

that. The "threshing machine" is probably considered more than a sufficient offset to anything that the temperance people can say or do.

Saturday's discussion on the question of ministers' salaries affords a pleasant example of the fluctuations of ministerial policy. Everybody is willing that Mr. Paterson, who roars louder than any other minister, and can break more desks with his fist in a day than all the rest of the cabinet can break in a session, should have as much say as his colleagues. Sir Henri Joly is not so fierce in his moods as the minister of customs, but he is more entertaining. It is absolutely re-

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ches and spurs four are in Nova Scotia making 65 miles, and four in New Brunswick aggregating 62 miles. he Quebec bridge subsidy of a million dollars was bargained for some time ago and affords an interesting commentary on one of the arguments in favor of the Drummond railway contract. When Sir Charles Tupper contended that the Intercolonial railway should be extended to Montreal by the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, thus taking in Quebec and opening up a large connection, it was urged to the contrary that this would imply a large expenditure for the bridge over the St. Lawrence. We are paying a sum equat to seven or eight millions for the Drummond-Grand Trunk extension

and now we are to pay for the bridge also. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's home organ, LeSoleil, has been boasting be-forehand about this bridge. It has in-formed the people of Quebec that Sir Wilfrid never forgets his own. It points out that Quebec city stood by Sir Wilfrid in the days of his adversity and that the whole Quebec distric has sent a solid representation to support Sir Wilfrid at Ottawa. The Soleil points out that the premier owes his majority and his control of the country to the solid vote of his part of the province of Quebec, returning some 20 members, and that he recognizes his obligation to meet the requests of the brave people of that district.

than were counted for him. There

may be conservatives that have wandered away, there may be some who had voted for McLean without announcing it, but already the number examined is in excess of the number of votes counted for the candidate, and all the hammering of the lawyers defending the crime has not been able to shake the testimony of one of them. They have been asked what time of day they voted, whether they are sure they marked the ballot right, whether they promised to vote for McLean, to whom they mentioned the

This is not the first time nor the only source of the reminder that the lib-eral party of the country are in the man said, and how he came to say it and what they thought when they said it, and what they would have thought if they hadn't said it, and how they came to sign the declaration, and whether they old anybody about it, and whom, and when, and what they sid, and what he said; and so on for a half an hour or more in each case. Usually some four lawyers repeated the same question, asking the witness if he hadn't sworn to something that he didn't swear to, and how he came ta remember some things, when he couldn't remember some other things. It is all rather tedious but the oc urrences are lightened up occasionally ith a laughable scene. Mr. Britton is a Kingston lawyer who regards himself a very insidious man. He caught a witness who seemed to be nervous and whose health was so weak that he fainted before the examination was over. Mr. Britton laid a trap for this witness and seemed to be very proud of it. The witness had sworn that he voted for McLean, placing his mark on the lower space on the ballot. Mr. Britton concocted a little ballot his own, carefully placing MoLean's name in the upper space. This he pre-sented to the witness and asked him to show how he voted for McLean, expecting that the youth would put his

work, but the colleagues of the minis

ter of justice refuse to entertain his proposition and it does not come before 6. D. S. parliament. OTTAWA, July 29 .- Mr. Flint got his day for provincial prohibition, but his resolution, after dragging on through

the afternoon and evening and until three o'clock this morning, did not reach a vote. It had been intended to divide, but before midnight things had got so mixed on the government side of the house that the ministers were ro doubt ready to have the matter

of Dundas, who declared his inten tion to vote against every amend ment which would take the responsibility from the government. It was he who called attention to the position of Mr. Fisher, who on his own statement had been made a minister on the strength of his prohibition principles, and who was now opposing prohibition as strongly as he had before supported it. Mr. Fisher is a member of the executive of the Dominion Alliance, which had condemned the government of which he was a member. Like the cld bishop who was also a king, and who prayed in one capacity while he swore in another, Mr. Fisher as a member of the Alliance was condemnhe was taking

that nothing less than a majority vote of all the electors of Canada would be a mandate for the government to pass a prohibitory law. Most of his readings were from recent edi-torials in the Halifax Chroniele justifying the course of the government, so that while Mr. Logan promised to vote for prohibition, his whole speech was a commendation of the government for refusing prohibition, and a plea to other members not to vote as Mr. Logan voted.

Yesterday's episode in the West Huron enquiry opens up a new line of investigation. We have new heard something from three polls in that

control of Sir Wilfrid's compatriots. Of late there is a good deal of gloryirg over this circumstance. Mr. Bruneau's remarkable speech, pol out that Canada was controlled by three Frenchmen, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr Tarte and Mr. Bruneau, was a sample of the utterances which are becoming now quite familiar. They were uttered triumphantly after the plebis-cite election, when the boast was made that the vote of Quebec had saved the country and the premier.

When this railway subsidy is pa this session will have voted \$58,000,000, without counting the two or three millions voted to help the government out of last year's troubles. on a week was the record before this railway vote came in, and now it is over eleven hundred thousand a week. It is a pity to break the symmetry of the thing by this new vote as it was convenient to speak of the 'million a week government.'

Notwithstanding the million a week there are some reductions. The minister of agriculture has cut down his estimate for cold storage. Most of the members think that this was the one vote most beneficial to the farming community and one that ought to have been increased if there was to be an increase at all. Mr. Osler of Toronto says that this is the most useful appropriation of any. McDougall Cape Breton points out that nothing has been done to provide for cold stor-age shipments from the Nova Scotla coast to points of consumption. Mr. Martin and Mr. McDonaid of P. E. I. Martin and Mr. MoDonald of P. E. 1. show that the products of that prov-ince have got scarcely any benefit as yet from the cold storage votes, and that the direct service from Charlotte-town to England has been muddled and d-layed so that the shippers have een put to great loss and in

Sir Charles Tupper strongly urge upon the government the necessity of keeping up this line of usefulness. He showed that Mr. Fisher had borrowed the idea from the late government an had made a fair start to carry it forward. Now he was going back when he should be advancing, and the country was in danger not only of failing to continue the advance but of taking a backward step. Mr. Fisher, who was in a bumptious mood, was foolish en-ough to say that Sir Charles Tupper had been asleep and that he did not know what was going on. It happens that there is no man in the house of commons, or out of it, who is wider awake than the opposition leader, and Mr. Fisher found this out before the debate was finished. The minister of was told of his own short comings, and of his own record in fi prohibition matter. It was shown the that while he was impairing the cold storage service at a time when it was most urgently needed, he was consenting to buy ap Quebec members by grants to wharves where there was no water. In the end Mr. Fisher became conditator and succeeded in setting his estimate through, but not until his leaders wer informed that if they wanted to get their money voted they would have to restrain the impoliteness of their fancy farmer minister.

Sir Richard Cartwright had to make a confession during the day. He ad-



man is weak, sickly nervous, fretful, irrita ble and despondent the

the average husband imagines that she is simply out of temper. An average hus-band will probably simply go out and leave her alone for awhile, "to have it out with herself." A bad husband is liable to go off and get drunk. The fact is that the poor wife is suffering from illness of a de-scription that breaks a woman down sooner than any thing else. Her back is weak and aches. Her "sides stitch." She as pains and a dragging sensation in the abdomen. Her appetite is touchy and she suffers from nausea. She has sick headaches, giddi-ness, dizzinces, cold chills, flushings of heat, shortness of breath, palpitation, dis-turbed sleep, frightful dreams, irregulari-ties and nervous and trembling sensations. Her pain-racked nerves

her paintness and disease of the delicate from weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs concerned in wife-hood and motherhood. Dr. Pierce's Fa-vorite Prescription makes these organs strong and well. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration and soothes pain. It has transformed thousands of sickly, nervous, petulant, childless and unhappy women into happy, healthy, aclipful, amiable wiver the happy, healthy, helpful, amiable wives nd mothels. It banishes the discomforts of the period of prospective maternity and nakes baby's advent easy and almost pain-ess. Good medicine dealers sell it and ar you an

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Ad-riser, a 1008-page house doctor-book, paper-covered, sent for 31 one-cent stamps, to cover castoms and mailing only, or French book, paper-nt stamps, to lly, or French

the manner he did in order to help the But the government out of a hole. ffect of his motion was that it enabled Mr. Parmalee to come in with a second amendment, which will have the support of the whole French-Canadian representation, and is expected to shut out the McClure motion altogether. Mr. Flint is not over zealous in the

advocacy of prohibition. He devoted almost as much time to the work of excusing the government for taking no action as he did to the rest of his argument. Whatever may be Mr. Flint's state of conscience, he can at least rest assured that he has not given any trouble to the government which has refused to carry out the mandate of the people. Mr. McClure takes sterner grounds. He condemns the government on this issue in the strongest way. Perhaps this con-demnation has less terrors for Sin Wilfrid than it would if it came from some other member, and much less than it would if Mr. MoClure had not taken the trouble to say that he conlemned the opposition party equally and that he still supported the gov ernment on all other issues. But Mr McClure made a strong prohibition speech, and censured the ministry for efusing to take any action of any kind in consequence of the plebiscite vote. He insisted that even from the government point of view the vote called for some action, if not for a general prohibitory law. Mr. McClure intends to hold the government responsible for the performance of its luty, and will have nothing to do with individual projects brought in by members like Mr. Flint. If the ministers refuse to perform this obvious duty, Mr. McClure will scold them for it—and will continue to support the on all other issues.

Sir Charles Tupper does not think that Mr. Flint's project is any good He prefers the Scott Act and declines to assist in bringing this new ele ment into the case, with all the legal complications and commercial compli cations which must come with it. reviewed the circumstances which had led up to the present situation, syming with Mr. Flint, who had closed his career as a prohibitionist by apologising for a government which had deluded the temperance people and all the people of Canada. Mr. Flint's resolution was simply designed to protect the ministry from the effects of its own treachery. In th course of his remarks Mr. Flint had gone out of his way to reflect on the late Sir George Cartier, who had said that the ideal parliament was one that would confine itself to voting estites required by the governm Sir Charles Sir Charles was of the opinion that Cartier did not mean this serious but he pointed out that the ideal par ment of Cartier had arrived at las The present government was so well satisfied with the work of its preds-cessor that it opened parliament this year with only two measures forecast. One was for senate reform, which had been withdrawn, and the other was a measure to gerrymander the country in order that the ministers might es the rebuke of the con had elected them. Bu that had But when it came to voting estimates the parlia ment had reached a state which Car-

member of the government. Mr. Flint's motion at the time and in the plebiscite campaign was on and Mr. Fisher's colleagues in Queber were doing all they could against prohibition, Mr. Fisher kept himself in cold storage in Ottawa.

> Moore of Stanstead, one of the leading members of the Dominion Alli ance, took the strongest possible ground against Mr. Flint's scheme. He objected, to it on general principles and in particular because hat portion of Quebeo in which he lived was strongly in favor of prohibition. Under Mr. Flint's scheme it would be absolutely shut out from all hopes of checking the liquor traffic for a generation to come. Mr. Moore gave some entertaining information in regard to the Quebec vote, quoting the results in a number of polls, where out of a hundred to one hundred and fifty registered voters the ballots cast were in some cases within three of four of the total number, and in some cases larger than the total number or the list. He gave a list of a dozen polls or thereabouts, in which the vot recorded was 1,330 out of a possible 1,357. which of course must have been

Mr. Bell of Prince Edward Island made a long and somewhat involved argument in defence of the course of the government. He held that ministers were perfectly justified in refusing prohibition, dwelling particularly upon the adverse vote of Quebe He also invented the fresh excuse that the government knew if they brought in a prohibitory bill the senate would throw it out. This produced some amsement, as it was apparent to every member in the house that the govern-ment would have been only too glad to have such a bill thrown out by the senators and thus have escaped the reibility for both the enactment and the refusal of the measure.

a fraudulent vote.

The only minister who spoke on th iscussion was Mr. Sifton, who declared himself a temperance man, but asser-ted that it would be the height of legislative folly to pass such a law with the province of Quebec against it. Such an injustice to Quebec would be doubly injurious and offensive coming from ople of a different race and langue and naturally it would be resented by the French Canadians. This frank acin whether the intention to adopt liquor legislation unsatisfactory to Quebec is instructive. It would have been much more so if the declaration had been made last year. No member of the house, and probably no man or woman in Canada, expected that Que-bee would give a majority in favor of hibition. If the government had bunced that it was not intended to introduce the prohibitory law unless the majority of the people of Quebec asked for it, a great deal of anxiety and useless exertion would have been

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THE ETC tors have sworn and maintained in the face of the most severe and even brutal cross-examination that voted for McLean, whereas only 30 callots are accounted for. In this poll 16 ballots were found, evidently brought in from some foreign source They differ from the other ballots, upposed to be taken from the same ad, are marked in ink, while the others are marked in pencil, and all bearing a cross opposite the name the government candidate. It found that not one officer at this poll was sworn in, that unauthorized persons were allowed to assist in counting the ballots, that a grit scrutineer was allowed to act as poll clerk, that the returning officer failed to mark the counterfoils, as the law requires, and put them in his pocket, which the law forbids. In another poll it is found that the

grit heeler who was made returning officer had escaped to the United States to avoid giving evidence, and that conservative ballots marked for the conservative candidates were found scattered on the floor where he held the poll. In the third polling place the returning officer was not sworn

in. Neither were any of the other of-ficials. Two forged ballots have been discovered, and it has been found that Cap. Sullivan, of the machin garg of pluggers and desperadoes, was engaged at this point of operation Everywhere that the enquiry had touched it had found something wrong. and in view of what has been discovered the only surprising thing is that Mr. Holmes, who sits in the house and commends the government for re-fusing to carry out its promises, did not have a majority of a thousand.

Sir Henri Joly is not a witty man, but can make the house laugh at the expense of the coutry. A government bill for the regulation of penitentiaries was under discussion yester-day, and one of the features of the neasure dealt with the use of tobacco for the convicts. Mr. Mills is not dis posed to allow tobacco to be used, and the legislation is in support of his policy. To the surprise of the house, and especially of the premier, Sir Henri rose to plead for the prisoner, pointing out that tobacco was a great soace and comfort to a man in trouble and that it was cruel to deprive a well behaved prisoner of this one last con-solation. Mr. Foster welcomed Sir Henri to the ranks of the opposition, henri to the ranks of the opposition, but suggested that it was vain for him to appeal to the house against the cabinet measure which Sir Henri him-self must have approved. The min-ister, amid great laughter at his ex-pense, explained that Mr. Mills did pense, explained that Mr. Mills not smoke and that it was im sible S. D. S. to move him to pity.

OTTAWA, July 31.-It may be assumed that prohibition, provincial or national, will not be heard from any more this year. On the whole the government has managed this business rather adroitly. It was late before the ministers announced that they would do nothing. It was much later before Mr. Flint, whose principal function ap-pears to be to help the government out of its difficulties with the temperance reople, discovered his remedy. Then he took his time getting it on the order paper, and it was crowded down so that the private members' time was Tupper points out, is the destruction

freshing to see him come into bouse with a mild protest against the ecvernment bill which is supposed to be his own. When the minister of inland revenue gravely appeals to the chamber against the anti-tobacco legislation of the minister of justice, the with house is not convulsed laughter, but is radiant with Since government smiles. by cabinet has been established the scectacle has not been seen of a minister criticizing a government bill until Sir Henri established the pracis tice. If he will do that two or times a session his opponents at least will be willing that he shall not be decked two thousand dollars of the regulation salary.

But what do the great liberal party think about it? For years we have been hearing that the ministers cost too much and that there were too many of them. Mr. Mulock has delivered numerous orations on the sublect, affirming that seven ministers are all that is necessary. Sir Richard Cartwright has pointed out that the Canadian government has twice as many ministers as the United States government, and a large part of the campaign ...gainst the late ministry was that the people were paying entirely too much in ministerial salaries.

When this government was organ ized no reduction was made in the number of portfolios. But the two controllers were elevated to the rank of ministers. The excuse offered was that the reduction of portfolios could not be made at once, but that it would be done gradually. The heads of the department of customs and excise were left with the controller's salery, with the assurance that when a portfolio was abolished they would be rought up to full status. So conirmed was the government in its incotion that the act now on the statite book making ministers out of the controllers contained the clause that their salaries would be increased as toon as the aumber of ministers was reduced by one.

Now we have the next step. The salaries are increased and the number of ministers is not reduced by one. We have fourteen ministers in full pay, which is an increase over the and number at any previous time; therefore it intensifies the evil, which so worked upon the feelings of Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Mulock in other days. Sir Richard's case is the most humiliating of any, for he has him. holds a portfolio which he self declared to be useless, and which hes had taken from it all the respon-sibility it had when he made this de-claration. Sir Charles Tupper now department agrees with him that the or ght to be abolished, and the only

defence the premier has is found in the statement that Sir Richard Cartwright is useful as a sort of a general assistant in other departments. Sir Wilfrid himself says that he does not remember having advocated a reduc-tion in the number of ministers, and in so saying he condemns and repudiates the denunciations of the gentle-men who are now his thief collesgues. It is beautiful to see with what cheer-fulness Sir Richard accepts the situation. He does not pretend that he has no work to do in his present situ-