THE LEADER.

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THE LEADER has undoubtedly a larger circulation than any other North-West newspaper, and is consequently the most valuable advertising medium.

ENGLISH REPRESENTATIVE.—F. & J. Hardy & Co., 30 Fleet Street, London, E.C., England.

VOL. 20. - - - NO. 17.

Regina, N.W.T., Thursday, June 11, 1903.

TWO POLICIES CONTRASTED.

One of the constant occupations of politicians is the making of comparisons between results under the policy and government of their party and that of their opponents, and also in the policy followed in relation to certain questions. This, of course, is after all the work of the politicians and the people are only interested in the carrying out of that policy and the obtaining of those results which are in the people's best interests. When, however, both parties unite in condemnation of a certain policy, and that, too, a policy which had been followed by one of the parties for many years, the country at large must come to the conclusion that the policy is an unwise one and should accord due credit to the party which had just as consistently opposed it. Such cases do not arise very frequently and they are all the more notable for that reason.

The events of the past two or three years in so far as they demonstrate the difference in the policies pursued by Conservative and Liberal governments at Ottawa in relation to the very important question of land grants is a case in point of special interest to the North-West, and now that the Conservative party, as represented by the Moose Jaw convention, has formally declared against their former policy and has instead endorsed the policy of the Liberal party, the members of the latter are perhaps justly entitled to claim a measure of credit for a change desired and welcomed by the people of the West. It may not be considered undue boasting on the part of the latter even if they point out some of the benefits derived by reason of this change.

In the first place with the coming into office of the Liberal party land grants ceased and since 1896 no land has been granted as bonuses to railway companies, thus ending a policy which was one of the greatest hindrances to the rapid settlement of Western Canada and to the success of those farmers who did settle here. As the promotion of railways by land grants was stopped it followed that the aid given, if any, must be cash or guarantee of bonds and so instead of the people of the West paying the whole burden it would be equally divided on all.

In the second place not only did the Liberal Government cease making new land grants but as old ones expired unearned they were not renewed and as will be seen by a statement made in the House by Sir William Mulock, and which is published elsewhere in this issue, nearly 13,000,000 acres of land have thus been restored to the people and at the value of North-West lands today this represents no insignificant sum of money.

By the old policy millions of acres of land were alienated to railway companies; by the new policy no more lands are given away and millions of acres are being restored to the people.

THE BARR COLONISTS.

The Saskatchewan Herald of Battleford, the pioneer Conservative paper of the Territories, in a recent issue pays a high tribute to the members of the colony promoted by Rev. I. M. Barr and also to the Department of the Interior for the able manner in which it extricated the colonists from the mishaps into which Mr. Barr had led them. The Herald says:

Where a few weeks ago there stood a couple of hundred bell-shaped tents, containing part of the British colony, there are to-day less than a dozen, and within the past few days nearly all the remaining Britishers, who have for various reasons not located, are now on lands which they have homesteaded. Many have small crops of potatoes and oats in, while others who delayed locating are now moving out their heavily-laden waggons to their new homes.

Probably the most striking feature of the whole movement is the degree of perseverance shown by the new settlers. Despite troubles and trials brought on by being badly advised by the promoters of the colony, and weather as disagreeable as could be imagined, these people have, with the exception of two or three, all remained and braved the worst to reap the best.

Almost every difficulty in the way of the Britishers has now been removed by the Government, who have decided no longer to allow Mr. Barr the right of looking after the people.

Through the efforts of Colonization Agent Speers all the difficulties which have been so prominent, have been removed and the Department of the Interior is to be congratulated on the able manner in which they rescued the sinking ship from destruction and put it afloat to glide on through years as prosperously as the picture of living in Western Canada was first painted.

THE need for increased stock-yard accommodation between Winnipeg and the ranching country of the west is being strongly urged by the Medicine Hat News. It states that a general improvement of the stock-yards along the C.P.R. is absolutely necessary, and adds: "In this recent storm the stock dealers lay a great deal of the blame on the C.P.R. for slow hauls and poor accommodation, while the company will no doubt attribute the loss to the unprecedented storm. No matter which way the conditions are looked at, it is the general opinion that stock feeding yard accommodation should be enlarged and improved, and that the railway company should give live freight an uninterrupted fast run. Improvements to the yards at say three or four points between here and Winnipeg, making the accommodation fit and sufficient for feeding, or unloading and sheltering in such a storm as we had, is, in the opinion of stock dealers, what is needed. Around the time of the storm numbers of cattle were taken from the cars dead. Improvements such as suggested could be made by the company, and it would be beneficial to the stock business, and would smooth out a great deal of complaining."

"THE West" will note that the land grant to the Medicine Hat Railway and Coal Co. is included in the list, given to the House of Commons by Sir William Mulock last week, of land grants which have lapsed. Surely the West will now apologise to the Member for West Assiniboia for the charge it made that he had handed 100,000 acres of land over to the Company. If it will not apologise for having made the statement perhaps it will be fair enough to acknowledge that it was in error.

MR. James A. Smart, deputy Minister of the Interior, speaking before the House of Commons committee on agriculture, estimated that the total number of immigrant arrivals in Canada for the fiscal year ending on the 30th inst. would be 120,000. Of this number over 105,000 have already arrived, 36,000 of whom are British and 38,000 American.

IN SESSION AGAIN.

(Continued from page 1.)

Ordinance for the winding up of same but by some oversight this had been done. The Premier said that there had been no call for the application of the provisions of the Ordinance since that date which fact was a tribute to the character of the companies in the Territories.

Bill No. 4 to secure Uniform Conditions in Policies of Fire Insurance was for the purpose indicated by its title, namely, to enact laws relating to fire insurance similar to the provisions in force in the other provinces of the Dominion. The provisions of the Bill would in future be included in all policies for fire insurance issued in the Territories but they would be found to be similar to the regulations now printed on fire insurance policies issued in the Territories by reputable companies.

Bill No. 5 respecting Mutual Fire Insurance was to provide for the formation of mutual fire insurance companies. This legislation had been asked for from different quarters in the Territories within the last two years. It was considered a very desirable form of fire insurance and at the present time a large business was being done in the Territories by companies organised in Manitoba under a similar law. The Bill was modelled very largely after the British Columbia statute on the subject but several blanks had been left in the Bill to be filled in in committee, such as the amount of insurance proposed to be taken by certificate before a company shall be incorporated and the amount of insurance which must be in force at the expiration of one year from its incorporation.

Bill No. 24 to incorporate the Macleod Club was in terms identical to that incorporating the Lethbridge Club.

ANOTHER SESSION THIS YEAR.

Premier Haultain asked the consent of the House to the dropping for the present session of Bill No. 6 to provide for the payment of Succession Duties in certain cases. He made this request with a view to cutting the session as short as possible. While some such legislation should be passed it was not very imperative as there were not many large estates in the Territories as yet. The Government hoped, however, to have the sessions of the Assembly held in the autumn in future instead of in the spring and expected, therefore, to re-introduce this Bill at another session to be held, he hoped, within the present calendar year. By consent the Bill was dropped and the House adjourned at 3.15, after a sitting of 25 minutes' duration.

TUESDAY, June 9th.

Speaker Gillis took the chair at 2.30 p.m. The first Order of the Day was the second reading of Bill No. 2 respecting Foreign Companies. In moving the second reading Premier Haultain said the necessity for the Bill emphasised the necessity of the immediate granting of the provincial status to the Territories. In 1901 an Ordinance was passed regarding the licensing of foreign corporations to carry on business in the Territories and was disallowed by the Federal Government. The question of the disallowance of the Ordinance was suggested by certain companies incorporated under Dominion charters and who objected to paying a further corporation fee to do business in the Territories. So far as the powers of the Legislative Assembly of the Territories are concerned, said the Premier, we have to-day in this respect practically the same powers as are conferred on the provincial legislatures. We stand in precisely the same position as if we were a province, and in dealing with the disallowance of the Ordinance it is only fair to inquire what was done by the federal authorities with respect to similar legislation by the provinces. The Ordinance of 1901 called for the registration and licensing of foreign corporations, that is companies incorporated otherwise than under the Ordinances of the Territories. A foreign corporation was some company formed for the purpose of carrying on some business which fell within the powers of the Territories. By the Ordinance of 1901 the Territories did not attempt to control companies carrying on business which was outside the powers of the Territories. The fees prescribed to be charged these companies were made by order-in-council.

WHY ORDINANCE WAS DISALLOWED.

Objection was taken by the Minister of Justice to this Ordinance and to put it shortly these were: First, that the Ordinance was ultra vires of the legislature, and second, an interference with Dominion policy by discriminating against Dominion companies in favor of Territorial companies. So far as this latter objection was concerned there was a measure of truth in it. By order-in-council the fees were fixed at $150 instead of on a sliding scale as would be the case under the Territorial law. In response to the representations of the Minister of Justice the Territorial Government undertook to amend the Ordinance so as to make the fees the same in the case of all companies. With regard to the first objection the Territorial Government took the straight ground that the Ordinance was not outside the powers of the legislature and that our contention was upheld by former ministers of justice, more particularly Sir Oliver Mowat, who, in his time, was the greatest authority on such questions in Canada.

DIFFERENT TREATMENT TO PROVINCES.

It was admitted that the Ordinance was framed for the purpose of taxing and regulating these companies but that it only had to do with companies over which the Territories had jurisdiction and such as the Territories could licence themselves. The Premier went on to quote the judgment of Hon. David Mills and Sir Oliver Mowat to the effect that while the Dominion had the right to grant such charters the provinces had power to regulate and licence them. These opinions were given on a British Columbia and an Ontario case. The Dominion Government had disallowed a Manitoba statute but the question was not the same inasmuch as the Manitoba law undertook to licence and regulate companies which were beyond the jurisdiction of the province. In conclusion Premier Haultain said: The British Columbia law, which was the same as ours in principle on all the important points on which ours was disallowed, was allowed to go into operation. The Ontario legislation was allowed to go into operation although it went further than ours. Manitoba's was disallowed but it certainly was objectionable along the lines I have indicated. Ours, however, was disallowed. This only demonstrates another reason why we should have provincial status for there does seem to be a difference in the way in which a strong provincial government is treated and the way the Territories are treated. It was a question whether the Territories were to be allowed to legislate in regard to matters which were clearly and distinctly placed under the control of the Legislative Assembly. The Bill now submitted meets all the objections of the Minister of Justice except on the one point that the Assembly had exceeded its powers. He was not willing to yield that point and he asked the legislature to re-enact the Ordinance. The Bill was then read a second time.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Premier Haultain next moved the second reading of Bill No. 7 to amend the Ordinance respecting Notaries Public. Owing to the great influx of immigrants, many of foreign birth, it had been necessary to appoint a great number of notaries public and while these men were quite able to do the work which this condition of things created they were not so well acquainted with other phases of the work of notaries public. As the appointment of these men was only a temporary measure provision is made in the Bill that, except where issued to an advocate of the North-West Territories, all commissions issued to notaries public shall expire on the expiration of two years. Provision is also made that the date when the commission expires must be stamped or written on every affidavit, declaration or other certificate taken or given by the notary public. This is to guard against any notary public continuing to act after the expiration of his commission. The Bill was read a second time.

PROTECTION FOR HORSE BREEDERS.

Dr. Elliott moved the second reading of Bill No. 23 to protect Horse Breeders in the Territories. He said he did not consider it necessary to make any excuse for this legislation in view of the fact that hundreds of thousands of dollars were sent out of the Territories every year for horses which ought to be bred in the Territories. It was only following the course adopted by other governments. The idea was to give to farmers an accurate knowledge of the horses standing for service throughout the Territories. The Bill provided proper safeguards and divided stallions into three classes, thoroughbreds, cross breds and grades. All stallions are compelled to be registered and copies of the certificate of registration must be used in all advertising matter issued by the owner and at least a copy of the certificate must be posted both inside and outside of the building where the stallion stands for service. Owners of pure bred stallions are given a lien on the offspring of the stallion. The fee for registration is fixed at $2, but all stallions registered under the Ordinance of 1899 shall be re-registered under the new Ordinance without charge. The Bill was given its second reading.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Bill respecting the voluntary winding up of joint stock companies and the Bill to secure uniform conditions in policies of fire insurance. Good progress was made and the House adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 10th.

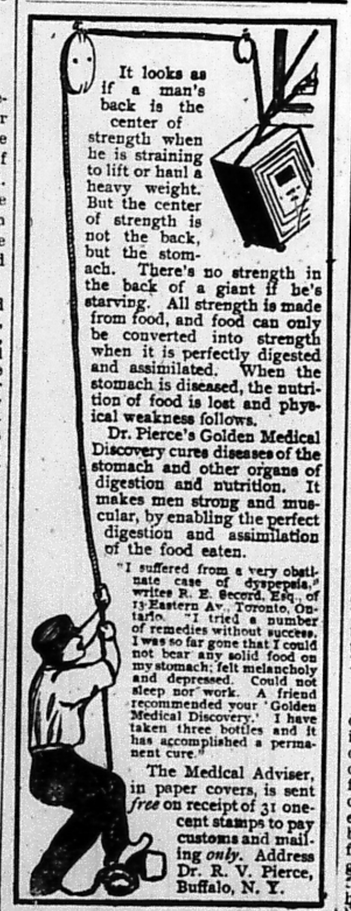
The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock. Petitions were presented by Mr. Brown praying that Regina be raised to the status of a city and for increased borrowing powers; by Mr. Bulyea asking for the incorporation of Qu'Appelle as a town; by Mr. Young asking for the incorporation of the Western Canada College; by Mr. Secord to the effect that R. Ross and others did not wish to be included in the new district of Strathcona.

Mr. Haultain secured first readings to the following Bills: Respecting Trustees and Executors and the Administration of Estates, repecting Trust Companies, to amend the Ordinance respecting the Form and Interpretation of Ordinances. Mr. Elliott's Bill respecting the Medical Profession was also read a first time.

The House then went into committee of the whole on Bill No. 23 to protect Horse Breeders in the Territories. A discussion ensued participated in by Messrs. McDiarmid, Brown, Bulyea, Elliott, Talbot, Woolf, Annable, McDonald, DeRosenroll, MacNutt, Patrick, Lake and Finlay. The main point discussed was whether grade stallions should be registered and if registered whether they should not be entitled to the benefit of the lien act; whether in the second place only the registration of purebred stallions should be insisted on and the use of grade stallions for profit be prohibited. It was the majority opinion that for a time at least grade stallions must continue to be used as there are not enough purebred stallions in the Territories and the decision arrived at was to stand by the Bill and have all stallions registered. This compels the owners of grade stallions in all advertising matter they use to make public the fact that their horse is a grade and not eligible for registration in any stud book recognised by the Department of Agriculture. Progress with the Bill was reported.

The Bill respecting Notaries Public was also considered in committee of the whole and progress with same reported. The Bill to incorporate the Macleod Club was passed through committee, the sum which the club is authorised to borrow being fixed at $25,000. The House adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

—Mr. Clark, of Saskatoon, a former resident of the capital is renewing acquaintances here this week.



It looks as if a man's back is the center of strength when he is straining to lift or haul a heavy weight. But the center of strength is not the back, but the stomach. There's no strength in the back of a giant if he's starving. All strength is made from food, and food can only be converted into strength when it is perfectly digested and assimilated. When the stomach is diseased, the nutrition of food is lost and physical weakness follows.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It makes men strong and muscular, by enabling the perfect digestion and assimilation of the food eaten.

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Notice of Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Robert B. Fergusson and George Colbeck as R. B. Fergusson & Co. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid at the place where the business has heretofore been conducted and all claims against the said partnership will be paid on presentation there.

Dated at Regina this 15th day of May, 1903.

GEO. COLBECK.

16tf

Parliamentary Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act incorporating a company, with its head office at Montreal, with a capital stock of one million dollars, to be known as "The Federal Oil Company," with the object of—

Manufacturing, buying and selling petroleum oil and other products of petroleum oil lands; and for said purposes, with authority and powers to acquire and dispose of real estate, timber limits, mineral lands and other real properties; to put down wells, develop such lands, carry on the business of piping, storing, tanking and warehousing refined and crude petroleum oil and other products of such lands; to erect and dispose of refineries, saw mills, steam or electric railways, and any other appliances, structures, or means necessary or convenient for the effecting of the above mentioned object: to issue paid up stock, preferred stock, or gold bonds, and to lease, purchase and otherwise acquire and to operate the business of any other companies, associations or kindred enterprises, to acquire and own stock in any other companies, or like enterprises; and with all other powers to be set forth in the proposed Act, or conferred by The Companies Clauses Act.

LOUIS BOYER,
Solicitor for applicant.
17 Place d'Arms Hill,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dated at Montreal this 20th December 1902.

16-20

TENDERS FOR CEMENT.

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tender for Cement" and addressed to the Commissioner of Public Works, Regina, Assa., will be received up to noon on Thursday, June 25th, for 2,500 barrels of Portland Cement delivered f.o.b. cars as follows:

1,500 barrels at Lethbridge, Alta.
1,000 barrels at Macleod, Alta.

delivery to begin not later than August 15th next.

Tenders will be received for delivery either in barrels or sacks, and must state weight in each case. A specification must also accompany tenders, giving brand, fineness, specific gravity, and date of manufacture of cement which it is proposed to furnish.

No tender will be considered unless accompanied by an accepted cheque in favour of the Commissioner of Public Works for five per cent. of the amount of the tender. The cheque of the successful tenderer will be retained until the completion of the contract and the others will be returned as soon as possible after the awarding of the contract. The successful tenderer shall be required to enter into a contract with the Commissioner of Public Works for the full and proper completion of the contract.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

B. J. SAUNDERS,
Deputy Commissioner of Public Works.

Dated at Regina, May 30th, 1903. 16-17

GROCERIES

Just arrived, another car of Groceries to supply our fast growing business. We want your order, no matter how large or how small. We would be pleased to quote prices on it.

TEAS

We have long had a reputation for good Teas, and we are still to the front with values. Just arrived, another shipment of our famous Glasgow House Tea at 3 lbs. for $1.00.—the best value in Canada. ... ...

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Note.—Store closes at 1 p.m. Wednesday during June, July and August.

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Collingwood, July 11, 1900

WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO.,
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Dear Sir: We are in receipt of your favor of June 18, which we regret to say was mislaid, and we have great pleasure in stating that your ranges are in use on six of the eight steamers of the fleet, and that they have given perfect satisfaction in every way, both as to their durability and working qualities, which have been tested to the utmost.

In the fall of 1899 our steamer Pacific was entirely destroyed by fire at the dock, which originated at the Grand Trunk Railway warehouse, and although the steamer was burnt to the keel, the wrought-iron range on the boat was found in such good condition that it was used on our new steamer Germanic, which was built the following season to take the place of the Pacific. There was practically nothing wrong with the stove except discoloration and marks consequent upon the action of intense heat and water.

The steamers using your ranges are Majestic, Collingwood, Germanic, Atlantic, Britannic and Midland. Yours truly,

NORTHERN NAVIGATION CO.

Virden, Man. January 10 1903

To whom it may concern.

We, the undersigned citizens of Virden, Man., can freely say that our acquaintance with Mr. J. H. Yates, the division superintendent of the Wrought Iron Range Company of Toronto, Ont., and his corps of salesmen for the last four months, permits us to recommend them as being gentlemen. They have manifested push and enterprise in their dealings, paying all their bills without quibbling and in such a manner as to make it a pleasure to do business with them. We cheerfully recommend them to others, believing that the course pursued by them here is the customary one, and our wishes go with them in their new field of labor.

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Henry J. Pugh	Union Bank Mgr.
W. J. Wilcox	Merchant
W. J. Kennedy	Pub. Virden Advance
G. H. Garrison	Ed. Virden Advance
D. McDonald	Mayor
N. Rosen	Merchant
Stewart Clarke	Livery Feed Stable
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