HITE-WHITING

Unitarian church, Elm

ury, Mass., was filled with and fashionable gathering

evening, 2nd inst., at the

f Eva King Whiting and

nn Allen White of Boston,

rly of Kings Co., New

Miss Whiting is the only

of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick

niting of 40 Wenonah street,

ely known throughout Dor-

Roxbury, where she has

al favorite among the select

the vounger social set. She

een actively identified with

church and has been secre-

ome time of the fraternity

nd at that hour the joyous

ny was announced for 8

the Lohengrin wedding

aved by Organist Harry

learts, announced the ap-

the bridal party. At the

groom, with his attending

and the officiating clergy-

Henry T. Secrist, minister

uls' church, awaited the

rd and T. Wendell Bailey

and Bradley McCausland of

preceded, followed by the

s. Bessie Wiswald of Brook-

wned alike in pink mous-

die over white, and carry-

of Boston, gowned in white

mousseline de soie over

arrying lilies of the valley.

advance of the lovely bride

d the church on the arm of

who subsequently gave her

. Miss Whiting, a pretty,

ette, was a charming pic-

bridal robes. Her gown

ivory duchesse satin, with

n. It was trimmed with

embroidered mousseline de

e corsage was ornamented

of pearls. Her long tulle

ught with lilies of the val-

carried a handsome bou-

same flowers. She wore a

pearls and diamonds, the

groom. The ceremony was

piscopal service with the

at its conclusion a largely

reception was held at the

bride's parents. Mr. and

were assisted in receiving

d Mrs. Frederick Herbert

Mrs. Whiting, a handsome

as beautifully gowned in a

ress of rose lavender Dres-

mmed with black pailletted arls. The petticoat was of

pleated chiffon. The yoke

net, finished at the throat

collar of pearls. Her flow-

ark Jacqueminot roses. The

the house was tastefully

with palms and ferns, and

of the beautiful lilies of

season added to the at-

of the scene. A bountiful

as served the guests by

icks, and an orchestra of

sicians discoursed a pro-

fine music throughout the

The presents to the young

they were numerous and

included almost everything

wish in the 'ine of silver.

bric-a-brac, lamps, china,

ooks, embroidery, furniture

late hour the happy couple

or a wedding tour to Wash-

upon their return they will

ion was attended by many

society people and among

ed were: Florence Anthony.

rchibald, S. E. Ames, Wil-

ind Bradford, M. Bacheller

Mrs. William B. Ballard

om, Capt, and Mrs. Cain,

e, Miss Denver, Miss De-

and Mrs. John Emery, Mr

Alvin Emery, Grace French,

Bessie Frve. Miss Fenwick.

son, Mr. and Mrs. Pearsall,

dall Mr. and Mrs. H. R.

on, Mrs. Artemus Kendall,

Alice Molineux, Mr. and

. Pollard, Mrs. Rufus Pen-

hel Pendleton, Mr. Pendle-

and Mrs. Philbrick, Mr. and

ody, Frank Ryder, Elisebeth

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. H. T.

ord, Frank Shumway, Miss

ir. and Mrs. G. H. Sharp,

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Viles,

s, Mrs. Vance, Miss Vance,

per, Robert Vesper, Mrs.

iswell, A. B. Wiswell, Mr.

Charles Wood, Marion Wood,

therbee, Eugenie King, Mrs.

Mrs. M. T. Viles, Howard

Mrs. Alexander, Miss Bur-

Mondays, May 5 and 19.

displayed in an upper

pinks. The maid of honor.

ssie Anthony of Brooklyn,

the bride. The ushers,

Has Stimulated Enlistment for the Next Contingent and Applications Are Rolling in for Service Against the Boers-The Budget Debate.

OTTAWA, April 7.-It now appears that no less than 289,805 spruce ties were bought for the Intercolonial between Metapedia and Moncton in the election year, though as Mr. Pottinger says, spruce ties are not approved by the management. The price paid for these was 20 to 26 cents each. For 106,363 nine feet ties the price paid was 25 9-10 cents. Mr. Blair, replying to Mr. Barker, stated that these were all furnished by Frank Curran, by a special arrangement under which no one else was to be allowed to furnish spruce ties until his contract was completed. He had a monopoly. Mr. Pottinger has testified that Mr. Blair was consulted in regard to this purchase, and that it was made because there tity of proper ties could be obtained. But at the end of the fiscal year in June, 1901, there were on hand 800,424. This is so good a supply that at the beginning of March in this year there were still 340,000 on hand in addition to the number bought since last June. The fact, therefore, is that there was at least two years' supply of ties other than spruce provided, and that these spruce ones were altogether superfluous. It is not likely that they will be used, or that any more spruce ties will be bought, at least until the eve of the next general election.

The chief whip of the conservative party, Mr. Taylor, makes no pretence to oratory, but he knows a thing of two. It was he who, replying to statements made by the government side in respect to the encouragement given to the dairying industry, pointed out that the late government took strong action against the importation of oleomargarine. The present minister of customs supported Mr. Taylor at that time in urging such action and has claimed great credit for it since but Mr. Taylor discovers that there was one member of parliament who did not take that view of the case. This member protested against guarding the dairy interests at the expense of other interests. He thought the importation of margarine might an extra stimulus to the farmers to make a better article. This gentleman was Mr. Sidney Fisher, the present minister of agriculture.

Mr. Taylor makes a slight contribution to political history concerning the settlement of the Manitoba school question. He says that Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised before 1896 that if he were seturned to power, he would send Sir Oliver Mowat to investigate the facts. Sir Oliver was not sent. The man who went was Mr. Tarte, who took a special car and discussed the situation with Mr. Greenway, Mr. Greenway said the matter could be worked if four things could be done. One was to hand over to him \$300,000 federal government was trus-The second was to get was to get rid of Mr. Martin, who had been one of Mr. Greenway's colleagues The fourth was to get rid of Mr. Prendergast, a prominent member of the Manitoba legislature. In due time most of these things were accomplished. Mr. Sifton was made a minister at Ottawa. 'A deal made with the C. P. R. whereby that company agreed to make Mr. Martin their solicitor in British Columbia at a large salary for a short period, the company receiving special terms for the construction of the Crow's Nest railway. Mr. Prendergast was made chief justice of Manitoba. The \$300,000 was arranged and a bill conveying it was passed through the house of commons. It failed in the senate, but the Manitoba settlement such as it is, had been completed before that time.

Dr. Roche of Marquette is a young man who usually makes some contribution to a publication when he takes hold of it. This time he reminds the house of a speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, made at a banquet to Sir Richard Cartwright a few years ago in the senate restaurant. It was an interesting contribution to political history and ought always to be kept in mind, said were cheered on his own side of condition and insisting upon the necessity of every member standing by cording to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, does in the way of his retention of office. Sir Wilfrid testifies : "There never was a day since we have had to discuss questions together in council but I could count and rely on the support of Sir Richard Cartwright, and though as sometimes happens in the councils of the party he did not agree when in the council, when the policy of the party was agreed upon Sir Richard the popular wife of the respected lead-cartwright never wavered in his support of it."

When Sir Richard stands up now to defend the present tariff we are safe day have been listening and cheering, in saying that he fought it as hard as were enjoying themselves in another he could in the council and that he is fashion in the gaily decorated rooms at now defending it against his own con- the chief hotel. It is not in my power victions and out of a determination to to describe occasions of this sort. Th he stood up to defend the Crow's Nest | better justice to it. But this At Home Railway deal it was pretty well un- was everything that it ought to be. that he was defending a thing that he condemned in the council. The same thing happened in regard to the Yukon Railway, and it is hardly a secret that Sir Richard, while he votes through everything that Mr. Blair proposes, is himself well satisfied that Mr. Blair is a rather bad minister, and that he occasionally says so in the councils of the party.

much depressed, there were many who believed that if the tariff was increased that policy would be justified.

• • • If the advice of Sir Richard Cartwright had prevailed at that opted. It was not accepted on account of other influences which prevailed with the government of the day, and for 15 or 20 years Sir Richard bore the brunt of the obloquy of not having re-sponded to this sentiment, whereas the truth was that he was ready to respond to public sentiment. For 18 years he bore the brunt of all the obloquy and never whispered a word. It is not every day that you can find such abnegation and such loyalty to the

Sir Richard did more than bear the brunt. He everywhere and at all times asserted that the policy which he was compelled to adopt was correct policy, and that the policy which he was de-sirous to adopt, but had been forced to give up, was a false and vicious pol icy. His abnegation went to the extent of defaming the view which he himself had entertained, and of commending the course which his own judgment condemned. This may be lovalty to a party and entitles him to the gratitude of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but it deprives of all value any utterance which Sir Wilfrid now makes in defence of was a doubt whether a sufficient quan- his colleague. We never know when he is supporting a scheme which he has been fighting in council or condeming a principle in which he be-lieves. As Dr. Roche shows, the testimony of Sir Wilfrid Laurier discredits every utterance that Sir Richard Cartwright has made, or hereafter can make, in the house or on the stump.

Mr. Fisher was vigorously applaud

ed in the house the other day, when by way of condemning the census of 1891 he showed that one Paul Guilbault aged 48, was registered with his wife Philomene, aged 30, and eighteen children, "I wish," said the minister of agriculture, "hon. members to notic that the wife was 30 years of age, that her eldest son, Joseph, was registered as 24 years of age." Some of the government papers have spoken of this as a miralcle, but the fact is that the only miracle is this mis-statemen The census does not say that Joseph was the son of Mrs. Guilbault, but that he was the son of her husband hearing of Mr. Fisher when he spoke who could testify that that state of affairs might well exist. Mr. Fisher has a colleague who could easily show him the fallacy of his argument. One of the important officials of the house has a son who is probably some years older than his stepmother. There member of the Supreme Court of Canada whose wife is probably 20 year younger than his oldest child. Mr. Fisher probably knew when he spoke that the case in question was that or a man who had married a second wife and had the children of both marriages living with him. When a minister of the crown who has charge of the census and is getting \$8,500 a year to look after private business is either so stupid or so frivolous as to take up the time of parliament in these mis leading criticisms, at least one portfolio is in rather a bad way.

OTTAWA, April 8.-Interest in the budget debate would wane by this terday, the discussion could not com pete with other sensations and diversions. There is a very deep interest in colleague of Mr. Greenway. The third the war since the arrival of the ac count of the Hart's River battle, and the list of the heroes who have fallen. The account of this spirited engagement and the well-merited praise that is be ing bestowed upon the Canadian troops have stimulated enlistment for the next contingent, and the department is service against the Boers. So long as the real war appeared to be over it was more difficult to guarantee a read enlistment, but the Canadians are pre pared and eager to go to the front where there is real fighting to be done

In Western Ontario from whence large number of the killed and wounded come, there is a strong desire for further particulars of the action, and the members for those ridings are full of reminiscences. There would be in every province, except one, a most en thusiastic reception to the announce ment that the new contingent would be raised, equipped, transported and mair tained in the field at the expense of the Dominion of Canada, Mr. Wade of Annapolis went a little out of his way yesterday to say that the time was coming when the government of Canada must take its share in the defence of the Empire. Some things that he science has a back this last straw especially when Sir Richard delivers the house, and some on both sides, but an oration affirming his own strong it was the opposition that responded most to this observation. Not a mem ber from the province of Quebec sup what he believes. Sir Richard ,ac- porting the government offered a sign of approval. As Sir Wilfrid's support not allow his own convictions to stand ers are largely fom that province, it is evident that Mr. Wade's policy will not be adopted by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

ning was the reception given by Mrs. Borden at the Russell House. Mr. Northup is one of the best speakers on the opposition side, but he was unable to compete as a drawing feature with dressed his eloquent remarks practically to empty benches on his own side, The members who would on another help the government through. When junior senator from St. John could do

And meanwhile Mr. Northup wa building up a strong case against the government and incidentally making matters inconvenient for the minister of customs. Mr. Northup had prepared a table showing the number of changes and the direction of them which Mr. Fielding had made in the Foster tariff. He explained that out In his banquet speech, Sir Wilfrid of 318 items this government had went on to tell the story that Mr. changed only 104; and of these changes Chariton told the other ray. This is there were 54 increases and 34 de-provinces and the west were left out contemptuous terms. But in this he the scandals of previous administration told the other ray. This is there were 54 increases and 34 de-provinces and the west were left out contemptuous terms. But in this he the scandals of previous administration told the other ray. This is there were 54 increases and 34 de-provinces and the west were left out contemptuous terms. But in this he the scandals of previous administration told the other ray. This is there were 54 increases, with a few changes of classi-

metal schedule, which has been re-classified so that it is difficult to sep-arate the increases from the dearate the increases from the de-creases. Mr. Northup shows that while Mr. Wade was criticising the Rosebery, Earl Grey and Lord Milner protection which the late government gave to agriculture, the fact was that the present government had left the agricultural protection about as they found it. The fishery schedule found it. The fishery schedule has not coal was continued, and so were the iron bounties. Mr. Wade professed to be a free trader and condemned the protective policy. protective policy of the late govern-ment, but Mr. Fielding, according to Mr. Northup, had taken pretty good care of the previously protected interests in his own province. It is possible that Mr. Northup has overlooked some Nova Scotia industries which have suffered a little by the present tariff, but as against Mr. Wade his argument was conclusive.

He showed that there were more increases than decreases in the Fielding tariff of 1897. To this Mr. Paterson bjected that it overlooked the British preference. Mr. Northup was apparently waiting for this interruption, for he turned on the minister insidiously and invited him to say whether he would have made these increases even though there had been no preference Mr. Paterson declined to answer. He was unwilling to say that he would have made these increases under any other circumstances, for that would justify Mr. Northup's argument. If he admitted that the increases were made because the preference was to be allowed he would be confessing that th reduction of the tariff by the prefer ence was a bogus affair. Therefore he kept silence and ceased his interruptions. Mr. Northup is one of the members who captured a seat from the government in the last election, and made a valuable acquisition to the debating strength of the house.

Another new member on the oppos tion side was Mr. Ward of East Durham, who succeeds Mr. Craig. His speech and that of Mr. Kendry, who followed, were strong protectionist arguments. Mr. Kendry is interested in and gave some attention to that in dustry. He declared that the British preference was closing up mills in Canada, and that this was largely due to the fact that the preferential tariff was made to include French, Belgian and Austrian goods. These wer taken to England and put through some slight finishing process costing very little, and then came here as British goods. Some one interrupted Mr. Kendry to ask how he knew and he explained that after a recent fire in Ontario a quantity of goods had been sent to him to finish. He had obtained at that time some practical information of the place of origin manufacture. He did not care to giv the full information to the house, bu would place it privately at the service of the minister of customs. Some disappointment is expressed by

government members and supporters with the speech of Mr. Wade of Annapolis. It appears that great expectations were formed respecting this gen tleman and that he hardly rose to the occasion, but apart from that it struck me that his speech was a very respectable contribution to the discustime under any circumstances, and sion. It was somewhat of the same though there were good speakers yes type and value as the speeches of Dr. was not satisfactory to the minister of finance to have a supporter condemi the tobacco duties, which are a particular creation of Mr. Fielding's The tobacco tax has been nearly doubled by Mr. Fielding, and though the ministe claims several millions of a surplus, he has not restored the lower rate. Mr. Wade thinks that change ought to be made. Moreover, he does not approv receiving hundreds of applications for of the present oil duties, and advo cates a further reduction. But Mr. Wade was not too insistent. He is willing to wait for these changes until the next general revision, which is the same thing as saying that when Mr Fielding makes the reductions Mr Wade will commend him, and that if they are never made he will go on supporting the ministry just the same.

Then it is perhaps a little embar the house that the capital expenditure on the Intercolonial had not nearly reached an end. He informed the public that there were still great numbers of bridges on the road not strong enough for Mr. Blair's big engines and that a very large expend ture remained to be carried out. Aiready the western grit members hav found the Intercolonial a heavy load on their conscience, and if a grit conalmost enough to break it.

An opposition member asked question yesterday which may possibl lead up to a discussion. He wanted to know whether the Canadian people were paying a bounty on 12,000 tons of iron recently exported from Sydney to England in two cargoes. The an swer was that \$2 a ton or \$24,000 had been paid by the people of Canada as The other competitor against the at-traction of the budget debate last eve-iron, made from Newfoundland ore and sold to the people of Great Britain. There is a fair prospect that some of the gentlemen who denounced this bounty system in other days may raise a question on this item and ask whether the Canadian people ought to pay for the production of iron for outside consumers. The genuine protectionist will find reasons for defending this proceeding as a temporary expe dient, but it will be more difficult perhaps for some of the members who are not clear as to their position.

Speaking of the Imperial sentiment a good deal of interest is felt among the college people in the Rhodes University scholarship. Dr. George Parkin was here yesterday in company with John Walter, whose father and grandhimself will succeed to the control of nificent?" said Dr. Parkin in reference to the educational scheme. When it was pointed out to him later that Canada was receiving a very small proportionate share of the colonial

Mr. Mackenzie, when the country was fication. This does not include the the plan outlined in the despatches was subject to modification. Mr. Parkin happens to be a friend and cor-respondent of at least three of the trustees of the Rhodes will, Lord matter interests Mr. Parkin not only third to its resident scholastic popu-S. D. S.

> OTTAWA, April 9.-Mr. Balfour, the eader of the British house of commons, was credited with the statement that the budget debate at Wesminster would occupy two days, which is taken to mean that the statement of the chancellor would be important. Mr. Field-ing's budget statement was not im-portant and the budget debate at Ot-tawa has just concluded at the expiration of three weeks and a day. It is nobody's fault, of course, though mempers of the government side say that the opposition members will talk too much. The following table sets forth the names of the talkers on each side and the number of columns of Hansard each one occupied. Translate into hours, it may be estimated that there are about 14 columns to an hour 16 to 18 columns an hour, Mr. Borden is good from 12 to 15, and a very slow speaker, like Mr. La Riviere, will only

> Heyd McKinnon Morrison Charlton OPPOSITION.

Osler.... Smith (Went)... phinson (Patron).....

Pringle...
Lavalle...
Taylor...
Roche (Marquette)
La Riviere...

Total number government speeches, 25.
Total number opposition speeches, 29.
Total columns government speeches, 52
Total columns opposition speeches, 499

tion furnished more speakers, those on the government side were the greater stayers and occupied more time. Sir Richard Cartwright made the longest speech, though Mr Peters was a clos second. Mr. Fisher is also a good man against time. The three ministers by departing from the example set by Mr. Fielding, are responsible for a good share of the time expended. It will be een that of the nine speeches of more than 30 columns, seven were commit ted by government supporters.

The division which took place after

three o'clock this morning, was from a political point of view without in terest. Everybody knew weeks forehand how each member would vote. Mr. Robinson, the patron conserva tive, declared early in the debate that while he condemned the present tariff rassing to have Mr. Wade explain to he could not support the high tariff proposition of the opposition. wants free oil and reduced duties farm machinery. So does Mr. Calvin, who succeeds Mr. Rogers, a grit patron fom Frontenac. Mr. Rogers alled himself an independent, but he as ays oted with the government, while Calvin is independent in a little more than name. There may have been some anxiety about Mr. Charlton's vote but it is now dispelled. Mr. Charlton's speech was empty.

The member for North Norfolk, the night of the division, set forth his policy in a clearer way than his vote would show it. He addressed a meeting of the board of trade of the city of Ottawa in a strong protectionist speech, urging a minimum duty which would afford sufficient protection to home industries, and therefore would probably be fully as high as the duty is now On top of that he demands a maximu duty 40 per cent. higher, to be levied on the goods of all countries whose duties against us are higher than ours, which means a retaliatory tariff against the United States. To the business men of Ottawa Mr. Charlton once more told the pathetic story his attempt to induce the Mackenzi government to raise the tariff, and of the defeat of Mr. Mackenzie because he refused to do so. By suggestion he set forth that the Laurier government was placing itself in peril in the same

H-INERESE PER MIN H R 1 TH R It is an odd circumstance that Senator McMullen, who before his recent defeat was a screeching advocate of free trade or revenue tariff principle, spoke after Mr. Charlton and also came out in support of the idea of protecting Canadian industries, Mr. Mcfather in succession have been prot Mullen has received a lesson from the prietors of the London Times, and who electors of North Wellington which electors of North Wellington which may possibly last him the remainder that great paper. "Isn't Rhodes mag- of his life. However, he has a comfortable job which only takes half as much time as he lost in the house of commons and gives him \$1,500 a year. with only the simple drawback that he has to sit in the house which he scholarships, and that the maritime frequently ridiculed and described in

ed by the jingling of the guineas.

The testimony of Mr. Charlton agrees Ontario confessing that he and his friends were probably mistaken in making so strenuous a fight against the national policy. The lesson of the Ontario election of 1900 has not been thrown away on Premier Ross, and Mr. Henderson explained the state of afaround him who take the place of Mr. McMullen, Dr. Landerkin, Mr. Sample, Mr. Stubbs, Mr. Casey, Mr. Hurley, Mr. Feathersone and Mr. Bain. Until lately he said no one ever dreamed of these constituencies turning liberal, and the fact that they had done so had filled men like Mr. Charlton and Mr. Ross with alarm. Speaking of Mr. Henderson, the mem-

ber for Halton, who used to have a hard fight for his seat, but now gets an easy election, has a way of stating the taxation problem that is more ac curate than most. He refuses to accept Mr. Paterson's percentage of sta-tistics. In the first place, as Mr. Foster pointed out some years ago, that percentage is wrong in so far as it inall the corn that is brought from the United States and shipped from the St. Lawrence ports to England. This lit tle manipulation tends to decrease the percentage rate. Again Mr. Hender-son insists that the burden of taxation should be ascertained by adding the increased taxes which Mr. Fielding has levied on tobacco, and has caused to be collected through the excise department. This is a matter of a million dollars a year which the finance minister always leaves out of account when

Mr. Henderson might have gone further and taken in the increased liquor duties of excise, since the amount of extra revenue so collected ought to lead to a corresponding reduction in the taxation of the necessaries of life. But he leaves that out. The result of Mr. Henderson's calculation is that the average rate of duty on goods imported for consumption, including tobacco which is taxed after importation, was in the five years from 1892 to 1896 inclusive, 17.46. In the five years from is 17.71. That is to say that not only is the government taking a larger aggregate revenue out of the people of Canada, but is taking a larger share out of each dollar's worth of imported goods. But, as Mr. Henderson says The amount of taxation is the amount of taxation, and if the government taking \$8,000,000 worth more in revenue from taxes the people are paying and that is all there is about it.

was noticed in the maritime province on Tuesday afternoon, there was no occasion for alarm. Mr. Paterson minister of customs, was making a speech. It is said that the experimen ters in the south western states wh expected to produce rain by dynamite explosions and other great noises ar only following the humble example of Indian tribes who sought to accomplish the same purpose by the beating of drums and other primitive methods Mr. Paterson is a great rain maker, and this is proved by the fact that af ter a long dry spell, rain is falling today in torrents. His voice has not abated with advancing years, and the vigor with which he pounds the desk is the same as of old. The minister of public works, who sits near by, and has lost several desks by Mr. Paterson's flank attacks, provides for the Paterson speech on the budget by supplying him with furniture strengthene for the occasion. Then Mr. Tarte lef for New York, to return on the morrow after the storm. Mr. Paterson pounded and shouted, but his speech was no instructive nor particularly useful. The fact is that while he is a responsible minister and well liked by his fel low members, it is recognized that his intellectual operations are not at all equal to his physical demonstrations.

Mr. Paterson was greatest on at tacks. Beating of desks and manufacture of war whoops appear to be better suited to that role than to the defen of the financial record of an adminis tration. When a man gives out long lists of figures, ending up with fractions of a dollar, it does not seem necessary to punish the ears of a whole community. Mr. Paterson was only endeavoring to show that the increased expenditure under the presen administration in each department had not been so large as was represented. He offered an excuse or apology for everything, but an apology shouted at the top of a twenty horse pow er voice seems to be out of place. Mr Paterson's calculations and explanations were very much shattered by Mr. Clancy, who followed him. At best they were only an attempt to show that this government was no worse than its predecessor. Ten years ago, when Mr. Paterson and members about him were benouncing and scolding the extrava gance and wastefulness of the admig istration then in power, their nearest and dearest friends hardly expected to live to hear them pleading that they were really not very much worse than the spendthrifts and rascals whom they were trying to evict.

Mr. Clancy is perhaps the best financial expositor on the opposition side. There is not time today for a report of his discussion of the government record, but it will well repay a careful study. The old constituency of Bothwell, which will probably be gerrymandered out of existence next year, made no mistake when it replaced the Hon. David Mills by Mr. Clancy.

Mr. Pope of Compton, whose father was Sir John Macdonald's trusted associate in the government for many years, is a dashing campaigner. In his speech of three-quarters of an hour he held the attention of the house and the gallery, though it was then two o'clock in the morning. 'It was beautiful to hear his retort upon Sir Richard Cartwright, who had gone a good deal out of his way to talk of all

feated candidates who have done the since Sir Richard is anxious to dissame thing, and it is possible that whatever hurt his honor feels is healtention to his former comrade, Mr. Mercier, once premier of Quebec. He does not understand why Sir Richard, who has so much that is bad to say with that of Mr. Ross, premier of On-who has so much that is bad to say tario, who was quoted last night in of Sir Hector Langevin, can afford to the course of an admirable speech by sit beside Mr. Tarte, one of the heroes Mr. Henderson. Mr. Ross goes about of the Raie des Chaleur scandal or to of the Baie des Chaleur scandal, or toreceive for the benefit of his party the proceeds of money taken from the Quebec treasury through the instrumentality of Mr. Pacaud. While Sir Richard has much to say of political adventurers, Mr. Pope had some remarks to make about Cap Sullivan, "hug the machine" Preston, Mr. Nance and other agents of Sir Richard Cartwright's party.

> In a clever speech of twenty minutes. Mr. Ganong closed the debate by ex-hibiting the alleged reform administration as a "fit reform government." He showed how one politician after another holding various views came up to the government tailor, put on the fit reform suit, and voted as the bossesdictated. Among the fit reformers whom he had occasion to mention were Mr. Holmes, whose seat for West Huron was stolen by ballot frauds, Mr. Brunet who was returned because several hundred more ballots were takenout of the box than were put into it, and Mr. Costigan, whose election, according to Mr. Ganong, was accomplished by a corrupt deal to which Mr. Costigan may not have been a party but the details whereof are well known to at least one member from New

Paderewski played at the Russell theatre last evening to a large and fashionable audience. Mr. Mulock gave a dinner, and there were various other entertainments. These over, a large number of ladies in evening cos-tume found their way to the galleries, and probably thirty or forty were present in the small bours of the morning when the vote was taken. This was not because of any particular desire toknow the result, for that was knowns beforehand. Probably it was due to the fact that in the last five minutes before a division the members of par-liament have some fun, chiefly in the way of singing French Canadian rigmarele songs, such as Lt. Brigadier and Alouette, and by throwing blue books at each other. Perhaps it is hardly worth waiting in the galleries tion, but the waiting may have some-compensation of its own, for the as-semblage of visitors appeared to be enjoying the evening. Lady Laurier-came in towards three o'clock in the morning and was there at the end.

Now the house will proceed to busi-

PAINS IN THE BACK. from straining the muscles or from pain in the Kidneys, soon yield to the soothing influence of Kendrick's White Liniment. There is no pain that will not yield to this truly wonderful re-

SEPOYS AFFER MULES.

To Be Taken to India to Be Used in the British Army There.

LATHROP, Mo., April 10.—Twelve Sepoys arrived here from India late last night in charge of Capt. Gough of the British army. They came to take charge of a shipload of Missouri mules that will be sent to India to be used in the agents in the country. The to be used in the army in that country. The mules will go to Calenta and Bombay.

When the Sepoys arrived they were dressed in their native costume, which was rather cold for the weather they found in Mussouri. This morning warm clothing was furnished them. The Sepoys are camped in tents on one of the company's pastures, and are expected to remain two weeks.

PANAMA, April 12.—A decree has been issued establishing a war tax on all tickets issued by steamship lines running to Colombian ports.

BRUSSELS, April 13.—The condition of Queen Marie Henriette is reported to be very serious. She is suffering from heart disease, which is entering the dropsical stage.

A Siege

The matrons of the Edison Orphanage at Lowell, Mass., U.S.A., wrote they had a siege of whoopingcough in their institution. They said that every case was promptly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene. Its value in coughs and colds was so great they always kept it ready for use. You know how it's used, don't you? 'Tis heated by a vaporizer and you inhale it. Write us for a book that tells all about it. 200

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nbination, of which Calvin the general manager, with ers at Boston. They are ad Bangor line, Boston and sert line, Boston and Port-Roston and Kennebec lie. d Boothbay line, Boston and

RK, April 13.—A total of 4,162 were brought to this city on hich arrived today from Euro-

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