

West, placing the authority in the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, but it had been found necessary to remove the seat of authority further west and to make provision for a larger share of legislative institutions. The bill provided that when a certain area contained a population of 1,000 souls they would be entitled to be represented by a sort of Primitive Legislative Assembly. The laws of Ontario, as far as they could be applicable, were introduced.

HON. MR. CAMPBELL remarked that the bill gave the Government very important additional powers in reference to the North-West Territory. He supposed the Government were in a better position to judge whether it was necessary to establish a new Government there than this House could be, and as far as he could see he was willing to give them the power to give them the power to establish a new Government there if they thought it necessary. He hoped the expense would not be very large. The population was very small, and there was a great temptation for the Government to create offices and to make councillors, so that there might be, perhaps, in the earlier history of the country more officials than inhabitants. Just now he apprehended there was no population west of Manitoba, or none of consequence.

HON. MR. SCOTT—About 500 of white people.

HON. MR. CAMPBELL thought it was hardly necessary to establish a new Government now for 400 or 500 people. The power of appointing a House was also a dangerous one.

HON. MR. SCOTT reminded the hon. gentleman that the country was now subjected to a large expense in maintaining a police force in that territory. The Council was limited to five persons of whom three were stipendiary magistrates. They were to be stationed at different points and were to come together for the purpose of consultation. Anarchy had to a large extent prevailed in that country for some years past. The number of murders during the last year and a half was estimated at 130 to 150. There was a large number of traders coming over the American border to sell whiskey, and the

Government were going to give their prohibitory friends an opportunity of seeing whether a country could be governed under a prohibitory liquor law.

The bill was read a second time.

The House in Committee of the Whole on the same.—Hon. Mr. Dickey in the chair.

#### PROHIBITION IN THE NORTH-WEST.

HON. MR. SCOTT said by the 74th clause Government intended to give prohibitionists an opportunity of trying their system.

HON. MR. CAMPBELL asked if in the appointment of Lieutenant Governor it was provided that he should be an adherent of the prohibitory party. (Laughter?)

HON. MR. SCOTT replied that there was no provision to that effect.

HON. MR. VIDAL had decided objection to the ninth clause, which he found to be a provision for issuing shop, saloon and tavern licenses.

HON. MR. SCOTT said if the people who came in there afterwards, when representative government should be established, chose to adopt a system of license, we could not prevent it. They would be free to do as they liked. But until representative government was established, prohibition would be the law of the land, and afterwards, too, if the people so decided.

HON. MR. VIDAL moved, seconded by HON. MR. FLINT, to strike out the words: "or on shop, saloon, tavern, or any other such licenses." He maintained these words held out a direct inducement to any municipality to license the liquor traffic for revenue purposes.

HON. MR. FLINT said he had been given to understand that this territory was to be made free from intoxicating drinks.

HON. MR. SCOTT—So it is now.

HON. MR. FLINT—So it was now, but under this provision of the bill it gave power to any one to enter upon the liquor traffic. The bill contained no prohibitory law. It made all the provisions that could be made in any new territory for the introduction of the liquor traffic. He hoped that in this great country of ours we should have at least one place, one territory,