NEMESIS OVERTAKES MR. FOSTER

Hansard Revealed the Insincerity of His Attack on Hon. Mr. Brodeur in Federal House.

(From Monday's Bulletin.)

Ottawa, March 1.—A few minutes before midnight on Saturday, the curtain fell on a session which will be remembered to the lasting discredit of those responsible for its prolongation and in the short hours of the Sabbath morning a small band of obstructionists, who had made night and day hideous with their declamation, crept away home a sorry and dejected remnant. They had had their first experience of the application of the "pipe stem" doctrine, so boldly laid down a few weeks ago by Mr. Borden, and it was evident before the intervention of the Sabbath, which came mercifully to their relief, that it was not altogether to their liking.

They succeeded, it is true, in blocking the business of the country for fifty-seven parliamentary hours which was their object, but at what a cost! Thousands of dollars of the people's money ,as Mr. Foster would say, thrown away, parliament brought into contempt, the Conservative party discredited and their acting leader, or as the soliciter-general aptly described Mr. Foster, their sub-leader, humiliated to a degree seldom approached in the case of a responsible politician.

The member for North Toronto, Mr. Foster, blundered badly when, in the absence of Mr. Borden, he committed his party to a course which its rational-minded members openly deplore. He blundered worse still when in his ill-judged effort to harass the government and impede the legislative machine, he selected the minister of marine and fisheries as the object of the attack.

The insincerity, to use no stronger expression, of Mr. Foster, was never more effectively exposed than when Hon. Mr. Brodeur took him in hand on Saturday afternoon, and in a few sentences, quoting from old Hansard, stripped the mask off the member for North Toronto, and left him the object of ridicule and contempt. It was an anti-climax in a play that had developed many extraordinary situations and its effect upon the Opposition was as if a bombshell had suddenly exploded in their midst.

Caught In His Own Trap.

Up till that moment practically the whole attack of the Obstructionists centred upon Hon. Mr. Brodeur's transference of a portion of the money voted for a new icebreaker to meet expenses incurred by his visit abroad in connection with the purchase of a vessel of that type. Parliament had granted an appropriation to the minister to cover the expenses of his European trip, but as he had to start on his journey before the grant was available he, for convenience sake, transferred a sum from the ice-breaker account, which sum he subsequently refunded, thus balancing matters.

Here, thought Mr. Foster, was a fine text for an interminable denunciation, and for hours he poured upon Hon. Mr. Brodeur's head a volume of vituperation such as has seldom been heard in the House. He charged the minister with having stolen the money, and insinuated that he had only refunded it when compelled to do so. Time and again he was called upon to retract his words, only to become more defiant and more abusive. It was shortly after four o'clock on Saturday afternoon that Nemesis overtook the accuser.

Rising quietly in his place, Hon. Mr. Brodeur, who had stuck manfully to his post throughout the exhausting session, with only a few brief intervals for rest, reminded Mr. Foster that he had not withdrawn his charge of theft, and then proceeded to inform the member for North Toronto that if what he had done was stealing, then Mr. Foster had been guilty of the same crime in 1890 and 1891. Continuing, Hon. Mr. Brodeur said the honorable gentleman, Mr. Foster, got $945.08, not out of the civil government contingencies fund, not out of the vote from which travelling expense should generally be taken, but he got money from the Commercial Agencies vote. The Commercial Agencies vote did not admit of money being taken out of it for travelling expenses any more than the vote for ice-breakers.

"The question was brought up in the House at the time by my honorable friend, who is now minister of customs," said Brodeur, "and I desire to draw the attention of the honorable member for North Toronto to the fact.

What Hansard Disclosed.

Mr. Brodeur then proceeded to quote from Hansard of 1892 as follows:

"Mr. Patterson—I see that $1,400 of unforeseen expenses is charged to commercial agencies. What was the expenditure for a trip to Jamaica?

"Mr. Foster—Yes, for the West India Islands and also a trip to Washington. The expenses of the trip to Washington this year are also charged to the commercial agencies.

"Mr. Patterson—That is not the intention of that vote is it?

"Mr. Foster—The intention of the vote was never thoroughly carried out, though it is at the present. But as we had no surplus in the strictly proper appropriation, I thought it just as well to take the money out of that vote.

"Mr. McMullen—I notice that while expenses of finance minister at Washington are charged to commercial agencies, those of Sir Charles Tupper are charged to miscellaneous charges. How is that?

"Mr. Foster—It really makes very little difference. I suppose, to what they are charged, as they all come out of the same pocket."

While Mr. Brodeur was reading this precious page from Mr. Foster's political past, the situation was most intense. The Opposition sat dumbfounded. Mr. Foster himself seemed on the verge of collapse. The volleying cheers of Liberal members as the significance of the exposure was borne in upon them came as a sort of relief to the tension.

"I think the honorable gentleman will now withdraw the word 'stolen,' added Mr. Brodeur after the cheers of his supporters had died away.

"I think we should abolish Hansard," put in Hon. Mr. Fielding before Mr. Foster had time to collect himself.

Sproule Squelched.

Dr. Sproule sprang to his feet presumably with the intention of helping his leader out, but he only made matters worse. "I do not think we have reached a stage in this House where it can be successfully argued that two wrongs make a right."

"Would Hansard show that the honorable member from East Grey had said that it was wrong?" asked Hon. Fielding, and Dr. Sproule could not say that he did.

By this time Foster had secured a copy of Hansard from which Mr. Brodeur had quoted, and was diligently trying to find a loophole of escape, but in vain. All he could say for himself was that he had changed his views since 1892, and that he now regarded the taking of a sum of money from one vote to apply it to the purpose of another as wrong.

Finally Withdraws.

There were loud cries of "Withdraw!" but this he declined to do.

"I think the honorable gentleman should rise in the House and apologize in the most abject manner for the language he used," declared Hon. Mr. Patterson, "I would consider myself entitled to lose the respect of the House if I denounced another member in such language as that he had 'stolen' something."

Driven into a corner, Mr. Foster had at last to admit that he might have used a word less offensive than "stolen."

"I might have used the word 'transferred' and if the minister objects to that word I take it back frankly and fully. Looking at it now in print it does seem strong."

It might have occurred to Mr. Foster to apologize and call a truce, but he did neither and the obstruction continued. However, they changed their ground of attack.

They Were at Least Christians.

When the hands of the clock in the Commons pointed to midnight on Saturday, Hon. W. S. Fielding rose with the remark that whatever else the members were, they at least were Christians, and would not sit on Sunday. The deputy speaker then left the chair, nd the forty-nine hour struggle in committee over the estimates of the Marine Department was ever. Including the time spent over other business, the actual sitting lasted fifty-seven hours, but two hours each for Friday and Saturday evening recess makes four hours less. This by no means was a record, though long unprecedented. In 1896, the debate on the Remedial Bill for the Manitoba School Act, the House sat 128 hours and at another time 59.

As a whole, the debate was not marked with bitterness, though occasionally ill-feeling displayed itself between individuals. During the last five hours, the annual dinner of the Parliamentary Press gallery was in progress in the House restaurant, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Borden and Mr. Foster, who were guests, indulged in good-natured gibes at each others expense. Hon. Mr. Brodeur was present throughout the entire debate save for short intervals, and made the closing speech. During the day he said the apparent object of the Opposition was to impair his health by depriving him of his seat. This Hon. Geo. Foster indignantly denied, saying it was the minister's own fault if he put up with the hardship.

Wanted Committee to Rise.

In the afternoon Geo. Taylor suggested that the committee rise and report progress, but this was negatived by a straight party vote.

W. B. Northrup, Conservative, East Hastings, then spoke for an hour. Geo. Taylor used the word "rake-off" in connection with the Arctic, and Armand Lavergne, Liberal, Montmagny, rose to a point of order. The chairman ruled it out of order and an appeal was made to the Speaker, who was hurriedly sent for and in the interval the tired members indulged in little naps on their desks. On the division the chair was sustained.

At 4.30 the Premier re-entered the chamber, receiving an ovation from the Liberals. Mr. Foster, who was absent for an hour, on returning shortly afterwards was also greeted by the Opposition with cheers. Hon. Mr. Brodeur then intimated the time had come for Mr. Pastar to withdraw the charge that he had stolen public money.

Resuming after dinner, Gerald White, again went over the Arctic question. At 0.15 Hon. Mr. Fielding who looked as spry as ever, suggested some non-contentious items be passed, Dr. Sproule, temporarily leader of the Opposition, declined the invitation, David Henderson suggested it folly to think that in view of the government's unwillingness to give information, that an item be permitted to go in. The feature of the evening sitting was the number of people including gaily dressed ladies in the galleries.

Hungarian Laborers Suffer.

Toronto, March 2.—Eight Hungarian laborers, weary, hungry, and destitute, walked into the city last night after tramping nearly 300 miles from Driftwood City, a railway construction camp one hundred miles north of Cobalt. They told a story of being discharged by the railway contractors six weeks ago, and they have been walking ever since.

WILL ESTABLISH SIX MODEL FARMS

Minister of Agriculture Makes Important Announcement at Reception Held at Ponaka.

(From Monday's Bulletin.)

Ponoka did herself proud on Friday evening last in entertaining the members of the Legislature to a dinner. The government having decided to locate the provincial asylum at this town, its citizens resolved to entertain the members and show them at close range just what kind of a town Ponoka is, and there is no doubt that the visitors carried away a very good impression of the ambitious little town and a very warm regard for its hospitable citizens. The members were met at the train by Mayor O'Brien, the aldermen, members of the school board and other prominent citizens. In the afternoon Premier Rutherford visited the public school in company with the members of the school board and the mayor. He addressed the pupils and teachers, congratulating them upon the excellent work they were performing, and he earned the gratitude of every boy and girl in school by giving them a half-holiday. The school is a credit to the town; the staff numbers four—Principal Nelson and three assistant teachers—and the members of the school board are men who take a deep personal interest in educational matters.

The choice of Ponoka for the location of a public institution has been very widely made. An eight hundred acre farm is being acquired for the asylum, beautifully situated near the banks of the Battle River. There is no richer or better agricultural land in the province than that of the Ponoka district. That chosen for the asylum farm is high and a trifle lighter than the average soil, making it specially adapted for growing vegetables. The announcement made by the Premier that this farm would be conducted by the Minister of Agriculture as an experimental or model farm, as an example of what good farming can accomplish in the Ponoka district, was received with a great deal of enthusiasm, as it will very much enhance the value of this public institution to the town and surrounding country.

An Important Announcement.

Hon. W. F. Finlay, minister of agriculture, also made the very important announcement that it was the intention of his department to establish some five or six model farms throughout the province to be run on a practical paying basis as an evidence of what can be accomplished in agriculture in this splendid province. This statement was received with strong expressions of approval.

The dinner was served in the new town hall, and it is doubtful if any other town of the same size in Alberta can boast of as good a town hall as Ponoka. It is a brick structure with a fire hall and offices on the ground floor and a splendid auditorium with seating capacity for three or four hundred in the second storey. The hall is fitted up with a good stage and is in every way a credit to the enterprise of Ponoka's citizens.

The dinner itself was excellent, despite the difficulties of serving in a hall away from kitchen accommodation. There was no evidence of any kind of stringency. The tables were laden with the fat of the land. Among those who sat down to dinner were a number of prominent farmers of the Ponoka district, as well as the leading citizens of the town. Mayor J. W. O'Brien presided; on his right sat Premier Rutherford and Hon. W. T. Finlay, and on his left was Hon. W. H. Cushing. The other visiting members of the legislature, the aldermen and members of the school board sat at the same table.

Promptly at ten o'clock the Mayor proposed the toast to His Majesty the King, and although it was 2.30 a.m. before the National Anthem was sung every person in attendance remained to the last, and it is seldom speakers have a chance to address a better or more appreciative audience. The toast to the King having been disposed of, the Chairman called upon Mr. M. O. Nelson, principal of the public school, to propose the toast to Canada and the Empire. In a pleasing speech he reviewed the growth of Canadian sentiment and the remarkable development of the great resources of Canada. He referred to the great extent of Canadian territory and its vast wealth of timber, minerals and agricultural land. He spoke eloquently of the part that Canada must play in the British Empire and the ideals of Canadian citizenship.

The Premier Speaks.

In replying to the toast, Premier Rutherford was received with rounds of applause. He thanked the people of Ponoka for their kind invitation to this gathering. He referred to the progress of the town since he first passed through it thirteen years ago. In speaking of this progress, he expressed his faith that the future growth would be greater even than that of the past. The Premier then referred to the fact that an important public institution was to be established at Ponoka. He paid a compliment to Dr. McLeod, the local member, to whom was largely due the credit of having this institution located at this town. He pointed out that $40,000 per year was now being expended for the care of the insane in outside asylums, so this institution would be of considerable commercial importance to Ponoka. He remarked that it was the intention of the government to have an 800 acre farm in connection with the institution. The building would be constructed upon the most modern plan, and work would be begun this summer.

He then referred to the toast, to which he was asked to reply, and paid a compliment to the proposer of the toast. He spoke of his visit last summer to the motherland and his meeting there the educational representatives from all parts of the British Empire. This conference, he said, impressed all present with the greatness and importance of the empire upon which the sun never sets. He remarked upon the attention given to Canada in the old land. His visit had made him prouder than ever of the great empire of which we formed a no mean part. He referred briefly to the great natural resources of our own province of Alberta, itself an important part of this great empire.

Member for Red Deer.

Mr. John T. Moore, M.P.P., followed. The theme was one that appealed to Mr. Moore's eloquence and imagination, and he made a strong patriotic speech. In opening he referred to a former visit to Ponoka and some of the changes that have taken place since. Among other things he complimented the town upon its splendid town hall, and also remarked that for beauty of situation few towns in Alberta vied with Ponoka, which sentiment was very warmly applauded. Mr. Moore paid a high compliment to the government of Alberta and the excellent work of our legislative assembly, which, he thought, would recommend itself to all classes of people in the province.

Speaking of Canada and the Empire, he expressed his pride in being a Canadian, quoting Kipling's words that "Canada is daughter in her mother's house and mistress in her own." He welcomed to Canada all law-abiding citizens of other countries, and expressed his satisfaction at the growth in population and the development of the country.

Canada, he declared, occupied one of the most important places in the great empire which reaches around the world. She is the fairest queen among them all.

Mr. R. J. Taggart then sang "The Scottish Blue Bells," and was heartily enchored.

The toast to the Legislature was proposed by Mr. J. A. Jackson. He spoke of the province of Alberta as giving birth to our homes and our business though it was not the province of our own birth. He knew of no province that inspired greater loyalty in its citizens than Alberta. This was a province of magnificent opportunities and of like responsibilities. We are now making history and we should guard our actions so that future generations could look back upon our work with pride. He referred to the establishing of a provincial university as a great and important work, and while he hoped that the material side of the university would not be overlooked, he also hoped it would not predominate to such an extent as to destroy the culture and training that the older nonored seats of learning were established to impart.

Minister of Public Works.

Hon. W. H. Cushing, in responding, was in a happy vein of humor. He declared that his thunder had been stolen by the speakers who had preceded him, as no matter what their toast was they simply couldn't help but talk about "Alberta." He made some humorous references to the location of the asylum. He referred to the growing prosperity of Ponoka and the splendid agricultural country that surrounded the town. Speaking of Alberta, he said we were only beginning to learn of the immense possibilities of this great province. He referred to our almost illimitable agricultural resources, reaching away up into the fertile Peace River districts, our great mineral wealth, and our rivers and lakes teeming with fish. But the greatest wealth of a country was its people. Our opportunities were great and we must realize them and build upon such solid foundations that our institutions and people might be a credit to Canada.

Mr. W. F. Puffer, M.P.P., referred to the great advance in settlement in the province during the last decade. He enumerated the many natural resources of the province, making particular references to the Peace River country. Great as had been the development of the past, he said he expected the developments of the future to largely discount them. He paid a high tribute to the class of people who were settling in this province.

The Toast to Members.

Mr. C. C. Reed then proposed the toast to "The Members of the Legislature," in a brief pointed speech. He expressed the opinion that it was a somewhat fortunate thing to be born in Canada. As a man who came here from another land, he found in Canada quite as good people as could be found anywhere and with perhaps the greatest opportunities in the world. Speaking of the duties of members of the legislature, he declared they should exemplify the principle of government by the people, of the people, and for the people. On behalf of Ponoka, he extended a hearty welcome to the members of the Legislature, and expressed the thanks of the town for the location of the public institution.

Mr. John Simpson, M.P.P., in reply, complimented the people of Ponoka upon the splendid reception accorded the Legislature upon this occasion. He spoke of the historic associations of the old Northwest Council and Northwest Assembly, and paid a compliment to some of the legislators of the present day.

Mr. R. T. Telford, M.P.P., offered his congratulations to the entertainers of the Legislature. He believed that all the members of the Legislature were doing their best in the service of their province. In closing, he paid a compliment to Dr. McLeod, the member for Ponoka.

Dr. McLeod, M.P.P., spoke very briefly. He complimented the preceding speakers upon the matter of their remarks. He was very pleased to attend this function and help to entertain the members in the town of Ponoka. He referred to the illness of Mr. F. E. Algar, and expressed regret that he was unable to be present, as he was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the town. He prophesied a bright future for Ponoka. In closing, he welcomed the members of the Legislature to the principal town in his constituency.

Messrs. Taggart, Farnum, Bowker and Brander then enlivened the proceedings with a well rendered song, "Until the Dawn."

To the Premier Industry.

The toast to our agricultural interests was proposed by Dr. Campbell, who, in a neat speech, declared this to be the most important, as well as the oldest, industry in the world. He spoke of the devolpment of the science of agriculture from the oldest and crudest methods to the present day scientific farming. He briefly referred to the work of the Agricultural Department in this province, than which there was no more important department in the government.

Hon. W. T. Finlay, in reply, expressed his pleasure in being present to say a few words on behalf of the agricultural interests of this splendid province. He spoke of the importance of improving the live stock of the province. Nothing but the best was good enough for Alberta. He discussed the development of farming in Southern Alberta, the work of the government creameries, and the poultry industry. Briefly discussing the agricultural college, it was a matter for the future. The work of the stock judging schools and the seed grain train were referred to. The government had under its consideration the establishment of some six or eight model farms or experimental stations in the province, to be run as a practical illustration of successful farm operations. As to the pork packing industry, it is the intention of the government to carefully investigate this matter before any action is taken, as it is a serious undertaking, and without the fullest information it would be unwise to undertake it. In closing, he thanked the audience for their kind reception.

Captain C. B. Phillips followed. He remarked upon the responsibilities of our legislators, and as agriculture is the greatest industry in the country it should be their first care. He expressed the opinion that the man who gets the best return for his labor as an agriculturist is the farmer in this country. He discussed the necessity for better transportation facilities to get the products of the farm to the markets of the world.

The toast to the Press was proposed by Mr. R. G. Edwards in one of the neatest speeches of the evening. It was responded to by Duncan Marshall, of the Edmonton Bulletin and George Gorden, of the Ponoka Herald.

The toast to the ladies was proposed by Dr. J. F. Brander and responded to by Mr. H. E. Manning in a speech that, could it have been heard by the ladies of Ponoka, would have made Mr. Manning the most popular ladies' man in town. The singing of the National Anthem then brought to a close one of the most successful functions of its kind ever held in the province.

THE YUKON CASE UP IN THE HOUSE

Minister of Interior Submits Correspondence---Amendments to Land Titles' Act--Dr. McIntyre's Bill.

Ottawa, Mar. 2—Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, laid on the table in the House this afternoon the correspondence between himself, Rev. John Pringle and the commissioner of the Yukon regarding the charges of immorality and drunkenness made by Rev. Mr. Pringle against two government officials. Mr. Pringle charged that Acting Commissioner Lithgow's life was a public scandal. In addition to being immoral he was a willing tool of a thieving gang whose hands were in the public purse, and Registrar Girouard lived in open fornication with the female partner of a scandal in 1904. The minister instructed Commissioner Henderson to take up the matter and the latter asked for specific charges. In the meantime the accused officials denied the affair in toto. Mr. Pringle repeated the charges to the commissioner, making them more specific, and expressed a willingness to furnish proof and added that similar charges had been turned down during the previous four or five years. Commissioner Henderson arranged that the charges should be heard separately, fixing the dates of the Girouard case for Oct. 9 and 15. Mr. Pringle then wrote Girouard, who informed the commissioner that Mr. Pringle declined to go on with the charges. As the commissioner had no power to compel the attendance of witnesses Girouard asked for the names of the witnesses who would not appear, and suggested that Commissioner Henderson use his influence to secure their attendance, further promising to add his own influence, and guaranteeing the witnesses immunity providing they confined themselves to the truth.

This was communicated to Mr. Pringle who, however, again refused on the grounds that he had no power to compel attendance or swear witnesses. He suggested that Commissioner Henderson conduct the enquiries as the agent of the minister of the interior or secure powers as a royal commissioner. Commissioner Henderson referred the matter to Ottawa, asking that he be appointed commissioner under the Inquiries act. W. A. Cory, deputy minister of the interior, directed Commissioner Henderson to inform Mr. Pringle that if he was not prepared to agree to a date for an inquiry, the matter would have to stand.

Amendment to Land Titles Act.

Hon. Mr. Oliver introduced a bill amending the Land Titles act, explaining that the object of the measure was to make minor changes in the system of titles to land under the Dominion jurisdiction not the property of churches.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur laid on the table a complete return respecting the cost of revising the bookkeeping system of the department of marine and fisheries. This was offered on Saturday if the opposition would permit the passage of a single item, but was refused on the ground that it should be produced before the estimates were discussed.

R. S. Lake, Conservative, Qu'Appelle, asked if the evidence taken in connection with the royal grain commission would be printed. Hon. Mr. Fisher could not say, but would inquire of the minister of trade and commerce who sits in the senate.

Strathcona Member's Bill.

Dr. McIntyre's bill to incorporate the Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Peace River and Dawson railway company came up in committee, and met much opposition. Dr. Sproule (Conservative East Grey), characterized the powers asked as extraordinary, they including telephone, telegraph, warehousing, forwarding, owning vessels, acquiring timber limits, coal lands, mines and minerals. The objection was supported by Mr. Foster.

J. G. Turriff (Liberal East Assiniboia), stated that the railway committee had inserted the proviso that the company was not to go into the commercial business until five hundred miles had been built.

The objections taken were strengthened by Hon. Mr. Graham, who agreed with Mr. Foster that the powers of the company should be confined to building and operating roads. He also cited the experience of Pennsylvania with coal lands controlled by railways.

David Henderson (Conservative, Halton), contended that as the bill dealt with commercial affairs the commitee on private and miscellaneous bills should pass on it as well as the railway committee.

Not a Unique Bill.

Dr. McIntyre stated that the bill was by no means unique, as all the Grand Trunk bills had the same powers. Finally on the suggestion of the Minister of Railways, the bill stands for further consideration.

Amendments To Bank Act.

R. A. Pringle (Conservative, Stormont), moved that the time was opportune to consider the advisability of revising the Bank Act and among other amendments for consideration he named (1) for government inspection; (2) more stringent regulation regarding circulation; (3) regarding percentage on capital and reserves that may be loaned one borrower; (4) regarding the percentage a bank may loan a combined directorate; (5) limiting interest or discount that banks may contract for; (6) revising the powers of the Bankers' association. Mr. Pringle attributed the stringency to many causes, and the destruction of capital by the Boer, the Spanish-American, the Russo-Japanese wars and the San Francisco earthquake. The remedy was retrenchment. He pointed out that in ten years capital had increased $35,000,000 and the reserves $42,000,000. Also $40,000,000 had been taken out of the Canadian people who paid in the case of all the older banks six per cent. The increased deposits showed the thriftiness of people, but the recent bank failures showed the need of amendments to the banking act.

The western people were taken by the throat by the large banks who need money in the east, and the farmers were told there was no money to move crops. Such conditions could not happen in the States. Dealing with loans to directors, Mr. Pringle declared that they have at present loans amounting to one-fifth of the paid-up capital. In declaring the amendments proposed in the interests of the people, Mr. Pringle said that if banks were strong the people were stronger.

H. R. Emmerson, under whose regime as minister of railways the late Judge Killam was appointed chairman of the railway commissioners, paid a tribute to the deceased judge, declaring that it would not be easy to replace a man so eminently qualified to fill the judicial position. His combination of experienced legal attainments and his signal commission service, were seldom found in one individual. The decisions of the board of railway commissioners, under his wise guidance, commanded the confidence of all interested.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE BULLETIN

INDEPENDENTS WIN GLOUCESTER

Government And Opposition Candidates Lose in First N.B. Contest by Conservatives Switching

St. John, N.B., March 3.—The first election in New Brunswick took place yesterday in Gloucester County, resulting in the election of the whole Independent Liberal ticket, namely, Bryne, Leger and Sormany, by over five hundred majority. The independent ticket was brought out by O. Turgeon, Liberal M.P. for Gloucester, and his efforts are largely responsible for the victory over the regular government and opposition nominees.

Conservatives Switched.

Montreal, Que., March 3.—The result of yesterday's election in Gloucester intensifies interest in the struggle today in the rest of New Brunswick. According to St. John despatches both sides claim they will be victorious. Last night there was a heavy snowstorm, and today it is cold and disagreeable at St. John. At Gloucester, it is stated that the opposition, seeing their chances were poor, yesterday switched to the independent ticket and so helped to defeat the government candidates. The "Telegraph" says that the defeat of the ticket is the revenge of Turgeon, who wanted to be minister of public works, on Pugsley for meddling in his constituency. Dr. Pugsley and the "Sun" both say that the winning ticket will support the government. No assurance has been given Dr. Pugsley or the "Sun" by any member of the winning ticket that he is a straight supporter of the Robinson government.

Fell Under Locomotive.

Lindsay, Ont., March 3.—This morning about 7.30 Fred Stubbina, one of a gang of snow shovelers working in a cut about ha.. a mile outside of the corporation of Lindsay, met a horrible death by falling under the wheels of a passing locomotive. He failed to scramble up the steep snow bank in time.

The Famous Pedestrian

Gentlemen:—

"I was a martyr to catarrh of the head, throat and stomach. I was so bad the doctors feared consumption. I tried many physicians and medicines. A friend suggested **Psychine.** I tried it and it was the only thing ever did me any good. I am now perfectly well. It is the greatest remedy the world has ever known. I do not need it for my health now but I use it as a strengthener for my walking matches. I owe much of my physical endurance to **Psychine.**"

JAMES REYNOLDS,
Port Hope, Ont.

Psychine is the greatest cure for catarrh of the head, throat or stomach in the world. It is a wonderful tonic and strengthener of run down system, acting directly on all the vital organs, giving youthful vigor and strength to the system. At all druggists 50c. and $1, or Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, Toronto.

Stops Colic—and all stomach and bowel disorders. Makes puny babies plump and rosy. Proved by 50 years' successful use. Ask your druggist for it—

Nurses' and Mothers' Treasure

—25c.—6 bottles $1.25.

National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited Montreal.

Share in the Prosperity of the West by Using McKENZIE'S SEEDS

SEEDS FOR GARDEN AND FIELD **SEEDS**

The QUALITY of your SEED is entirely in the HANDS of THOSE from WHOM you BUY. NOTWITHSTANDING this, you EXPECT to receive SEEDS that will not only GROW but FLOURISH. YOU WILL ADMIT THIS—THEN why not PLACE your ORDER with a HOUSE who make it a BUSINESS of SUPPLYING SEED for WESTERN CANADA, SEEDS ADAPTED to its CONDITIONS, SEEDS SELECTED to give RESULTS, SEEDS SUPPLIED by a HOUSE whose reputation is a household word and whose reputation is as dear to them as your success is to you. Write for our large catalogue of VEGETABLE SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, GREENHOUSE STOCK, NURSERY STOCK, FIELD GRAINS, GRASSES, CLOVERS, PLANET JR. IMPLEMENTS, POULTRY SUPPLIES.

A. L. McKENZIE CO.
LIMITED
CALGARY, ALBERTA

WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE — GOLD STANDARD SEEDS — A.E. McKENZIE CO. LTD. BRANDON, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA.

SEEDSMEN TO WESTERN CANADA

LINSEED MEAL STOCK & POULTRY FOOD
FARMERS' SUPPLIES AT LOWEST PRICES
BEST PRICE FOR BUTTER AND EGGS

Near Jasper **HENRY WILSON** 44 Queen's Avenue