INCREASED GRANTS AN ELUSIVE PROPOSAL

As the Country Becomes Organised Into School Districts Revenue Will Disappear and a Heavier Direct Tax Will Have to be Levied

MARCH 13.

The greater part of this sitting was devoted to the consideration of law bills in committee.

J. H. Sheppard presented a petition praying for the incorporation of the Elk's club, Moose Jaw.

Mr. Sutherland moved that the petition of the city of Saskatoon be received.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell gave notice that on Monday he would bring in a motion with regard to wolf bounties.

Mr. Brown (Souris) in moving the second reading of his bill to amend the public libraries act, referred, to section five of that act and urged the adoption of his amendment to provide that when the municipal grant does not exceed $500 such grant may be made without putting through a by-law.

Section twenty should also be amended to change the sum to $500 and when this grant is made it shall not be necessary to levy a special rate for this amount. The board of management should consist of seven instead of five members and ladies should be eligible as members of the board.

The bill passed its third reading without further comment.

In moving the third reading of bill No. 20 respecting Mechanics' liens, Mr. Lamont stated that at the last session there was not time to consolidate the old ordinance and only amendments were passed. This bill is therefore the old ordinance together with the amendments.

Bill 18 respecting the law society, was read a second time. This is a re-enactment of the old N.W.T. ordinance. When the autonomy acts were passed it became necessary for each province to have its own law society.

Mr. Lamont moved that the order paper be vacated and that bills numbered, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 4, and 10 be referred to the committee on law amendments and municipal law.

Mr. Calder's resolution to provide for supplementing the revenues of the crown together with bill No. 11 respecting the organisation and maintenance of secondary education was taken up in committee of the whole. Clause 49 provides that children must attend the high school in the district in which they reside.

Dr. Ellis took exception to the provision as he contended it would not have a tendency to keep the schools up to a state of proficiency when the children could not attend another school.

Both Mr. Calder and other members of the government quite agreed with this suggestion and the clause was struck out.

The committee rose and reported progress.

The university bill was next referred to the committee of the whole, and was under discussion when the House adjourned.

MARCH 14.

There was a very interesting discussion in committee over grants to Secondary educational institutions and on the method of taxation proposed by the government.

The first business was the petition presented by Mr. Sutherland praying for the incorporation of the Saskatoon club.

A second petition was presented by Mr. Bole on behalf of H. H. Campkin and four others praying for the incorporation of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Motherwell gave notice that on Monday he would move the House into committee to consider the following resolution respecting wolf bounties: "That it is expedient to provide that any rural municipality or local improvement district making expenditures out of its own funds during any calendar year in the payment of bounties for the destruction of wolves be reimbursed out of the general revenue fund of the province at the close of such year to the extent of one-half of all such expenditures so made."

Dr. Elliot gave notice that on Friday he will ask for a return of all correspondence between the government and any person or persons in regard to Weussenbery school distict since Sept. 1905.

Mr. Sutherland for the law amendments and municipal law reported bills, 7, 8, and 9, and Mr. Lamont moved that they be placed on the order paper for the day and be referred to committee of the whole.

Mr. Motherwell moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the ordinance for the protection of game.

Taxation Scheme

The resolution to provide grants to secondary education was read a second time, to be referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Haultain stated that he would not discuss the resolution at this stage but would bring in amendments to the bill in committee.

The House went into committee on the resolution providing for the supplementing of the revenues of the crown. This resolution provides for the one cent an acre tax on all lands outside town and village school districts for educational purposes.

Speaking to the resolution in committee Mr. Calder referred to the following grants to be paid to high schools: Two rooms $800 per annum; three rooms $1,200 per annum; collegiate institutes with four rooms $2000; and five rooms $2,500.

When the clause was reached providing for the special payment to districts hereinafter organised, Mr. Haultain asked if such districts will have a perpetual claim on this fund.

Mr. Calder replied that it was only meant to apply to the year in which they were organised.

Mr. Haultain advised, that if this was what was intended, the clause should be re-constructed to make the meaning clear.

Flat Grant

A change was also made in the wording of the clause providing for grants to the rural school districts. As amended it provides for the payment of $120 to every rural school district whose school was in operation for at least sixty days during the previous calendar year.. Mr. Calder considered that this would be an improvement on the original proposal. He estimated there would be $238,000 to be distributed among the schools. If the main bulk of this sum was distributed as provided in the original draft there was bound to be a very wide difference between the amounts received by the schools. For instance a school open one hundred days would receive $100 while one open for two hundred days would receive $400. He suggested that they should pay to each district irrespective of the number of days it was open over a minimum of sixty days a flat grant of $120.

Illusive Grants

Mr. Haultain said that the danger is that rural districts are expected to see larger grants and the scheme is illusive, for as the unorganised part becomes oganised the amount of the grant decreases.

Mr. Langley said that there should be a reserve to lessen the disappointment that will follow when the great part of the country becomes organised.

Mr Calder would not admit that danger is imminent. The taxable area must increase as the crown and C.P.R. lands are released from exemption The statistical crop districts show that there are 73,000,000 acres in these districts while the government estimate is only for 33,000,000 as a taxable area. He was bound to admit that in time the money from this source must decrease but for the present the scheme is practicable.

Mr. Haultain replied that the tendency must be to organise the country into school districts, and if as Mr. Calder says we organise 200 schools including 2,000,000 acres we must pay these districts $60,000 while by organising the districts we cut down the available revenue $20,000 annually.

As soon as there is no unorganised country to be levied upon the rural school districts instead of getting $2.38 from each dollar collected will get back eighty cents, less the cost of collection. With regard to the high schools the 20 per cent. gradually grows less and finally diminishes.

The clause passed and the resolution was reported to the House and set down for second reading.

The latter part of the sitting was taken up with the Yorkton club and the University act.

PRINCE ALBERT ELECTION ENQUIRY

Committee of the Legislature Summons Witnesses and Demands Documents--Tyerman Will Have no Standing in the Case

Prince Albert Election Enquiry

The committee of the House and privileges and elections met onThursday last, Mr. Sheppard in the chair.

Mr. Haultain was asked to state his views as to procedure. He stated that the petitioner would show that if the elections had been held in the three polls in question the result would not have been effected. The summoning of witnesses and procuring of documents was discussed at some length. The crown will pay the expenses in connection with the case. Mr. Lamont read the allegations in the petition, that Tyerman was not duly elected, and the second, that S. Donaldson was duly elected. He thought that as it was alleged that Tyerman was not duly elected, that Dr. Tyerman should be summoned as a witness.

Mr. Haultain stated that Tyerman had resigned the seat and has nothing to do with the enquiry. He had no standing at all by reason of his being a candidate.

Mr. Lamont said that Tyerman might not have anything to say except on the second point regarding Donaldson claiming the seat.

Mr. Haultain could not admit that he had any standing before the committee.

It was finally decided to order the clerk of the court at Prince Albert and the sheriff to appear before the committee and produce the three poll books and other documents and records in connection with this case before the courts. Other records will be obtained from the clerk of the executive council.

Mr. Lamont said that the court records would be taken to show that there was no election held in the three polls in question.

The enquiry into this case will last some time and will be of great public interest.

RANCHERS WILL THROW WINNIPEG THEIR LEASES

Government Declines to Exempt Ranching Lands From Direct Taxation and McWylie Tells the House That Stockmen Cannot Bear the Burden and Will Throw up Leases

MARCH 15.

The House had a busy and important sitting today. Several bills were advanced a stage and one bill was read a first time, and notice was given of three new measures. Incidents of the committee were the announcement of Mr. Calder in reply to Mr. Wylie regarding the taxation of grazing lands, that the government will not exempt the ranching country from the one cent an acre tax, and the acceptance by Mr. Calder of the suggestion of Mr. Haultain that the senate and not the government should control the university board.

The following petitions were read and received:

Saskatchewan Central Ry. Co., for the amendment of their charter; the town of Yorkton, re the extension of their boundaries; the Saskatchewan Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Co.; the city of Prince Albert to legalise and confirm bylaws; the Elks' Club, Moose Jaw; and the city of Regina, for amendments to charter

Mr. Sutherland reported bill No. 10 from the committee on law amendments and municipal law.

Mr. Sheppard gave notice of a bill respecting open wells.

Mr. Lamont gave notice of a bill respecting police magistrates.

Mr. Lamont gave notice that on Monday he would move the House into committee of the whole respecting judges of the Surrogate court.

Dr. Neeley gave notice of a bill respecting the public health.

Mr. Haultain gave notice of motion for returns showing the correspondence between the Dominion government and the government of the province respecting the arrangements with the R.N.W.M.P.

Mr. Motherwell introduced a bill respecting wolf bounties which was read a first time.

Mr. Lamont moved that bill 10 be placed on the order paper and that it be referred to committee of the whole that day.

Bill No. 11 was before the committee of the whole, and clause 60 was eliminated and a new one substituted, providing that the commissioner of education report to the lieutenant governor in council respecting the establishment of all secondary educational institutions under this act.

Bill No. 10 respecting witnesses and evidence was up before the committee of the whole. The bill with amendments were reported and the amendments read a first and second time.

The House went into committee of the whole on bill No. 6 respecting the supplementing of the revenues of the crown.

Clause 14 makes a provision that when the country is in arrears respecting the cent an acre school tax the government may set aside a sum out of the general fund of the province in lieu of such arrears.

Mr. Haultain asked where the money is coming from for the purpose set out in this clause of the bill.

Mr. Calder said that this was a temporary loan out of the general revenue of the province for school purposes. We must assume, said he that the taxes will be paid.

Mr. Haultain—The bill assumes that the taxes will not be paid. This is diverting the general revenue of the crown for a wrong purpose.

Mr. Hailtain likened the government to a householder who took his half yearly earnings and spent it all for jam and none for bread and butter. He said the fatal effect is that the scheme becomes at once a charge on the revenue of the province. We all know that eventually it must become a charge but the government makes it such from the beginning.

Mr. Wylie at this point asked Mr. Calder whether the government had considered the point raised by him respecting the exemption of the lands held under a grazing lease from the direct taxation scheme.

Mr. Calder replied that the government had given the matter serious consideration but that it was decided that they could not discriminate in a matter of this kind. They knew that to some extent it is a hardship but they can do nothing to remedy it.

Mr. Wylie said that the Dominion government charges two cents per acre for the grazing lease and on this the province now adds two and a half cents an acre, while the ordinary school tax will run up to ten cents an acre, besides the local improvement tax. The burden of taxation thus placed on the rancher make it impossible for him to conduct his business under present conditions. This whole tax will amount to eighty cents per head of stock per year. The affect of the further tax will mean that the leases will be thrown up by the ranchers and the province will lose all the taxes which are being collected at present. By throwing up their leases the ranching industry will of course suffer, but the ranchers cannot afford to pay and will not pay, this additional tax when they can avoid an injustice by cancelling the lease.

This closed the discussion and the committee rose and reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

March 18.

At the opening of the House today there were several members absent having gone home for Sunday.

The petition of James Clinkskill and others praying for the incorporation of the Saskatoon club was read and received.

Mr. Stewart presented the report of the committee on standing orders recommending the introduction of the following bills: Saskatchewan Central Railway bill, bill to amend the Regina chartet, bill presented by the city of Saskatoon to legalise a certain assessment, bills to legalise certain money bylaw of the city of Saskatoon.

The bills were afterwards read a first time.

Mr. Calder gave notice of motion respecting the taxation of corporations and notice of bill respecting same.

On motion that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider resolution respecting the salaries to be paid to judges of the surrogate court, Mr. Lamont explained that the salaries of the judges of the county courts had been fixed at $2,500 for the first three years and three thousand thereafter. This salary was paid by the Dominion government and it was proposed to supplement it by a payment by the province of $500. In committee he further explained in reply to Mr. Haultain, that the salaries would be paid from the proceeds of fees.

The resolution was passed and reported to the House and was read a second time and referred to committee of the whole house on bill no. 8.

The following bills were read a first time: Respecting hire, receipts and conditional sale of goods; respecting police magistrates, on the motion of Mr. Lamont.

A bill respecting open wells and other things dangerous to stock was read a first time on the motion of Mr. Sheppard, a bill to amend the ordinance respecting public health was read a first time on the motion of Mr. Neeley.

A motion of Mr. Haultain for a return showing all orders in council reports, agreements, letters and documents whatsoever relating to any arrangement between the Dominion and provincial governments for the employment of the Royal North-West Mounted Police for provincial purposes was agreed to.

Bill No. 10 respecting witnesses and evidence was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Motherwell laid on the table returns showing the amount of money spent in each constituency last year as follows:

Battleford	$26,378.05
Batoche	11,949.23
Cannington	14,339.09
Grenfell	11,768.97
Humboldt	8,929.13
Kinistino	19,561.68
Lumsden	13,673.45
Maple Creek	23,668.30
Moose Jaw	19,542.39
Moosomin	7,536.16
Prince Albert	11,694.04
Qu'Appelle, North	14,228.40
Qu'Appelle, South	10,897.94
Redberry	12,693.54
Regina, South	19,599.01
Rosthern	15,346.54
Saltcoats	17,549.80
Souris	10,963.55
Saskatoon	8,322.37
Whitewood	7,027.42
Wolseley	6,606.21
Yorkton	14,033.08
Construction of steel bridges on concrete foundations at Battleford and Saskatoon	81,876.44
Purchase of sites for new provincial buildings and 1st instalment on purchase of buildings from Dominion Gov't	153,622.00
Maintenance of buildings including reimbursement to Dominion Gov't	61,269.57

Mr. Motherwell also laid on the table the report of the provincial secretary from 1905 to '07.

On motion of Mr. Sutherland an motion of Mr. Sutherland an act to ratify and confirm election and assessment of Saskatoon was read a first time.

Mr. Sheppard's bill respecting the Saskatchewan Central railway was read a first time.

Mr. Sutherland's bill to confirm certein bylaws of the city of Saskatoon was read a first time.

Game Ordinance

On motion for the second reading of bill No. 23 to amend the game ordinance Mr. Motherwell referred to the rapid development of the prairie which is driving the game further back into the country and with the increase of population there is more shooting of the small species which is rapidly becoming depleted. The presence of birds adds much to the prairie life and there are more than sportsmen interested in the presence of game fowl. He believed that the maximum for the season should be reduced to 100 birds in the case of prairie chickens and to a bag of ten.

Duck shooting in the spring must be prohibited entirely. There must be some provision for the better enforcing of the game laws anh more guardians should be appointed. He believed that there should be further restrictions on the killing of bever.

Mr. Haultain

In speaking to the motion Mr. Haultain said that while there might be a difference of opinion in committee on the details of the bill there was one mind on the principle. The game of the country is useful to those who are here and those who come after us. It is also a great asset to the country to have sgooting and fishing. The House could well agree to do away with spring shooting. Ducks are in no condition to eat in the spring and if they were not disturbed when they come among us and settle down in our sloughs and creeks and would remain with us throughout the season there would be much more local shooting in the fall. Beaver are very interesting to the country and as a matter of sentiment if for no other reason these animals should receive the most possible protection. Some southern limit hould be specified and south of that line no beavers should be killed at any time. The House would not stand in the way of the better working of the game law. Four guardians, however, will not offer much assistance and he believed that the best service and all the service necessary can be rebdered by the police.

Mr. Langley thought that as the farmers fed the chickens the town and city sports should contribute in some way to the provincial treasury for the privilege of shooting.

Agricultural Societies

In moving the second reading of Bill No. 24 respecting agricultural societies Mr. Motherwell referred to the defects in the act passed last session. When for any reason an agricultural society did not make the full waard of prizes they did not earn the government grant. By the amendment proposed for each dollar paid out in seed grain and stock competitions the government will supplement the amount up to $16.

The News—No Pure Cough Cure Laws would be needed, if all cough cures were like Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure is— and has been for 20 years. The National law now requires that if any poisons enter into a cough mixture, it must be printed on the package.

For this reason mothers and others should insist on having Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. No poison marks on Dr. Shoop's labels—and none in the medicine, else it must by law be on the label. And it's not only safe, but it is said to be by those that know it best, a truly remarkable cough remedy. Take no chance particularly with your children. Insist on having Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. Compare carefully the Dr. Shoop package with others and see. No poison marks there! You can always be on the safe side by demanding Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. Simply refuse to accept any other. Sold by the Regina Pharmacy Stores.

CANADIAN MAGAZINE

Mr. Ira A. MacKay, a well known barrister of Halifax, has contributed an article to the March number of the Canadian Magazine entitled "Canadian Nationality." Many will think that he is a little too frank in his confessions of Canadian dependence on Great Britain, for while he is correct theoretically the theory and outward appearances of many of our forms of government are merely forms, which in actual practice are greatly modified if not entirely changed. Take, for instance, the function of the governor general of Canada. Government is done through him and in theory he governs; but every thinking person knows that he does not govern. Nevertheless the Canadian Magazine is doing a creditable work in helping to make these weaknesses in our system more generally known.

"Preventics" will promptly check a cold or the Grippe when taken early or at the sneeze stage. Preventics cures seated colds as well. Preventics are little candy cold cure tablets, and Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., will gladly mail you samples and a book on colds free if you will write him. The samples prove their merit. Check early, colds with Preventics and stop Pneumonia. Sold in 5c and 25c boxes by the Regina Pharmacy Stores.

FAT STOCK SHOW

We are in receipt of a catalogue of all the animals which are offered for sale under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' association. Forty-five animals are catalogued—39 bulls and 6 females. Of this number ovee two-thirds are shorthorns, there also being a few Herefords and Aberdeen Angus. All the stock are of breeding age, and the published pedigrees show many animals of superior breeding from the stock breeders, who have made their breeds famous. All the animals offered will be sold to the highest bidders and delivered to the purchaser's nearest railway station for $2 per head.

The program for three days is a most interesting one. The Fat stock show will be held on March 20, the horse show on the 21, and the sale on the 22. Lectures and demonstrations will be given by the judges and others on all three days.

Single fare rates are in force for all three events from all points in Saskatchewan. Those outside the province should by single fare tickets and secure a standard certificate.

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HOMESTEADERS TO BUILD ROAD

Dominion Government Will Pay Cost of Road to Hudson's Bay out of the Proceeds of Pre-Emption Sale

Ottawa, March 15.—During the debate on the second reading of the new Dominion Lands act in parliament yesterday, Mr. Oliver dealing with the question of the Hudson's Bay railway said there was a provision in the lands act of 1896 for a grant of 6,400 acres a mile for every mile of the railway in Manitoba and 12,800 acres for every mile of the railway beyong the boundary of Manitoba to the bay.

"By the introduction of this bill and the policy it embodies, there are no further reservations of land grants being made for railways.

"This provision, however, remains in the act, and of course it must be acted upon, but the terms of the act are that all lands are open to settlement and the exception is that provision is made according to the terms of the bill, for the construction of a railway to Hudson's Bay. The government has not hitherto granted any lands in aih of railway construction, and, as far as I am aware, the government has not intended" to do so.

Mr. R. L. Borden—Why do you put in the provision there?

Mr. Oliver—Because the road is not completed to the Saskatchewan river to which the people, who own the road have the rights, and we put in that provision simply to prove that their rights until the road is completed to that point. We have continued the provision under which they have constructed the line that distance.

There is no doubt that the subject is one that cannot be dismissed. The people of the west are strongly of the mind that there should be a railway to Hudson's Bay and the government could scarcely come before the House and country with a proposition which looks to the ignoring of the provision made on behalf of that railway without some announcement to the House and country, in regard to the matter.

"What is proposed is this: The government is fully convinced of the propriety of giving the northwest additional railway outlet by way of Hudson's Bay at the earliest possible date. Government believes that with the increase in production of the west now in progress such an additional outlet will be urgently needed as soon as a railway can be built, even were it commenced at once. At the same time it realises that public opinion throughout Canada can be scarcely expected at the moment in view of the great obligations already incurred in connection with railway enterprise, to sanction the adhitional obligation that would be necessarily incurred by provining immediately for the construction of a railway to Hudson's Bay unless especial provision were made to meet that obligation. It believes however, that there will be no objection from any quarter in the funds accruing from the disponsal of pre-emptions in the three prairie provinces under the terms of the proposed land bill shall be considered as provisions in place of the land grant stated in the act to meet the burden upon the credit of the Dominion as a whole and that must be assured at an early date—if not immediately—if a railway line from the prairies to tide-water is to be built.

Mr. Lake

R. S. Lake (Qu'Appelle) said he was surprised that it was only towards the last few weeks of the session that the matter should he brought down. The House, with a respresentation from the west of a little more than half of what the west was entitled to, legislated on matters which were matters for the provinces. He thought it would have been better if, instead of presenting this matter, the government had handed over to the three prairie provinces their public domain. He reiterated his protest against this proposition, and having entered his protest he intended to do his best to make the legislation good There was no doubt a crying need for the amendment to the land bill, but if the present bill did not meet them under the measure, too great powers were conferred on the minister. He onjected to so many powers being delegated by parliament to one man in Ottawa a thousand miles away from the great area. The minister could be considered in the light of an absentee landlord. The partisan displayed by some of the miaisters' officials and the fact that their action wae defended by the minister, made it all the more important that this legislation should be all the more carefully scrutinised. He desired to see more publicity in regard to land transactions in the western country so that intending settlers might then

(Continued on page 7.)

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