CUBA, TODAY.

A St. John Man Who crowd for a fair portion of the export demand for Europe.

The production of tobacco and man-Now Resides There

Gives the Sun the Benefit of His Practical Experience and Observation.

Under American Impulse the Island Is Going Ahead by Leaps and Bounds Spanish Incubus Removed.

(Special Cor. of the Sun.) In response to a former request, am using a little leisure as I steam north towards the old home of my childhood, to jot down a few notes regarding the present condition and fu-

of oppression and exaction have ended by the industrious habits of its peoin stripping her one by one of the vari- ple. ous countries in this western hemi-

The writer was in Cuba when the in, and the last of the Spanish troops went out, marching to their transports in the city of Cienfuegos, a sorry sight, as it always is, to see a proud people humbled, and their soldier boys (they were little more than that) sadly filing out from their last foothold on the continent whose gate had been opened to them by the great Columbus. The condition of the island at that time was indescribably forlorn,

The three years of internecine struggle, extending from end to end of the island, had prostrated its industries, destroyed many of its immense sugar influx of northern blood to supply the factories, burned its cane fields, laid leaven, the character of its people will waste its tobacco farms, killed off its be a very rapidly improving and admillions of cattle, left its little hamlets and farm houses largely in ruins, ation. and razed or burned to the ground: and thousands of its unfortunate poor literally starving to death, or dying of extremely hot at any time, is not uneyes at every station on the railroad backed by a good deal of brawn and from Havana to Clenfuegos, where the brain will yield good results.

Trails Facility Would require ten years of able of weighing evidence on tech the freight congestion in the west? points. unfortunate "reconcentrados" gathered the train passed along. The poverty principal cities and little villages | year of the country, and in this way saved

the lives of many unfortunates. out to aid their great necessities, hope ing of agriculture and a few thousand revived in the people, and they set to dollars, backed by industry and sobritered fortunes, (kindly nature in this ties to use them to advantgae in a favored land quickly helps the help themselves) and soon the little thatched huts sprang up by magic all over the land, the plantation groves, sweet potato and corn patches followed quickly, a pig and some chickens old wooden plow and ox coming later; year found the people housed and hard at work, the necessity of relief gone, and all striving to back the old time prosperity of the island.

Shiploads on shiploads of cattle from Colombia, Venezuela, and the Gulf of Mexico, kept pouring into the island a steady stream; at first, chief-ly of working cattle for the plantations and later mixed cargoes of working and breeding cattle, and supplies for marketing purposes: and this stream is yet coming and will con-tinue a few years longer until the island is completely restored.

The great sugar plantations of the country soon awoke to renewed life; and the hoarse and continued shouting at the oxen as each three vokes pulled the plow through the tough, rich soil, planting anew the devastated fields, was followed later by the loud of the sugar mills as they crunched the rich juice from the sugar

The Cuban laborer is often thought of as a lazy man, unwilling to work and in truth when working by the day, like many a common laborer in the north, is apt to take things very easy gets the chance; but let figures speak for him, and these will show he could not have been very idle these last three years.

At the end of the war the produc of sugar in the island had fallen below 300,000 tons. This year, 1903, it reaches 980,000 tons, and this increase has all been practically the work of its own people, as the immigration meantime has been of trifling extent. Also it has been accomplished during the years of most extreme depression of values the industry has ever known and bears testimony to the great faith have in their ability to compete with any other producing na

Probably not over 100,000 to 200,000 ead of cattle were left in the island at the close of the war, now 2,000,000 head are already roaming its pastures or drawing its plows.

industry must grow up in the near future. At present too

good a home market is found to think of exportation, but with abundant natural rich grasses, growing as high as a horse's shoulder, and always ready for the eating without any need of cutting or storing, in pastures well watered, it must, within a decade, outgrow the domestic market and outgrow the domestic market and crowd for a fair portion of the export

ifacture of cigars is second only to he great sugar industry, and is kep up with unabating vigor notwith tanding the present extreme depress on of values.

The cultivation of small fruits and vegetables for domestic and foreign narkets is also rapidly increasing, and good opportunities for small capitalists or farmers to cultivate in the latter field are offered all along the north

Some large experiments are this year n progress in the cultivation of cotton, which, if successful, may result in making it another important indus-American military occupation ceased

on 20th May, 1902, when the island was formally handed over to the Cuban government. Its chief results in its lmost two and a half years of government are seen in the following im It brought honesty of administration

to the Cuban custom house, a better Towards New Commercial Life and administration of law in the country a remodelling and rebuilding of good Business Development—The Old streets well macadamized or asphalted in the principal cities, a good sanitary

The lack of the two latter were chief blots on the old Spanish administra-

The policy of the Spanish government having been to carefully exclude ture prospects of Cuba, well named fice, it was thought by many that the Cubans could not successfully conduct stone our own motherland one time the government of the island under had captured, and unfortunately (for complete independence; yet, since their Cuba) returned it to the keeping of advent to power over a year ago, the Spain, then the grand and mighty na- Cuban government has shown itself tion of Europe, with wealth of colon- quite equal to the task, and a surplus of over three million in the national Her last possession in the New World | treasury today shows they are not inhas passed away, because she knew clined to waste the country's revenue. The national capabilties of the isfully, she must administer for the land are great, and the limit of its benefit of the governed; and centuries progress in the future will only be sat

Spanish is, and for a long time to How was the situation to be relieved? to solicit alms from the passengers as come will remain, the language of the He called attention to the fact that country, and its knowledge is essential the Grand Trunk was making prewas extreme, the suffering intense, the to any one seeking employment there, rate enormous, in many cases and of much importance to those who whole families being wiped out; and seek business investments. It is, howoths the American gov- ever, comparatively easy to acquire, The Grand Trunk was not going to ernment and the Red Cross Society and most northerners can pick up a were busy serving out rations in all practical knowledge of it within a but would look after its own interests

It is difficult for the northerner to the lives of many unfortunates.

With the helping hand stretched small capitalist, with an understandety, can easily meet good opportuniland of so great natural resources. After centuries of misrule, amid the ment had never been contradicted. At corrupting and debasing influence of slavery, the country has now, for the enly a few days ago the Grand Trunk first time, an opportunity of developing under favorable circumstances; were from the ground, an and there is no doubt that the next two or three decades will witness an cost of the government's scheme. immense advance in the character, resources and prosperity R. MATTHEW.

> "Papa, what is Charity?" "Charity, my son, is giving away what you don't want." "What is Scientific "Scientific Charity is giv-Charity?" ing away what you don't want to some one who does not want it."
> "What is Organized Charity?" "Or-"Organized Charity, my son is giving away something that you don't want to some society which will give it away to some one who does not want "Then, what is love, papa?" "Love? Oh, Love is only giving something that you want to some one and promised that the Grand Trunk who wants it-but that will pauperize the poor."-Life.

KENDALL'S SPAVINCURE



Complete Cure for Bone Spavin

GEO. S. HARRIS.

FOWLER'S SPEECH.

Member for Kings County, New Brunswick,

Made a Practical Contribution to the Grand Trunk Pacific Debate in the Commons.

Mr. Borden's Notice of Amendment, Was Moved by Mr. Monk in the Absence of the Opposition Leader-Parliamentary News and Notes from the Gallery.

a remodelling and rebuilding of good streets well macadamized or asphalted in the principal cities, a good sanitary cleansing of the chief cities, resulting in the entire stamping out of the much dreaded scourge of yellow fever, and best of all, the extension of free education to all the children of the island in city and country.

The lack of the two latter were chief of the model of the world. (Clause 4 quotes the corresponding period last year, which showed how fast commerce was developing. He had every hope that the new road would be a great advantage to manufacturers, who would be kept busy turning out supplies. He said in city and country.

The lack of the two latter were chief of the world. (Clause 4 quotes the order-in-council passed on May 19th, in which the government promised to the new road would be a great advantage to manufacturers, who would be kept busy turning out supplies. He gation had been conducted or held and the cost of the road and insisted that the order-of-council above quoted has the order-of-council above quoted has the world. (Clause 4 quotes the corresponding period last year, which showed how fast commerce was developing. He had every hope that the new road would be a great advantage to manufacturers, who would be kept busy turning out supplies. He new road would be kept busy turning out supplies. He new road would be a great advantage to manufacturers, who would be kept busy turning out supplies. He new road would be a great advantage to manufacturers, who would be kept busy turning out supplies. He new road would be a great advantage to manufacturers, who would be kept busy turning out supplies. He new road would be a great advantage to manufacturers, who would be kept busy turning out supplies. He new road would be a great advantage to manufacturers, who would be kept busy turning out supplies. He new road would be a great advantage to manufacturers, who would be a great advantage to manufacturers, who would be a great advantage to manufacturers, who would be a great advantage the abrogation of the privilege would injure the United States more than of \$13,009,000. He described the opposi-Canada. The United States might tion policy as one far too costly. He adopt such means for the purpose of painted a rosy picture of the great the I. C. R. and P. E. I. rallways a result of the great the commerce of Canada but development which would follow the should continue to be owned and continue to the co crippling the commerce of Canada, but development which would follow the should continue to be owned and opment having been to carefully exclude all Cubans from any government of fice, it was thought by many that the Cubans could not successfully conduct the government of the island under the government of the contended would be a blessing in the commerce of Canada, but it would destroy Portland, Maine, as Portland greatly injures the ports of Cubans could not successfully conduct the government of the island under the government of the grand Trunk Pactorial to the government of the grand Trunk Pactorial the governme disguise for Canada, as all her pro-MR. CLARKE. ducts would then pass through Cana-

dian channels. If the argument on the bonding matter was a fair sample would never regard the conservative of the government's scheme, a more foolish project was never advanced by That had been the policy of the libany country. Laurier was playing an eral party ever since it was in exist-absurd part in trying to stampede the tence, and would continue to be so in people on a false alarm. The govern-the future. He asked Mr. Paterson to ment had no information of the likeli- explain his conversion, when it was so hood of the United States abrogating well known that the minister of cus-Unlimited tracts of extremely fertile soil, much of it yet in virgin woodland, an abundant rainfall, great evenness of temperature, fine harbors and close proximity to the best markets of the proximity to the best markets of the soil. The spectre raised by the government policy.

The spectre raised by the government of the spectre raised by the government policy.

The spectre raised by the government policy.

parations to carry grain of the Can-

adian Northwest across the border to

be shipped through American ports.

wait ten years for a government road

at once. The government had no rea-

son for supposing that the sharehold-

ers of the Grand Trunk would consent

to the company's credit being pledged

Charles Rivers Wilson had stated that

the new road would not cost the Grand

Trunk a single dollar, and that state-

a meeting of the Grand Trunk held

Pacific scheme had never been men-

tioned. He called attention to the

great difference in the estimate of the

Ranging as they did from \$13,000,000 to

was the information at the govern-

ment's disposal. Concerning the op-

position policy definite data were at

would be built up. Mr. Fowler made

a clear analysis of the contract and

showed that many clauses were worth-

less. The government had granted

steel industry and then turned around

should be allowed to import its sup-

plies free of duty. Speaking

of the question of routing freight.

Fowler claimed for the people of the

maritime provinces the privilege of handling every pound of freight which

may originate on the road to be built

vinces had cheerfully made sacrifices

by the government. The maritime pro-

for Canada and should now receive something in return. Referring to Mr.

Mulock's statement of the cost of the

pposition scheme and the cost of the

overnment policy, Mr. Fowler charac-

pouter at a backwoods meeting. Mr.

Fowler drew attention to the ingrati-

Tarte. The ex-ministers had been sur-

rounded by a chorus of flatterers, but

rather than support a policy they were

stowed on them vanished like a March

snow before an April sun, He referred

to Mr. Logan and Mr. Russell as big

Hants and Little Hants, and attribut-

of his becoming chief justice of Nova

MR. PATTERSON

claimed that the new road was rend-

and August the customs receipts had

ed to, the reverence formerly be-

In return Mr. Russell was un-

bounties to encourage the iron and

for the Grand Trunk Pacific.

of temperature, fine harbors and close proximity to the best markets of the world, assure it an era of great prosperity in the future.

The spectre raised by the government was a poor imitation, which would not frighten anyone. Mr. Fowler showed frighten anyone. Mr. Fowler showed frighten anyone of Capt. Harrison of the steamer Greating for the first property of the steamer Greating for the first property of the first property of the first property of the steamer Great for the first property of the fi world, assure it an era of great prosperity in the future.

Close business connections and a political suzeranity by the United States guarantee such a protection as will ensure it a safe government under any conditions that now endyed by the control of caulity because his of the line within 23 miles of the shortest route which the governancy connection. Ilke that now endyed by the more favored island of Porto Rico. It will easily support a population of the more favored island of Porto Rico. It will easily support a population of the more favored island of Porto Rico. It will easily support a population of the special point of the more favored island of Porto Rico. It will easily support a population of the captain, while the court of present population, and with some its present population, one within the coming generation.

The control of the

> On the motion to refer the redistrihouse, Col. Tisdale will move an amcommission, to consist of the chief justice of the highest court in each province, for the purpose of having the boundaries of constituencies fixed and each constituency determined. bution based on representation by population and geographical compactness In the senate, the clause excluding the Intercolonial from the jurisdiction of the railway commission was again

held over for further consideration. OTTAWA, Sept. 1-In referring to Mr. Blair, Mr. Clarke paid the ex-minister a high tribute for his sacrifice in support of his principles. He fice in support of his principles. He ment in favor of government owner-read many extracts from speeches of ship of all railways was defeated, 50 \$260,000,000, they showed how indefinite liberal members showing how systematic had been the attempt to blacken Mr. Blair. Mr. Clarke declared ment to suspend confirmation of the that Carnegie in having said that position policy definite data were at hand and it could be put through with- in six months. With a contract between the government and the people in the year, had offered an insuit to the great advance in science, in the year, had offered an insuit to Blair and Puttee voted with the oprouting freights. Canada would hold all her traffic and Canadian ports

In the house of commons yesterday, Mr. Fowler, of Kings, N. B., effectively answered Sir Wilfrid Laurier's bondprivilege argument. The abrogation of the privilege, he said, would injure the United States more than Canada. It would, he claimed, cause all Canadian products to pass through Cana dian channels. Mr. Fowler showed that for \$3,000,000 the Intercolonial could be shortened between Metapedia and River de Loupe, so as to reduce the length of the line within 23 miles of the shortest route which the government claims can be found in the centre of New Brunswick, yet the government is spending \$15,000,000. If the Grand Trunk Pacific would require ten years to construct what would become of the freight congestion in the west? Mr. Fowler claimed for the maritime proverized it as worthy of a \$5 per night inces the privilege of handling every pound of freight which may originate on the road to be built by the govern-

tude of the liberals towards Blair and, ment. Mr. Patterson claimed that the growth of Canadian trade rendered the when Blair and Tarte had resigned new road a necessity. He insisted that it would involve an expenditure of only \$13,000,000 Mr. Clarke asked Mr. Patterson to explain his conversion, as it had been known that he at first opposed the

government policy. ed the latter's servility to the prospect Mr. Russel wanted the case of Capt. Harrison of the steamer Grecian investigated with the view of reinbursoosing Laurier's shoe strings and lick- ing the captain for unnecessary losses On the motion to refer the bution bill to a committee of the house, Col. Tisdale will move an am-endment to refer the measure to a . The amendment calls for ered necessary by the growth of Canredistribution based on representa adian trade. For the months of July tion by population and geographical increased \$1,400,000 more than during ctness of position. In the absence of Mr. Borden Mr.

Monk gave notice of the following amendment embodying the conserva-tive policy which will be moved on the second reading of the Grand Trunk
Pacific resolution:

1-That it is not expedient to ratify agreements in the schedule to the bill entailed an act respecting construction of a national trans-continental rail-

way. 2—That the government has failed to lay before the house such information as would justify parliament in com-mitting the country to the agreement as a whole, and especially to that por-tion of the agreement which provides for the construction of nearly nineteen hundred miles of railway constituting the eastern section of the railway herein mentioned. 3-That the government in declaring

its policy in the speech from the throne at the opening of the present session gave a direct and specific pledge that it would immediately appoint a commission of experienced me to report on the whole question of transportation and terminal facilities. 4—That in pusuance of this pledge the government on the 19th day of May, 1903, by order-in-council touching the question affecting transportation in Canada further declared its policy in the following words: "The questions to be considered are compiled. questions to be considered are compli-cated and involved, including among the objects to be sought the transportation of western products from the place of production to the markets

in the maritime provinces and should also be extended from Montreal westward to such point or points as will chable it to transport to eastern Canada and to our national ports on the St. Lawrence and on the Atlantic, the apidly increasing produce of our great western country. 8-That by (a) developing and ex-

proving existing lines of railway, (b) government ownership, common haulage or running facilities in sections and razed or burned to the ground; and thousands of its unfortunate poor literally starving to death, or dying of diseases which result from a starving desease which result from a starving to death, or dying of diseases which result from a never forget the scenes of misery which greeted the scen

necessarily mainly borne. 9-That the management of governbution bill to a committee of the ment railways and all railways under control or direction of the government endment to refer the measure to a should be freed from party political contract, influence and interference.

10—That for the purpose of accomplishing these results the government, in accordance with the policy wisely having the number of members from laid down in the order in council above each constituency determined. The amendment also calls for a redistri-button best discovered and assistance before seeking to commit this country to exenditure upon any national transpor tation scheme or project.

OTTAWA, Sept. 1.—On the division

Mr. Casgrain moved another amend-

OTTAWA, Sept. 1.-The main motion endorsing the government policy was carried 116 to 71. Blair, Tarte and Puttee voted against the government.

KILLS SELF INSTEAD OF CAT. Prof. W. H. Detweiler Gets a Bullet

Intended for Sick Tabby. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31 .- Prof. W. H. Detweller of the Manual Training School in this city, who was spending the summer with his wife and two children at Hatboro, near here, was asked by a neighbor to kill a sick cat. In crawling under a porch to shoot the animal, Prof. Detweiler's foot slipped, and, in falling, the revolver exploded, sending the bullet through

"Well," said Senator Sorghum, uneasily, "there is one virtue that I have always sought to cultivate. I never talk scandal."-Washington Star.

his brain.





STEADY GAIN IN LENGTH OF LIFE

Insurance Actuaries Tell How Science and Charity Are Promoting Long-

Women Lead Men in Increase of Years—Census Bureau is Attacked Mrs. Wallace's home and begged for a cup, of coffee. His sunken eyes and for Unreliable Reports of Vital pity, and she gave him food. He asked Statistics.

leading insurance companies from all quarters of the earth, who are attending the international congress of intending the government system of surance actuaries, which held its first railways or by acquiring and imsession yesterday at the Fine Arts Building, No. 215 West Fifty-seventh securing under government control street, agree that people are longer and direction where expedient under lived than they were a century ago and that the gain in longevity is constant. where one railway can usefully ac- able for its cosmopolitan character, the rear door of the house, up the commodate several systems, (c) giving, if and where necessary, material
New Zealand, Australia, from nearly
before her door, and talked with her

would stimulate and promote interproprints.

Hon. Mr. Prefontaine promised to look into the matter and inform the bound in the matter and inform the look into the look into the matter and inform the look into t those in high places of power and af- 642,900. study is life, and the extent of your in- after year and still the country ficence."

Both the morning and afternoon sessions were taken up with a discussion on longevity. Samuel George Warner of London had prepared paper on the subject, in which he said: "There is a distinct decrease in the rate of mortality as the century propresses, a decrease on the whole so steady and systematical that it may fairly be looked upon as exhibiting a on Boyd's amendment calling for the settled and permanent tendency. The xtensions of the government system improvement is slightly more marked of railways was lost 68 to 119. Blair and Tarte voted with the Government on it is evident and undulitable in both. Tarte voted with the Government on it is evident and undubitable in both. "It came about in a large measure

OTTAWA, Sept. 1.—Puttee's amend- from a reaction toward humanity and philanthropy. We have the growth of the hospitals, the various organizations which care for the poor and the suffering, and especially for the child-

CAUSES OF LONGEVITY.

In a discussion following the paper Charlton T. Lewis, of Manhattan, said son Cup and \$30, Pte. W. J. Hendrie, the improvement in longevity was due 77th, 67. \$12, Lt. Forbes, 73rd, 64, \$6, to the better care of children, the Sgt. Mumford, 62rd, 61. \$5, Capt. Mofgreater skill with which it is possible to treat epidemics, and the improvement in medical and surgical science.

James Rafman, a delegate from Hungary called statistics. Hungary, called attention to the fact servy, 1st C. A., 59. \$4, Capt. Johnthat there is an increasing mortality diseases of the digestive organs. F. L. Hoffman of Newark, N. J. said :

war that the mortality in Cuba is not 74th, 56. more than in the City of New York, it loes not require much actual knowledge to cause one to smile and to 43rd team with 369. The cup having know that it is nonsense. This infor- been won by the 43rd three times in mation is disseminated to an ignorant five years, becomes their property. public for political purposes. Our census reports are very far from being what they ought to be. They are not prepared with the proper skill; they on Monday evening of a quiet though are not backed up by the proper ac- pretty wedding, when George Maloney ual knowledge to make them of value of the I. C. R. and Sarah Ready be

ought to be." Replying to Mr. Hoffman, S. D. N. States government, spoke in defense of grey sik. She wore a pretty picture thoroughly acquainted with the difficulties to be encountered in collecting bouquet of roses. statistics on mortality could make so After the ceremony an informal sweeping a criticism. He said it was reception was held at the home of the the expectation of the census office to bride, to which intimate friends only emove its deficiencies, and asked for the co-operation of the congress of Mr. and Mrs. Maloney left yesterday

THOMPSON-REESE. At the Victoria street Free Baptist parsonage Tuesday forenoon, Rev. David Long officiated in the marriage of Herbert Thompson and Miss Emma crooked official. "What will we do Reese. Both bride and groom belong to Cambridge, Queens county.

KILLS HIS BRIDE AND HIMSELF.

Secret Marriage of Merchant's Sch and a Servant Girl Ends in Tragedy.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—With one of the bullets left in his revolver after the murder of his bride, whom he secretly married a month before, Harry F. Keevil, son of a well-known mer-chant, living at No. 1,218 Euclid av-enue, ended his own life this morning. The murder took place before the locked door of the woman's room, at the home of Abraham Kellar, No. 5307 Cabanne avenue, where she was em-ployed under her maiden name of An-nie Schnarr. shortly before midnights nie Schnarr, shortly before midnight Sunday. The scene of the suicide was a shed at the home of Mrs. Rebecca Wallace, No. 6,704 South Broadway. Keevil wandered almost ten miles in the early hours of the day. At 8 o'clock he halted before the door of wearied step appealed to the

for a newspaper, and with trembling hands held it before him while he read of the fatal results of his crime Without a word of thanks to the woman who had fed him, he suddenly NEW YORK, Sept. 2.-Officers of dropped the paper and left the house, An hour and a half later his dead body was found. He left no message of sorrow or explanation

Keevil and his bride yesterday afterncon went together in his runabout to visit his wife's mother, who lives at Center, St. Louis county. They returned in the runabout at 11 o'clock in the evening, after the family with whom the girl made her home had re-

One-half of all British investments

aboad are estimated to be in foreign the friend of the toiler as well as of colonial investments is stated at \$304,fluence; you carry light and cheer and This fact explains why British im-

hope into the earth's dark places. Your ports so greatly exceed exports year fluence is only equalled by its bene- creases in wealth. The foreign debtors make good the difference

> D. R. A. MEET OTTAWA, Sept. 1.—Riflemen felt happy this morning when there was a warmer atmosphere and every prospect of the sun coming out. Yesterday's weather developed many colds among the competitors.

The Macdougall match started at 200 yards. There was then no wind and the light was dull and a trifle variable. The continuation of this match Sergt. Russell of the Governor Gen-

eral's Foot Guards match this morning made the fine score of 68, including a possible, at the 600 yards range. \$8 Capt. Blair, 78th, 65; \$8. Major F. T. Hartt, R. O., 65; \$5, Pte. Haystead,

Pte. Christie, 78th, 59. DOMINION OF CANADA MATCH, 600 and 800 yards, 7 rounds. Patterston, 4th C. A., 59. Tyros, \$4 each, Mr. Farren, St. John

R. C., 58. Capt. Charlton, 69th, 57. "When we are told by a secretary of Capt. Jardine, 74th, 57. Sgt. Cleadler, P. DANIS CUP. Teams of six men, was won by the

NORTH END WEDDING. Holy Trinity church was the scene to the insurance companies, as they came man and wife. Rev. Father Walsh performed the ceremony. The bride, who was unattended, was North, census delegate of the United becomingly attired in a travelling suit of the census bureau. He said no one hat of grey, from which extended

> were invited. morning on a bridal trip to Norton On their return they will reside in the

"It looks as if the people ting onto us at last,' said the firs "Time, I'm afraid," hopelessly-Philadelphia Press.

OTTAWA LETTER

"Cap" Sullivan Welcon to the Capital with S vos of Liberal Cheers

The Hero of Many Ballot Box sodes Generally Turns Up on Eve of Elections—Continuation the Grand Trunk Pacific Debate the House.

(Special Cor. of the Sun.) OTTAWA, Aug. 27.—Yesterday an eventral day for the liberal pa at Ottawa. "Cap" Sullivan, hav concluded his summer cruise on Great Lakes, paid an official visit his political friends. At the ti the "Cap" entered Room 16, Sir W flam Mulock, who is one of his mate friends, was addressing house on the Grand Trunk Pac question. The applause which pu question. tualed the remarks of the postm general was quite drowned by the mult which greeted the unexpec arrival of the grand old "Cap," whise fought so many good fights the government. As "Cap" Sulliv never visits Ottawa except on bu ness, it may be inferred that he ness, it may be inferred that he here in connection with the approaching elections. The gentleman who alleged to have tutored the pressing officers of Ontario in the some what devious devices of using le under the finger nail to destroy be lots, stuffing ballot boxes and oth little irregularities has been called the little irregularities has been called i to the first councils of the great li eral party. The "Cap" and the Gra Trunk Pacific make a splendid con bination and altogether it looks as the conservative party will have to particularly cautious on next election

The amount of enthusiasm that the liberal party can work up over "Cap" Sullivan is surprising. The "Cap" fame is growing, and last night he not only welcomed by those who happrofitted so much by his work in Or profitted so much by his work in Or tarlo, but he was given greeting he the more intellectual and highly cu flivated liberals from the maritim provinces. Can it be that the me of the sea intend introducing some of the "human devices" with whice "Cap" Sullivan is more or less fam lar? Let us hope not. Probably the members from Nova Scotia, New Branswick and Prince Edward Islan Branswick and Prince Edward Islan who attended this impromptu recep tion were simply paying tribute to one of the ornaments of their party The maritime provinces have go The maritime provinces have go slong very well so far without the fin touches which Mr. Sullivan has imparted to the politics of his native province, and it will be well to the province, and it will be well for his taking lessons from him.

William Roche of Halifax has proved to his own satisfaction that Cap Sullivan's ally, the Grand Trunk Pacific is to be a great thing for Canada. Mr. Roche made a speech on the big ques-tion, which Mr. Thompson, the newest conservative member in the house, complimented in a rather doubtful way. Mr. Roche reminded Mr. Thompson of Falstaff, whose imagination was so vivid, and whose juggling was was so vivid, and whose justing were so remarkable. Gulliver's travels were not to be compared with the speech of the member for Halifax when he talked about the country lying between Quebec and Winnipeg. Mr. Roche described that section as a splendid ag-cicultural country, abounding in tim-ber, minerals and everything that man desire. The opinions of Mr. lair, Mr. Tarte and other men who have given the question of transportaion serious consideration, were set at naught by Mr. Roche. One naturally ders where that gentleman got his information. A country which is debeing composed of barren rocks, mus-legs, and lakes is at one fell swoop changed into a paradise by a stroke of Mr. Roche's magic wand. Mr. Roche is most interesting when he speaks of something he knows about, and his speech on the Grand Trunk Pacific me was the effort of his life.

Some of the reasons advanced by the

ember for Halifax for the construc on of the new trans-continental line rank second only to those offered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in justification of government's policy. The member for Halifax informed parliament, in a confidential way, that the Halifax Morning Herald owned a building. In that building the leader of the oppo-sition has his office. The conservative party sometimes met in that same building. The description of the Herald building was most vivid, and there is no doubt that it will have a material effect upon the vote of Canada at the next election. Why shouldn't the Grand Trunk Pacific be constructed when the Halifax Morning Herald is known to own a building in which conservatives meet and in which the leader of the opposition transacts his business? Can Hon. A. G. Blair or any other man in public life meet this unanswerable argument? More than that, the Canadian Pacific Railway has been talked about in this particular structure. Mr. Roche also deems this sufficient to excite the suspicion of the people of this country, and he emphasized its importance by referring to it on several occasions.

Sir Richard Cartwright made what was without doubt one of the tamest speeches of his life in justifying his action in supporting the new policy. He was forced to go back to the time of the Mackenzie government in order find some sort of excuse for the latest transcontinental road. He flattered himself that if the Mackenzie government had remained in power during the past eighteen years Canada would now be in possession of seyeral roads from coast to coast. Considering that the government, of which Sir Richard was at that time a member, had exhausted the credit of