Laurier Shows He Knew the Seats Were Stolen.

Mr. Muioek is an Educated Book Mr. Davis is not That Kind

Charleston and Tarte Working Together on ment Could Do for P. E. (Island, if it so

March, 13.-A private member's day is apt to be dull at this stage of the session, and yesterday was no great exception to the rule. The government, however, managed to score a considerable triumph in the course of the sitting. The first order was Mr. Davin's, respecting seed grain indebtedness in the west. Mr. Davin's motion was practically accepted, and yet Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after he had talked all he could on the question, adjourned the debate. This had the effect of leaving it on the order paper at the head of the notices motion. It was then ten o'clock in the evening, two rours before the usual time of edjournment, and the next order was Mr. Charlton's, in favor of short speeches and of the appointment of a committee to frame rules for more rapid despatch of business. Sir Wilfrid, without seeing the humor of his suggestion, remarked that the debate on this subject would probably be a long one, and had better be deferred to enother occasion. He declined to take up another order and adjourned the house.

Does anyone ask where the government triumph comes in? Mr. Borden's resolution to begin the West Huron enquiry was No. 19 on the order paper yesterday morning. It is No. 19 this morning, and will remain far down if the government has to adjourn every other motion and postpone every other debate for the remainder of the session. It is nothing less than scandalous that a government making pretences of self-respect should resort to these expedients to head off an enquiry into the election of two of its supporters. Here is a privileges and elections committee selected for the express purpose of making these enquiries. It has not met this ression and has no other business before it. The forenoons are spent in idleness, and this enquiry, which the government last year professed great anxiety to prosecute, remains half completed, with the government and all its supporters reserting to every means to keep it off. A government with a majority at its back can control the despatch of business. The members on the opposition side may indeed refuse to vote supply and hold up the business of the house until this matter is dealt with. Whether that will be done, or whether the opposition will leave the whole matter to the country, remains to be seen.

But the people everywhere ought to know that two members are sitting in the house and voting with the government whose seats are believed to have been stolen by the stuffing of ballot boxes under instructions of the government managers to the returning officers. Some flagrant instances of ballot stuffing have already been discovered, some thousands of dollars have been expended in the enquiry, 90 witnesses have been brought here, 25 sittings of the committee have been held. Now that a complete exposure seems to be impending, the premier recalls his assurances and refuses further enquiry. This is a clear proof not only that the seats are stolen, but that the ministers knew them to have been

As to seed grain, the case is this: Years ago, when the frost used to come on the farms in the west and destroy the wheat, and when the farmers were in distress, the government made advances of seed grain to the embarrassed settlers. They gave security on their farms, and in addition gave bonds from their neighbors. Some of these debts have long since been paid, but there remain a considerable number for which the bondsmen are liable. These bondsmen got no benefit from the transaction, and in some ceses the real debtor has left the country and his land is either absardoned or has passed into the hands of strangers. Mr. Davin asks that these bonds be cancelled and that where the government cannot collect from the original creditor, by reason of the abandor ment of his farm, the bendsmen should go free. Sir Wilfrid has promised to afford relief to the bundsmen in the cases where the original debtor left land of sufficient value to pay the debt. But this does not appear to be much of a concession, since the bondsmen would then be free in any case. The bondsmen's trcuble comes in cases where the original creditor had been settled on lands that proved valueless. The difficulties arisen in the poorer districts, which are farthest from communication and where the settlers are still struggling to get ahead. Mr. Davin's motion only asks that the matter 'should be dealt with in a comprehensive manner, and so as to do justice, give relief and meet necessities, should necessities be found to exist.' The premier says that he is willing to do this, so that the debate now stands over, not in the interest of justice in the Northwest, but of injustice in Breckville and West Huron.

Mr. Davis of Saskatchewan represents a neighboring constituency to Mr. Davin's. He is rude and rather stupid, and makes it his first duty to find fault with everything that Mr. Davin says. What is rather more offensive, he is given to rude interruptions. Yesterday he was performing in this way, v.hen Mr. Davin suggested that if the Speaker could not keep Mr. Davis in order, he himself would be obliged to lay the whip over him. The castigation suggested by Mr. Davin was probably not intended to be physical, but one within the rules subtle intellect and thought otherwise.

yards of Mr. Davin's seat, ting in a very loud voice to him." Mr. Mils of Annaboli before Mr. Davin, and Mr. Bel on, who sits to his right, quietly moved over to the intervening spa while Mr. Davis rosred and paw imperturbable. Though the shouting could be heard from corridor to cor-Though the shouting ridor, he never heard a word of it. He calmly gathered up his papers, put on his hat and passed thoughtfully by, almost brushing against Mr. Davis, and apparently thinking out some abstruse problem of Hindu meta-

Mr. Davin had called Mr. Davis a or Boer, no one knows which. The first term has frequently and without injustice been applied to the postmaster general, though it is usu-'educated boor." Mr. Davis is not that kind of a boor. But a question of education cannot finally separate two kindred souls, and they have found a common ground in the mutual desire to give publicity to "personal and confidential" letters found in the desks of the men who received them. Four years ago, when Mr. Mulock took office, he had the good fortune to succeed a careless minister. Sir Adolphe Caron careless minister. Sir Adolphe Caron would no more think of even reading a confidential communication address ed to another man than he would of picking his neighbor's pocket. He may have presumed on a like gentlemants instinct in other people, or he may have been simply careless, but he left in his desk communications from members of parliament, scores of which were marked private or confidential.

They were the kind of letters that every minister gets from his friends. For instance, Mr. Mills or Mr. Davin, or the late Mr. Wood or Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper would send over to the minister an application from a mail contractor for a continuance of his contract. With it there would be a note stating that the man was a good conservative, or a good friend, or a popular contractor. The minister would be asked to give as favorable a consideration as possible to this case. Some of these cases would no doubt be rejected. Some might be allowed. But Mr. Mulock, when he came in, seems to have gone through them all, selected from among them any which might make political capital, then gathered them together and printed them in a blue book at the public ex-Probably any other member of the cabinet, certainly any gentleman, would either have burned the letters or sent them back to the writers. But Mr. Mulock has other standards

The book was printed. It made no great sensation except that business men and politicians who have a sense of honor, were a little surprised to see private letters published, some of which contained personal communications having nothing to do with public n atters. But the country paid the bill. It also paid an extra salary to the clerks who assisted Mr. Mulock in his low job. There it was thought the matter might stop. But the postmaster general was still not satisfied. The last two orders of the day contain questions to be put in the house, in each of which four or five pages out of the Mulock book are reprinted. They are introduced by a question in this form: "Has the postmaster general taken any action in connection with the transaction referred to in the following extract?" The one read yesterday contained letters marked "private." written by a former member of parliament. Mr. Mulock, in reply, made statements which had been carefully prepared beforehand. It is only necessary to add that the one member of parliament whom Mr. Mulock has found to come to his level in this matter, is the Mr. Davis of Saskatchewan, whom Mr. Davin describes as a boor, without any one else expressing dissent. Mr. Mulock gets ready the questions addressed to himself. They are put to him by Mr. Davis and anwered by the minister.

An interesting statement was made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier yesterday in one short sentence, when he announced that the government of Canada and the government of the United States were no longer negotiating for the resumption of meetings of the joint high commission. This marks the end of that wonderful programme of negotiations which were to settle all difficulties between Canada and the continent to which it belongs. If the negotiations do not go far, they have gone far enough to make Sir Louis Davies a knight and to furnish an interesting picnic for a number of ministers and officials.

Mr. Charleson, the particular protege of Mr. Tarte, began last year to build telegraphs, dredge rivers, construct public roads, and generally to act as commissioner of public works in the Yukon district. Other employes of the government are supposed to purchase goods by tender and to give some reasons for paying extra prices, but Mr. Charleson educated in public works under Mr Mercier, and is above all that. Col. Prior has called attention to the fact that Mr. Charleson buys flour from his friends in the east at prices which makes it much dearer than if it were bought on the Coast. He takes men from Quebec, notwithstanding the fact that hundreds are applying for work in the neighborhood of the operations. The answer of the government is that the minister had confidence in Mr. Charleson, "and allowed him to use his own discretion in the purchase of supplies and the engagement of men." In this respect Mr. Tarte has followed the example of Mr. Mercier, and the result is probably the same as in the

Quebec case. Mr. Casey is going in for the abolition of monopolies. He has introduced a bill authorizing the government to build or acquire the complete telegraph system in Canada, and to operate the line in the interests of the public. He thinks that the telegraph charges would be reduced to less than one-half of parliament. Mr. Davis has not a under government management. Probably the law clerk, when he gets hold

try has the benefit of Mr. Ca The Prince Edward Isla proved the opportunity to show that province needs a remedy of sor They pay twice as high rat For this reason the province has been twenty-four hours behind other parts of Canada in getting news of the Tiansvaal was Mr. Mc-Lennan thinks that the government would do well to take over the island telegraph system. Mr. Martin and Mr. view, but point out that the government has already power to deal with the case, and express doubt as to whether it would do any better with complete ownership than it does with sufficient control. The government is subsidizing the company which does not perform a service. The opposition members want to know why Sir Louis continues to pay a subsidy when he doesn't get the service. Moreover, since Sir Louis admits that the company has no monopoly to build lines between the mainland and the island. there seems to be no reason why the principle of government lines now adopted on the lower St. Lawrence could not be applied to Prince Edward Island. Or if another way is preferred, the subsidy could be withh from the Anglo-American and given to some other company perform the service acceptable

OTTAWA, March 14.-Five months is not a long time in the history of a country, and yet that period has wrought mighty changes here. Yesterday the course of the government in sending troops to Africa without the previous consent of parliament was sanctioned by a majority of 109, only 10 members voting for the motion of censure proposed by Mr. Bourassa. Mr. Bourassa and his companions in this division are all French-Canadians, and six of them are supporters of the government which they voted to condemn. The defence of the miristry naturally fell upon the premier, whose eloquence was cheered to the ccho in the chamber, and would have been applauded by the crowded gallery if the rules of the house had allowed it.

S. D. S.

Yet here is the historic fact. The sentiments expressed by Mr. Bourassa, Mr. Monet and Mr. Angers, in conlemnation of the government's course, ere precisely those expressed by the premier himself lest October when he declared that a corps could not be offered for service in Africa. At that time it was Sir Wilfrid who insisted that the government could do nothing without the consent of narliament. It vas he who affirmed that the militia laws did not allow Canadian troops to be used except in defence of Canada. It was he who protested egainst the agitation in favor of affording militery assistance to the Empire. Now it is he who claims the cheers of the truse while he pours forth his burneloquence in justification of the offer of troops for Imperial service. It remains for Mr. Bourassanto take up the constitutional ground that the premier has abandoned

And here is another paradox. What Sir Wilfrid now says was the language of Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Foster and the Ontario leaders of the conservative party five months ago. Sir Charles Tupper in public speeches and in letters to the premier asserted that public opinion in this country would justify the premier in taking action. He urged Sir Wilfrd to abandon his opposition and give effect to the loyal sentiment of the Canadian people. After Sir Wilfrid had declared that the Canadian government could not and would not send a corps to Africa. Mr. Foster, speaking at a banquet in St. John, at which he was the guest, used words something like these: "The premier and his colleagues may say that they cannot and will not give aid to the Empire. I tell them that they can and they shall. The people of Canada are in earnest in this will have their way." In the same speech Mr. Foster referred to the declaration made by Mr. Tarte that he would oppose any movement in the direction of sending treeps to the Fransvanl before parliament was called and predicted that Mr. Tarte would have to get out of the government if he did not yield to the will of the people.

Yesterday, the same sentiment exressed by Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster was with greater fullness and with peculiar eloquence proclaimed by the premier himself. Sir Wilfrid, defending the action of the government, declared that it was submission to public opinion, that opinion which, he said, was not only uttered by the press, but "spoke with many voices" in the streets and in private conversation. The sentiment was in the air, he said, and was so general, so pronounced, that the government could not resist it. "What would have happened," the premier asked, "if we had refused?" There would have been a disastrous agitation in Canada. It would have caused a cleavage of the people on race lines, and this the premier had always sought to avoid. Such was the justification which the premier gave for his submission to the public demand.

Such a speech as this Sir Wilfrid Laurier could hardly have foreseen five months ago, when he declared that the government could not and would not take action. It could hardly have been foreseen by Mr. Tarte when he declared that he would oppose to the last any such course as is now taken. Mr. Bourassa and his little band claim to be the only remaining representatives in parliament of that opinion expressed by Sir Wilfrid at the beginning of October. So small a group of disciples has the leader of the party succeeded in holding to his standard. For himself and the bulk of his party they have deserted the cause and are now proudly raising the flag which was borne in these earlier and more critical days by the opposition leaders.

The despatches have given pretty fully the arguments of Mr. Bourass When the Speaker left the chair, Mr. of Mr. Casey's bill, will find that it on his side, and those of Sir Wilfrid

that Britain did not need the help of Of Squadron F the South Afri-Canada to fight a few Boers in Africa This is the language used by Mr. Tarte at St. Vincent de Paul. Mr. Bourassa declared that Mr. Cha lain was taking advantage of the op-portunity to engage Canada in support of the empire's future wars. spoke Mr. Tarte in October at St. Vincent de Paul. Mr. Bourassa deci that the French Canadians more any other class of people ought to be calous of constitutional rights. Tarte sald so also at St. Vincent de Paul. Mr. Bourassa affirms that the Canadian militia should only be used for the defence of Canada. Said Sir Wilfrid Laurier on October 4th. Mr. Bourassa affirms the principle that no new constitutional departure such as this should be undertaken without calling parliament. He was merely quoting the words of his own leader of five months ago. Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Monet accuse Mr. Chamberlain of engaging in a war of conquest. They are house a fortnight ago by the minister of public works. It fell to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to reply to all these statements, and he did it with eloquence and every evidence of strong conviction. If he had spoken in early October the way he wrote, he could not have been more forcible or more strenuous, or given stronger evidence of sincerity than he gave yesterday in proclaiming the opposite view.

For this must be said on behalf of

the premier that his vindication of the course into which the government was forced was in every respect worthy of a parliamentary orator. Those members who proclaimed in the earlier days the same views that Sir Wilfrid then opposed, but now proclaims, could not have spoken with more fervor than the premier displayed. Sir Wilfrid may not be great in action. He may not be impelled by conviction of lovalty or of duty. He says a premier ought to be guided by public opinion, and in this case he has acted on that view. But when he does get propelled into the right course he able to give a splendid defence of the position in which he has been thrust. It is fair also to say that Sir Wilfrid's vindication of the course taken was not strictly speaking a declaration that the people were right or that he agreed with them. It was a declaration that the people were powerful. It was the statement that public opinion steered the course and set the pace and that ministers must yield who the people drive. Yet in the peroration wherein Sir Wilfrid pictured the great results of this action, and told of the splendid bravery of our troops, and how they fought and fell side by side. convincing the world that a new power had arisen in the west, one would like to have thought that this eloquent speaker had done something to inspire the people of Canada to these deeds of patriotism. It would have given a higher note to his utterpression in the rush of Canadians to Barkley and Cox and Troopers Colling river. If a premier who had resisted the impulse of public sentiment and who tried to turn the current in the opposite direction could speak like this, how would he have spoken had it been his happy lot to have stood at the beginning with the Tuppers and the Fosters, with Bergeron and Casgrain, who were a part of that movement and gave it voice, while premier and cabinet ministers were endeavoring to quench its ardor and resist its force.

Mr. Monet and the dissenting speakers protest that after all the question is not settled by these eloquent appeals. They say that there was no necessity for the government to act without the consent of parliament. The members could have been called together and the soldiers might still have been fighting in the Transvaal. After all, they say, a great departure has been made. For if we sent 2,000 men to fight the Transvaal, we ought to send 10,000 to fight in a serious war matter, and the people of Canada and 50,000 or 100,000 to join in a life and death campaign of the empire. If we may do the smaller thing without the consent of parliament we may do the larger. Replying to this Sir Wilfrid once more appeals to the crowd. If in the future the people of Canada chose to send 50,000 inen to fight the European war the people of Canada will have their way. Mr. Monet does not dispute this, but seems to think that it is still the business of a public man who thinks that the majority are wrong to do what he himself thinks is right. If the people do not support the member of parliament he should be willing to cease from being a member. If they do not support a minister it is not his duty to do what he believes is wrong in order to gain the support, but to hand over the government to others who agree with the public demand. He and his little band are opposed to imperialism, and they say Sir Wilfrid was in the last campaign and would be yet if he were not forced by fear and oressure from other provinces than his own.

Mr. Monet believes that a thoughtful public opinion will yet support the position which he takes. He affirms that even today the whole of the French-Canadian people are at heart in accord with the first opinion expressed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Mr. Bourassa leclares that every newspaper Quebec agreed that Canada should not have intervened with the offer of troops by the government. So also said Mr. Tarte when he spoke in parliament two weeks ago. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared yesterday that this war was one of the most just on which Britain had ever entered, he set himself in opposition to the argument of his own colleague, Mr. Tarte. On the whole, therefore, Mr. Monet and his five friends on the government side claim to be the sole survivors of the ministerial opinion of the first week in October, not only in regard to the duty of the government in appealing to parliament but also in opposition to the imperialistic spirit of the age.

But Sir John Bourinot, clerk of the house, declares that the vote on Bourassa's amendment stands 119 to 10.

can Light Horse.

A Native of Upper Maugerville, Sunbury County, New Brunswick.

His Plucky Feat During Lord Dundonald's Advance Upon Potgleter's Drift.

[Wm. J. Cox, Squadron F, South Aifrica Light Horse, was born at Upper Maugerville, Sumbury Co., N. B. in 1873; studied civil engineering, was two years in British Columbia on the Crow's Nest Pass railway; returned to New Brunswick last February, and in May went to England; thence to Cape Town.] A SWIMMING EXPLOIT.

During Lord Dundonald's advance upon Potgleter's Drift the river swimming exploit of Funston's Kansas men was daringly emulated. The Daily News correspondent with that column sends this account of the feat, from the Natal Witness: "While surveying the position,

was noticed that the pont at the drift was lying moored on the Boer side of the river, and the suggestion was made that it would be a piece of luck for us if the troops could get possession



CORP. W. J. COX.

of the pont, which would serve as the beginning of the means to carry our men over the swollen stream. offer of Lieut. Carrisle, of the South African Light Horse, to lead a few men, all of whom, like himself, good swimmers, across the river for the ances if he himself had felt a part of pont, was accepted, those volunteering the public sentiment which found ex- being Sergeant Turner, Corporals arms and in their charge at Modder | wood Howell and Godden, all of F squadron.

"The forlorn hope set forth amid great interest. They got down the declivitions slope and into a friendly donga running toward the river, and so reached the drift, as they thought, unnoticed. Five of the party stripped, but the lieutenant and another only threw off their boots.

"Entering the river quietly, the seven swimmers struck out vigorously, and, notwithstanding the strong current, were naking splendid progress, when, almost in midstream, Barkley was seized with cramp. Fortunately, Howell, with great presence of mind. quietly dropped down stream a few yards until he caught Barkley with one hand and the guiding rope of the pont with the other, and, working along the rope, managed to get Barkley to the north drift cutting, in which the remainder of the party had just previously landed. There Howell was quickly brought to rights, and, as every moment was precious, and there was no time to disengage the pont from where it had been fixed by the Boers, Lieut. Carlisle cut the guiding ropes close to the landing post, threv the end on board and made it flast. end the men, scrambling on to the pont, pulled it away into the river by hauling taut on the other-or ourend of the made-fast guiding rope.

CAUGHT IN MIDSTREAM. "The strength of the swollen stream selped to carry the pont, with its adventurous load, quickly through the water; but, unfortunately, when the craft had just reached midstream the bullets not only began to fly, but the pulleys on the hawser along which the pent travelled became jammed through the powerful tide, causing the hawser to fall down stream at an acute engle. Immediately the running gear jammed and brought the pont to a standstill. Carlisle and his men found themselves under a very hot fire at 450 yards from seven Boers, who had galloped down obliquely to the low kopjes near the bank for that purpose.

"The party stayed for a second or two, thinking that the pent would get free, and then dashed overboard. Not one of the party even then appeared to have lost his head; they meant to have that pont. Turner, Collingwood and Godden struck cut for the guiding rcpe there in strenuous endeavors to draw the craft inside. In the mean-time Lieuts. Carlisle, Barkley and Cox had dived, and, on coming to the surface, clung to the side of the pont, where they were half exposed to the hail of bullets.
"Cox then did a particularly plucky

action. Seeing all efforts to free the pont by hauling on the guiding ropes proving futile, he deliberately got on deck again, and succeeded in removing the obstruction in the hawser, then dived again, amid a fusilade, and, swimming to the drift, lent his aid to pull in. All this time Carlisle continued to keep hold of the gunwale, declining to leave Barkley, who, he feared, might have another attack of cramp, and, although bullets continued to play about them, one grazing the lieut's arm and another, splintered the gunwale between his hands, they marvellously escaped, and were safely crawn, with the port, into the wel-

"While the exciting episode lasted-

ap for laundry purposes and general That word Surprise stamped on every cake guarantees the highest

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really only a matter of five minutes or so-Colonel Ryng had detailed twenty-five men of the Light Horse, under Captain Sheppard, to go down toto the plain and engage the Beers firing on the pont, as well as to keen off others from coming down to reinforce them. A portion of the men blezed away, and the Boers, who had been firing from cover, sheered off when they found that their prey had escaped them, enabling Carlisle and his brave follows, although still par tially under fire, to double across the flat and up the steel hill side—the lieutenant still bareforted - amid the cheers of their regiment, and modestly glowing with the knowledge that they had got the better of the Boers tha time, and had provided the initial means of cur men crossing the river and at the same time depriving the enemy of the wherewithal to get over the flooded streem at night time to attack cur then small force on the hill.

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> STRATHCONA'S HORSE Dedicated to Lord Strathcona.

O I was thine, and thou wert mine, and ours the boundless plain, Where the winds of the North, my gallant steed, ruffled thy tawny mane, But the summons hoth come with roll of But the summons hoth come with roll of drim, and bugles ringing shrill.

Startling the prairie antelope, the grizzly of

the hill.

Tis the voice of the Empire calling, and the children gather fast.

From every land where the cross-bar floats out from the quivering mast;

So into the saddle I leap, my cwn, with bridle swinging free,
And the hoof-beats shall answer the trump and the hoot-beats shall answer the trumpets blowing across the zea!

Then proudly toes thy head aloft, nor think of the foe tomorrow,

For he who dares to stay our course, drinks deep of the Cup of Sorrow!

Thy form hath pressed the meadow's breast, where the sullen grey wolf hides. The great Red River of the North hath Together we've slept while the tempest swept the Rockles' glittering chain;
And many a day the red Centaur hath gallered behind in vain!

Eut the sweet wild grass of the mountain pass, and the shimmering summer streams

Must vanish forevermore, perchance, into the land of dreams;

For the strong young North hath sent us fouth to battlefields far away.

And the trail that ends where ocean trends, is the trail we ride today!

But proudly toss thy head aloft, nor think of the foe tomorrow,

For he who bars Strathcona's Horse, drinks deep of the Cup of Sorrow! deep of the Cup of Sorrow ! -William Henry Drummond.

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The New Constitutional Remedy Supersedes the Knife and Plaster.

Time was when everybody though ancer was a local disease that had to be cut out with knife or pulled out by plaster. Very few medical men or even laymen think that now.

Too many cancers come back again after being cut out to leave any doubt as to the constitutional nature of the disease. The only way to cure it pe fectly and permanently is to permeate the system with a remedy that destroys every particle of the can

That is what our Vegetable C Cure does. It cures cancer of the line nose, breast, womb, stomach, bowels, or cancer in any part of the body, per fectly and permanently-except in th last stages, and even in these cases checks the disease and protongs and gives comfort and satisfaction the afflicted.

If you are a sufferer or have a fre who is, send two stamps for full partticulars to STOTT & JURY. Bowman ville, Ont. All correspondence regard ed as strictly confidential.

SHOCK KILLED THE FATHER The News of the Death of Pte. Re. Paardeberg Induced Apoplexy

One of the soldiers who died from at Paardeberg was Private A. Roy first Canadian contingent, formerly 89th battalion. Roy was the son of Roy, dit Lauzier, of St. Arsene, couata county. The first informatic ceived of the boy's enlistment wit Canadians was in a letter written amont. Upon learning of his deat mont. Upon learning of his deaf father was struck with apoplexy and few minutes later.

B. L. Steeves, M. D., formerly teacher in the Summerside schools and brother of Corey W. Steeves and Mrs. H. H. Lefurgy, Summerside, has been elected mayor of Huntington, Baker county, Oregon.

Rev. R. S. Crisp has been asked 10 remain a fifth year with Wesley Me-morial church, Monoton.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ledies. Safe, effectual. Ladies as your druggist for Ceak's Cottes East Cost Cost. Take no other as all Mixtures, pills and mitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, 31 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, \$5 per box. No. 1 or 3, mailed en receipt of price and two seem stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Onl. 13 Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

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O-PRI Investigate

Courts the Ful Complete

le Hon. Mr. White Advance the Rife Will Have on the Co

he Evidence of Engir ome Light on the the Department in of Steel Bridges.

FREDERICTON,

afternoon, Mr. H

Mr. Shaw, moved

viously printed in spect to the greatly a number of steel is said he would reserve support of the mo who desired to themselves of the Hon. Mr. Emmer Hazen with dallying last session and wi almost an entire m the fact that he forced from the lea tion, last session, equivocal withdraw charges against his was surprsied to f this session, if no by implication and in line, however, conduct of the oppo during the recess. make it eppear charges were only withdrawn. But drawal of them of the house. Quot ton Times' report ered some time last Island, the premie the leader of the c nagged into using then did with resp charges by the ret Fowler, a farmer I who had insinuated in withdrawing his neither true to hin his country. What pressing the genera lay at Mr. Hazen's son) had from the courted the fullest now appealed to

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Hon. Mr. Tweed
the remarks of hi that Mr. Hazen h fide charges, but I his committee fort his precrastination leader must 1 cw with his witnesses no possible excuse lay. Even if the i till next June, it end. In the course provincial secretar Hazen that in get built in New Brur ment had the er Stockton, the forme position, and were with the principle Policy. He asked h mittee of seven wo Mr. Hazen-Five three government members, but if y

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agree to seven. Hon. Mr. Tweedi seven. Continuing, try would require Mr. Hazen's extra bringing up his cha HON. MR

regretted that Mr

made his charges to point out one this: After the cha session, and after sonal corruption ha it left what was a thing to consider, ince was getting a money which it was bridges, taking into character. Now let Mr. Hazen has as to find upon, "And Douglas Hazen h and charged that t bridges were double more than doubleces paid for bridge were building? Not the prices paid by bridge superstructu respect in materia ship." Then the re-mittee is framed in Words. It reads: " inquire whether the and in some cases the prices per lb. pe panies in Canada railway and othe Canada during the steel bridge super every respect in r manship to the st structures erected That is what the o quire into. What they do find tha double? Take a ba way bridge, weigh way bridge, weight, similar bar for a weighing 100 lbs.; to be expended on 100 lbs, as on the 40 fore the cost of wone would be four the be on the other. on a highway bri way bridge of thre

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