

is no squatter could have any claim there, because there is no timber or agricultural lands. I do not know if there are any mining limits, but, no doubt, some will be discovered, for on the other side of the river there is coal belonging to Mr. McLeod Stewart, of this city, the best coal property we have in that section. There may also be coal in this reserve, but as for timber, there is none valuable. It is very scrubby, and a very great portion of the limit reserved is covered by this celebrated lake. I take a little responsibility in the matter for various reasons. I do not know that I did my duty properly when I did not speak to the Minister on that occasion, of the mission I was expected to perform. Two young men of my county claimed the springs. They informed me they were the explorers and discoverers of the springs, and that it was my duty, seeing their friends and connections in my county had aided me in every contest, to speak to the Minister respecting their claim. I declined to do so, because I considered no man had a right to such valuable property without being in possession of means to put valuable places of accommodation upon it.

Mr. SPROULE. I would like to say a word in reference to one of the parties who set up the claim to be the first who found out those springs. We have heard a good deal in reference to their value. They have probably medicinal properties of great importance. If they are of such importance, if they are so valuable, those parties who were the original discoverers are entitled to some consideration at the hands of the Government. Some few years ago I accompanied one of the young men—there were two of them—said to be the first parties to find out the springs, and application was made to the Department, either for control of the springs or for compensation for finding them. At that time it was said they were not surveyed, consequently the Department was not cognisant of them, and the party was requested to hold over his application for some time. He was also assured that when the Government had sufficient knowledge of them to do anything, if a license was not granted it was likely some compensation would be given him as one of the explorers. I understand since then some unprincipled speculators have so manipulated things that the right has gone out of the hands of the two young men, and that today they are without compensation. I think the Government could afford to deal liberally with the young men, and should compensate them handsomely since they have not been allowed the privilege of making anything out of them.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Do I understand the Minister of the Interior to say that, before he proceeds to discuss this in committee, he will supply an estimate of the cost, and also bring down to us a list of the persons having leases—a memorandum showing the extent of property under lease and the nature of the leases passed?

Mr. WHITE (Cardwell). Certainly.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. The only other points that I would call attention to are, first, the one to which the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) called attention. I think that these regulations provide that, in certain cases, a very heavy fine, amounting to \$200, or, in default of payment, six months' imprisonment, may be inflicted. I think where regulations are going to be imposed by the Governor in Council, the infraction of which is to be visited by severe penalties like these, most assuredly they ought to be confirmed by Parliament. They might be allowed to have interim force until the next Session of Parliament, but where you are dealing with the liberty of the subject, the least that can be done is that regulations requiring such penalties for enforcement should be approved by the Parliament of Canada as well as by the Governor in Council. The other thing that I would like to know, and probably the Minister has had it before his eyes when drawing this

Bill, is under what terms and restrictions the Government of the United States have incorporated their national park? Have they taken powers similar to those which the Minister proposes to take? But is it not the case that in the United States national park, the property is reserved absolutely as the property of the United States? I have not recently looked over the Act, but my recollection is that in the case of the United States national parks, the United States keep absolute control.

Mr. EDGAR. I have just sent for the Act relating to the Yellowstone Park, and I find the provisions of the Act are much more restricted than those proposed here:

"The secretary may, in his discretion, grant leases for building purposes, for terms not exceeding ten years, of small parcels of ground, at such places in said park as shall require the erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors; all of the proceeds of said park to be expended under his direction in the management and the construction of roads and bridle-paths therein."

The restriction as to granting leases seems there to be restricted, whereas the unrestricted powers proposed to be asked in this Bill will enable the Minister of the Interior to give leases for 100 years, which would be equal to an out-and-out sale. It is to be considered whether the objects, which are very laudable indeed in one sense, ought to be accomplished, would not be much better accomplished by keeping control in the Crown of the property, as the Americans have done.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the second time.

SENATORIAL REPRESENTATION FOR THE N. W. T.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved second reading of Bill (No. 17) respecting the representation of the North-West Territories in the Senate of Canada. He said: This is a Bill merely to give the North-West Territories two Senators, to give them a representation in the Senate which they have not yet, although last Session we gave them representation in this House. At the time that the Bill was introduced and carried last Session, the Government was of opinion that the appointment of members to the Upper House might stand over until the Territories were made a Province, but there is a very considerable opinion existing among the people of the North-West that they should be on an equality with the other Provinces, although they are not yet a Province or Provinces, that they should have representation in the Upper Chamber as well as in this. The measure provides, therefore, that the North-West shall be represented in the Senate by two members. An Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament, as the House knows, authorising this Parliament to give representation to the North-West in both Houses. The hon. the leader of the Opposition asked the other day if that Imperial Act was warranted by the resolutions and the address as passed in this House previously. I was not able to answer that at the time, but on looking at it I see that the address asks the Imperial Government to introduce an Act to enable the Parliament of Canada to give the North-West Territories representation in Parliament. It does not say representation in this House, but representation in Parliament, and the Imperial Parliament, considering our address in the obvious meaning of our language, have given us the power to give representation in the Senate.

Mr. MITCHELL. Is any condition going to be put in this Bill that those appointed shall be residents, as is the case in all the other Provinces of the Dominion?

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. Yes.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). The First Minister has referred to the Imperial Act. Has the hon. gentleman the Act before him, so as to see what the exact words are?

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. I have not, but I have looked at it.