OTTAWA LETTERS.

The Extravagance of Economical Government.

Grit Leaders go Back on Their Professed Principles.

But They Look After Their Friends Regard less of Civil Service Acts.

Ottawa, May 4.-If the house of commons agrees with the senate, the 24th of May will be a holiday in Canada for all time to come, or until the law making it a permanent holiday is repealed. Senator Macdonald, who has this bill in charge, is preparing for the death of the sovereign. He does not propose that the holiday shall die with her. If this view had been taken in previous reigns we should now have a holiday for each reign in the history of England. But since it is only proposed in honor of the great merits of the present sovereign and in recognition of the fact that she has had the longest reign in British his-tory, it is a somewhat safe precedent. At all events, if it is folly, it is a folly that no one now living is likely to see

In the previous discussion on this In the previous discussion on this subject a number of senators opposed the bill as adding to the holidays. Senator Almon in yesterday's debate took somewhat the same view. He seems to regard a holiday as a tax on the laboring classes and thought that they should be relieved from such burdens. Senator Dever supported the objection. The laboring classes may not take that view of the case, as they are the people who usually take advantage of a public holiday, while the wealthier folk take their holidays when it suits their business convenience or their inclination. As the discussion progressed some mem-bers offered observations which led nator Almon to withdraw his ections. He declined to put him in the position of opposing the measure lest he should be thought to show a want of respect and veneration to the sovereign. The ministers in the the sovereign. The immusters in the house were rather favorable to the bill. Senator Scott spoke strongly for it, and Senator Mills, who, as a former nister, is supposed to be a general istant to Mr. Scott and Sir Offiver, dded his tribute. Mr. Mills has be ne the great admirer of the se come the great admirer of this senate since his own appointment to that body, and strongly protested against the suggestion that the bill should originate in the commons. He says that the senate ought to see that it that the senate ought to see that it gets its full share of business and so strengthen the impression that it is a useful body, so the senate went on and passed the third reading of the bill, which now goes to the commons to be further dealt with.

In the other chamber Sir Charles ipper brought up again the discus-on of the crisis of last June over appointments that Lord Aberappointments that brought out in would not sign. He brought out strongly the contrast between the course of Lord Aberdeen and that of Lord Dufferin. Lord Dufferin was, so Sir Charles thinks, one of the ablest statesmen that ever represented her majesty in Canada or at the court of a factor of the court of the c ed her majesty in Canada or at the court of a foreign state. He did not express an opinion as to Lord Aberdeen's capacity, but proceeded to point out the difference between their views of the vice-regal functions. Mr. Mackenzie was defeated in 1878 by a much larger majority that that of last June. After his defeat he offered by Lord Dufferin a list of appoint last June. After his defeat he offered to Lord Dufferin a list of appointments to be signed. Mackenzie's list contained 116 recommendations. Sir Charles Tupper's list contained 92.

Mr. Mackenzie's list included high officials. A judge of the highest court in Canada, a deputy minister and other influential officers were named. Most of the names submitted by Sir Charles were recommendations for routine appointments. Yet while Lord Dufferin assented to all the recommendations made to him, Lord Aberdeen had refused assent to 26. "In the exercise of his discretion or indiscretion," as Sir Charles put it, the governor general of today undertook to judge which recommendations were proper for him to accept and which were not.

purpose of his remarks was to inquire what Mr. Laurier proposed to do in regard to the recommendations that the governor general had adopted. There were a number of cases which Lord Aberdeen decided to be proper ones for him to sign. In fact, they were accepted by Mr. Laurier as proper appointments. At all events, Mr. Laurier agreed with the governor general that they should be respected, and they were passed. Now it appears that a large number of these persons so appointed or promoted have not heard from the ministers since. They are simply left without imformation as to whether their services are required or not. In the case of some of them, their places have been filled by the appointment of friends of the new ministers, and no notification has been made to the legally appointed person. Sir Charles mentioned the case of a gentleman appointed collector of customs at a salary of \$800 a year, whose appointment had been sanctioned and approved by the Laurier government, but this gentleman was yet without a communication from the government. He was unable to undertake any other business and did not know at this moment whether he was collected or not Sir Charles was of the

treat these men with discourtesy. He had not proposed to disregard the sanctions of the governor general or to disregard his own undertaking. to disregard his own undertaking. He had, however, to ascertain the requirements of the public service and learn whether there was a necessity for these appointments. He had not yet completed the job. The appointments were valid but the government was free to dispense with the services of any person so appointed, or appointed in any other way. This Sir Charles admitted, as did Mr. Foster, who spoke later. What they objected to was the failure of Mr. Laurier to notify them of their situation, and Mr. Foster was rather severe on the government, which required nine months to find out whether an officer was needed or not. In that time the government had dismissed many officers and had appointed many. Some cases of dismissal were disposed of in an incredibly short time. Appointments have been made with an incredibly short time. Appointnents have been made with great rapidity. It was a remarkable thing that a government which could display such remarkable agility in some hings should be so slow in others.

It does not appear that the govern-ment is saving much money by its changes and shufflings in the civil changes and shumangs in the civil service. For instance, there was a cry made some days ago that a great saving had been effected by the dis-missal and retirement of a number of clerks in the privy council office. Yet when the figures are made up, when allowances are made for the new men that Mr. Laurier has taken into that department, when the new charges on the superannuation fund are considered, it appears that the country will pay just a little more

In the course of this discussion the

old subject of the partizanship of the senate was brought up. Mr. Laurier has said, and Senator Power, has emphasized the statement, that the senate was intended to be equally divided between the two political par-ties. Lord Aberdeen appears to have the same opinion, though he and his friends never took that view in regard to the house of lords in Great Britain. Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster admitted that the original senate was intended to be composed of both parties. The reason for this was not that the balance of parties should be kept even in the senate for all time. It was due to the fact that the original government of Canada was the work of members of both parties. George Brown as the leader of one party and Sir John Macdonald as the ader of the other formed a political partnership for the union of the provinces. The senate was the creation of this partnership, and each side had a share in nominations. Sir Charles a share in nominations. Sir Charles Tupper showed that in Nova Scotia he had offered one half of the senatorships to his political opponents in the legislative council and the same principle had been adopted in other provinces. After confederation was adopted and the work of consequences. ed and the work of government com-menced the appointments were made by the recommendation of the gov-ernment in power, and the ministers were free to appoint in their own dis-cretion. There never was and there

At last Mr. Foster has succeeded in obtaining the papers in regard to the famous bank note contract by which the government was supposed to have saved \$29,000 a year. How much the government will save remains to be tractor, Mr. Burland. Mr. Burland claims that he has not been underbid at all, but that concessions have been made to the New Yorker that were refused to him. The New York man is allowed to do at home much of the work that the original specification required to be done here. He has other advantages so important that Mr. Burland says he would be willing to take the contract on the terms and at the price allowed to the New York competitor. So after all there may be no particular saving by the importation of a firm of contractors from a no particular saving by the importa-tion of a firm of contractors from a land in which a Canadian is not al-lowed to take a contract, and in which a resident of Canada is not allowed to obtain employment. Mr. Burland in his representations to the govern-ment intimates that the new firm is in the habit of using paper inferior to his, that it is taking the work at lower rates than it makes in its own the habit of using paper inferior to his, that it is taking the work at lower rates than it makes in its own country to other customers, and that the purpose of coming here may be to get a foothold on any terms with the hope afterwards of obtaining better terms. How this may be history will determine. We have had some little experience with New York contractors in the public service of this country. The late Owen B. Murphy, the evil genius of the McGreevy-Connoliy firm, was a New York contractor. So far as is known the American bank note people have good repute. They are the engravers for the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Bank of New Brunswick and a number of Canadian institutions. They are building a large establishment in this city, and with the government work as a nucleus may be able to establish a considerable business. All the same there ought to be a very great saving to induce a Canadian government to crowd out our own people by giving contracts to so unresponsive a nation as the United States.

Mr. Martin of Prince Edward Is-

Without the branches the system is incomplete and ineffective.

The late government of after many representations decided to complete the original programme by constructing a number of branch lines onnecting the main line with several down last year and accepted by Mr. Davies. Mr. Martin hopes that since Mr. Davies has become a minister he will not abandon the programm which he supported when appealing

Mr. Martin says that since confederation Canada has spent \$151,000,000 on railways, of which Prince Edward Island's share is \$2,700,000. Yet since Prince Edward Island has been a part of Canada not a mile of railway in that province has been constructed with government assistance, except the Cape Traverse branch, which is of no advantage to provincial trade. nce confederation the railway mileage of Canada has increased from 2,-000 to 16,000 miles. But the mileage in Prince Edward Island has not, with the above exception, increased at all. When Prince Edward Island went into the union it had one mile of railway for every 480 people, which was more than any other province in Canada. The dominion at large had then one mile for every 700 people. Now the dominion has one mile for every 400 and Prince Edward Island only one mile for every 517. Ontario has one mile for 344, Quebec one for every 442, New Brunswick one for 264, Nova Scotia one for 501, Manitoba one for 103, British Columbia one for 122, N. W. T. one for 32, so that Prince Edward Island is in a worse position than any other province, whereas she came into union in the best position.

By another calculation Mr. Martin shows that for every mile of railway in the several provinces the govern-ments and municipalities in each spent the following province have New Brunswick, \$3,555; Nova Scotia, \$2,590; Manitoba, \$900; British Col-umbia, \$93, and N. W. T. nothing at paid the enormous rate of \$15,400 for every mile of railway in the province. Mr. Martin will resume his talk on the next private members' day.

S. D. S. Ottawa, May 5.-The house went into supply yesterday and in the course of the afternoon and evening voted three-quarters of a million towards the expense of civil govern-ment. This belongs to the departments at Ottawa, and provides for the salaries of the staff. As explanations were elicited, it became apparent that the boasted reductions in expenditure were for the most part, no reductions at all. The minsiters, if they spend the whole appropriation, will have a staff rather more expensive than their pre-decessors had in the last year of their rule. In the year ending June, 1896, civil government salaries cost \$944,421. The government is asking for \$945,894 to cover the same service for next year.

distressing to the critics of the late ministry. In former times Mr. Mc-Mullen sat on the opposition side, with the auditor general's huge report before him, sharply criticising every increase in salary, virtuously attacking every vote that seemed to interfere with the operation of the civil service act, and particularly attacking a department which indulged in the luxury of two private secretaries. Mr. Foster had occasion several times yesterday to summon Mr. McMullen to his own assistance in criticising the like errors and sins on the part of the present ministry. But it is a metancholy fact that Mr. McMillen failed to respond. Even Sir Richard Cartwright, though coaxed and begged by Mr. Foster to add the weight of his authority to the objections which Sir Richard had many times made on his own account, remained studiously silent. Mr. Foster had a good deal of fun with Mr. Sifton and with

For Mr. Sifton is a most remarkable violator of the principles of the civil service. He is a sort of civil service buccaneer, or departmental Dick Turpin. In the first place he has added a considerable sum to the expenses of his staff. Secondly, by retiring young and efficient officers on superannuation, and replacing them with political friends of his own, he has added largely to the superannuation bibls. He has given favorites in his office rapid increases contrary to the civil service law, and has abolished the statutory increase which has been hitherto allowed. As Mr. Foster admits, there were in old times occasional departures from the civil service regulations, but the present government only occasionally obeys the act, and with Mr. Sifton the departures are the rule. The words "notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the civil service act," appears sixteen times in the items voted last evening. Of these departures Sir Oliver Mowat is responsible for 2, Sir Henri Joly for 1, Mr. Davies for 3, Mr. Tarte for 2, Mr. Blair for 2, and Mr. Sifton for the remaining 7.

And then Mr. Sifton has committed the unpardonable offence, according to Sir Richard and Mr. McMullen, of to Sir Richard and Mr. McMullen, of employing two private secretaries, one for the interior department, and one for the department of Indian affairs. In an effeminate moment, Mr. Dewdney, when a minister, indulged in this luxury. But he was half scared to death by the scolding of Sir Richard Cartwright, and "starting like a guilty thief surprised," he gave the wicked pleasure up. Mr. Sifton has a second private secretary, and Sir Richard spares his life. Formerly the deputy minister of justice was allowed \$3,600 as deputy minister and \$400 as solicitor for Indian affairs. Mr. Sifton wants a solicitor all to himself, and has taken a vote of \$2,000 for a law clerk in the Indian department. All the same, he continues the salary of \$4,000 to the deputy minister. In the department of interior as in other

cording to the judgment or caprice of the minister. It happens that the largest increases have been given to one or two men in the department who in the investigation of 1891 gave testimony with regard to irregularities in their branch of the civil service. Their evidence reflected somewhat upon themselves and cailed out severe rebukes in the and called out severe rebukes in the house at the time, but it was also useful to the opposition of that time. So now while clerks who committed no trregularities are deprived of the ordinary increases formerly allowed these witnesses have been promoted by leaps and bounds. There is more joy in the government over these sinners nan over the ninety and nine who went not astray.

There was a sharp discussion on

this question of statutory increa Sir Oliver Mowat, minister of justice, had given the opinion that they are compulsory on the department. ministers say that the practice of increasing a man's salary by small raises year by year, as a matter of ourse, does not favor faithful fficient service, and has a tendency to put all men on a level. They claim that it is better for the minister to be free to increase the salaries of those officials who seem to deserve it. The opposition members not say that it does work that way. They maintain that unless there is some rule in regard to the matter, the ministers will be ex-posed to all sorts of political influ-ence to advance some officials. Every civil servant when he knows that the ninisters have power to increase his ministers have power to increase his pay, will be using the influence of his political friends in the house and the country to get himself advanced. The ministers will find it very diffi-The ministers will find it very difficult to resist this pressure, even if they are disposed to do so. The ordinary clerk, finding that men with a pull get ahead of him, will begin to study political methods and will try in every way except by faithful service to accomplish his purpose. In support of this, Mr. Foster, Mr. Wallace, and other former departmental heads, testified from their own experience and easily obtained an admis-sion from the ministers, that their ex-

It came out in the course of a disussion that the promotions must have been made during the last year. as much for political consideration as from the regard to the efficiency of the service. One man gets \$250 increase, another gets \$200, another gets nothing, and no good reasons shown why the favored ones should have been used so much better than many equally good men who were working around them. As Mr. Foster said, this is bad for the man who is advanced, bad for the man who is not advanced, bad for the spirit of the service generally, and worst of all for the minister himself.

Mr. Sifton was called upon to ex plain why he banished Mr. Burgess, the very able deputy of his depart ment, who had long experience in its magement, and why he put in his management, that why he pulses an entirely new man who might or might not be efficient, but whose principal claim was the political service he had rendered in Mr. The details must have been very listressing to the critics of the late sifton's campaigns. Mr. Sifton atdid not take an interest in adva the service, but Mr. Sifton discovered apparently in about two months that he was not up to the mark. "He die not approve himself to my judgment," suld Mr. Sifton, who claimed that few months at the head of the de partment was quite enough to give him the knowledge necessary to him the knowledge he mr. Foster judge all his men. But Mr. Foster before judge all his men. But Mr. Foster pointed out that Mr. Sifton, before he had taken charge of the department, had insisted upon the removal of Mr. Burgess and the appointment of Mr. Smart. He had prejudged the case in order to get his own friend in as deputy, and thus open the way to the system of gross favoritism that has been displayed in the whole administration of the department. The result of it all is that Mr. Sifton's deresult of it all is that Mr. Sifton's department is political from top to bot-tom; that he has added several thousand dollars to the superannuation charge, and is not supposed to be do-ing any better work in the department than was done before he came

> Sir Richard Cartwright, when called upon by Mr. Foster to testify against all these departures from the principles he formerly advocated, held his peace with the grip of a black-smith. He seemed incapable of lifting his voice without mechanical assistance, and no one was there with a jackscrew. But Mr. McMullen, who rushes in where Cartwright fears to a jackscrew. But Mr. McMullen, who rushes in where Cartwright fears to tread, came nobly to the rescue. His capacity for swallowing camels proved to be equal to his skill in straining at gnats. He took down at a gulp Mr. Sifton with his violations of the civil service act, his private secretaries, his spoils system and his extravagance as easily as a Yankee would swallow

The postmaster general explained the changes which he was making in the railway mail service, and incidentally made some observations on other matters. Mr. Mulock with all his faults seems anxious to understand what goes on in his department. For the length of time he has been there he has a pretty good grasp of details. He seems to regard the reconstruction of the railway mail service as a sort of experiment. It has been tried in the United States, as he says, with success, and he hopes that it will reduce the cost in Canada. His theory is that the railway mail service is not to be managed by districts. It is a continuous service from the Atantic to the Pacific, and is to be treated as a whole and governed from the centre instead of as a district service under the control of district inspectors. The clerks in this department he regards as officers for the whole territory. He would have them feel that they are not located in any particular spot but may be transferred from one part of Canada to another. In the appointment of chiefs throughout the system he proposes to be guided

by the value of the men more than by seniority, and declares that there shall be no favoritism or partizanship of any kind in his administration. So far he claims to have taken the advice of his chief officers, by whom Mr. Armstrong was selected controller of the railway service and by whom he will be guided in choosing the local chiefs. Mr. Mulock professes well, nd if he carries out the promises vill at least have tried to accor comething. Suspicion is however cast upon him by the manner in which he has dismissed and appointed in the putside service. He has allowed memers of parliament supporting the government to have postmasters dismissed right and left sometimes after a sort of investigation and more often ut any. The ghost of the widow McManus comes in to cast a shadowif a ghost can cast a shadow-over Mr. Mulock's glowing confession of

The vote for the outside postal ser rice has not yet been taken, but it would appear from Mr. Mulock's remarks that he anticipates some reluction either in the number of in spectorships or in the size of their staff. Having established a new branch of the postal service, taking away some part of the work of the inspector, he is of the opinion that the remaining work would not employ so many people or cost so much money.

The other departments mentioned in much changes. In fact they had hardv so many as usual. Mr. Davies broke the record by asking for a reluction in the salary of a mem his staff. This is quite unusual, and as the gentleman whose pay is reduced had served under Mr. Costigan, the ex-minister of marine, he something to say about it. Mr. Davies has increased the pay to three of his men in disregard of the civil service act, and Mr. Costigan was hardly able to understand why he should have singled out Mr. O'Hanly for a reduction of salary from \$1,100 to \$80 Mr. Davies explained that O'Hanly was in his opinion sufficient paid at the salary proposed, and much as he is grieved to make his salary less he had to do it. As for the other men, it is presumed that he tho them insufficiently paid, and therefore raised their salary. Whether these men had a pull and Mr. O'Hanly no pull is only known to those in the

Perhaps it ought to be said that the violations of the Civil Service act are not legal violations. They would be if the pay were increased without a vote of parliament, but when the ministers come to parliament, ask for a vote and obtain it, the vote of the house is itself a law and repeals all laws to the contrary.

Mr. Tarte got through his vote rather easily. He professes to have made some considerable reduction in the cost of his department, but though it seems to be cut down from \$52,540 as voted last year to \$48,600 as now asked, this reduction, like all the others, is more apparent than real. The actual amount expended for salaries in the inside service of the public works by the late government in the last year of their regime was \$48,-002, or \$598 less than Mr. Tarte now

Mr. McInerney has some fault to find with Mr. Tarte. Among the three men whom the minister of public works has dismissed is Mr. Belleveau. Mr. Belleveau was one of the only two French-Acadians in the whole inside service. Out of 1,400 employes Mr. McInerney said there were only two of his race and now there would be only one. He wanted to know if Mr. Tarte had any particular reason for dismissing Mr. Belleveau. At first Mr. Tarte said that he had no reason except that his services were not required. Afterwards when it was hown that he had taken a new man into his department from another branch of the service he made some remark at the expense of Mr. Belle-veau's efficiency. The minister insisted that he made no enquiries as to the race or religion of this unfortunate man, but the current impression is that Mr. Tarte takes very good care of the friends of members from his own prevince who support him. However that may be, Mr. McInerney pressed the matter rather closely, and though Mr. Tarte did a good deal of stutter ing and stammering over it he hardly met the criticisms offered by the member for Kent.

All the ministers were in high good humor last night. They sat in glorious array in their best apparel, presenting a wide expanse of shirt front. They had just been dining with Mgr. Merry del Val, having the speaker of the senate as their host. Only Mr. Sifton appeared without the regulation cut-away.

Deputations are crowding in more rapidly than ever. Mr. Fielding could hardly get into the house yesterday, and Mr. Paterson says he can scarcely get time to eat. Mr. Fielding has stated that no one has authority for the report that he is not disposed to hear delegation. In fact he is hearthey them every day and many times ing them every day and many time

There is a pretty strong feeling among reading people against the new book tariff. The old 15 per cent. tariff was called a protective duty. When it was changed to 6c. a pound it was held to be still more protective, but this government, whether for protection or revenue, has increased the duty above either of the old tariffs. The writer received a letetr, yesterday from a man who had to pay 11 duty on a book which would have been taxed 24c. under the old system. This man says that the tariff strikes lawyers, doctors, clergymen and all sorts of people who have to buy high priced brooks and who do more or less thinking and reading for the benefit of the public. He thinks that "the government had better eat the tariff schedule so far as books are concerned or else they will have nothing left to

THE WEEKLY SUN \$1 a Year.

E. ISLAND NEWS

Charlottetown, May 7.-Navigation s now fully opened. The mails are transferred to the Summerside-Point du Chene route, and St. John dailies reach us the same day as published Charlottetown lodge, I. O. G. T., has elected the following officers: C. T., W. Tanton; V. T., Miss Ina McMillan; sec., Ernest Hill; treas., R. H. Jen-kins; F. S., Miss Nellie Henderson;

chap., G. H. Foster; mar., J. W. Mum-ford; guard, Miss Maggie Matheson; sent., D. W. Swan; P. C. T., S. A. Mc-Donald; dep. mar., Miss Flossie Harris; per. sec., Miss Louise Swan. On Friday the local house threw out for the present the city of Charlotte-town bill, so that the bicycle will not be taxed, and councillors will not be

salaried, and the elections in the city will not be "at large." Another place has changed its name. and now Surrey or Souris in Queens county will in the future be known as

A special train left here on Sunday last to Georgetown to take the brother railway men and friends to attend the funeral of Charles Moore, who for twenty years had been one of the most faithful drivers on the P. E. I. railway. The funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Georgetown. The curfew bell sounded out the change of hour for young people to be home on Saturday. They now have

liberty to be abroad one hour later. Miss Laura Howard left for Boston on Tuesday to resume her studies in vocal culture. Miss Howard is one of Charlottetown's greatest vocalists. The Scott act case against Thomas Meek was adjourned on Monday for

St. John lodge, I. O. G. T., installed the following officers on Tuesday night: C. T., G. Dudley Wright; V. T., Emma Robertson; sec., Harry White; fin. sec., Maggie Clarke; treas., Alfred Duchemin; mar., E. T. Higgs; hap., L. A. Moore; guard, Daisie Mc-Pherson; sent., Harry Drake; asst. sec., John Kennedy; dep. mar., Lizzie smore; P. C. T., Geo. Phillips; ledge deputy, D. K. Dobie. Hugh McPhee, son of Ewen Mc-Phee of Heathersdale, died on April aged 20 years. He had been at-

to return to his home, where after bout a month's illness he died. Word has been received from Alberquerque, New Mexico, of the death of DeWolfe Anderson, a native of this city and a son of the late Capt. John

tending Prince of Wales college, and

was making good progress with his

studies, when he took a severe attack

of hemorrhage of the lungs and had

Summerside, May 6.-Dr. Secord, who has been seriously ill for some days with blood poisoning; under the skilful treatment of Dr. Gillies is now what improved.

The steamers are getting in quite abusiness. The Campana, from Montreal, brought quite a large freight, and took away considerable produce. The Northumberland took a number of he North sheep.

The schooner Orion came in on Tuesday with a cargo of coal for R. T. Holman. e barkentine Rita attempted on Tuesday to reach the harbor by sailing between the lighthouse and Indian point, but ran aground, and it was only after throwing overboard an amount of ballast that she floated and the tug Frank C. Butt towed her to the wharf.

PATENT REPORT.

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete report of patents granted this week by Canada and the United States to Canadian Inventors. This report is specially prepared for the Sun by Messrs. Marion & Marion, 285 St. James street, Montreal, solicitors of patents, Montreal.

Canadian Patents.

55,656—Hy. L. Miller, Kingsbury, P. Q.—Butter boxes.

55,657—A. H. Durant, Montreal—Chemical extinguisher.

55,665—J. Tisdale and F. Larkins, Hamilton, O.—Dust pans.

55,666—Kate H. Gilmore, Hamilton, O.—Face steamer.

55,966—Kate H. Gilmore, Hamilton, O.—Face steamer.
55,669—A. Leblanc, St. Jovite, Q.—Sleigns.
55,671—M. Power, Toconto, O.—Railroad track cleaner.
55,682—J. R. Brown, Harrison Hot Springs,
B. C.—Rock drill.
55,689—H. Good, Conostogo, O.—Wood saving fire back.
55,890—A. Tetrault, Montreal—Harvester.
55,698—J. Yuill, Calabogie, O.—Beom chain hook and link.
American Patents.
581,308—John D. Browne—Car advertisement.
581,588—Wm. H. Chapmar—Electric Motor controller.

controller.

581,539—Charles O. De Lap et E. D.—Mills woven wire gate.

F81,405—Francis G. Gade—Spring bed.

581,580—Edouard Lemire dit Gacher—Machine for making magnitying

GULF SHORE RAILWAY.

Montreal, May 7.—President Jacob of the Gulf Shore railway is here to-day, and having secured a subsidy, will extend his road to Big Tracadie river, a distance of five miles, where an American will erect lumber mills

Bucking ham's Dye for the Whiskers is a popular preparation in one bottle, and colors evenly a brown or black. Any person can easily apply it at home.

THE OLD TEN BASIN.

Gov. Leedy Prefers It for Lavatory Uses to Porcelain Jimcracks. Topeka, Kan., May 6.—Gov. Leedy has boycotted the porcelain lavatory with its patent appliances in his office. Yesterday he set the water flowing, but was unable to shut it off, and he and the floor were deluged. Immediately he directed his private secretary to purchase for his personal use a tin washbasin.

"I was raised on that," he said, "and I am not afraid of being drowned when I use it."

THE WEEKLY SUN \$1 a Year.

when I use it."



MEDIAT Greece to

Athens The Porte is

Wholesale Desert fend Larissa W

Consen

Athens, May despatch receives says that the be and Greeks be Velestino and Athens, May spatch from t Turkish forces drawn up in be of Pharsalos, 1 numbering men. It is exp eral engagem ing forces is Athens, May captured at th of Salonica a Ellis Ashme American me cently visited will be taken amination, It ments of character hav schooner. The to the govern Larissa, Ma Turkish troops to Pharsalos. here that the Salonika, announced the ships have lef after proceedi peninsula sai Lemnos (Stall Athens, May of-war has jo squadron at Pl London, May pondent of the

at 4 o'clock th evident that with a great s great slaughte the battle is Prince Consta the engagement God's help our London, Ma respondent of ultaneously w outposts at Ta repulsed by Smolenski says astino is delug dent of the that the Greek day by a Tu thousand infar

thousand Turk

position at Vel

Col. Mavromic Both repulsed slaughter. London, May of the Daily T date of Wed gan near Vele a result the thousand mer Turkish plan the north, div

London, May respondent of under date of Pellis, chief forces in Thesa t Pharsalos: advance post vance posts r fighting again numbers, and duel ensued a perfect order large numbers checked by spective los The crown p part in the within rang greatly inspir tain all our gagement wil tomorrow." Athens, Ma

proceeding be sumed that eral Smolen treat, attack chief in Th lowing despe perial army salos met th Soubatpi, Lamia. Aft vanced to perial army cupied." London, h

Daily Mail ported then decided to l protect the declined the Turkey being easy terms the Greeks.

at Pharsalo morning sa nesday's) be spectacle an entire war. the beginni be a regular