THE DEBATE.

Continued from Page 7.

the debt remains as a memento. se districts have now reached a re where municipal organisation is ded, but they are hampered by the lts of the mistake of organising too n. The discussion taking place two rs ago when an idea was mooted to Manitoba have a slice off the Ter- ries, had served to show that the ple here very well understood the ef- s of the system prevailing in Mani- a. Each school department in the ritories, and there were 700 or 800 of m in the 450 school districts organ- , receive $300 yearly from the ernment; whereas the average in nitoba is only $130. The people prehend the importance of this and understand the reason of it. plause.)

r. Bulyea next took the States, istics of which Mr. Bennett had ted, and showed the disheartening den bearing on the people in every of them—state and county taxes ging in the aggregate from 19 to 34 s on the dollar. He related a story n American visitor at Olds, Alberta, commented upon the num- of people congregating at stations in this country to meet ns. In the States when a train hed a station scarce a man was to een, the reason being that any train ht bear the sheriff, and in conse- nce people "kept dark" until the n disappeared. In this country the riff was a terror to but few, a fact to most of our people being filled h less optimism and more business e than the hon. gentleman from st Calgary. (Applause). Mr. Ben- t was distorting the position when said that the presence of twenty r members was condemnation of Government. It was true that s had in only a few cases been wn, and the members came un- ged either in support or opposition, throughout the country during the paign wherever the policy or items he policy of the Government came the electors either directly or indi- ly endorsed their policy and enact- nts. As a lawyer, said Mr. Bulyea, hon. member should have escaped mistake of alleging that because ase was not actually signed an' ar- gement could not be termed com- ted. But as a lawyer he seemed to to understand some simple consti- ional points. An agreement might binding in law before any lease was cuted. The statement in the Speech t the

EXPERIMENTAL STATION

angements were complete was abso- ely true. The Government would sign the lease until the House had sed the Estimate. When the full ormation respecting the arrange- nt was brought down, the mmissioner had no doubt that would be found satisfactory not only the House and country but as well the hon. member. Mr. Bennett's nity had apparently been ruffled by Government's inability to see eye eye with him on the question. Op- sition to the proposal seemed to be sed on the idea that the policy con- mplated experimental farms. If Mr. nnett had followed Messrs. Haultain d Ross's speeches last fall at Calgary, d not been so completely engrossed th the opening sentences, he would ve known better. The policy did t contemplate buying land, but to range for experimental plots. How- er in the Calgary arrangement pro- sion was made to enable the Govern- ent to buy the land at the termin- ion of the lease if it should then be emed advisable. In their policy and roposals Mr. Bulyea said they had as- rance of the hearty co-operation of e Agriculture Department at Ottawa. e referred to Mr. Bennett's statement at the land was useless and that he d sold it for $800. The doctrine of the end justifies the means" would needed to salve the conscience of en a lawyer in taking such a price r worthless land. Mr. Bulyea said it as true they proposed to pay rental r the land. It must be borne in ind that it had cost the company mething to put the land under an rigation ditch, and would cost some- ing to keep it fenced and to provide ll necessary implements and labor, hich the arrangement specified. The ompany also had to market the crops r the benefit of the Government. The rgument of Mr. Bennett was a piece f special pleading. The Government ad no inkling of the protests which e alleged were being made by his con- tituents. They heard no sound of that trong opposition except from the hon. member. It was peculiar if the people ere so near rebellion, that with two ewspapers in Calgary no hint of it ad appeared in the press,—not a man ad taken occasion to publicly protest. On the fyles of the department, on the ther hand, was a resolution of the Calgary Board of Trade warmly ap- proving the entire proposition, the scheme, the location and the man who would have charge. (Applause.) The Commissioner protested that in his letter to Mr. Bennett he had fairly tried to explain the reasons why his wishes show its ability to

DICTATE TO THE RAILWAY COMPANIES,

or these Territories would have to gain power to obtain competition as a partial, if it was only a partial, remedy. If there was any one thing certain, it was that the people here could not much longer and would not much longer bear the injustices of the present position. On the question of the Calgary experimental station Mr. Cross admitted that it had been him who first brought to the notice of the Calgary public the scheme or idea of securing such a station. He had himself experimented with irrigation last year to the extent of five or six hundred dollars. While the cost of experimenting might not be very heavy comparatively when borne by the whole people, he knew by experience and what he had seen of other men's experiences, that for the private individual or company it might be and often was a very expensive business. He felt like giving the Government every credit for their policy of establishing these stations, and he trusted and believed that the result would be to open the eyes of the people generally to the possibilities of irrigation and lead to bringing an enormous area of country into a state of productiveness beyond any present expectation. He believed the Calgary project was a very important and likely to be a very beneficial measure. In minor points, perhaps, there were mistakes in the arrangement. It was no doubt unfortunate that the plot was not located on the main trail so that the object lesson would be under the eye of every passer-by. But on the other hand the management had been placed in the hands of a man capable and competent,—the very best man who could have been got. The people dealt with were a company who had constructed fifty miles of ditch without any ostentation. They had put in their own money largely in the way of an experiment. They had been doing up-hill work and had suffered many disappointments; and when he considered that these were the kind of people the Government were dealing with and who would conduct the Government's experiments he felt that he could overlook the fact that the location, slightly off the main trail, was not in that way the most desirable. (Applause.)

Dr. ELLIOTT (Wolseley) was the last speaker. He first referred to the Calgary station. He had held a conviction that it would be a bad practice to spend public money on private property, but having heard the policy and position explained he considered the Government were acting justifiably. The fact that the company dealt with had themselves been spending their money would weigh with him. He knew the battle that agriculturists in his own district had fought. The last few years had been profitable, but if the ten years past were averaged up it would be found that the farmer had not received a high price for his labor. The Government were not intending to establish experimental farms; they were going carefully and slowly and not risking any large sums in investment. Their policy merited hearty support. Dr. Elliott hoped that the experiments would be carried on successfully, and that within the next five years such object lessons would be given the farmers, that after five years the system would be no longer needed. He conceived it to be his duty as an independent member to take some note of the accusations brought against several heads of departments by the member for West Calgary, and particularly the charge that the Government had placed an untrue statement in the mouth of His Honor. Certainly no member should make such serious allegations without positive proof. Mr. Bennett had shown himself to be such a master of the English language that it was impossible to suppose that he had not understood the simple words in the Speech of His Honour—so simple that a child could understand them: "Arrangements have been completed." No one understanding the language could think that those words were tantamount to saying that the contract had been signed. Could not the hon. member and himself complete arrangements to meet in Halifax, for instance, three months hence, without signing any contract? The hon. member as a lawyer had criticised lawyers' fees. Dr. Elliott would promise, if Mr. Bennett would bring in a bill to reduce those fees and it was a reasonable bill, to support it whether the Government supported it or not. He had some doubt though whether there was the same complaint all over the country as there appeared to be against Calgary lawyers. He knew that his opponent in Wolseley was a lawyer—a highly respected lawyer—and he had never heard it charged against Mr. Levi Thompson that his fees were exorbitant. Dr. Elliott recalled the old custom in his own profession of "bleeding" for every known ailment, and feared, from Mr. Bennett's statement, that Calgary lawyers had adopted the old medical practice. (Applause.)

The Address in Reply carried without division, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, April 10.

Mr. McCauley presented a petition against the incorporation of the town of Minto (South Edmonton), also a petition for the incorporation of the Edmonton Club.

Mr. Rosenroll presented a petition in favor of a more effective system of threshers' liens.

Notice of several questions and motions was given.

INDIAN TREATY.

Mr. McKay asked: Whether the N.W. Government have anything to do or have accepted any responsibility jointly with the Federal Government in connection with the proposed Indian treaty in the unorganised portion of the Territories?

Mr. Haultain answered, No.

A LEADING QUESTION.

Mr. McKay asked: Whether it is the intention of the Government to have one or more non-resident member or members on the Executive Council?

Mr. Haultain replied that the Government could hardly take the House into its confidence as the matter was one of high prerogative. It would be impossible and improper to anticipate in such a matter the choice of the Licut.-Governor.

COST OF ELECTIONS.

Mr. McLeod asked; (1) What was the total cost of the general election of November, 1898? (2) What was the cost of re-opening the poll at Grand Rapids in Prince Albert East? (3) At whose instance was Grand Rapids divided into two polling divisions?

Mr. Haultain's answer to the first question was, $18,182.64 to date, some accounts not being yet presented; to the second, $1,455.75; and to the third, The two polls were ordered by the Clerk of the Executive Council under authority of section 110 of the Elections Ordinance.

RETURNS ORDERED.

On motion of Mr. Bennett a Return was ordered shewing: (1) Dates on which the Clerk of the Executive Council received the return from the returning officers of the names of the candidates elected in the several constituencies in which no poll was held in the General Territorial Election of 1898; (2) Dates on which the Clerk of the Executive Council received from the several sheriffs of the Territories the certificate mentioned in section 118 of The Territories Election Ordinance, specifying names of constituencies and name of successful candidate in each, after the said General Election of 1898; (3) Dates of the issues of the North-West Territories Gazette between November 1st, 1898, and April 1st, 1899.

Mr. McLeod, seconded by Mr. Shera, moved for a Return shewing copies of all telegrams, letters and correspondence between Mr. Betts, late member for Prince Albert East, and the Government or any member thereof in the months of October, November and December, 1898, and January, February and March, 1899.

Mr. Haultain pointed out that the correspondence mentioned was of a very comprehensive variety, probably including letters to and from the various departments, sub-departments and branches which to be compiled into the return would involve a very large amount of work. There was no desire to withhold anything, but if the hon. member could define the nature of the particular correspondence he wanted or define the subject of the correspondence he wished brought down, it might obviate the necessity of copying a lot of letters in which the hon. member was not interested.

Mr. McLeod said the correspondence he wished was that relating to the Grand Rapids poll.

The motion was then adopted.

MR. BENNETT HAS A GRIEVANCE AGAINST THE NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. Bennett rose to a question of privilege. The Winnipeg Free Press contained a report in which it was made to appear that he (Mr. Bennett) had charged the Government with putting a deliberate falsehood into the mouth of the Lieut.-Governor. He did not personally know the reporter but from what he had heard of him he deemed it unlikely that the error was committed wittingly.

Mr. Speaker interrupted, stating that if the hon. member wished to question statements in a newspaper the rule was that the paper in question should be read from the Table, when the case could be taken up upon a motion. Mr. Speaker quoted the authority.

Mr. Bennett said he wished to do no more than draw attention to an erroneous report. His words, concerning a statement in the Speech of His Honor, had been that it "was misleading, incorrect and untrue in fact."

THE TELEGRAM HAULED UP, TOO.

Mr. Bennett continued by saying that there was another report he would have to refer to. He declared newspapers had no right to comment on the procedure of the House; they had a right to report what was done but no right to comment. He noticed that the Winnipeg Telegram reporter—he did not know who the reporter was—stated that he (Mr. Bennett) in moving on Friday that the House adjourn, was clearly out of order and that no notice was paid to him. The fact was that he was quite in order, the rule being that any member can at any time move the adjournment of the House. As a young man just entering the House he deemed it necessary to see that he should not be misrepresented.

Mr. Haultain moved the adjournment.

TUESDAY, April 11.

Notices were given of long list of questions.

Mr. Ross gave notice of a bill to amend the Village Ordinance.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Mr. McDonald asked: (1) Has the Government had any correspondence with the Federal or Manitoba Governments since October 1st last regarding the deaf and dumb of the Territories? (2) Has the Government taken any steps to find out the number of such people in the Territories? (3) Does the Government intend to provide at this session for their education and maintenance at Winnipeg or in the Territories?

Mr. Haultain replied (1) That the Government had corresponded with the Federal Government, not with the Manitoba Government. (2) The Government had information as to the number of deaf mutes in the Territories, (3) It was intended to provide at this session for their education.

HALF-BREED SCRIP.

Mr. McDonald asked: Has the Government had any correspondence or made any arrangement with the Federal authorities regarding the issuing of scrip to the Half-breeds in extinguishment of the Indian title in that portion of the unorganised Territories known as Peace River and Athabasca?

The Government's answer was, No.

SCHOOL LANDS.

Mr. McDonald asked: (1) What action has the Government taken in connection with the school lands of the Territories? (2) Is it the intention of the Government to recommend that any of the school lands be offered for sale this year?

Mr. Haultain stated it had been decided that certain districts had arrived at a stage where it would be advisable that the school lands within them should be disposed of, and the Government would at once recommend such sale. An amendment of the terms of sale will also be recommended.

FIRST READINGS.

A bill to amend the Clerks and Deputy Clerks Ordinance was introduced by Mr. Haultain and read a first time.

A bill respecting the winding-up of Joint Stock Companies was introduced by Mr. Haultain and read a first time.

A bill to amend the Ordinance concerning Insane Persons was introduced by Mr. Haultain and read a first time.

SECOND READING.

Mr. Haultain moved second reading of the Bill to amend the Civil Justice Ordinance. He said the bill was in the way of an addition to the Ordinance rather than an amendment. The only subject of the bill related to Public Administrators. The first provision was to make the security which administrators were obliged to give, available for anyone injured by the neglect or malfeasance of such officials. The second provision was to do away with some of the expensive machinery of the law in the case of small estates. A simplification of the machinery, where small estates were affected, would operate in the public interest.

Dr. Brett presumed there would be opportunity in committee to consider and possibly amend some of the times and dates specified in the bill.

Mr. Haultain—Oh, of course.

Second reading carried.

RETURNS.

Mr. Bulyea laid on the Table Returns (asked for by Mr. Wallace) giving names of Stock Inspectors and number of animals inspected in 1898; and (asked for by Mr. Bennett) giving dates of the receipt by the Clerk of Council of Writs from the several election officers and sheriffs after the general election of November, 1898, also the dates of issues of the official Gazette.

The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 12.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2:30.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Bennett presented a petition from the citizens of Calgary asking for an amendment to the City Charter. Also petitions asking for the closing of the N.W. corner of Sections 20 and 23 in Township 32, and for the opening up of a road in Township 32.

Mr. Greeley presented a petition ask- for a ferry across the Saskatchewan river at Saskatchewan Landing.

Mr. Hawkes moved, seconded by Mr. McLeod, for a return showing (1) The name of the Chief Supt. of Education; (2) his travelling expenses for the last fiscal year; (3) the names of the different inspectors of schools; (4) the salaries and travelling expenses of each for the last fiscal year. Agreed.

Mr. Bennett moved, seconded by Mr. McDonald, for a return showing (1) The cost of Consolidating the Ordinances of the Territories, giving names of all persons to whom money was paid, with dates and for what purpose. Agreed.

Mr. Bennett moved, seconded by Mr. McKay, for a return showing copies of all tenders, correspondence or other documents in the possession of the Government with reference to the printing of the Consolidated Ordinances. Agreed.

Mr. Bennett moved, seconded by Mr. McDiarmid, for a return showing sums paid for public printing by the Government since 1st January, 1897, for which tenders were not asked, to whom paid, when and for what purpose.

Mr. Haultain called the attention of the hon. gentleman to the fact that this return would involve a large amount of work; to do away with this he offered the hon. gentleman access to the fyles containing the matter.

Mr. Bennett agreed to accept this and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Ross introduced a bill to amend Chapter 72 of the Consolidated Ordinances respecting Villages; and a bill to amend Chapter 73 of the Consolidated Ordinances respecting Local Improvements. Both bills were read a first time.

Dr. Patrick formally moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the Government the difficulty foreign born residents of the country found in interpreting the Ordinances, under which they have to work. While they have the ability of self-government they lack the knowledge of what they are to do. He thought something should be done to put these people in a position to conform with the provisions of such Ordinances as are necessary. He did not bring the matter before the House for the purpose of having their languages recognized as official but in order to develop in them the capacity for local self-government which they no doubt have.

Mr. Haultain said that this state of affairs had been called to the attention of the Government before, and they recognized that it was necessary to give these people an opportunity of understanding the necessary portions of the laws. The other day in Winnipeg he had been looking into the question of the Doukhobors, and in conversation with Immigration Commissioner McCreary he (Mr. Haultain) had suggested to that gentleman that certain of our more useful laws be translated and printed for circulation among the foreign residents of the country, and the suggestion had been fallen in with, and also that the federal department should take in hand the translation. The immigration records show daily increases in the foreign population of the country and it is a serious problem as to how many languages the laws should be translated into. They certainly couldn't undertake to translate all. He had hopes that the Federal department would meet them half way in having these summaries printed.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Meyers in the chair, on Bill No. 2 to amend the Ordinance respecting Civil Justice.

On section 2 a lengthy discussion arose. The section is as follows:

"2. Whenever a person dies and as far as can be ascertained he has not left a will or testamentary disposition and his estate does not exceed in value the sum of $200 the public administrator shall (unless within 30 days after the decease of such person some other person has applied for the grant to him of letters of administration and such grant has been made) be the administrator of such estate to all intents and purposes as if letters of administration had formally issued to him and the formal grant of administration to him shall not be necessary."

Dr. Patrick thought 30 days too short and moved that the time be changed to read 60.

Mr. Bennett thought the proposed amendment would increase instead of decreasing the cost and thought the section should be redrafted. It seemed to him arbitrary to take away the power from a deceased man's relatives. A man dying and leaving an estate of less than $200, the public administrator would step in and administer his estate. He thought it was a direct inducement to him to wind it up, the fees for so doing being much larger than for taking administration papers.

Mr. Haultain thought these objections should have been more properly urged on second reading yesterday. In the first place the hon. gentleman was a little out. He says when a man dies the public administrator steps in. This was not the fact. If someone else does he does not. The section only applied to small estates, and there was nothing arbitrary about it as it gave a man's relatives 30 days to step in. No man's property should be allowed to be dissipated while some one is looking up his next of kin. To talk about arbitrary action of public administrators was to altogether overlook the fact that he was a responsible official, responsible to the court, and if he does anything improper is liable to run up against the criminal law, be struck off the rolls and disrobed. There was no reason why a responsible officer should take out test papers. The bill was to avoid that expense. There was no right of relatives taken away.

Mr. Bennett thought the principle bad and that it should be on the records of the courts of the country that the man had died and left an estate of less than $200. And he moved in amendment to the amendment; "When a person dies and that upon the filing of an affidavit with the Clerk or Deputy Clerk in the Judicial District in the last place of his abode and that he has left no will and that the estate does not exceed in value $200 the Public Administrator shall after 60 days of the decease at any time if a judge so order upon good causes shown, be the administrator of such estate as if letters had formally issued to him and the formal grant of letters of administration shall not be necessary to him."

Dr. Patrick's amendment carried, amendment to amendment lost and clause as amended carried.

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again on Monday.

The House then adjourned.

The Standing Committees.

The following are the lists of members composing the Standing Committees of the House:—

STANDING ORDERS AND LIBRARY.—Messrs. Simpson, Lake, Haultain, Smith, Meyers, Gillis and McDiarmid.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—Messrs. Patrick, Gillis, Connell, Brown, McDonald, McLeod, McKay, Ross, Greeley, Haultain, McCauley, Bennett, Cross, Prince and Brett.

PRINTING.—Messrs. Meyers, Brett, McDiarmid, Wallace, DeVeber, Haultain, Greeley, McIntyre, Ross, Smith, Bulyea, Hawkes, Villeneuve and Rosenroll.

AGRICULTURE.—Messrs. McCauley, Fisher, Prince, Cross, McDiarmid, Lake, Wallace, Greeley, McIntyre, McKay, McLeod, McDonald, Bulyea, Simpson, Hawkes, Shera, Elliott and Patrick.

LAW AMENDMENTS.—Messrs. Brown, Fisher, Bennett, Meyers, McIntyre, Connell and Villeneuve.

EDUCATION.—Messrs. McDonald, Brett, Fisher, Prince, Lake, Wallace, DeVeber, Haultain, McKay, Simpson, Villeneuve, Shera, Rosenroll, Elliott and Patrick.

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could not be met in regard to the station. Now where was the hon. member's case? What proof had he to show of the mandate he claimed to hold against the scheme? If he had good reasons for his objection, the opportunity would be his to explain them when the estimates came down. Mr. Bulyea pointed out further that it was was not Mr. Bennett but Mr. Sifton who suggested an alternative station. In the employ of the Government at Regina was a man who knew as much about Calgary, and certainly as much about irrigation as any hon. member from Calgary—(he referred to Mr. Dennis)—and in respect of the project the Government had availed themselves of Mr. Dennis' knowledge and advice. The land suggested by Mr. Sifton was not irrigated and was pronounced by Mr. Dennis to be not irrigable without very large expense. In conclusion Mr. Bulyea congratulated the House upon the entrance of a member possessing Mr. Bennett's remarkable facility of speech. Mr. Bennett had referred to him (Mr. Bulyea) as a fellow countryman. He would presume on the fact that they hailed from the same province to advise the hon. member to be more exact in statements he might in future make in the House. He by no means intended to infer that Mr. Bennett intentionally falsified his statements, but thought it had been pretty abundantly shown that with ordinary care many of his statements might have approached much nearer to the standard of reasonable accuracy. (Applause.)

Mr. CROSS (East Calgary) spoke very briefly. In his judgment on the general lines of policy the Government had been pursuing a course in the best interests of the country. There might be items deserving criticism but as a whole the policy up to the present time had been such as to give satisfaction. The Speech promised a good deal of useful legislation,—legislation characteristic of the good and thoughtful policy of the Government. Our present institutions were built on a safe, solid foundation, upon which would be reared the provincial structure. And in his opinion the time had come when we should step ahead a little faster; take a step which of course might to a certain extent be termed speculative, and aspire to what was no doubt a more dangerous pinnacle. The prospects warranted the step. There was no such thing as standing still. We must either progress or retrograde. If the railway rates question could be solved by other means, well and good, but so far it had been proved impossible to control the companies. The Government of Canada would either have to

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T. W. BOYD & SON, Montreal.

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.

McNEIL, McNEIL & 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 as so amended and to enable 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,
28 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

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN SECORD, DECEASED.

Pursuant to the order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Richardson dated the twentieth day of February, 1899.

TAKE NOTICE that each creditor of the above estate is required to send in to the undersigned on or before the first 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 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 was only secondarily liable, he shall put a specified value thereon.

Dated at Regina this 20th day of February, 1899.

JAS. BALFOUR,
Executor's Advocate,
Regina.

1-9

NOTICE.

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

The applicants apply for the right to divert sufficient water per second from Qu'Appelle River on the N.W. ¼ of Section 18, Township 21, Range 19, west of the 2nd Meridian for irrigation 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 half of Section 18 and the south half of Section 19 all in Township 21, Range 19, west of the 2nd Meridian.

BINGER & KERR.

Dated at Kennell, February 12, 1899. 4 8

FOR SALE.

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

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

5tf

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.

A GENUINE $25 Waltham Watch FOR $9.50 Ladies' or Gent's size.

It does not cost you one cent to examine it.

We have just secured, for spot cash, at 60 cents on the dollar, the entire stock of a wholesale firm which was in need of money. This Watch has Genuine Waltham Movements in a 14k Solid Gold-filled Case, warranted to wear for 20 years. These watches are sold by jewellers at $25 to $30.

Our Great Offer.—Send us 50c and we will send you one of these watches, ladies' or gent's size, hunting case or open face, to your nearest Express office. You can examine it, and if it proves to be exactly as we say, pay the Express agent the balance—$9.00—and take your watch. If the watch is not exactly as we say, send it back and we will return you your money. As to our reliability, we refer you to the agent of the Dominion or Canadian Express Company. We are an honest firm, and we are selling watches cheaper than any other house in America. If cash in full accompanies the order we will give you a present of a beautiful Gold plated Chain, ladies' or gent's size, and we will send you the watch by registered mail and guarantee safe delivery. If you order six watches at one time we will give you one free for your trouble. Send money by registered letter or money order.

THE STANDARD SILVERWARE CO.,
246 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

Only one "Slater Shoe" agency.

There is only one "Slater Shoe" Agency in this town. "Slater Shoes" can be bought in no other store but this store.

If more than one dealer in each town had the Agency for "Slater Shoes," no one dealer could afford to carry in stock enough shapes, sizes, and widths, to fit all feet, and thus the dealer's trade, the customers' feet, and the reputation of the "Slater Shoe" as a foot-fitter would all be injured.

Price, $3.50, $4.50 and $5.50.

Shoes by mail.

Catalogue Free.

THE GLASGOW HOUSE — Sole Local Agency.