2

PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8 .- A decision of far reaching importance to labor interests was made by the house of commons this afternoon, when it declared itself in favor of the incorporation of labor unions and practically refused to grant any privileges to those bodies so long as they remained irresponsible by avoiding incorporation. The declar ation was made during the discussion of the bill introduced by Mr. Smith, the labor member from Nanaimo, providing for the registration of union labels and the punishment of unfair users of those labels.

The strangest part of it all was the admission by Mr. Smith himself that he personally agreed with the decision and that, at the request of the unions was introducing a bill of which he did not altogether approve.

Before this came up several questions were asked, this being private members' day.

Mr. Lefurgey was informed that the government did not propose to safeguard the farmers by providing for inspection of wire sold for fencing. Mr. Martin, who asked for informa

tion concerning the age and infirmities of the steamer Stanley, was put off with a request to move for a return

Mr. Blain, of Peel, learned that since February 9, 1904, the following salaries had been paid to railway commission ers Blair, \$9,045; Mills and Bernier

\$8,300 each. Emmerson informed Foster that the expenses of the I. C. R. for the cur-.

rent year up to Dec. 31, 1904, were \$4,104,018, receipts \$3,621,263; expenditure on capital account from June 30 the whole year 1904 it, was \$1,880,856, 1906.

as against \$145,142 in 1897. Patterson told Lefurgey that hay was exported from Quebec to Boston

follows: 1904, Oct., 3,937 tons; Nov., 2,508 tons; Dec., 4,327 tons. Mr. Lefurgey is again bringing to the attention of parliament the neces

sity for the building of a pier or breakwater near Carleton Pcint or Cape Traverse, P. E. I., to facilitate communication with the mainland. He is of the American government that 99 remedies asked. He attempted to jusmoving for all correspondence refer-

ring to the matter. In response to a motion recently passed. Laurier prought down correspondence re the Northwest autonomy.

Mr. Borden directed the attention of the minister of railways to a telegram stating that three trains containing assengers had been stalled at Springhill Junction for 12 hours. Emmerson he had just heard of it at noon, and was making inquiries. Later he informed Mr. Borden that the trains

were through. Mr. Martin protested against the lack of a special train at Cape Tormentine to accommodate winter pas sengers from P. E. I., who by irregularity of the boats were now caused great loss and inconvenience.

In reply to a question from Mr. Bergeron, Laurier said no promise of a Museum, for which \$170,000 was voted seat on the G. T. P. commission had last year. Acting Minister Hyman exbeen made to Premier Parent of Quebec.

The house than went into committee | contract for building alone had been for the discussion of Mr. Smith's bill. let at \$950,000, lowest tender, to Good-Before this began, Mr. Borden made the contention, and backed it by a was M. Convolly, \$1,157,955. The buildquotation from legal and parliament-ing is to be 420 feet long, to be con-stry authorities, that such important structed of stone similar to the paregislation as this relating to politi- liament buildings, and is to accommocal and social institutions should be date an art gallery, geological and geo-introduced as a government measure, graphical exhibits, etc. It is to be fin-

mmons, at \$2,210. USE He also said the contract for th WEAVER'S Fredericton drill hall was signed Dec. 7, 1904 by C. J. B. Sinmons, his being the lowest tender, \$12,955. Other tenders were Willard Kitchen, John Maxwell and Chas. A. Hall, jointly, and J. D. McLaughlin. The building is to It purifies the Blood and cures be completed Nov. 15, 1905. Tenders were called in the first instance Boils, five newspapers and the second in fif-

SYRUP

Humors,

Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal,

tory. Of these facts the most interest-

ing was that Sir Charles Tupper came

premier, and that his hesitation to

make good that agreement was the

The discussion began over a matter

ication between the Island

Salt Rheum

tion.

Mr. Crockett moved for all corres pondence re the purchase of the Canada Eastern railway, also for returns showing the number of officials and wages of each when the transfer took

der, the only tenderer being C. J. B.

place and now, and for the cost of violent attack upon Mr. Foster by Sir operation and gross earnings of that William Mulock, who in a bitter railway from the date of transfer to speech made unfair and unfounded Feb. 1, 1905. The motion was passed charges against the former minister of though Emmerson was afraid he could finance, in connection with the resignot furnish the last information as no nation of that gentleman and six of separate account was kept for this secthis colleagues from Sir Mackenzie tion of the I. C. R. Bowell's cabinet in 1896, Mr. Hag-

The house went into committee to gart and Mr. Foster made their first consider Mr. Sinclair's bill to amend public explanation of their part in the the act respecting the safety of ships affair in the house this afternoon. so that Atlantic steamers could carry Their explanation brought out facts a deck load of lumber in the winter never before made public in connecbetween the main and sheltered decks. tion with this chapter in Canadian his-

Mr. Sinclair said the proposition was submitted to the British board of trade and he did not wish to press it to Canada from England in 1896 at Sir till its approval had been received. Mackenzie Bowell's request: that Sir At Mr. Borden's suggestion the con-

sideration was postponed pending the board of trade's decision.

APPLE-BOX BILL

home.

chief cause of the famous resignation Mr. Fisher's apple-box bill came up of the seven ministers. again, but at the request of members from agricultural districts who debrought before the attention of the sire to get the opinions of their congovernment by Mr. Martin of P. E. stituents, was laid over for a week or Island, of the inadequate means of \$0. It is the government's intention to Dec. 31, 1904, was \$733,221, and for that the bill shall come into force June, and the mainland. He asked again Fitzpatrick's bill regarding the refor a special train between the Cape

and Sackville to accommodate delayed sponsibility and retiring allowances of winter passengers. He also complainjudges who are appointed to the chaired that the P. E. Island railway sermarship of the railway commission was also laid over at the request of W. vice was being very inadequately carried out. Emmerson should "let the F. MacLean, who announced that he was preparing some important amendislanders get out and shovel-snow." ments to it.

Sir William, while expressing polite sorrow at the state of affairs, said the Mr. MacLean drew the attention of the government to the recent decision government could not provide the per cent of the duty on raw materials tify this by alleging that the tories when in power paid still less attention imported into the United States would

be refunded when such materials were to P. E. Island than the liberals are manufactured into goods for export. doing. He contended that this would tend to Mr. Foster proved that this was uncause more Canadian raw materials. true, and in chaffing Mr. Mulock about such as wheat, nickel ore, etc., to be his vivid imagination proceeded to reexported into and manufactured in the tort to an interpellation of Sir Wil-States, when, in the interest of Canliam, to the effect that Mr. Foster was ada, they should be manufactured at a man with a past, by pointing out He advocated the establish some glaring inconsistencies in the ment of export duties on such raw mapostmaster general's own past, notab-

terials to counteract the effect of the ly his recantation of his opposition new American move. views concerning railway passes and the independence of members of par-PUBLIC WORKS ESTIMATES. liament. He said Sir William had made a record for insincerity without an The house then went into committee equal in the records of public men of

on the public works estimates. The item under consideration during the this country. Sir William Mulock retorted in an afternoon was \$250,000 more for the angry and intemperate speech, raking construction of the Victoria Memorial up every old slur ever cast upon Mr. Foster. He began with the "moment of weakness" sneer, charging Mr. plained that the estimated total cost of the building would be \$1,250,000. The

Foster with the abandonment of all prohibition principles upon which he had first been elected to parliament. Then he went over the grit version of

the 1896 episode, charging Foster with oath of loyalty to his leader. No gencolleagues to resign and to prevent lic works estimates.

for the purpose of defending my hon-orable friend. When the whole his-OTTAWA LETTER. tory of that transaction is written there will not be a single man from one end of the country to another who OTTAWA, Feb. 7 .- On Monday in can point a finger at any of those genthe house of commons, as in every other well regulated house, the better tlemen and charge them with having done wrong. but smaller half in the Whole Thing Mr. Foster said that considering and the lords of the house sit around Mulock's remarks, and in view of the with that tired expression provoked by fact that that gentleman had followed a picked up dinner and wonder at the him for years like a sleuth-hound with foolishness of it all. But also, like his version of the affair, it would be

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 15, 1905

Mondays, generally, though the day is just as well if he stated what he did uninteresting, it frequently sees a lot at that time. Since 1896 he had had of work hustled through. That was such charges as Mulock had just made the case yesterday and much of the thrown in his face everywhere, but work though not of general interest, had never once allowed himself one was of an important nature. Twelve

word in explanation or reply, because private bills were given a second readdeemed that his silence, if injurious ing, an unusually large number of to himself, was better for the public questions answered and a number of life of this country than a full revelanotices of motion disposed of in a very Besides he considered he had short time. Then the house in com done his duty in giving the explanamittee took up the public works esti tion only to the governor general. mates. First, Mr. Foster referred to the

Only two items were discussed, the 'moment of weakness" charge, and expenditure on the proposed Dominion lenied that he had ever been elected archives building, which is to be a on a prohibition platform. Personalthree-story stone, brick and iron firely, he had always been a total abstain proof structure, costing about \$80,000, er and a prohibitionist, but he did not and the much-wrangled-about mint. make this a plea for his first election. for which the country will pay in the as had been charged. He still held close vicinity of half a million before the same principles, but it was not it is completed. There was little talk possible always for one member of a about the first building, as all are government to force his colleagues to heartily agreed that proper housing his way of thinking and he was not ment by which the government should be reorganized, with Sir Charles as premier, and that his bentation as 19 papers and books which are now scathis opinions law until the majority of tered carelessly about the various public buildings in Ottawa. But upon the

Speaking of Mulock's assertion that he had proven himself not a gentleman and had broken his oath, he said unanimous.

he had sworn no oath of allegiance to any premier. He had a perfect right to leave a government with whose leader he differed on points of policy and principle. It was no proof that man was not a gentleman because he differed with his colleagues or his leader and publicly said so. Personally he did not leave Sir Mackenzie for preference or in the hope of gain. He eft office and salary for reasons which were stated to the governor general, and which proved so satisfactory to his excellency that he made him and his colleagues members of another government without a stain or reproach. Before they resigned Sir Mackenzie knew what their decision and intention was and had the matter in his own hands. Referring to Sir William's charges, he said no reasonable or careful man would have made such assertions without authoritative ately inscribed gold coins floating knowledge of the facts which Sir Wilround

liam did not have. Mulock claimed that the explana tions did not satisfactorily explain the fact that seven ministers left in a body and then endeavored to prevent their leader from forming another govern ment.

Geo. Taylor, who was chief whip un der Sir Mackenzie, indignantly denied that there was any conspiracy to prepuzzled the government to find an vent that gentleman from forming ananswer to his query as to what would other government. He had been the become of all the gold coins the mint intermediary from Sir Mackenzie to would turn out, since it was certain the resigning ministers, he said, and that Canadians were strongly predis

it was at Sir. Mackenzie Bowell's reposed to the circulation of bank bills quest that he went to Sir Charles Tupper and got him to get the ministers ers knew, was useless. The governtogether and form a government, with the understanding that Sir Charles was to lead the party during the sesbalk the pleasure of a governsion, and was to become premier after ment with nearly seventy of a ma ward. jority. So the iten was passed. This closed the discussion, which

being a traitor and a violator of his except for Mr. Foster's speech, which During the discussion Mr. Bergero brought to the attention of the govwas calm and self-contained, was tleman, he said, would have so con- heated on both sides. The house then ernment the immense amount of Amspired against his leader to induce his went into committee again on the pub- erican money-bills and coin-circulating through this country. He said



as he puts himself within reach out ing current is 136 of one cent

ampere hour net and power is sold in large blocks as low as \$15 per horse That was the case again yesterday. Though the purpose of this new bill power per year. This bill, which gives one company, the Ottawa Electric could hardly arouse general disap-Company, power to acquire the other, proval the fact that it involved the the Consumers' Electric Company, was expenditure of any money provided ground for protest from honorable up last year, but by a narrow margin, gentleman of an economical turn of an amendment was inserted emasculating it so that it was withdrawn. mind, and there was sufficient faulti-Every man who voted for the bill as ness of detail to provide the others with presented and for the robbery of the excuse for an attack upon the bill in people it authorised, was a liberal particular and Mr. Fisher in general. conservative Every And great was the opposition's delight against and, fortunately for Ottawa. when it was ascertained that the min-14 liberals were independent enough ister had probably made a technical to vote with them. But this year the would error in its introduction. The bill, as company's lobbyists are confident that, in spite of the city's vigorous opposilic moncy, should have been introtion, the bill will go through by a duced by resolution it was claimed, and consequently all debate upon it was substantial majority. It is another case of the people v. irregular. However, for they were corporations tried before a court the loath to let Fisher go, the opposition which is amenable to inducements agreed to let him continue explaining which the people on that election day

it, pending the definite decision of the five distant years in the future, canchair on this technical point. So he not counteract.

about nine o'clock at night. The tone of the discussion is well illustrated by the last speech given, that of Mr. Lennox of Addington, who gave his opinion backed by arguments of length that if the minister of agriculture would let other people's busi-Was Jealous and Killed His Divorced ness alone and confine himself to the consideration of purely agricultural questions for a while, he might learn something about farming and be able to do something in the interest of the farmers. whereas at present the min-L. Shaffer was hanged in the United ister was spreading himself over so States jail here at 12.07 o'clock today much territory that his pressure on for the murder of his wife in August, 1903. The death warrant was read to any one point was very light.

him a few minutes before noon. The The bill provides for a permanent execution occurred without unusual census and statistics office with a furore. Shaffer's spiritual adviser an chief, a secretary and such other nounced that the condemned man had clerks and employes as the minister of been repentant for the past four agriculture may assign. The minister months. The crime which Shaffer exis also to appoint census enumerators plated today was the killing of his and assistants, and employ persons divorced wife, Katherine Ivey, the from time to time in the collection of ment had decided on their new toy and daughter of a bookkeeper in a bank. industrial and other statistics, and alnothing in the way of argument can by cutting her throat with a razor on so employ temporary clerks. The duties of the chief officer and secretary the night of August 22, 1903. The murder was premeditated and unaggravatas defined in the bill are practically ed save by jealousy. The woman had those of a census chief officer and secobtained her divorce from him three retary under the present law. A census is to be taken in June, 1911, for all years before. Shaffer was 39 years old, Canada, and every ten years there- and was employed in the government after, and a census of the Northwest printing office. Despite their separa-At the opening of the afternoon ses- he was thinking of proposing an and Manitoba in June, 1906, and subsequently every ten years. It is pro- home with her two children, Shaffer was insanely jealous of her. He met vided that the new bureau shall colher on the street early in the evening lect, tabulate and publish agricultural, across the line instead of being put commercial, criminal, educational, and as he spoke a few words he exclaimed: "Kate, it's my time and my manufacturing, vital and other statischance now." and grasping her by the tics during the inter-censal years; but neck he cut her throat with a razor, it is provided that arrangements may severing the jugular and cartoid arterday because there was nothing to be made for using provincial statistics. tery. She died almost instantly. The do except to pass estimates, and the Statistical abstracts of public reports tragedy was witnessed by several peogovernment wants to economize those and documents are also to be made by estimates. These are all they have to the department. In the matter of ple and his arrest followed immediateoffer in the way of business for some criminal statistics it is provided that time.to come and must not be wasted. returns shall be made yearly by every

(Weekly Irish It was a bleak win clouds hung low on th hitter wind swept ove lying in a rugged lofty mountains, on snow lay thickly, while hurried down from foaming through the they are lost in the the south of Glenamo On the north the g ened out into a great evil reputation in the only was it supposed such malignant being: will-o'-the-wisps, who to destruction in its quagmires, but twice of it had moved the which at one time inhabited, sweeping habitants, flocks, and stopping till it plunge beyond. According to traditio

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move once more thro bringing death and d yore, and the farmho the one dwelling that last bog-slide - was loomed. Everyone sh had been unlet for n Shaum M'Guire he soon came to be ca borhood - appeared whence nobody exactly brought him from that ter world "beyant the ing that the farm of to be had for a son took it, laughing at th cerning the moving l of evil spirits and said to haunt it, a tumble-down house ings after a fashion. tivate the land assist gaunt, silent woman, curiosity of her kindly bors, who declared craythur was apt to on her mind," when all their well-meant ver stopped in to ha and a gossip, or stop time o' day" at cotta as she stalked by, al in a worn cloak, that blue, but was now p ed, and faded, till it i browns and greens bogs. A smile neve lips, she rarely spok eyes gazed out mount haggard face as if with some untold son She was inoffensive ing; when she was i fields, or carrying country produce acro nearest town, the w ning-wheel might be The neighbors met h mass or market, bu friends, and the cur her died out, to reviv er, when she disappe for a month, return dark child of eight, manner were totally the inhabitants of the of her grand-parents

By this time Shaur

ing a thriving busin

lender and, sooner

his neighbors found

namona, for difficu

A few of his clients

tion him about the

man vouchsafed the her name was Kathl

his grand-daughter.

parents were dead, 1

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the nearest village,

companions failed t

had lived before

Gortnamona. "She

way," she said, and

rosy lips, having ev

bidden to give any

Till Kathleen was

her life was not a

and did all in her por

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out of the way on o

journeys connected

ous business. She no

Terence Maher. wl

a large farm at th

came down to Gort hour when Kathlee

cows and goats fr

tures, and strolled

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away, Mrs. M'Guir

young man in, and

progressing very sr day, nearly two year

opens, the old wom

and from that time

en's life a burder

Kathleen went n

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had a penny of her

or even a fresh r

dusky curls from

mother died till

when she toiled w

she was carrying

beyond the Lough.

the rocky ground,

'Kathleen, jewel!

yes to see you!"

appeared, a fine 1

with a fair comple

eyes. "Why do yo eee us now?" he as

milk pail from her

hands. "Mamma s

wondhering why y

Suddenly a quic

rlen with a heavy

pressed upon them.

comes the axe. needed for the invaluable value of the mint as compared with

its great cost, opinion is by no means However, the matter has been before the house many times during the last four years and the pros and cons have been pretty well threshed out by the members on both sides who are interested and but for Messrs. Foster and Bergeron the appropriation have slipped through without much one involving the expenditure of pubopposition yesterday. The topic was practically new to both of these gentlemen, whom the house has missed

since 1900, so they were able to add something new to a time-worn dission. Both were doubtful of the benefit which would accrue to the country from this expenditure, in spite of Sir Wilfrid's rosy confidence in the great kept it up under an incesant fire until boost it would give to Canadian trade -he didn't explain exactly how-and in the great advertisement it would be to Canada to have her own appropri-

But all this discussion, as the speak-

Mr. Foster pointed out that these advertising inscriptions could be coined under the present arrangement with the royal mint and coined at a profit while even Sir Wilfrid admitted that under the proposed system there would be a loss. He was disposed to consider a mint at this time a luxury while the country was in need of a great many practical things. He

or at least should evoke an expression | ished in about four years. of policy from the government.

Laurier said he agreed with the that individual members should be al- before the item passed. lowed to express opinion of this mea-Further insistence on Borden's point by other conservatives elicited the flat refusal to state the government's poloy which Mulock further attempted to fustify, stating that the house had expressed its opinion on this measure last year and did not need government guidance.

Later on, however, the minister of justice slipped a knife into the bill and gave the henchmen a tip by declaring that no such legislation had ever been passed by any country, and that he felt it his duty to oppose certain portions of it.

The discussion on the bill was interesting and general. Objection to it was based almost altogether on the part that it proposed to grant privileges to organizations which by refus ing to become incorporated were avoiding commensurate responsibilities. Insistence 'on this point by several speakers brought out out the remarkable admission the introducer of the bill from that personally he agreed with the objection. Personally he thought all unions should be incorporated, and thought the bill would be fairer if it only granted the privilege to incorporated unions, but the labor unions which he ented did not hold this view, and the power to increase rates indefinitehe was introducing the bill at their request. He said that the reason union nen generally were against incorpor ation was because they were afraid they could not get justice in Canadian courts

After some further discussion, Den ers, of St. Johns and Iberville, moved an amendment making the term "labor union." as based on the bill, applicable only to duly incorporated workingmen's association. This was carried with only the formally dissenting voice of Mr. Smith, and the bill, so far as Mg original intention is concerned, was effectually killed.

The committee then rose and re ported progress and the house adeurned.

OTTAWA, Feb. 9 .- Though the house did a lot of desultory talking today practically the only business done was the passing of a few appropriations in connection with the public works estimates. It being private members' day again several queries were fired at the government. A question by Dr. Roche if the G. T. P. Co. had proposed to the government any west of Winnipeg, was answer-

ed in the negative. Mr. Lake asked if the government

Port Arthur with the government's had yet obtained the authoritative inpersistent neglect of St. John, whose terpretation of the C. P. R. contract re the exemption of that company's lands from taxation in the Northwest, and was informed that the case was now pending before the supreme

The minister of public works informnothing for themselves, he thought ed Mr. Crechett that the contract for there should be something to spare for stables on the officers' barracks

A STATE AND A STATE

St. John. grounds, Fredericton, was let by ten- OTTAWA, Feb. 10.-Replying to

0118

had they so desired.

no use. Mr. Hyman admitted that per-

haps the government had been dilatory

with respect to this question, and

thought it would be a good idea for it

when the proper time came, but as to

when that time would be he was dubi-

Dr. Stockton of St. John, N. B., com-

pared these large grants to Quebec and

to be fully discussed by parliament

The opposition, while not objecting fusal ever since that time to explain to the construction of the building the episode and challenged him to enprinciple, but held that this case did sharply criticised the government's not come under it. The government, loose way of dividing up the contracts he suavely stated, thought it better and quite a sharp debate took place supporters. Mr. Haggart, who was one of the Another item. \$115,000 for the addinoted seven, rose, he said, to defend sure unprejudiced by expression of tion to the western block to provide government opinion for or against. more offices for the government busiborne all this unjust obloquy all these ness, was passed before the committee years. If Mr. Mulock knew all the rose at six o'clock. OTTAWA ELECTRIC CO. By a vote of 27 to 16 the private bille ommittee of the house of common this morning passed the bill of the Ottawa Electric Co. enabling it to buy out the Consumers' and Metropolitan companies and form a monopoly, but stipulating that in the event of the acquisition of those franchises the price of electric light should not be increas ed beyond the maximum which those companies are entitled to charge, 52 cents per ampere hour. This was the amendment proposed by N. A. Belcourt, and to it was added a rider to

late Hon, Clarke Wallace, said Mr. Haggart, deserted its leader, as Mr. Mulock would say. Afterward Mr. Angers resigned. Then Mr. Ouimet and Sir Adolphe Caron all followed suit. They all had a right to do so. as they definitely disagreed with the Then there was an attempt to reconstruct the government. Sir Charles Tupper was in the country. He came, I believe, at the request of Sir Mackenzie Bowell and some of his colthe effect that this limitation as to prices shall not apply if the Ottawa ompany is compelled by the city to put its wires underground. This is a of good management, for want of a compromise between the city and the ompany and is apparently fairly sat- the consent of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, If Mr. Brodeur or any other members isfactory to both. It will probably re- as well as of the rest of his colleagues, that Sir Charles Tupper was asked to form a fovernment. These are the Mr. Foster conten sult in an increase in the lighting rates that now obtain, but as the city facts. Not a man but would have had reason to think that the company been loyal to Sir Mackenzie but for ing by the government's course in othhad enough influence to put the bill through the house even without the this. But from day to day, like a rich amendment, and would thus have had girl hanging on to life, he hung on to office. He did not carry out his resig- to bear to bring about a settlement. ly, the majority seem to think that nation as his colleagues expected him they got off easier than they expected. | to do.

Some, however, hold that they were sold out to the company by the civic than the remedy we took at the time. deur any authority to speak for the We did it not for ourselves. My officials and representatives who, they contend could have defeated the bill honorable friend had nothing to gain, he was getting no promotion, nor was

The discussion of the public works I. We may have been wrong, we may esimates dragged through the evening, have made a mistake at the time, but pointed out how disastrous had been nearly three hours of talk being con- we did it thinking it was in the best sumed in passing two items, \$107,000 interests of the liberal conservative for harbor improvements at Quebec party and for the purpose of benefitand \$195,000 for river and harbor im- ing that party and the country. From provements at Port Arthur and Fort that moment to the present day I into committee of supply. have never felt sorry for what I did The opposition in connection with at that time. My honorable friend these items wasted a good deal of performed the same act that I did my-

time and energy in the attempt to in- self, and I am confident that he did it because he thought it was in the induuce the government to give expression to some definite harbor policy interest of his country. There was stead of continuing their present shift- nothing else left for us to do, and we less and uncertain course, but it was did it. For those reasons I now rise

> No Breakfast Table complete without



robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is citizens had spent \$800,000 out of their own pockets to equip their port for the a valuable diet for children. export trade of Canada and had received very slight encouragement in return for their expenditure. With so much money for other ports, which did

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

him in the formation of another cabinet. He referred to Mr. Foster's re- sion Mr. Fitzpatrick introduced a bill amendment to the banking act providing that when such money reaches providing that any public works contracts amounting to over \$5,000 should Canadian banks it shall be sent back lighten the house. His remarks were hereafter be let not only after tender, loudly applauded by the government but not until after they had been sancback into circulation. tioned by the governor in council in-There was no evening session yes-

stead of on the bare authority of a Mr. Foster, who uncomplainingly had ter pointed out that this left it possible minister as at present. When Mr. Fosto evade the law by splitting large contracts up into sections of less than facts, he said, he would be the first to \$5,000, the minister of justice said he justify Mr. Foster. "The party was in was open to receive amendments necesgreat difficulties at the time over the sitating public tenders for all con-There was a hope that the autonomy judge or other officer presiding over Manitoba school question. First, the tracts. bill would be ready in a week or so, a criminal court, as well as by war-but if rumor can be credited, it is not dens of penitentiaries and reformatories

Similar bills relating to the public nearly in shape yet, the government and by sheriffs. Custodians of public works and railway departments were and the Northwest delegates and records are obliged to afford access to introduced, followed by another meamembers being unable to come to an such records to all statistical officers sure of Mr. Fitzpatrick's designed to agreement on several points. The of the government under penalty of facilitate the conduct or contested elections by making it allowable to present matter of separate schools, the num- neglect, while a penalty of \$10 to \$100 ber of provinces to be created, the is provided for false returns or statea king's printer's copy of the voters' government on a matter of policy. lists instead of the original as a copy boundaries and capitals thereof form ments. The penalty for refusal to an certified by the clerk of the crown in the chief stumbling blocks. If the bill swer questions of the statistical en is ready inside a month many well- umerators is fixed at \$5 to \$50 chancery as at present. The next half hour was devoted by

the opposition to a vain attempt to insurprised. duce the government to explain what leagues. It was well known at the part they were taking in the settleputs back the discussion of all fin- ments under this act. time that the party was dying for lack ment of the Quebec cabinet crisis. ancial questions and postpones the Sir Wilfrid said the government was budget speech indefinitely. Consider-

federal leader at Ottawa. It was with taking no part whatever in the crisis. ing all things it looks as if Sir Wilfrid's pleasant prophecies of a short had been in Quebec they went in their session are doomed to their usual fate. He said the house ought to be Mr. Foster contended that the matter was of public interest, because, judggets through by the 24th of May the

members will be lucky. er matters, public money and public office would be the influences brought OTTAWA, Feb. 8 .-- If R. L. Borden

Sir Wilfrid denied that he had made needed anything to take away the any promise of office to Mr. Parent or sting of his November defeat he got "There was then no other remedy others or that he had given Mr. Broit yesterday in the shape of one of the heartiest welcomes ever given by the house of commons to one of its memgovernment. In this connection Mr. Foster gave bers. Had his appearance heralded a

the government a sharp lecture on interference in provincial politics and followers could have acclaimed him no Laurier's recent experience in Ontario sident of a great railway company and Quebec. the liberals could not have received Then occurred the discussion report.

ed above, after which the house, went Foster and Mr. Monk until long after The first item to come up was \$15,-000 for post office at Antigonish, for he had taken his seat both sides pounded their desks with clenched which \$5,000 was voted last year. The justification for this was sharply questioned by some members, who demandber reverberated with a roar as of a ed information concerning the popularegiment of cavalry thundering over a shall not apply." tion of the town, needs for building bridge of great brass drums.

growth of business, etc. When the If Mr. Borden was at all flustered government was unable to furnish this Mr. Foster sharply criticized their slipshod methods of doing business smiling, self-possessed, altogether gentlemanly-did not show it, and after and another sharp passage seemed imthe tumult was over he moved around minent, when Mr. Borden intervened, among the desks of his followers greetand, though saying about the same ing one after another instead of takthing, did it in a way to disarm antagonism. ready well handled.

Mr. Ganong drew attention to St. Stepen and Milltown, towns of as much mportance as Antigonish, but with dis graceful government buildings.



Some people waste a lot of the presways justified. Mr. Fisher affects cerent in thinking what they would do if tain worthy members of the opposition they could live their lives over again. as a saloon does Carry Nation; as soon

States.

informed members will be greatly census officer is also empowered to make enquiry under oath. The civil Then Mr. Fielding's delayed return service act is not to apply to appointdeaths of former provincialists are an-

The opposition had another treat during the evening session when Mr. Fisher introduced his resolution providing for a uniform size for boxes in which apples are packed for export. through its business by April. If it The following were the provisions: "4a. When apples are packed in Canada for export for sale by the box they shall be packed in good and strong boxes of seasoned wood, the inside dimensions of which shall not be less than ten inches in depth. eleven inches in width, and twenty inches in length, representing as near as possible two thousand two hundred cubic inches.

"2. Every person who offers or exgreat conservative triumph his loyal poses for sale, or who packs for ex-. port apples by the box otherwise than more vigorously; had he been the pre- in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this section shall be liable on summary conviction, to a penalty him more cordially. From the time he of twenty-five cents for each box of entered the door on the arms of Mr. apples so offered or exposed for sale or packed,

"4b. When apples are packed in boxes or barrels having trays or fillfists until it seemed miraculous that ers wherein it is intended to have a the tops could stand it, and the cham- separate compartment fo each apple then the provisions of section 4 and 4a

The discussion had not proceeded fa when some sharp eyes discovered that by the unusual honor, his manner- the wording of the first part of the second clause made it applicable even to the local trade while the intention was to confine it to the export trade. Mr. Fisher had to admit the ambiguity and reluctantly withdrew the resolution sition still grinned, the house adjourn

> The immense influence that wealthy total loss. The crew reached shore corporations can exert upon members badly frozen, and it is feared that one of parliament is illustrated by the fact may die. The crew of the schooner that a bill now before the house auth-Vulcan, also ashore, has been rescued orizing the formation of an electric after spending a freezing night in the monopoly in Ottawa and robbing the rigging. The schooner Energy is still people of this city of about \$300,000 a intact, but has drifted 200 yards nearer year, stands a more than even chance the shore and it is feared will go to of passing. pieces tonight. The railway, steam-At present there are two electric

boat and telegraph systems have only companies sharply competing in Otta- partially resumed operations. The wa, and consequently light and power steamers Silvia and Eagle are still unare very cheap. The rate for the light- | reported.

ly. A numbe rof appeals for commutation of his sentence had been made to the president. FORMER PROVINCIALISTS Who Have Died Receetly in the

tion. BOSTON, Feb. 10 .- The following Her grandmother v endurable for the giv her to visit the ne nounced: In Roxbury, Feb. 8, Mrs.

voted solidly

C. F. C.

WIFE MURDERER HANGED.

Wife.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.-Augustus

Margaret S. Splane, wife of Thomas Splane, aged 58 years, formerly of St. John; in Roxbury, Capt. Jas. B. Hamilton, aged 59 years, formerly of Hopewell Cape; in Woburn, Feb. 6. Geo. F. Turner, aged 62 years, native of Fredericton; in Woburn, Feb. 5. Donald McLean, native of Prince Edward Island, and formerly of St. John; in Roxbury, Feb. 2. Mrs. Isabella Perkins. widow of Ambrose S. Perkins, aged 90 years, formerly of St. John; in Cambridge, Feb. 5, Mrs. Eleanor Wilson, widow of John Wilson, aged 78 years, formerly of St. John (native of Annapolis); in East Boston, Feb. 5. by lrowning, Andrew Wilson of steame St. Croix, resident of St. John, aged 38 years; in this city, by drowning, Thos. Waish, formerly of Moncton; in this city. Feb. 5. John A. Marr of Sydney. C. B., aged 45 years; in Plymouth, Feb. 1, Catherine Mackinnon, aged 54 years, formerly of North Sydney, C. B.; in

Freenfield, Feb. 1, Geo. J. McSweeney, brakeman, aged 25 years (killed by train), native of Nova Scotia.

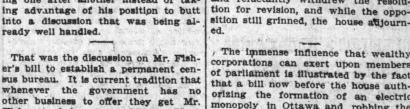
SCHOONER DRIVEN ASHORE

At St. John's, N. F-Crew Badly Frozen.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Feb. 10. - The schooner Clarence Smith has been driven ashore at Boxey Point and is a

> "I'm afraid o' th girl said timidly, g distant farm-hous that Shaun's sharp at the window w the glen. "He's times, and spinds up in the room and I've an amoun

granny died." But why should



C. F. C.

whenever the government has no other business to offer they get Mr. Fisher to bring out a bill, confident that this move will put in time until they are ready to proceed with some-thing else. And their confidence is al-