments that repeated representations had been made for additional and equitable financial assistance, or that the demand was in the right way. All the assistance necessary had been called in, yearly representations had been made with a view of obtaining just and equitable financial assistance. That would be agreed to by every member of the House. (Hear, hear.) The results of these representations could be seen in the journals of their House and in the Appropriation Acts of the Dominion Parliament. These would be standing evidence that the Territories never had received a sufficient amount of money. Recital 13 went on to say that it was desirable a basis should be established upon which the claims of the territories might be settled, and the argument was that the same were stated in a consistent statement of intention and motive to deal with this country in a way analogous to the provinces. Recital 5 expressed the willingness of the Parliament of Canada to assume the duties and obligations of Government and legislation as regarded the Territories. Recital No. 6 dealt with the

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