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KINGS COUNTY SEEMS TO BE ALL OPPOSITION

Rousing Convention Nominates J. A. Murray, Geo. B. Jones and F. M. Sproul

Candidates, in Stirring Speeches, Win Rounds of Applause and Great Enthusiasm Presages Government's Downfall ---Support for Temperance Federation Platform---Geo. W. Fowler to Take Hand in the Fight.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Hampton, Jan. 30—The heaviest snow storm of the winter failed to dampen the ardour of the opposition delegates to the Kings county convention which was held here today. Every parish in the county was represented and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. James A. Murray, of Sussex; G. B. Jones, of Apohaqui, and F. M. Sproul, of Hampton, were nominated on the first ballot as candidates at the forthcoming election and made stirring speeches in the cause of good government and they were cheered to the echo.

J. A. Moore, of Waterford, and J. E. McAulay, of Millstream, who were also nominated, also delivered addresses. G. W. Fowler, M. P., was present and amid much applause signified his intention of doing his utmost to secure the return of the ticket and prophesied a majority of 500 votes at the polls.

A temperance platform issued by the New Brunswick Federation was submitted to the convention and was unanimously accepted, a committee being appointed to meet the league and confer with a similar body from the government ranks. Resolutions endorsing J. D. Hazen's platform and giving a pledge to support clean elections were also passed. The convention was very largely attended and the court house was crowded with adherents of the opposition party who took the greatest interest in the proceedings. Col. Campbell occupied the chair and W. D. Turner was chosen secretary.

The convention opened with the roll call of delegates. The following were present:

Hampton—Theo. E. Titus, Geo. Beattey, Ralph A. March, Joseph Smith, A. M. Dann, C. J. Burgess.

Cardwell—John Hawks, H. J. Moray, L. J. Murray.

Waterford—W. E. S. Flewwelling, Drury Hazen, Courtney Walker.

Kars—G. W. Palmer.

Upham—David Floyd, Vernon Allaby.

Hammond—W. Devine, W. Fowler.

Rothesay—S. C. Bogart, H. W. Clarke, H. V. Dickson.

Norton—John F. Frost, George Stratton, H. H. Cochrane, Allan Price, E. L. Perkins.

Greenwich—M. L. Belyea, O. A. Flewwelling.

Westfield—Edward Finlay, Chas. Parker, Alfred Whelpley.

Havelock—Fred Alward, Abraham Branscombe, Naaman Hughson, John Brown, J. D. Seely.

Studholm—J. A. Paterson, Alex. Long, E. R. Kennedy, E. R. Folkins, Joseph Alexander, J. E. Fenwick, Jesse Prescott.

Kingston—S. T. Lamb, S. H. Scribner, James E. Ganong.

Springfield—Martin Freeze, Samuel Gordon, W. D. Gillies, John A. D. Urquhart.

Sussex parish—George Dysart, Herbert Jones, Isaac P. Gamblin, Douglas Friars, Oscar Campbell, Theo. A. Long, James McCarty.

Sussex town—M. W. Doherty, Seth Jones, David McNutt, James H. Jeffries.

During the roll call G. W. Fowler entered the room and was received with an outburst of cheering.

Temperance Platform Presented.

C. W. Weyman, of Studholm, then read the following platform which he said had been adopted by the Kings County Federation with a view to being presented at the convention in the interests of the temperance cause:

Whereas this federation stands for law and order in all things relative to our national life and especially for the overthrow of the forces producing drunkenness; and

Whereas, the legislators of our land are custodians of our national interests, material, educational, and moral; and

Whereas, a provincial election is announced by order in council to be held on March 3, 1908;

Therefore we delegations from the various churches, Sunday schools and temperance societies of the county of Kings, convened as the temperance federation of such county, resolve that we approve and ask to have submitted to all candidates in the approaching provincial elections the following platform:

First—As a candidate for the local legislature will you in conducting your campaign observe and in so far as it is possible cause your agents and supporters to observe the laws of the land relating to bribery and corruption, including the providing of meals for voters?

Second—Since this is a Scott Act county and since no intoxicating liquors can be legally dispensed except on a doctor's prescription and since the Canada Temperance Act is as much a law of the land as those relating to murder or other crimes, will you during your campaign refuse to use and in so far as it is possible refuse to allow your agents or supporters to use on your behalf any intoxicating liquor, and in case liquor should be used by your friends or agents will you refuse to pay for the same either in whole or in part?

Third—Will you as a law maker and custodian of all laws constantly and fearlessly insist upon the observance of all laws upon the statute book, and will you in this connection and so long as necessity may require give special attention to the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act?

Fourth—Will you, should you become a member of the legislature, refuse to patronize for the purpose of securing or drinking liquor any place where you believe that it is being illegally dispensed?

Fifth—In the event of your being called upon by the government to make recommendations for appointment to office will you give the preference to men who are not patrons of the drink traffic, and who favor the enforcement of all laws without exception or discrimination?

Sixth—Will you, if elected, advocate and support the enactment of legislation, the aim of which shall be the complete suppression of the drink traffic?

In speaking of the platform Mr. Weyman said temperance workers had been fooled for a good while but now felt they must back up their principles and the federation had sent him there to know how the matter stood. The platform would be presented to both parties and he did not think it would injure either side to take the stand they desired.

S. A. McLeod (Sussex) asked if it would be necessary to sign the whole document. Personally he agreed with most of it.

Mr. Weyman said he was not prepared to answer that question. The federation was to meet at Norton on Feb. 10 and he would bring the matter up.

Mr. McLeod thought it would be absurd for instance, to prohibit going to a hotel for dinner where liquor was known to be sold illegally.

Mr. Weyman replied that he did not understand it in that light. The platform was opposed to drinking where liquor was illegally sold.

On the suggestion of the chairman further discussion was postponed until the candidates had been selected.

R. A. March then moved that the convention accept the opposition platform as laid down by J. D. Hazen, M. P. P.

At the request of several delegates the platform was read by the chairman. Mr. Hazen's pledges to repeal the highway act, to reduce the price of school books and enforce the secrecy of the ballot were received with much cheering.

The resolution was carried unanimously

For Clean Elections.

J. A. Palmer moved the following resolution:

Whereas, the use of money for improper purposes in elections has become a crying scandal in Canada; therefore

Resolved, that we, the opposition laity of Kings county, in convention assembled, do hereby express our strong disapproval of such use of money for the purpose of debauching the electorate; and further

Resolved, that a committee of five be appointed from this convention for the purpose of meeting a like number from the government convention in order that arrangements may be made which will insure the running of an absolutely clean contest in the present campaign.

James Smith, in seconding the resolution, said from past experience such a course seemed absolutely necessary. They wanted bribery and corruption entirely eradicated.

After the resolution had been unanimously adopted, the chairman nominated J. A. Moore, S. A. McLeod, E. L. Perkins, A. B. Smith and W. C. Bogart as the committee of five to confer with the federation and a committee from the government convention.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates.

J. A. Moore, of Waterford, was nominated by William Flewwelling and seconded by Stephen Weldon.

George B. Jones, of Apohaqui, was nominated by E. R. Folkins and seconded by J. E. Fenwick.

James A. Murray, of Sussex, was nominated by Seth Jones and seconded by M. W. Doherty.

F. M. Sproul, of Hampton, was nominated by A. B. Smith and seconded by S. T. Lamb.

J. E. McAulay, of Millstream, was nominated by W. Alexander and seconded by George Hawks.

The nominations were declared closed on the suggestion of Mr. Sproul, each candidate pledging himself to accept the platform and abide by the decision of the convention. The delegates then proceeded to ballot on the names in private convention. When the convention was again thrown open the chairman announced that Messrs. Murray, Jones and Sproul had been chosen on the first ballot and amid loud cheering tendered them on behalf of the opposition the nomination for Kings county.

It is understood the votes stood Murray 57, Jones 55, Sproul 46, Moore 17, McAulay 5.

Mr. Murray Makes Stirring Address.

Mr. Murray was the first speaker and was enthusiastically received. Whatever embarrassment he might have felt, he said, was dissipated by the enthusiasm which prevailed. Nothing bespoke success like harmony and on that ground alone their success should be large indeed. It was his first campaign, the first time he had appeared as a candidate and the chief factor in allowing his name to be put forward was his knowledge that the government of the day was not doing the people of the province justice in any degree. (Cheers.)

It was an honor to represent a party which after being so long in opposition was intact as they were today. A party that could stand adversity could stand success, and they were going to have a great success. (Renewed cheers.)

After appealing for honest and enthusiastic work in the fight Mr. Murray said they were opposing a government which was appealing to the province in a way that no government had ever done before. Usually a government went to the country saying: "That is our record, what is your pleasure?" but what did they find today? The government said in effect: "There is our record. We apologise and promise to do better in future." (Laughter).

Government Takes Mr. Hazen's Platform.

After stealing every movable plank in Mr. Hazen's platform the government were coming out with the appeal, "This is our policy. For heaven's sake give us another chance." Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Murray went on to refer to the Central Railway, ridiculing the idea that the government, after spending $800,000 of the people's money on the road, could sell it to the G. T. P. for the money put into it. No hard headed corporation, he said, wanted a right of way and two streaks of rust. It was an election dodge and nothing more.

Taking up the school book question the speaker claimed that some members of the government were asking for a chance to remedy the evil, while others were contending the price of the books was not too much. They, as an opposition, knew that the province was paying far too much. When Mr. Hazen was returned to power the ring would be broken

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SINKING FUND SHORT $40,000

Chamberlain Reports to Treasury Board; Will Be Recouped from Bond Issue

LANTALUM ASSESSOR

Alderman for Kings One of Four of New Board—Exhibition Voted Grant of $3,000 But No Guarantee—Salaries Raised, Rule for Future Adopted.

At a meeting of the treasury board Thursday the chambberlain made a statement with reference to the sinking fund. He said he had gone thoroughly into the matter with the result that he had found a shortage of about $40,000 which is chargeable to various departments of city work. He was instructed to recoup this from the next bond issue.

Ald. Lantalum, Chas. A. Clarke, Uriah Drake and R. A. C. Brown were recommended as assessors.

A delegation from the board of directors of the Exhibition Association was heard and it was decided to make them a straight grant of $3,000 without any guarantee. John C. Chesley, of the assessors' office, and George A. McKinney, of the chamberlain's office, were granted increases in salary. Ald. Frink introduced a motion to the effect that after June next all applications for increases of salary or wages in any civic department be made through the director of the department to the meeting of the common council in June any action decided on to come into effect the following January. This was carried.

Exhibition Grant.

The Exhibition Association delegation comprised A. O. Skinner, R. O'Brien, D. J. McLaughlin, C. B. Allen and Alex. Macaulay. Mr. Skinner was the spokesman. He asked that the city grant the usual $3,000 and $2,000 guarantee. The government had promised $5,000 grant.

Ald. Baxter asked if Mr. Skinner thought the present state of the city's finances warranted the grant. Mr. Skinner said that in the case of an exhibition the money comes back to the citizens. Speaking as one of the heaviest taxpayers he thought the citizens would back the council in making the grant. He said there would be no exhibition this year either in Fredericton or Moncton.

Ald. Kelley said that it might interest Mr. Skinner to know that the bonded debt of the city amounts to nearly $5,000,000.

Mr. Skinner said that the exhibition is a good business proposition for the city and brings in much more than $3,000.

Mr. Macaulay endorsed the position taken by Mr. Skinner.

Ald. Baxter rather thought that if the question was left to the people there might be a vote against it. The business community are generally in favor of it but even they are not a unit.

In answer to Ald. Pickett Mr. Skinner said he did not think it would be possible to induce the street railway company to extend their tracks any nearer the grounds especially as there is a probability that the exhibition buildings will be moved from there.

Ald. Vanwart moved that a straight $3,000 grant be made.

Ald. McGoldrick thought that an exhibition was good for any city, especially for St. John.

Ald. Pickett moved in amendment that the board pass a resolution that they will make the grant and give the guarantee if the railway give better accommodation.

Ald. Vanwart's motion was carried.

New Assessors.

The matter of selection of assessors was then taken up. Ald. McGoldrick said a sub-committee had been appointed to consider the matter and that they had come to the conclusion that the board ought to consist of a chairman and four members for this year anyhow. The reason for this was that there should be a new valuation. He moved that the report of the sub-committee be confirmed.

Ald. Pickett moved an amendment that the number be three—two assessors and a chairman.

Ald. Baxter thought if the increased number of assessors discovered $500,000 not taxed it would be a very small matter to appoint them. The board had often discussed the matter from the viewpoint of finding the ideal man but the ideal man did not turn up for the board of assessors any more than for the common council, "and that is the reason why, as Ald. McGoldrick would say, we are such a crowd of hoboes here."

On the question being put the amendment was lost and the motion carried.

Ald. Sproul said the Star had it that he was an applicant for the position of assessor. He said he never made an application or wished to.

There were about thirty names submitted to nomination. On the first vote Ald. Lantalum and Charles A. Clark were declared elected. A second ballot was taken and R. A. C. Brown and Uriah Drake were elected to complete the board. A. W. Sharp will be chairman.

Ald. Kelley thought it was a mistake that no builder had been appointed on the board.

Ald. McGoldrick moved that the board be recommended to the council.

Ald. Kelley moved an amendment that the board make no recommendation.

When the question was put the amendment was declared lost and the motion carried.

The application of John C. Chesley for an increase of salary was then taken up. Mr. Chesley is now in receipt of $960 and he wishes to get $1,200. There was no motion offered on the matter and it was allowed to go over for the time.

The application of George A. McKinney for an increase from $600 to $800 was then considered. The chamberlain explained that Mr. McKinney would soon have new duties in the office. He would

(Continued on page 8, second column.)

LIBERAL REVOLT IN CARLETON CO.

Rev. John Perry, Always a Supporter of the Government, One of Many Converts

WANTS JOINT DEBATE

J. K. Flemming Willing to Meet Solicitor General Jones at Benton Meeting if Latter Does Not Adopt Premier Robinson's Attitude.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Woodstock, N. B., Jan. 30.—As verifying the truth of the claim that many Liberals will support the opposition candidates in this county at the coming election the following statement of Rev. John Perry to your correspondent will be received with interest. He said: "I am eighty-four years of age and have never cast anything but a Liberal ballot. I hope to cast another Liberal ballot before I die, but in the election on Tuesday, March 3rd, I will not only use my influence for the opposition candidates but will vote for Smith, Flemming, Munro and good government."

Mr. Flemming arrived yesterday from the Moncton meeting and arrangements will be made to hold several meetings. The people of Glassville will have a meeting on Thursday, Feb. 6th, Foreston the next day and Bristol the following. The people of Benton wish to hold a joint political meeting to hear Mr. Flemming and Mr. Jones. The opposition candidate is willing but the solicitor-general will likely side-step such a discussion as the premier has already done.

LAURIER'S JAPANESE SPEECH IN HOUSE AMAZES LONDON

Reference to Jap and British Fleets Against a Common Enemy Astonishes Diplomats

Mikado's Treaty With England is Only to Preserve Integrity of Far East, and Trouble With United States Would Not Embroil Both.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Montreal, Jan. 30—A special London cable says: Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech in the Canadian house of commons, as reported here, creates much astonishment in political and diplomatic circles. When a responsible statesman like Sir Wilfrid, talks in parliament of the fleets of Japan and England riding the waves together against a common enemy, the inevitable question is asked, What is the common enemy? and what extraordinary combination of influences could bring Sir Wilfrid's dreaded contingency within the terms of the Japanese treaty?

As Archibald Colquohoun, a well known writer and war correspondent, explains in the Morning Post today, the Japanese treaty, as published, is concerned alone with the maintenance of the integrity of far eastern countries and the maintenance of an open door there. Politicians here ask, does Sir Wilfrid really think that the United States, for instance, is sending the battle fleet into the Pacific as an act of aggression upon India, China and Japan, and that Canadian shores may be endangered in the reflex action of resulting hostilities?

As one well-known Englishman remarked it is amazing oratory and highly inflammable oratory, too. If in some unthinkable way the United States did attack the British interests on the Pacific coast of Canada, there is nothing in the Anglo-Japanese treaty to call Japan to Britain and Canada's aid, unless there is a secret clause of the treaty of which Sir Wilfrid knows, but of which the public is in ignorance.

ARCTIC WEATHER IN UPPER PROVINCES

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Toronto, Jan. 30—Today was the coldest of the season throughout Ontario and the coldest registered for four years in Toronto. Low temperatures were: Toronto, 14 below; Kingston, 28 below; Ottawa, 22 below; Rockliffe, 42 below; Montreal, 22 below; Quebec, 10 below; Omemee, 36 below.

Former St. John Woman Dead.

In the death of Mrs. Bridget B. Borden, wife of John Borden, which occurred in Camden (N. J.) on Wednesday last, a former resident of St. John, who numbered many friends here, passed away. Mrs. Borden was a daughter of Mrs. Frances Doherty, of 155 Dorchester street, and is survived by her mother and two sisters—Misses Annie and Mary Doherty in St. John, and two brothers—Patrick in New York, and Michael, whose home is in Chelsea (Mass.) Michael will be remembered as a well known ball player here some years ago. Just now he is quite ill. The death of Mrs. Borden will cause much sympathy for the family among their friends here.

Fireman Scalded to Death.

Toronto, Jan. 30—(Special)—Fireman McNish was scalded to death at Ruscombe on the M. C. R. today by a flue of the locomotive blowing out.

JEROME CAUSES BIG SENSATION

Admits in Court Truth of Evelyn Thaw's Revolting Story

PITIES ACTRESS WIFE

District Attorney, However, Depicts Stanford White's Slayer as a Miserable Coward Skulking Behind Wife—Says Alienists' Testimony is Unworthy of Belief.

New York, Jan. 30—William Travers Jerome, representative of the people, made a masterly plea today that justice be done in the case of Harry Kendall Thaw. Vindictiveness, sneers, insinuations all were lacking; logic, analysis and a calm consideration of the facts were their substitute. It was no appeal for vengeance by the law that Mr. Jerome addressed to the jury but always in his argument there was the note of fairness, even at times of mercy.

The year that has elapsed since the first trial had wrought a wonderful and startling change in the prosecutor. No longer attempting to shield the name of Stanford White he said that he accepted the story told by Evelyn Nesbit Thaw as true—all but the part about her being drugged and he made frank confession to the jury that the velvet swings and mirrored rooms of the studio-houses described by the girl were indeed a miserable reality. No longer attacking Evelyn Thaw as a skilled adventuress, Mr. Jerome pleaded for the prisoner's girl-wife, because she had never had a chance for any of the higher, cleaner, sweeter things of life. The climax came, however, when Mr. Jerome denounced both Thaw and White in one breath and classed them as two degenerates, and the woman, the prosecutor declared, knew no more—had been taught no more by the world—than to play one against the other until in jealous rage, in blind hate, to revenge, "an undeniably gross wrong done to his wife," Harry Thaw shot and killed the architect.

Case to Jury Today.

The case will go to the jury tomorrow morning and Thaw may know his fate before the setting of another sun. Justice Dowling will begin his charge as soon as court convenes, at 10.30 o'clock. He postponed the reading of his instructions until tomorrow so that the jury might have all day for a consideration of the evidence before being locked up in the stuffy little jury room at the court house for the night.

District Attorney Jerome turned a willing ear to the testimony about insanity placed before the jury, and emphasized it in a number of instances. He admitted that Thaw was always physically weak and at times his mind was unstrung. While at no point in his address was there a direct suggestion of palliation, there was notable an indication in it that he would not feel that justice had been misdirected if a verdict of some lesser guilt than murder in the first degree should be the end of the jury's deliberation.

Mr. Jerome carefully explained the elements that enter in a verdict of a primary murder, the penalty of which is death, and then he pointed the way to two other findings which he declared were possible under the circumstances. First degree murder, the district attorney said, must have been the result of both intent and deliberation; in second degree murder, he said, there must have been intent to effect death, but premediation must have had no part; in manslaughter in the first degree Mr. Jerome continued, the elements were all overwhelming fury which impelled the assailant to shoot but without intent to inflict death. Mr. Jerome said he could not see how, under their oaths as jurists the men in the jury box could go outside these three verdicts.

Coming to the conclusion of the long address, Mr. Jerome denounced Thaw in bitterest terms as "a coward, skulking behind the petticoats of his wife, attempting to shield and save his worthless life behind her shame."

Twice in his sanity, declared the prosecutor, "he has set in this court room and had her bare her shame in all its pitiful nakedness, to all the world. Is such a man worthy of even the slightest consideration at your hands?"

(Continued on page 7, fifth column.)

HUSBAND OF N. S. WOMAN, DESPONDENT OVER HER DEATH, SUICIDES

Boston, Jan. 30.—Despondent over the death of his 18 year old wife, who died at the city hospital Saturday afternoon after giving birth to a child, Frank B. Smith, aged 28 years, a traveling salesman living at 70 Chandler street, killed himself late today by taking cyanide of potassium. The body of the wife, Mrs. Ethel E. Smith, will be taken to her old home at Mosher's Corner, Nova Scotia, and Mr. Smith's body to his old home at Marshfield, for interment.

DRASTIC LIQUOR LAW LIKELY FOR ALBERTA

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Edmonton, Alta., Jan. 30—C. D. Hibert, Conservative, has introduced a drastic liquor restriction bill which is said to have the approval of the government. It proposes to confine the selling of liquor to regular licensed dispensaries, and will take effect a year from next July. Commissioners will have charge of the operation of the dispensaries.

Toronto's Infant Mortality.

Toronto, Jan. 30—(Special)—The deaths of infants in Toronto since January 1 only numbered 105 so the story of 100 being starved to death is disposed of. Ordinary infantile diseases were the causes.

WESTERN TIMBER LIMITS PRACTICALLY GIVEN AWAY

Speculators and Government Favorites Reap Rich Harvest

Conservative Member Makes Serious Charges in Connection With Awarding of Tenders---Instances Blocks Being Sold for a Mere Song Which Were of Enormous Value---Parliamentary Investigation Demanded.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—Mr. Lake (Qu'Appelle), at the evening sitting of the house dealt with the timber area in the west. He said that five-sixths of it had been alienated by the present government. He spoke of the great interest lumber was to the community and the necessity of preserving our timber areas.

When the government came into power they had a definite policy that they were to keep the land for the settler, but instead of that they have handed over the timber area to speculators.

The system of opening up tenders was wrong. Too much power was placed in the hands of an official. The fact was that timber limits were put up for sale without any proper enquiry as to the value of such areas, and without any reserve or bid price. Small blocks were sold in the middle of large areas so that the balance was of little use to any one else. The limits are not sufficiently advertised. The fact that in the case of the tenders for timber limit No. 1,108, in which the original files have been recently laid by the government on the table of the house showed two tenders in the same hand writing for widely different amounts, the figures in the higher of the two having apparently been added after the remainder of the document had been drawn up renders an investigation highly desirable.

He knew of one man who purchased a limit for $100 and was asking for it $72,500. In conclusion he moved:

Investigation Demanded.

"In the opinion of this house a committee of nine members should be appointed to investigate and enquire into and consider all matters connected with or relating to the alienation, granting, rental, leasing or other disposal by lease, license or otherwise since the first day of July, 1898, of any timber land or timberths, forming part of the public lands of Canada or of rights to the same or to the timber thereof and to report upon the matters aforesaid to this house, with power to send for persons, papers and records and to examine witnesses on oath or affirmation."

Mr. Ames (St. Antoine) said that such competition as existed was a farce. The most of the timber areas were in the hands of speculators. The speculator was to be found not far from the parliament grounds. He was in Winnipeg, Toronto, and Montreal and other places and was to be seen among members of parliament and senators.

He spoke of the large areas held by Mr. Burrows, the member for Dauphin, who was a speculator as well as an operator. Then there was the member for Humbolt, Mr. Anderson. Mr. Burrows held 228 square miles on MacLeod River and the railways would very soon be running through it. When the people of Winnipeg wanted to get timber by the St. Andrews Rapids, after that work was completed, they would have to find the Saskatchewan River and would then find that it was in the hands of A. W. Fraser or Russell McDonald of Ottawa, or Nolan, of Montreal. The Imperial Pulp Company, of Winnipeg was cropping up at every point with limits.

Queer Tenders.

On the Cedar River, A. W. Fraser, of Ottawa, got ninety square miles and it was now on the market for $500,000. Then there was the limit over which the original papers were asked for, two of the tenders were in the same handwriting, the low and the high tender. The low tender was signed by A. W. Fraser for $1,000, and the high one for $7,000. There was another tender for $6,700. The figures on $7,000 were different from the writing. This was W. H. Nolan's tender. Both tenders were put in by Fraser. How did Fraser know that there was another? Mr. Ames calculated that 210,000 square miles of timber which would be wanted for the supply of the city of Winnipeg was sold for $9,545 which was worth $1,150,000. He calculated that the value of a timber limit was about $5,000.

Dr. Pugsley said that was 500 percent too high.

Mr. Ames claimed that timber limits were being put up for sale before they were required.

J. G. Turiff, East Assiniboia, in reply said that if they insinuated that he had done anything wrong when he was land commissioner it was absolutely false, and he challenged them to make charges against him and he would stand up in his place and ask the prime minister to grant the committee and then it will be seen whether they will have to take a back seat.

Mr. Perley moved the adjournment of the debate.

In reply to Dr. Daniel in the house today Mr. Fielding said that no sums were due by the Dominion of Canada to the province of New Brunswick on what is known as debt account for the years 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883, the sum previously having been withdrawn for railway and other public purposes. For the year 1884 the liability of the dominion to the province of New Brunswick on debt account was $563,449, as shown by the public accounts of 1907.

Dr. Pugsley moved a resolution confirming the sale and transfer to the Grand Trunk of part of Majors Hill Park, Ottawa, for $100,000 for building a hotel, the sum of $100,000 to go to the Ottawa Improvement Commission. The minister of public works said that the hotel would have to be completed in two years.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier explained that a site was given the G. T. P. for a hotel on the corner of Majors Hill Park and the company was to pay $100,000 for this privilege, which would be given to the Ottawa Improvement Commission to extend the park to the Ottawa River.

Mr. Borden thought that the government should have first come to parliament and got the power and not afterwards. He regretted that a hotel was to be placed there, another site should have been chosen. He did not minimize the importance of having a hotel for the city of Ottawa.

Mr. Foster did not want the resolution to pass without first entering his protest against it. The government was binding parliament hand and foot without first consulting the people's representatives. He prophesied that the time would come when the people of this country will vote to pull down the hotel and restore it for park purposes. The government was alienating the property of the people to befriend a company to whom they were indebted.

Houghton Lennox, Henderson, Cockshutt, Lancaster, Sproule and others protested against giving any part of the park for a hotel.

The resolution was adopted.

F. D. Monk's bill respecting the Cumberland Railway & Coal Company had the first place on the order paper in the railway committee. Mr. Monk explained that the object of the company which is principally a coal company is to acquire the Springhill & Parrsboro railway running to the seaboard. The object of the bill is to validate a deed of trust which has already been sanctioned at a general meeting of the shareholders concerned.

Some objection was taken to giving a mining company powers usually extended to a railway company. The opinion was expressed that the bill should first be dealt with by the private bills committee. Counsel for the company explained that no new powers were sought except to make traffic arrangements with other railway companies.

Hance Logan explained that the extensions of the line to West Bay and Oxford is only a matter of the construction of seventeen miles of additional railway.

Dr. Sproul pointed out that scores of bills giving similar powers have been reported by the committee.

The chief objections came from Mr. Gallagher, of Kootenay, who clung to the idea that the bill should go to the private bills committee.

The clause giving the company power to generate electricity and supply light, heat and power for its own purpose was supplemented by a clause designed to protect the municipalities. The maximum rate of interest on the bond issue was fixed at six instead of eight per cent. The bill was finally reported.

Mr. Reid (Grenville) has given notice of a bill to amend the railway act by compelling all railways to issue mileage ticket books for 500 or 1,000 miles at a rate not exceeding two cents per mile.

CHESAPEAKE'S FLAG CAPTURED BY BRITISH BOUGHT BY AMERICAN

Sold at Auction in London Thursday, as Well as Bugle That Sounded Balaclava Charge.

London, Jan. 30—The flag of the American frigate Chesapeake and the "Balaclava bugle," two of the most valuable war relics of a collection of antiquities which belonged to the late T. G. Middlebrook, were secured today at the auction sale of the collection for American buyers. The Chesapeake flag was captured in the fight with the British ship Shannon in 1813. It was of the Chesapeake that Lawrence, her dying commander, pleaded "don't give up the ship."

There was good bidding for the faded, torn piece of bunting, the authenticity of which is vouched for in a written history of ownership since Midshipman Grundy of the Royal Navy came into possession of the trophy nearly a century ago. The flag was sold for $4,250 to a London art dealer who also purchased the bugle for $1,500. It was upon this instrument that the order to the famous Light Brigade to charge at the battle of Balaclava was sounded.

I. C. R. CLERKS SEND ADVOCATE TO OTTAWA TO SECURE MORE PAY

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Halifax, Jan. 30—R. E. Finn, M. P. P., is in Ottawa in the interests of the Intercolonial freight clerks at Halifax, St. John and other points on the I. C. R. in the east who have formed the I. C. R. Clerks' Union.

The clerks have employed Finn to interview the minister of railways and endeavor to preail on him to give them an increase in pay. They request that a schedule of salaries be arranged so that first class clerks shall receive $75, second class $60 and third class after three years' service $50 per month. The wages now paid these men ranges from $25 to $65 per month and do not average more than $50.

STRATHCONA OPENS SWELL LONDON HOTEL

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Montreal, Jan. 30—A special London cable says: Lord Strathcona made an interesting speech at the inauguration of London's new fashionable hotel, the Waldorf, which he opened with a golden key. He said that the very name of the new vast palace was a symbol of success. The Waldorf in London would prove equal to the Waldorf in New York for those seeking comfort and rest. He spoke of the Canadians' growing attachment to London as the heart of the empire. They felt more and more that they were coming home when they came to London.

A large and fashionable crowd was present. The hotel is one of London's new sights.