

OTTAWA LETTER.

The Government is Not Particular About Our Soldiers' Pay.

Party Politics Controls the Militia Department More Than Ever Before.

Col. Domville's Enquiring Turn of Mind—The Case of Col. Vance and Col. White.

OTTAWA, March 8.—So far as one can judge by Mr. Mulock's statement yesterday, the Pacific cable project is in a perilous condition. The minister was a little guarded in his revelations, reserving from the bold gaze of the public a considerable quantity of correspondence which he describes as confidential. But the portion which he read goes to show that the action contemplated and apparently determined upon by New South Wales may, if carried out, be fatal to the project. The Eastern Extension Company is a great corporation, with enormous interests in the East Indies, and it has so far had a monopoly of the telegraphic business with Australia. Not only is it the purpose of the promoters of the Pacific cable to give Canada direct communication with Australia, but it was desired to connect the different sections of the empire by lines which do not touch a foreign country. Furthermore, it was the object to reduce the rate, which had been so high that it was a great injury to commerce and communication.

To this end the cable conference have been held, and the various cables said the mother country have agreed to contribute proportionately to the cost of the enterprise. It has been calculated that the cable proposed would reduce by more than fifty per cent. the cost of telegraphing, yet would also pay a substantial dividend on the whole cost, so that the colonies which contributed would receive a cash return as well as an indirect benefit from their investment. On this basis the enterprise has been pushed forward, and has reached a stage in which the contract for construction might be given out. This is the moment in which the Eastern Extension Company makes its last and greatest effort to hold its ancient monopoly. That concern had a tremendous pull in London as it was the only one anything to do with the promotion of the Pacific cable scheme. It has failed, however, to obstruct the movement in London, and is now operating in Australia.

The New South Wales government seems to have been persuaded that the Pacific cable cannot be established within three or four years, and is captivated with the offer of the Eastern Extension Company to make a great dividend in price, and to give them communication, provided it is given a status in the future as a rival with the proposed Pacific cable. It offers to provide connection between the Australia and South Africa, and holds out the prospect of a share in the price down by its competition with the other systems. It does not profess a desire to head off altogether the Imperial scheme, and suggests that the concession which it asks need not be made until the other system is established, so that the two can start together on a fair basis. New South Wales and some of the other Australian colonies appear to be of the opinion that this sufficiently meets the case.

But this is not the view of the government here, nor the leader of the opposition and the members of the late government. It is not the view entertained by Lord Strathcona and those interested in the project in London. They all say that the Pacific cable was to be an Imperial project and was not intended to be put on an equality with any private enterprise. They hold that the calculations on which the Pacific cable was based, and the dividends were based on the whole business and the termination of the Eastern Extension franchise. They maintain that a monopoly which has existed would not be perpetuated, because a government system though exclusive cannot be regarded as a monopoly. The government in many despatches has represented to the Australian colonies that any of the proposed dealings with the Eastern Extension Company will place the whole project in peril, and has strongly suggested that it may justify the other parties to the agreement in withdrawing from the whole arrangement.

So the matter stands. No constructive contracts have yet been made and none will be made until this matter is settled. But the government has ascertained what the cost will be and has settled to the scheme of Mr. Mulock that the work can be done in eighteen months. It is the opinion of the postmaster general and of other men who have been interested in the project, such as Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Sandford Fleming and Rev. George M. Grant that the Imperial cable scheme will ultimately take in South Africa and unite the whole empire in a network of communication. So far as can be seen, the postmaster general appears to have, during the last three months, exerted himself strenuously and maintained with energy and determination the Imperial importance of the project. In the house of commons he has the strenuous support of Sir Charles Tupper, who was interested in the affair long before Mr. Mulock was, and there is no doubt that the Canadian parliament is in hearty sympathy with the position of the government in the matter.

There is some mystery about the matter of the naval reserves. Mr. Goschen, first lord of the admiralty, recently assured the Imperial house of commons that negotiations with Canada were going on and had reached an advanced stage. He stated that Canada desired to reduce the term of service. Mr. Bourassa, who is here to head off projects for Canadian intervention in Imperial armies and navies, has been worrying over this, and yesterday put the question straight to the premier, Mr. Bourassa

should be satisfied with the premier's answer. He daily contradicted the Imperial minister, declaring that there were no negotiations. There were some "informal communications," whatever that may mean, but the premier declined to give any information about them. Apparently the premier is not disposed to give Mr. Bourassa, and his friends any further discomfort in this matter.

The house did not give its whole attention yesterday to Imperial matters. It reverted for an hour or two to the domestic question of tobacco. Mr. Gillies thinks that the present tariff, which has given the government very near an extra million dollars out of tobacco, is too high. He does not see why a party which before it came into power promised to reduce the duty on the necessities of life, should have added another 100 per cent. to the duty on tobacco, which he holds to be almost necessary to the life of those fishermen and others who have become accustomed to its use. Mr. Gillies represents that all the tobacco commonly used by the fishing men and fishermen has been increased in price fourteen cents a pound, or one cent a lb. by the new fielding duties. Instead of being increased, he thought the duty should have been reduced. It is his opinion that imported tobacco will always be used and even the increased home production will not cause the people in the east to give up the use of the foreign article. But in any case even the home grown tobacco pays an enormous tax, which, if the government desires to protect it, must be reduced along with the foreign article.

Sir Henri Joly made a protectionist speech, which would have been a pleasure to the founders of the National Policy if they had heard it twenty years ago. Sir Leonard Tilley never made an address that went half as far in support of protection as this. Sir Henri told how the increased production stimulating the growth of the Canadian product. It had increased three-fold in one year after 1867, and was increasing with tremendous rapidity still. He maintained that while the native tobacco had not yet reached perfection, and because the industry was not yet fully understood, it had a glorious future before it. He scorned the suggestion that an additional one cent on a lb. of tobacco should stand in the way of this great movement in agriculture, which he regards as perhaps the most promising of all recent farming experiments. As to the friends of Mr. Gillies who are credited by the member for Richmond with consuming a lb. of tobacco a day, Sir Henri has no pity for them. Any man who uses a pound of tobacco in a fortnight, he affirms, does not deserve the sympathy of the house. But Mr. Gillies maintains that Sir Henri Joly, who sits comfortably in his splendid offices and smokes choice tobacco, is not capable of entering into the life of the fishermen, who in their lonely boat find in his plug of tobacco companionship and comfort, and with the healthy salt air blowing about him, is able to absorb a great deal more tobacco than the constitution of the Ottawa official can stand. At all events, he says that the fishermen take that much, and that Mr. Fielding is compelling them to pay three dollars a year on extra taxes, and that it ought to be stopped.

There is a defect in Sir Henri Joly's plea. Suppose it be true that the tobacco growing industry might be protected, does it follow that the Canadian grown leaf should pay the heavy excise duty, and that an additional import tax should be levied on the imported product? So far as the protection of home grown tobacco is concerned it could be easily secured by allowing the duty to remain as Mr. Fielding found it, and reducing the excise charges on tobacco made from home products. That scheme might not give Mr. Tarte so much money to spend on his contractors, but it would be just as good for the farmers, and would afford a great relief to the consumers of tobacco. Such is the claim made by the advocates of a reduced duty. They add to this the statement that smuggling is greatly on the increase and that honest traders are placed at a disadvantage, while the morals of the business community are undermined.

Sir Charles Tupper had a great time in Boston. Mr. Gillies, who was with him, says that the stay there was a perpetual ovation. The Harvard University reception was a most agreeable function. The Monday evening meeting at Tremont Temple was one of the greatest and most enthusiastic ever seen in Boston. Thousands were turned away and the whole building was crowded. The address of Prof. Mumford, was a model of eloquence and felicity. The professor, who is well known in the maritime provinces, made the interesting personal explanation that he and his people found a home in England as Ulsterers when they were obliged to escape from their own land. He compared England's treatment of foreigners with the conduct of the Boers, and closed with an eloquent peroration which brought the audience to their feet.

Sir Charles spoke for forty minutes in a strong and dignified address, which while dealing with the Transatlantic question, contained a noble tribute to the justice and honor of England, and many happy references to the cordiality and friendliness of the United States. The address is described as exceedingly appropriate and well calculated to increase the friendliness which exists between Canada and the republic, while it was very gratifying to the audience. On the next day Sir Charles spoke in a lighter vein to the British American Club in Boston, by which he was entertained. Among the guests was Mr. H. M. Whitney, who assured the organization that in the few months the organization of which he was the head would have in Nova Scotia a steel making plant equal to any in the world, and then went on to explain that the possibility of that enterprise was due to the policy inaugurated in Canada by the government of which Sir Charles Tupper was a member. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, March 9.—The gerrymander bill has emerged from the house of commons by the regulation majority, all the members on the government side of the house expressing approval and those on the other side condemning it. The bill has gone to Toronto, but was passed in favor of the bill, having succeeded in striking out the parts that belong to New Brunswick. The Ontario and Prince Edward Island parties are just as happy, but the government supporters from those provinces appear to have the greater capacity for swallowing than the member for St. John. Col. Tucker was prepared to take the bill with the St. John injustice in it, and so were Mr. Coetigan and Col. Donville.

After the ministers had declaimed and thundered over the fairness of adjusting the arrangement of boundary to be given to the judges, Sir Charles Tupper's amendment came as a sort of thunderbolt on the government. His proposal was that not only should the division of counties into ridings be given to judges, but that the courts should have the right to determine the details of every readjustment, in all the provinces, not only in dividing counties, but in assigning to each county its share of representation. This plan Sir Charles Tupper proposes as the population of Canada shall be determined. This programme is a sufficient reply to the statement made by ministers that if the conservatives should be in power after the next census they would have a gerrymander of the whole dominion. Sir Wilfrid Laurier shows very clearly that it is not a judicial redistribution he is after, but a party advantage. He does not allow the judges to do more than to divide counties into ridings. The same character of the measure is established before the judges get a chance at it.

For instance, Toronto is conservative. It is allowed one member for each 45,000 people. Brant is liberal. It is allowed one member for each 16,000. The government has held its own pretty well in eastern Ontario, where the migration from Quebec is large. It has lost and is losing ground in western Ontario. Now the representation of eastern Ontario is very much larger in proportion to population than in western Ontario, where the population is growing more rapidly, and the government is intensely unpopular. Accordingly gerrymandering the eastern parts of the province unchanged. All the smallest constituencies are in the east, and the very smallest are represented by gerrymanders. Therefore the eastern Ontario is left alone, though there is the same complaint about the breaking of county boundaries and other inequities.

Again, while the judges are called in to divide the counties of western Ontario into single ridings, Sir Louis Davies arranges the whole matter in Prince Edward Island, making two double ridings and a single one. Each of these is a county, and of course the one that is allowed a single member is the same as a conservative county of the three. That is the size of Sir Louis Davies.

Mr. Bell of Prince Edward Island began the talk yesterday, and continued it between two and three hours. Mr. Bell has made three or four speeches this session of an hour and more, and seems likely to set an example of staying powers which will require Mr. Charlton to press to the limit of his endurance. On this occasion Mr. Bell made his long speech in support of a motion which he did not make. He was going to make it, but concluded that it would be dangerous to do so. He said that the bill should be passed, which is natural, since Mr. Bell is reported to be sitting in the house now with a majority of votes against him. Mr. Bell's theory is that by the constitution Prince Edward Island is a separate county, and the motion he would have made is that Kings county should have two instead of one. He explained that in the Quebec conference the delegates from the Island insisted on having six members, and he believed that the motion he would have made is that Kings county should have two instead of one. He explained that in the Quebec conference the delegates from the Island insisted on having six members, and he believed that the motion he would have made is that Kings county should have two instead of one.

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Mr. Martin spoke for twenty minutes and the St. Louis Davies, who had listened solemnly to Mr. Bell, complained of Mr. Martin's long speech, Sir Louis himself having spoken previously about three times as long. Mr. Martin made a clear statement to the effect that the present arrangement in Prince Edward Island gave fair expression to public view. There was no gerrymander, no favoring of either party, no unfair advantage. All the talk about breaking municipal boundaries which was written in Prince Edward Island was an application to that province, as there were no county municipalities there. He wanted to know why Sir Louis, who boasted of the justice of appointing judges for Ontario, had not thought of doing so in Prince Edward Island, and reminding Sir Wilfrid Laurier of his own prediction made in 1892 that if ever his party got a chance they would introduce a measure not founded on justice. Here at least was one pledge that the government has kept.

Sir Charles Tupper's amendment, with the substance of his speech in support of it, and the premier's reply, have already appeared in your columns. The Amendment affords a

guarantee that whatever injustices may have been done in other redistributions no party would be favored in the future. The bills of 1892 and 1893 were believed by the conservative to be fair. They were considered as unfair by the opposition at that time. Probably both sides were sincere. The opposition programme sets at rest these questions for the future, and, as Dr. Montague pointed out, would remove from party strife and party jealousy this solemn duty of arranging constituencies.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in an unfortunate moment declared that his party had always been in favor of handing over the work of dividing the provinces to the courts, but Dr. Montague confronted him with an express declaration made in 1892 that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party could never accept the intervention of judges in such a matter. However, they pretend now to be doing that, and there was no reason why they should not adopt Sir Charles Tupper's plan.

It was mentioned in a previous letter that Mr. Paterson had delivered twice this session the same speech that he made last year. Yesterday, in reply to Dr. Montague, he delivered it the third time, following his leader in talking the position that the first duty of a government is to divide the constituencies. This led up to the repetition of the old attack, which need not now be reported, first, because the public should be familiar with it, and secondly, because Mr. Paterson seemed so long that it must have reached the public ear by the direct method. He protested against Sir Charles Tupper's alleged appeal to the senate last year. Though Sir Charles was not accused of repeating it this year, Mr. Paterson accused him of doing so, because he said that the opposition leader adhered to the views of last session. Mr. Paterson charged that there were senators in the gallery listening to Sir Charles when he gave them his instructions. There were also senators in the gallery last night when Mr. Paterson made his little intimidation, and if there were any others within half a mile of him they also were within hearing of his threats. One queer thing in Mr. Paterson's defence of the bill is his claim that his own county of Brant ought to be regarded as having a population of 36,000. Dr. Montague shows that he counts 3,000 Indians for the purpose of making a constituency, while he deprives every Indian of the right to vote. A little later in his defence Mr. Paterson gave some account of Mr. Paterson's own exploits, when, after he was beaten in Brant, he went to Grey, accompanied by Mr. Mulock. He says that Mr. Mulock established himself in a hotel, where, according to Mr. Paterson, he was the "vilest of the vile, and Mr. Paterson now sits in the house by virtue of corrupt practices in that election.

In the further discussion Mr. Oester of Toronto, a very moderate man, declared that whatever was the fault of previous governments there was no question that this bill was an attempt to get party advantage. The only thing that could be said in its favor was the claim that it redeemed a pledge given by the party, but it was the only pledge that had been broken. He promised free trade, and had increased the protection, especially to their own friends. They promised economy, and had given the country the widest extravagance. They promised purity, and had done nothing to cry aloud against the government they had been shielding rascality.

Take the bill altogether, it is certainly no vindication of the promise to repeal the bill of 1892. As the matter above it leave eastern Ontario as it was, because in eastern Ontario the liberal party had an undoubted advantage in the bill of 1892. It "rearranges" western Ontario, where it is thought the conservatives may have some advantage. It leaves the liberal counties as over-represented, and Tory counties under-represented. It invades districts that the bill of 1892 never touched. It introduces judges where they can do the government no harm and leaves them where they would interfere with the party scheme. It establishes county boundaries where they serve the gerrymander, and smashes them where they serve the purpose. It makes double member constituencies where that form suits the party, and divides them where the seat can apparently be gained by the division. Everywhere it is a partisan scheme, and a proof that the ministers are afraid of the constituencies which elected them, and are equally afraid to make a fair distribution and give to the honest chance of the coming election. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, March 10.—The minister of finance and the minister of militia are still trying to find out where they stand in regard to the status and payment of the Canadian troops in Africa. Mr. Fielding has again assured the house in committee that the original intention was to pay the men fifty cents a day while on active service, the amount received from the Imperial government while the troops are in Africa to be deducted. But neither he nor Dr. Borden has been able to explain how it happened that after this conclusion was reached regulations were made which estimated that it would pay the men the rate allowed to the permanent corps, which is only forty cents a day. Nor have they explained how it happened that after all the ministers agreed to the fifty cent rate the department of militia seemed to pay at the rate of forty cents and continued that scale until the matter was brought up in the House last week. This will remain a dark and bloody mystery to the end of the chapter.

Even yet there appears to be no regulation determining the amount to be paid. After a week's consideration the ministers have not fixed up the matter. Neither are they able to answer Mr. Foster's question whether the troops are now regarded as a part of the permanent force of Canada or as Canadian militia on active service. Yesterday Clarke Wallace sprung on the ministers another piece of information. The government had announced the present intention of paying the men fifty cents a day, which amount, as near as could be learned,

Childless people often drift apart. The wife seeks to satisfy her heart, craving by society, "Always roaming with hungry heart." The husband finds the home dull and goes to the club. The happiest homes are those which echo to the love and laughter of childish voices. The conditions which preclude motherhood are often remediable. They grow out of a diseased or enfeebled condition of the delicate female organs. When these conditions are removed, and vitality and elasticity given to the organs of motherhood, it frequently follows that the home is gladdened by the coming of a healthy, happy infant.

There is no other medicine that will do as much for women as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It dries up disagreeable drains, allays inflammation, heals ulceration, cures female weakness, and establishes the delicate womanly organs in a state of perfect health and vigor.

There is no alcohol, opium or other narcotic in Favorite Prescription. Any sick woman who intended to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., by letter free. Every letter is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. "I had been a sufferer from uterine trouble for three years, having two miscarriages in that time. My doctor advised me to have an operation, but I refused. I was then advised by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., to take his Favorite Prescription, and after taking it felt better than I had for years. After taking four and a half bottles I gave birth to a healthy baby who now four months old and has not had a day of sickness. I cannot say too much in praise of Dr. R. V. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are a boon to women of constipated habit.

Twenty-five cents from Canada and twenty-five cents from the home government. Mr. Wallace wanted to know if the fifty cents was intended to be in addition to all subsistence charges. He was told that it was. Then he asked the minister of militia whether it were not true that the shilling a day paid by the Imperial government was not subject to deductions for necessary articles of food and clothing. The minister had never considered this question. Mr. Wallace had heard that sixpence out of the English shilling was required for necessary living expenses. Col. Domville went a little further and stated that after the English soldier paid his subsistence expenses he only had two and a half pence a day left. Sir Adolphe Caron thought the surplus was fourpence. As for the minister, he had no information on the subject, and it had not been brought to his attention. Meanwhile Clarke Wallace pressed his point, and asked the minister to say whether the fifty cents should be over and above all living expenses, and whether, in case the English shilling should be subject to deduction, the Canadian would be increased to meet that loss. At first this was promised, but on reflection Mr. Fielding preferred to take it into consideration and ascertain the fact. He will do that over Sunday.

Meanwhile Mr. McNeill still urged that Canada should be generous as well as just to her soldiers, and should pay them the full fifty cents a day in addition to any allowances the British government should make, while Mr. Bourassa, under the moral support of Mr. Tarte, still protested that Canada should not pay them anything, but that Canadians who chose to fight for England should be content with English pay. And Mr. McNeill repeated once more his indignant rejoinder that Canada was not fighting for England, but for the whole Empire. Mr. Oliver wants the mounted men from the west to have seventy-five cents a day, and to be paid in advance. As the matter stands, the older policemen now get seventy-five cents a day on active service, and that scale Mr. Oliver desires to have fixed for all the mounted men.

Afterward Mr. Oliver raised a new issue. What about Strathcona's Horse? Lord Strathcona was providing magnificently for his Horse while they were in Canada and on the ocean. He was giving them a splendid equipment, but his connection with the force ceased when they were delivered in Africa. After that they would have the pay of an English private soldier and would get it from the English government. Mr. Oliver, whose constituency of Alberta furnishes 100 of them, asks the minister of militia to stand, the older policemen now get seventy-five cents a day on active service, and that scale Mr. Oliver desires to have fixed for all the mounted men.

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Afterwards, there was a discussion about the horses for the second contingent. Dr. Spruille hears that men buying horses for this contingent about offering sixty and seventy dollars in Ontario and assuring the farmers that the government would not pay more. But the minister's statements show that the average price was \$120 or more. It was suggested that some enquiry be made to learn who got the difference. Dr. Borden said that the horses were bought by officers appointed for that purpose, and he could only explain the conflict of prices by suggesting that traders had gone among the farmers, buying them up for the purpose of selling at a profit to the government. Mr. Taylor protested against the payment of double prices for wagons, and Dr. Roche of Manitoba had a letter from a saddler in

Winnipeg, who brought his wares to the attention of the Imperial government, and persuaded them that he could supply saddles for the war office. The result was an order for 2,000 saddles, which was sent by way of the militia department at Ottawa. The Winnipeg man complained that when the order came to Ottawa, the greater part of it was diverted to friends of the government in Toronto, and to others in Quebec, some of whom had never seen an army saddle and who purchased the goods from the United States. In reply, it was alleged that the Winnipeg man also sent part of his order across the border. The saddle question is therefore somewhat mixed.

Speaking of militia matters, Mr. Foster, the other day, asked a question in regard to the men selected by the militia department of Canada to take a staff course at Kingston. Some of these appointments were afterwards cancelled, and Mr. Foster wanted to know the reason. As to nine of them the minister of militia made answer officially that they were notified of appointment in orders of the 9th of January, this year, "without the authority of the minister." Dr. Borden then continued: "Of these officers, Lt. Col. Vance and White were removed from the list, chiefly on account of age and because they had retired from active command." Col. White of the New Brunswick Brighton Engineers is not an old man and is not the only one selected for the special course who had been retired. He was selected for this staff course; he was called upon to report for active service; he actually did so report, and it was after that when he was notified that the appointment was cancelled.

Now as to the minister's reasons. He gave the same reasons in regard to Col. Vance as in regard to Col. W. White of Guelph. But Col. White has a letter from the militia department which does not quite agree with the minister's statements. Here is the letter:

"1st February, 1900. "Sir—in reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, I am directed by the major general commanding to inform you that your name was removed from the list of officers to undergo the staff course at the Royal Military College, Kingston, by the honorable the minister, on the ground that you had of late taken some active part in politics on behalf of the opposition. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant. (Signed) H. FOSTER, Colonel. "Chief Staff Officer."

"Lt. Col. W. White." That is Gen. Hutton's statement of the reason why the minister cancelled the appointment of Col. White. Some time before the appointment of Col. Vance, the latter took some interest in the provincial campaign in Carleton county, where he lives. It may be presumed that the reason in his case is the same. It does not appear to be a good reason, because the militia is full of men who have taken an active part in politics on one side or the other. It will be found that Col. Vance took no part whatever after he was notified for active service. He understands his military duties and his political rights too well for that. But it has never been suggested that militia men should be denied the right to engage in political activities. We have always had colonels and majors and captains in parliament and the legislatures. The present minister of militia is said to have taken some part in politics. The present member for Kings, New Brunswick, has been implicated in a like offence. Col. Hughes, Col. Tyrwhitt and a dozen others might be mentioned in this connection. Where then is the offence in a man having taken an active part previous to his appointment on staff service?

But how does it happen that the minister did not give the house the same reason that he gave General Hutton, if he caused the names to be struck off the list and gave General Hutton a political reason for it, why does he trump up another one to give on the floors of the house in answer to a parliamentary question? Did the minister feel ashamed of the reason which he put in the mouth of his officers and which was communicated to Col. White? The whole matter is one which Dr. Borden ought to clear up as soon as possible. At present it looks as if he had been acting in a particular manner and had been interfering with the military organization to prevent the general from working it without regard to politics. And then it looks as if the minister had tried to deceive the house as to the facts. It is getting to be time for the minister of militia to give up the pretence that he is forgetting politics in his management of the Canadian force. The fact is that party politics controls the militia more than it ever did before.

Col. Domville is displaying an enquiring disposition, though his curiosity does not go so far as to make him industrious. He has put on the other paper questions as to the amount of money paid to Sir Charles Tupper since confederation as minister and as high commissioner. He also wants to know what Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper received as minister, and how much has been paid to certain newspapers, in former years, for printing and advertising. All these facts are set forth in the Blue book, but Col. Domville seems to be too lazy to look them up. The Tupper's of course had the same pay as other ministers, including the additional ones who are now in the public employ and who do very much less work. The public who were served by Sir Charles Tupper got value for their money. That is what the recent employers of Col. Domville would have been very glad to do. S. D. S.

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