SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 8, 1905

It makes new blood

name.

one,

It invigorates

It builds

/ Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal

had the division been a straight party

During the last two sesions the cour

tion of the servility of the liberal

members of the house to the crack of

the party whip. They were seen, dur-

ing the first of the session of 1903, vot-

ing unanimously in favor of a pro-

nouncement that an exhaustive inves-

tigation by an expert commission was

necessary before a new transcontinen-

tal railway could even be thought of.

A few weeks later they were seen

aced to the right about by the crook

of their bosses' fingers, declaring as

unanimously that a transcontinental

railway was immediately needed and

that no preliminary investigation was

ession, though the minister of rail-

This year the liberal side of the

house shows just as much independ

ence, just as much capacity for indi-

try was given a humiliating exhibi-

would have been only 82.

the government's majority

## OTTAWA LETTER. WINSTON CHURCHILL HAS **GONE FAR IN THIRTY YEARS**

One of the Most Interesting Figures in British House of Commons-His Remarkable Gifts May Yet Land Him the Premiership.

dream.'

we did not need a large army.

Winston Churchill is thirty. Few | man be content unless his intellectual men ever achieved so much at his age. power is recognized by his race, and He is one of the most talked about men in England. If his object in life, that in the old days possessed demias his political opponents suggest, were gods; without which no state is safe: to get himself talked about he might without which political institutions are retire and live on his reputation. But like meat without salt, the crown the good people who scoff at Mr. bauble, the church an establishment. Churchill as a forward young man who wants to teach his elders, forget that ization itself but a fitful and transient youth, even extreme youth, has accomplished some of the most noticeable achievements of history. Pitt was tribute to his courage and perservertwenty-four when he became prime ance. He had been trained to take an minister at one of the most critical Innocent III. times of our history. held all Christendom in awe when he He was a born demagogue, and even was only a' few years older than Mr. at Harrow, as a young boy of fifteen Churchill is. Youth is not necessarily a handicap in politics or in any other field of action.

In politics youth is a particularly valuable asset, and themen who have made their mark in parliament have alomst invariably entered the house of commons quite young. In their youth they led the forlorn hopes, and gained the experience to carry through great reforms in later life. In fact, the history of heroes is not less the history of youth in parliament than in the world outside. Mr. Churchill appeals to the imagination of the country, because he promises to add another name to the list of young men who, startling their parliamentary careers on a bench

below the gangway, have finally guided the destinies of the country. There are of course particular reasons why he should appeal to the imagination of the house of commons and the country. The young man who enters the house of commons with a great parliamentary name behind him is always listened to with great eagerness. Mr. Churchill had not only the name of Lord Randolph Churchill, his father, as an introduction to parliament, but he had also, by his own achievements, won

a right to a respectful hearing.

SOLDIER AND AUTHOR.

money. It was in one of these early When he entered parliament in 1900 speeches that he forcasted the rise of as the member for Oldham, there were a statesman who would advocate profew men in the house who had done so tection as the result of overgrown much in fifty or sixty years as the budgets, and the fierce battle that young stripling had in twenty-six. would split the Conservative party were few soldiers in the from top to bottom on that issue. house with so many medals and clasps, He fondly hoped that the party to which by personal choice and family for Mr. Churchill can boast of having tradition he naturally blung been in at least five campaigns. would in Cuba, on the frontier of India, in brace itself up to a constructive policy the Soudan and in South Africa. There | which he dreamt of. Instead, he found were certainly very few men in the them turning their backs on all that house of commons who could claim to he instinctively believed in, and his have written five books, four of which mind was too sincere to /accept the were a brilliant success. His first bogus apologetics by which Mr. Bal- a ruling could be obtained from the bok, the story of the Malakand Field four tried to bolster up the Tory policy. Force, was a really remarkable pro- | It was then he had to make his choice, duction for a boy of three-and-twenty, and his determination to cross the floor to be made out for each individual duction for a boy of three-and-twenty, while his "River War," an account of the taking of Khartoum, has a descrip-tion of the battle of Omdurman that is tion of the battle of Omdurman that is the taking of the battle of Omdurman that is the taking of the battle of Omdurman that is the taking of the battle of Omdurman that is the taking of the battle of Omdurman that is the taking of the battle of Omdurman that is the taking of the battle of Omdurman that is the taking of the battle of Omdurman that is the taking of the battle of Omdurman that is the taking of the battle of Omdurman that is the take years and years. As an illustra-

exceedingly well done. But his real small matter, especially in the house tion of the regard of the minister of vate expressions of opinion on the claim to be considered as a writer lies of commons, to be met with a scant railways for the public safety he in-in his descriptions of the South African nod and a curl of the lip from the scant railways for the gard of the scant railways for the member. Yesterday some

OTTAWA, Jan. 31 .- On the first division taken in parliament, where the government has a nominal majority of nearly seventy, a motion made by a cabinet minister was carried by only forty, and had the conservatives showed the same dog-like servility to the opinions of the greater number on their side of the house as did the occupants of the liberal seats, that mafority would have been only thirtytwo. The result was a distinct jolt to the complacency of the liberal whips

who were caught napping and whose desires that it should contribute to their welfare. It is the heroic feeling chagrin over their failure to pile up an imposing plurality for their party on the first vote since the general election was laughably apparent.

While the measure under consideration was introduced by a private memparliaments, debating clubs, and civilber, it so distinctly favored the interests of the people generally as against the interests of great corporations as to provide a natural dividing line be-His career in the house is a great tween the party of the people and the party of the corporations; between the interest in politics from a young boy, party which believes that what the people have to pay for the people should own, and the party which apfollowing closely his father's career parently believes that the people's or sixteen, he would make passionate speeches to his school-fellows from a money and everything else in the

power of parliament to give. away chair in the tuck shop or any place where he could command an audience. should go for the aggrandizement of private corporations. It was Mr. Lancaster's bill, which aims to stop in a He took a very high rank as a debater. measure the daily slaughter which redbut it cannot be said that his views, or rather his ways of expressing them dens the tracks on level railway crossings by compelling all railways either made him altogether popular. Even in those days he showed his independto properly protect crossings in thickpopulated districts of cities, towns ence of spirit by fiercely assailing any and villages, or to run trains over them at a rate not exceeding ten miles one who differed from him on ques tions of policy, especially on the point The present railway act an hour. of finance. He was willing to swallow ostensibly provides for this, but owing to a technical looseness in its wording he ordinary school boy patriotism, but he would have it that our expenditure has been proved inoperative, the su-preme court of Canada having refused aust be limited by our means, and that to grant claims brought against rail-ATTACKS ON THE GOVERNMENT. way companies under the act. Mr. Lancaster's proposal is simply to

He was, of course, following in his amend this act so as to make it operafather's footsteps, and this he set himtive, so as to make the railways primself to do in a more complete sense arily responsible for every murder at when he entered the house of coman unprotected crossing. In this way mons. One of his early speeches took only, he maintained, could a railway the form of a scathing attack on the be induced to take any growth of expenditure. It was, in thought for the safety of the public. fact, a challenge to the government; The bill, which was up for its sec if they did not mend their ways there

ond reading, provoked a spirited dis-cussion. Mr. Lancaster's speech espewould be no place for the son of Lord Randolph Churchill in their ranks. cially was a strong one in favor of the This naturally led him to make an reform in which he is deeply interest equally strenuous attack on the army ed. Mr. Emmerson led the opposition corps scheme and its waste of public to it in the afternoon in a painfully weak and incoherent spech, the atempted point of which was that all crossings did not need the same proection; that, accordingly, a general aw affecting all alike would be unfair and that the real remedy for present dangerous conditions was to be found in the railway commission, which had full power in matters of this kind. Geo. W. Fowler, following, wiped the floor with the minister of railways. whose arguments he declared were as this best possible bill was elaborately

and expensive process necessary before railway commission, and pointed out that, as a separate case would have

necessary. Through the rest of that ways resigned, and though protests were received from every section of the country, they declared, without exception, that the G. T. P. bill as in troduced by the government was the very best possible bill. And last session not one of them found fault when absurd and weak as his management of the I. C. R. He showed the long revised, but they all declared that the bill, as revised, had not a flaw, needed

ep pity for misguided mortals who FERROVIM thought otherwise, and any amend-nents such as honorable gentlemen in their dense ignorance proposed were not only unnecessary but detrimental. Naturally this did not induce tender A TONIC FOR ALL treatment from members who were unfortunate enough to disagree with the minister, and the debate, which It strengthens lasted from about half-past three in the afternoon until nearly ten o'clock at night, developed at times a sharp-ness which lent interest to a discussion BONE AND MUSCLE Used with the greatest advantage by all weak people. Prevents fainting, makes pallid checks into rosy ones. that would otherwise have been very In the end the bill was approved

with the exception of three sections relating to its enforcement, which the minister condescendingly agreed to let stand until the opposition should come to a better frame of mind concerning poised his pencil over his score card, the speaker called for the "ayes," and them.

as each voter in the affirmative-beinning at the ministerial desks and The following incident illustrates the following the rows across the housetemper of a considerable part of the stood in his place or took off his hat, debate and some of the courtesies that the assistant · clerk called out his popped back and forth across the able:

It is creditable to that official's Mr. Cochrane, the member of Northmemory that though about 75 of those umberland-an elderly man with a fine who voted were new members, he only white head and a temper and a tongue hesitated once and only made one none too gentle-was complaining of mistake, and that was laughably inthe maze of technicalities with which advertent, the calling of Dr. Sproule's the bill was enshrouded. Even the name when the voter was Chief Whip trained lawyers in the house disagreed about its significance, he said, and how Taylor. could the farmer understand. "The Every liberal member voted solidly

honorable minister," . continued Mr. for the amendment, which also num-Cochrane, "proposes to be a friend of bered among its supporters Messrs. the poor farmer." Haggart, Barker, Alcorn and Lefur "Not of such poor farmers as you gey. The polling of the votes in the are," sneered the minister in terrupnegative naturally occupied a shorter

tion. time, but was made livelier by the "I made my living as a farmer hearty applause which greeted each which you never did and never could," new member as he cast his first vote. was the angry retort. "If the honor-The result showed the amendment able gentleman does not understand farming any better than he does this carried by a majority of forty-the vote stood 85 to 45. Every minority bill, he would be in a very humble position in life if he tried to make his per cent. vote was a conservative vote, as were four of the larger number, so that,

living at it. If this bill is as plain as he says it is, how is it that he, with all year has been general on all importhis great wisdom, cannot make the ant articles, notably among them, lawyers in this house understand it. 1 coal, \$1,222,000; wood and manufac-

gentleman's mind-because it takes a factures of, over \$1,700,000; electrical great deal to impress a fact on the apparatus, nearly \$800,000. The exact mind of a gentleman so conceited that figures as regards the articles are he thinks he knows it all-that this shown in the detailed statements bill is so complicated that with all his herewith published. explanations he cannot bring it down On the other hand

to the comprehension of trained legal minds in this house. What does he ex-pect a farmer to do with it?" back.

In another place Mr. Fisher had occasion to refer to the "raison d'etre" of

the bill, only he called it the "rason dater.' "What's that?" queried Mr. Foster gently.

"Oh talk so people can understand seeding purposes. you," ejaculated Mr. Cochrane. "Does my honorable friend want a translation?" asked the minister of

Mr. Foster. "He ought to know. He gave us some French the other day"referring to Mr. Foster's reading from a French paper during his speech in the debate on the speech from the throne; a reading, by the way, which Figuchmen in the press gallery said was excellent.

"Oh, it was French, was it?" mildly Mr. Foster responded. "I did not recognize it.

Aylmer Maude's new book, A Peculiar People, gives some interesting Then Mr. Fisher got mad and startfacts about the Doukhobers and their ed to say something very sarcascic about bowing to the superior knowlabout bowing to the superior cowi-edge and perfect ear and pronouncia-tion of the honorable member for North Toronto. Here he sneered vary (frec-tively and was going to say something the immigration of these people to Canada and is himself very well known in this country. The following are



of Great Britain, from which we **BOSTON LETTER.** bought in 1904 \$61,777,574 worth goods, while we sold them \$117,591,376. In spite of the boasted preference to British goods our trade with the United States is increasing at a rate far greater than our trade with Great Britain. P. E. L. Association Held

Another side light on the working of the preference is shown by the fact that while the duty on imports from Great Britain averaged 17.5 per cent. the duty on imports from the States, which are not accorded any ostensible preference, averaged only about 13.6

The increase in imports during the Recent Deaths of Provincialists-Royal Bank Has Engaged want to impress this on the honorable tures of, \$2,400,000; wool and manu

On the other hand, the decrease in

exports amounted to over \$1,600,000 on animals living: over \$10,800,000 on breadstuffs (wheat); over \$1,000,000 on This time Mr. Fisher did not sass fish; over \$4,000,000 on provisions and over \$3.000.000 on wood unmanufactur-

THE DOUKHOBORS.

Their Immigration to Canada.

1905 were elected. Chas. J. McLean, pres.; Charles W. Connors, vice pres.; Michael Walsh, treas.; Aeneas J. Mced. There has, however, been an increase in the exports of minor articles, Lean, fin. sec.; Miss Margaret Campaggregating nearly \$8,500,000.

bell, cor. sec.; Miss Mary Fitzsim-mons, cor. sec.; Edward McAuley, ser-The report claims that the decrease in wheat exports is not due to degeant-at-arms; Miss Elizabeth Dean, cresaed production, but to the growguard. ing demand for consumption and for

8 to 9.

This association it is claimed, is the C. F. C. leading organization composed of Prince Edward Islanders and their descend ints in Boston, and its social functions have become very popular. This year the fifth annual ball will be held in Paul Revere hall. Mechanics Interesting Facts in Aylmer Maude's building, Monday evening, Feb. 20. A first-class concert will be given from New Book-He Arranged For

> The newly elected president and his committee will hold, as usual, an informal reception before the concert, one of the reasons why these annual

Annual Meeting.

\$1,000,000 in Gold.

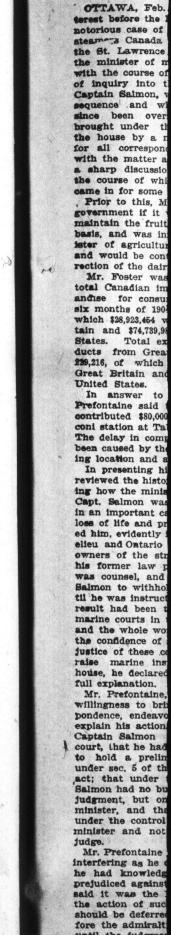
BOSTON, Feb. 3.-At the annual

meeting of the Prince Edward Island

Association the following officers for

reunions are so popular. The committee of arangements for leader. Mr. Maude was one of the Lean, chairman; Michael Walsh, Chas. the ball follows: Pres. Charles J. Mc-

bell, Miss Carrie McLean, Miss Mamie



until the judgmen delivered. He f

officers of the st

away by Captain

official had no p

take them away.

New York out o

prospect of getti

with any marine

Mr. Monk was

seen that Capta

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The evening

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he had returned

## PARLI

war, in which Mr. Churchill made two volumes out of his articles, and they were among the most successful books written about the war.

His experiences in South Africa read, of his capture and escape from Pretoria could win the world. Mr. Churchill

would soon become its master. young man, who had fought for the Spanish in Cuba, who had ridden through the charge at Omdurman, and who had come scathless through a campaign of hairbreadth escapes; in South Africa, for he was nearly killed by a shell that fell between him and his cousin, the Duke of Marlborough, at the battle of Diamond Hill, might be forgiven for feeling at times that Providence had some signal mission for him in life.

"AMBITIOUS AND PUSHFUL."

Mr. Churchill is ambitious; no would deny that he is pushful, but his ambition is of that high order described by Lord Beaconsfield in "Coningsby." Coningsby's ambition," said Lord Beaconsfield, "was that noble ambition, the highest and the best, that must be born in the heart and organthe surface, and that his instincts have ized in the brain, which will not let a always been democratic.

## THE DOG'S COLD NOSE.

"The true story of the dog's cold nose has been handed down to us sailmeal. Her favorite collie dog, Nip, fol- cease turning and the world would lowed her, as was his daily custom. progress backwards. There is some-While Mrs. Noah was sorting out the tubers the ark collided with a small snag, which punctured a small hole in her side close to where the lady stood Seeing that immediate action was nec essary, she took off her woolen petticoat and apron and stuffed them into the trust. the hole, but the pressure of the water forced the things out, and so she put them back again and sat on them, calling loudly for assistance. But ho one seemed to hear her, as the animals were making such a noise. In her position she leaned back so that the backs of her arms were pressed up against the cold sides of the vessel; once the backs of women's arms an always cold. The water was coming in fast, and she began to fear for the safety of the ark, so she jumped up and, grabbing Nip, put his nose into the hole and bade him stap there until she went to the fore hatch and shouted for help. A carpenter's mate heard her and came down into the hold with a soft pine plug, released poor Nip and stopped the leak. The water outside was very cold, and Nip got a cold nose and hence all healthy dogs have a cold

In every seventy years the average man grows a beard 25 feet long, hair simost 50 feet long and nails 25 feet ousty.

friends of your own set, from your own schoolfellows and messmates. It requires great courage to break with your family tradition. Mr. Churchill looked indeed prematurely old and indeed, like a romance, and the story overburdened while the struggle of the choice went on. He might have been is quite a breathless narrative. In his seen talking with bent shoulders, head

escape from prison he revealed the re- thrust forward, and eyes that glowed source and daring which has stood him in a white face as he strode through in such good stead in the house of the lobbles, eager as any young man commons. Indeed, if daring and energy in such a position might be to find a friend to talk to.

IN THE LIBERAL VANGUARD.

Many men on his own side were downright rude to him, and the Conservative benches would of set purpose empty when he rose to speak, or his opponents would howl him down. of a general law, and thought that Fortunately Mr. Churchill possessed a certain spirt of detachment. He had been too engrossed in his work to make many intimate friends in the house, and for this reason the break was eastion. ier when he joined the Liberal party

with which he naturally had far greater sympathy. He kept one friendship, which he valued above all others, and that was the friendship of Lord Hugh Cecil. This, perhaps, explains why, in some ways, Mr. Churchill still retains a touch of the high and dry Tory. But those who watch him most closely to vote the amendment down. believe that this is only a veneer on

by a minister of the Crown! The house stared at him in amazement. Then the grit whips woke up to what

THE VALUE OF ONE'S FAITH. in hot haste. So long as the discus-sion had been confined to the back One of the deplorable features connection with the frauds perpetrated the parties did not seem to be taking on such a gigantic scale by Mrs. Chad- any stand as parties; some conservaors from the log book of the ark," says wick and the Humberts in France is tives, notably Mr. Haggart, were a satisfy in the New York Times. "Mrs. the abuse of the good old-fashioned posed to let the railway commiss Noah went down one morning to the belief in the integrity of mankind, says have a chance to see what it could do potate bin, in the lower hold, for the Henry F. Harris in Madame. Without and some liberals-German of Wellvegetables required for the noonday faith the wheels of progress would and, for instance-had expressed progress backwards. There is some caster's proposal. But here was a thing pathetic in the expressions of the minister butting in and moving an bankers who were duped by these noted woman sharks, indicating a sublime belief in the truthfulness of the glitter-ing promises that had been given, even though cupidity may have inspired

Such abuse of faith breeds distrust something was doing. of humanity, and the expression is frequently heard, "You cannot trust any one." This thought is far-reaching in its unfortunate effect. One whe does not trust or believe in others may also quite naturally become unworthy of like faith. Such is the reflex action of bers, possibly near at hand, another the mind upon the individual charac-It is well to have faith where one the building; still another-whisper it feels that the object is worthy, even though it brings sadness and shattered hope-for the sake of yourself, that you may deserve and retain the respect and affection of those .who trust and believe in you.

WRONG KEYS.

"William," snapped Mrs. Bender at breakfast, "I think you were tipsy when you came home last night." that put that in your head. Martha?" ventured Mr. Bender, nerv-

"I told you to wind up the clock." "A-and did I do it?" "No, you wound up the fiddle."

ced the cros liberals dared to express approval of is entirely unprotected and over which, this bil, moved by a member of the though it is in the most thickly settled. opposition, but as soon as a minister part of the town, trains dash at a by moving a shelving amendment speed often exceeding 40 or 50 miles an committed the government against it, hour. It was only a short time ago they swallowed their words humbl that a young lady was killed at this and unhesitatingly voted, at the crack place, which is a daily menace to all of the whip, as one man. who live near it. The power in the hands of the pr

Several other speeches in similar vein were made before the afternoon sent government, for good or evil, is They could give away the abso djournment, and were resumed when I. C. R.-as it is whispered they intend the house assembled again for its first evening session. The only effectto do-they could give away the whole misgoverned country, if they felt like ive speech on the government side of it, and none of their majority would the house was made by Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, minister of justice, who, lift a finger in protest. Isn't it pitiful? Isn't it humiliating while admitting that the result aimed to you liberals to know that of the at by the bill was desirable, agreed ndred and odd men you voted for with Mr. Emmerson as to the injustice last November there is not one man not one single man, with the independthe railway commission could be trust-ed to provide a remedy. He moved ence and the courage to lift his finger for your interests if, in any way, those that the bill be referred to the rail interests seem to the machine to clash way committee for further considerawith its own?

The only other matter of general in But-and here came the surprise for terest before the house yesterday was the introduction of the bill for the rethe liberal whips-Mr. Lancaster strongly resisted such procedure. He gistration of union labels and the prohad had some experience with the rallway committee before, and didn't secution of those who use them improperly. A similar bill was thrown propose to have his bill smothered if out by the senate two years ago and he could help it; so he asked the house was lost in committee last year. Its fortune this year depends of course

Vote down an amendment propose upon the attitude of the government which Sir Wilfrid has so far been careful not to reveal. Several questions were asked and it meant and scrambled to their feet answered-the interesting ones were

nentioned in last night's despatchesand Mr. McLean of P. E. I. made pro benches they took no interest. Besides test against the inadequate mail ser vice between the Island and the mainland this winter. Sir Wilfrid promised tives, notably Mr. Haggart, were disto have the master looked int OTTAWA, Feb. 1.-The Honorable Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture, is hardly what you would call a poputhemselves favorably toward Mr. Lanlar man in the house. He sits there with such an air of condescending

amendment practically shelving the ciliously cock-sure in all his opinions and he patronizes any practical farmbill, and there was a prominent mem-ber of the opposition boldly defying that minister, to the evident and great satisfaction of the bulk of the conservatives. Clearly it was time that

So Calvert and Logan and their subcaptains got busy while the bells an-councing the division clattered in all the corridors. One can this way, anbers, possibly near at hand, another ransacked nooks and corners all over not to the temperance vote-tiptoed downstairs to a large room with round tables and comfortable chairs, where the unregenerate are provided, upon the pressure of a button, with beverages that cheer and occasionally in-

ebriate-and it is said that this whip had better luck than any of his col-leagues. Conservative Chief Whip Taylor and his assistants were also not inactive, and in a few minutes the delinquents came hustling in, took their seats, and the voting began.

This was a new experience to about a third of the members, who were obviously and excitedly interested in the procedure. The derk of the house

nore when old man Henderson Halton exploded: "Aw! Humbug," he said, "get down o business." And they got down.

> evening was the cause of . the first ruling from the chair on a point of order this session. Discussing a point which arose in connection with the expense of enforcing the act, Conserva tive Chief Whip Taylor frankly ex-pressed his opinion that the opportunity the new law would give for the employment of grits who want jobs was the real reason why the govern wanted it passed. "That's all it's for," he declared, "just to provide work and salaries for a lot of hungry officials" Mr. Fisher hotly resented the imputation which, not content with declar ing to be utterly without foundation, he described as "deliberate misrepresentation on the part of Mr. Taylor. Dr. Sproule jumped to his feet on a point of order, demanding a retraction on the part of the minister of railways The opposition, tired of the debate and glad of the diversion, loudly endorsed the demand and called on the new

An incident of the debate during the

deputy speaker, who was presiding over the comittee, for a ruling. Mr. Marcil was equal to the occa sion. He admitted that Mr. Fisher had transgressed the courteous limits of debate and gently censored him therefor; but he also found that Mr. Taylor had been out of order in mak-ing such a charge as he did and had given the minister certain provocation This advoit and not unfair ruling. while it enabled the direct point raised by Dr. Sproule, was received with good-natured laughter by both sides and aroused ino objection beyond a humorously sarcastic comment from Mr. Foster on the deputy speaker's

diplomacy. Mr. Fisher later explained that there soil. would be no need for employing any more officials on account of this act. The regular employes of his depart ment, with a couple of permanent additions, which would have to be made anyway, would be able to look after it.

of his own, in such a sneeringly, irri-Canada's tendency to spend more tating way that the average aforesai agriculturist, who has a profound contempt for the dillitante, gentleman than she is making, to buy goods in other countries to a value greater than she is selling to other countries, armer class, is never so thoroughly is strikingly shown in the recently ishappy and contented as when he is sued report of trade and commerce given a chance to express his candid for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904. opinion of that class and its distin-In 1902 we bought less than a million guished representative in the governdollars' worth more goods than we The chance was given yesterday sold; in 1903 our spendings exceeded when Mr. Fisher's bill for the inspec-tion and sale of seeds came up. The our trade receipts by over fifteen millions, and in 1904 the excess on the

disbursement side of our books was \$45,690,668. We bought and imported purpose of the bill is undoubtedly a good one-the protection of the farmer from the careless or unscrupulous deal-er who furnishes him with seed polgoods to the value of \$259,211,808, while we sold and exported to the luted with the seeds of pernicio value of only \$213,521,285. Our imweeds-but the details of the bill and ports were greater than last year's by the intended machinery for its enforce about eighteen millions, while our exports were reduced by over twelve millions. A large part of this increase in imports is found in goods purchas-ed from the United States, from which we purchased last year over thirteen ment provided good ground for criticism and argument, and the opposition took full advantage of it. But though many of the objections raised were undoubtedly well founded and though the bill would have been greatly remillion dollars' worth more than ever before. We bought from the Ameri-cans last year goods valued at \$150,-526,515, or ever twice as much as we medied had some of the suggestions been adopted, Mr. Fisher was imperv-ious to either. The bill as he intro-

C. F. C.

high-bred superiority, he is so super-

er, who has the temerity to hold idea

ment.

duced it was the best possible bill, he sold them. It is notable this ratio is explained, in a manner which implied almost exactly reversed in the case explained, in a manner

among his statements: Peter Verigin, now a man of distinct

Steele, Mils Lizzia A. Gillis, Andrew rolitical importance in Canada, has an McArthur and Francis Sullivan, interesting history. The previous rules The Royal Bank of Carada has enof the Doukhobor was a woman. She gaged \$1,000,000 in gold in New York took a strong fancy to Peter, a very

for shipment to Canada. handsome young daredevil. He Rev. Dr. S. S. Shaw of Cambridge, not behindhand in seconding the wohas been called to the Presbyterian man's intentions and persuaded his pastorate of Bellefontaine, Ohio. Rev. mother to declare that he was the Dr. Shaw formerly preached at Barnesillegitimate child of a former high ville, N. B. priest of Doukhoborism. Everything

Miss Edith M. Bohaker, daughter seemed assured for his successio of G. T. Bohaker of Anrapolis, N. S., he rashly sprang a wife on his elderly and James P. Williams of Brookline. admirer. The dowager-priestess threw Mass., were married at . St. Luke's a fit (of jealousy) and died of it; but Episcopal church, Allston, Jan. 26th. not before she had repudiated the The following deaths of former proyoung man.

The result was a schism on the sect, town, Jan. 26, Mrs. Bridget Curtin, and Peter and his brothers were banwidow of Michael Curtin aged 76 years. ished to Siberia in 1887 as disturbers formerly of St. John; in Glenwood, Jan. of the peace. He remained a prisoner 29, T. H. G. Keschwitz, formerly of St. for 15 years, but his "divinity" shone the more mightily to his adherents on John; in Dorchester, Feb. 1. James L. the Caucasus. While in Siberia he met Bowes, son of Edward J. Bowes, formdisciples of Toistoy and assimilated the erly of St. John; in Waltham, Maridea of non-resistance, Christian an- garet A. Connor, aged 24 years, formarchy and so forth. In 1893, without erly of St. John; in Cambridge, Jan. 30, Mrs. Mary J. Boyd, widow of James acknowledging the source of his in-Boyd, formerly of St. John; in Washspiration, he promulgated by letter the ington, Jan. 30, Capt. John H. Brown following doctrines:

Serve one God. Therefore, since war offends God, refuse military service. Divide property equally, that none may be rich and none poor . Kill no animals for food and abstain

from tobacco and alcohol. Refrain from sexual relations during the time of tribulation (meaning, pre- years, formerly of Yarmouth; in Re sumably, until he was released). These precepts were blindly obeyed, Miss Catherine Dalton, native of Prince with the result that Doukhobors resisted conscription and were punished fishing schooner Metamora, Jan. 25, or "persecuted" into leaving their William Crowell, aged 23, of Bear homes, and with the further result that they were hampered with very few babies in the flitting. The latter deficiency was rectified on Canadian

"Marriage then became epi- H. M. customs, Digby, N. S., aged 67 years; at Portland, Mrs. demic!" Mr. Maude exclaims. Pardu, formerly of Lower Stewiacke Parentheticaly, the Doukhobors find N. S.

the marriage question as difficult as At last accounts Miss Belle Donald the Mormons, for their 'religious" con- of Hampton, who was seriously injured victions are a little at variance with in the derailment of the St. John excommon law. For Utopia their ideas press at Durham, N. H., was slowly are no doubt praiseworthy. They be- improving.

lieve in love as the sole justification in marriage, and when love ceases the all of whom are living, is Mrs. John marriage ceases, without finding occu- Nolan of Brookline, and Mrs. Nolan is pation for a certain class of legal prac- a native of St. John.

titioners. And, like the Mormon set-tlers in Utah, the 'Doukhobors believe themselves under the material neces-sity of "replenishing the earth" with-BORDEN IN MONTREAL out unnecessary delays. The Canadian arrived here tonight from Halifax. law of divorce involves such unnecessary delays. Like the Mormons, the and will atend a big conservative de-Doukhobors evade the law by a commonstration in Carleton on Monday, plicated system of reticence and du-The leader himself, who has plicity. Borden will be elected by acclamation. wife living in the Caucasus, calls his Canadian wife his "niece."

"A state of deception with which the Canadian government has yet to reckon," says Mr. Maude.

The Driving Park Association are varning persons not to drive through Moosepath park.



circumstances in interfering as. vincialists are announced: In Charles prehensible. That in the admiralty for stopping the case was in claims and had r public interests. Mr. Forget of Prefontaine had with justice. here that Mr. I the Richelieu upon which blam. Salmon's decision of this city, aged 73 years, native of New Brunswick; in this city, Jan. 29, Mr. Haggart jo Mr. Prefontaine Clarence A. McKay, aged 29 years, formerly of Sackville, N. B.; in Wal-tham, Jan. 29, Elias B. Armstrong, deserved. wheth with a prelim Referring to the Salmon was not aged 90 years, native of Newport, N. S.; in this city, Lloyd K. Porter, son of York, he said th the late Charles W. Porter, aged 14 was the usual f vere, Mrs. George McCulloch, formerly for interest of Edward Island; drowned from Boston After Ames h his motion pas A motion of M Point, N. S.: at North Lyndeborough return showing N. H., Jan. 27. Edward Perry, aged 81 penses, location years, formerly of Yarmouth; in Lynn all commercial also passed, and Jan. 28, Joseph K. Tobin, formerly of referred to appro ter which the ho tee and discus

The mother of seventeen . children

discussion chief struction of ne duties of its se When the off charge of a sel MONTREAL, Feb. 2.-R. L. Borden sites was under of gross unfair where political norrow he will proceed to Ottawa fure public int comination day. It is expected Mr. the attention o Foster pleaded dme, these de BANK OF MONTREAL. be shaken off lucted with a

TORONTO, Feb. 1.-The court rules that the Bank of Montreal must bear the loss of seventy-five thouse and occasioned by the forgeries of Martineau, a former employe of the militia department. The judgment is an interesting one.

As a result of fire in the Grand Trunk raliway shops in Montreal on Friday night, 400 men are thrown out Stonen L