

OTTAWA LETTER.

Impossible to Hold the Elections Even Now, On Revised Lists, Because Last Years' Lists Are Not All Printed.

Laurier Talks Admirably About His Commission of Enquiry Into the Ballot Frauds—He Talked Just as Nobly Last October, But Later on Broke His Word, to Save the "Machine."

OTTAWA, June 6.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's West Huron and Brockville commission to enquire into election frauds has developed into a roving commission of three judges to enquire into such frauds, wherever they may have existed in Canada any time since Confederation. This he all very well if only the operations of the commission are not so extended in point of time and in space that they will never get to Huron and Brockville, nor overtake the threshing machine which has been getting in its work since 1896. We cannot get away from the fact that the enquiry originates from certain charges made in respect to these two by elections. These are the charges which were supported by affidavits and evidence. They are the ones which were brought up in the house and which, with the approval of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, were referred to the committee of privileges. The enquiry into these elections disclosed some astounding facts, which have been further explained by the Pritchett affidavits. The enquiry which Sir Wilfrid ordered before the committee of the house, which he and Sir Richard Cartwright distinctly promised should be carried to a completion there, is still in the air, voted out of the committee by the direction of the prime minister himself, and with his distinct promise that the enquiry should be conducted elsewhere. Now he is at liberty to make as much investigation into other matters as he pleases. But this is the immediate subject and the one in regard to which the government has placed itself under deep suspicion by its interference, and by the fact of its appointment of the chief of the machine to important public offices. This ought to be the first business of the commission, which has been appointed to take up the unfinished work. After that, if he is charged against other party, they also ought to be investigated.

In Sir Wilfrid's speech promising the commission, he stated that the judges would be appointed from the highest courts in the land. Two of them are judges of the high courts of Ontario. The third does not fill the bill. Judge MacTavish is a county court judge, a recent appointment by the Laurier government. In the election of 1896 and afterwards he was an active campaigner and campaign manager for his party.

The now famous bill for the construction of the Toronto-Collingwood railway has passed its third reading and has witnessed two more changes of base on the part of the minister of railways. The career of Mr. Blair in relation to this bill is like that of the Roman emperor who was called the tennis ball of fortune. When the bill was first in the house, Mr. Blair set forth that the railway was an important national enterprise and might be required by the government as a link in the chain of transportation. He therefore agreed that provision should be made for its expropriation by the government. At the second meeting he agreed to prepare a clause to provide for such expropriation. At the third meeting he brought in his clause and opposed it. At the fourth meeting he opposed it. From the fifth he was absent, and two other ministers appeared to oppose expropriation on any terms. So the bill was reported. In the committee of the whole all the ministers opposed the clause which Mr. Blair had prepared.

Yesterday, Mr. Clarke, on the motion for a third reading, moved the Blair clause, with the paragraph to which Blair chiefly objected struck out. This clause provided for a return of the subsidies in case the road should be taken over. Mr. Blair then announced that the amendment as corrected had his approval, and he thought the house should adopt it. Having so spoken, he listened while Mr. Campbell, the promoter of the company, and several other government supporters denounced his views. Then he went away. When the vote was taken the Blair clause was rejected by a majority of 12. Mr. Blair did not vote with the minority. He went out. The only supporters of the government who voted as Mr. Blair recommended were Richardson and Puttee, both independent Liberals, and Mr. Britton, who had charge of the rival bill. The whole conservative vote was for the Blair clause.

So now we have Mr. Blair—Declaring for an expropriation clause. Preparing an expropriation clause. Opposing his own expropriation clause. Escaping the vote in the railway committee. Opposing the Blair clause in the committee of the whole. Supporting the Blair clause by a speech after the distinctive feature is taken out, and calling upon the government side to vote in favor of it. Escaping the vote in the house while every straight supporter of the government but one and while all his own

colleagues in the government voted against the clause which Mr. Blair asked the house to support, but did not support himself.

Sir Charles Tupper pointed out these things, referring particularly to Mr. Blair's absence from the committee at a critical time, when his own clause was under consideration, and the simultaneous appearance (here of other solicitors to oppose expropriation. Sir Charles quoted the proverb to the effect that "it is better to trust the devil you know than the devil you don't know," and remarked pointedly that while he did not mean to apply the term personally to the three ministers, he thought that when Mr. Blair, who always took an active part in the committee on railways, disappeared and two strange ministers came, the situation was not improved.

The history of this bill reflects seriously upon Mr. Campbell of Kent. Campbell came to the committee with this bill, and a rival company wanted the same charter. The rival company offered to accept an agreement for expropriation on payment of the actual money expended. Mr. Campbell agreed to do the same, but when the rival company was turned down he repudiated his agreement, voting down a clause which he himself had prepared and offered to the committee as his own proposition. He strengthened his position by the party by taking in two members as directors, and the whole three of them voted for their own bill both in the committee and in the house. When Sir Charles raised the question as to their right to vote, the whole three declared that they had no pecuniary interest in the road, though they all said that they could not speak for the future. As there has not been a dollar spent on the road except the amount necessary to railroad the bill through the house, which has been done at the expense of the United States promoters, there is no doubt that the members told the truth when they said they had invested nothing in it. But the interest of a member does not depend upon what he has spent in an enterprise before the house, but what he expects to make out of it. These three members are promoting their own financial interests by their speeches, by their votes, and by their influence over the ministers who depend upon them and their colleagues for their existence.

The case of the John C. Barr brought up by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, and discussed last evening for some hours, is this: The ship belonged to the North American Transport Company, a United States corporation. She had been rebuilt in 1897-8 at a United States port. Her engines and other equipment was put in new, and she was practically a new ship when she appeared at Dawson. The boat was to do business on the Yukon River above Dawson, and it was necessary for her to be a British boat; accordingly she was transferred to a Dawson party who now appears as the owner. Sir Charles Hibbert alleges that the transfer was colorable, that the boat is still the property of the American company, and that she is improperly competing with Canadian boats on the same route.

The other part of the charge is that when the transfer took place the Barr was entered at the Custom House at a valuation of \$10,000, on which duty was paid. It is alleged that the boat was worth \$50,000 or \$60,000, and that a swindle was thus perpetrated. A complaint was made against this valuation, and the government sent Mr. McMichael, the appraiser, who multiplied the value by two and a half and assessed the boat at \$25,000, which, it is said, represents about half her value. However, the owners were obliged to pay \$1,800 more duty and another \$1,800 as a penalty. But it is claimed that the boat ought to have been confiscated.

A third feature in the case is the fact that Mr. F. C. Wade, who was solicitor for the Yukon government under salary at that time, and who held half a dozen other government offices in the Yukon, was also solicitor for the North American Transport Company in this and other transactions. Mr. Wade has been one of Mr. Sifton's campaign managers in Manitoba. He went up to the Yukon with no end of government offices, and has been solicitor for nearly every important company located there which had business to do with the government. In a number of the mining cases wherein frauds have been alleged or favoritism charged Mr. Wade, who was legal adviser of the government, cropped up also as the solicitor for the other side. In the famous transaction condemned by Mr. Ogilvie, wherein Mr. McDonald was given the Dawson shore privileges at a price which allowed him to make a small fortune, Mr. Wade appeared as the counsel for Mr. McDonald, who was paying him \$10,000 a year in that capacity. When

ther the North American Transport Company, which has him retained by the year, pays him more or less than this is not known. But Mr. Wade figured in the transaction of the John C. Barr.

OTTAWA, June 6.—The solicitor general's bill to amend the law relating to the election of members of the house of commons, contains so many changes that he has printed the act again as a whole, with the amendments in brackets. The bill is 60 pages in thus enclosed, showing that the government made rather a poor attempt to frame the election law two years ago. Yet in going over it again this session, in committee, clause after clause is found unworkable, and after some criticism stands over for further amendment. The franchise bill, which goes in company with the election bill, was amended last session, and will require fresh treatment this year. Most of the difficulties in both acts grow out of the policy of this government which is to adopt the provincial franchise and part of its machinery for federal election purposes.

This departure was proclaimed as a great economy. The cost of the Dominion lists was figured out and the new ministry was going to save the country all that. But now it has been discovered that there is no actual saving. The ministers find that they must still print a federal list at the present bureau here. Thus they incur the larger part of the expenditure which they previously condemned and hoped to escape. The only saving would be in the cost of preparing and revising the lists. Formerly the preparation was at the cost of the Dominion treasury, which paid the revisors. By the present law the provincial and municipal officers are supposed to furnish the provincial lists for use as a federal list. But here has come in the great difficulty. Lists of electors which should have been in the hands of the clerk of the crown here some time last autumn, have been struggling in all winter and through the spring. Some constituencies have not yet furnished the complete list. It would have been impossible for the government to have had a deputy returning officer in the last, six months on a revised list. It would be impossible to hold one today, because last year's lists are not yet all printed. The whole machine has broken down.

Solicitor General Fitzpatrick and the whole department of justice have been trying to find some way out of these difficulties. But the radical difficulty is to compel obedience from officers who are not in the way of the Dominion. No doubt the lists could be procured if they were well paid for it, but that is the thing which the government has been trying to escape. As it is, the clerk of the crown has to solicit in the form of a pauper the services which the government is unable to pay for. The bill before the house contained provisions supposed to meet the case, but on criticism they were found to be ambiguous and misleading, and the clause stands over for further treatment.

The Prince Edward Island clauses are altogether impossible. They have no lists in that province, but determine the qualifications of a voter when he comes to a poll. The bill as brought before the house gave a voter no recourse in case his name was rejected. The deputy returning officer was practically made the absolute and final authority. No petition and no recount could help the wronged voter or the wronged candidate. If the vote were improperly accepted or improperly rejected, the case would be closed. The Prince Edward Island section of the bill stands over for further consideration.

Mr. Ingram, who is a conservative and the strong advocate of the labor interests, wants to strike out the clause providing for a deposit by candidates. The labor representative from Winnipeg, takes the same view. They maintain that the \$200 deposit has not the effect of keeping out candidates that are not serious, while it does hamper the freedom of the press in choosing. Their view will be the subject of a division of the house on the third reading.

Mr. Casgrain, ex-attorney general of Quebec, gave that province the very strict election law which it has now. He claims that Quebec has the best law in Canada, and admits that the conservative government which brought it in got great assistance from Mr. Fitzpatrick, who was in the legislature as a kind of anti-Mercator liberal. Mr. Casgrain says that he is anxious to return the favor and give Mr. Fitzpatrick what help he can.

Mr. Casgrain is now a machine politician in any way a demagogue. He belongs to the type of sturdy, independent, high-minded French Canadian, and comes to parliament to do service and not to seek his own advantage. He has two or three pages of amendments to propose, and they are all in the direction of greater stringency. He proposes to stop at its source the corrupt expenditure in elections. His proposition is that the agent and manager of a candidate shall not only show in minute detail how they spend the money, but from what source they receive it. The expenses are limited according to the English rule, and Mr. Casgrain hopes to shut out all expenditure other than that allowed by law. Not only does he propose to punish the giver of bribes and the man who offers them, but also the taker and the man who asks for them. He claims that the temptation comes more often from the voter than from the canvasser, and he wants to get at the selector, who stands around the poll and refuses to vote until the last hour unless he gets his pay.

There is no doubt that in the present temper of the country Mr. Casgrain's efforts will be appreciated. Whatever hypercritical may be found among stump speakers and a certain class of newspaper writers, all serious men admit that the corrupt use of money in elections is an offence that does not belong to a particular party, and that it is a menace to the country. Of course it is not a new offence, and there is no proof that it is increasing. But how can

the large extension of the franchise, supposing the necessary vote, keeps pace with the total, it becomes impossible for a poor man to run elections on even terms with the rich one. Even if the number of voters who take bribes is relatively small, it may still be large enough to control these constitencies.

Sir Charles Tupper spoke strongly on this question, declaring that the interest of both parties was the same in this matter. He favors punishment both to the giver and taker of the bribe by imprisonment, without the option of fine. But Sir Charles and all the rest of the members realize that the difficulty is not to make the bribery punishable, but to secure its punishment. Suppose imprisonment is the penalty, who would prosecute? Mr. Casgrain suggests a public prosecutor, whose business it will be to watch the election trial and secure the punishment of all shown to be concerned. But suppose there is no election petition, or suppose that the election petition is sawed off. Mr. Casgrain provides for that by making it impossible to stop an election petition when once it gets launched on the road, unless the petitioner can prove to the court that there is no collusion and that he has seriously endeavored to make out his case.

The offence of stealing votes after they are cast is more easy to reach than that of corruption. In this class of crime the vote transferred is stolen without the consent of the voter, and the criminal has not the selector to back him up in his offence. While corrupt practices have more or less prevailed through the whole history of the country, the machine for stealing ballots after they are handed in is a new institution. My friends of the province and Telegram may amuse their readers by hypocritical pretense that corruption belongs to one party. They can have a monopoly of that pharisaical pretense. But the threshing machine which Mr. Preston, now immigration inspector, wanted to buy, is a purely modern and modern piece of mechanism. It is not known that any government except the one at Toronto and the other at Ottawa ever was supported by such a contrivance.

The personation of a returning officer seems to be a device that has come in since Sir Wilfrid became premier.

It was first known in West Elgin, when, as Mr. McNish, the liberal candidate, confessed, it was practised by a gang of outsiders who invaded the constituency. This Elgin campaign was organized by Mr. Preston, who was appointed by the Dominion to a \$6000 office on the day following the elections, and the day following his hug the machine telegram. Among the participants in that campaign was Mr. Duncan Bole, then a salaried official both of the Ottawa and Toronto governments. He left his office at the time of the election, and he had a poll in the name of a recent railway officer. He is now in the United States, probably receiving an allowance from the organization. We know that Mr. Pritchett, who taught the art of switching ballots to the deputy returning officers in Huron and Brockville, was paid \$100 a month during his residence abroad.

Deputy Returning Officer Farr is, according to Pritchett's oath, one of his students, and Farr himself has promised to have said that he switched twenty ballots from one party to the other. Now Farr could not be got before the privileges committee. Why? Because he had left his place of employment, stating to the boss that he was to trouble about the election. He had a midnight interview with the party organizer at Toronto and then disappeared. But before his translation he informed a friend that the organizer had been instructed from Ottawa to apprehend the man. Mr. Farr was kept low. The gentleman who paid Pritchett and Pritchett's wife the allowance for his services as instructor, has also escaped, and the Ontario commission cannot find him. Probably he will next be heard from as a Dominion immigration agent in the United States.

Yesterday Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke admirably. Nothing could be fairer than his statement of the government's intention in regard to the commission of enquiry into the ballot frauds. He proposes to give the judges absolutely free hand and to provide the necessary funds to make the enquiry effective. He will not even suggest who will be employed as counsel for the enquiry. He deems it important that the government shall not approach the judges in any way to interfere with the free course of the enquiry. He is anxious that it shall be pushed through as rapidly as possible and to be made complete and conclusive.

Who can find fault with this? It is so thoroughly straightforward, so earnest, so manly.

If only we could be sure of our premier. If we could forget that he talked exactly the same way in July of last year, when he committed the Huron and Brockville cases to the privileges committee, and uttered those noble words, which were quoted with admiration by his friends and respect by his opponents. Then he told the house and the country that every possible assistance would be given to the committee, that the government desired to have all the facts brought out and to bring to punishment every offence against the rights and liberties of the people. Nobody, though not even Sir Wilfrid's strongest opponent, could force when those words were uttered, that before a fortnight the whole force of the government would be used to prevent the completion of the enquiry, that technical objection would be offered at every step, that witnesses would be sent home by vote of the liberal majority before they had testified, and that the premier himself would stop the investigation in the middle and cause his supporters to vote down the same motion which he had himself commended and endorsed at the beginning of the enquiry. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier had not talked before as he talked yesterday, his remarks, which were applauded on his own side, would have been received with equal favor by both parties. But how can

members of parliament and the people of the country feel sure of this leader, who promises so nobly and who so calmly breaks his word?

It is impossible to understand how the premier excuses these things. He seems to be sincere when he makes his pledges. Apparently he means to keep them. When the time of stress comes on he invariably fails. The committee of enquiry into West Huron and Brockville was arriving at a stage when the exact state of affairs could be brought out. The Pritchett affidavits located definitely the officers charged. It may be some time before the judicial committee gets that far. Much time will thus be spent by the machines. When the critical stage is reached and the disclosures are coming, what accident and what action shall we expect? Perhaps a general election and the conclusion of the enquiry afterward.

S. D. S.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The lieutenant governor has appointed the following persons to be revisors, under 62 Victoria, chapter 24:

Albert Co.
Sinton D. Hopper, for Elgin; Albert Wood, for Coverdale; David B. Livingston, for Hillsborough; Samuel Stewart, for Hopewell; Joseph W. Turner, for Harvey; James Stewart, for Aima.

Westmorland Co.
Newton Killam, for Salisbury; Abraham H. Milton, for Moncton parish; Andre J. Belliveau, for Dorchester; Laurent L. Dolron, for Shediac; Geo. J. Dobson, for Botford; J. O. C. Goodwin, for Westmorland; William A. Gagn, for Sackville; Harvey Atkinson, for the city of Moncton.

Restigouche Co.
Allan G. Adams, for the town of Campbellton.

City and County of St. John.
Thomas H. Hall, for the city of St. John.

Queens Co.
Silas S. Clarke, for Brunswick; Robert Ward, for Chipman; Sidney Butler, for Canning; Harvey E. White, for Cambridge; James F. Roberts, for Johnston; Jethan P. Rulyen, for Gagetown; Brun H. Smith, for Peterborough; William P. Lyon, for Waterville; Edward D. Vallis, for Hampstead; Alfred McDonald, for Wickham.

Kings Co.
A. Thompson Stockton, for Havelock; Joseph Hornbrook, for Studholm; John M. Freze, for Cardwell; Thomas A. Kelly, for Hammond; Jas. W. Upham, for Upham; W. C. Crawford, for Hampton; Wm. Thompson, for Rothesay; Fred E. Walten, for Greenwick; Nicholas E. Lister, for Westfield; Adino F. Wetmore, for Kingston; Mike G. Jenkins, for Kars; Herbert V. White, for Springfield; John A. Humphreys, for Sussex; W. E. S. Flewelling, for Waterford; Alexander McKinnon, for Norton.

York Co.
James E. Simmons, for St. Marys; Duncan Kelly, for Stanley; Elwood Burt, for Douglas; Henry Burt, for Bright; Jesse Clarke, for Queensbury; W. S. Tompkins, for Southampt; John Lyons, for North Lake; J. O. J. Cantorbury; Walter Pierce, jr., for Manners Sutton; J. R. Gilliland, for McArdam; Alexander Murray, for Kingsclear; Wm. E. Saunders, for Prince William; Charles Funnell, for Dumfries; W. H. McKnight, for New Maryland; Rev. Mr. Mackay, for St. Frederick; Alfred Rowley, for the town of Marysville.

WEDDING BELLS.

JACQUET RIVER, Kent Co., May 28.—An event of unusual interest took place at the residence of William Barclay, when Samuel Laughlin of Campbellton was united in marriage to Miss A. Laura Richmond, daughter of Joseph Richmond, formerly of Moncton, now of Vancouver, B. C., and grand-daughter of Wm. Barclay. The bride wore a beautiful dress of light grey broad cloth. Her sister, Miss Jessie Richmond, who was ring-bearer, looked very pretty in old rose tulle with cream applique. The bride, who is a most estimable young lady, received a great many hand-presents. Rev. Mr. Carr of Campbellton performed the marriage ceremony in the presence of immediate friends of the families.

Mrs. J. Richmond of Moncton, her aunts, Mrs. Walter Gould of Saccamonde, Cal., and Mrs. F. H. Leaver of Rutland, Vt., and the Misses Laughlin of Cambridge, Mass. (sisters of the groom), came home to be present at the wedding.

Mrs. Laughlin will be at home to her friends after the 26th of June.

EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION.

Decided to Open the Fall Show on September 10th.

At a meeting of the directors of the Exhibition Association it was decided to hold the exhibition beginning September 10. A meeting of the executive some days ago had come to this decision after receiving a communication from Halifax, but a meeting of the directors was called to take action in regard to this decision. There were present: D. J. McLaughlin, W. W. Hubbard, Jas. Reynolds, Alex. McLaughlin, S. S. Hall, E. L. Rising, H. A. Doherty, W. Burdett, W. J. Fraser, P. A. Dykeman, J. H. McAvity, H. E. Schofield.

President McLaughlin read a letter from E. L. Wood of the Halifax association, in answer to the communication sent in regard to changing dates, in order that the two exhibitions might not conflict, stating that in view of the prize lists being printed, Halifax would not change its dates. Mr. McLaughlin further stated that he and Mr. A. Everett had interviewed Col. McLellan in regard to the time of the military manoeuvres, and had been informed that they would take place on the 11th of September. The C. P. R. would then be engaged in carrying troops and would be unable to give excursions on the 10th, 11th and 12th, but as these dates came at the first of the exhibition it would not affect the attendance so materially as it would were the opening to be at an earlier date in the month.

W. J. Fraser moved that the action of the executive in fixing the opening

The Dainty White Things

that are washed with SURPRISE Soap—a little Surprise Soap and still less labor—are not only clean but so pure.

You want the maximum wear out of your clothes. Don't have them ruined by poor soap—use pure soap.

SURPRISE is a pure hard Soap.

date on the 10th be confirmed.—Carried over.

Were the exhibition to open earlier, there might be a larger show of stock, but there would be fewer vegetables. A later date would conflict with P. E. Island's show. Halifax was offered two options, but refused to consider them.

P. E. ISLAND.

Government Unable to Maintain Order in the Legislature.

Pineau Says He was Offered Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars But Indignantly Refused It.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., June 8.—This afternoon's session of the P. E. I. legislature eclipsed all previous records for scenes of disorder. While the house was in committee, Mr. Cummins, while discussing road grants, was charged by Mr. Shaw with insubordination and the speaker called upon the speaker to take the chair and quell the disturbance. Several members swore on the floor of the house, ordering each other to sit down. Spectators arose from their seats in wild excitement. Members charged each other with stealing, lying and cheating.

The matter of Pineau's letter again came up. He denied ever writing it. The letter was introduced tonight as a government measure, when Pineau stated that he had been offered \$250 to defeat the bill, which he refused. It was contended that the person who offered the bribe should be brought before the bar of the house, but no action was taken.

Before the house adjourned, the opposition charged the government with expurgating the name of Father Chaisson and substituting the name of Gallant, as the distributor of the poor fund.

MUST NOT BE DISTURBED.

Paymaster Trites of the I. C. R. Must Dine, No Matter How Many Go Hungry.

Paymaster Trites of the I. C. R. makes monthly visits to St. John for the purpose of discharging the duties assigned him by the management of the road, which is owned by the people. Mr. Trites comes here on a special train. The train is stopped at every section house and depot, where the employees of the road are paid by Mr. Trites. He has made it a point of having his car go back attached to the last noon express. This gives the gentleman a pleasant afternoon to himself before he starts east the next day. On Friday Mr. Trites paid his monthly visit to this city and started back as usual. No train, an accommodation, as a rule passes the express at Coldbrook, but it was a little late on Friday. When the train met, the crew of number three visited Mr. Trites, and asked for their money. That gentleman, who was enjoying all the luxuries of a properly equipped dining car, declined to notice the men, and they were obliged to proceed without the money that they had worked hard for and upon which they were depending to pay the butcher and baker, grocer and landlord. This money they will not receive until near the end of the month. What cares Mr. Trites? He had an excellent dinner and a pleasant afternoon in Moncton, and he would not be troubled to hear the wives of the men whom he ignored express their opinion of Mr. Trites.

NORTHEAST.

NORTHEAST, June 8.—The fruit trees are all in bloom and the apple crop promises to be large this season. The Bunker is making her regular trips on the river. The straggleman wharf is undergoing repairs. The damaged blocks will be rebuilt and raised some feet higher.

White's new large number of fine cattle from Montreal fast fall. He had fed them all winter, and since spring opened he has one ready for the market every week, for which he gets ten cents per lb. He intends buying up another lot, so as to be able to keep his customers supplied the year around.

The grass looks well in this region. Sheaf and silage are plentiful so far, and bring an low as 10 cents per ton.

Miss Victoria McTavish arrived here from Boston on the 1st to spend a few weeks at her home. Mrs. Peter Forsyth has returned from Doukton, where she has been spending the winter. Miss Velske has returned from the Klondike on the 5th. She was accompanied by Mrs. Patrick Keys and a friend. Mrs. Keys's husband is doing a prosperous business there, and sent for his wife and sister. David Gordon, who accompanied Mrs. Sinclair and family here from Boston, has returned to his home in P. E. Island. Mrs. John Sherard is still very

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