# MORNING Condon Advertiser. MORNI

from Murphy, although the latter says he gave him \$1,100.

UNCLE THOMAS ON THE STAND.

[Special to the ADVERTISER.]

The Majestic Lowers the Ocean Record.

Moore & Co.'s mills, and about 500 men are employed. Ontario Pharmacists.

The High Testimony

VOL. XXVIII., NO 243.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1891.

WHOLE NO. 9012.

Uncle Thomas on the Stand—He Under-takes to Contradict Everything in General.

"SOFT SNAP" IN THE POSTOFFICE DE-PARTMENT.
At the meeting of the Public Accounts

At the meeting of the Public Accounts Committee it came out yesterday in evidence that Miss Craig was appointed by Postmaster-General Haggart an extra clerk in the department a few weeks after Mr. Haggart himself became Postmaster-General, that she was absent 63 days on sick leave up to June 2, 1889, and that then she discovered from the department, and yet eral, that sie was asserted to the very leave up to June 2, 1889, and that then sie disappeared from the department, and yet from the records of the department received checks for some months. One of these checks was indersed as follows: "Handed to Deputy Portmaster-General for the Postmaster-General," and two others were indorsed as having been received by the Postmaster-General's private secretary. These checks were all produced and identified by the Deputy Postmaster-General, who was the Deputy Postmaster-General, who was the chief witness. He could not explain how Miss Craig was permitted to be absent so ong without being accounted for in the atherent of the produced and identified by the Deputy Postmaster-General, who was the chief witness. He could not explain how Miss Craig was permitted to be absent so ong without being accounted for in the atherent of the product of the consecution of the product of the product of the consecution of the consecution of the consecution of the product of her ceased. Several objections were taken by Mr.

Several objections were taken by Mr.
Wood, of Brockville, to some of Mr.
Barron's questions. The chairman sustained Mr. Wood's objections, and Mr.
Barron was compelled to limit his inquiries.
Mr. Barron asked Mr. White, deputy Mr. Barron asked Mr. White, deputy postmaster-general—Here is a check on June 15, 1889. You see that the last trace we have of Miss Craig in the attendance book is on June 2? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who got that check? A.—It is marked handed to Deputy Postmaster-General.

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pair.

Q.—Then you handed it to the Post-master-General? A.—No. What probably took place was that I handed it to some

ment at that time? A.—No.
Q.—When was that check cashed? A. Q.—Take the next check of July 15, who eccived that? A.—It is indorsed "Jane

Aug. 2.

Mr. Barron—So you see quite a time elapsed between the date of the check and when it was cashed. Who received that check? A.—It is marked here as having been handed to the Postmaster-General's private secretary.

a clerk ceases to be employed? Is there no official record of the termination of their employment? A.—When the Postmaster-General dispenses with the services of employes their names cease to appear on the pay list. The Minister gives the order,

pay list. The Minister gives the order, which is of record.
Q.—Produce the order in this case. A.—Well, a great deal is done verbally at head-quarters. The Postmaster-General may give an instruction and I communicate it verbally to the searchest.

give an instruction and I communicate it verbally to the secretary.

Q.—Do you mean to say that a person may cease to be in the service of the department and checks still be made out in her favor and no record in the books? A.—I mean to say that if a temporary employe is absent from illness the checks continue to be made out, and if they are absent an unreasonable time they cease.

Q.—How many months was she actually paid? A.—She was paid a year's pay.

Q.—How much of that time did she work?

A.—She was gone June, July, August, September, October—five months.

Q.—In the preceding seven months how long was she absent? A.—Thirty-three lays.

Q .- So she was absent for six months out

if the twelve? A.—That is correct.

Mr. Barron—You say it was the practice forward checks to those who were about. Now do you know of any other intance where the Postmaster-General got the check? A.—No.

Mr. Barron—Vou—reach of Miss O'Con.

Mr. Barron—Vou—reach of Miss O'Con. Mr. Barron—You speak of Miss O'Con-por being absent. Was that the same kind of a case as Miss Craig? A.—No, I do not say that.

-Now look at that book and say if

Miss O'Connor's absence is not accounted for every day? A.—Oh! I presume it is; yes, that is so.

Mr. Barron—In the case of Miss Craig she is not accounted for after June 2. A.—No.

Q-Did you ever report Miss Craig's Rbsenc to the Postmaster-General? A.-

Q.—Have you reason to believe that he knew anything about her absence? A.— Well, not officially.

Mr. Barron then read from the statute that the Postmaster-General may give leave of absence for three weeks and the Governor in Council may extend it, and asked the witness how he accounted for Miss toraig's absence in the face of that. Witness could not do so.

oraig absence in the face of that. Witness could not do so.

Mr. Barron—The statute reads that when amploye is absent on account of illness there must be a certificate from a medical officer authorized by the Governor-in-Gouncil. Had you a cartificate of a medical practictioner in the case of Miss Craig?

A.—No. not do so.

Barron—The statute reads that when

Mission of Glaring "Irregularities."

Personnel of Subscribers to the Langevin Testimonial.

The Expert Engineers Confirm Murphy's Testimony.

To the Check bow did it come to be marked for the Postmaster-General? A.—The clerk made that memo. I never saw it till the other day.

Mr. Wood—Is it wrong in substance?
A.—Yes.
Mr. Barron—Why is it wrong? A.—Because I have no recollection of it. (Oh.)
Q.—If Mrs. Graham hersell got the lock, is that a proper entry on the face of it? A.—No; somebody should have signed for it.
Mr. J. H. Balderson, Mr. Haggart's private secretary, acknowledged signing respirate secretary, acknowledged signing respirate worked for beaw the entries, told him that if he had known he was signing for these checks he would not have allowed him to do it.
Mr. Barron—When did you see this book was in my room.
Q.—The Postmaster-General was mined the received from Mr. O. E. Murphy. The sundries were a gold watch chain, field please which have allowed by out to sign? Then the receive for the content of 1887. The latter witness swore that it was the custom in Quebec to organize Conservative clubs simply for the work by the dearwing the accepted on the work by the dearwing the accepted of the work by the dearwing the accepted on the work by the dearwing the accepted on the work by the dearwing the accepted on the proving his extra hours private secretary, acknowledged signing research that it was an the Harbor Commission at the same of the work by the dearwing the accepted of the work by the dearwing the accepted on the face of it? A.—No; somebody should have signed for it.

Mr. J. H. Balderson, Mr. Haggart's private secretary, acknowledged signing research that it was an the Harbor Commission at the same time. He identified and acknowledged a receipt for \$1,300 cash and \$300 sundries, that it to say he worked for both the firm and the Harbor Commission at the same time. He identified and acknowledged a receipt for \$1,300 cash and \$300 sundries, the receipt and the Harbor Commission at the same time. He

Q.—But the Minister thought so? No

answer.
Q.—Did he tell you anything about Miss.
Craig? A.—No.
Dr Landerkin—When did he tell you about signing? A.—A week or ten days

Q.—Did you tell him that you had signed for others? A.—No.
Q.—Is there anything in this particular case that made him object to your signing? A.—I do not know.
QUESTIONS OBJECTED TO.
John Graham, brother-in-law of Miss Craig, lately of the Postoffice Department, now of the Auditor-General's office, was examined. He remembered Miss Craig going into the Postoffice Department. Miss Craig was living with him up to the time she left the city.
Mr. Barron—Did the Minister visit at your house?

Mr. Barron—Did the Minister visit at your house?
Mr. Wood objected to the question.
Mr. Barron—Well, here is an extraordinary absence not satisfactorily accounted for. If I could show that the Postmaster-General knows the cause of her absence, and that not being sufficiently satisfactory, why, of course, this committee has a right to know it too.

why, of course, this committee has a right to know it too.

Mr. Wood, turning to the press table—I do not object to any question. I want the reporters to make a note of that. I merely asked the ruling of the chair. (Laughter.) The chairman—The question is improper. Mr. Barron—You do not know why she left the department? Witness—No.

Q.—Was she stopping at your house? Witness (after some hesitation)—Well, she was living at my house.

Q.—If she was ill you would have known it? A.—She was not a strong girl.

asked the ruling of the chair. (Laughter.)
The chairman—The question is improper.
Mr. Barron—You do not know why she left the department? Witness—No.
Q.—Was she stopping at your house? Witness (after some hesitation)—Well, she was living at my house.
Q.—If she was ill you would have known it? A.—She was not a strong girl.
Mr. Barron pressed his question as to Miss Graig's illness, and the witness replied that at that time she was ill.
Q.—Was that the reason she left your house? A.—I think it was partly.
Mr. Barron (to witness)—Have you had conversation with the Minister in regard to Miss Graig's absence? A.—No.
Q.—Or in regard to Miss Graham taking her place? A.—No.
Mr. Wood—I want the ruling as to whether a conversation with Mr. Haggart would be evidence.
Mr. Barron—We have a case of a departmental clerk absent contrary to the statute, altogether in violation of the rules. It might be set up that she was ill. The books do not show it. I am prevented from asking this witness whether any such justification for her absence is well founded.
Mr. Wood—Any conversation with the Postmaster-General cannot produce evi-

the chief and the control of the con Papers were ordered in connection with

the Printing Bureau and other departments, and the committee adjourned till Wednesday.

THOSE TESTIMONIALS.

OTTAWA, Aug. 5.—The Ottawa Free
Press, which is in a good position to know,
gives a long and interesting account of the
subscribers to Sir Hector's first testimonial,
the \$22,000 cash. Its observations may be summed up thus: Goodwin, \$1,500—Government contractor;

had a claim for extras against the depart Davis & Sons, \$500-Government con-

Ryan, \$100-Believed to be Mr. Hugh Ryan, Government contractor.
Chanteloup, \$100—A Montreal brassfounder with whom the department has
been doing business.
Allan, \$100—Government contractor;

Cochrane, \$500-Government contractor from Montrea rom Montreal.

Magee, \$506—Mr. Charles Magee; has
een paid by Government for adjusting

laims.
Gault, \$25—Head of the cotton combine Cash, \$1,000-Said to have come from a

wealthy Senator.

Murray, \$500-Government contractor, of St. Catharines.

of St. Catharines.
Ferguson, \$25—Government solicitor.
Dougless, \$25—Engineer in canal service.
Dunsmuir, \$250—Coal operator in British
Columbia; got a railway contract.
Fuller, \$100—Has since been appointed
chief architect of Sir Hector's department.
Armstrong, \$100—Sir Hector's relative;
contractor for Baie des Chaleurs road.
Ginty, \$50—Government contractor.
Beemer, \$1,000—Government contractor;
had claim for extras pending.
Onderdonk, \$500—Government contractor.

tractor.
O'Connor, \$100—Lawyer; was given the job of purchasing the ground for the Langevin block and made \$15,000 out of it.

Publication \$250—Senator and promoter

vin block and made \$15,000 out of it.

Robitaile, \$250—Senator and promoter of Baie des Chaleurs road, heavily bonused.

Collected by Uncle Thomas, \$1,800—Includes \$1,000 given by Larkin & Co.

A number of smaller sums were contributed by clerks in Sir Hector's bureau and by merchants and storekeepers in the habit of supplying goods to it. Mr. T. S.

Scott, formerly chief architect of the department, says in an interview that he had reported officially against the claims of Goodwin and Beemer, yet both claims were allowed after they had paid their money to the testimonial.

be handed to the Postmaster-General"? A.

THE ENGINEERS CONFIRM MURPHY'S EVIDENCE. A.—Yes, probably Mrs. Graham.

If Mrs. Graham was there waiting

## TIMBER AND LANDS.

Motion in Favor of a Fair

System Voted Down.

Continuance of the Rykertian Policy Indorsed by a Majority of Nineteen.

OTTAWA, Aug. 5.—In the House to-day Mr. Costigan introduced a bill to amend the Petroleum Inspection Act. He explained that it was to give the Governor-General in Council power to exempt from inspection wholly or in part petroleum oils which are not of sufficient quality for illuminating numbers.

purposes.

Mr. Beausoleil rose in his place to refer Mr. Beausoleil rose in his place to refer to a personal matter. There had appeared in the Empire yesterday a statement that he and Mr. W. T. R. Preston and Mr. Greenshields held a meeting in Montreal on Sunday. This he said was a fabrication. There was not a word of truth in it. He was not in Montreal on Sunday and he had no letters such as the Empire referred to.

Mr. Foster interrupted the member for Berthier with a question of order, which was an ungenerous interruption of a member who was making a denial in his place in the House of a slander.

OTTAWA, Aug. 5.—At last Thomas Mc-Greevy was put in the box this morning by his own counsel, and his game seems to be a denial of everything. He swears that Murphy's whole story is a fake, and tries his ber who was making a denial in his place in the House of a slander.

To a motion by Mr. Foster that the House go into Committee of Supply, Mr. Charlton moved an amendment as follows:

"That the abuses with regard to the disposal of timber limits, mineral leuses, pasture leases and other public reserves by the Executive, which had obtained in past years, were calculated to impair the independence of this House through the opportunity afforded to members to secure grants for themselves and their friends by private application at nominal rates and without Murphy's whole story is a fake, and tries his hand at explaining suspicious items. It is a herculean task he has undertaken, and one that will not improve his character for veracity when he comes to exonerate Sir Hector Langevin, as he doubtless will. Witness declared he had allowed Robert to manage many of his political and private affairs. The trouble with them arose over the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company. The witness had been amazed when he learned from Michael Connolly that Robert wanted to become a director of the institution. Mr. Connolly, in reply, had assured Mr. Mcfor themselves and their friends by private application at nominal rates and without being subject to competition, that many members did secure such grants for themselves and for their friends; that the House of Commons, in 1882 and again in 1886, refused to condemn such practices; that this House, nevertheless, believes that those practices are not proper and should entirely cease, and that timber limits should be disposed of at public suction to the highest bidder, after being advertised and after the lapse of ample time for the publication of such advertisement to enable the intending purchasers to examine the limits offered." become a director of the institution. Mr. Connolly, in reply, had assured Mr. Mc-Greevy that his brother was well provided with funds as he (Robert) possessed an interest in Larkin, Connolly & Co. This intelligence at the time greatly surprised the witness.

Mr. J. D. Edgar is confined to his bed by a slight indisposition, which, however, will keep him in bed for several days.

The Montreal correspondent of the Empire retails an account of a reunion held at Montreal on Sunday by Mr. W. T. R. Preston, at which "the Grit faithful" canceled lapse of ample time for the publication of such advertisement to enable the intending purchasers to examine the limits offered."

Mr. Charlton said that the thievings from the public resources through this channel have been so prevalent and so bold that the plundered people have been scarcely able to credit the statements made in years past which display in such clear light the disgraceful state of affairs. Once before, as the honorable member for North Norfolk reminded the House, he had presented the subject for its judgment. The decision on that occasion was a declaration that the existing condition of things was proper, but whether in view of subsequent developments this decision would be repeated was to be seen. In this country he said public property was being handed over in immense land grants to monopolists, corporations and individual supporters of the Government. Since 1878 the administration of the affairs of the Dominion had been marked by favoritism, nepotism, robbery, waste of public resources, corrupt practices and practices which debased and debauched Parliament and lowered the public tone of the country. (Applause.) In 1882 there had in the House been made a full survey of the misappropriation of the public domain. Mr. Blake on that occasion sounded a note of warning of what would be the result of the policy by which then and since then the Government wasted

Thirty Thousand Veterans in the G. A. R. Parade at Detroit—200,000 Spectators View the Display. R. Parade at Detroit—200,000
Spectators View the
Display.

Detroit, Aug. 5.—Yesterday was a day never to be forgotten in this city. Miles on miles of the heroes who saved the Union formed a column which took six hours to pass the reviewing stand. It was the finest parade that the Grand Army ever had, and fully 200,000 spectators enjoyed the grand spectacle. While there were many maimed and feeble men who marched in yesterday's parade, men whose locks have been silvered by the frosts of time, or whose bodies have been maimed by miniballs and bayonet thrusts, and whose limbs have been shattered by exploding shells. Yet one who carefully scanned their ranks could not but be convinced that three-fourths of them are still in warlike trim, fit to respond to another call to arms, should one be now sent forth.

The Majestic Lowers the Ocean Record. the public wealth with such a reckless hand to its friends 251 applications up to December, 1884, which applied for 2,295 townships. Twenty-three members applied for grants, and at least nineteen of their applications were made with no intention on their part of utilizing the land, but merely for speculative purposes. Vast tracts of pasture land were granted privately without competition or one cent. per acre, and, as the returns afterwards brought down showed, grants were made far in advance of the requirements of the needs of the ranchers. Up to Feb. 15, 1885, which he said was the New York, Aug. 5.—The White Star Line steamer Majestic, which left Liverpool on July 29, arrived here this morning, thus breaking the record from Queenstwu to New York. She was signaled off Fire Island at 2:05 o'clock. Her time was 5 days, 18 hours and 8 minutes. Up to Feb. 15, 1885, which he said was the Op 6 Feb. 19, 1850, which returns had been brought down, over 550 orders in Council had been passed granting timber limits, and the area covered was 25,000 square miles. Redbones vs. Whites—Hostilities Resumed.
Houston, Texas, Aug. 5.—Yesterday had been passed granting timber limits, and the area covered was 25,000 square miles. In contrast to such a profitless policy he referred to the fact that from sales at public auction the Government, of Ontario had received \$3,000,000 in bouuses from less than one-third of 25,000 square miles. Twenty-three members of Parliament had applied for and obtained 50 square miles of limits for themselves and 3,900 square miles had been applied for by these M.P.s for others. Dr. Hickey, who was a member of the House in 1886, had been described by him (Mr. Charlton) as being a co-applicant with Mr. Broder, M.P., for a timber limit. Dr. Hickey was present on the division, but he made no objection until last session—four years after—when he denied the statement, and denounced it as a sandalous charge. Dr. Hickey regarded it as seandalous to do what 67 Conservative members of Parliament had done. In concluding his speech, Mr. Charlton said the discussion of this matter at this time would fit in with revelations which for weeks past have horrified the country. The House had declared in 1882 and in 1886 on the subject, and now, after the discoveries of the grossest abuses of the policy, he proposed again to ask it to reaffirm or rescind its action of 1886.

Hon. A. Mackenzie seconded Mr. Charl. HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 5.—Yesterday afternoon hostilities were resumed between the Redbones and whites at Locke, Moore & Co.'s logging camp. It was reported at the store down the road that the Redbones were massacring women and children and everyone they came across at the camp. Reinforcements went up from along the line of Calicasien, Vernon and Shrekeport road. In going up Mr. T. T. Swan, an old and respected citizen of Calicasien, was murdered from ambush. The log camps are situated about sixteen miles from Locke, Moore & Co.'s mills, and about 500 men are

Ontario Pharmacists.

Toronto, Aug. 5.—The regular semiannual meeting of the Ontario College of
Pharmacy was held here yesterday aftermeon. The slection resulted as follows:
President, J. J. Hall; vice-president, J. H.
Slaven; registrar, J. T. Lewis. Later on a
paper was read from G. S. Hobart, Kingston, one of the defeated candidates for the
council charging that corrupt practices ton, one of the defeated candidates for the council, charging that corrupt practices had been resorted to in the election referred to, and inclosing \$25 towards the expenses of a recount. A very warm seen followed, owing to an attempt made by Mr. Polson to discuss the matter thus brought ap. The chairman, however, ruled him out of order and was sustained by the council.

ction of 1886. Hon. A. Mackenzie seconded Mr. Charlton's motion.

Mr. Dewdney replied. He said the charges arose during the "experimental" years in the Northwest, and called upon the Government side to vote down the

Mr. Barron said the Government system of selling berths was vicious. There was no competition unless there were more than one applicant for a limit, and in such a case they were asked to tender when they could arrange among themselves who should get

Given Away to Favorites.

it. The colonization policy of the present authorities had been most detrimental to Northwest settlement. Last session Mr. Robillard denied that a timber limit for which the Government had received \$316 he had sold a half interest at \$15,000. Mr. Barron read a letter from Mr. Latour confirming the statement.

Mr. Robillard repeated the denial. He acknowledged the limit was in his name, but it was not his. What little profit he made out of the limit was no one's business any more than it was what his profits in California and Australia had been.

Mr. Casey said it was the business of the House. Mr. Robillard got the limit because he was favored by the Government which he supported.

Mr. Tisdale opposed the Government

which he supported.

Mr. Tisdale opposed the Government timber policy on the ground that it was disposing of the limits too rapidly.

Mr. McMillan warmly supported the motion. Its passage would tend to purify the Administration.

Mr. Davin made a speech and admitted having received a timber limit.

Mr. Mackintosh denied that when he applied for a timber limit he was a member of Parliament.

Victoria had made \$10,000 out of a timber limit sold by the Ontario Government.

Mr. Mills, who followed Dr. Sproule, made a very effective speech in support of the position taken by the member for North Norfolk. Touching the accusation made-by Dr. Sproule that the member for North Victoria had obtained a large sum of money to which he was not entitled, \$10,000, well, the honorable gentleman could not do better than formulate his charge so that it might be inquired into by a committee of this House.

this House.

Dr. Sproule observed that it was a matter affecting the Ontario Government and could not be inquired into by a committee of this House.

Mr. Barron a few minutes later entered the chamber and completely refuted the insinuation. There was not a single word of truth in it. No timber could be bought from the Ontario Government except at public auction.

public auction.

Mr. Macdowall now rose to speak.

"Withdraw, withdraw," was the chorus
from the Opposition side to the ear of Dr.

Sproule. Mr. Macdowall persisted in his
attempt to catch the ear of the House, but
he had to give way.

Dr. Sproule then rose and said he did not make any statement; he simply asked the honorable gentleman if he had received that amount. He certainly accepted the honorable gentleman's statement.

Mr. Clark Wallace said Mr. Barron had better the state of the

proposed should be adopted. Was it not clear that had the sale rule asked for by his honorable friend been adopted in the past there could not have arisen the case of John Charles Rykert? The Minister of Justice had told us that this resolution was needless. Why? Was it because the law had been altered? No. The law stood on the statute book just as it was when Mr. Rykert got his timber limit. All that had been done was to adopt a regulation by order-in-Council, and what was to prevent another Minister of Justice altering the order-in-Council?

ing the order-in-Council?
Mr. Watson, speaking of the system of
private tenders by which timber limits
were sold; said it was doubtful whether the were sold, said It was constitut whether the tenders would not be manipulated by the heads of the department. It had been heard how tenders had been manipulated. To a question by Mr. Dewdney, Mr. Wat-son replied that he referred to the manipu-lation of tenders which had been revealed in the Public Works Departments. With regard to the colonization grants he said regard to the colonization grants he said that of 120 companies that had applied for lands and tied up large areas of land for years only three or four were still in ex-

istence.

The House divided on the amendment, and the vote was 81 year and 100 nays, a majority for the Government of only 19. The Liberals cheered the announcement, and their calls across the floor for "God Save the Queen" elicited no response from the unhappy Ministerialists. The House adjourned at 12:30 a.m.

SHEATHE THE SWORD! Proposed Arbitration Treaty Between Great Britain and the United

Eastes.

London, Aug. 5.—In the House of Commons William Randall Cremer gave notice that at the next session he would introduce a resolution in favor of the conclusion. duce a resolution in favor of the conclusion of a treaty between England and the United States, by which the nations will agree to submit to arbitration all differences that may arise between them, and which they are unable to adjust through the usual diplomatic channel. Mr. Cremor, who is a Radical-Reformer, is well known for his efforts in the direction of substituting international arbitration for war. He is a carpenter and joiner by trade and has held the office of the secretary of the International Workingmen's Association. Since 1873 he has been secretary of the Workingmen's Peace Association.

men's Peace Association Crop Outlook in the States. CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The Farmers' Review says the general outlook for crops is good.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

## NEW GOODS

Pears' Soap, Fine Sponges, New Hair Brushes,

JUST RECEIVED BY CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE

256 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

TORONTO TOPICS.

The Street Railway Scandar.

Toronto, Aug. 6.—The Handcock murder case came up for a preliminary hearing in the police court yesterday. Mrs. Handcock was released, and after some evidence had been taken the case against her husban i was adjourned until this morning. No new evidence was brought forward.

So far this season the Toronto Fresh Air

ward.

So far this season the Toronto Fresh Ait Fund has given twenty free excursions, in which 4,500 children and mothers have participated.

The Globe says: "Encouraging prospects for the fall trade which were forshadowed in our review last week, have gained in strength during the past few days."

An extraordinary scene in connection with the street railway scandal took place in the mayor's office. Wm. Laidlaw, Q.C., one of the solicitors for the Riely-Everett syndicate, urged upon the mayor the immediate preparation of the agreement for the lease of the railway. He insisted that there should be no more delay, as it was unfair to the tenderers. The mayor and Acting Solicitor Mowat protested that the conditions were such that a little delay could hardly be complained of. Mr. Laidlaw then became angry and talked very loud. The mayor said that Mr. Laidlaw had promised to commence criminal proceedings against E. A. Macdonald on the strength of the recent exposures, but he had not done so. Mr. Laidlaw denied this, and said that they had promised only to be guided by Mr. Osler's opinion. The discussion continued, becoming warmer every moment, until Mr. Laidlaw experience of Noel Marshall against that of Mayor Clarko any day. The mayor thereupon walked over to the lawyer, and, shaking his fist in his any day. The mayor thereupon walked over to the lawyer, and, shaking his fist in his face, ordered him out of his office. Some warm words followed, and for a moment it Mr. Clark Wallace said Mr. Barron had not specifically denied the charge.

Mr. Barron/tepeated the denial for his benefit, also.

Mr. Paterson strongly supported the resolution.

Sir John Thompson spoke strongly against the resolution and against the speech made in support of it.

Sir Richart Cartwright said the question was not what system had prevailed in the past, shut whether or not public property should now and in the future be disposed of by public auction. The question was whether it was desirable that this House should lay down the principle

held to day to consider the case.

The Board of Arbitration appointed by the Methodist Conference to adjudicate on certain disputes between Euclid Avenue Church and the Berean Church in Crawford question was whether it was desirable that this House should lay down the principle of dealing with the public lands in such a manner as would put a stop to the scandals which only 'a year ago the Minister of Justice agreed with his honorable friend in describing as corrupt and discreditable, and the particular circumstances connected with a certain timber limit in which one John Charles Rykert was concerned, inquired into by the last Parliament, showed that there was ample warrant for the motion which his honorable friend had placed in the hands of the Speaker. He was glad to hear the Minister of Justice admotion which his honorable friend had placed in the hands of the Speaker. He was glad to hear the Minister of Justice admit frankly and freely that the interests of the Indian wards of the Crown had not been protected as they ought to have been. Sir Richard asked whether in view of the another should be erected on Crawford. street as proposed. Heretofore services have been held in a tent by the Rev. J. M. Kerr, and people who have been accustomed to meet there intend to continue the agitation for a church in that locality. The decision of the arbitrators will not be made while at present

public at present. At the annual meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association, which closed yesterday, the committee on the secretary's report stated their conviction that the harvest would be larger even than his large estimate of Tuesday.

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegtable preparation; its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhoa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mother's friend. 25 doses, 35 cents.

To meet the demand for cheap shoes we will continue our bargain sale for the balance of this month. All summer lines must be closed out. R. KIRKPATRICK, 219 Dun-

## New York Store.

We Continue to Offer Excellent

Native Wines.

PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, BURGUNDY, Etc.

Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale

E. B. SMITH

125 Dundas St. & 9 Market Square