

OTTAWA LETTERS.

The Government Bill to Restore Postage on Newspapers.

Not Nuch Headway Now Being Made by the Drummond Railway Enquiry Committee.

Mr. Blair Sharply Criticized by Mr. McInnes of British Columbia—The Franchise Bill Turns Out to be Very Carelessly Compiled and the House Will Have to Considerably Amend It.

OTTAWA, March 31.—The majority of 33 in the senate against the Yukon bill was larger than even the opponents of the measure ventured to expect. It only indicates that the more the improvident bargain is considered the worse it appears. A number of conservatives who at first gave a somewhat reluctant assent to the principle of the bill, or at least were sufficiently non-committal to afford the government some hope of their consent, found that they could not conscientiously go that far. Parliament Hill may not always understand the sentiment of the country, but in this particular case there was no chance for delusion. From every constituency in Canada, from members of both political parties has come floating toward Ottawa an almost unanimous chorus of condemnation or of disapproval, or at the mildest, expressions of anxiety. At this moment the bill was before the house of commons the vote of a fortnight ago could not possibly be repeated. Not less than thirty supporters of the government are rejoiced over the action of the senate, and if I am not much mistaken three or four, if not a larger number of ministers, share in that satisfaction.

Mr. Mills, with all the authority of the minister of justice, told the senate that they had no right to defeat this government bill. His argument was that the senate was responsible to nobody, the defeat of the government in that regard did not bring in a new administration, and it was improper for senators to take the responsibility on the shoulders of the government. Mr. Gladstone could have said the same thing when the lords rejected his home rule bill. He might, like Mr. Mills, have warned the lords that they would be responsible for any disasters occasioned by their action. So he did. But the lords went on and the country endorsed their action. Senator McCaulum interrupted Mr. Mills with the suggestion that there was yet a recourse for the government, and that might be to appeal to the people on the question. But this is not a question on which the appeal will be taken. Foolish as this government may be it is too wise to go to the country with this rope around its neck.

The minister of justice drew a bow of great length when he said that the contractors had spent half a million dollars already on their contract. Mackenzie and Mann are not fools, and if they have purchased rails and other supplies they know how to dispose of them. As a matter of fact they have agreed to take some cheap and disused rails from the C. P. R. and doubtless with the understanding that they will not be taken unless needed. Not a rail, so far as is known, has been moved. It may be that the contractors have spent one tenth of the amount mentioned by Mr. Mills. It may be that they have an action for damages against the government, so they have great cause for gratitude to that member of the administration who at the outset admits their claim for half a million dollars.

But suppose they lost it all. Who was to blame for it? Is it not the government who should be held responsible and closed the contract a week before parliament opened, and who assured the contractors that both houses would endorse the bargain? Whatever claim the contractors may have against the country the men who ought to be made to pay are the ministers who insolently and stupidly and it is feared in the case of some of them corruptly, made this ghastly contract at such a time and in such a way. If Mackenzie and Mann were rash enough to invest their money on the promise of Mr. Sifton that he would make the senate solid, it was their gamble, and not the fault of the thing was a gambling proposition. Suppose they have half a million dollars worth of worthless plant on the Stikine. Is there not a company with nearly three million dollars worth on the Isthmus of Chignecto? Every dollar expended on the ship railway was put there under a statute, and yet no one is offering to repay the money.

Mr. Mills says that the senate must now shoulder the responsibility, though that body has no executive powers. He will find, perhaps, that it has power to do one thing that may be useful to the Yukon. It has power to pass an act incorporating Mackenzie and Mann or any other company, and giving them power to build their road from the coast to the Yukon river. There are other parties willing to build such roads without subsidy. The senate may well give them a chance. Then if the government cannot make the house of commons to throw out the charter there will be another transfer of responsibility. It need not surprise anyone if that would happen. One would expect that a ministry which was willing to give away the choice of all the Yukon gold lands for a railway into the Yukon would be glad to have one built for nothing. But this government does not seem to be so anxious to get the railway as it is to give away the land.

A LITTLE LIGHT.

Every young woman needs a little light upon the subject of health. There is far too much newfangled nonsense being peddled among mothers. Every young woman should be explained to her the supreme necessity of keeping her system pure, wholesome and free from weakness and disease. Her general health, her future happiness, her good looks, her physical strength, her capability as a wife and mother, and the health and strength of generations to come are dependent upon this. Nothing in the world will destroy the purity, wholesomeness, amiability, and usefulness of a woman quicker than disorders of the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all medicines for women who are suffering in this way. It makes a woman strong and healthy, restores her natural color, soothes inflammation, heals ulceration and gives rest and tone to the tortured nerves. It restores the natural color to the face, and is a common remedy for an unbecoming complexion of women. It has been used for over thirty years with an unbroken record of success. More of it has been sold than all the other medicines for women combined. It is the discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce, a thirty years' chief consulting physician to the Woman's Hospital, a special institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. He will cheerfully answer, without charge, all letters from afflicted women.

Three years ago, writes Mrs. J. M. Neenan, of 173 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y., "I was suffering from a most distressing case of dyspepsia, and was unable to eat or sleep. I had tried all the remedies I could find, but they did me no good. I was then recommended to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and after three bottles I could walk, work and ride."

Torpid liver and constipation are surely the greatest enemies of health. They regulate, tone up and invigorate the liver, stomach and bowels, and substitute vigor for mercurial dealers in its stead.

press for active and offensive partisanship, and whether the government intends to reorganize him out of his position. Mr. Fisher would say definitely, but he rather thought that the same George Johnson, but the government had not decided what would happen to him. The statisticians have a salary of \$2,400, which is quite a temptation. His chief officer has been that he issued year books showing the growth of Canada, industry and Canadian trade. The present government seems to be anxious to have the same thing done, and Mr. Johnson is disposed to go on in the same line. In the place of dismissing him Mr. Fisher cannot do better, so long as trade is growing, than to keep him in his place and pay for the best results that can be obtained. It is necessary to dismiss Mr. Johnson and hire a liar in his place.

Mr. Blair is not as communicative as he was when the Ontario election was going on. His last letter appeared his epistle to Mr. Biggar of Belleville, promising to double the vote for the Trent Valley Canal. Mr. Biggar was carrying on a political campaign at the time and he made the greatest use of this letter. It was printed in the campaign column of a newspaper or exhibited at every hustings between Bay of Quinte and Georgian Bay. This is another mystery. And still another is found in the fact that the \$1,500,000 promised in the letter has dwindled down in the letter to \$600,000. Said Mr. Blair in the letter, "the vote will be double that of last year." It is in fact less than last year. But then the people of Hastings did not "vote for Bleecker."

OTTAWA, April 2.—The chief event in yesterday's legislation was the announcement that the newspaper postage, after sixteen years of banishment, is to be restored. Mr. Mulock is much grieved over the large free carriage of papers through the mails, and gave notice that the postage tonnage had increased from nine million pounds to sixteen and a half millions since 1880. He told of the great number of mail bags which the department was obliged to furnish for this particular business, and gave an account of the labors of the mail carriers in handling newspapers. Mr. Mulock does not seem to know that papers should not pay postage as well as letters, and this is one of the great reforms he has set about to make. He does not intend to spring it on the country all at once, and will start the half rate at the beginning of next year and the whole rate of half a cent a pound a year from next July. Mr. Mulock is going to discriminate. Those papers whose circulation is within ten miles of the office of publication will still go free to that extent. Outside of the ten mile zone his law will operate. We may therefore expect a new surveying staff in the post office department to mark the radius of miles from each newspaper office in Canada. The farmer who lives inside the line will have the advantage of free carriage, and if the line happens to cut through the middle of a town it will be through the middle of a neat survey in order to discriminate. Mr. Mulock did not explain the reason of his ten mile belt. Whether it is intended to strike at papers of sufficient value to be called for more than ten miles away as a punishment for their excellence, or whether it is intended as a policy of protection for papers that are not known outside their own village, or is merely adopted as an arbitrary basis on the assumption that the post office can afford to carry papers ten miles but no farther, will be explained on the second reading. On the latter assumption, we might have expected a series of belts, say one of one hundred miles with half cent postage, one of five hundred with a charge of one cent, and the rate of say \$5

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT. The Dr. Chase's Ointment is a most valuable remedy for all kinds of skin diseases, including eczema, psoriasis, and various forms of itching and burning. It is made from the finest ingredients and is guaranteed to give relief in every case. It is sold in bottles of 25 cents and 50 cents.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT. This ointment is particularly effective for treating hemorrhoids, piles, and various other ailments of the rectum. It provides soothing relief and promotes healing. Available in 25-cent and 50-cent bottles.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT. For the treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other forms of nerve pain, this ointment is highly recommended. It penetrates the skin and reaches the affected nerves, providing quick relief. Sold in 25-cent and 50-cent bottles.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT. This ointment is used for treating various types of ulcers and sores. It helps to clean the wound, reduce inflammation, and promote the growth of new tissue. Comes in 25-cent and 50-cent bottles.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT. For the relief of muscular aches, sprains, and strains, this ointment is an excellent choice. It reduces pain and swelling, and speeds up the recovery process. Available in 25-cent and 50-cent bottles.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT. This ointment is used to treat various types of burns and scalds. It provides cooling relief and helps to prevent infection. Sold in 25-cent and 50-cent bottles.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT. For the treatment of various types of rashes and skin irritations, this ointment is highly effective. It soothes the skin and reduces itching. Available in 25-cent and 50-cent bottles.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT. This ointment is used for treating various types of insect bites and stings. It reduces the swelling and itching, and prevents infection. Comes in 25-cent and 50-cent bottles.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT. For the relief of various types of headaches and migraines, this ointment is highly recommended. It provides quick relief and reduces the intensity of the pain. Sold in 25-cent and 50-cent bottles.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT. This ointment is used for treating various types of sore throats and tonsillitis. It provides soothing relief and helps to reduce inflammation. Available in 25-cent and 50-cent bottles.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT. For the treatment of various types of earaches and infections, this ointment is highly effective. It provides relief and helps to clear the ear. Comes in 25-cent and 50-cent bottles.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT. This ointment is used for treating various types of eye irritations and inflammations. It provides relief and helps to clear the eye. Available in 25-cent and 50-cent bottles.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT. For the relief of various types of colds and flu, this ointment is highly recommended. It provides relief and helps to clear the respiratory tract. Sold in 25-cent and 50-cent bottles.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT. This ointment is used for treating various types of sore feet and blisters. It provides relief and helps to heal the affected area. Available in 25-cent and 50-cent bottles.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT. For the treatment of various types of hemorrhoids, this ointment is highly effective. It provides relief and helps to reduce the size of the hemorrhoid. Comes in 25-cent and 50-cent bottles.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT. This ointment is used for treating various types of skin diseases, including eczema and psoriasis. It provides relief and helps to clear the skin. Available in 25-cent and 50-cent bottles.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT. For the relief of various types of muscle aches and pains, this ointment is highly recommended. It provides relief and helps to relax the muscles. Sold in 25-cent and 50-cent bottles.

cents a pound for papers carried to the Yukon. But Mr. Mulock's severity is logical mind does not reach that far.

Some day, it is not known when, Mr. Mulock is going to reduce his letter postage from three cents to two. When he gets ready to do it there will be a proclamation beginning of course in the well known form "I, William Mulock," as was done in the unfortunate proclamation about the imperial two cent rate in which Mr. Mulock established the policy for the empire and maintained it for three days and a half. He has no ten mile belt about letters. Mr. Mulock's policy is to carry letters to Australia for the same price as they are carried from Ottawa to Hull. The ten mile zone is a peculiar invention only applicable to newspapers.

The postmaster general tells us that he carried last year 16,500,000 pounds of newspapers through the mails. If these were all carried at his proposed half cent rate the revenue would be \$82,500. But his ten mile belt will make a great reduction, and there will be some evasions, while possibly some cheap papers will cease to use the mail, and all papers will have to pay if they find it cheaper. The result of it all will be a revenue perhaps of \$50,000. The present postal revenue is \$3,200,000, so that even if the newspaper postage should yield \$90,000, the gain will be only two per cent. To offset this there will be the additional expense of keeping a record at each town where papers are published; of weighing papers and of disputing with the publishers. There will also be the difficulty of collecting from impunctuous newspaper men or from those who are disposed to escape their share of the revenue. The liability. Unless there is a discrimination in favor of dishonest publishers it will be necessary to do some post office detective work. Moreover the newspaper staffs, which now take a good deal of trouble in classifying the mail and packing it for delivery, will probably leave that matter to the post office staff. Taking it all together the department will have to spend probably 50 cents for every dollar collected. This is not good economy. Besides an inconvenience and annoyance will be inflicted upon publishers and an expense either upon them or upon subscribers altogether out of proportion to the revenue obtained. After all the government will only have taken money out of one pocket of the people to put it in another, less the extra cost which will be lost altogether.

Sir Charles was in an incisive mood when he informed the government that he saw through the new policy. When the party was in power before it tried to suppress Hansard, which contained a record of their statements in the house. Now they are trying to suppress the newspapers, which also contain a report of their transactions. If there had been no newspapers, or if there had been no newspapers, or if there had been no newspapers, the circulation wider than ten miles, the promises and pledges which have been broken would not have been so visibly on the record. It would have been exceedingly convenient if the savings banks and newspaper postage were suppressed as they were for a few years. He increases the newspaper rate outside of the towns in order to get a little more money out of the farmers. The farmers, according to Mr. Taylor, get it in the neck every time. During the past week we have a reduction in the interest allowed by the savings banks and newspaper postage, which is pretty well for five days' work. Mr. Ellis does not agree with Mr. Mulock's statements about the mail bags furnished the newspapers. But there are many things in which Mr. Ellis does not agree with ministers.

The Drummond railway enquiry did not make much headway yesterday morning. The secretary of the Drummond company is not a well informed man. He was examined about the cost of the road, but could only furnish accounts in gross. There was a same man as the railway company, and although he was not secretary of them both he was not able to say much about the construction account.

When he was through it was not clear to anyone how much of the alleged cost of the road was real cost and how much was a bonus to promoters. Mr. McLeod of the government service was a more satisfactory witness on the government side. He was of the opinion that the road was worth a million six hundred thousand dollars, and ought to be bought whether it did or not. He told Mr. Blair, who was the head of his department, that he thought Mr. Blair had made a good bargain.

In the house the Kettle river bill made its appearance again after its long sojourn in the railway committee. The minister of railways was on hand to help Mr. Corbin through, but Mr. Corbin got very little good of it. Perhaps it was not all Jim Sutherland's fault, but young McInnes of British Columbia is not free from blame. In the committee the contractors agreed to accept an amendment reducing the capital stock to less than half the sum proposed. Somehow Mr. Sutherland, the chairman of the committee, failed to make a note of the amendment on the margin of the bill. So it came to the house with the clause left clean.

An amendment cannot be added in the house to a private bill without notice, and so the house was obliged either to lay the bill over, refer it back to the railway committee, or adopt it without the amendment. The minister of railways has a horror of the seventeen of his own supporters voted there against the bill the day before. He did not want delay. On the other hand, as he had himself urged and the company had accepted the amendment, it was impossible to put the bill through without it. Sir Charles could not see his way clear to agree to a violation of the rules, and Mr. Blair accordingly gave notice of amendment asking that it should be made at a later stage. Meanwhile he thought the bill might go through committee. Mr. Blair added, looking significantly at some opposition members, that he noticed a disposition to obstruct the bill.

He had hardly made this observation when a member on his side of the house rose and squared off for a speech on the general issues before the country. Mr. Choquette is one of the prominent members of the liberal party in Quebec, and is going to be a judge. But Mr. Choquette is not consumed with affection for Mr. Blair, and he proceeded to speak vehemently in his mother tongue while the minister of railways lay back in his chair looking as if he would like to know what Mr. Choquette was saying. The French speaking member was suppressed while nearly half of the hour for private bills was still available. But close to Mr. Blair's shoulder was another member equal to the occasion. Master McInnes of British Columbia, who was with last year's Hansard and proceeded to read Mr. Blair's Crow's Nest speech. As he read Mr. Blair's appeal to the house to vote \$3,000,000 in order to grasp from the United States for all the territory between the Boundary Creek district, which was vigorously applauded. Mr. McInnes was assisted by occasional enquiries from across the house. One member would ask "is this the same district which the minister or railways now proposes to take?" and Mr. Blair would solemnly explain that that was the same district. Sir Charles Tupper, in a most innocent way, asked from time to time whose language Mr. McInnes was quoting, and Mr. McInnes, in an instructive attitude, would patiently reply that he was using the language of Mr. Blair. Mr. Blair within two feet of him, was trying to make as light of it as he could. But when the hour was up the minister of railways appeared to be greatly relieved, though Mr. Corbin's bill was no farther ahead.

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The franchise bill is still in committee. It is not as carefully drawn as might have been expected from the fact that it is held over from last year. The minister in charge of it prove to be unable to make explanations. They are trying to graft a dominion election law on a provincial franchise system, and have proceeded with a careless disregard of details. In many instances it is found that their general ideas cannot be worked in harmony with the provincial laws which they are embracing in the measure. Sir Louis Davies, who likes to postpone evil days, and was heading the house most of the evening, has not disposed of these things. He has no sympathy for the unfortunate sheriffs and returning officers who will be left unable to understand the statute. Mr. Powell confronted them with numerous difficulties out of which neither Sir Louis nor Mr. Fitzpatrick could show the way. One member on the government side thought he saw a way out by abolishing electoral lists altogether and allowing every man to come in and vote at the risk of being sworn if he was the lawyer in the house.

Sir Charles Tupper thought that that was about the only way out of the difficulties that surrounded the proposal. But the only way out of the confusion that Sir Louis could see was to accept the whole crude mass and send it to the officers to interpret for themselves. Sir Charles suggested that as the lawyers in the house were all at sea, it was hardly fair to leave an unskilled layman in the country to grapple with it. Finally the leader of the opposition went home as Mr. Davin was explaining that the franchise bill afforded a fair illustration of what Dr. Johnson gave the meaning of highly-pedigree, namely, "a conglomerate mass of heterogeneous matter." After the leader was gone, Sir Louis Davies said that Sir Charles and he had agreed some time ago to bring the bill through committee at this sitting, and called upon the opposition to stand by the agreement and apparently Sir Charles did not know he had made one. When he left the chamber his followers were discussing the various amendments they proposed to offer and they had understood among

themselves that it would take several days to discuss the various features of the bill. It was all a mistake on the part of Sir Louis, but he seemed disposed to stick to it.

Mr. Flint of Yarmouth was in the chair when the solicitor general and Sir Louis were in consultation, apparently trying to find out what some clause of their bill might mean. Clarke Wallace moved that the committee rise. The two ministers went on with their talk and did not hear. Mr. Flint saw no way for it but to put rose to vote yes, when Sir Louis and Mr. Casey interposed, but the point of order that the vote had not been properly called for. Mr. Flint was embarrassed. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper kept informing him that they were all standing up and waiting to be counted. Sir Louis kept advising him that he ought not to count. After some exhibition of a perturbed mind, Mr. Flint instructed the clerk to count. The vote was lost by a majority of five, and Sir Louis was saved. But the debate had to go on. The opposition members settled down to a long discussion of the first clause, when Sir Richard Cartwright stepped on the scene and took charge of the house. In less than five minutes his experienced mind sized up the situation and interrupted Mr. Ingram, who was getting back to his first principle, by observing that he had no doubt the opposition were acting in good faith; that he recognized the necessity of a full discussion of an important measure like this, and that if Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, who, in the absence of the opposition leader and Mr. Foster, appeared as a senior member opposite, was of opinion that there was no desire to obstruct, he would propose the adjournment. Sir Charles Hibbert promptly assured Sir Richard that though he had no authority to speak for the opposition, he knew that the members on his side only desired a fair discussion and had no worse disposition than the hope of making the measure as workable as possible. Thereupon Sir Richard proposed that the committee rise, and the house adjourn. Sir Louis seemed disposed to vote, but consented to be effaced. The first clause of the bill is, therefore, under consideration. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, April 1.—Two days ago it was explained that the government as represented by the minister of railways had taken a great variety of positions in regard to railroads connecting with the United States. In the railway committee yesterday Mr. Foster contradicted the minister with his declaration of last year, and invited him to apply the same rule to the Kettle river charter. Mr. Foster dwelt upon the fact that the ores in the district proposed to be tapped were of a class convenient to use in smelting with the Rossland ores and that great economic waste would follow their transport into the United States. The government had paid last year about two million dollars more than was necessary for the Crow's Nest road, for the alleged reason that this consideration procured the exclusive control of the Boundary Creek district, with the absolute control of railway freight rates, so that there would be no monopoly. It was now proposed to abandon this exclusive right and it was also urged by the minister that the control we paid for last year had not been obtained.

Mr. Blair was not very good natured about it. Without making clear his position, he intimated that everybody was stupid who could not see it. It was his claim that the Grand Trunk railway could use the proposed road through its Northern Pacific connection, and thus make it a Canadian road also. But as Mr. Beattie of Victoria stated, this connection implies a carriage of 200 miles in United States territory. Mr. McInnes, a government supporter, wanted to know why the Grand Trunk, if it wanted competition, could not come in through its connection to the Kettle river, to bridge and take that route through the Crow's Nest, thus making unnecessary the Corbin line. The condition of the Crow's Nest road grant compels the acceptance of Grand Trunk traffic. Mr. Blair did not seem to get the best of the vote. He carried the charter by a majority of six, which was only a moderate triumph in a committee where the government had a majority of 30. Whether the bill will succeed in making its way through the house is another question. The assistant manager of the Grand Trunk has been lobbying in its favor and a young fellow was heard to remark in the corridor that he and Mr. Wainwright carried the bill, meaning thereby that they had hunted up and got into the room a few members who might have remained absent. Mr. Corbin is still in residence here and probably will not disappear until his bill is safe.

While the minister of railways took strong ground yesterday morning in favor of United States connection, four hours later the minister of justice was furiously denouncing United States desirability from across the southern border. Hamilton Smith's bill asked permission to build into the Yukon from the Pacific Coast over territory claimed by the United States. Mr. Mills said it will never do, and though Hamilton Smith wants no subsidy the government will not permit him to have a charter. Two interesting admissions were made by the minister of justice. One was that Hamilton Smith is able to build the road. The other is that the Dalton trail is the best commercial route. It was on this account that he refused the charter, because the cheapness and ease by which that road could be operated would prevent the company from building the Stikine. Senator Wood argued that cheapness of transport was what the Yukon miners particularly desired. He maintained that one route is as much in United States control as the other and that the two are equally open for Canadian traffic. But the government, which on Wednesday was opposed to connection with the United States, and on Thursday morning was in favor of it, came out strong on Thursday af-

termoon against it. It is no magician he says where the time when it comes up say that Mr. Sifton's patriotism and ex- tions, and that Mr. Blair's friendly relations. Blair will overcome Sifton overcome will go on committee to a different point

In the meantime engaging itself in bills in the hands of the innocents were without mercy. There was very little solution, so far as measures is concerned. Sifton wants to make a good deal of money. He proposes that he should be paid before the contractors' money of the government of attention questions. The provincial legislature is not the powers he asks civil servants' salaries. It is equal, or his bill does not vinctual rights, all provisions that the power to enact. The good deal mixed or finally, on the advance general and Sir Louis was allowed to

Some of the members of allowing the poor of the income tax member, whose fathers are said to be employ, was particularly the public servants raised by creditors. The opinion that it could not appear, was seized, they ought chance to employ the general opinion the immunity was a ination and that possibly put the a par with other in Huron knew of jud pay their grocery bill itors were not allowed their position. He the inland revenue office a lord and a noble him. Mr. Cameron on this kind of thing

While he was about on the old ground amendment of the C. Britton desires to am strike out that pro quires corroborative that of the accused is against the general. Is a fair trial to be of Wakefield case is calls reform, and have none of it. H cuser will have thin own way, and disc on the subject that the person was charged gallery. After some bill also was postponed carried the minister have been deprived of enjoyable functions. on the verge of going over the case after several ther there should be a celebrated Sternman re-opened by this pr Britton does not like again differs on this government considers.

The next victim was annual measure rate consent to 18, and opposed by Mr. Camer now been removed fr ranks is obliged to fr opposing private h Davies, who sends to the solicitor general rations in the house, not playing this mean of the old ground, which Mr. Cameron de- calogue. Sir Louis eracted during the h son, and admits that much to blame as any not better considered count it appears to be done Mr. Britton's other matters relating discussion later this be seen that Sir Lou of the principle of "The not weather cod lest be rectified in h

Once more the ass raised, and this time Mr. Reid's bill to regu Mr. Blair's bill with the problem of road carry freights the distance is short competition as on lo routes. He does not mileage rate should a lone haul as for a to prevent a railway for carrying a barrel intermediate station it past that point terminus. Mr. Blair a moter to allow his b promised to take up of self during the recess ed sorry, but it was to do, for the chance of government against it a cent.

(The above letter, w at Ottawa in time o publication in Tus Sun, was by mistake o people forwarded to of to its proper addr arrive in St. John un -Sun)

Cook's Cotton... It is especially useful for all kinds of ailments. It is sold in bottles of 25 cents and 50 cents.