POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

CHAIRMAN CARVELL

In Defending Himself Condemned the Viper Press of This Province for Cowardice and Dishonesty.

Mr. Carvell, in his speech before the House on the bridge charges, said as chairman he felt it incumbent upon him to make a few remarks. He felt greatly pleased that the bridge matter had been investigated as fully and completely as it had been. These bridge charges had played an important part in the history of New Brunswick for the last year and a half and he thought it necessary that in the interests of the public of this province that they should be investigated to the fullest capacity and he was satisfied while they have had been very expensive and cost the province many thousands of dollars he felt the people would feel it was money well expended because he was satisfied when the sober sense of the people was asked to consider upon it they would come to the conclusion that we had had an immense amount of wind and very little substance, so far as this the charges were concerned. (Hear, hear.) They (the charges) had been dying a very slow death the last few weeks and he trusted that before the sun arose the next morning they would be buried forever out of sight.

As the chairman of the committee and one against whom so many bitter charges had been made by the honorable gentleman just preceding and by the honorable leader of the opposition, and while not interesting to the House, perhaps, or to the country, in justice to himself he felt compelled to refer to some remarks and statements made concerning his ruling out of evidence and the so-called unfair position assumed towards the opposition. He professed to know a little something of law and had an idea that the same rules regarding the admission of evidence would prevail in this committee as in a court of law. He felt it was not reasonable that a man should go before the committee and give evidence which was the merest hearsay, contrary to every rule in a court of law? Where would we be if every person could go in with evidence of contracts without a note to produce? He thought the fact he had compelled them to produce these documents was a reason for the bitter attacks upon him, because the production of those documents had proved the very things they wanted to keep in the dark. (Hear, hear).

From the very day when this investigation started the opposition press from the Bay of Chaleur to the Bay of Fundy and from the East to the International line had claimed that the evidence had not been treated fairly by him and that the honorable gentleman from Kings had been compelling him to shut out every particle of evidence that would have influence and weight in the case brought by the honorable member from the county of Sunbury. He felt he would be justified in referring to items contained in various issues of the Daily Sun, the leading opposition paper in the province, concerning the evidence which had been given. On March 19th the Sun contained the following: "Dr. Pugsley, acting on behalf of the government, shows a disposition to prevent as far as possible inquiry into the material facts." That had reference to the fact that he had refused to issue a subpoena duces tecum to Mr. Donald of Moncton, to come and show what the roof of a shop cost in the city of Halifax, and draw from that the prices which they should pay for bridges in the province of New Brunswick. He felt when that proposition was made it was absurd, that he would be doing himself injustice as a lawyer if he should issue such a subpoena and he felt satisfied with the course he had taken and was willing to allow it to go before the bar of this province and abide by their decision. He had not found any of the legal profession go to him grumbling about the course taken. His honorable friend had stated the previous day that lawyers all over the province had said that he had not acted the part of a lawyer of any standing in taking the course he had followed. He was prepared to justify what he had done and be placed side by side with the honorable gentleman, so far as that was concerned. (Applause).

He had not, however, refused a subpoena for Mr. Donald; he had expressly stated to the committee that he would issue a subpoena; he had never refused a subpoena for any man; he admitted he had refused a subpoena duces tecum but he had made out a subpoena and offered it to Dr. Stockton and was told that as he would not give a subpoena duces tecum for papers regarding the roof of a building in Halifax that they did not that witness at all. If they had wanted Mr Donald why had they not brought him. He had offered a subpoena, and they could not grumble that they had been refused a dollar of expense to bring any witnesses asked for. There was nothing suggested in that way that had not been done; he had even done what he had felt ashamed to do as a lawyer and sent subpoena for a man not in New Brunswick He had demurred when the matter came up the first day because he felt he was placing himself in an unfair position before the bar of the province, where he would be the scorn of the province, in issuing a subpoena for a man over whom he had no control whatever, but rather than give a chance for the imputation that he was unfair and was not allowing what was fair to the honorable gentleman (Mr. Hazen) he had pocketed his pride and issued a subpoena for men all over Canada, and he was going to say, in the whole country, and what thanks had he received for it? The honorable gentlemen would remember the letter from Mr. Phelps Johnson, produced in evidence by Mr. Hazen, to a portion of which letter he wished to refer at the moment. Mr. Johnson said in his letter: "When I received from a subpoena signed by Frank B. Carvell, chairman, requiring that I appear before a committee of the House of Assembly at Fredericton, and give evidence in an inquiry concerning certain charges made by yourself against the Hon. Henry R. Emmerson, late commissioner of public works for the province of New Brunswick, I believed the summons to have no legal force outside the province of New Brunswick, and that there was no obligation on my part to attend before your committee." There was the position in which he had been placed before the bar in his country, and placed in that position by even a layman; it did not have to come from the mouth of a lawyer, and yet he had placed himself in that position, and the committee had sustained him in that course in order to give his honorable friend the fullest chance to investigate his charges and put in everything possible so that he could not go to the country and say that anything had been put in his way to prevent him giving evidence on those charges. He held that the treasury of the province had been placed at the disposal of the honorable gentleman to bring his witnesses, one of which witnesses from the city of Boston, received something over $200, one from Hamilton received very little less and several received between $150 and $200. They had not refused to pay any reasonable expense asked in order to give the honorable gentleman a chance to investigate his charges. They had done more, and had paid for men who had travelled all over New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to examine bridges, and yet they claimed they had not been given a fair chance to investigate the charges. He next referred to a statement in the Daily Sun concerning the refusal to allow Professor Swain to give evidence of a written contract without producing contracts. As usual the very next day the Daily Sun came out with its version and is only a sample of all the rest of the opposition papers. (Laughter).

They had charged him all over the province with being a tool of the honorable gentleman from Kings county, and the honorable gentleman with being a tool of the government, and with preventing them giving the evidence, the proper evidence and the only evidence they wanted, and yet what was done? He had stated he would not allow the evidence of these documents without producing them, but they did not bind him down to that. They said let Prof. Swain go home and get copies of the documents and they would take their word and not ask him to swear to them. Prof. Swain had sent those documents and they were produced before the committee. (Hear, hear). Was that excluding testimony? He did not get any credit for that. You will not find by any opposition paper that Mr. Carvell put those documents in evidence, while they were only copies of the original and not sworn to; you can look through the files of this paper down to the present and there will not be found a solitary instance where the chairman ruled against Dr. Pugsley, and yet you would find from the evidence there were more instances where he had ruled against Dr. Pugsley than against Mr. Hazen, and he was prepared to submit every ruling made by the committee to the judgment of every lawyer or committee of lawyers to be named in the province, and he felt satisfied they would say these rulings had been on strictly legal principles. (Applause.)

The next statement to which he referred was one contained in the Daily Sun of March 26, under the heading, "Two Priced Bridges—The reckless way in which the board of works does business." It was from this the honorable member from Madawaska referred to the reckless way in which Mr. Winslow attended to his business. He would ask his honorable friend and the honorable leader of the opposition to put their finger on one item in which this province has lost a dollar, because Mr. Winslow had not done his duty. (Hear, hear). They were silent and yet they would come there and say how loosely the accounts were kept; they almost said the province had lost thousands of dollars on account of the lose manner in which the accounts were kept, and yet they had not the hardihood to stand up and give a reason for their insinuations.

Mr. Laforest—We do not know where to look.

Mr. Carvell—You do not believe it went anywhere else but where Mr. Winslow said it went?

Mr. Laforest—Mr. Winslow does not know half the time.

Mr. Carvell—I submit my honorable friend has no justification for making that statement. (Hear, hear). I challenge my honorable friend to show a statement in which Mr. Winslow cannot tell where every item went.

Mr. Laforest—Mr. Winslow could not tell us ——

Mr. Carvell—Refer to the evidence.

Mr. Laforest—You would be fair enough to allow me to recall portions of the evidence which are fresh in your memory. I cannot pick it at once out of 800 or 900 pages of evidence.

Mr. Carvell—I will allow you any time tonight to interrupt me and show me where you can find such a statement. I will guarantee to hold this audience here an hour in order to have you give me such a statement. I will give you an hour, or an hour and a half, or we will give you a chance tomorrow to show such a statement. (Loud applause).

We had been practically told here this evening that Mr. Haines took this money and we did not know where it went, and he would repeat the same challenge regarding Mr. Haines as regarding Mr. Winslow's evidence, that this country has never lost one dollar by reason of the transactions of Mr. Haines or Mr. Winslow, and they had unfairly cast an imputation upon these gentlemen in order to get a rap at the premier of the province. (Hear, hear).

He referred to a statement which appeared in the Daily Sun, reading as follows: "Dr. Stockton said that statement (referring to a statement made by Mr. Pugsley) has been made now two or three times, it was not a true statement. Dr. Pugsley had probably made it in ignorance of the facts, and he (Stockton) thought that it was time that the statement was challenged and corrected. He would state for the information of the public that the bills and vouchers of the payments on permanent bridges account had never been before the public account committee, nor does the chief commissioner allow the public account committee nor the auditor general to see these bills. All that the auditor general sees is a voucher that certain sums of money have been paid on permanent bridge account. The auditor general does not know what the money is paid for, and he has no check whatever upon the payments. Chief Commissioner Emmerson has held and has carried out his contention that the permanent bridge account is under his own management and that the auditor general has no authority over his (Emmerson's) expenditures upon that account any further than to see that he does not exceed the grant made by the legislature. Neither the auditor general nor the public accounts committee has ever been permitted by Mr. Emmerson to see the accounts which he (Stockton) now wanted produced, and Dr. Pugsley was entirely in the wrong to state that these accounts had been before the public accounts committee. Dr. Stockton asked Mr. Winslow if this was not so, and the witness replied that it was."

That was the evidence given in the Daily Sun and which he believed he was safe in saying was copied into every opposition paper in New Brunswick in the next three or four days. There was no meeting of the committee for two or three days after, and at the first meeting he (Carvell) had taken occasion to refer the report to the Sun before further evidence was taken, and he would read from the official report the statement of Dr. Stockton and also the statement of the witness to show how untrue was the report given by the opposition papers of that transaction. The truth of that statement, he said, was very much on a par with the truth of hundreds of statements apoearing in reports of other transactions during the progress of this investigation.

Mr. Carvell then read the following from the official report of the evidence.

Dr. Pugsley—It would seem to me that these accounts having been before the auditor general and the public accounts committee in the regular way, Mr. Winslow would not have them. The charge has been made that the amounts paid for the bridges were excessive, and the inquiry should be along these lines. Taking the amounts paid, have they been excessive?

Dr. Stockton—My experience in the legislature, so far as the public accounts were concerned, is that ordinarily the only voucher the auditor general has is the cheque or the warrant or the receipt for the payment of a certain amount of money, sbut not the bill of terms or the vouchers upon which the payment was made. The chief commissioner has stated that those accounts were kept by him in the department of public works for his own protection. Therefore the mere receipt for the payment of a certain amount of money would give but very little information as to the manner in which the amount was made up. It is the receipts for the payment of money which go to the auditor general, is it not, Mr. Winslow? Witness—Yes.

Can the honorable gentleman show that there is any reference in that statement to these accounts not going before the public accounts committee. Those accounts were before the public accounts committee in 1898, as will be seen by a reference to the debates for that year. Everybody knew that they were, and Dr. Stockton was forced to admit before the investigating committee that they had been before the public accounts committee, and the only way he could get out of it was by saying that they were only given to the public accounts committee when they asked for them. Surely that was sufficient. He (Carvell) would like to know if they expected the chief commissioner to bundle all those papers in a bushel basket and hand them over to somebody and not know what became of them. What objection can there be to keeping these accounts till asked for and then handing them over in the ordinary course of business.

Tea Values.

A Ceylon tea trade report of recent date says: "The craze in every part of the world appears to be for 'teas for price,' to the neglect of better grades. It is largely due to competition and the advertising of blends at low prices. This is much to be regretted, as the large proportion of lower grades of Indian, Ceylon and China teas are quite characterless, and can give but little satisfaction to the consumer, while the better classes of tea, as a rule, have a distinctive character and flavor, and people who have once tried them do not care to go back to the very cheap stuff. The difference between teas selling at 7d a pound and 9d a pound in Mincing Lane, in point of intrinsic value at present, is quite 6d per pound, so that it is unfortunate the public do not realize that by paying a little more for their tea they would get so much better value."

Speaking on this subject to The Telegraph yesterday. Mr. T. H. Estabrooks, the North Wharf tea importer and blender, observed that the statements above quoted were quite correct. "I always advise my customers, if they ask my opinion, to avoid cheap low grade teas. It is my experience that the retail dealer who buys for quality rather than price is invariably the most successful."

To be Rebuilt.

Constantinople, April 23—An imperial trade has been promulgated authorizing the rebuilding of the property of the American missionaries at Kharput and the construction of an annex to the Roberts college at Constantinople.

Drowned in Boston.

Boston, April 23.—Thomas Hurley and Frank E. Halloran were drowned and Edward McDonald rescued just alive in an accident in Dorchester Bay tonight.

Successful Entertainment.

South Tilley, April 18—The young people of this place together with the teacher, F. G. E. McMullin, displayed much talent in a successful concert which they recently gave in the school house. The proceeds, $36.65, will go towards purchasing new furniture for the school.

An Election Protest.

Winnipeg, April 24—The election of Provincial Treasurer Davidson for Beautiful Plains has been protested. The petitioners say they have such conclusive evidence that unseating will be an easy matter.

South American Problem.

Santiago De Chili, April 24 (via Galveston, Texas)—The newspapers here publish the text of a secret document from Lima concerning the international question with Peru which indicates that the only solution is to be found in the assistance of the United States.

The German Naval Bill.

Berlin, April 25—The budget committee of the Reichstag today resumed the debate on the naval bill, the question involved being the expediency of imposing the protective duties as a means of providing for the proposed outlay.

Venezuela Revolution.

Caracas, Venezuela, April 25, (via Haytian cable)—A German steamer which has arrived at La Guayre reports that the Colombian revolutionists are masters at Carthagena, the most important Colombian harbor.

Self-love is a misnomer. We have not sufficient self-respect and self-esteem to develop self-love.

The Murderer of Imperial Federation.

Ottawa, April 25—(Special)—In the House today Sir Wilfrid Laurier laid on the table certain papers relating to the petition of British subjects in the Yukon territory for representation in parliament.

The minister of militia referred to the statement made by Mr. McCleary yesterday that there was no ammunition for the militia that were called out to defend the Welland canal. He could only say that if there was no ammunition it was the fault of the commanding officer of the battalion, for the militia regulations required him to have 50 rounds for each carbine always on hand. It was the duty of the commanding officer to have the requisite supply of ammunition on hand. Mr. McCleary had stated that there was no ammunition at London, Hamilton and Toronto, but this was a mistake for there was an ample supply at these points. There was also abundance of artillery ammunition at Kingston and Quebec and other points. Mr. McCleary had quoted the St. Catherines Star as having stated that there was no rifle ammunition in Ontario, but Hon. Mr. Fisher pointed out that this same paper was seeking to stir up race and religious feelings by stating that all the ammunition was in the possession of the French of Quebec.

The budget debate was then resumed by Mr. Bell, of Addington.

Mr. D. C. Fraser followed and spoke until recess.

Mr. Fraser, proceeding, charged Sir Charles Tupper with two murders. The charge was serious and he regretted that Sir Charles was not present. In the first place the leader of the opposition killed Imperial federation. He killed it in his Quebec speech. It was killed in the house of its friends. Sir Charles selected Quebec, probably because it was French. Once it was English and to make up for this loss he killed Imperial federation at the ancient capital. Where was the chief mourner, the member for Bruce? The epitaph which should be placed on the tomb should read:

"Beneath this common stone doth lie
Imperial federation born to die;
To show the good for which it was designed,
It died to save Sir Charles and all mankind."—(Cheers).

The second murder of which Sir Charles was guilty was the Manitoba school question. No one now heard Sir Charles call out for justice for the minority. Was it because the people rejected it? If it was right before the election it should be so still. Either the question was satisfactorily settled or the leader of the opposition was afraid to do his duty as he once saw it. Was there none so poor among them now not to do it reverence? There was never such a fraud perpetrated upon honest people who were induced to follow the Conservative party into voting on that question now that it was cast aside. He had often thought that if Sir Charles Tupper would have now thrown the same vim into the question as he did when he was prepared to die for the Manitoba schools there would have been no use of sending the contingents to South Africa for all that would have been necessary would be to send the leader of the opposition to engage in mortal combat with Oom Kruger. The new term was a "fitting protection." It was not the first plank in the Conservative platform. He had looked up the meaning of the word "fitting" One dictionary gave it to "accommodate to anything; to suit one thing to another." That was an excellent definition for the opposition platform. It meant for instance that if they got any amount of money they could give a tariff to suit. (Laughter and cheers). The second plank on the opposition platform was race hatred. The people of Quebec did not need anyone to apologize for them. He would be a poor citizen indeed who would not look for what was best in a race rather than playing scavanger and looking for the worst. The speech of Sir Charles Tupper was necessary. He had to do something to counteract what had previously been done. His supporters demanded it. While the injury would still remain in Ontario, something had to be done to atone for the injustice in Quebec. The disloyalty cry was only hinted at now. Six or eight weeks ago hours were spent discussing it. But the people of this country would not be deceived by talk of that kind.

The third plank of the Conservative party was that they must have their pound of flesh from Great Britain. They refused to give one single dime to England unless they got another dime in return. In the past the Conservatives wanted to fight for Britain by day and to lie down at night without food and ready to fight next morning for the old flag; but now they would give no preference without a quid pro quo. By the preference which Canada gave to England, Canada was helping itself. The government, said Mr. Fraser, gave decreased taxation, solvent revenue, honest expenditure, and a clean administration. He pointed out that under each of these four heads the record of the government could not fairly be attacked. He concluded with an eloquent peroration, showing that while he would not boast, still the conduct of the government was such that it could safely leave its case in the hands of the electors.

Mr. Bennett (Simcoe) followed.

Mr. Ratz followed, and Mr. Craig moved the adjournment of the debate, after which the house adjourned.

Five Thousand Boers Retired From Wepener —Preparing for the Last Stand.

London, April 23—The Times has the following from a special correspondent dated Maafeting, Basutoland, April 25:

"I rode from Jammersburg here, skirting Wepener, and met General Brabant's advance guard four miles south of Wepener. They report three successful fights —Saturday, Sunday and Tuesday, with 22 casualties.

"The siege was raised and 5,000 of the enemy retired along the Ladybrand road within our sight and unpursued. Col. Dalgety's casualties are 33 killed and 133 wounded."

A despatch to the Times from Dewet's Dorp late Wednesday, says General Rundle arrived there that morning.

The Lorenzo Marquez correspondent of the Times telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"It is asserted that the Boers are collecting enormous quantities of provisions at depots in the Lydenburg district, with a view to a final stand in the mountains.

"The districts around Johannesburg and Pretoria are being extensively entrenched. Begsbie's foundry at Johannesburg is turning out 700 shells a day."

She—"Herr Crochetmoll is such a beautifully player. Don't you think he is especially adapted for the piano?"

He—"Mentally, perhaps; not physically. He ought to have club feet the way he bangs the pedals."

The American Soldiers are Doing Thorough Work Whenever the Opportunity is Offered -- Fifty Filipinos Shot in a River by American Soldiers.

Manila, April 25, 6.20 p. m.—Officers who have arrived here from Nueva Caceras, province of South Camarines, bring details of a fight April 16, in which 80 Filipinos were killed. The American outposts reported 300 natives assembled three miles from the town and General Bell sent three detachments of the 45th Regiment, with two Maxims, who nearly surrounded the Filipinos, the majority of whom were armed with bolos and wore carabao hide helmets, coats and shields. The Filipinos were quickly put to flight, leaving the field strewn with armor.

Their riflemen were unable to shoot straight and the bolo men never got near enough to the Americans to do any execution. Therefore none of the Americans were wounded.

Lieut. Balch, with 20 cavalrymen from the 27th Regiment, cornered 50 bolo men in a river and shot every one, the bodies floating away.

One soldier had his head struck off with a bolo.

General Bell's two regiments are hard worked in clearing the country. They meet with many small squads of bolo men and last week killed a total of 125. A squadron of the 11th Cavalry is about leaving Manila, on board the transport Lennox, to reinforce them. The insurgents keep the province in a state of terror and are wreaking vengeance on natives who trade with the Americans, burning many villages, including the populous town of San Foranando.

General Bell has issued a proclamation declaring that he will retaliate relentlessly, unless this guerilla war ceases and that he will burn all towns which harbor guerillas.

In a fight at Sorgogon, Albay province, on April 16, three companies of the 47th Infantry, Captain Dordon commanding, routed a large force of insurgents, mostly bolo men, killing 53.

The plans of General Otis have not been announced but it is understood he intends sailing on the Meade or the Grant early in May. He will be accompanied by his staff and will probably visit Hong Kong and other ports.

The Uuited States Has No Jurisdiction in the Case--A Story From Niagara Falls that the Men Were After Fish and Used Dynamite to Kill Them.

Washington, April 25—The state department has hear nothing further from Mr. Brush, the United States consul at Clifton, Ont., respecting the attempt to blow up the Welland canal lock and consequently no representations touching the nationality of the men now held under arrest on suspicion of complicity in the outrage have been received. Regarding the report that the prisoners intend to set up a claim to protection by the United States on the ground that they are American citizens and that the offence alleged was political, it is said that such a plea would be of no service. It is true that if the perpetrators of the outrage had escaped to the United States and their extradition was sought, their American nationality and the plea that their offence was political might be factors of great weight in the disposition of their cases. But, having been arrested in Canada where the offence was committed the men are as subject to the operation of the Canadian law as if they were born Canadians, and if they are guilty their American nationality cannot save them from punishment according to the views of officials here.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 25—A special to the News from Niagara Falls, Ont., says:

"It is now positively stated here that the men charged with dynamiting the canal lock at Welland canal were on one of the islands in the river and were using dynamite for fishing purposes and while under the influence of liquor, decided to try the same method of fishing in the canal."

Agricultural Implement Makers Will Boycott Fall Fairs.

Toronto, April 25.—The agricultural implement makers have decided to cease exhibiting at the various fall exhibitions throughout the dominion, claiming the results do not justify the expense. A representative of the Massey Harris Company today said the public had no idea of the cost of these exhibits. The amount ran from seventy-five thousand to a hundred thousand dollars a year, and even small manufacturers had to spend four thousand dollars to make decent showing at a fair like the Toronto Exhibition.

The Government Will Get the Amount Claimed from Connor and Connolly.

Ottawa, April 25.—The case of the Queen vs. Connolly and John Connor was settled today. The government was suing for an amount for binder twine, the output of the Kingston penitentiary. The settlement was that the government will receive the amount shown outstanding by their books at Kingston. This amounts to $8,820.

Nothing so confusing and perplexing as lack of courage.

TURNIPY BUTTER AND PRUNES.

With lots of rhubarb—plenty of grass
In safety, for many moons,
We can say good-bye with a laughing eye
To turnipy butter and prunes.

I can taste them yet, so I can't forget
They run in these rhyming tunes,
So I fail to sigh, as I say good-bye,
To turnipy butter and prunes.

Life comes in and our joys begin
With Aprils, Mays and Junes.
There's something more inside our pelts
'Sides turnipy butter and prunes.

There's ever a treat that's rich and sweet
At mornings, nights and noons;
I wonder yet how I ever et
The turnipy butter and prunes.

Grass butter—my eye! and rhubarb pie!
Bring knives and forks and spoons,
Unless in need, ne'er again I'll feed
On turnipy butter and prunes.

—[The Khan, in the Toronto Star.

An Uncomfortable Session for Foster—His History in Connection with the Movement.

Ottawa, April 24—The very full summary of the speeches delivered yesterday on the prohibition question which has already appeared in The Telegraph renders unnecessary any extended remarks on the subject which occupied the entire session yesterday. It was a temperance field day and most of the speeches were made by men who are very much in earnest on this question. The opposition after their usual fashion, attempted to give a political turn to the discussion, but they received considerable more damage than they inflicted on the government, and even the great Foster, the rising hope of the Tory party, got badly knocked out by Mr. McClure, of Colchester, who always speaks well. Taylor, the Conservative whip, also fared badly at McClure's hands and will be more careful for the future in selecting objects of attack, for the punishment received by Foster and Taylor was the direct result of their interruptions of the member for Colchester. The latter had asserted with entire truth that the late government had dealt dishonestly with the prohibition question; that they had appointed a commission to investigate the workings of prohibition in other countries, and that the members of this commission, with one exception, were hostile to prohibition and had determined to report against it from the first. Mr. McClure also asserted that important evidence that had been tendered in favor of prohibition was excluded by the commission, while all evidence against it was received. This brought Mr. Foster to his feet and he said that Mr. McClure's assertion was rather a large statement for a young man to make. His sneer at the young man was very pronounced and showed clearly that Mr. Foster's ideas of courtesy are rather vague. As a matter of fact Mr. McClure is old enough to have beaten one of the strongest Conservatives in the county of Colchester, thus winning a seat which had been held by the Tories for a long time. The most amusing part of the affair, however, was that Mr. McClure was able to quote from the report of the Rev. Dr. McLeod, Mr. Foster's own cousin, testimony in support of the statement he had made as to the manner in which evidence had been shut out. Mr. Foster in fact seemed to know nothing about the bulky report of the commissioners on the prohibition question and he probably has never read it, although he is able to sneer at those who have done so, on account of their youth. The manner in which Foster subsided was delightful to witness; he had got his medicine and he did not want any more of the same kind. As for Taylor he was convicted of having supported a resolution in favor of submitting the question of prohibition to a plebiscite when the late government was in power, while he attacked and abused the present government for granting a plebiscite. Taylor was silenced for once and sat dumb so suddenly were the tables turned upon him.

There are now three propositions to be voted upon, one asking for a prohibitory law that will exclude Quebec, the second favoring a general prohibitory law and the third declaring that the public opinion of the country is not yet rife for prohibition. The debate is to be continued another day and there is little doubt that a vote will be reached.

J. H.

The Methods of the Company Which is Working a Post Office Tube Between New York, Boston and Philadelphia Severely Criticised.

Washington, April 25—The House today put its heel on the pneumatic mail tube service now in operation in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and if its action stands the whole service will be crushed out. The post office committee had recommended an increase of the appropriation for the service from $225,000 to $725,000. The proposed increase was attacked by the appropriations committee, under the leadership of Mr. Moody (Mass.) with such vigor and success that in the end the House voted, 87 to 59, to strike the entire appropriation from the bill.

Mr. Moody created a sensation by the manner in which he assailed the methods of the Pneumatic Tube Company, and the direct charge that a former member of congress, who was a member of the appropriation committee, had been a holder of the stock and bonds of the company. He declined to disclose the gentleman's name. He added to the scandal by charging that a block of stock had been sent as a New Year's gift to a near relative of another member of congress, but to the credit of the member, he said, the dishonoring gift had been returned to the sender by the next mail. Although the tube service was highly commended by other members, these revelations transformed the sentiment of the House, which has several times voted for the service, into a decisive majority against its continuation in any form.

Mr. Tawney (Minn.) moved his bill to reclassify railway mail clerks, but it went out on a point of order.

Several Cases Reported in Madawaska County.

Grand Falls, N. B., April 25—(Special)—There are several cases of smallpox, at Deadbrook, in St. Leonard's, Madawaska county, about six miles from here. A man named Vallier Page who has recently returned home from Montana and his wife are ill with the disease. Page came to the Falls one day last week and called upon Dr. Wade, but the latter was then unable to determine the nature of the disease. The local board of health for Madawaska was notified that there was a suspected case of smallpox in the locality. Dr. Wade, at the request of the board, visited Page at his home today and found him and his wife stricken with the malady. Prompt and energetic measures will have to be taken to prevent its spreading.

St. John Amateurs Scored a Success in the Railway Town.

Moncton, April 25—(Special)—The opera Iolanthe was presented here tonight by the St. John Amateur Opera Company, with its wonted success. The Opera House contained one of the best audiences that ever greeted any company, amateur or professional, and all were delighted with the performance.

B. S. Killam, of the I. C. R., was married here this evening, to Bella, daughter of Donald McKinnon, of the I. C. R. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. M. Robinson. The young couple left for Boston on a two weeks' bridal trip.

The Maritime express tonight from Halifax was about five house behind time on account of an accident on the Cape Breton branch.

Montreal Soap Manufacturer Has Been Locked Up.

Montreal, April 25.—The Merchants' Bank of Canada had a warrant sworn out tonight for the arrest of Thomas W. Burdon, manager of the Smardon Soap Works, who is accused of forgery for a considerable amount. Burdon was arrested and locked up. He denies the charge.

Amateurs at Fredericton.

Fredericton, April 25—(Special)—The concert given by the amateur minstrels this evening was a decided success. Every seat in the Opera House was taken and the proceeds, amounting to nearly $400, will be given to the Victoria Hospital.

Vain Attempt Made to Select a Candidate for Colchester County --Delegate Turns Liberal--Death by Consumption -- Men Charged With Counterfeiting Dismissed.

Truro, N. S., April 25—(Special)—The Liberal-Conservatives made a vain effort here this afternoon to nominate a candidate to contest the county next dominion election. There was a large convention, but great discord in the ranks over the choice of the two aspirants for nomination. Dr. David P. Muir and Seymour Gourley, two politicians of this constituency, are both anxious for the nomination, and are bitter political enemies. They were summoned before the delegates separately and asked if they would both be willing to stand aside and have the convention choose a third party and if they would support a man chosen in this way. Dr. Muir agreed, but Mr. Gourley will oppose the election of any Conservatice candidate except himself. There is no end of trouble in view and the action of Mr. Gourley, it is feared by Conservatives, may split the party here. The convention adjourned without voting, for six weeks.

Charles Chaplin, an influential delegate from Stewiacke Valley, was disgusted and when he came out from the conference into the convention announced he had turned Liberal.

A sad home here is George Crowell's at Harmony, about six miles from the town. Within two years he has lost four grown daughters by consumption, including twins. Maggie, aged 23, the eldest daughter, died yesterday. Another daughter and one son remain.

Messrs. George and Herbert Smith, brothers, and milkmen, two of the most respected young men of Onslow, who were up before Judge Johnson, charged with complicity in the counterfeiting case, were dismissed this afternoon.

British Citizens Petition for the Right to Elect Two Members.

Ottawa, April 25—(Special)—A petition has been received by the governor-general from British citizens on the Yukon territory, asking for representation in parliament. It was presented to the house today by the premier. It sets forth that the population last autumn was 22,000 and over. Nearly all of them were over 21 years of age. The revenue of the territory was over $2,000,000, or one twenty-fifth of the gross revenue of the dominion. It says that representation is essential to prevent misunderstandings and improvident legislation, and so the mining industry may be made permanent, and so the population will increase. According to the basis on which representation was first given to Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia, the Yukon would be entitled to from two to twelve members, but they would be satisfied with two members for the present. They ask that the right to elect them be given during the present session of parliament.

The Amounts are from Two Hundred to Six Hundred Dollars.

Milton, Ont., April 25—(Special)—The trial of a number of persons charged with having bribed or having received bribes at the Ontario election for Halton county, which took place March last year, concluded here today, T. A. Dent and George Storey were found guilty of bribery, and John Evans, Thomas Dowdle, William Halliday and H. H. Hannah were found guilty of accepting bribes and find $200 each. E. A. Cross, against whom three charges of bribery were proven, was fined $600 dollars, $200 for each charge. In default of payment of the fines within one month, the bribers are to be imprisoned for six months, and the bribed for one month. All parties were disfranchised for eight years.

The Eastern Nation Airing Her Marine Strength.

Yokohama, April 12 (via Victoria, B. C., April 25).—Fifty Japanese warships were engaged in naval manoeuvres off Korea, which were to close April 20th with a review by the emperor.

The river Horoani rose ten feet on the 5th instant owing to rapid thawing. Twenty seven persons were drowned or injured by the flood.

French, German, English and American warships are crowding into Taku. It may be necessary to land marines to quell riots in Shan Tung.

Manila papers state that Aquinaldo is reported skulking among the Igorotti villages of Luzon.