

KEY PEOPLE IN LAND DEMAND, CONSENT, ACQUISITION

Note: The information below is taken from biographical reference works (see Reference List), other sections of the report, Department of Indian Affairs and Department of the Interior Establishment books, and specific sources cited.

Adamson, Alan Joseph (born Ireland, married Julia Turiff, sister of J.G. Turiff), telegraph contractor, Battleford, 1875; farmed in Manitoba to 1891, then went into grain business; hardware merchant, realtor, Rosthern, Sask., 1898-1900; set up Western Trust Company, moved to Winnipeg; elected to House of Commons for Humboldt 1904; one of first directors of Saskatchewan Valley Land Co.; scrip speculator; named in Ferguson report as receiving grazing lease favours from brother-in-law J.G. Turiff while latter was Land Commissioner, Interior; investor in *Canadian Farmer*, c. 1907, with Sifton and possibly Oliver; director of Canadian Territories Corp.; acquired land from Chacastapaysin; principal investor in Western Trust Company, with Turiff.

Adams Brothers of Brandon, added to patronage list September 1898 (NA, RG 10, vol. 1122, McLean to Forget); associates of Clifford Sifton in Brandon.

Aikins, James Albert Manning (born Grahamsville, Ont.), barrister in Winnipeg 1879; counsel for Department of Justice, 1879-96; counsel for government of Manitoba, 1900; counsel for CPR in western Canada from 1881; brother of John S. Aikins (realtor, member of Manitoba legislature, 1879, and director of Manitoba and Northwest Loan Company); according to letter from C.A. Masten to Sifton January 29, 1898, had some business dealings with Sifton, which may have been in connection with *Manitoba Free Press* (NA, Sifton Papers, MG27, II D 15, C475, 31522).

Aikins, W. J. (from Dunnville, Ont.), bought land at Moosomin/Thunderchild sales; partner in purchase with William Preston of Dunnville, who was also partner with F.W. Grant. There is also a Wesley Aikins who acquired land at Crooked Lakes.

Alloway, William Forbes (born Ireland), part of Red River expedition; became banker, Winnipeg, with Alloway and Champion; Liberal; scrip dealer; acquired land from Key/Keeseekoose, Cumberland IR 100A, and Chacastapaysin.

Anderson, William, Agent at Edmonton Agency in the 1880s and involved in the pressure to take the Passpasschase reserve; transferred to Regina in 1887 to an office job, because of poor health.

Annable, Humphrey F., bought land at Peigan sale 1909; director of Great Northern Land Co., Taber, Alberta.

Antoine, Chief, signed Roseau River surrender and affidavit.

Armstrong, Joseph (from Millbrook, Ont.), banker in Omaha, Armstrong and Wood; in real estate in Omaha, Armstrong, Alexander and Co.; part of the scheme to buy Moose Mountain

reserves, with George West, but his signature was forged on the documents. His role was to buy from West, after the deal was made, but he leaked news of the venture to his friends in Souris, Manitoba.

Aspdin, Thomas (born England 1854, died February 1906), served in west in North-West Mounted Police from 1873; began to work for Indian Department, Moose Jaw, c. 1890; appointed Farmer in Charge of Assiniboine Agency 1897; appointed to look after interests of Sioux refugees 1900; appointed Agent, March 1901, recommended by Walter Scott: was commended as one of best officials in Department (NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, April 3, 1900-May 6, 1901); took surrender at Carry the Kettle 1905; replaced by W.S. Grant.

Awrey, Herbert N. (born 1869 Ontario), hired 1902, clerk at Headquarters, Indian Affairs; assisted Maria Allison in submitting tenders for Michel lands 1904 (she was apparently working on his behalf); acquired land at Cote and Kahkewistahaw while a departmental employee; promoted through system, retiring in 1937.

Bain, John (born Scotland), Sifton's financial adviser; worked for International Marine Signal Company; became private secretary to Minister of Customs, 1896; Assistant Commissioner, Customs of Canada, 1906-07; also seemed to have worked at one time as intelligence agent for His Majesty's Board of Trade, c. 1910. Could he have been related to William Bain, accountant in firm of Blake, Lash, Anglin and Cassels, in Toronto? William Bain invested in the Saskatchewan Valley Land Co., and in the Saskatchewan Valley and Manitoba Land Co.

Bean, Francis Atherton, of New Prague, Minn., F.A. Bean Properties held land in Saskatchewan and Manitoba; represented by Blake, Lash, Cassels, and Anglin; acquired land in Crooked Lakes sale by assignment.

Beaumont, R.B., barrister, Toronto; one of the three Toronto lawyers who submitted bids on Moose Mountain lands.

Bedford-Jones, Alban Cartwright, law partner of Frank Pedley, 1894-97; continued to be involved in business affairs with Pedley; involved in the false tendering process for Moose Mountain and Chacastapaysin reserve lands with Pedley, White, and Smart. He received notice of Crooked Lakes land sales in 1908 and appears to have been on regular distribution list for notices.

Bell, William Robert, investor, Qu'Appelle Valley Farming Co, and Bell Farming Co.; established the Bell Farm near Indian Head.

Bennett, Wilbur Van Horn (born Alberta, married Sadie McElhinney), had worked for Union Pacific Railway in Omaha; had real estate business in Omaha with William McElhinney, his brother-in-law; had worked as immigration/land sales agent for CPR; Canadian Immigration Agent, Omaha, Nebraska 1897, after lobbying by J.F. Lee of CPR; wife Sadie employed as his assistant; bought land at Sharphead sales 1899-1907, sold by Dominion Lands Agent; assignee for

major portion of lands from Grizzly Bear's Head and Lean Man reserve, Saskatchewan, with Leonard Schiebel, and Henry Yates and Wallace Shepard of Omaha; associated also with firm of Champagne, Simpson, and Speers, Battleford. Is this the W. H. Bennett who wrote to Department 1896 about cutting privileges on reserves, and lists himself as a former Member of Parliament from Midland (NA, RG 10, vol. 1118, Letter from McLean to Bennett May 7)?

Blewett, William George, farming instructor Edmonton Agency, c.1899-1900; moved to Pelly in early 1907; Agent at Pelly at time of Key and Keeseekoose surrenders; negotiated and witnessed surrenders 1908-09; director of Kamsack Land Co. c. 1908 with J.D. Wallace, Graham Ingram, and other merchants and professionals; removed from office 1912; reinstated, but resigned in 1915.

Bray, Samuel, appointed Chief Surveyor 1899 (J.K. McLean and J.L. Reid under his employ); English; worked for railways in the east before entering public service 1884; later spent eight years in Mexico.

Brown, George William, Liberal lawyer and farmer, came to Regina 1882; partner of Norman MacKenzie; director of Northern Trusts Co.; elected to Legislative Assembly, NWT, 1894, with Oliver; appointed Lieutenant Governor 1910; invited to Alice Tye's birthday party at William Graham's house, c. 1915; named in Ferguson Commission report in connection with Craven Dam land sales. Brown had benefited from buying Dominion lands at low price and reselling at profit when the government expropriated them for the Craven Dam; Walter Scott, who became premier, assisted Brown in getting the lands.

Brown, James T., Liberal lawyer from Moosomin, Sask.; Crown prosecutor; served in Saskatchewan Legislature 1905; ran unsuccessfully for House of Commons 1908; bought land at Moosomin/Thunderchild sale but defaulted on most; bought land at Crooked Lakes sale 1908; named to Court of King's Bench in 1910, and Chief Justice of that court 1918. He complained to Clifford Sifton in 1904 that a Conservative Crown prosecutor had been appointed in Yorkton, taking that district out of his own circuit, and denying Liberal favours (NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, II D 15, C508).

Budyens, Mr, listed in newspaper as major buyer at Swan Lake; possibly connected with William Heard, Sam Armstrong, A.R. McMillan, and Archie Campbell, who were listed as speculators. Budyens was not on sales book.

Bulyea, George H.V., appointed to Executive Council, NWT, 1892; elected to NWT Legislative Assembly 1894; Commissioner of Agriculture for NWT 1902, Public Works 1903; Lieutenant Governor of Alberta 1905; recommended by Commissioner Forget on May 31, 1897, for position of Inspector for Qu'Appelle, but McGibbon appointed (NA, RG 10, vol. 1120, May 31, 1897, Memo to Governor General in Council); director of Western Land and Development Co, with J. H. Ross; wrote in January 1902 to push a land surrender for Muscowpetung, on behalf of some men in Qu'Appelle; was in regular contact with Clifford Sifton 1900-03; acquired stock in

Saskatchewan Valley and Manitoba Land Co.; pushed appointment of farmer A.H. Miles at File Hills 1901 (NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, letter book 5 - telegrams).

Burrows, Theodore Arthur, lumber merchant, Manitoba; brother-in-law of Clifford Sifton; Liberal member Manitoba Legislature 1892-1903; sat in House of Commons 1904-08; Lands Commissioner for Canadian Northern Railway. In 1900 Sifton wrote him and told him to get busy organizing a Liberal Association in Dauphin (NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, letter books, October 5, 1900); co-investor with Sifton in *Canadian Farmer* newspaper.

Butcher, Chief, Head Chief, Peigan; opposed 1909 surrender.

Calder, James A., principal of Moose Jaw high school 1891-94; served in territorial government as inspector of schools and deputy minister of education; Liberal; elected to Saskatchewan Legislature 1905; held portfolios in education, railways, telegraphs and telephones; member of Assiniboia club .

Calihoo, Chief Michel, Chief of Michel at time of 1903 surrender; signed affidavit.

Cameron, Harry, interpreter, Crooked Lakes, 1888; bought land at Crooked Lakes land sale while working there.

Campbell, James Jamieson (born Bombay, India, brother to John Joseph), clerk in Regina from 1886; transferred to Inside service 1894; chief clerk 1906; acquired land in the Moose Mountain sale of 1901, while a clerk.

Campbell, John Joseph, clerk, Commissioner's Office, 1886; Agent, Moose Mountain, until dismissed in 1897; accused by Liberals of being partisan and of having worked against the election of J. M. Douglas.

Carruthers, Henry A. (born Ireland 1854), clerk in Regina 1886; clerk Touchwood Hills by 1894 (see NA, RG 10, vol. 3772, file 34984).

In 1897, Commissioner Forget recommended that Carruthers be dismissed when Agency clerkship abolished; instead he was made resident farmer at Gordon's reserve when he offered to act as farmer as well as clerk, and when his father, George Carruthers of Weymouth, England, wrote to Prime Minister Laurier asking that Henry keep his job, even though he was not a Liberal. This letter was referred by Laurier to Sifton, in July 1897, who asked Forget for an explanation. Henry wrote to Sifton explaining his father's letter, and his own situation. Accused of being a Conservative partisan, he admitted having voted for Davin the last election, but only because there was no suitable Liberal candidate. Carruthers spoke in praise of D.H. McDonald and James H. Ross as Liberals, but said that he felt he should not take an active part in politics while acting for the Government. Both Carruthers and Forget asserted his basic competence in office (NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, C456, 8598). – In 1898 he applied for Agent's job at Touchwood, citing support of Prime Minister Laurier, Commissioner Forget, and D.H. McDonald (leading Liberal of

Qu'Appelle, he said); he offered to run the Agency using his wife as clerk. However, the incumbent, S. Swinford, did not leave right away, and Carruthers stayed until July 1899, when Smart recommended that he be transferred because of poor job performance. McLean defended him on the basis of the Inspector's reports, but he was transferred to Edmonton Agency early 1900 to take Mr Lake's place, over Oliver's recommendation of another man. Then the settlers in that area complained to Oliver in 1902 that he blocked access to the sawmill and did not allow a flour mill to be built. Carruthers defended himself against the charges, and blamed the miller, Thomas McGee, for trying to get rid of him. He was supported by Agent Gibbons. Soon after that, in August 1902, Oliver tried to have George Sutherland appointed to replace Carruthers. In 1903 Carruthers was transferred to Pelly Agency. In May 1904 William Graham complained that Carruthers was too fond of complaining and finding obstacles for his work. In 1906 he suffered a serious gun shot wound; J.I Wallace of Pelly (who would be a key player in later Cote surrenders and sales) signed the medical certificate for leave. Carruthers died in late 1906. (NA, RG 10, vol. 3877, file 91839-1; also NA, RG 10, vol. 1125; see also NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, letter book July 14, 1897, to December 1, 1898). – On December 2, 1902, Secretary McLean informed Carruthers that the tenders for the Stony Plain land would be opened in the next day or so. "I hope, however, that the person you are interested in will be successful." (NA, RG 10, vol. 1125) Ellen Carruthers, his wife, acquired land by tender at that sale.

Witnessed Enoch 1902 surrender while Agency clerk ; did first negotiations with Fishing Lake for surrender while at Pelly Agency, 1905; took Cote 1904 and 1905 surrenders.

Carry the Kettle, Chief, Chief, signed the 1905 surrender.

Case, Eugene, from Minneapolis; Canadian-American Land Co.; acquired interest in Moose Mountain lands from Bedford-Jones, then assigned them to A.S. Porter and C.E. Diehl.

Cash, E.L. , physician; did medical work for Pelly Agency after 1897 reorganization, having been recommended to Sifton by James M. Douglas and other local Liberals (NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, C456, 8643); Member of Parliament for Yorkton; inquired about Key/Keeseekoose surrenders 1908; on mailing list for information about land sales; acquired land at Little Bone; organized purchases at 1908 auction of Cote lands; co-investor in *Canadian Farmer* c. 1907 with Sifton and possibly Oliver; originally from Ontario, but had worked and farmed in Nebraska before coming to Canada in 1896.

Champagne, Albert, Battleford area MLA before 1908; Member of Parliament 1908-19; part of Champagne, Speers, and Simpson firm which participated in Moosomin/Thunderchild and Grizzly Bear's Head/Lean Man, and Swan Lake IR 7A sales; conferred with Pedley in 1907 in reference to need for surrender at Moosomin and Thunderchild.

Champion, Henry Thomson. See Alloway, William Francis

Chew, Manley, lumber merchant from Midland, Ont., and Liberal Member of Parliament; sought rights to cut timber off Beckwith Island as early as 1896 and may have gotten licence without

surrender (NA, RG 10, vol. 1118). **Chew, George**, brother of Manley, had audience with Sifton November 1903 (NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, letter book 6).

Chrysler, Francis Henry (born Ontario, address Ottawa), barrister and investor; business associate of Clifford Sifton; acted as legal agent for government of Canada 1896; co-investor with Masten in Canadian Northern Land Co., which Sifton used as land-buying agent; partner with Charles Bethune; did regulatory work on contract for several railway companies .

Clark, Orange (Clifford Sifton's cousin; sister married to Samuel Jackson), Liberal lawyer; appointed solicitor for Canadian Northern Railway 1906; appointed solicitor for St Peter's Band before Howell Commission 1906.

Clarke (or Clark), Samuel, bought land at Pasqua and Carry the Kettle; MPP and businessman from Cobourg, Ont.; according to Tyler and Wright, a confidant of Frank Pedley's father-in-law; bought land in west for a group of Ontario farmers 1899 (Tyler and Wright 1978, 109). He may have been the individual who had a lease at Munsey; the Indians wanted him removed from the reserve in 1897. The matter went to Member of Parliament McGuigan (NA, RG 10, vol. 1121).

Collier, A.P., Sifton's private secretary when he first became Minister of Interior; member of the Canadian Labour Bureau, with offices in England and Winnipeg (CNOR offices). His personal letterhead 1904 included reference to sales of Canadian farm lands, and in a letter of October 26, 1904, to Sifton, he made reference to selling real estate in Manitoba.

Joined with Sifton in Canadian Investment and Brokerage Co. 1902.

Collier, E.R. , employee of Saskatchewan Valley and Manitoba Land Co., possibly based out of Winnipeg.

Collier, W.H., acquired Crooked Lakes lands 1911, by assignment from Halsey and McNider, but lost option to purchase.

Collings, G.W. (from Togo, Sask.), auctioneer at Pelly sales 1910.

Cory, W.W., Minister of Interior after James A. Smart left in early 1905; previously secretary of Liberal Committee in Brandon (NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, letter book Brandon and Winnipeg August-Nov. 1900).

Cote, Chief Joseph, Chief, Cote Band, for 1904 and 1905 surrenders.

Davidson, Alexander Rae, brother of A. D. Davidson; moved to Wisconsin from Glencoe, Ont., and engaged in banking; moved to Winnipeg 1906 and became manager for Davidson and McRae; director of many companies, including Carrot River Valley Land Company, Columbia River Lumber Company, Port Arthur Insurance and Vessel Co.

Davidson, Col. Andrew Duncan (from Glencoe, Ont., married to Ella McRae), moved to Wisconsin as a young man, where he was involved in real estate and railway development; director Saskatchewan Valley Land Co., and Saskatchewan Valley and Manitoba Land Co.; later went into lumber: Canada Western Lumber Co., Columbia River Lumber Co., affiliated with Sifton's British Empire Agency, Ltd.; with A.D. McRae, worked for Canadian Northern Railway in land sales, including town sites; requested Kylemore townsite (Fishing Lake) in 1904; director of Canadian Northern Prairie Lands Co., with D.B. Hanna and Hugh Sutherland (Sifton also an investor in this company).

Davin, Nicholas Flood, journalist; Conservative Member of Parliament from West Assiniboia 1887-1900.

Davis, T.O., Liberal Member of Parliament for Saskatchewan, 1896-1904; appointed to Senate 1904; primary contact for patronage appointments; involved in Chacastapaysin surrender; arranged for Hungarian settlers to buy the reserve in 1899; realtor and merchant, store at Duck Lake; key contact for Sifton for patronage; asked Sifton in 1909 to get Oliver to reduce ground rent for timber from \$10 to \$5 (NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, vol. 297). In early 1898 there was a debate at headquarters about whether Davis's name should be on the patronage list while he was an MP (NA, RG 10, vol. 1121, McLean to Sifton January 14, 1898).

Day, Joseph Peter George, appointed Agent at Battleford Agency 1901; from Quebec, but living locally at time of appointment; had been livestock dealer in Battleford area; active Liberal; dismissed 1912 for involvement in 1911 election; took surrenders at Grizzly Bear's Head/Lean Man, Thunderchild, Moosomin, and took charge of these land auctions; negotiated Thunderchild surrender 1908; negotiated Moosomin surrender 1909; censured by Department for not getting Moosomin's agreement when the Thunderchild surrender was taken.

(May have been related to John Frederick Day, who also worked for Indian Affairs).

Day, Mary J. (married to Agent George Day), bought land at the 1906 auction of Grizzly Bear's Head/Lean Man lands.

de Balinhard, William Carnegie, former Army officer from England, Protestant; entered Indian service in 1885, age 48; Agent at Sarcee before transfer to Edmonton; took Passpasschase surrender.

de Cazes, Charles (born in France, died 1898 on the job), appointed Agent 1890; may have been related to Paul de Cazes, a pre-Confederation parliamentarian, born in France, and a wealthy land owner; disliked by Oliver, who tried twice to get him removed from office, and brought allegations of mismanagement; brought charged's against two Indians for assault 1898 (NA, RG 10, vol. 1121); Conservative?; investor with A.A.C. LaRivière in Canadian Colonization Company Ltd., in 1882, while a resident of Winnipeg; according to Oliver, was a personal friend of A.E. Forget; took Sharphead surrender.

Diehl, C.E., physician, Valley Junction, Iowa; involved with A.S. Porter of Minneapolis in Moose Mountain deal to sell lands acquired from Bedford-Jones.

Delmas, Father, Oblate priest serving Indians in the Battleford area; pushed and assisted in Thunderchild surrender 1908; assisted in Moosomin surrender 1909: interpreting (with Ralph Pritchard).

Deville, Edouard G.D., Surveyor General of Canada 1885-1924.

Dewdney, Edgar (born in England 1835); Conservative; began career as surveyor, in British Columbia; elected to BC Legislature 1869; elected to House of Commons 1872; Indian Commissioner 1879; also Lieutenant Governor NWT 1881; Minister of Interior 1888; Lieutenant Governor of BC 1892-97.

Land owner in Saskatchewan; director Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway 1885; sold shares 1888; acquired land in Indian Head through Qu'Appelle Valley Farm Co.

Douglas, James McCrie, executive of Edmonton Liberal Association; Liberal Member of Parliament for Edmonton 1909-21; associate of Oliver; general merchandise business; member City Council for Strathcona.

Douglas, James Moffat, Member of Parliament for East Assiniboia, 1896-1904; associate of Sifton and Matthew Millar.

Douglas, Walter D., from Cedar Rapids, Iowa; president of Quaker Oats; director, Saskatchewan Valley Land Co.

Dowswell, James, Emerson, Manitoba; auctioneer Roseau River land 1903.

Dowswell, John, Lynedoch, Ont.; bought land at tender, Michel 1904.

Dwyer, Patrick Owen, bought land at Alexander sale 1906; listed as gentleman, address Alberta Hotel, Edmonton.

Edwards, Oliver C., physician, Regina; brother of W.C. Edwards, MP, of Russell, Manitoba; Liberal; appointed medical attendant, Muscowpetung and Assiniboine Agencies, 1897, as well as medical attendance to industrial school. Smart wrote to him by private letter August 21, 1897, regarding his "proposed appointment" as medical attendant, and asking him to contact Forget to make the recommendation. By August 26 Smart was already responding to Forget's recommendation of August 20 with notice that the matter had already gone to the Deputy Minister (NA, RG 10, vol. 1121). According to this correspondence, he also had a small contract with Department of Justice.

Appointment questioned in the House of Commons 1898 by N.F. Davin, Conservative; appointed medical attendant for Treaty 8 Commission 1900; recommended Mr Gooderham to

Smart to take Swinford's place at Touchwood 1897, suggestion not taken (NA, RG 10, vol.1121); appointed medical officer for Blood and Peigan Agencies 1901.

Farhni, Christopher, Gladstone, Manitoba; speculator in land; purchased lands in 1906 Michel auction, which were cancelled, reinstated, and then acquired by J.J. Anderson, Frank Oliver's son-in-law.

Ferguson, A.D., druggist, Wolseley; given Assiniboine Agency patronage 1899.

Finger, Herman, Port Arthur, Ont.; bought land at Kahkewistahaw, Cote, and The Pas; became mayor of The Pas; partner in purchase with William McBrady and Archibald McGillis; president Finger Lumber Company, The Pas. According to a letter from T.O. Davis on September 16, 1909, he was in correspondence with Douglas Cameron regarding timber limits; Cameron was partner of Sifton (NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, vol. 297).

Fischer, Fred (born 1858, Toronto), Agent at The Pas Agency; witness to 1906 surrender; clerk at Pelly 1904; assisted Carruthers at Cote surrender.

Forget, Amadeus Emmanuel (born 1847 in Quebec), clerk of NWT Council 1876-88; assistant Indian Commissioner 1888-95; Indian Commissioner October 1895 to 1898; promoted Lieutenant Governor 1898; assisted in Sharphead surrender; hired Col. Allan McDonald as his special agent 1898; bought land at Pasqua land sales.

Frank, William, real estate agent, McArthur Building, Winnipeg; bought largest block at Key/Keeseekoose sales; also acquired land at St Peters; Liberal supporter; political associate of Sifton.

Fraser, A.C., Brandon businessman: A. C. Fraser and Co, dry goods; succeeded Sifton as member of provincial legislature for North Brandon; co-investor with Sifton, Smart, and White in Brandon Sun Printing and Publishing Co.; Liberal; urged Sifton on November 26, 1906, to re-enter Cabinet (NA, MG 27, II D 15, vol. 296).

Fraser, A.J., appointed Dominion Lands Agent for Lethbridge 1900.

Fraser, Angus W., member of Perkins, Fraser, and Burbidge; associate of Sifton; acquired land grant of Saskatchewan and Western Railway in Manitoba in 1904, via "Saskatchewan Valley and Manitoba Railway," and then sold it to Saskatchewan Valley and Manitoba Land Co. (see Land and Colonization companies); shareholder in Sask. Valley and Manitoba Land Co. 1907; received notice of Crooked Lakes land sale 1908.

Gallinger, Claude, Crafts and Lee Land and Business Exchange (also known as Alberta Land Company, with branch in Wahpeton, North Dakota); offered to buy unsold Michel 1904 lands in 1905; Oliver nearly sold them.

Gibbons, James (born Ireland), had lived in United States as mercenary Indian fighter, bootlegger, miner; became liquor merchant in Edmonton; president of Edmonton Liberal Association at time of appointment as Agent in Edmonton Agency 1898; appointed at Oliver's insistence; friend of merchant John A. McDougall; took Enoch 1902 surrender; took Michel 1903 surrender; involved in Alexander 1905 surrender; tried to take the 1906 surrender.

Ginn, John C., farming instructor at Roseau River 1898-c. 1910; assisted in collecting payments in arrears; employed there at the time of the surrender. He had been brought in by Inspector Marlatt to assist with clerical work, since farming instructor was illiterate; in Roseau River Agency, the Indians were expected to pay for the instructors out of produce sales, a practice Marlatt protested when he overcommitted salary funds to Ginn in 1899; he asked Sifton to pick up part of salary (NA, MR27, Sifton papers II D 15, C489, Marlatt correspondence).

Gooderham, John Hamilton (born 1857 in Ontario), first appointed farming instructor 1879; farming instructor Muscowpetung; clerk Touchwood Agencies 1900 (Walter Scott, Liberal MP, unsuccessfully intervened in 1900 to try to get his salary increased: NA, RG 10, vol. 3772, file 34984); Indian Agent, Peigan, late 1903; transferred to Blackfoot Agency 1907; assisted in taking 1910 Blackfoot surrender; briefly suspended 1914, suspected of partisan political activities.

Gooderham, George Hamilton (born 1889 on Poorman's reserve, Saskatchewan, son of John Hamilton), Indian Agent, Blackfoot, 1920, on death of his father.

Gordon, John, trader, The Pas Agency. When Pedley authorized surrender, 1906, he specified that Gordon's land should be exempted; in the terms of The Pas surrender, he is authorized to purchase surrendered land.

Gordon, Ironsides, and Fares, established by James T. Gordon, who moved from Ontario to Manitoba in 1879 and formed Lumber, Cattle and Wheat export business in 1893 (took on its present name in 1902); branches in most western centre; world's largest cattle exporters in 1906; involved as partners in McEwan/Ryan lease of Blood reserve.

Graham, William, merchant at Morley; Liberal; friend of the Rev. John McDougall; supplied beef to Department at turn of century.

Graham, William Morris (born 1867 in Ottawa, son of James Fleming Graham), his father was Superintendent for Manitoba; clerk at Birtle; in Office of the Indian Commissioner in 1885; warehouse clerk in Regina; promoted Agent for File Hills in reorganization of 1897; File Hills amalgamated with Muscowpetung Agency in 1901 and became Qu'Appelle Agency; Inspector for Southern Saskatchewan Agencies February 1904; Indian Commissioner based in Regina 1918; retired 1932 .

Grain, O.I., physician, Selkirk; coroner for Manitoba; Conservative; brought into St Peter's surrender discussion by Hector Howell.

Grant, Frederick W., Lawyer, Liberal, and businessman of Midland, Ont.; in partnership with brother, George D. Grant, MP 1903-08, who may have used influence with Sifton to assist F.W. in buying Indian lands in Georgian Bay in 1905 at a very low price; bought land at Alexander, Michel, Samson/Bobtail, and Moosomin/Thunderchild; occasional partner of William Preston, who had business with J. Playfair and also acquired land at Samson/Louis Bull/Bobtail sales; associate of Sir William Mulock, businessman, who shows up regularly in Sifton papers, and who acted as Minister of Interior for Sifton in 1903; close associate of Midland lumber merchant and Liberal MP Manley Chew, who was seeking rights to cut timber off Beckwith Island as early as 1896 and who may have gotten licence without surrender (NA, RG 10, vol. 1118) (George Chew, brother of Manley, had audience with Sifton November 1903); also seems to have had affiliation with J.R. Miller of Toronto: had information sent c/o Miller, according to Roland Wright, personal communication; received notice for most land sales; March 1906: McLean sent plan and descriptions of lands for Alexander, and promised Pasqua descriptions (NA, RG 10, vol. 1127).

Grant, William S. (born in Ireland 1845), appointed Indian Agent 1884, to Assiniboine Agency; replaced by Aspdin 1901; transferred to Hobbema; went back to Assiniboine Agency when Aspdin died, 1906.

Greenshields, J.N. (born 1853), barrister, Chief counsel for Louis Riel; investor; Liberal; associated with David Russell, Saskatoon and Western Land Co.

Griffin, Frederick T., Land Commissioner for CPR 1900, replacing L. A. Hamilton.

Halcrow, Gideon, manager of HBC store, The Pas; served as justice of peace at The Pas 1906 surrender affidavit; authorized to buy surrendered land by terms of the surrender.

Halpin, Herbert Ross (born in Ireland 1854); came to Fort Garry in 1872, employed by HBC; clerk in Calton and Pelly Agencies; clerk, Moose Mountain Agency 1895; farmer-in-charge, Moose Mountain, 1897; his brother Charles of the Liberal Printing Co. of Portage lobbied Sifton to keep him employed in the reorganization, with J.G. Rutherford; chastised for misconduct September 1900 (NA, RG 10, vol. 114; McLean to Laird); discharged 1901.

Halsey, Nicoll, from Chicago, Ill.; vice-president, Western Canada Colonization Co.; major speculator at Crooked Lakes auction 1908.

Hanna, David Blythe, came to Canada from Scotland 1882; employed by Manitoba and North Western Railway; first superintendent of Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Co.; chief operational officer of the new Canadian Northern Railways; vice-president Canadian Northern Prairie Land Co., from 1904; investor in Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railways and the Saskatchewan Valley and Manitoba Land Co. and affiliates; president CNOR 1918, on resignation of Mackenzie and Mann.

Haslam, J. Heber, land speculator based on Jackson Street, Minneapolis, who bought and sold CPR land after 1901, primarily in Assiniboia south of Weyburn.

Hastings, George, grain merchant, Winnipeg; acquired land from Carry the Kettle.

Hathaway, George, merchant from Chicago; bought land from D.H. Hudson in 1911, Fishing Lake surrenders (with M. McKinnon).

Heap, Frederick, lawyer, Selkirk, with his father, James; articulated with Macdonald, Tupper, Phippen, and Tupper, the firm that apparently handled Sifton's land interests; some business partnerships with J.O. Lewis, publisher and Indian Agent at St Peter's, including real estate; scrip dealer.

Herron, John (married Ida Lake), rancher, Pincher Creek, Alberta; elected to House of Commons 1904, 1908; Conservative.

Hewitt, John T., lawyer, from Brantford, Ont.; bought land at Key/Keeseekoosie, and Cumberland IR 100A. (There was also a Reverend W.J. Hewitt, Methodist, who tried to get the position of Inspector, Calgary, 1886.)

Horne-Payne, R.M., major investor in British Empire Trust Co. (see Appendix D on Sifton investments); sold Canadian Northern Railway bonds in London, c. 1902.

Howard, John, from Winnipeg; offered to buy the Roseau River reserve and colonize it, in 1901.

Howe, George, father-in-law of A.D. McRae of Davidson and McRae, Minneapolis; investor in timber berths with D.C. Cameron 1907 (associated with Sifton), and also in Saskatchewan Valley and Manitoba Land Co. (NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, II D 15, vol. 296).

Howell, Hector, Liberal, Winnipeg lawyer and organizer; once part of Howell, Hudson, Ormond, and Marlatt [Fishing Lake]; also Archibald, Howell and Cumberland; headed Commission appointed by Sifton November 1906 to look into St Peter's land claims; Chief Justice, Manitoba Court of Appeals, 1906.

Hudson, D.H., paper merchant, Winnipeg; bought most of Fishing Lake surrendered land, 1910; possibly related to the Hudsons in firm Hudson Ormond and Marlatt, who were involved in the transactions.

Hugonard, Father J., Oblate priest, Qu'Appelle; principal of Qu'Appelle Industrial School from 1884; Sifton investigated some charges against him 1900, issues unknown; witness to Muscowpetung and Pasqua surrenders.

Hunter, Thomas, auctioneer, from Regina, at the Muscowpetung sales.

Jackson, Samuel, Inspector for Lake Winnipeg, 1902-04; Liberal; wife was Sifton's first cousin; farmer; pushed Sifton for government appointment; elected Liberal Member of Parliament for Selkirk 1904; appointed to Lake Manitoba Inspectorate 1909.

Jackson, Thomas Wesley, Dominion lands agent/immigration agent for Qu'Appelle, c. 1882; Elected Member of Parliament for Qu'Appelle, 1896; president of Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle Railway, 1886, with ex-HBC Factor Archibald McDonald; director Qu'Appelle and Long Lake Land Co.

Johnson, C.J., clerk, Battleford Agency, assisted in Moosomin surrender.

Jones, W.E., clerk in Regina departmental office; first Agent in Pelly 1888; transferred to Carlton 1900, on advice of Agent Markle at Birtle and Liberal merchant E.A.W.R. McKenzie. He may be the same W.E. Jones hired by Qu'Appelle and Long Lake Land Co. to report on the company's lands to prospective immigrants, Winnipeg, c. 1882.

Jowett, John William (born in England), appointed clerk in Regina Commissioner's Office 1886; contemporary there of A.E. Lake, Henry Carruthers, William Graham, James J. Campbell; clerk at the Blackfoot sale 1911, while acting as Agency clerk there; clerk at Crooked Lakes Agency 1897, at Blood Agency 1903.

Kane, M.J., head Kane Land Co., Battleford; made repeated offers for land at Grizzly Bear's Head/Lean Man.

Kenaston, F.E., head of Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company; had been involved in a syndicate to sell Northern Pacific lands in the United States; director Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, and Saskatchewan Valley and Manitoba Land Co.

Kenning, W. A., realtor and financial broker, Winnipeg; bought land 1909 at Moosomin/Thunderchild sales, with George Stewart; bought land 1908 at Crooked Lakes, in association with Thomas D'Arcy McGee, W. J. Kenning of Guelph, George Henry Stewart of Winnipeg (Stobart Sons and Co.).

Key, Chief, Chief of Key Band at 1909 surrender.

Kirby, Augustus, bought land at Muscowpetung 1909; had addresses in Dallas (Texas Mouline Plow Co.) and Winnipeg/Regina (Canadian Mouline Plow Co.); lawyer. (Could he have been related to Lafayette O. Kirby, of Hibbing, Minnesota, a band manager who had stock in the Quill Plains Land Co. in 1909?)

Kitchemonia, signed affidavit for the Keeseekoose surrender 1909.

Lafferty, James Delamere, physician in Calgary; bought land at Peigan sale, some with George Ross, lawyer; Liberal, associate of Oliver; appointed by Oliver as medical attendant for the southern Alberta reserves while maintaining private practice; appointment attacked in House of Commons by Conservative W.J. Roche February 12, 1909, as based on Liberal favouritism.

Laird, David (born 1833 in PEI, son of Alexander Laird and Janet Orr, died January 1914), Liberal; Minister of Interior and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs 1873-76; negotiator Treaty 4; Lieutenant Governor NWT 1876-81; negotiated Treaty 7 1877; Indian Commissioner 1898-1909; special adviser to DSGIA in Ottawa 1909-14; took Ocean Man and Pheasant Rump surrenders 1901; tried to persuade Roseau River to surrender land 1902; advised caution in Michel surrender ; resisted Crooked Lakes surrender on economic grounds; resisted asking for Swan Lake surrender 1902, on the basis that land prices would be higher later; advised caution on Alexander surrender; by-passed by McKenna on The Pas right of way/station grounds issue, but assisted Marlatt in setting terms for surrender of town site; pushed Muscowpetung and Pasqua surrenders; took Cote 1905 surrender; left out of discussions about St Peter's surrender 1907; advocated against a surrender of Bobtail reserve in 1901; advised against pushing Moosomin/Thunderchild bands for total surrender of reserves 1906; took 1908 Thunderchild surrender.

Laird, D.H., lawyer, Winnipeg; with Munson and Allan, solicitors for Canadian Northern Railway, c. 1905; relation of David Laird, possibly son.

Laird, F. H., resident Dresden, Ont.; bought land by tender at Michel 1904, with brother T.E. Laird; a relative, C.T. Laird, lived at Spruce Grove, near surrendered land.

Laird, Harold (son of David Laird), clerk at Lesser Slave Lake 1910.

Lake, Arthur Edward (born Manchester, England, 1861), clerk in Regina 1886; transferred to Edmonton 1891; clerk at Edmonton Agency until 1900; acting Agent after death of de Cazes; applied for job, but lost it to political patronage appointment; probably brother of Richard S. Lake.

Lake, Richard S. (born Preston, England, 1860), farmer, Grenfell; Conservative Member of Parliament from Qu'Appelle elected 1904, 1908; member of Territorial Legislature 1898-1904; attacked Oliver's policies in the House of Commons; part of Territorial Grain Growers' Association; pushed for surrender at Pasqua and other nearby reserves.

Lamont, John Henderson, barrister Regina; judge Supreme Court of Saskatchewan; once practised in Prince Albert, crown prosecutor c. 1907; Liberal member of NWT Legislature at one time; elected Member of Parliament 1904; resigned 1905 to serve in provincial government as Attorney General for Saskatchewan 1905-07; bought land at Moosomin/Thunderchild sales; acquired land from Chacastapaysin sales; solicitor 1905 for Canadian Prairie Lands Co., in which Sifton was an investor; apparently known to T.O. Davis and Sifton.

Lamont, Joseph L., living in Whitewood 1902, signed petition urging Crooked Lakes surrender; auctioneer at 1908 Crooked Lakes auction.

LaRivière, A.A.C., Conservative Member of Parliament for Provencher; lobbied for surrender of Roseau River reserve; had worked in a Dominion Lands Office before holding office; investor in Canadian Colonization Co. Ltd. 1882, with Charles de Cazes, who was later Indian Agent at Edmonton; Immigration Commissioner for Manitoba 1905.

Lash, John Bean (born Newfoundland 1847, died 1906), appointed clerk at McLeod 1883; Agent at Duck Lake 1885; subsequently Agent at Muscowpetung; subject of complaints by Indians; ex-police constable; cousin of lawyer and financier Zebulon A. Lash, who provided sureties; became secretary to Laird, new Commissioner, in Winnipeg September 1898 at Forget's suggestion; assessed value of Moose Mountain reserves 1901; discussed the Crooked Lakes surrenders with bands 1904; spent several weeks in summer 1905 with Z.A. Lash (NA, RG 10, vol. 3726, file 24888); met with Nut Lake and Fishing Lake 1905, along with McDougall, to discuss a surrender; helped negotiate Fishing Lake surrender.

Lash, Miller (son of Z.A. Lash), barrister; vice-president of CBIC; director National Trust Co., British American Land Co., York Land Co.; practised with Blake, Lash, Anglin, and Cassels.

Lash, Zebulon A. (born Newfoundland 1846), lawyer ; Deputy Minister of Justice 1872-76; partner in Blake, Anglin, Lash, and Cassels (Edward Blake was a Liberal and a former Minister of Justice); director of many companies; chief solicitor Canadian Northern Railway from 1902; extensive investments, including the Mackenzie/Mann empire; acquired control (with Osler, Hammond and Nanton, and D. McInnes) of Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad 1906.

Leckey, Thomas, employee of Champagne, Speers, and Simpson in Battleford; auctioneer at 1908 Grizzly Bear's Head/Lean Man sale; auctioneer at 1909 Moosomin/Thunderchild sale; auctioneer at 1910 Swan Lake/Tramping Lake sale.

Lewis, James O., Agent at Clandeboye, assisted in taking St Peter's surrender; former editor of *Selkirk Journal*; owner and editor of *Selkirk Expositor*; realtor; principal Liberal organizer, Selkirk, 1896, 1900, 1904.

Logan, Robert (born Paris, Ont., 1853), replaced S. Swinford as Agent Portage la Prairie Agency 1905; Agent for Roseau River 1909, began to collect payments in arrears; Agent at Swan Lake and witnessed 1908 surrender; collected payments at Swan Lake; issue raised in House of Commons early 1909 that Logan sold livestock to the Department in 1908, making a personal profit; discharged 1915.

Magrath, Charles Alexander, topographical surveyor; from Ontario, came to North-West 1880; Conservative member of Legislative Assembly for NWT; elected Member of Parliament for

Medicine Hat 1908; land agent Alberta Railway and Coal Co.; manager Canada North West Irrigation Co.

Mann, George Gwynne (born 1843 at Bowmanville, Ont.), Agent at Onion Lake 1886, replacing Quinn; then to Saddle Lake, then Hobbema Agency 1906; took the Samson's and Bobtail's surrenders, with the Reverend John McDougall.

Markle, John A. (born 1851), from Waterloo, Ont.; acting Agent at Birtle 1883; appointed Agent 1886; applied for office of Superintendent of Indian Agencies for Manitoba 1895.

John Thunder of Pipestone Sioux wrote in March 1900 asking if Markle was to be transferred away; gave glowing recommendation about Markle as Agent and individual; was told there were no plans to move him. Markle was transferred out in July 1900 (NA, RG 10, vol. 3746, file 29628-1).

Agent at Blackfoot 1900; promoted Inspector of Indian Agencies for Calgary 1904; Alexander 1905 surrender; Michel 1906 surrender; Peigan 1909 surrender; Blackfoot/Siksika 1910 surrender.

Sifton was in contact with an M.C. Markle in Shoal Lake, Manitoba, in 1903 on Liberal party matters; was M.C. Markle a relative?

Marlatt, E.W., solicitor with Hudson, Ormond, and Marlatt, Winnipeg; handled purchases of D.H. Hudson at Fishing Lake.

Marlatt, Samuel Reid (born c. 1853 near Oakville, Ont.), Liberal businessman, from Portage la Prairie where he was active in civic politics; appointed to civil service 1897; sureties by Robert Watson, MP for Yorkton, and John Gunion Rutherford, MP (See Rutherford); Inspector of Lake Manitoba Inspectorate 1897; inspectorate enlarged to include Birtle Agency 1902; took Roseau River 1903 surrender; took The Pas townsite surrender 1906, after recommending against it; received mail c/o North West Fish Company, which was named in The Pas surrender as authorized purchaser; had preliminary meetings with the Indians at Swan Lake on the taking of a surrender; resigned April 1907.

Marsh, George Terry, first employed as Winnipeg real estate agent; agent for Qu'Appelle and Long Lake Land Co., Winnipeg 1882, Regina 1886, with Gilbert Pugsley; agent and attorney for Land Corporation of Canada after 1900.

Marsh, George W., lawyer with Marsh and Marsh, Toronto; one of the three lawyers who submitted tenders from Toronto for Moose Mountain lands 1901.

Martineau, H., Agent at Portage la Prairie 1898; Liberal; French Canadian; Forget's choice of agent at Edmonton 1898; was not appointed.

Masten, C.A., lawyer with Masten, Warren, Starr and Spence, Toronto; Clifford Sifton's lawyer, turn of the century; co-investor in business (e.g. Canadian Investment and Brokerage Co.); director of *Manitoba Free Press* c. 1898.

Matheson, J.R., applied for work at an industrial school? (NA, RG 0, vol. 1118); appears to have worked subsequently (1896) at the Battleford school.

Matheson, Dr John Sutherland (brother of R.M. Matheson), Brandon merchant; bought land at Carry the Kettle.

Matheson, R.M., Brandon solicitor; arranged 1897 to display Indians at Exhibition, but turned down by J.A. Markle, Agent at Birtle (NA, RG 10, vol. 1120, letter from Smart to Matheson, July 14, 1897); shareholder in Brandon Fire Insurance Co.; shareholder with Sifton in Canadian Guaranty Trust Co.; investor in bookstore Warner's, Ltd; frequent correspondent of Sifton.

Matheson, W., from Brandon; Brandon Machine Works; recommended by Sifton to Public Works for patronage business December 4, 1897 (NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, letter book July 14, 1897-Dec. 1, 1898).

Matheson, William A., grain dealer from Winnipeg; bought land at Carry the Kettle .

Maxwell, Joseph, farmer, from New Rockford, North Dakota; extensive purchases at Peigan land sale 1909.

McArthur, James, from Prince Albert; on Liberal patronage list for Department 1898 (NA, RG 10, vol. 1122); became Agent at Carlton, based in Prince Albert, before 1903, when he was transferred to Duck Lake.

McArthur, Xavier James, interpreter for the Pheasant's Rump/Ocean Man surrender meetings 1901; his version of the meetings differed substantially from Commissioner Laird's.

McBrady, William, barrister from Port Arthur, Ont.; partner in land purchase Cote and Kahkewistahaw with Herman Finger.

McCull, Ebenezer, Inspector of Indian Agencies, Manitoba, until his death 1902 (?)

McCraney, George E., barrister, Prince Albert and Rosthern; Liberal Member of Parliament for Saskatoon 1906, 1908, 1911; lawyer for A.J. Adamson; pushed for Moosomin/Thunderchild surrenders; received notice of sale for Grizzly Bear's Head/Lean Man reserves ; director Western Trust Company, with Adamson, D.H. McDonald, Turiff, and Ross.

McDonald, Colonel Allan, former colonel in the militia and HBC employee; Agent for Treaty 4 (1877) and then Crooked Lakes; advocated against Crooked Lakes surrenders 1885-86, 1891 on

economic grounds; retired 1897; kept in Forget's office as special agent; investigated personnel matters, such as that of Charles de Cazes in Edmonton Agency; had Hayter Reed help get his son a job with CPR 1896 (NA, RG 10, vol. 1118).

McDonald, Allen H., bought land at tender Michel 1904 with Andrew McDonald and the Laird brothers of Dresden, Ont.

McDonald, D.D., Anglican clergyman, Battleford; involved in Thunderchild and Moosomin surrenders.

McDonald, Donald Hogarth (brother of John Archibald McDonald), merchant and realtor Fort Qu'Appelle; sold land to W.M. Graham; director, Western Trust Co.; member NWT legislature 1896-1902; also had Winnipeg address; Liberal; expressed interest in land at Pasqua; director of Saskatchewan Valley Land Co., Saskatchewan Valley and Manitoba Land Co. ; close personal and business associate of James A. Smart, involved in plan to place Jewish Romanian colonists near Balcarres, 1901, in which McDonald benefited from contract to supply the colonists.

McDonald, John Archibald (brother of D.H. McDonald), banker, Fort Qu'Appelle; bought land at Muscowpetung 1909, and then sold it; elected to Saskatchewan legislature for North Qu'Appelle.

McDougall, John, Methodist missionary at Morley, Alberta; son of missionary George McDougall who (established mission at Morley 1873); did advance work to inform Indians of pending Treaty 7 negotiations; as early as 1896 was informing Hayter Reed about employee issues in Alberta (NA, RG 10, vol. 1118, Reed to Forget, April 9, 1896); used by Reed as Agent; also connected to Blake, Anglin, Lash and Cassels firm (see NA, RG 10, vol. 1120, Scott to Harvey, February 6, 1897); according to question raised in House in 1906, he acted as special delegate to Great Britain for three months in relation to immigration; also investigated Doukhobor land claims; took the Bobtail and Samson surrenders 1909; hired by the Department to investigate personnel issues in Alberta; hired by Oliver in 1905 to negotiate surrenders on Prairies: Blood, Stonies, and Sarcee in Alberta; Cote, Fishing Lake, Montreal Lake in Saskatchewan, and Swan Lake in Manitoba; negotiated at Fishing Lake, Cote 1905, Swan Lake; on behalf of Oliver investigated complaints at St Peter's 1910; found no dissatisfaction, according to his report.

McDougall, John A., merchant in Edmonton; friend of Frank Oliver, Liberal; purchased land by tender Stony Plain; dealt in Métis scrip; with partner Secord secured contract for Treaty 8 party supplies; investor in *Edmonton Bulletin*.

McDougall, S., and McDougall, A.L., contractors from Fort William, Ont., O'Brien, Fowler, and McDougall Brothers; purchasers at Muscowpetung 1909 sale.

A.L. McDougall was a civil engineer at Ottawa, and acquired land at Crooked Lakes. There is also an A. McDougall of Percy, Assiniboia, who bid unsuccessfully on land at Ocean Man/Pheasant's Rump.

McGee, Thomas D'Arcy, may have been miller employed by Indian Affairs in Onion Lake and Saddle Lake Agencies; transferred to Edmonton Agency 1900; Frank Oliver wrote in 1899 to get an increase of salary for him, which was approved (NA, RG 10, vol. 1122); in 1900 was recommended by Lord Bishop Legal at St. Albert for Agent position at Onion Lake (NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, January 4, 1901; letter book April 3, 1900- May 6, 1901); Clerk Carruthers accused him 1900 of trying to get him fired; bought land at Moosomin/Thunderchild sales 1909; bought land on behalf of Thomas Ryan Brothers, Winnipeg (boots and shoes); at Crooked Lakes sales 1908; associated with W.A. Kenning.

McGibbon, Alexander, merchant from Montreal; Conservative; given the Qu'Appelle Inspectorate 1897, but was inspector for Saskatchewan before that; given the Calgary Inspectorate when Wadsworth left in 1902; died 1904.

McGirr, William, hired as clerk at Headquarters 1883; became a private secretary 1891; became part of Inside Service 1893; sent to investigate land dispute at St Peter's 1896.

McIver, John, wrote from Indian Agent's office at "McIver, P.O." in April 1909 inquiring about a number of land sales, requested prices from Secretary McLean, and a package of information was sent to him; bought land at Cape Crocker in Ontario; may have been the Agent listed for the Cape Crocker Indians 1900.

McKenna, J.A. J., journalism background; appointed to Indian Affairs 1887, clerk to J.A. Macdonald when latter was Superintendent General; became private secretary to Minister Clifford Sifton 1897; Commissioner for Treaty 8 in 1899; appointed to Half Breed Commission March 1901, criticized for taking incomplete evidence, for hurrying claims, and for encouraging scrip speculators like Alloway by giving them information; became Assistant Indian Commissioner 1901; active in taking surrenders while Assistant (particularly supportive of railway development); supported and recommended Enoch surrender; supported and recommended Ocean Man and Pheasant Rump surrenders; supported and recommended the Alexander surrender 1905; Supported and recommended Grizzly Bear's Head/Lean Man surrender 1905; involved in Fishing Lake surrender 1907; involved in discussing Crooked Lakes surrenders 1902-04 and advised caution; negotiated primary terms for Cote townsite surrender 1904; present at Cote surrender 1904; was liaison between CNOR and The Pas over right of way and townsite surrender 1905-06; while acting as Sifton's secretary, April 1900, wrote to William Graham at Qu'Appelle Agency re his upcoming visit to the Agency, following the winding up of "my business" in Qu'Appelle. McKenna took his son on the trip. (NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, April 24, 1900, letter book of April 3, 1900 to May 6, 1901).

McKenzie, Ernest C., barrister, Toronto; one of the three Toronto lawyers who bid on Moose Mountain lands.

490 / First Nation Land Surrenders on the Prairies, 1896-1911

McKenzie, E.A.W.R. (Born in Pelly area), merchant, Yorkton; Liberal patron; complained about Agent Jones at Pelly, wrote to Sifton in 1899 (NA, RG 10, vol. 1123); complained about land sales at Cote 1908 under Graham; appointed Indian Agent at Pelly 1925.

McKenzie, R.S., Agent at Duck Lake, removed in 1900 for unpopularity; moved to Pelly Agency.

McKinnon, John, lumber contractor operating out of Winnipeg.

McKinnon, Myron R., merchant from Chicago; with W.J. McKinnon bought the Fishing Lake lands from D.H. Hudson 1911.

McKinnon, W.J. , bought the Fishing Lake lands from D.H. Hudson in 1911; lived in Quill Lake and acted as general manager of Fishing Lake Farm and Land Co.

McLean, J.D. (born 1855 in New Brunswick), appointed to Interior Department in 1876 and placed in charge of land sales; worked with Samuel Bray in surveys prior to that; became clerk in charge of Lands and Timber 1887; Secretary, Department of Indian Affairs, appointed Chief Clerk January 1897. He was responsible for fielding correspondence between the field and Headquarters during this period, and he acted as Deputy when the DSGIA was away (empowered to do so in early 1898).

McLean, James Keachie (born 1851 Galt, Ont., died 1913), entered Indian Department 1904 as second-class clerk; transferred to the outside service 1905, worked under Samuel Bray (see NA, RG 10, vol. 3084, file 276,020); inside service 1908; subdivided Alexander after 1905 surrender, placed upset prices; subdivided Grizzly Bear's Head/Lean Man 1905, placed upset prices; subdivided Carry the Kettle 1905, placed upset prices; subdivided Michel 1906, Samson and Bobtail, Muscowpetung, Peigan. In the last three cases he also submitted lists of people to whom notices of sale should be sent .

McLean, Simon J., political economist, University of Toronto; on recommendation of his 1902 report an independent regulatory body for railways created; as a result, became member of the Board of Railway Commissioners 1908; bought land at Muscowpetung 1909, while on the Board.

McNider, C.H., from Chicago and Mason City, Iowa; major purchaser of Crooked Lakes lands 1908; associated with Nicoll Halsey and Western Canada Colonization Co. and North West Land and Trust Co.

McCreary, William, Liberal; Mayor of Winnipeg; became Commissioner of Immigration under Sifton; associate of Sifton. See St Peter's: he won election for Selkirk 1900 and sought surrender of that reserve.

McRae, Alexander D. (married to daughter of George Howe; sister married to A.D. Davidson), originally from Glencoe, Ont., went into banking in United States; director of Canadian and Western Lumber Company, Columbia River Lumber Co.; partner with A.D. Davidson in series of companies: Saskatchewan Valley Land Co., Saskatchewan Valley and Manitoba Land Co., etc.; also partners to sell Canadian Northern Railway lands; moved from Duluth to Winnipeg, and then to Vancouver 1907.

Mickle, C.J., lawyer, Birtle, Man., appears to have become judge later; received notice of Blackfoot sale; associate of M.J. Markle of Shoal Lake; friend of Sifton, Liberal (NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, II D 15, vol. 296, letter November 28, 1906).

Millar, Matthew, merchant Moosomin area, Millar and Company, Hardware; Liberal; in contact with Sifton 1903 regarding Liberal party matters; was contact person for East Assiniboia; tried to get rights to purchase Moose Mountain reserves May 1901 (Tyler and Wright 1978b, 186-87; NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, letter books 5 and 6).

Appointed Agent at Crooked Lakes March 1, 1905, to replace Magnus Begg; bought land at Crooked Lakes sale, which he later tried to exchange for better land; released 1914 when he failed to move onto reserve and take charge, did not make regular visits, and failed to help the Indians advance. At this time the livestock industry at Crooked Lakes was deteriorating, and Millar was not paying attention to matters (NA, RG 10, vol. 1129, memo from Scott, January 9, 1914).

Associated with F. Pinkess, chief organizer based in Moosomin, and with J.M. Douglas, who was elected Member of Parliament 1900.

Miller, Joseph Robert (married to sister of Horatio Nichol), commercial traveller, businessman; appears to have been investor with links to overseas trade; shared sales information with F.W. Grant; used multiple addresses, at least five in Toronto; major purchaser at Alexander and Pasqua sales.

Mista Jim, signed 1902 Enoch affidavit as Chief .

Mitchell, J.A. (born 1859, Montreal), entered service 1886; Agent at Muscowpetung when surrenders discussed; previously secretary to Commissioner in Winnipeg, transferred to Regina/Muscowpetung because of ill health 1899; got into difficulty for not using patronage list; removed for political reasons 1901, then Agency amalgamated with File Hills under Graham.

Mitchell, Peter, hardware dealer from Brandon; worked for James Smart in his hardware company in 1880s; bought land at Carry the Kettle sale; shareholder in Brandon Fire Insurance Co. with R.M. Matheson.

Mitchell, Sam, farmer, Sintaluta; bought land at Carry the Kettle sale.

Mitchell, William, hardware merchant, Souris, Manitoba, Curry and Mitchell; one of the men who got involved in the protest against the sale of the Moose Mountain reserves to West and Armstrong.

Mitchell, W.J., from Winnipeg(?); on patronage list, c. 1896, to supply medicines for reserves and industrial schools near Winnipeg.

Moosomin, Josie, became Chief at Moosomin subsequent to the 1909 surrender.

Mulock, Sir William, friend of Sifton and of F.W. Grant; Member of Parliament for North York 1882-1905; investor in Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Co., 1882, one of 26 colonization companies; Postmaster General 1905; first Minister of new Department of Labour; Liberal; Chief Justice of Ontario 1923.

Murison, William (born 1879 Fergus, Ont.); living in Saskatchewan at time of appointment as Interpreter, Moose Mountain 1893-97; farmer 1897; farmer-in-charge Moose Mountain 1902; Liberal, a letter from a Mr Maguire of Arcola to Sifton July 2, 1901, recommended his appointment as Agent because of his party activities (NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, vol. 104); promoted Agent at Moose Mountain 1903; transferred to Touchwood Hills March 1905 when H. Martineau was suspended or resigned because of mismanagement of funds; Agent at Touchwood when Fishing Lake surrender taken August 1907; Inspector of Indian Agencies in 1920.

Muscowpetung, Chief of Band at 1909 surrender.

Myers, Robert Hill, judge, Winnipeg; Liberal member of Manitoba Legislature 1892-1903; appointed to bench 1903; wrote dissenting opinion on St Peter's, upheld validity of surrender.

Nanton, Augustus Meredith, financier with brokers Osler, Hammond and Nanton from 1884; scrip dealer; Conservative; director of a number of companies, including Northern Trust Co.; one-time president of Winnipeg Board of Trade; primary shareholder of Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan RR; 1906, along with Hammond and Osler; sold Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan company lands after 1908 for Canada Saskatchewan Land Company.

Napasis, Headman, Passpasschase; signed affidavit.

Nelson, John C., surveyor working for Department of Indian Affairs; subdivided Passpasschase Reserve.

Newcombe, E.L., Deputy Minister of Justice.

Nichol, Horatio (born 1879, Montreal, married to sister of J.R. Miller's wife), clerk at Morley before 1905; transferred to Crooked Lakes June 1905; clerk at Crooked Lakes who witnessed the

surrenders of early 1907; bought land at Pasqua 1906; became Agent at Muscowpetung 1909, just after the surrender; resided in Balcarres, site of Inspector's office; resigned 1917.

O'Connor, P.J., clerk at Headquarters; seems to have handled correspondence for both McLean and Orr during this period and later; letter from Orr to Deputy Minister May 22, 1911, said that O'Connor was in charge of western sales (NA, RG 10, vol. 3702, file 17537-3); handwriting matched with upset prices on land descriptions in possession of F.W. Grant, according to research done by R. Huber for Tyler and Wright.

Ogletree, Frances (born 1826), appointed to service 1877; Agent at Roseau River when demand for surrender arose.

Oliver, Frank (born Frank Oliver Bowsfield [Oliver his middle name] 1853 in Ontario), moved to Edmonton and began work as HBC trader in 1876, after having worked as printer in Toronto and Winnipeg (*Manitoba Free Press*); started the *Edmonton Bulletin* and was its publisher until 1923; became leader of community of Edmonton, pushing for railway development, building development, and squatters' rights; was first Member elected to NWT Council 1883 and served until 1885; in NWT Legislative Assembly 1888-96; elected to House of Commons 1896 as Liberal, exponent of western interests; became Minister of the Interior and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs April 1905; alleged to have received payment from Canadian Northern Railway in 1907 for allowing a land grant of 680,000 acres in Saskatchewan rather than in Manitoba within the territory of the Manitoba and South Eastern Railway; allegation investigated; member of Board of Railway Commissioners 1923-28; subsequently special adviser to the Board of Railway Commissioners.

Oliver was known to be proponent of railway development, of settlers' and squatters' rights; despised speculators; was also advocate of halfbreed scrip and assisted scrip speculators; did not want immigrants from eastern Europe; did not want separate schools; attacked in the Ferguson report for having taken Grand Trunk Pacific money for the *Edmonton Bulletin*; and for acquiring Indian lands (Michel and Alexander) through his son-in-law. .

(See obituaries in *Toronto Mail*, April 1, 1933; Waddell 1950.)

Orr, William A. (born 1855 in Ontario, died 1921), joined Indian service 1883; had access to most information about lands; head of Lands and Timber Branch.

Osler, Edmund Boyd (brother of Sir William and Hon. Featherstone Osler), financier; joined Hammond and Nanton to form a law and stock broker firm based in Winnipeg, handled land sales for CPR, and Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway, Calgary and Edmonton firm; extensive investments, including the Canada Northwest Land Co., Manitoba and Northwest Railway Co, Calgary and Edmonton Land Co., Qu'Appelle Long Lake, and Saskatchewan Railway, Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Co.; was a director of Calgary and Edmonton Railway, and his firm handled sales for the land company; Conservative Member of Parliament for West Toronto 1896-1916.

Paget, Frederick Henry, clerk, Regina Office, 1885; assigned to Commissioner's Office, Winnipeg, 1897; transferred 1897 to Ottawa, where he inspected accounts when they came in; appointed chief clerk 1904; remained attached to Commissioner's Office until 1909

(Could he be related to E.A. Paget, farmer at Indian Head, who bought land at the Crooked Lakes sales in 1908?)

Pedley, Frank (born 1858, Newfoundland, son of Congregationalist minister), spent part of childhood in Cobourg, Ont., lawyer in Toronto, with A.C. Bedford-Jones 1894-97; president of Toronto Young Men's Liberal Association, associate of Peter Ryan; appointed Superintendent of Immigration 1897; Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs November 21, 1902 to October 24, 1913; resigned when report of Ferguson Commission came out (see *World*, October 13, 1913); took St Peter's surrender 1907; involved in Blood leasing scandal and in the purchase of Moose Mountain and Chacastapaysin lands.

Philp, Albert E., business associate of Clifford Sifton and was his law partner in Brandon; after Sifton left Brandon, was law partner of A.D. Cameron, then Kilgour; invested with Sifton and Smart in Port Arthur real estate 1904; used Turiff to get information on timber licences on reserves up for tender 1898 (NA, RG 10, vol. 1122, A.P. Collier to Philp, September 20, 1898); co-investor with Sifton in Milk River Cattle Co. c. 1911, operating a ranch at Coutts, Alberta, near the Montana border, just south of Blood reserve.

Phippen, F.H., lawyer with Macdonald (Hugh John), Tupper (Charles), Phippen and Tupper in Winnipeg; may have represented some of Sifton's legal interests, according to a later partner, Alexander Adams, himself a land speculator; worked for CNOR as solicitor; had other business/law connections to Sifton over the years.

Piper, C.B., associated with Atlas Elevator Co. located in Winnipeg, Grain Exchange Building; co-investor with John Bain and Sifton in Chehalis Lumber Co.

Piper, George F., from Minneapolis; director, Saskatchewan Valley Land Co. and Saskatchewan Valley and Manitoba Land Co.

Pitcairn, W.D.. Realtor, insurance agent, auctioneer, Ponoka, Alberta; acted as sub-agent in sales and collections, Sharphead sales.

Playfair, James, business associate and co-investor with F.W. Grant, at least in Alexander and Michel purchases, may also have been in lumber business; received notice of Crooked Lakes auction and many others; on regular mailing list maintained by McLean.

Ponton, A.W., began to work for Department of the Interior as surveyor in 1883, on appeal to Minister Macpherson (NA, RG 15, vol. 289, file 5568); appointed 1896; objections made because he was related to Hayter Reed by marriage (NA, RG 10, vol. 1119, September 1896); tended to

be very pro-surrender; argued that excess of land for current population was good reason for surrenders; moved to Ottawa 1898, after reorganization; resigned July 1903.

Porter, A.S., from Minneapolis, Porter Advertising Co.; acquired majority of Moose Mountain lands from A.C. Bedford-Jones; worked with Eugene Case and C.E. Diehl; Assiniboine Land and Investment Co. 1904-05; at Warmley, Sask., by 1906 working as farmer and realtor.

Porter, A.E., from Nova Scotia; physician who worked for Department of Agriculture; applied personally to Sifton for copper claim in Yukon 1899 (NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, April 2, 1899, C493, 50956).

Preston, William Edward, bought land with F.W. Grant; partners with James Playfair in lumber business, Midland, according to land sales records .

There is a William Preston who is General Manager of Stratford Mill Building Co. who wrote to Sifton in 1897 about Liberal and patronage issues. On March 18, 1897, he wrote to congratulate Sifton on the election and on getting rid of H. Reed and A.M. Burgess in the election (NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, C465, 19512). Could this be the same person?

Pugsley, Gilbert (son of William), part of Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Land Co. and Railway and agent for the land company, in Winnipeg and Regina, with G.T. Marsh

Pugsley, Hon. William, lawyer from New Brunswick, practised with Leigh Richmond Harrison; Liberal Member of Parliament elected 1907 after successful career in New Brunswick politics; Minister of Public Works 1907-11; remained in the House as Opposition; extensive investments, including Saskatoon and Western Land Co.; major interest in the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake, and Saskatchewan Land Co. and Railway, Saskatoon and Western Land Co.

Rayner, Ernest, manager of mercantile firm in Selkirk owned by William Robinson, friend of Sifton family; Liberal; recruited into the St Peter's 1907 surrender "team."

Reed, Hayter, began his career as Agent; Indian Commissioner 1888-93; Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs 1893-96.

Reid, John Lestock, Dominion Land Surveyor; Member of Parliament T.O. Davis took credit for helping Reid get employment; lived in Prince Albert area, and travelled on occasion with Davis (Tyler and Wright 1978??, 177, 215); worked on contract to Interior 1872-1900; then worked for Indian Department; surveyed town of Lestock, Sask., which is named for him; subdivided Ocean Man/Pheasant's Rump 1901; then subdivided Chacastapyasin, Roseau River, Cowessess, Kahkewistahaw, Fishing Lake, Swan Lake, Key, and Keeseekoose.

Riley, Robert Thomas, manager, Northern Trusts Co.; director Union Bank, Great West Life Assurance; president at one time of Winnipeg Board of Trade, and ex-Alderman.

Rimmer, Judge Reginald, from England, moved to Regina; had been partners with Conservative N.F. Davin; secretary of the Reform Association during the 1896 election; legal adviser to Lt. Governor 1897; worked as law clerk 1898-1903; got into trouble at Headquarters 1898-99 for circumventing procedures, including a tendency to go straight to DSGIA or Minister instead of through regular channels; McLean complained (NA, RG 10, vol. 1122); wrote proposed revision of *Indian Act* 1900-01; partner with William Trant 1904; appointed Judge 1907; member of Assiniboia club with Graham, Walter Scott; bought land at Muscowpetung sale 1909.

Robertson, Thomas H., acquired some of Moose Mountain land, second transfer of title, 1906.

Robson, Michael, grain and lumber merchant in Regina; bought land at Muscowpetung 1909; assignee for Cowessess and Kahkewistahaw lands, S.A. Hole, contractor, Regina.

Was he related to E. Robson who worked in Commissioner's Office in Regina/Winnipeg until 1909?

Ross, James Hamilton, rancher from Moose Jaw; elected to NWT legislature 1883; Liberal Minister of Public Works 1896; appointed Indian Treaty Commissioner, Treaty 8, 1899; elected to House of Commons for Yukon Territory 1902; appointed to Senate 1904; friend of both Sifton and Oliver; in October 1900 Sifton asked him to make a list of Dewdney's "sins" as the latter was running in the election as a Conservative (NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, letter book X 1900); was staying with H. Sherwood, William Graham's brother-in-law, in Vancouver August 24, 1901 when Sifton contacted him there (NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, June 1901 - April 25, 1903).

Russell, David, Montreal businessman; bought *La Presse* 1904; formed Saskatoon and Western Land Company with William Pugsley 1902, and got involved 1906 in a land deal with the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company to buy and sell land; the deal fell through, and Russell later filed suit against Pugsley and others.

Rutherford, John Gunion (married a Boulton), veterinarian; settled in Portage la Prairie 1884; Member of Parliament for Macdonald, Manitoba, 1897-1900, after having served four years in Manitoba Legislature; on Board of Railway Commissioners 1918; investor with Charles Halpin (brother of Herbert Halpin, clerk in Department) in Liberal Printing Company of Portage la Prairie; provided sureties for Samuel Reid Marlatt 1897; advocated for his business partner's brother, Herbert Halpin, to keep his job in Moose Mountain 1897; appears from Sifton correspondence to have been a close personal friend of Sifton; wrote with patronage requests.

Ryan, Peter, friend of Clifford Sifton, named as party to the Blood lease in Ferguson report and in the *Debates* of the House of Commons; also an associate of Pedley; served as auctioneer for the Dokis timber sale 1908, receiving a percentage leading to a \$2000 fee, rather than the usual \$100-200; registrar for City of Toronto; asked Sifton to intervene for him 1908 to get work from Oliver as auctioneer.

Sabitawasis, Headman, Fishing Lake; signed the 1907 affidavit of surrender.

Scott, Duncan Campbell, employed as extra clerk in the office of the Indian Commissioner 1879 to March 1880; then clerk in Interior; appointed to Indian service 1888; Chief Accountant 1908; DSGIA/Deputy Minister.

Scott, Michael, dealer in farm lands, Main Street, Winnipeg; pushed for Roseau River surrender; represented Nicoll Halsey of Chicago in land matters 1920s.

Scott, Walter, editor for *Regina Leader*; Liberal; elected to House of Commons for Assiniboia West, defeating Davin, 1900; re-elected 1904; first premier of Saskatchewan 1905; Liberal contact person for West Assiniboia; key patronage contact for Sifton 1902-03.

Secord, John, came first to Regina, then Edmonton; in business with John A. McDougall in Edmonton; lawyer for NWT Council; elected to NWT Council 1885.

Semmens, John, Methodist minister, former principal of Industrial School in Brandon; friend of Sifton family; Liberal supporter; appointed Agent for Berens River 1901; became agent at Clandeboye 1903; Inspector Lake Winnipeg 1904, replacing Jackson; assisted in taking St Peter's surrender; shareholder in Selkirk Land and Investment Co. from c. 1906; appointed to North Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate 1909.

Service, William, recommended by Smart and Oliverto to be Farming Instructor at Blackfoot Agency 1901, pushed by Gleichen Liberal Association; Markle recommended against the appointment of Service (NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, April 3, 1900-May 6, 1901); placed on patronage list as blacksmith for the same reserve by McLean 1906.

Shafft, W.M., auctioneer from Ponoka, Alberta, who sold land at November 10, 1909, auction of Bobtail and Samson's lands.

Sifton, Clifford (born Middlesex County, Ont., 1861, son of John Wright Sifton, married Elizabeth Arma Burrows, died 1929), moved to Manitoba 1874; father a railway contractor and speaker of Manitoba legislature; because of childhood illness, was nearly deaf; called to Manitoba Bar 1882; brother of Arthur Lewis Sifton (also a barrister; served in NWT government 1899-1903; appointed Chief Justice of Supreme Court of NWT 1903; premier of Alberta 1910; broke with Liberals 1917 and became Minister of Customs under Borden; Minister of Public Works 1919; became member of Privy Council; died 1921); began practice of law with Arthur in Brandon, Man. 1882, where he made many business contacts, and established newspaper and real estate interests; *Brandon Sun*; Brandon and North West Loan Company; when Arthur left Brandon for Prince Albert in 1885, became partners with A.E. Philp; member of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba 1888-96; Attorney General and Minister of Education 1891-1906; had *Manitoba Schools Act* passed; supporter of railway promoters Mackenzie and Mann in this period; represented Brandon in House of Commons 1896-1911; Minister of the Interior and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs 1896 to February 1905; resigned February 1905;

remained in House until 1911, when he withdrew from government; maintained active business career with his sons (see Appendix D).

Sifton, Harry (son of Clifford), became his father's financial agent : Canada Bond Corp., Canada Life Assurance Co., Armadale Corporation (see obituaries in *Star-Phoenix* and *Toronto Globe*, June 25, 1934).

Sifton, Victor (son of Clifford), president of *Leader-Post* and *Star-Phoenix* corporations.

Simms, S.C., assistant curator Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; bought land at Keeseekoose and Crooked Lakes.

Simpson, George A., from Battleford area; may have been related to S.S. Simpson; surveyor working for the Department of Indian Affairs and the Interior 1879, 1880, 1881; surveyed reserves in west central Saskatchewan and in Edmonton District; worked as land agent for Edmonton and Saskatchewan Land Company 1882, while still employed by Department of Interior. When this was brought to the attention of the Department of the Interior, it was determined that there was no conflict of interest (NA, RG 15, vol. 273, file 42767, pt. 1). Shareholder in British North American General Farming and Colonization Co., c. 1882.

Simpson, Sidney Seymour (married to Margaret Ann Speers, daughter of Robert Speers), wrote to Clifford Sifton from Brandon in 1902 asking for a position as Timber Inspector; later asked for anything in Saskatchewan (presumably he had known Sifton in Brandon) (NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, II D 15, C544, 106078); worked as Farming Instructor at Battleford Agency under J.P.G. Day 1902-03; clerk in the Dominion Lands Office in Battleford 1903-05, then became Immigration Agent Battleford until 1906; Battleford Milling and Elevator Company 1907; Battleford Agricultural and Arts Association 1907; MLA 1908-17; Liberal; acted as auctioneer in Grizzly Bear's Head/Lean Man sale June 1906, one week after forming real estate firm, Champagne, Speers, and Simpson.

Smart, James Allan (born 1858), from Brockville, Ont., son of a manufacturer and merchant in hardware; merchant in Winnipeg and Brandon; mayor of Brandon for four years; member of Manitoba legislature 1886-92; Minister of Public Works under Greenway; extensive business interests in hardware, machine works, insurance, and real estate; Deputy Minister of Interior April 1897-1904; Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs April 1, 1897, to November 1902; interested Carry the Kettle sales 1906, after he left office; in business as James A. Smart Company in Montreal after he left office; received notice of many Indian land sales.

Smith, George, physician from Toronto; bought land by tender Michel 1904; affiliated with Joseph R. Miller.

Speers, Alexander (brother of Robert J. Speers), bought land at Grizzly Bear's Head/Lean Man sales 1908.

Speers, C. Wesley, from Griswold, Man.; General Colonization Agent, Department of the Interior, Winnipeg, under Sifton; ran against Sifton for Liberal nomination at Brandon 1896, stepped aside; associate of Sifton; when Sifton entered office, Speers wrote and asked for patronage in livestock supply (NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, vol. 33, 1897); responsible in part for the Canadian/American links in the Saskatchewan Valley Land Co., and the endorsement of its land purchase agreement in 1902.

Speers, Robert James, part of real estate firm Champagne, Speers and Simpson, in North Battleford, formed 1906; bought land at Grizzly Bear's Head/Lean Man auctions; bought land at Swan Lake/Tramping Lake auction 1910; address listed as Wilkie, real estate dealer.

Stobart Sons and Co., Winnipeg, Wholesalers; had association with George and Henry Stewart, W.A. Kenning, Crooked Lakes land sales.

Sutherland, Hugh (born in Scotland), came to Winnipeg 1878; in lumber business Rainy Lake Lumber Co, Rat Portage; director of Saskatchewan Transportation Co.; railway promoter, Hudson Bay Railway; president Canadian Northern Prairie Land Co. (see Appendix D, Sifton: Investments); met with Sifton August 1902, and January 1903 (NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, letter book 5); Liberal; Member of Parliament for Selkirk 1882-87.

Swinford, S.S., Agent at Touchwood 1897, replacing J.P. Wright; became Agent at Portage la Prairie and Manitowpah 1899, in exchange with H. Martineau; moved to Headquarters staff March 1905; Inspector, Lake Manitoba 1907, replacing Marlatt; Inspector, South Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate 1909; appointed Inspector for Indian Agency Accounts 1910; took the Swan Lake surrender early 1908.

Thunderchild, Chief, Chief when the 1909 surrender was taken.

Turiff, John Gillanders, associate of Sifton; came west in 1878; farmer and merchant in Moose Mountain area; Liberal; sat in NWT Assembly 1886-91; Commissioner of Dominion Lands 1898-1904; promoted Saskatchewan Valley Land Co. deal; involved in timber berth sales with Sifton; pushed for Cote surrender of lands near townsite 1905; asked for surrender of Swan Lake IR 7 1901; business interests/investments in the West; elected to House of Commons 1904; brother-in-law of A.J. Adamson, of Saskatchewan Valley Land Co.; scrip dealer; his wife, Lilly, held stock in Saskatchewan Valley and Manitoba Land Co., Western Trust Co, Canada Territories Corporation.

Tye, Alice M. (born 1880 Sarnia, Ont.), moved to Birtle; became clerk to William Graham December 1903; stayed with him until 1932; bought land at Crooked Lakes; his brother, Howard, bought land at Crooked Lakes and Muscowpetung; cousin of Graham's wife.

Vankoughnet, Lawrence (born 1836), from Cornwall, Ont., well-established family; Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs DSGIA 1874-93; promoted from clerk level, first hired 1861.

Von Rajcs, Zoltan, Hungarian, moved to Canada; worked in journalism, hotel trade(ambiguous background); hired by Canada to set up Hungarian colonies in the West; released c. 1899 but continued to promote colonization privately.

Wadsworth, Timothy Page, Inspector of Farms and Agencies 1879; appointed Chief Inspector for Manitoba and NWT 1894; Calgary Inspectorate 1897; took Passpasschase surrender 1888 while acting as Inspector; took leave 1898 for nervous exhaustion; retired involuntarily 1901.

Blood Indians accused him of working for cattle company which took grazing lease in 1903, arguing in favour of lease while still Inspector (House of Commons *Debates*, July 11, 1908, 12743).

Wallace, James Ira, physician, Kamsack, Sask.; director of Kamsack Land Company 1908; Justice of Peace, took declaration for Cote surrender 1907; bought land at Cote land sale.

Wallis, Daniel, from Mandomin, Iowa; acquired land by purchase and assignment in the surrendered Sharphead reserve at turn of century.

Wallis, James R., from Dubuque, Iowa; publisher; later worked in New York and Washington for American Relief Foundation; acquired land by purchase and assignment at Muscowpetung.

Walton, George, resident of Emerson, Man., met with Clifford Sifton 1903 to push Roseau River surrender; encouraged Sifton to sell Roseau River lands by auction rather than tender; auctioneer at Grizzly Bear's Head/Lean Man 1909; auctioneer at Swan Lake 1909; Auctioneer at Peigan 1909; letterhead shows address at 124 Grain Exchange, seller of general merchandise and livestock; MPP for Manitoba no dates; after Sifton's 1896 election, became local patronage contact (see NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, C469, 23859).

West, George F., Omaha railway agent, and immigration sub-agent under W.V.H. Bennett; involved in scheme to purchase Moose Mountain reserves.

White, Alfred Stamford, grain merchant, Chicago; bought some of first land sold by Saskatchewan Valley Land Co., c. 1902.

White, D.L., from Midland, Ont., business associate of F.W. Grant in some Indian land purchases, including at least the Michel and Alexander purchases.

White, Edward H. (son of William J. White), acquired land at Grizzly Bear's Head and Lean Man sales; certified paying Agent C.J. Johnson at Moosomin surrender; Liberal in Battleford area; real estate agent in North Battleford; Justice of the Peace; agent for the Ottawa North-West Land

Co., the Battle River Land Co, the Eastern Alberta Land Co.; part of White Land Company with his father and his wife, wife held majority shares.

White, William J. (born 1853 Ontario), founded Brandon *Sun* 1882; expanded into Brandon Sun Printing and Publishing, in which Smart and Sifton (and Sifton's father) had an interest; sold his interest in the paper 1897 to Western Publishing Co., a Sifton family enterprise; appointed Inspector of U.S. Immigration Agencies 1897 by Sifton.

Was this the William White who sold land for the Regina Industrial School to the Department (NA, RG 10, vol. 1128)?

Wilson, Robert N. (born 1863 Toronto, Ont.), lived in southern Alberta 16 years before appointment, knew Blackfoot language; Agent for Peigan 1897; transferred to Blood 1903, replaced by Gooderham; Agent who took the Blood grazing lease in 1903, then became an employee of the company with the grazing lease.

Wood, William Addison, listed as resident of Edmonton, CPR clerk; major buyer at Alexander land sales 1906; also acquired land from Michel sales 1906.

Yellow Quill, Chief, Chief at Swan Lake at time of 1908 surrender.

Yeomans, E. H. (born 1893 Ontario), farmer at Sioux reserve, Griswold, 1900; Agent at Peigan Agency 1907; Agent there when Markle took 1909 surrender; investigated 1913 for political partisanship (NA, RG 10, vol. 1129).

REFERENCE LIST

PRIMARY AND PRINTED PRIMARY SOURCES

In addition to the secondary sources listed below, a number of primary and printed primary sources are cited and referenced in full in the text. These include files from the National Archives of Canada (NA), RG 10, RG 15, RG 30, RG 68, and the Sifton Papers (MG 27), and from the Saskatchewan Archives Board (SAB), RG 348. Printed primary sources include the *Debates* of the House of Commons and the *Annual Reports* of the Department of Indian Affairs.

SECONDARY SOURCES

- Andrews, Isabel. 1972. "The Crooked Lakes Reserves: A Study of Indian Policy in Practice from the Qu'Appelle Treaty to 1900." MA thesis, University of Saskatchewan.
- Barron, F.L. 1988. "The Indian Pass System in the Canadian West, 1882-1935." *Prairie Forum* XIV (spring): 25. Discusses the origins of the pass system, and argues that it was a form of "local administrative tyranny, aimed at a racial segregation meant to restrain Indian mobility."
- Bartlett, Richard. 1980. "Indian Reserves on the Prairies." *Canadian Native Law Reporter* 3: 3-53. In dealing with the question of reserve establishment on the prairies, Bartlett attempts to explain "the method by which and the point of time at which a tract of land became a reserve."
- Bennett, B. 1974. *Study of Passes for Indians to Leave Their Reserves*. Ottawa: Treaties and Historical Research Centre, Department of Indian Affairs.
- Berton, Pierre. 1984. *The Promised Land: Settling the West 1896-1914*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart.
- Boswell, Marion. 1977. "Civilizing the Indian: Government Administration of Indians 1876-1896." Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Ottawa. This thesis examines legislation, structure, and staff of the Department of Indian Affairs, as well as programs for education, economic activity, health, and welfare in the last quarter of the 19th century.
- Bovey, J.A. 1967. "The Attitudes and Policies of the Federal Government toward Canada's Northern Territories, 1879-1930." MA thesis, University of British Columbia.
- Brizinski, Peggy. 1993. *Knots in a String: An Introduction to Native Studies in Canada*. Second edition. Saskatoon: University of Saskatchewan Press.
- Buckley, Helen. 1992. *From Wooden Ploughs to Welfare: Why Indian Policy Failed in the Prairie Provinces*. Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press. Buckley's work deals with the problems of the reserve system in western Canada. The second chapter gives historical overview of the development of reserves from 1870 to 1945, and contains a useful section on reserve farming.
- Buckley, Helen, M. Kew, and J. Hawley. 1963. *Farming at Mistawasis*. Saskatoon: Centre for Community Studies, University of Saskatchewan.
- Carter, Sarah. 1990. *Lost Harvests: Prairie Indian Reserve Farmers and Government Policy*. Kingston and Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press. Many historians have suggested that Indian reserve agriculture failed because of irreconcilable cultural differences between aboriginals and white settlers. Carter argues that Indians actually responded very positively to agriculture, and that a federal policy which restricted and undermined reserve agriculture was responsible for its failure. Chapter 6 explains how allotment in severalty and peasant

- farming imposed by the Department of Indian Affairs paved the way for the taking of surrenders. Chapter 7 also gives a relevant examination of the pressure for surrenders after the turn of the century and Indian reactions to it.
- 1991. “Two Acres and A Cow: Peasant Farming for the Indians of the Northwest, 1889-97.” In *Sweet Promises: A Reader on Indian-White Relations in Canada*, ed. J.R. Miller. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. The article examines the peasant farming policy imposed on Indians in the North-West by Hayter Reed, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. According to Carter, the peasant farming policy, combined with the permit system and the subdivision of reserves, was extremely harmful to the development of reserve agriculture.
- Chalmers, John W. 1981. *Laird of the West*. Calgary: Detselig Enterprises Ltd. Focuses mainly on Laird's career as a politician, but also contains a lot of information on his private life as well. Contains two chapters dealing with Laird when he occupied the post of Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West Territories.
- Cruikshank, Ken. 1991. *Close Ties: Railways, Government and the Board of Railway Commissioners 1851-1933*. Kingston and Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press. Chronicles the history of the Board of Railway Commissioners and the politics that shaped it.
- Dafoe, John W. 1931. *Clifford Sifton in Relation to His Times*. Toronto: Macmillan.
- Dempsey, Hugh. 1978. “One Hundred Years of Treaty Seven.” In *One Century Later*, ed. A.L. Getty and Donald B. Smith. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press. In this brief account of the fate of Treaty 7 Indians since 1877, the author argues that Indians were victimized by short-sighted government policies. Contains a short paragraph on how the federal government pressured Treaty 7 Indians to surrender their reserve lands.
- Dyck, Noel. 1986. “An Opportunity Lost: The Initiative of the Reserve Agricultural Programme in the Prairie West.” In *1885 and After: Native Society in Transition*, ed. F. Laurie Barron and James B. Waldram. Regina: Canadian Plains Research Centre. Examines the social, political, and economic factors leading to the implementation of the reserve agriculture program and how this program hindered Indian efforts to make the transition from buffalo hunting to agriculture.
- Eagle, John A. 1989. *The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Development of Western Canada, 1896-1914*. Kingston and Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press. Chapter 8, “Land and Settlement Policies in the Prairie West” is a good source of information about the CPR in relation to land grants, land markets, and colonization companies.
- Elias, Peter Douglas. 1990. *The Dakota of the Canadian Northwest*. Winnipeg: University of Manitoba Press.
- Friesen, Gerald. 1987 *The Canadian Prairies: a History*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. Friesen's synthesis provides a general scholarly framework of prairie history but does not have the rigorous foundation of primary sources. Contains useful information on agricultural policy, the pass system, and immigration to the West.
- Friesen, John. 1970. “Expansion of Settlement in Manitoba, 1870-1900.” In *Historical Essays on the Prairie Provinces*, ed. Donald Swainson. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart. A good background article which looks at the settlement of rural Manitoba through the land division system, the railway era (1881-91), and the post-railway era (1892-1900).
- Funk, Jack. 1989. *Outside, the Women Cried: The Story of the Surrender by Chief Thunderchild's Band of their Reserve near Delmas, Saskatchewan, 1908*. Battleford: TC Publications.

- Gallo, Jim. 1978. "The Yellow Quill Band and the Land Question: the 1906 Expropriation and the 1908 Land Surrender of Part of Swan Lake Reserve I.R. #7." TARR, Manitoba.
- Graham, William. 1991. *Treaty Days: Reflections of an Indian Commissioner*. Calgary: Glenbow Museum.
- Hall, D.J. 1979. "Clifford Sifton and the Canadian Indian Administration, 1896-1905." In *As Long as the Sun Shines and the Water Flows*, ed. I.A. Getty and A.S. Lussier. Vancouver: Nakoda Institute and the University of British Columbia Press. Argues that Sifton's "main concern was with the Interior Department, and with western development generally," and that while he did not ignore their interests, "Indians were viewed always in the context of western development." According to Hall, Sifton made no "dramatic changes in Canadian Indian policy," but did "bring power to men who were if anything less sympathetic to the Indians."
- 1981, 1985a. *Clifford Sifton*. 2 vols. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press. The first volume traces the political career of Clifford Sifton from its beginnings in Manitoba, to the first part of his years as Minister in Laurier's cabinet, ending in 1900. Chapter 11, entitled "Immigrants and Indians," is a useful examination of how Sifton attempted to attract immigrants to the West. Also examines Sifton's actions as Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, arguing that in context of the times, his record was "creditable, if conservative." The second volume focuses on Sifton's political career from 1900 to 1929, and includes a chapter which examines the final stages of his career as Minister of the Interior, from 1901 to 1904.
- 1985b. "Clifford Sifton: Immigration and Settlement Policy." In *The Prairie West: Historical Readings*, ed. Douglas Francis and Howard Palmer. Edmonton: University of Alberta Press. Discusses origins, nature, and underlying assumptions of Sifton's immigration and settlement policies.
- Henderson, William H. 1987. *Land Tenure in Indian Reserves*. Prepared for Research Branch, Department of Indian Affairs, November 1978, Chapter 3.
- Hedges, James B. 1939. *Building the Canadian West: The Land and Colonization Policies of the Canadian Pacific Railway*. New York: Macmillan. A good treatment of CPR land grant policies.
- Indian Claims Commission. 1994. *The Young Chipeewayan Inquiry into the Claim Regarding Stoney Knoll Indian Reserve No. 107*. Ottawa: Supply and Services Canada.
- Ingles, Ernie, ed. 1994. *Bibliography of Canadian Bibliographies*. 3rd ed. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. With sections on History, as well as Politics, Government & Public Administration, Ingles's work is a useful tool for finding historical literature dealing with a host of topics related to Native history.
- Innis, Harold. 1971. *A History of the Canadian Pacific Railway*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. Standard reference work on the building of the CPR, freight rates, and economics of railway contracts.
- Jobson, Valerie K. 1990. "The Blackfoot Farming Experiment 1880-1945." MA thesis, Department of History, University of Calgary. Reviews the history of the Blackfoot relative to their successes as farmers, including the 1910 surrender and its aftermath.
- 1993. "Mistawasis Band #103 Land Claims." Draft Historical Report, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Specific Claims Branch.
- Johnson, Beth H. 1995. "Indian Land Surrenders in the Fertile Belt: Southern Prairie Provinces: 1896-1911." Prepared for the Indian Claims Commission. In attempting to explain the

numerous surrenders that took place in the fertile belt during the Laurier administration, this paper examines how the practice of departmental officials departed from the procedures for the taking of surrenders as outlined in the *Indian Act*, and how the failure of prairie reserve agriculture related to the economic provisions of the numbered treaties. Johnson also attempts to indicate similarities between several specific surrenders. The paper is based almost entirely on secondary sources.

- Lamb, W. Kaye. 1977. *History of the Canadian Pacific Railway*. New York: Macmillan. Considered a standard reference source for the general history of CPR.
- Lambrecht, Kirk. 1991. *The Administration of Dominion Lands, 1870-1930*. Regina: University of Regina, Canadian Plains Research Centre. An excellent guide to dominion lands legislation and policies.
- Looy, Anthony Jacobus. 1977. "The Indian Agent and His Role in the Administration of the North-West Superintendency, 1876-1893." PhD thesis, Queen's University. Looy examines the responsibilities and attitudes of Indian Agents in implementing federal Indian policy in the North-West Superintendency. Chapter 6 deals with the successes and failures of Indian farming and argues that failures in reserve farming were not because of cultural differences, but government policy and its implementation. Chapter 7 examines relations between Indian Agents and Indians, arguing that confrontations arose because of the Indians' misconceptions of treaties, opposition to departmental regulations, as well as Agents' insensitivity and their inability to communicate. Although the thesis's time period predates the surrender era in the West, it still provides a good context for understanding the role of the Indian Agent in the surrender process.
- Lupul, David. nd "Indians on the Reserve: A Study of the Administration of Indian Affairs in Western Canada in the Twentieth Century." Honours essay, University of Alberta.
- 1978. "The Bobtail Land Surrender." *Alberta History* (winter): 29-38. The author studies how the 1909 Bobtail surrender was a government response to various interests who desired land to be taken from Indians and given to people deemed more capable of putting it to good use.
- Macdonald, Norman. 1966. *Canada: Immigration and Colonization, 1841-1903*. Toronto: Macmillan. Chapter 12 is one of the few treatments of colonization companies; Chapter 9 is a brief history of the settlement of the West.
- McKay, Raoul J. 1973. "A History of Indian Treaty Number Four and Government Policies in its Implementation, 1874-1905." MA thesis, University of Manitoba. A historical analysis of Treaty 4 from its signing in 1874 to 1905, the thesis also examines agencies and policies dealing with education, economics, and cultural aspects of Treaty 4 Indians.
- 1991. "Fighting for Survival: The Swampy Cree of Treaty No.5 in an Era of Transition, 1875-1930." PhD thesis, University of Toronto. Examines how the Cree made numerous social and economic adjustments to the treaty-making process, missionaries, railroad building, commercial fishing, as well as mining and government agencies. Chapter 7, entitled "The Economics of Invasion," contains a section dealing with the Pas surrender.
- McKerchner, R.B., and Bert Wolfe. 1978. *Understanding Western Canada's Land Survey System*. Regina: University of Saskatchewan, Extension Division.
- McMahon, Don. nd. "The Surrender of Land at Carry-the-Kettle Indian Band, 26 April 1905." Prepared for the Treaty Rights Research Program, Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations.

- 1985. “The Surrender and Sale of Moosomin Indian Reserve No. 112.” Indian Rights and Treaties Research, Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations.
- Martin, Chester. 1938. *Dominion Lands Policy*. Toronto: Macmillan. A solid overview of lands policies in the survey and settlement of the West; explains the categories of dominion lands, the legislation, and the railway grant system
- Miller, J.R. 1989. *Skyscrapers Hide the Heavens: A History of Indian-White Relations in Canada*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. Chapters examine the historical evolution of relations between aboriginals and westerners in Canada. Chapter 11, entitled “The Policy of the Bible and the Plough,” is of general interest, covering the period between 1885 and 1930.
- Miller, Robert I. 1981. “The Indian Reserve System in Manitoba, 1870-1900.” Master of Development Studies, Institute of Social Studies, The Hague.
- Milloy, John S. 1992. *A Historical Overview of Indian-Government Relations 1755-1940*. Ottawa: DIAND.
- Morris, Alexander. 1991. *The Treaties of Canada with the Indians of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, including the Negotiations on which they were based*. Saskatoon: Fifth House Publishers, reprint of the 1880 edition.
- Morton, Arthur S. 1938. *History of Prairie Settlement*. Toronto: Macmillan. Contains a general history of prairie settlement and agricultural production. Also contains some information on railway lands.
- Norrie, Kenneth H. 1985. “The National Policy and the Rate of Prairie Settlement: A Review.” In *The Prairie West: Historical Readings*, ed. Douglas Francis and Howard Palmer. Edmonton: University of Alberta Press. The term National Policy refers to the tariff, railway, land, and immigration policies implemented after Confederation and carried on by Laurier's government to promote settlement of the West. Norrie summarizes debate on whether the National Policy was responsible for settlement of the West, and argues that other factors played a more important role.
- Pettipas, K.A. 1994. *Severing the Ties That Bind: The Canadian Government and the Repression of Indigenous Religious Systems in the Prairie Region, 1896-1951*. Winnipeg: University of Manitoba Press. Pettipas examines aspects of federal Indian policy aimed at repressing indigenous religious practices, as well as aboriginal responses to it. The author attempts to illustrate the aboriginal experience on the Prairies by focusing on the Plains Cree, and using oral testimony, as well as written sources. Although Pettipas does not deal specifically with surrenders, her work does provide some of the historical context in which they took place.
- Raby, Stewart. 1973. “Indian Land Surrenders in Southern Saskatchewan.” *Canadian Geographer* 17 (1): 36-52. Raby examines variety of factors which brought about the wave of Indian land surrenders in southern Saskatchewan from 1901 to 1928. He considers the role of pressure from settlers, railway companies, attitudes of departmental officials, and how Indians reacted to the pressure for surrenders.
- Regehr, T.D. 1970. “The Canadian Northern Railway: The West's Own Product.” In *Canadian Historical Review* 51: 177-86. Examines the significance of the Canadian Northern, a major transcontinental railway, to the development of Canada's West.
- 1976. *The Canadian Northern Railway: Pioneer Road of the Northern Prairies, 1895-1918*. Toronto: Macmillan. Examines the railway's development, and how it did and did not meet

- the needs and demands of the country. Contains good maps of CNOR territory, and a fascinating history of the Mackenzie/Mann empire.
- Samek, Hana. 1987. *The Blackfoot Confederacy, 1880-1920: A Comparative Study of Canadian and U.S. Indian Policy*. Albuquerque, New Mexico: University of New Mexico Press.
- Satzewich, Victor. 1996. "Patronage, Moral Regulation and the Recruitment of Indian Affairs Personnel, 1879-1900." *CRSA* 33 (2): 213-34
- Siggins, Maggie. 1991. *Revenge of the Land: a Century of Greed, Tragedy, and Muder on a Saskatchewan Farm*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart. A fictional account of homesteading and farming on one parcel of land in southern Saskatchewan. Chapter 9 includes a biography of Thomas Aspdin, Indian agent.
- Specific Claims Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. 1992. "Alexander 1905 Surrender: Preliminary Analysis." May.
- Sprague, D.N. 1995. "Pretended Accomodation, Intended Removal: Canada's Response to Anishabe Occupation of Land on the Roseau River."
- Spry, Irene, and Bennett McCardle. 1993. *The Records of the Department of the Interior and Research Concerning Canada's Western Frontier of Settlement*. Regina: University of Regina: Canadian Plains Research Centre.
- Stanley, G. 1960. *The Birth of Western Canada*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. An overview of the history of the Northwest up to the 1885 Riel Rebellion. Although Stanley's work is somewhat dated, it still provides good context for understanding the subsequent Indian historical experience in western Canada.
- Stevens, G.R. 1962. *Canadian National Railways. Vol. 2: Towards the Inevitable, 1896-1922*. Toronto: Clarke, Irwin. A general history of CNR, including the Mackenzie-Mann empire.
- Surtees, Robert J. 1982. *Canadian Indian Policy: A Critical Bibliography*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press. Contains a bibliographical essay that helps the reader appreciate the place of secondary sources in the scholarly literature, as well as a section on western Canada.
- Swainson, D., ed. 1970. *Historical Essays on the Prairie Provinces*. Carleton Library, No. 53, Toronto.
- Thomas, Lewis H. 1985. "A History of Agriculture on the Prairies to 1914." In *The Prairie West: Historical Readings*, ed. Douglas Francis and Howard Palmer. Edmonton: University of Alberta Press. A general introduction to the evolution of crop growing from fur trade times to 1914, and also examines settlement of the West.
- Titely, Brian. 1986. *A Narrow Vision: Duncan Campbell Scott and the Administration of Indian Affairs in Canada*. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press. A study of the personnel and policies of the department of Indian Affairs under Duncan Campbell Scott from 1913 to 1932; contains chapters on the development of the Indian Affairs Branch, on general aspects of policy and administration, as well as on Indian Commissioner Graham.
- Tobias, John. nd. "The Department of Indian Affairs' Management of the Land Resource of Cote Reserve." Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.
- Tobias, John L. 1985. "Protection, Civilization, Assimilation: An Outline History of Canada's Indian Policy." In *As Long as the Sun Shines and the Water Flows*, ed. Ian Getty and Antoine Lussier. Edmonton: University of Alberta Press. Gives a brief overview of the federal government's native policy from its colonial origins to Trudeau's 1969 White Paper. The

- article only alludes to surrenders very briefly (49), but provides a good historical policy context within which to understand the taking of surrenders.
- 1991. “Canada's Subjugation of The Plains Cree, 1879-1885.” In *Sweet Promises: A Reader on Indian-White Relations in Canada*, ed. J.R. Miller. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. Although Tobias's article does not deal with a time period during which surrenders took place, it does provide a useful historical and policy context for understanding subsequent federal Indian policy and practice. The author argues that government officials, in particular Edgar Dewdney, who was Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the North-West Territories, used the legal and judicial systems and, ultimately, the military and the police to subjugate the Cree.
 - Townshend, Roger. 1982. “Roseau River Indian Band Claim for Compensation Arising Government Management of Land Sales resulting from the 1903 Land Surrender.” TARR Manitoba.
 - 1985. “Discussion Paper. Indian Land Surrenders: What is ‘On or Near’ a Reserve? An Analysis of Section 49 Subsection 2 of the 1906 Indian Act and Equivalent Provisions 1876-1951.” TARR Manitoba.
 - 1989. “The Silver Creek Surrender of 1892 and 1898: Gamblers Indian Band.” *Native Studies Review* 5(2): 128-61.
 - Tyler, Kenneth James. nd(a). “Interim Report: A History of the Cowessess Band 1874-1911.” Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.
 - nd(b). “Interim Report: The History of the Mosquito, Grizzly Bear's Head, Lean Man Bands, 1878-1920.” Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.
 - 1978. “A Tax-Eating Proposition: The History of the Passpasschase Indian Reserve.” MA thesis, History. University of Alberta. Tyler argues that the 1888 surrender of the Passpasschase Reserve was not the result of any considered government policy, but a unique combination of circumstances which pressured the band into surrendering its land. The thesis also contains a useful chapter on the development of the legal relationship between the Indians and the land on which they resided, prior to the 1888 surrender, as well as a short bibliographical essay on materials published prior to 1978.
 - Tyler and Wright Research Consultants. 1978a. “The Alienation of Indian Reserve Lands during the Administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, 1896-1911: Michel Reserve # 132.”
 - 1978b. “The Alienation of Indian Reserve Lands during the Administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, 1896-1911: Pheasant's Rump Reserve # 68 and Ocean Man Reserve #69.” Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations.
 - 1978c. “The Alienation of Indian Reserve Lands during the Administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, 1896-1911: Stony Plain Reserve #135. (1902).” Indian Association of Alberta.
 - Tyler, Wright and Daniel Ltd. 1979a. “The Alienation of Indian Reserve Lands during the Administration of Sir Wilfred Laurier: 1896-1911. The St. Peter's Reserve #1.” Prepared for the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood.
 - 1979b. “Indian Land Surrenders in Saskatchewan: Some Cases of Fraud.” Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.
 - 1987. “Report on Research Conducted into the Fishing Lake Indian Reserve #89: Land Surrender of August 1907.” Vol. 1. Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.
 - 1988. “Report on Research Conducted into the Muscowpetung Indian Reserve #80 Land Surrender of January, 1909.” Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

Waddell, W.S. 1950. "The Honourable Frank Oliver." Unpublished MA thesis, University of Alberta. The thesis focuses on Oliver's "influence as newspaperman and legislative representative upon the development of the Canadian North West" before he became Laurier's Minister of the Interior, at age 51 in 1905. If nothing else, this work is useful in giving a context within which to understand Oliver's policies as Minister of the Interior which, according to Waddell, can be seen as an outgrowth of his earlier career in public life.

BIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES

- Morgan, Henry James, ed. 1912. *The Canadian Men and Women of the Time: A Hand-Book of Canadian Biography of Living Characters*. 2nd edition. Toronto: William Briggs.
- Parker, C.W. 1911. *Who's Who in Western Canada*. 2 vols. Canadian Press Association.
- Roberts, Sir Charles G.D., and Arthur L. Tunnell, eds. 1938. *A Standard Dictionary of Canadian Biography*. Toronto: Trans-Canada Press.
- Wallace, W. Stewart, with W.A. McKay. 1978. *The Macmillan Dictionary of Canadian Biography*. 4th ed. Toronto: Macmillan.
- Who's Who in Canada*. Series. Toronto: International Press.
- The Canadian Who's Who*. Series. The Times Publishing Co.

APPENDICES

A	Surrenders Research Project, Terms of Reference, July 24, 1996	513
B	Surrender Agreement, Affidavit, and Order in Council: Michel IR 132 (1903)	517
C	Land Sale Regulations	523
D	Document 1 September 15, 1888, Land Regulations (NA, RG 2, vol. 400, C-3395), 4 pages	524
	Document 2 March 21, 1906, Amendments (NA, RG 2, vol. 905, file 1358D [3]), 2 pages	528
	Document 3 December 18, 1906, Amendments (NA, RG10, vol. 1127), 1 page	530
	Document 4 April 16, 1908, Amendments (NA, RG 2, vol. 948, file 1868D), 1 page	531
	Document 5 January 24, 1910, Amendments (NA, RG 2, vol. 986, file 1126), 3 pages	532
	Document 6 March 26, 1918, Amendments (NA, RG 2, file DC 702), 1 page	535
	Correspondence, February to October 1913, re: Land Management Fund (NA, RG 10, vol. 102986), 12 pages	536
D	Clifford Sifton: Investments	548
E	Media Coverage of Ferguson Reports, 1913-15	553

APPENDIX A

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

SURRENDERS RESEARCH PROJECT

FACTORS AND POLICIES CONTRIBUTING TO LAND SURRENDERS ON PRAIRIE INDIAN RESERVES, 1896-1930

TERMS OF REFERENCE

24 July 1996

RATIONALE

More than one hundred surrenders of Indian reserve land occurred in the prairie provinces between the late 1890s and 1930. This intense period of reserve land loss began with the election of the Laurier government in 1896 and continued through successive federal governments at least until 1930 when the *Natural Resources Transfer Agreements* gave Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba responsibility for natural resources. Currently, the Indian Claims Commission (ICC) is conducting inquiries into the rejection of several prairie surrender claims from this period.

Many of these prairie surrender claims raise similar arguments relating to the validity of the surrender. First Nations often allege non-compliance with *Indian Act* surrender procedures, duress, undue influence, unconscionability, negligent misrepresentation, lack of informed consent, and breach of fiduciary obligations in the taking of the surrender itself and in the management and administration of the land and the proceeds after the surrender. In addition, they have alleged fraudulent conduct on the part of government officials. Case law relating to surrenders continues to evolve but the Supreme Court of Canada decision in *Apsassin* suggests these factual issues are relevant to whether there is evidence of "exploitation," "tainted dealings," or lack of informed consent between the Crown and Indians in the particular surrenders under review. The Indian Claims Commission has made findings on the interpretation of treaties, on the Specific Claims policy, and on the significance of Indian oral testimony which are of relevance in defining the scope of this project.

In view of the importance of obtaining information relevant to the historical context of these surrender claims, the Commissioners have decided to conduct supplementary research into the broader context of these issues. Accordingly, this research project will survey the factors and policies involved in this intense period of surrender activity. Regrettably, the time available for the project precludes developing a useable database of the one hundred or more surrenders. The project will begin the work, therefore, by focussing detailed data collection on examples from the years 1896 to 1911. These initial surrenders, taken during the Laurier period and under a Minister of Indian Affairs who was also the Minister of Interior, helped to establish the pattern of prairie surrenders for the next two decades.

The project is intended to assist Commissioners in their deliberations and to provide a broad historical context for the allegations raised by First Nations. It will attempt to identify the

federal legislative and policy frameworks that prevailed from 1896 to 1930 and the extent to which social, economic, political and cultural factors influenced the practices of key government officials and agencies with respect to the surrender of Indian reserves. Where possible, it will identify First Nations' understandings, attitudes, and values relating to the surrenders.

OBJECTIVES

- To provide ICC and the parties to prairie surrender claims of the period with information on historical factors extending beyond the immediate particulars of such surrenders but which may be relevant to questions of government policies and practices in the context of federal-Indian relations and which will assist the Commission to address the relevant issues more effectively.
- To facilitate the assessment and resolution of claims by addressing the gap between approaches which focus on the validity of surrenders and compliance with technical requirements of the *Indian Act* and a broader approach which takes into account the ethnological and historical context of reserve surrenders.

SCOPE OF RESEARCH

The broad period under consideration is 1896 to 1930; however, the years 1896 to 1911 will be used to limit the sample of surrenders from Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba to a manageable number. Since this project involves exploring legal, political, economic, cultural and social factors as well as federal policies and practices motivating surrenders, a wide range of historical research will be required to carry it out. The following themes will be explored as fully as possible.

Canadian Legal Framework Governing Reserve Land and Surrenders

What constitutional and statutory provisions applied during the period from 1896 to 1930 which had a bearing upon the Crown's obligations *vis-a-vis* Indian lands? What treaty provisions applied? Was there any applicable case law relating to Indian treaties, lands and Crown obligations? What legal opinions did the federal government solicit and apply?

Federal Government Policy and Administrative Practices

What were the prevailing policies of Indian Affairs and other federal government departments and agencies in regard to Indians and reserve lands during that period? Who were the key government officials involved in Indian policy and surrenders during this period? What instructions and parameters were given to field officials by senior government officials? What administrative practices and/or policies were followed by government officials in connection with surrenders? What relation, if any, was there to local burghers, legislative and church elites?

Other Influences on Federal Government Policies and Practices

To what extent were government policies and practices influenced by legal, social, cultural,

economic, and political factors (i.e. trade, settlement, immigration, environment, disease, intertribal rivalry, loss of the buffalo, technology, communication, agriculture, resource extraction, land speculation, etc.)? What circumstances, assumptions, and attitudes determined Indians' and non-Indians' land needs throughout the period? Who were the purchasers and assignees of surrendered land? If there were any key non-governmental actors, who were they? What influence or pressure was there on Canada from other interests such as provincial governments, financiers, land speculators, land colonization companies, boards of trade, municipalities, railroads, merchants, clergy, and the general (non-Indian) public? What, if any, effect did these influences have upon government policies and practices as well as upon Indian Bands?

Indian Interpretations of Treaties and Surrenders

What were the Indians' understandings of treaties, reserves, land, and decision-making? What were the circumstances under which Indians' understandings of treaties and surrenders could be expressed and implemented?

METHODOLOGY

- develop a research plan to identify the primary and alternative sources to be examined and estimated time required to research each source.
- share terms of reference and research plan with First Nations, research organizations, and Canada's Specific Claims research offices for feedback and suggestions. To avoid delay, expense, and unnecessary duplication of work, seek agreement of these organizations to share available research and data, including materials held by ICC which has not been canvassed in a public inquiry.
- review relevant secondary literature including scholarly books, articles, M.A. theses and PhD dissertations, government publications, reports of other Commissions, etc.
- review and compile primary written materials including, House of Commons debates, Ministerial papers and correspondence, departmental correspondence (Interior, Indian Affairs, Immigration, etc.), personal papers, corporate records, annual reports, newspapers, etc. which are normally found in national, provincial and local repositories (archives, records centres, resource centres, libraries, etc.)
- review Indian elders' statements and affidavits, and oral sources of written records. Identify any constraints on understanding the written and/or oral record.

PRODUCTS OF RESEARCH

Compilation and Index of Primary Materials

An inventory of primary materials is to be prepared in the form of a chronologically organized

annotated index together with a compilation of documents. Full source references are to be included in the Index as well as on all pages of the individual items. If possible, and if time permits, this inventory should also be arranged according to subject matter and by type of source material for ease of reference.

Bibliography of Secondary Sources

An inventory of secondary materials on the subjects in question will be prepared, in the form of an annotated bibliography. Annotations will provide a synopsis of content in relation to the project. In some cases, excerpts will be appended to the bibliography.

Summary of Research

A summary of the research and general findings will be set out in a report to the Commissioners. Based solely on the information collected by the researcher, the report should attempt to identify and describe the policies and other factors that governed and influenced the taking of surrenders. While it will be necessary to explain and refer to various individual surrenders in the report, the emphasis should be placed upon the general practices and policies of government in the context of federal-Indian relations. Suggestions for further research and new directions, if any, should be included in the report. The relative significance of non-Indian records in undertaking this and further projects should be assessed.

AVAILABILITY OF RESEARCH TO FIRST NATIONS AND GOVERNMENT

The compilation of primary materials, annotated index, and annotated bibliography will be shared with all interested First Nations and government departments. The Commissioners reserve the right to review the research report to determine whether it will be shared with the parties and the public. The report will be made available to the parties if the Commissioners decide to use the report as a research tool to assist them in the conduct of inquiries into surrender claims, however, it should be emphasized that the report does not necessarily represent the views of the Commissioners.

TIME FRAME

The research project shall be completed over the course of six months from June 3, 1996 to November 29, 1996. Dr. Peggy Martin-McGuire has been retained by the Commission on an interchange agreement with the federal government to conduct the research.

As outlined above, fulfilment of the contract entails conducting the research, producing an annotated bibliography of secondary sources and a compilation of documents and annotated index, and a report to the Commissioners. Ms. Martin-McGuire will be assisted by the Research Unit within the Commission to ensure completion of the research within the projected timeframe.

APPENDIX B

Surrender Agreement, Affidavit, and Order in Council
Michel Indian Reserve 132 (1903)



1545

6

P.C. 2268, 579/37

2006
J. M. Maffey
579/37

On a Memorandum dated
3^d September, 1903, from the Superin-
tendent General of Indian Affairs,
submitting herewith a surrender
made in duplicate on the 20th day
of July, 1903, by the Michels Band
of Indians, of 7,800 acres forming a
strip of land one and one-half
miles wide along the western limit
of their reserve, N^o 132 in Townships
53, 54 and 55, Ranges 26 and 27, west
of the 4th Meridian in the District of
Alberta, N. W. T., the said surrender
having been given in order to permit
of the land covered thereby being sold
on such terms as may be considered
by the Superintendent General best
in the interests of the Indians concerned.
The

REESTD

The Minister recommends the surrender having been duly authorized, executed and attested in the manner required by the 39th Section of the Indian Act, that the same be accepted, the original Surrender to be returned to the Department of Indian Affairs, and the duplicate kept of record in the Privy Council Office.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

W. J. P. Sullivan

AW
Sep 12 1903
G. M. Smith



F. 239235

Duplicate

247966

Know all Men by these Presents

THAT WE, the undersigned Chief and Principal men of

Michel's Band of Indians

resident on our Reserve in the District of Alberta in the North West Territories in the Dominion of Canada,

for and acting on behalf of the whole people of our said Band in Council assembled, Do hereby release, remise, surrender, quit claim and yield up unto OUR SOVEREIGN LORD THE KING, his Heirs and Successors forever, ALL AND SINGULAR, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Michel Indian Reserve in the District of North West Territories and Province of Alberta containing by admeasurement Seven thousand eight hundred acres, be the same more or less and being composed of that portion of the Michel Indian Reserve, Number one hundred and thirty-two, situated in Townships fifty-three, fifty-four and fifty-five, Ranges twenty-six and twenty-seven, West of the fourth Meridian, comprising a strip along its West limit one and a half miles wide, bounded on the West and South by the respective boundaries of the Reserve, on the North by the Sturgeon River, and on the East by a line drawn due North from the West boundary of Section twenty-two, Township fifty-three, Range twenty-seven, to the said Sturgeon River, containing approximately, as aforesaid, seven thousand eight hundred acres.

A duplicate of this document was filed by the Government on the 12th Sept. 1903.
Blanche of the Michel Band

REESTD

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same unto His said Majesty THE KING, his Heirs and Successors forever, in trust to sell the same to such person or persons, and upon such terms as the Government of the Dominion of Canada may deem most conducive to our welfare and that of our people.

AND upon the further condition that all moneys received from the Sale thereof, shall, after deducting the usual proportion for expenses of management, be placed in our credit and the interest thereon paid to us and our descendants annually or semi-annually as to the Department of Indian Affairs may seem best in our interests.

AND WE, the said Chief and Principal men of the said Michels Band of Indians do on behalf of our people and for ourselves, hereby ratify and confirm, and promise to ratify and confirm, whatever the said Government may do, or cause to be lawfully done, in connection with the Sale of the said portion of land and the disposition of the moneys arising therefrom.

It is hereby understood and agreed that from the funds realized from the sale of the lands hereby surrendered sufficient funds may be taken for the purpose of purchasing the necessary stock and implements to enable the Indians to engage in farming

Appendix B: Surrender Agreement, Affidavit, and Orders in Council, Michel IR 143 (1903) / 521

REESTO

247966

8

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals this ~~fourteenth~~ day of ~~July~~ 1909 in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ~~three~~.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered,

in the presence of

James Gibbons
Julian agent

Michel x b. allihoo Chief

Joseph x b. Ladiow, S. M.

Louis x b. allihoo

Baptiste x b. allihoo

Timothy x b. allihoo

Pierre x b. alade

Albert x b. allihoo

Severe b. allihoo



REG 370

247966

DOMINION OF CANADA,

Province of *Alberta*

County of

Personally appeared before me,

James Gibbons of

TO WIT: the *Town* of *Edmonton*

in the Province of *Alberta* Indian *Reserve*

and *Michael Callihoo*

Chief of the said Band of Indians.

AND the said *James Gibbons* for himself saith:—

That the annexed Release or Surrender was assented to by a majority of the male members of the said Band of Indians of the *Smethells* *Reserve* of the full age of twenty-one years then present.

That such assent was given at a meeting or council of the said Band summoned for that purpose and according to its Rules.

That he was present at such meeting or council and heard such assent given.

That he was duly authorized to attend such council or meeting by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

That no Indian was present or voted at said council or meeting who was not a member of the Band or interested in the land mentioned in the said Release or Surrender.

And the said *Michael Callihoo* says:

That the annexed Release or Surrender was assented to by him and a majority of the male members of the said Band of Indians of the full age of twenty-one years then present.

That such assent was given at a meeting or council of the said Band of Indians summoned for that purpose, according to its Rules, and held in the presence of the said *James Gibbons*.

That no Indian was present or voted at such council or meeting who was not a habitual resident on the Reserve of the said Band of Indians or interested in the land mentioned in the said Release or Surrender.

That he is a Chief of the said Band of Indians and entitled to vote at the said meeting or council.

SWORN before me by the *Band*

Deponents *James Gibbons and Michael Callihoo* and *J. B. Gibbons* Indian *Agent*

at the *Town* of *Edmonton* in the Province of *Alberta* this

18th day of *August* A.D.,

190*3*.

Spakel
a Justice of Peace
in and for the North West District

Michael Callihoo
Chief

APPENDIX C

LAND SALE REGULATIONS

- Document 1 September 15, 1888, Land Regulations
(NA, RG 2, vol. 400, C-3395), 4 pages
- Document 2 March 21, 1906, Amendments
(NA, RG 2, vol. 905, file 1358D [3]), 2 pages
- Document 3 December 18, 1906, Amendments
(NA, RG 10, vol. 1127), 1 page
- Document 4 April 16, 1908, Amendments
(NA, RG 2, vol. 948, file 1868D), 1 page
- Document 5 January 24, 1910, Amendments
(NA, RG 2, vol. 986, file 1126), 3 pages
- Document 6 March 26, 1918, Amendments
(NA, RG 2, file DC 702), 1 page
- Correspondence, February to October 1913, re: Land Management Fund
(NA, RG 10, vol. 2498, file 102986), 12 pages

~~Sec. 4. No timber, saw-logs, staves, lathwood, shingle bolts, cordwood, or any other description of wood, may be cut for sale until the patent for the lot shall have issued, except that the same may be cut under license, issued under existing regulations governing the issue of such licenses, to the party residing thereon by the Indian Lands Agent, covering any trees cut on the location in actually clearing the land for cultivation, other than pine or spruce, which are reserved from the operation of the sale of the land, and may be otherwise disposed of by the Department, and may be cut and removed by the purchaser of said pine or spruce up to the date on which the patent covering the land shall issue.~~

Sec. 5. Any Violations of the above conditions of sale will render the land in respect to which the same has taken place, as well as all moneys paid on account thereof, forfeitable, by order of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Sec. 6. The above regulations as to occupation and improvement shall not apply to any lands in respect to which the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs has received a report sworn to by a competent, reliable and disinterested person, appointed by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs to examine such lands, that the same are in whole or for the most part unfit for cultivation. In the case of such lands the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs may dispose of the same, or of the timber or other valuables thereon or therein, to the best possible advantage in the interest of the Indians, without reference to occupation or improvement.

~~O. C. Oct. 20, 1887.~~

PINE AND SPRUCE TIMBER.

Sec. 7. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Timber and Land Regulations of the Department, the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs is authorized to sell to any bona fide actual settler on a wood lot or lots being the purchaser of the same, the pine and spruce timber thereon, on such terms as may be arranged upon between the purchaser of the said lot or lots and the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, always provided that the timber has not been previously disposed of by the Department of Indian Affairs.

~~O. C. May 6, 1888.~~

PINE AND SPRUCE TREES IN TIMBER LICENSES.

Sec. 8. All pine trees and all spruce trees being or growing upon any Indian land hereafter sold, and at the time of such sale, or previously, included in any timber license, shall be considered as reserved from such sale; and such land shall be subject to any timber license covering the same which may be in force at the time of such sale, or may be granted within three years from the date of such sale; and all pine trees of larger growth than nine inches diameter at the butt may be cut and removed from such land under a timber license lawfully in force; but the purchaser of the land, or those claiming under the purchaser, may cut and use such trees as may be necessary for the purposes of building, fencing and fuel on the land so purchased; and may also cut and dispose of, (but the latter only under a settler's license, duly obtained from the local Indian Superintendent or Agent) all trees required to be removed in actually clearing the land for cultivation; but no pine trees except for necessary building, fencing and fuel, as aforesaid, shall be cut beyond the limit of such actual clearing before the issue of the patent for such land; and pine trees and spruce trees so cut and disposed of, except for said necessary building, fencing and fuel, as aforesaid, shall be subject to the payment of regular dues, and ~~10~~ ²⁰ per cent. added thereto for trespass fine.

All trees on the land when the patent issues are to become the property of the patentee.

one hundred

or spruce

Sec. 4. Regulations relating to actual settlers on Indian lands.

(a.) Purchasers of Indian land are required to clear five instead of fifteen acres; no license fee to be charged for the said five acres or dues to be charged upon the timber removed therefrom (pine and spruce being reserved), but each purchaser before receiving a license to cut and remove the timber from the said five acres, shall be required to declare by written declaration at the time of sale that he intends becoming an actual settler on the land, and to obtain from the agent a license to cut on the five acres.

(b.) Upon it being established to the satisfaction of the Indian agent by affidavit or statutory declaration of two reliable disinterested parties that the purchaser has cleared on the land purchased ready for cultivation and fenced at least five acres, and that he has built thereon a habitable dwelling house of not less than 18 x 24 feet, and that he resides and that they believe he intends to continue to reside on the said land, the agent may grant him a settler's license covering the land included in the sale to him, which must exceed the area stated in Section 1 of the Regulations for the disposal of Indian Lands namely, 400 acres or 640 acres as the case may be.

(c.) Said license shall be issued for one year only on payment of a fee of four dollars (\$4), which may be renewed yearly on payment of a fee of one dollar (\$1), provided there has been no violation of the terms of the said license.

(d.) Dues shall be paid on timber cut under said license in accordance with the following tariff, which dues or such portion thereof as may be necessary may be applied on behalf of the purchaser towards payment of the land, and any balance in excess of what is required shall be placed at the credit of Indian funds:—

1. Oak and black walnut and basswood, square timber, per M. cubic feet.....	\$30 00
2. Oak and black walnut and basswood, saw-logs, per M. feet board measure.....	4 00
3. Tamarac, elm, beech, ash, maple, hickory and butternut, per M. cubic feet.....	16 68
4. For the same as saw-logs, per M. feet board measure.....	2 00
5. Cedar, birch, basswood and boom timber, per M. cubic feet.....	15 00
6. For the same as saw-logs, per M. feet board measure.....	1 00
7. Hemlock, per M. cubic feet, including bark.....	5 00
8. Hemlock, per M. feet, board measure.....	0 60
9. Hemlock bark, per cord.....	0 40
10. Pipe staves, per M. standard.....	10 00
11. West India do do.....	5 00
12. Railway ties, tamarac, or cedar, per 100, of 12 inches and under at the butt.....	2 00
13. Telegraph poles, per 100, up to 30 feet long.....	5 00
14. Over and above that length the rate to be increased in proportion to the length.	
15. Boom timber, per M. cubic feet.....	6 00
16. do per M. feet board measure.....	0 40
17. Cedar pickets, per 100.....	1 00
18. Tamarac knees, lineal measurement, per M. feet.....	15 00
19. Shingle bolts, per cord.....	0 40
20. do in advantageous localities.....	0 50
21. Cordwood, hard, per cord.....	0 15
22. Cordwood, hard, in advantageous localities.....	0 20
23. Cordwood, soft, per cord.....	0 10
24. Cordwood, soft, in advantageous localities.....	0 12

Transferred by
H. 1110 2/10/1893

RECORDED BY
P. C. 1892

15.00

Station 10 & 11 started by
P. C. 2976 - 18th Nov 1893

Approved Sept 15/90.

Stanley of Preston

John Amaldoss

of the Province of Canada,
intituted "An Act respecting Indians".
His Excellency's Council
has been pleased to make and
does hereby make the following
regulations for the disposal of
surrendered Indian lands, prescribing
the conditions on which sales of
the same may be made subject
to the Conditions of surrender and
the provisions of the aforesaid Act.

REGULATIONS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF SURRENDERED INDIAN LANDS.

Section 1. Not more than four lots of 100 acres each, more or less, nor less than one such lot, or more than one section of 640 acres, more or less, or less than one-quarter of such section shall be sold to any one purchaser.

Sec. 2. Not less than one-fifth of the purchase money shall be paid at date of sale, and the balance must be paid in equal annual consecutive instalments with interest at six per centum on each instalment from date of sale to date of payment;—payment to be made into a branch of any chartered bank of Canada, to the credit of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, on account of Indian funds, and bank certificates—duplicate and triplicate,—and drafts to be handed or sent to the agent within whose agency the lands on account of which such payment has been made, are situated.

Sec. 3. Settlement on the lot or lots included in any sale, is one of the conditions thereof, and shall consist of actual occupation and improvement of the land, which must commence within six months from the date of sale and be continuous for a period of three years; within which time there shall be cleared and fenced at least five acres in every one hundred acres, or in that proportion; also a dwelling house of not less than 18 x 24 feet must be erected on the land included in any sale.

Amended by Ord. 1164
12th May 1897

1787
Amended by P.C. 2619, 29/12/06
449, 21-3-06
852, 16-4-08

4

Government House, Ottawa
Saturday 15th day of September 1888

Present

His Excellency

The Governor General

The Right Hon Sir John Macdonald
The Hon Sir H. I. Langford
Sir A. T. Carson
Mr John Costigan
Sir J. S. Thompson
Mr Charles Supper
Mr John G. Baggart

AMENDED BY O.C. 1289
27 MAY. 1890
AMENDED BY O.C. 1332
22 JUNE 1891

AMENDED BY O.C. 277
20 FEBRUARY 1892
AMENDED BY O.C. 1444
15 MAY 1893
AMENDED BY O.C. 2975
18 NOVEMBER 1893

In Council

at the recommendation of
the Superintendent General of
the Land Office and under the
provisions of the 41st Section of Chapter
43.

Can. Gazette, 10 Oct. 88 (op. p. 10)

4449

3

At the Government House at Ottawa.
The 21st day of March 1906

Present.

The Governor General.

As per March 21/06

In Council.

The Governor General in Council, in virtue of the provisions of "The Indian Act" Chapter 43 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, is pleased to order that the Regulations governing the disposal of surrendered Indian lands, established by Order in Council of the 15th September, 1888, shall be and the same are hereby amended by

adding

adding the following to Section 1, as already amended,
of the said Regulations:—

The purchase of a less quantity of land
than the maximum above allowed may subsequently
require the remaining quantity from any available
lands situate within a distance of two miles from the
land first required, provided, however, that if two or
more parcels are so subsequently acquired they must
be contiguous or side by side.

W. J. J. Davies

Approved
G. J. J.
1. Mar 21 06

530 / First Nation Land Surrenders on the Prairies, 1896-1911

RG10, vol 1127, C-9006

Letter poor copy - recorded here:

Ottawa, 18th December, 1906

His Excellency the Governor General in Council:

The undersigned begs to state that under the provisions of Section 2 of the Land Regulations of the Department of Indian Affairs (as established by Order in Council of 15th September, 1888) Indian lands when purchased from the Department must be paid for one-fifth cash and the balance in four equal annual consecutive instalments, with interest at six per cent.

It is considered, however, by the Department that, in so far as Indian lands in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan are concerned, that possibly by extending the time for payment larger prices could be obtained for lands when being sold.

The undersigned would therefore recommend that the Superintendent General be authorized, at his discretion, to make disposition of Indian land in the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan subject to payment of not less than one-tenth of the purchase money at date of sale and the balance in nine equal consecutive instalments with interest at five percent on each instalment from date of sale to date of payment.

Signed, Frank Oliver

P.O.852.

5



S. G. J. A.

At the Government House at Ottawa,
Thursday 16th day of April 1908

Present,

His Excellency,

In Council.

His Excellency is pleased to order that section 2 of the "Regulations for the Disposal of Indian Lands" as established by Order in Council of 15th of September, 1888, shall be and the same is hereby amended so as to provide that, as regards sales made after the 1st of May, 1908, instead of interest at 6% being charged on each instalment of purchase money as it falls due, - interest at 5% shall be charged on the unpaid balance of purchase money.

2 Anterior 18 April 08

W. S. J. A.

*Approved
16 April 1908*

C. F. J. A.

Administrator

P. C. 114.

10

*to Surrender 24 Aug 1910
P.C.*

On a Memorandum dated 1st December, 1909, from the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, stating that in the past it has been the usage of the Department of Indian Affairs acting under regulations approved by the Governor in Council to dispose of Indian Lands on the instalment plan, usually requiring a first cash payment of one tenth of the purchase price and the balance in nine equal annual instalments with interest at 5%. It has also been the practice of the Department, without any statutory or otherwise approved regulations, to credit to the Capital account of the Indian owners of the land the interest on the deferred payments as well as the instalments of the purchase price. The practice was adopted in the early days when the only land for sale was in the Eastern parts of Canada where the Indians had already made considerable advance toward self-support. The prices for which the land was then sold were small and it was at that time good policy to strengthen the capital funds of the Tribes in order that the annual income might be stable and sufficient for all requirements. The Department of Indian Affairs has carried this principle into its land transactions in the Western Provinces, but it now seems necessary, owing to the special needs of the Indians in this portion of the Dominion to amend the practice. In a number of cases when land was surrendered by the Indians of the Provinces of Saskatchewan and

114

10

and Alberta the officers acting for the Department of Indian Affairs understood that the whole of the interest, both that upon deferred land payments and that accruing from deposits with the Government would be available for current expenditure, and, based upon this understanding, they made certain promises to the Indians. In several instances so great has been the dissatisfaction of the Indians at the smallness of the interest available that the Department has been constrained to obtain the authority of the Governor in Council to place to the credit of the current account the interest on the deferred payments. It would seem that the advancement of the Indians in the newer provinces would be promoted by allowing all the interest accruing on Indian funds to be treated as interest and to become available for general expenditure. The price at which the Indian Land is being now sold is higher than in the early days of settlement in Canada, so that considerable capital is ensured to the descendants of the present Indians. Moreover, there exists the necessity for funds for immediate expenditure for farming operations on Indian Reserves in Saskatchewan and Alberta and by utilizing available Indian funds parliamentary appropriation will be reasonably curtailed. Many of these purchases and contemplated improvements are of such a nature that they will add to the value of the Indians' estates and greatly advance their present condition and benefit their posterity.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that in future the interest on deferred Indian land payments

throughout

114

10

throughout the Dominion be credited to the Interest
Account of the Indian owners and that this regulation
may be made retroactive in cases where it seems beneficial
to do so.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

W. J. Currie

*approved
by
Jan 24/10*

At the Government House at Ottawa,

Present:-

His Excellency
the Governor General
in Council:

WHEREAS under the provisions of section 2 of the Land Regulations of the Department of Indian Affairs as established by order in Council of 15th September, 1888, amended by order in Council of 16th April, 1908, interest on sales made after the 1st of May, 1908, is charged at the rate of five per cent. instead of six per cent;

AND WHEREAS it is considered, however, that the rate of interest on sales made after the 1st of February, 1918, and on arrears of principal and interest should be six per cent. instead of five percent., and that purchasers now or hereafter in arrears for payment on the lands purchased by them before said date should be called upon to pay interest at the said rate of six per cent. as above;

THEREFORE His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize and doth hereby authorize the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs to charge interest at the rate of six per cent. on all sales made after the first day of February, 1918, and on arrears of interest on such sales; and also on all balances of principal and interest that are now or may hereafter be in arrears.

Approved. *R. Borden*
Deputy Minister

See the regulations of the Department of Indian Affairs

March 26, 1918 Amendments [R32, file D.C. 702]

C O P Y.

File 102,986,

Department of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa, 14th February, 1913.

Sir:-

I have to inform you that it is the intention of this Department acting under proper authority to close the Indian Trust Fund Account, called the Indian Land Management Fund, and distribute the funds at present in the account pro rata to the Trust Accounts of the Indian Bands who contributed thereto. The system of levying a contribution of 10% upon the revenue arising from the sale of lands and timber wherewith to form a fund to which the expenses of the management of the estate could be charged, was begun when the Indian Department was administered by the Imperial Authorities, when the Governor of the Province was Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

The Imperial Government had signified their intention of handing over the management of Indian Affairs with its expenses to the Province of Canada, and the cost of management was to be met by the adoption of this plan. In all probability the scheme was authorized by the Governor, as Superintendent General. The account was opened on the 1st of April, 1857. No Order in Council seems to have been passed setting the rate to be deducted. The Dominion Archivist reports that a careful search of these records of the Privy Council now deposited in the Archives has failed to disclose any such Order in Council.

The Royal Commission which investigated Indian Affairs, and reported in the year 1858, dealt with the establishment of

E. L. Newcombe, Esqr., C.M.G., K.C., LL.D.,
Deputy Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ont.

the

2.

the fund and recommended its continuance. By Order in Council of the 16th January, 1861, the Indian Funds in the hands of the Receiver General on the 31st December, 1860, were assumed by the Province. On September 24th, 1861, His Excellency in Council approved of a memorandum of the Auditor of Public Accounts, adopted by the Board of Audit, in which Management Fund is mentioned as follows:-

"The present Management Fund to be retained to the end of the year, as one of the subsidiary accounts, for the purpose of ascertaining how far it meets those expenses, the same expenses to be charged against it as heretofore."

The Statutes relating to Indians make no mention of the administration of Indian Funds, until the year 1868, when the Act of that year contains the following Section:-

" The Governor in Council may, subject to the provisions of this Act, direct how and in what manner, and by whom the moneys arising from sales of Indian Lands, and from the property held or to be held in trust for the Indians, or from any timber thereon, or from any other source for the benefit of Indians, shall be invested from time to time, and how the payments or assistance to which the Indians may be entitled shall be made or given, and may provide for the general management of such lands, moneys and property, and direct what percentage or proportion thereof shall be set apart from time to time, to cover the cost of and attendant upon such management under the provisions of this Act, and for the construction or repair of roads passing through such lands, and by way of contribution to schools frequented by such Indians." No Order in Council has been passed under the authority of this Section directing what percentage or proportion thereof shall be set apart from time to time to cover the cost of and attendant upon such management under the provisions of the Act.

3.

As the Management Fund was not completely self-supporting it was thought good policy not to carry on this method of paying the expenses of administration. Parliament at its last Session provided funds to meet the expenditure previously charged to the Fund, so that the account has at present no function to perform.

It is proposed to distribute pro rata on some equitable basis the funds remaining in the account to the Indian Bands who contributed. I have to ask whether in your opinion the Department will require an Order in Council or other authority for the proposed distribution of the fund and a discontinuance of the percentage collections.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Frank Pedley,

Deputy Supt. General
of Indian Affairs.

P. File 102,986.

Ottawa, March 26th, 1913.

Please address reply to
Deputy Minister of Justice.
247-13.

Sir:-

Replying to your letter of the 14th ultimo, in which you request to be advised whether your Department will require any, and what authority for the proposed distribution of the Indian Land Management Fund and a discontinuance of the percentage collections hitherto made towards that fund, I have the honour to say that I have seen Mr. Scott, the Chief Accountant of your Department with reference to the matter and I understand from him that it is proposed to have an Order in Council passed on the joint report of the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and the Deputy Minister of Finance with the concurrence of the Auditor General. This Order in Council will state briefly the position of the fund and the proposed method of distribution.

I understand that you consider a distinction should be made between the Indians contributing to the fund at the time of Confederation, in the Province then forming the union, and the Indians in the West who have since contributed to the fund, that in as much as the larger part of the benefit derived from the fund has been obtained by the Indians in the Eastern Provinces, a return in full of their contributions should be made to the Indians in the West, and the balance distributed pro rata to the Indian Bands in the Eastern Provinces.

I see no objections from the legal point of view, to the proposed arrangement and think it highly desirable if only as a matter of record, that the Order in Council should set out the facts

The Deputy Superintendent,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

facts and manner of the proposed distribution.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. L. Newcombe,

Deputy Minister of Justice.

2901

1d ~

to 1/19/22 No. 13

The Committee of the Privy Council having had under consideration the attached Minutes of a Meeting of the Honourable the Treasury Board, dated the *seventeenth* day of *November* 1913, submit the same for approval.

Henry C. Foster

Approved
[Signature]
Nov 20th 1913

Extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Honourable the
Treasury Board, held at Ottawa, on the.....SEVENTEENTH.....
day of.....NOVEMBER,1913.

261

*The Board having had under consideration
the various Reports and Memoranda in connection
with the following cases, beg to report to His
Royal Highness the Governor General in Council,
as follows:.....*



102,986

200

Ottawa, 30th October, 1913.

His Royal Highness

The Governor General in Council -

sd.

The undersigned has the honour to submit herewith a joint memorandum from the Auditor General, the Deputy Minister of Finance and the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs with reference to the Indian Land Management Fund, and to recommend that the plan suggested for the distribution of the Fund be carried out.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "H. J. Roche".

Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs.



Ottawa, Oct.16th, 1913.

The Superintendent General
Of Indian Affairs -

The undersigned have the honour to report that they have considered the condition of the Indian Land Management Fund.

This account was opened on the 1st of April, 1857. Up to that time the administration expenses of the Indian Department had been borne by the Imperial Government. As they had signified their intention of handing over the management of these affairs to the Province of Canada, the Government of that Province had of necessity to inaugurate a scheme for meeting the expenditure. It was suggested that the Indian estate should be called upon to defray the expenses of management. This principle was approved and ten per cent. was set apart from the funds belonging to the Indians in the hands of the Department and a ten per cent. levy was to be continued on all future payments received for Indian lands and timber. From the Capital so formed and from the revenue arising therefrom the expenses, formerly met by the Imperial Government Grant, were to be defrayed. The fund was not successful in meeting these expenses and was so deficient that in 1892 it was found necessary for Parliament to come to its assistance.

The condition of the fund at that time was fully set forth in an Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, dated the 29th September, 1892. The Parliamentary appropriation was continued in aid of the fund during the fiscal year

2.

year 1911-1912 for which year a grant of \$10,000.00 was appropriated for this purpose.

At first the fund appertained solely to the Province of Canada. After Confederation contributions from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were added and later when Indian lands in the portion of Ontario west of Port Arthur, in British Columbia and in the territory now comprised in Saskatchewan and Alberta were sold, the usual percentage from the revenue was credited to the same fund. The only fixed charges on the fund, however, continued to be the salaries of Indian Agents in Ontario and Quebec, together with the expenses of the Agencies and only casual and very limited expenditures for Indian purposes arising in the other Provinces were charged to the account, Parliament having provided annual grants from Consolidated Revenue to meet the administrative expenses in all the Provinces except Ontario and Quebec. A statement of the percentages credited to the fund from the Indian Revenue in the Provinces for the year 1911-1912 and the expenditure charged will show a remarkable discrepancy between revenue and expenditure.

	<u>Percentage Revenue</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
Ontario and Quebec	9,283.15	35,302.95
New Brunswick	154.86	223.47
Nova Scotia	14.24	14.50
Manitoba	6,191.94	690.78
Saskatchewan, Alberta & North West Territories	21,791.89	2,459.86
British Columbia	<u>10,507.48</u>	<u>670.94</u>
Total -	\$47,948.56	\$39,362.52

From this statement it will be seen that the revenue from the new Provinces was supporting the expenditure in the older Provinces and that the fund was being built up at the expense of collections from Indians the cost of whose management is paid from

8.

from public funds. As the fund was unworkable and the principle upon which it was being conducted was not sound, Parliament granted an appropriation to pay the cost of Indian administration in Ontario and Quebec, and since the 1st of April, 1912, the expenses have been charged to this appropriation.

The function of the Indian Land Management Fund has, therefore, ceased and no percentages have been collected since the 1st of April, 1912. There remains, however, the accumulated fund to be disposed of which consists of \$94,988.88 at six per cent and \$319,906.36 at three per cent, or a total of \$414,895.24. As these amounts are not required for the purpose for which they were intended it is proposed to repay them to the accounts from which they were collected and allow them to form part of the Capital Funds of the Bands interested. Careful consideration has been given as to the fairest method to be adopted in making the proposed distribution. The total amount collected from the 1st of April, 1887, to the 31st March, 1912, was \$798,551.70, as follows:-

Ontario and Quebec	\$592,606.69
New Brunswick	4,375.83
Nova Scotia	1,089.58
Manitoba	34,168.76
North West Territories	131,344.44
British Columbia	<u>34,966.40</u>
Total -	<u>\$798,551.70</u>

As will be seen by far the larger portion of the fund has been received from Indian property in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The comparative statement previously given between revenue and expenditure will show that the cost of management in the other Provinces charged to the fund has been slight.

It is

4.

It is, therefore, proposed in closing the account to treat it as one appertaining to the Province of Canada (the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec), to repay to the Indian Bands of the other Provinces their contributions in full and to pay the Indian Bands of Ontario and Quebec the remainder.

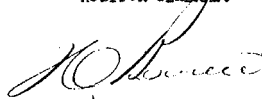
In future the cost incident to the sale of Indian lands and timber will be charged directly to the Band accounts; the ordinary expenses of administration will be charged to funds provided by Parliament.

The undersigned would, therefore, recommend that the above action be taken.

Attached hereto are copies of correspondence on this subject between the Department of Indian Affairs and the Department of Justice.



AUDITOR GENERAL.



DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE.



DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL
OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

APPENDIX D

CLIFFORD SIFTON: INVESTMENTS

Miscellaneous items pertaining to Clifford Sifton's investment, incomplete

See also: Chapter 2, Land and Colonization Companies, particularly Saskatchewan Valley Land Company and the affiliated firms.

See vols. 296, 297, 298, 310 of the Sifton Papers, MG 27, NA.

Sifton stated in a letter to Col. F.J. Clark of Brandon: "I restrict my circle of investments to those which I can keep in touch and to some extent control" (NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, D II 15, vol. 297, letter of Dec. 2, 1909).

Lawyer: C.A. Masten in Toronto

Financial Agent: John Bain - International Marine Signal Co., with W. H. Housser

Former law partner and associate: A.E. Philp

Other associates:

D.C. Cameron (Rat Portage Lumber)

A.W. Fraser, solicitor

T.A. Burrows, brother-in-law

J.H. Housser, Massey-Harris Co., and International Signal Marine, Toronto

F. H. Chrysler, solicitor

C.B. Piper, Atlas Elevator Co., Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

A.M. Grenfell, London

J.G. Turiff, Moose Mountain, Commission of Dominion Lands 1897-1904, under Sifton

After he left Cabinet, Sifton was criticized in 1907/08 for his handling of timber limits and leases. He was accused of securing favourable leases for his brother-in-law, T.A. Burrows. He was also accused of not putting upset prices on timber berths, of not offering sufficient advertising, and of securing favours for friends. (Dafoe 1931, 309-12) Peter Ryan, who worked for the city of Toronto, in the City Registry Office, also worked as an auctioneer for the sale of timber berths. He wrote Sifton in 1908 asking him to intervene with Oliver to procure more work for him, at his rates, but Sifton replied June 13 that this might do Ryan more harm than good. (vol. 297, Sifton Papers) Ryan had been criticized in the House for making more money from auctions than was normally the case, by charging a commission with no upper limit. Ryan may have assisted Sifton and associates in getting timber berths.

In 1909, T.O. Davis, MP from Prince Albert, asked Sifton to intervene with Prime Minister Laurier on a related matter. Oliver had raised the dues from timber limits from \$5 to \$10, and Davis, citing the hardship to him, to D.C. Cameron (one of Sifton's partners in Rat Portage/Chehalis timber companies), and to Herman Finger (who bought land in several Indian land auctions, and who had a lumber company at The Pas) (vol. 297, Sifton Papers; letters of September 16 and 29, 1909).

Sifton used John Bain, Douglas Cameron, and W.H. Housser as partners in the buying and selling of timber (see Chehalis Lumber Co., below).

Clifford and his father had an interest pre-1897 in White's Brandon Sun Printing and Publishing Co., then

Appendix D: Clifford Sifton – Investments / 549

the Western Publishing Co., which bought out White's interest in 1897. They acquired the *Manitoba Free Press* in 1898.

In 1901 Masten wrote Sifton about getting a charter for an unidentified company in New Jersey. Masten pointed out that foreigners could be incorporators in this state, and the new corporation could hold the stock for Canadians in real estate, mortgages, or other financial activities. (Letter Masten to Sifton, September 9, 1901; NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, II D 15, vol. 296)

1904 - He invested heavily in lots in Port Arthur, Ontario - when the GTP terminal was built. (Hall 1985, 2: 28) He worked with A.E. Philp, his former law partner, on this, and it appears that Smart bought land, as well, for he asked Sifton in 1912 to buy it from him at \$1700/acre. (Letter Sifton to Philp, July 27, 1912, vol.298)

John Bain, of International Signal Marine Co., seems to have been a primary financial advisor. His letterhead from a letter of April 13, 1910 is from the Commercial Intelligence Branch of His Majesty's Board of Trade. In 1911 Bain asked Sifton to intervene for some civil servants who he feared would lose their jobs, and he also asked Sifton to intervene with his brother Arthur to secure the ratification of some franchises for the Calgary Natural Gas Co. (vol. 297)

Partial review, firms with Canadian natural resource content only

(From NA, MG 27, II D 15, vols. 296, 297, 298, 310)

Bank of Ottawa

Sifton held 451 shares, his wife, 91

British Empire Agency Ltd.

Based in London

Sifton bought the majority of shares from Arthur Morton Grenfell in 1912. We know he had previous dealings with Grenfell because in 1908 there was an exchange of letters between him and Walter Scott, then premier of Saskatchewan, concerning a private offer from Grenfell and his company to purchase Saskatchewan government bonds. Sifton and Bain were intermediaries, and Scott backed out of the deal when Bain spoke publicly about his role in "negotiating" for Saskatchewan. (NA, MG 27, Sifton investment papers, vol. 297, correspondence of Walter Scott, July - October 1908)

Attracted British capital for Canadian and other colonial land investments; acted as an immigration agency; land investments.

Affiliated with British Empire Trust Co., which was managed by John Davidson, London.

Legal counsel was the Blake, Lash, Anglin, and Cassels firm of Toronto.

Acted as trustee (holding funds for) or registrar for (partial list):

CNOR

Qu'Appelle, Long Lake, and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Co.

Canadian Northern Pacific Railway

Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat, and Power Co., Ltd.

Columbia River Lumber Company

Canadian Western Lumber Co.

In the 1920s, it had extensive listings of western lands, including some former Indian lands (Broadview sales).

One of securities was Canadian Northern Prairie Lands Co., Ltd., which was formed in 1904 to buy

550 / First Nation Land Surrenders on the Prairies, 1896-1911

500,000 acres of CNOR land at \$3/acre in order to sell to settlers at 6%. The Directors included D.B. Hanna and Col. A.D. Davidson. CNOR controlled stock, then resold them in England (Regehr 1976, 229-31). In 1912 Sifton transferred his shares to British Empire Trust (vol. 298). The Canadian Western Lumber Co. and the Columbia River Lumber Co. were headed by Col. A.D. Davidson, with A.D. McRae, Mackenzie and Mann, and D.B. Hanna. They were under this umbrella.

Canada North West Land Co. (subsidiary of CPR)
Sifton invested in this company in 1902 (Hall 1985, 2: 28).

Canadian Farmer (newspaper for Galicians)
Sifton was an investor, and it seems to have been connected to the *Free Press*. In 1907 Sifton solicited help from Frank Oliver, who was thinking of starting a rival publication. Oliver wanted control of the newspaper. Other investors included Dr. E.L. Cash, A.J. Adamson, J.O. Smith, T.A. Burrows, Dr. McIntyre, S.J. Jackson (Letter, John Appleton to Sifton, Sept. 26, 1907, vol. 296).

Canadian Investment and Brokerage Co.
Formed in 1902, C.A. Masten was president, while Sifton was a major shareholder with A.P. Collier, his private secretary. This was a loan company, and the presidency was soon transferred to Sifton. In 1905 it became the Canadian Assets and Brokerage Co. (Hall 1985, 2: 26).

Canadian Guaranty Trust Company
Alex C. Fraser was President of this company. Sifton had 100 shares in 1917.
The majority of shareholders were from southern Manitoba and its head office was in Brandon, with a branch in Swift Current. R.M. Matheson, S.S. Simpson, J.H. Ross, and George Brown were among co-investors.

Canadian Northern Land Company
This was a vehicle for Sifton to invest in land which began in 1904. C.A. Masten was a shareholder, as were F.H. Chrysler and Charles Bethune. Its head office was located in Regina, and it is not clear if Sifton was an investor or whether he directed the operations through Masten.

Canadian Northern Prairie Lands Co. See British Empire Agency, above.

Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat, and Power Company, Ltd. See also British Empire Trust, above.
Sifton and later his sons had apparently a major interest in this multi-functional company, which apparently supplied utilities to Calgary for many years. The British Empire Trust Company apparently had financial control of the company, and when in 1915 R. Horne-Payne of the British Empire Agency discussed with Sifton the need for new management of the firm, he noted that both he and Sifton had a lot of money at stake. Masten, Spence and Starr were the legal counsel for the power company (NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, D II 15, C493).

Chehalis Lumber Co.
Investors included: C.B. Piper (Atlas Elevators, Winnipeg Grain Exchange), John Bain, Ottawa, D.C. Cameron, P.A. Brooks, of Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Co., Minneapolis (one-half), H.B. Housser, W.H. McWilliams (Atlas Elevators), Rat Portage Lumber Company has one third of shares. It was formed c. 1908 to hold and sell timber limits. In 1909 D.C. Cameron transferred 375 shares to Sifton and retained

Appendix D: Clifford Sifton – Investments / 551

375 shares for himself. Sifton acquired one quarter of shares.
Incorporated in Manitoba, the majority of its business was in British Columbia.

Sifton and his associates secured timber privileges on Chehalis Creek in 1907, before the company was incorporated. Bain did the bidding on Sifton and Cameron's behalf (see vol. 296).
June 18, 1907, Cameron writes Sifton, ". . . in the meantime you should make provision for taking care of these berths, as they are in my opinion good ones" (vol. 296). According to letters of August 8 and 9, 1907, it appears that there was some partnership with M. Scanlon and George Howe of Minneapolis, the latter being the father in law of A. McRae of Davidson and McRae. Later correspondence reveals that the Brooks Timber Co., run by P.A. Brooks and M. Scanlon of Minneapolis, were co-investors (see NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, C495, correspondence with J. Davidson).

Milk River Cattle Co.

Co-investor with A.E. Philp and J.D. McGregor; ran a ranch in southern Alberta near the border. It seems possible that James Smart had an interest in this, according to correspondence, but this is speculation. The "Spencer Brothers" from Montana, plus a group of men from North Dakota (William Taylor, John McIntyre, and William Harper) were also involved in the purchase of land and the operations of the ranch; the Spencer brothers were prosecuted by Customs in 1902 for smuggling cattle across the border (NA, Sifton Papers, MG 27, reel 542, p.104061ff).

Saskatchewan Valley Land Company. See Chapter 2, Land and Colonization Companies
Sifton may have invested in the purchase of the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway grant lands in 1902.

Saskatchewan Savings and Trust Company

According to Tyler and Wright (1978) the company was owned by the Sifton family c. 1914. No research was done on it.

See Chapter 6, on Ocean Man and Pheasant's Rump. There has been speculation that Sifton had some involvement with James Smart, Frank Pedley, and William J. White in the purchase by tender of these surrendered lands, via A.C. Bedford-Jones:

The original purchasers of the land by tender did not hold the land long. Beaumont, Marsh, and McKenzie assigned their lands to Bedford-Jones, who sold most, but not all, of it to Alfred S. Porter and Eugene Case of Minneapolis. Case was the manager of the Canadian American Land Co., and Porter owned the Porter Advertising Company. Case then signed his interest over to Porter, who raised money in partnership with C.A. Diehl and ten or eleven other men. They attempted to find buyers at \$4.50-\$7/acre. (*Northwestern Reporter*, vol. 105: 326-49) Bedford-Jones conducted the negotiations, and concluded in the same six months after the purchase by tender. They sold the lands for twice what they paid for them (Tyler and Wright 1978: 224). The land remained in Bedford-Jones' name until it was paid for and title was raised, then Porter and the other purchasers acquired title.

The Conservative firm of Tupper, Phippen, and Tupper of Winnipeg acted for Bedford-Jones in the transaction. A former employee, Alexander Adams, said in a letter to Tyler and Wright on January 17, 1978, and in a interview by phone December 7, 1977, that his firm, via Frank Phippen, actually acted for Sifton, who did not hold the land in his own name. Adams asserted that while Bedford-Jones kept the land in his name, the real owner was Sifton. This was done precisely because Sifton was in political

552 / First Nation Land Surrenders on the Prairies, 1896-1911

office. Sifton kept land in other names too, Adams said, but he was unable to recall which names they were. (This was, of course, his personal opinion; there is no corroborating evidence.)

Bedford-Jones held some of the land until 1906, when it was paid for and patented in his name before it was sold again. Tupper, Phippen, and Tupper paid some of the payments, quite possibly acting for Sifton. Some of the title were transferred to Porter, and then back to Bedford- Jones. Porter also had some land returned to his hands in the second transfer of title, and the titles were delivered to either Tupper, Phippen, and Tupper, or to the firm who later represented Sifton, according to Adams, Munson, Allan and Co. The latter firm acted as solicitors for CNOR, and one of their partners at one time was David Laird's son-in-law.

APPENDIX E

MEDIA COVERAGE OF FERGUSON REPORTS, 1913-15

In May 1913 the Conservative government under R.L. Borden appointed Thomas Roberts Ferguson as a Royal Commissioner to investigate abuses in the administration of natural resources in the Liberal era. Ferguson, a lawyer from Winnipeg, was asked to investigate the sale, lease, grant, exchange or disposition of Dominion lands, timber, minerals and water since July 1, 1896. Ferguson began to release some preliminary results within months, inciting some fear from both Clifford Sifton and Frank Pedley. Pedley resigned as DSGIA on October 11, 1913, which was accepted "without prejudice" to any legal action which might be taken against him. Some of the press coverage surrounding his resignation is included below. Pedley was named in two "scandals" when the report was released, the sale of Moose Mountain lands and the Blood grazing leases, but was never prosecuted. Sifton escaped unscathed; many of his associates, especially in the timber business, were named, but his involvement was not explored. J.D. McGregor, his partner in the Milk River Cattle Company, was named in some controversies, as were Adamson and Turiff. Frank Oliver was attacked on two matters, one concerning railway patronage and his newspaper, and the other pertaining to his acquisition of Indian lands in the Michael land sales.

Ferguson went about his work by examining internal files and conducting interviews with key people. In April 1915 a series of reports were tabled in the House, resulting in a lengthy debate. The debate, much of which describes the allegations in the reports, has of course been retained, but the reports themselves, and the supplementary interviews and files, have not been located. The reports included:

"Timber Berths 550 and 528, Howard Douglas, R.E.A. Leach, D.J. McDonald, and others."

"The Kananaskis Coal Company, Howard Douglas, George Hunter, Walter Garrett, and others."

"Blood Indian Reserve and Frank Pedley."

"Southern Alberta Land Company, Ltd., and Grand Forks Cattle Company, J.D. McGregor, Arthur Hotcake, and others."

"The Bulletin Company, Limited, the Honourable Frank Oliver, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company."

"Aloin Irrigation Tract, E.A. Robert, and J.D. McGregor."

"Timber Berths 1107 and 1108, W.H. Nolan, A.W. Fraser, and J.G. Turiff."

"Grazing Ranch No. 2422, J.G. Turiff, A.J. Adamson, and J.D. McGregor."

"Craven Dam, Walter Scott, Lieutenant-Governor Brown, and J.G. Turiff."

The media coverage, in which the major newspapers ran essentially the same stories, summarized the content of the reports. Some of those articles are reproduced below.

EXTRACTS

Media Coverage: Ferguson Commission Findings, 1913-1915

Ottawa Evening Journal, September 15, 1913

“Graft Revelations May Lead to Dismissal of Government Employees”

Startling disclosures enquiry as to natural resources charges of maladministration are so serious that prosecution in courts may - follow report covers long period.

Revelations of a startling character are understood to be contained in an interim report made by Mr. T.R. Ferguson, K.C. who was appointed about 6 months ago to probe administration and disposal of the natural resources of the Dominion since the accession of the Liberal to Power in 1896.

While the report made by Mr. Ferguson is necessarily of a private character, and no official pronouncement as to its contents can yet be obtained. The Journal learns from an authoritative source that it brings to light evidence of graft in the disposal of valuable lands and resources which directly implicates several well known government officials who are in the Interior Department.

So serious are these charges it is said that the officials concerned may not only be immediately dismissed from office but are also liable to prosecution from the courts.

No action it is learned, will be taken until the return from the West of Honourable Dr. Roche, Minister of Interior, when it is expected that officials will be summarily discharged, and revelations of a sensational character made public.

Toronto Daily News, October 13, 1913

“Head of Indian Affairs Resigns Rich Ottawa Post”

Mr. Frank Pedley no longer in civil service following probe into conduct of his department - Mr. Duncan Campbell Scott, Poet and Author, named as his successor.

As a result of the inquiry of T.R. Ferguson, K.C., into the alienation of the public domain under the Laurier regime, Frank Pedley, who has been superintendent of Indian Affairs since 1902, handed in his resignation on Saturday. His resignation was at once accepted and Duncan Campbell Scott, the well-known Canadian poet and author, who has been connected with the department since 1893, and has a splendid record for integrity and ability, has been appointed in his place.

No surprise to Ottawa. The announcement did not come as a surprise to Ottawa, as it has been common knowledge in the capital that the preliminary report submitted by Mr. Ferguson involved Mr. Pedley in some serious rake-ups in connection with the administration of Indian lands in the West. It is expected that there will be several other resignations and possibly some prosecutions. The evidence in the Pedley case has been placed in the hands of the Justice Department and whether there are sufficient grounds for prosecution had not been decided to-day.

While the report of Mr. Ferguson has not yet been made public owing to the fact that there is another official involved whose case has not yet been investigated, it is understood on the highest authority that the evidence taken by Mr. Ferguson showed that Mr. Pedley trafficked in grazing leases on Indian lands.

Foresee more revelations. This report of Mr. Ferguson's is but a preliminary one and it is expected that there will be still further startling revelations of Liberal graft before he completes his inquiry. Mr. Ferguson is at present in Saskatchewan investigating some deals in which it is alleged J.G. Turiff, M.P., is involved.

Mr. Pedley, who has resigned, is a native of Newfoundland, but came to Canada when eight years of age. He was educated at Cobourg Collegiate Institute and McGill University and practised law in Toronto from 1890-1897, when he was made superintendent of immigration for Canada, organizing the system of

immigration at present in operation in Canada. He was transferred to the Indian Department in 1902, being made deputy superintendent of Indian Affairs, a position he has held until his resignation on Saturday.

Mr. Scott man for the job. The anxiety of the government to re-organize the Indian Department and to place it on a better basis is shown by the appointment of Duncan Campbell Scott as Mr. Pedley's successor. Mr. Scott, in addition to being one of Canada's best known writers, has been a member of the Civil service since 1879, and since 1893 has been chief accountant of the Indian Department and has the necessary knowledge and sympathy which is required for the successful conduct of the important branch.

Mr. Scott is one of Canada's leading literary lights and is the author of some excellent poetry. His chief poetical volumes are the *Magic House* and *Labor and the Angels*. His was joint editor with Dr. Pelham Edgar of the *Makes of Canada* series and wrote the *Life of Simcoe* in that series. He is the author of numerous short stories and poems in Canadian and American magazines.

Mail and Empire, April 12, 1915

“Traffic Revealed in Federal Lands”

Hundred of Homesteads given away during Oliver regime Fraudulent Entries.

Commissioner T.R. Ferguson, of Winnipeg, Reports Findings.

Grave irregularities in the administration of Dominion lands under Honourable Frank Oliver are disclosed in reports brought down in the House of Saturday. The reports contain the findings of T.R. Ferguson, of Winnipeg, in two cases which were investigated by him as special commissioner to enquire into the alienation of Dominion lands by the Laurier Government.

The commissioner finds charges proven against Robert A. Cruise, Liberal M.P. for Dauphin, Manitoba, and W.A. Davis, a forest ranger, in one case, and he finds in another that Frank Pedley, of Ottawa, former Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, was personally interested while still in that capacity, in a grazing lease on the Blood reserve, situated near McLeod, Alberta.

In 1906, during the Oliver regime, the boundaries of the Riding Mountain forest reserve, in Manitoba, were definitely determined, and it was decided the squatters on lands within the new boundaries should be moved to other homesteads. The commissioner finds that the work of supervising this removal was entrusted to W.A. Davis, forest ranger, and that a large number of the new homesteads were given away of fraudulent entries with his approval.

Mr. Ferguson finds that one of these entries, for the South-east quarter, section 32 [sic], township 23, range 19, west of the first meridian, was made by Robert A. Cruise, now member for Dauphin, who has represented himself as a squatter. Davis, it is found, gave away hundreds of quarter-sections to his friends.

The charge against Cruise was that at this time, June 1907, he had not been a squatter, Mr. Ferguson finds this charge proven. In order to patent it, it was necessary for him to be the owner of 20 head of cattle. He had only 13. Ferguson finds that he made a fictitious bargain with a squatter in his vicinity for the transfer of seven heads of cattle, the consideration being a promissory note, and the cattle being returned and note restored after the patent obtained. The report states that Cruise was not the bona fide owner of these cattle and that the patent was obtained on an improper representation of the facts, made in writing.

Had minister's approval. Davis in his examination by Ferguson, it is stated, admitted that Cruise was not a squatter. Cruise himself admitted never having lived on the land, but he and four other men has erected the walls of a log shanty, which had remained without a roof.

The report shows the absolute authority was given to Davis by Honourable Frank Oliver, who, in October 1907, instructed Oliver Herchmer, the Dauphin land agent, to "give entry of odd numbered sections in township 23, range 27, on orders of W.A. Davis, if declared available by head office."

Davis, it is found, had two assistants in his operations, Albert McLeod and Sam Cohen, both at that time employees of the department. Hundreds of entries were allowed, from 60 per cent to 80 per cent of them being fraudulent. Davis' own evidence was that 40 per cent of them were bona-fide, but Herchmer had testified that only 20 per cent were bona-fide. The latter official had given Mr. Ferguson a partial list of entries amounting to 307.

The evidence quoted in the report contains a remarkable frank story by Davis himself. He used typewritten forms, which were taken around by this assistants to their friends, filled in, and then he signed them. McLeod, it was stated, "made himself quite slick and nice" to his friends in this way. Davis explained that he signed these orders "for the sake of the party,". Cohen, he said, "was a rattling good worker and he would let no opportunity slide if he could benefit the party."

Attention is drawn in the report to the fact that Mr. Oliver retained the man, Davis, in the employ of his department after the unreliability of his reports had become known in the department.

In June 1903, Mr. Fitzroy Dixon, a departmental official recommended against extending the powers of Davis because his reports were not reliable. In order to have his work looked into, the department delegated Mr. R.E.A. Leech [sic], of "Thin Red Line" fame, to investigate. Leech reported that everything was all right. The officials of the department were not satisfied. Leech investigated again and reported that Davis had done "the right thing".

Traffic in Grazing Rights. The second report, dealing with the grazing privileges on the Blood Reserve, states that in 1903 a number of applications for these privileges were made. Among the names on the department file is that of J.F. McLaughlin, of Toronto with whom was associated Mr. Charles Miller, barrister, of Toronto. A cattle company formed this case, it is stated, and a foreman engaged.

Another application was put in by the Ottawa law firm of Latchford McDougall and Daly on behalf of Donald McEwen, but, really, it is alleged, on behalf of Mr. Peter Ryan of Toronto. The report states that one sixth interest in grazing privilege was assigned by Mr. Ryan to Mr. Pedley, and was held in trust for Pedley by Mr. A.C. Bedford Jones, a Toronto barrister, for four years. It was then sold to Mr. Charles Millar for a thousand dollars, the money being paid to Mr. Pedley, less one hundred dollars for the legal expenses. Mr. Ferguson finds that there is on the departmental files an agreement dated December, 1903, between Peter Ryan and Donald McEwen on the one hand and Messrs. Gordon, Ironsides and Fares, of Winnipeg, on the other, the latter firm agreeing to stock the reserve for ten years (this life of the lease.)

After certain details were carried out, the shares of the parties were to be divided forty per cent of the profits going to Ryan and McEwen and sixty to Gordon, Ironsides and Fares. The report states that Pedley denied that Jones had acted as his trustee. Mr. Pedley and Mr. Ryan, in their examinations, contradicted one another on material points, but Mr. Ryan it is stated, admitted being the owner of the lease. These reports brought down on Saturday are the first of a series. Mr. Ferguson was appointed in June 1913 to investigate the alienation of the public domain and public resources under the late Administration and the coming reports are said to contain very startling revelations.

Toronto Daily News, April 12, 1915

"Homesteads Given Out on Fraudulent Applications: Pretty State of Affairs under Liberal Regime just Brought to Light; Mr. Pedley Deals Himself one hand; It Was a Good One Interested in Reserve Grazing Privileges."

Part of the report of Mr. T.R. Ferguson, K.C., who was appointed by the Governor to investigate the alienation of the public domain in Western Canada under the administration of the Liberals, was laid on the table of the House Saturday afternoon. The report deals only with the grazing lease on the Blood Indian Reserve, and with the allocating of homesteads in the Dauphin district the time Honourable Frank Oliver was Minister of the Interior.

One Liberal member of Parliament, Mr. Robert Cruise, member of Dauphin, is seriously involved by the report, while Honourable Frank Oliver, that sturdy tribune of the people, who only this week accused the Government of trying to steal the election through giving the soldiers votes, is placed in a most unenviable position. Homesteads were granted wholesale in the Dauphin district to fiends of the Liberals by fraudulent means. Mr. Fitzroy [sic], Assistant Land Commissioner, drew the attention of the Minister of what was going on and expressed suspicion of the operations of one, W.A. Davis, Chief Forest Ranger for the Riding Mountains at the time. Mr. Oliver delegated R.E.A. Leach, of "thin red line" fame, to investigate. He reported that everything was all right.

It is stated that the member for Dauphin represented himself as a "squatter" on the southeast quarter of Section 22, Township 23, Range 19, and which forms part of the Riding Mountain Reserve in the Dauphin district. The evidence shows conclusively that Mr. Cruise was not a "squatter" and that he obtained his homestead by fraud, and with the connivance of Mr. Davis, Chief Forest Ranger.

Cruise, in his evidence, admits that he never lived on the land in question, that his home was miles away, and that for years prior to, and subsequent to 1907, he had lived on the same farm, which is near Dauphin.

Davis, in his evidence, also stated that Cruise was not a "squatter" and not entitled to file on his homestead.

The Commissioner also finds that Mr. Cruise was not the owner of all the cattle mentioned in the memorandum filed on his behalf, and that he obtained his patent on an "improper representation" of the facts.

The ownership of at least twenty head of cattle was necessary in order to qualify for a patent, and Mr. Cruise only owned thirteen at the time. He effected a deal with a neighbour who owned seven head cattle, and gave a promissory note for them. Both the cattle and note were returned after they had served the fraudulent purpose of the member for Dauphin. The residence [sic] shows that Mr. Oliver, during one of his visits to Dauphin, gave Mr. Herchmer, the Dominion Lands Agent at the point, instructions to grant whatever applications were signed by Davis, so long as the "head office" stated that they were available.

Mr. Herchmer, in his evidence, stated that he knew that many of the applications sent in by Davis were fraudulent, but said that he had no option but to grant them.

Mr. Davis also frankly admitted that he knew that hundreds of the applications sent in by him were fraudulent, and that he allowed himself to be "used for the benefit of the party" in this matter. Mr. Davis has a couple of assistants in Albert McLeod and Sam Cohen. In order to facilitate the work of Messrs. McLeod and Cohen, who were described by Mr. Davis as being "very slick and capable workers," he signed a number of applications in blank and handed them over to his understudies.

Davis swore that he knew that both McLeod and Cohen were sending in applications of men who were not squatters at all, and who had no shadow claim or right to these homesteads. Still, for the good of the party, he let them continue their work.

Incredible as it may seem, Mr. Davis, when examined as to what percentage of the recommendations made for homestead entries were bona fide, stated that about sixty per cent of them in his opinion were fraudulent. Mr. Herchmer, at that time Dominion Lands agent at Dauphin, estimated the fraudulent entries as high as eighty per cent of the total.

An idea of the magnitude of these frauds is obtained when it is borne in mind that literally hundreds of these applications were turned in.

If the alleged squatter was a Liberal, or if three musketeers of Dauphin thought that a party benefit could be derived from the transaction, he got the homestead. The party test was apparently the only test applied.

Mr. Ferguson points out that notwithstanding the fact the Minister's attention had been drawn by one of the officials of his department to the suspicious work of Davis his services were sustained by Mr. Oliver for several years, and, in fact, until the Government was changed.

Mr. R.E.A. Leach was delegated by the department to investigate the work of Davis, and he reported that he found everything all right. The department official whose suspicions had been aroused in the first place, was not satisfied with Mr. Leach's first report, and he had him go a second time and look into the matter. Mr. Leach again found that Mr. Davis had done the right thing, although the evidence must have been before them of the fraudulent character of a large majority of these squatters' applications.

After Leach's second report, Mr. Fitzroy Dixon, assistant Commissioner of Dominion lands, the official whose suspicions had been aroused, evidently came to the conclusion that it was useless for him to go to any further lengths in the matter.

The second division of Commissioner Ferguson's volume has to do with the grazing privileges on the Blood Indian Reserve near McLeod, Alberta, and the connection therewith of Mr. Frank Pedley, who, at the time of the transaction in question was engineered, occupied the important position of Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. The essential facts of the case briefly stated are as follows: In the year 1903, several applications were made for the grazing purposes [sic] on the Blood Reserve, on the applications on file in the department was made in December, 1902, by J.F. McLaughlin, of Toronto, who had associated him with Charles Miller, barrister, Toronto. This application was pressed, and it is cleared from the evidence that they interviewed Pedley in connection with it, and had reason to be hopeful that it would be granted. They organized a cattle company and engaged a foreman to look after their interests.

However, Mr. Pedley has other plans. An application was made in April, 1903, on behalf of Donald McEwen, by a firm of Ottawa solicitors. In reality it was made for Mr. Peter Ryan of Toronto.

Mr. Pedley was still Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and became, as the evidence conclusively shows, the beneficial owner of a one-sixth interest in the Blood Reserve privilege by virtue of an assignment of the same to him by Peter Ryan.

The sixth per cent interest was apparently held in trust for Mr. Pedley by A.A. Bedford-Jones, a lawyer of Toronto, for a period of four years, when, with the knowledge and approbation of Pedley, it was sold to Charles Miller for the sum of one thousand dollars, which money was paid over to Frank Pedley. Mr. Jones retained the sum of one hundred dollars for looking after the legal affairs. The connection of Peter Ryan with the deal is definitely established by various agreements which are in departmental files. One of these agreements dated December, 1902, is between Peter Ryan and Donald McEwen as parties of the first part, and Messrs. Gordon, Ironsides and Fares of Winnipeg, parties of the second part. The latter firm agreed to stock the reserve for ten years, the life of the lease, and after certain payments and arrangements were carried out the shares of the respective parties in the profits were to be divided as follows: Forty per cent, to Ryan and McEwen and sixty per cent, to Messrs. Gordon, Ironsides, and Fares.

The evidence of Mr. Pedley is very contradictory. In the end he admitted having received the thousand dollars which was paid for the one-sixth interest, but refused to admit that Mr. Jones had been acting as trustee for him.

Toronto Daily News, April 14, 1915

"Liberals are Implicated in the Alienation of Western Lands; Got Indian Lands at 'Job Lot' Prices; Three Departmental Officials, Assisted by a Toronto Lawyer, Made Big Profits by Dealing in Moose Mountain Reserve - They Themselves Tendered on Lands."

Three Government officials, one still in the employ of the Department of Interior, are involved in a report made by Mr. T.R. Ferguson, K.C., and laid on the table of the House yesterday. The three men mentioned are James Smart, former Deputy Minister of the Interior; Mr. Frank Pedley, former Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Mr. W.J. White, at present an inspecting officer of the Immigration Department.

Mr. Ferguson, in his report finds that these three men, while in the employ of the Government, dealt in Indian lands. They acquired these lands by tender at a time when their positions would naturally give them an advantage in tendering. The property in which they dealt was the land of the Moose Mountain Indian Reserve. The evidence shows that several hundred blank tenders were prepared at Ottawa and taken to Toronto by Messrs. Smart and Pedley, where they were filled in and forwarded back to Ottawa, all but eight or ten being successful. Mr. Ferguson places the profits made by the three men at no less than \$84,000.

The report on top of the disclosures already made of maladministration of public domain in the West under the Liberals, bears out to the full the serious charge made by the Conservatives when they were in Opposition, but which the Liberals refused to permit to be investigated. The action of the government to-day in permitting and pressing for the fullest inquiry into the war contracts is in striking contrast of the methods of the two Administrations.

The Commissioner states that while conducting the investigation into the Blood Indian Reserve he learned that Mr. Pedley, at that time Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, together with Mr. W.J. White, then, and in fact now, in the Government service as an Inspector of Immigration, and Mr. James A. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior, had formed a partnership for the purpose of acquiring and selling, and did acquire and sell, portions of certain Indian Reserves, which were offered for sale by the Government by tender at a time when all these three gentlemen were occupying positions in the service of the Dominion Government. The sworn evidence of the three accused substantiates beyond all doubt the truth of the charges.

Mr. A.C. Bedford-Jones, a Toronto lawyer, who acted for Mr. Pedley in the Blood Indian Reserve transaction, was also brought into service for these deals.

A declaration of trust entered into between the three officials cited that it was deemed inexpedient to tender in their own name for the lands they were desirous of acquiring, and that they procure Allan [sic] Bedford-Jones to tender for them, and to hold the same for them.

Mr Bedford-Jones in his turn secured other instruments actually to put in the tenders.

The first tender was made on November 14, 1901, and the gentlemen secured by Mr. Jones to put in the tenders were R.B. Beaumont [sic], G.W. Marsh, and C.E. MacKenzie, of Toronto.

The Commissioner finds that the evidence conclusively shows that three or four hundred blank tenders were prepared at the city of Ottawa and brought from Ottawa to Toronto by Messrs. Smart and Pedley, or one of them, and then the respective descriptions and the amount tendered on each quarter section were filled in at Mr. Jones' office in the city of Toronto, on November 13, 1901. A cheque in some instances and a Dominion Express order in other instances accompanied each tender. Three or four hundred tenders were all successful with the exception of some eight or ten.

These tenders were for lands in the Moose Mountain Reserve. The report and the analysis of tenders accompanying it, and the evidence of W.A. Orr, show that prior to the receiving of the tenders, two reports had been made as to the value of these lands. These reports were in the department and available to Mr. Smart, as Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. Mr. Smart in his evidence, states that he was not aware of it. Nevertheless they were there for his examination and available for his guidance when he was making the tender on behalf of himself and Pedley and White, and Mr. Orr swears that they were not open to the inspection of the public, which would include other persons making tenders.

Mr. Smart, in his evidence, admitted that he prepared the three statements which were produced later from the evidence of Mr. Bedford-Jones, showing the figures upon which they based the amount which they had decided to offer for each quarter section. The tenders for Moose Mountain Lands were open on or about the 15th November, 1901, by Mr. Orr and J.D. McLean, Mr. Smart was not present.

At the time of the making of the tender on the Moose Mountain reserves, Mr. Smart was Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. Mr. Pedley was Superintendent of Immigration, and Mr. White was Inspector of Immigration. The area of land purchased in connection with the Moose Mountain reserves

560 / First Nation Land Surrenders on the Prairies, 1896-1911

was slightly over 45,000 acres. The purchased [sic] price of Messrs. Smart, Pedley, and White on their tenders was \$54,850. The land was sold by them on April 18, 1903, for \$112,500, or at profit of \$57,150.

The profits on the other Indian lands which they purchased in 1901 were \$8,155 on the Chacastapaysin lands, \$18,000 on lands known as the Reserve #100, or \$84,335 in all. These lands have all been paid for by the people to whom they were sold by Smart, Pedley, and White, with the exception of about \$1,000.

In connection with Chacastapsin lands, the Commissioner draws special attention to a memorandum by James A. Smart, which reads as follows:

"The Department of Indian Affairs, Canada, Ottawa, November 14, 1901.

Memorandum, Mr. McLeod:

I expect to be away for a few days. Regarding the tenders for Chacastapaysin lands and Moose Mountain reserves, you have better open them with one of the officials, and prepare a statement with report recommending the highest tenders in each case. The tenders of course must be in accordance with the notice of tender. I advise you to extend the time for the Chacastapasin for a week. The others can be arranged at once.

Signed, J.A. Smart, Deputy Superintendent-General.

The Commissioner points out that if the extension of time for the opening of the tenders had not been made Messrs. White, Smart, and Pedley could not have put in tenders, as they had not done so up to November 14, nor had anyone put in tenders on their behalf. Mr. Smart at first denied the authenticity of this memorandum, but later admitted that it had apparently emanated from him. The tenders for the Chacastapasin reserve were put in by J.W. Smith, while those for Reserve 100 were signed by A.S. Menary, a young lady, who was a stenographer in the office of Marsh and Marsh, in Toronto. At the time the latter tenders were put in there had been a change in the positions respectively of Messrs. Pedley and Smart, no doubt their zeal on behalf of the public was deemed deserving of recognition. Mr. Pedley had been moved from the position of Superintendent of Immigration to that of Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. Mr. Smart had been appointed to the position of Deputy Minister.

Pedly, together with Orr and McLean, were present when Reserve 100 tenders were opened.

The Commissioner calls attention to the fact that while Pedley kept two bank accounts, he did not deposit the considerable amounts of money received by him from these ventures in either account, but kept it in his pocket or in a safe at home.

During the year 1903 these three gentlemen had a company incorporated for the purpose of handling their land deals and the Commissioner caustically remarks that one would well understand the following extract from one of their circular:

We have exceptional facilities for dealing with Government lands and acting as Parliamentary Agents for same.

The Commissioner states that he had not considered the legal liability of these three gentlemen, but he had no hesitation in saying that their actions, owing to the fact that they are all in the service of the Government of Canada, were highly improper. He recommends that some course should be adopted, if possible, whereby officers holding positions in the Department cannot purchase or deal in, or acquire lands as was done by these three gentlemen, in competition with the public.

With reference to W.J. While, the only one of the three who is still in the employ of the Government, the Commissioner finds that Mr. White while travelling about in connection with his duties as an officer in the

service, improperly devoted his time and attention to the effecting of the sale of the lands which he and his associates had purchased; that he improperly availed himself of the opportunities afforded to him as an Immigration Officer of placing these lands for sale with various real estate brokers and other whom he considered might sell or dispose of the same; and that among those with whom he placed these lands were other officers or employes [sic] in the service of the Government of Canada, nearly all of them having offices or places of business in the United States.

The Commissioner takes the ground that necessarily there must have been a conflict between Mr. White's personal interests and the duties which he owed to the Government of Canada.

Ottawa Evening Journal, April 15, 1915

"A Tract of 28,000 Acres of Grazing Land Granted - No Application made; Commissioner Ferguson's Report Shows that Mr. J.G. Turiff, Liberal M.P., was Involved in Land Deal; Entered Application Which Was Not Made; Lieutenant Governor Brown, of Saskatchewan, secured 1,000 Acres at \$1 per Acre, Afterwards Expropriated at \$25.

The balance of T.R. Ferguson's report which was laid on the table yesterday afternoon was replete with sensations in addition to those which have already been published.

Honourable Frank Oliver and Robert Cruise, M.P., have been seriously involved in the revelations already made, but in the matter of a grazing lease in Southern Alberta, J.G. Turiff, at present Liberal M.P. for Assiniboia, is involved although he was not a member of Parliament at the time, the deal was pulled off.

In this case, the nominal applicant for the lease was H.P. Brown, Great Falls, Montana; the real applicant was J.D. McGregor, of Brandon, Manitoba, and the beneficiary, A.J. Adamson, of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

J.G. Turiff, a brother-in-law of A.J. Adamson, was at the time Land Commissioner of the Department of Interior, at Ottawa and voluntarily increased the acreage of the lease granted, from 32,000 acres to 60,000 acres, an unasked for increase of 28,000 acres. Not only that but a closed irrevocable lease was granted, although not asked for.

The nominal applicant for this lease had no knowledge that he had been granted an area of 28,000 acres more than he had asked for, until he was informed of the fact by Commissioner Ferguson. Not only did he not know, but he had assigned his right to the grazing lease before the same was granted.

The application for the ranch was first put in on May 26, 1902, and the evidence is that the lands described in the application aggregate a total of about 32,000 acres. This is the only application ever received by the Department.

H.P. Brown, in his evidence, swore that when he was in Ottawa on or about May, 1902, he met James D. McGregor, of Brandon, and Mr. McGregor asked him if he would allow him to use his name in applying for a grazing lease in Canada. McGregor gave as a reason that personally, he held about all the land that he was legally entitled to. Brown acceded to the request. This was on May 26, 1902. Brown had no further dealings relative to the application but on September 17, 1903, an assignment of his right to the ranch was sent to him by mail by McGregor, and he executed it. He swore that he had never seen the assignment until he received it from McGregor, and it went into the possession of Adamson on or about the month of September, 1903.

Some months after receiving the assignment and during 1904, A.J. Adamson, caused to be incorporated, through his solicitor, G.E. McCraney, M.P., a company known as the Galway Horse and Cattle Co., and the name of that company was written into the blank assignment, and other blanks filled in. In this way the company became the holder of the application.

The Commissioner calls attention to the fact that the Galway Horse and Cattle Co., Ltd., acquired the tract without paying anything for it. It cost nothing, and after holding it, and paying one instalment of rental

562 / First Nation Land Surrenders on the Prairies, 1896-1911

to the Dominion Government, amounting to \$650, it was sold about March, 1906, to one John Cowdry, of Macloed, Alberta, for the sum of \$22,500 without having been used or stocked in any way.

Mr. Adamson, in his evidence, swears that early in 1903, he came to the conclusion that he would not complete the application for these lands. Commissioner Ferguson remarks that this date is contemporaneous with the increase in acreage.

The Commissioner finds that the evidence shows conclusively that neither J.D. McGregor nor H.P. Brown had anything whatever to do with the increase in the acreage from 32,000 to 60,000 acres.

Although neither Brown nor McGregor was taking any interest in this application in March 1903, Mr. Turiff placed a memorandum upon the file to this effect:

In January last, H.P. Brown made application to have township 13 and that part of township 14, west of the Bow River, added to his former application for a grazing lease. Please have it added and included and also have a memorandum to council prepared.
J.G. Turiff, Commissioner.

The Commissioner finds that Mr. Brown never made any such application; he never gave instructions or authorized Mr. Turiff or anyone else to make the statement contained in the memorandum. This is Brown's sworn evidence.

McGregor swore that the first knowledge he had of the increase acreage he obtained from Commissioner Ferguson.

With regard to Turiff, notwithstanding that statement contained in his memorandum, he states upon oath that he cannot say he got those instruction from Mr. Brown, in fact he admits that it is reasonable to assume from the evidence that he did not.

Following is an extract from the evidence of Mr. Turiff on this point:

Mr. Ferguson - "Can you tell me, as commissioner, what basis you had for putting that memorandum on the file saying 'in January last, Mr. Brown made this application to add to that land?'"

Mr. Turiff - "No, I cannot remember now, wha--"

"You cannot? What induced you to write that memorandum?"

"I do not remember anything about it,"

"And this is the best you can tell me?"

"That is the best that I can tell you."

The Commissioner is surprised at Mr. Turiff's poor memory in connection with this transaction, particularly as he made a trip to the ranch in company with Mr. Adamson.

The Commissioner now calls attention to the fact that it was a rule of the Department in passing an order-in-council which is worded in such a way as permitted of the granting of such a lease as might be decided on in the Department.

The Commissioner devoted some attention to the action of the Department in passing and order-in-council which is worded in such a way as permitted of the granting of such a lease as might be decided on in the Department.

The Commissioner notes that this order is notable in several ways. One of them is that it is the same order by which they afterwards discussed, closed, irrevocable grazing leases of James D. McGregor, on another tract altogether, and of Arthur Hotcake of Moose Jaw, also upon another tract were allowed [sic]. Those latter leases are referred to in the Southern Alberta Land Co.

The Commissioner directs attention to another new departure in this extraordinary lease. When Mr. Adamson sent in his assignment and cheque to the Department there was more than \$2,400 rental due. However, it was never paid, nor demanded. The evidence also goes to show that Honourable Frank Oliver, the Minister, knew that these arrears were due.

The Commissioner in summing up, finds that through laxity a concession of 28,000 acres of grazing lands was granted when there was no applicant for it. A twenty-one year closed irrevocable lease was granted, whereas only a twenty-one year closed lease was applied. There was the laxity relative to the posting of proper notices calling for protest against the proposed lease. Finally, there was the neglect to collect \$2,400 as arrears of rental.

In the matter of Craven Dam, Walter Scott, George W. Brown and J.G. Turiff and Dominion lands, the evidence discloses that three different parcels of land embracing 1,000 acres, more or less, were applied for by George W. Brown, at present Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan. They afterwards received some notoriety by reason of proceedings in the Exchequer Court of Canada, on a petition of right and by reason of expropriation of proceedings instituted by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, upon the occasion of the construction of what is known as the "Carven Dam", at the south end of Long Lake, in the Province of Saskatchewan.

The Commissioner finds that the evidence shows that the relationship existing between J.G. Turiff, then land commissioner, the said George W. Brown, and Walter Scott, now Premier of the Province of Saskatchewan, was such that the land commissioner unhesitatingly acceded to the request made by W. Scott on behalf of Mr. Brown for lands which in some instances Brown could not himself obtain from the department. The evidence, according to the commissioner, also shows that in acceding to the request made Walter Scott on behalf of Mr. Brown for lands which in some instances Brown could not himself obtain from the department. The evidence, according to the commissioner, also shows that in acceding to the request made by Walter Scott the rights of the other persons were disregarded. Further, that Mr. Scott did not hesitate to use his political influence in Mr. Brown's behalf, and succeeded where the latter failed.

This is in every respect a very remarkable transaction.

It was clearly shown in evidence before the commissioner that his one thousand acres of land was acquired by the Browns from the Government at \$1 an acre, and the balance acquired by the application of half-breed scrip.

In writing to Walter Scott asking him to procure these lands for him, George W. Brown, represented that they were of very small value; 518 acres he says are submerged by the waters of Long Lake and the remaining 122 acres being worthless land, gravelly and stony. It is only on occasional years that the crops amount to anything.

The letter was written on April 24, 1900, at Regina, yet in January, 1906, when the Crown proceeded with the construction of the dam at Craven, Saskatchewan, and required this land, it had risen in value, according to Mr. Brown, to \$100 an acre. The land was expropriated and the value of the lands fixed at \$25 per acre, which sum, the then owner, James W. Brown as paid, although he had purchased them six years previously at \$1 an acre.

The Commissioner finds that these lands were sold without inspection by the Crown and the Commissioner suggests that no Government lands should be disposed of without reliable inspection and valuation.

The Commissioner finds that the land secured by Mr. Brown had been improperly held for him at the request of Walter Scott, although other applications came in to them.

The officers of the Department were entirely in the dark as to whom these lands were being for, but Mr. Turiff knew, as is proven by the order, which he wrote across Mr. Goodeve's memorandum.

Surrenders of Indian lands a shadowy and unsavory business

Indian treaties remain Canada's unfinished business, a fact that is being brought to the fore by an increasing number of Indian organizations.

The most advanced of these organizations, at least on the Prairies, is the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians (FSI) and Leader-Post reporter Lindsay Taylor spent the last two months interviewing FSI representatives, researchers and other experts in preparing these stories on various aspects of the issue.

The FSI is devoting a considerable amount of time and resources to place this unfinished business before the federal government.

Native leaders are basing their hopes for future economic and social development on land settlements — traditional land claims in areas where treaties were never signed, fulfillment of those treaties which were signed and surrenders, or alienation, of large tracts of Indian land by the government, often using dubious means.

Land claims are an historic reality, dating from the Royal Proclamation of 1763 which provided for the protection of Indian lands from settlers until such time as the Indian rights to the land had been assigned to the Crown.

The treaties covered Indian peoples in Ontario, the Prairie Provinces, the Northwest Territories and parts of British Columbia. There are large areas of Canada where no treaties were ever signed and areas where treaties were signed only recently, such as James Bay in Quebec where traditional lands were vested in the Crown for certain rights and privileges such as cash, economic development and adjacent land.

In many areas such as the Prairies, the treaties which were signed were never fulfilled.

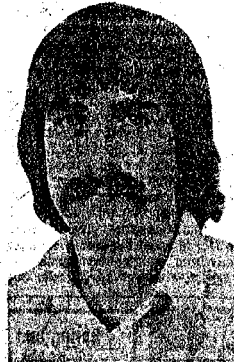
Treaties covering Saskatchewan, Alberta and parts of Manitoba provided for grants of land totalling 640 acres for each family of five, or 128 acres for each band member. That land in many instances — 15 of which are fully recognized and documented in Saskatchewan — was never handed over and remains to be provided by either the federal government or the province.

The third claim of unfinished business being made by Indian organizations concerns the propriety and legality surrounding tracts of land which "surrendered" to the Crown in return for either cash or in exchange for other tracts of less valuable land.

The FSI has spent the last three years investigating documents relating to these surrenders and is continuing its quest to prove that the Canadian government did not act in the best interests of Indian people when these surrenders were obtained and in many cases the land was obtained through means employing outright fraud, coercion and threats, leaving further unfulfilled promises.

The FSI has spent more than \$200,000 in its search for documentation and the Ottawa-based historical research firm of Tyler, Wright and Daniel Limited has put the information together into a comprehensive package documenting instances of fraud perpetrated upon Indian bands in the early 1900s as the government of the day continued its policy of rapid settlement of the Canadian Prairies by European immigrants.

The FSI and Tyler, Wright and Daniel Limited co-operated fully in making documents available to compile the following account of one such instance.



Lindsay Taylor

During the 1896-1911 period of settlement on the Prairies, Indian bands "surrendered" more than 620,000 acres — fully one-fifth of all reserve land on the Prairies — to the Government of Canada.

And the names of Smart, Pedley and White are mud to an increasing number of Plains Indians.

For there is growing evidence that the three conspired in "wholesale fraud," yet none of the conspirators was ever brought to justice and only one resignation from a senior government position resulted from the criminal activities that were destined to bring each sizable personal gain.

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians (FSI) is out to tell the story of the three, dubbed "the unholy trinity" — James A. Smart, deputy superintendent general of Indian affairs to November, 1902, and deputy superintendent of immigration to November, 1904; Frank Pedley, deputy superintendent of immigration who succeeded Smart as the No. 2 man in Indian affairs until forced from office in 1913; and, William J. White, an immigration inspector who resigned from government service in 1924.

Main thrust of the federation's move to publicize examples of "wrongdoing is its continuing attempt to regain native title to the vast tracts of surrendered prairie.

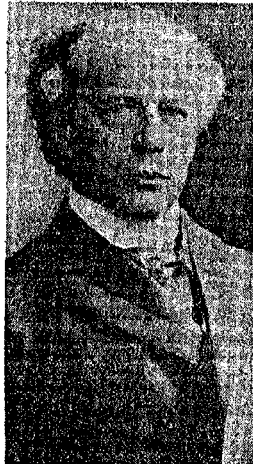
No one is sure how much of the land was surrendered illegally, acquired by corrupt officials within Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government of the day, or to what levels the corruption reached. But, there are indications a number of prominent Prairie Liberals were involved in the illegalities. Sir Clifford Sifton was Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and Minister of the Interior until 1906 and the minister directly responsible for Smart, Pedley and White.

It was November, 1898, and James A. Smart was touring the Moose Mountain district of southeastern Assiniboia (as the area was then called) keeping a sharp eye for lands suited for rapid European settlement.

Work on the Canadian Pacific Railway

- 2 -

The Leader-Post Regina, Saskatchewan
Saturday March 31, 1909



Sir Wilfrid Laurier

into the area had just begun, there were large stands of timber and the area had just experienced an exceptionally good harvest. It would have been difficult to have found a more ideal area for the settlement policies of the administration of the time.

Smart, appointed deputy minister of the interior only a year before, was immediately impressed and enthusiastically informed Sifton "It occurred to me that two Indian reserves at the west end of the mountain, one called Pheasant's Rump and the other Ocean Man . . . containing altogether about 60,000 acres of land, would be an excellent location for probably 500 families of Galicians, if the reserves were taken over and the Indians in it (sic) placed on the White Bear reserve to the east of the mountain.

"There are only 90 Indians, men, women and children on these two reserves that I speak of, and one to the east, has only about 220; and it seems ridiculous to lock up such a splendid piece of land for so few people."

On Dec. 3, 1898, Smart instructed his subordinates within the department of Indian affairs to "take immediate steps to see upon what terms the two Indian reserves, the Pheasant's Rump and Ocean Man, can revert to the government for the use of the department of the interior . . . by removal of the Indians to the eastern reserve, known as White Bear's . . ."

The Assiniboine bands on the two reserves were judged to be "self-supporting," and had thus achieved the elusive goal that an economy-minded government had set for Indian bands in the north west. The third band, on the White Bear's reserve, did not speak the same language as its counterparts and was hardly likely to welcome these "new-comers." This obviously did not deter Smart.

Under the terms of the Indian Act of 1869, the same document which virtually unchanged still governs the lives of Canada's status Indians, a "surrender" would have to be obtained from the bands and fair compensation would have to be paid for the land.

David Laird, the newly appointed Indian commissioner at Winnipeg, suggested \$1 per acre be offered — a considerable sum at the time, being a total of \$47,000 — but far below the \$3-per-acre being paid for adjacent railway lands.

The 25-square mile Chekakastapasin reserve near Prince Albert, obtained through a disputed land surrender, was for sale to settlers at a price of \$2 to \$2.50 per acre and after six months still remained unsold. Considering this, it was likely that Smart would encounter difficulty in justifying the \$47,000 purchase price of the Pheasant's Rump and Ocean Man reserves to a government anxious to sell land for settlement.

But fate was to intercede on Smart's behalf in the form of "Count" Zoltan von Rajcs, an Austrian-Hungarian land promoter who advertised himself as a former landowner and textile factory owner, but who lacked sufficient funds to bring his wife and family to this "land of plenty."

Von Rajcs had dubbed himself a journalist and was travelling the Canadian West writing a book to attract Hungarian immigrants to the as-yet-unsettled Prairies. His trip was at the expense of Sifton's department of the interior.

"The Count's" journalistic talents obviously did not impress the department, for he was dismissed in March, 1899, but, undaunted, while still in Ottawa he proceeded to give the press details of his grand scheme to attract hundreds of his fellow countrymen onto prairie homesteads.

Von Rajcs reappeared in Prince Albert in April still lacking both funds and settlers. He proposed to the board of trade, which by this time was desperate for settlement into the area, that should he receive civic support and land at a reduced cost he could well alleviate its problems.

In a display of civic spirit, two board members travelled to Ottawa and entrusted obtaining the Chekakastapasin Reserve to Saskatchewan Member of

Parliament Thomas Osborne Davis, an embarrassment to the government of the day, but nevertheless a faithful party supporter representing an important constituency.

Being careful to commit nothing to paper, Davis unmercifully badgered Sifton and Smart until on June 20, 1899, he obtained an agreement to sell the reserve to an "unnamed trustee" of a Hungarian colony at a cost of \$1.50 per acre.

The significance of the sale obviously was not lost on Smart who was an active participant in the negotiations. Three days after the sale he instructed an assistant to: "Let me have a complete report regarding the Pheasant's Rump and Ocean Man reserves, the number of acres and the price at which the Indians agreed to sell (they never had), and any other particulars you can give."

Something was in the wind...

Smart now was faced with a number of problems in obtaining the land, not the least of which was obtaining the \$47,000 purchase price and the fact that his name or that of any person within the department could not appear on documents offering to purchase the land.

Smart, Fedey and White found the man to assist them in Wilbur Van Horn Bennett, the Canadian government immigration agent at Omaha, Neb., a subordinate who had already displayed a readiness to ignore both ethics and official regulations when it suited his purposes. Bennett was also well connected with several wealthy landowners and bankers in the area, including Joseph G. Armstrong, a Canadian-born banker who was interested in acquiring north west lands for speculative purposes.

Bennett left for the Pheasant's Rump and Ocean Man reserves in November, 1899, and was summoned to Ottawa immediately upon his return to confer with his superiors.

Ten days following his return, a five-page letter was sent Sifton offering to purchase the entire Pheasant's Rump and Ocean Man reserves at just under 99 cents an acre, provided the purchasers place 25 settlers on the 47,000 acre tract. The entrepreneurs further offered to establish two immigrants on the land by spring, 1901, providing their offer was accepted within the following few months.

The letter bore the signatures of Armstrong and George Frederick West, Omaha passenger agent for a number of American railways and one of Bennett's sub-agents who was being paid on commission for each settler sent to Canada.

West's signature was real enough, but Armstrong's signature had been forged by Bennett.

The Leader Post Regina Sask Saturday March 31, 1911

The plan was safe enough.

Smart, Pedley, White and Bennett would buy the land through West and re-sell to an unknowing Armstrong at a profit. Department of Indian Affairs files were closed to public scrutiny and the deal would be "highly recommended" by high officials (none other than Smart, Pedley and White themselves) under Sifton, who would be ultimately responsible for recommending the sale to cabinet.

The letter was forwarded to Ottawa by Bennett, who in a covering letter attested to the "integrity," prominence, "experience" and "ability" of the men said to be behind the project.

The West and (forged signature of) Armstrong proposal was finally approved by all senior people within the department by Feb. 27, 1901, at a price of \$1.11 per acre. Only the consent of the Indians to surrender, the sanction of the Governor General in Council and payment of the money remained.



Sir Clifford Sifton

Commissioner David Laird was sent out into the field with the expressed purpose of obtaining the surrenders of the Pheasant's Rump and Ocean Man reserves. He forwarded the completed forms to Ottawa March 27, 1901, with a terse report that he experienced little difficulty in obtaining the consent of the two bands.

Some years later, an account by Xavier James McArthur, signed Feb. 19, 1934, tells a far different story.

McArthur was the translator at the original surrender meetings. He wrote that while one of the surrenders was obtained, the other band was threatened with eviction with the assistance of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and finally forced off its land. McArthur said the land was sold by the speculators for more than \$200,000, with the Indian bands receiving only \$50,000 for the land they gave up.

McArthur signed an affidavit to that effect, on April 25, 1972, shortly before his death.

In any event, the surrender was never questioned as to its authenticity. On April 3, 1901, Sifton attached his signature to a memorandum to the Privy Council recommending the acceptance of the surrenders and sale of the reserves under the terms advocated in the West and "Armstrong" letter. Only the formality of cabinet approval stood between it and final acceptance.

Armstrong was brought to the reserves that April and following a tour proceeded to Winnipeg to meet the surveyor who was to subdivide the land. But just as things seemed to be going well, the whole scheme fell apart...

Armstrong visited Souris, a prosperous town south of Brandon, Man., which was settled by pioneers from Millbrook, Ont., Armstrong's hometown. He soon began to boast of the "deal" he was being offered and he even offered some of the townsfolk "a piece of the action." His talk became general knowledge and even made its way into the newspapers.

Armstrong's friends were known to be Tories, a fact that outraged five prominent Liberals and supporters of Sifton, in whose Manitoba constituency they resided. They were convinced that they, perhaps more than any others, fully deserved reward for their unwavering political faithfulness.

The outraged Liberals immediately dispatched a delegation to meet with Sifton in Ottawa, pausing only long enough to telegraph May 10, 1901:

"We want an interview on arrival at Ottawa on Monday re purchase of Indian Reserve at Moose Mountain prepared and expect to close deal for five Souris friends. We claim first consideration (sic)."

Smart and friends must have spent a very uncomfortable two days fending off the Souris delegation with its cries of outrage. Smart tried to claim the deal was nearly complete but the delegation had heard otherwise. To show the letter

been tempting but there remained the chance that word of the letter might reach the ears of Armstrong who was still in the dark about the true terms of the sale.

The two-man delegation was finally dispatched home to Souris with Smart's assurances that should the five outraged constituents submit written application for the lands, they would receive consideration.

With the sale of the Pheasant's Rump and Ocean Man reserves in a shambles, Smart suddenly received word from Davis that sale of the Chekastasapasin reserve, too, had failed due in part to adverse reaction from certain Saskatchewan constituents upset that Hungarians rather than "our own Ontario immigrants" would be placed on the land. (Saskatchewan at that time was part of the North West Territories but throughout this story is referred to as Saskatchewan for purposes of convenience.)

Wilbur Van Horn Bennett's services were called for once again.

White travelled to St. Paul, Minn., meeting Bennett there and hastily submitted an offer for the Chekastasapasin Reserve over the forged signatures of "J. W. Mitchell" and "John C. Neeley" of Council Bluffs, Iowa. The true John N. Neeley was a clerk in West's railway office.

Davis argued adamantly with Sifton that the offer not be accepted, rather



Frank Pedley

that the land be sold in quarter sections to his own Saskatchewan constituents, but Smart and White argued relentlessly for sale to "Mitchell and Neeley". Sifton approved sale to the wealthy "Americans," but without telling Davis, who was again trying to sell the land. Clearly a crisis situation was brewing, and, again, Smart and White were thwarted.

Signatures forged by same man

from West and "Armstrong" must have

The Leader-Post Regina Sask. Saturday March 31, 1979

Something would have to be done if the three government officials were to keep any profit from the sale of the three reserves out of the hands of the Souris Liberals and the Saskatchewan MP.

On Oct. 2, 1901, Smart recommended to Sifton that the lands be sold by public tender to the highest bidder and the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs agreed.

In the meantime, winter was rapidly approaching and the bands from the Pheasant's Rump and Ocean Man reserves had moved onto the White Bear's reserve — minus a \$5,000 relocation allowance agreed upon because Smart had not yet been able to sell the land. He recommended against use of department money to provide housing funds prior to the onset of winter, presumably as a lever to facilitate quick tendering of the lands.

Smart set the deadline for tendering sale of the three reserves at Nov. 15, 1901, leaving less than seven weeks for the sale to be advertised in Saskatchewan and Manitoba and for tenders to be received for opening in Ottawa. Smart was to be in control of awarding the tenders.

Under Smart's terms for the sale, each of the bids was to be accompanied by a five per cent deposit and each quarter-section on the reserves must be bid for individually — resulting in the need for 437 individual tenders for the three reserves.

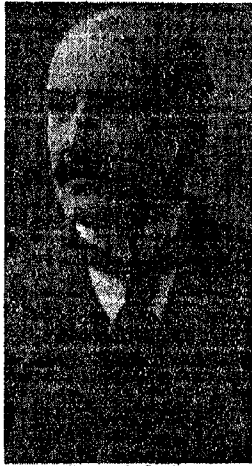
Smart placed ambiguous advertisements for the sale in only three newspapers, leaving the impression that only one-quarter section could be bid upon, giving inadequate description of the lands being advertised and leaving less than three weeks for readers to submit bids.

The advertisement in the Assiniboia newspaper left only eight days for the completed tenders to reach Ottawa — an unlikely occurrence, transportation being what it was in 1901.

The advertisement in the Prince Albert paper, notifying residents of the "impending" sale, ran a scant four days before the close of tenders — leaving it physically impossible for tenders to be received in Ottawa!

Obviously, the confusion and problems surrounding the advertisements did not occur accidentally.

Smart, Pedley and White were no fools — they knew that as senior government officials, their names could not even be remotely connected with the tenders received for the purchase of the three reserves.



James A. Smart

to this end, Alban Cartwright Bedford-Jones of Toronto, Pedley's former law partner, was enlisted. He, in turn, arranged to hold the land for the three until it could be profitably resold. He arranged to have the tenders submitted over the names of three other Toronto lawyers: R. B. Beaumont, G. W. Marsh, and E. C. Mackenzie.

Smart, Pedley and White then began the arduous task of preparing the tenders, submitting, on final count, a total of 313 separate bids for individual quarter-sections of land on the Pheasant's Rump and Ocean Man reserves. Two government-owned typewriters were employed for the typing of the submissions — one normally used by Pedley, and the other by his clerk L. M. Fortier.

So confident were the conspirators, that they did not even bother to purchase their own paper, the tenders were typed on blank sheets of Department of the Interior stationery.

The tenders were given to Smart who, using department records listing the value of the land, inserted a bid price. The whole lot was bundled off to Bedford-Jones who affixed the forged signature of one of the three Toronto lawyers.

Bedford-Jones' handwriting showed the strain.

On one occasion he signed "G. W. March" and on another began signing "Bedford-Jones", instead of "Beaumont". It had been a busy day.

The papers were submitted to Smart,

the government official responsible for the tendering process.

The three senior government officials obtained approximately 45,000 of a possible 47,000 acres on the Pheasant's Rump and Ocean Man reserves, at an average price of \$1.23 per acre. Within a few months, through immigration agents in the U.S., the land was sold to American land speculators at \$2.50 per acre, netting the three a combined profit of more than \$57,000.

Souris Liberals also submitted bids, but at an "unnaturally low" price as suggested by Smart during their meeting in Ottawa. They were almost completely hoodwinked, only five of the Souris tenders having been accepted.

The work of Smart, Pedley and White continued with the tendering of the Chekastapasin Reserve, the deadline for which had been extended to Nov. 22, 1901.

Once again, blank tender forms were typed out, this time on two typewriters, one normally employed by Smart, himself. The bid prices were filled by hand,

Sale of reserves in shambles

again using values from government files, and the 128 tenders were given Bedford-Jones for signature.

This time, Bedford-Jones was assisted by J. W. Smith, a travelling salesman who resided at his boarding house.

When the Chekastapasin bids were opened the three men had obtained 8,883 acres out of a possible 14,864 acres at an average price of \$1.43 per acre. This land, too, was resold within three months at a price of \$2.50 per acre — netting the three more than \$8,000.

Roy A. Huber, a retired director of the laboratories and identification services branch of the RCMP crime lab in Regina, now living in Ottawa, has determined that 313 of the tenders submitted for the Pheasant's Rump and Ocean Man reserves, and 127 tenders submitted for the purchase of the Chekastapasin reserve, were prepared on four typewriters normally used in the department of Indian Affairs during that period.

Huber also concluded that the signatures of R. B. Beaumont, G. W. Marsh and E. C. Mackenzie on the Pheasant's Rump and Ocean Man bids were all forged by A. C. Bedford-Jones, the former law partner of Pedley, deputy minister of Indian Affairs from 1902 to 1913.

The on-going research by the Ottawa firm of Tyler, Wright and Daniell Limited, on subsequent surrenders and sales shows the "unholy trinity" failed in its

+6+

the leader post Regina Sask Saturday March 31. 1979

The chronology of events 1898-1906

November, 1898 Smart tours Assinibola, writes Sifton: "Impressed with Pheasant's Rump and Ocean Man reserves."
Dec. 3, 1898 Smart instructs Indian Affairs staff to "investigate" surrender of Pheasant's Rump and Ocean Man reserves.
January, 1899 Chekastapasin reserve offered for sale; Count von Racjs in Prince Albert.
March, 1899 Von Racjs dismissed as "journalist."
April, 1899 Von Racjs reappears in Prince Albert and obtains support of Board of Trade which approaches T.O. Davis to obtain "deal" on Chekastapasin reserve.
June 20, 1899 T.O. Davis obtains sale of Chekastapasin Reserve agreement from Sifton.
June 23, 1899 Smart again asks for details on Pheasant's Rump and Ocean Man reserves.
November, 1899 Bennett tours Pheasant's Rump and Ocean Man reserves.
Oct. 2, 1899 West and "Armstrong" proposal to buy Pheasant's Rump and Ocean Man reserves received.
Early April, 1900 Davis' sale of Chekastapasin Reserve falls through.
Late April, 1900 "Mitchell and Neeley" offer received for Chekastapasin Reserve.
January, 1901 Davis opposes sale to "Mitchell and Neeley"; Smart and White urge Sifton to sell Pheasant's Rump and Ocean Man reserves.
Feb. 27, 1901 Terms for sale of Chekastapasin Reserve agreed upon by Sifton.
March 27, 1901 Surrender of Pheasant's Rump and Ocean Man reserves sent to Ottawa.
April 3, 1901 Sifton recommends sale of Pheasant's Rump and Ocean Man reserves to West and "Armstrong".
Late April, 1901 Armstrong arrives in Souris following tour of reserves.
May 10, 1901 Outraged Liberals telegraph Sifton demanding first option on Pheasant's Rump and Ocean Man reserves.
May 30, 1901 Smart withdraws acceptance of sale to West and "Armstrong" and "Mitchell and Neeley".
Oct. 2, 1901 Smart advises Sifton to put all three reserves for sale by tender and sets a Nov. 15 deadline.
Oct. 25-Nov. 7, 1901 Sale of reserves advertised in various newspapers.
Nov. 8, 1901 Tenders for purchase of Pheasant's Rump and Ocean Man reserves prepared in Department of Interior office.
Nov. 15, 1901 Smart, Pedley and White awarded 298 of 308 quarter sections on Pheasant's Rump and Ocean Man reserves.
November, 1901 Bids prepared for purchase of Chekastapasin Reserve, again in department offices; sent to A.C. Bedford-Jones to forge signatures.
Nov. 22, 1901 Closing date for Chekastapasin Reserve tenders; Smart, Pedley and White obtain 8,683 of 14,864 acres placed for sale.
1902 Smart, Pedley and White still at it; unsuccessful in obtaining 14 square miles of Enoch Reserve, but obtain more than half of Cumberland 100A Reserve offered for sale.
1906 White Land Company acquires majority of Lean Man's and Grizzly Bear's Head reserve.