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its dealings with the water power. It merely aims to repeal all and every act or acts of the Legislature conferring permissions, rights or privileges on Jenison, without any default on Jenison's part, and through default on the side of parties under contract with Jenison. The act of 1902 (Exhibit C) says that these same defaulting parties shall not be liable to Jenison except for the value of the *land* he owns within one mile of Kakabeka Falls or Réarrié Rapids, and the value of such work of construction (there is none there!); and the value of such of his plans as they shall want (they would want none!). In other words, if Fort William had expropriated under that act, Jenison would have received the value of about 100 acres of rock and sand, all valueless for farming or any other purpose, and at no time, or by any of the witnesses of value, appraised at more than \$3 an acre. By many the land was deemed to be valueless.

To further explain the hardships of the act of confiscation: Mr. Jenison is left with land in all sorts of irregular shapes scattered along 16 miles of territory. It is all wild swamp, most of it on no road. He had to buy it under adverse conditions, as each owner knew Jenison must have that particular place. He must sell it, if need be, under conditions exactly the opposite. The land, in fact, is but a small portion of his property rights, bitterly and patiently earned. The compensation contemplated by the confiscatory act of 1902 (Exhibit C) is entirely different from what was stipulated when Jenison himself was authorized to expropriate from the Kakabeka Company and others; it is entirely different from that provided in the General Water Privileges Act. He has not been accorded the rights that appertain to property-owners the civilized world over.

After the act of 1902 passed the Legislature (Exhibit C) Mr. Jenison petitioned the Governor to disallow it. Two hearings of the solicitors were had before the Minister of Justice. It was thereupon reported to Mr. Jenison that the Minister had declared the Act (Exhibit C) was "damnable and ought to be disallowed." It was understood by Mr. Jenison that the Minister of Justice would communicate with the Attorney General urging the correction of the wrong. During the year in which the act might have been disallowed, Mr. Jenison understood that the Attorney General had been seen, and an agreement had been reached that if the Jenison people would get the towns with them and apply for an Act reinstating Jenison they would help to pass it.

### PAST EFFORTS TO RIGHT THE WRONG.

In view of what Mr. Jenison believed to be the assurances of statesmen and legislators looking toward justice, he petitioned the Legislature at its next session thereafter (that of 1903) asking for remedial legislation. At the hearing granted by the Private Bills Committee the Mayors of Fort William and Port Arthur both appeared in support of Mr. Jenison. An official verbatim report of that hearing is appended as Exhibit D, and a perusal of that document, along with the statements herein made, will put the investigator in possession of sufficient evidence to act with a due regard to the rights of all concerned.