

OTTAWA LETTER.

OTTAWA, July 30.—"We must carry Manitoba at any cost" is the government's motto. Foisted in their attempt to cork up electoral lists of their own, they sent Hon. Mr. Sifton post haste to the Northwest to devise some other scheme to defeat the will of the people.

Hon. Mr. Sifton lost his temper in trying to give a colorable excuse for this interference with provincial rights. Had the roads to be constructed in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or P. E. Island the money would be handed over to the friendly provincial legislatures, but as the Manitoba ministry is not of the right stripe, from the Hon. general standpoint, Mr. Sifton will control the expenditure in such a way as to make its presence felt at the polls.

Mr. Hyman, with pressed by Mr. Elgin, said he did not know how this money would be expended, or whether contracts would be let or not, as that question had not yet occupied the attention of the officers of the department. He thought, however, a certain amount would be done by contract.

Mr. Boyd, conservative, of Manitoba, then took a hand in the proceedings, pointing out that in three cases each one of these grants would be expended in a way to benefit the candidates of the Laurier government who are now in the field. He had been informed that there is a certain foreign vote in the localities which are to be

traversed by these roads and in the light of this information the objection of the government was as clear as the noonday sun. Col. Sam Hughes suggested placing the expenditure under the control of the Manitoba government and also the territorial government. Mr. Boyd endorsed the suggestion, but Hon. Mr. Hyman becoming rattled, crawled down from his high perch and withdrew the item until the return of Hon. Mr. Sifton, who would be able to fully explain it.

Probably no more bare-faced bribery and corruption scheme was ever introduced in parliament on the anti-climatic of a general election. Of course the measure can be forced through the house by a large majority but the opposition will fight it to the death.

In committee of supply on the item, \$5,000 towards the erection of a monument to Champlain at St. John, Mr. Hackett of Prince Edward Island, asked the premier if he had considered the question of erecting a monument to Champlain in memory of D'Arcy McGee. Mr. Sifton replied there would be nothing in this year's estimates, but he would not lose sight of the matter. Col. Sam Hughes wanted to know if there was any special reason why this monument to Champlain should be placed in St. John and Mr. Gourley said, "Yes, he landed there, but the point is in the estimates at the present time is that in case he should be so fortunate as to be in charge of the government another year, he should remember the fact that Champlain visited the province of Ontario and that to this is due the inception of the Panama canal. It was from Champlain there came the first ultimatum of the Panama canal, a fact recorded in Parkman's Pioneers of France in the New World, as follows: "Returning he made his way to Champlain. Here, more than two and a half centuries ago his bold and active mind conceived the plan of a ship canal across the isthmus, by which he says the voyage to the South Sea would be shortened more than 1,000 leagues." We find that this intrepid soldier, who I am proud to say fought under the white plume of Henry of Navarre at the battle of Ivry, side by side with the great Walter Raleigh, himself useful in his explorations in the new world. Those of us who come from the Midland district of Ontario know of a great deal of pride the fact that Champlain was the first European to cover the route of the Trent canal, which is now so much in favor with the people of this country. He was the first to see the St. Lawrence, passed through Lake Nipissing, descended the French river, passed down the shore of the Georgian Bay to the mouth of the River Severn and thence proceeded to Orillia.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has a peculiar admiration for Col. Sam Hughes, and who has manifested that admiration in more than one way on several occasions within recent years, said he was most delighted to hear the sentiments expressed by his hon. friend from North Victoria. The government would be happy to do for Ontario what it was able to do for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. There was a celebration this year at Annapolis of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of De Monts at Annapolis Royal. The appropriation which parliament was requested to make had been asked for by the Historical Society of New Brunswick, and no doubt any similar request from the province of Ontario would be treated by the house with equal generosity. Parliament gave \$5,000, a sum that will be supplemented by the city of St. John.

Mr. Gourley, who closed the debate, said it was very proper that the erection of monuments to commemorate the achievements of the early French explorers should be started in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. De Monts, the first European subject to land on this continent, made his first landing at Annapolis Royal in 1604. Champlain a short time later landed at St. John. Therefore it is very proper, chronologically considered, that these monuments should be first erected in the places which these men made historic.

Afterward, Mr. Gourley had no doubt that Ontario would be permitted to follow the maritime provinces, and he would support Ontario's claim with all his heart. He was glad to hear Col. Hughes read some historical papers with which he (Gourley) was familiar. Years ago he had started in the house that Champlain and Cartier, the great early French explorers, had a better knowledge of Canada and its trade routes and its strong commercial position on this continent than any men in Canada since, with all our education. Gourley sports a white suit, a big white hat, and talks in keeping with his summer clothes.

OTTAWA, Aug. 1.—The grant in the estimates of \$60,000 for the wharf at Seven Islands, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, is one of the most iniquitous transactions in the history of this most iniquitous government. Mr. Hyman, who is acting minister of public works in Hon. Mr. Sutherland's absence, explained Seven Islands is the only harbor on that part of the St. Lawrence for a long distance, and that the government, believing it to be for the public interest that the crown should control the erections there, took over the works started by private company and are pushing them to completion. The private company had expended between \$55,000 and \$56,000 on the wharf before the government stepped in. Dr. Sproule, Mr. Bell of Pictou and Mr. Morin of Dorchester, Quebec, let in a flood of light on the job, showing that it was in the interest of political favorites and not for the general public good.

Dr. Sproule pointed out there might be some excuse for the transaction if it were a matter of public safety, but according to best advice it had neither population nor commerce to any extent worth mentioning, and was, comparatively speaking, a wilderness. Simply because two or three enterprising individuals, finding there were good water powers and timber limits in the region, obtained valuable concessions from the province of Quebec, and started a wharf absolutely for their business, it occurred to them it would be wiser and cheaper to have all this done out of the public treasury, the government yielded to the pressure, reimbursed the firm for work already done and for material piled on the ground, and then to go ahead to the finish, and complete the job at the cost of the whole dominion. There was not the slightest evidence there had been any work done from the time the wharf was started, save the private firm whose sole interests were involved. "A more wanton piece of extravagance, and to use a mild term," said Dr. Sproule, "never occurred in the history of this business and reform government."

Mr. Morin said Seven Islands had been inhabited for no less than 200 years by fishermen and trappers, and he in reality to give the postmaster general a whip with which to scourge those Canadian newspapers that have been reaching out for more power in every direction. Its latest scheme is that brought down by Sir William Mulock, ostensibly to prevent the public from being deceived and swindled by the postmaster general, but in reality to give the postmaster general a whip with which to scourge those Canadian newspapers that have been reaching out for more power in every direction. Its latest scheme is that brought down by Sir William Mulock, ostensibly to prevent the public from being deceived and swindled by the postmaster general, but in reality to give the postmaster general a whip with which to scourge those Canadian newspapers that have been reaching out for more power in every direction.

Mr. Clarke of Toronto, stated that the work had been proceeded with by the company which owned these limits before the house was asked last year to take an appropriation for this wharf. The government must know that the company was erecting a wharf for its own purposes and not for the whole people, yet it did not communicate the true nature of the house. He had not been able to satisfy himself there was any ground for

government interference in this matter. The privileges which the company had obtained had to be exploited and in order to exploit them they had to build this wharf and were doing it with the appropriation of the government. The next step was for the government to take over the whole work and this they had done.

Mr. Bell of Pictou stated that the sum of \$34,000 had been expended by the company at the time the government asked parliament for a vote for the purpose of erecting a wharf for its own. The government had undertaken to do this without any interested party unless it were the Clarke Co., asking that it be done. Calling the public of Canada and not asked for this work. The shipping interests had not approached the government in order to have \$35,000 put in the estimates for the job, but by private parties in their own behalf. Mr. Bell read the text of the agreement with the Clarke Co., which showed that the government had approved over voted by \$100,000 more than parliament had authorized it to expend, and had likewise covenanted to pay the company \$22,000 for material without authority, and the works were just left our shores, you owe that to the French Canadians who saved it in 1776 and 1812, and hon. gentlemen opposite with their swords, paper cocked hats and rickety horses, are not likely to be the saviors of their country or more necessary to the defence of Canada than we are."

The debate was continued at great length, but the above summary of the principal speeches in its early part, shows the nature of the transaction. Of course the item was adopted. But some of the government's supporters, who voted for it with sorry hearts.

OTTAWA, Aug. 2.—The commons got through with a very large amount of work yesterday. It is surprising how much can be done in a few hours when the members are anxious to get home. Even the senate felt the necessity of bracing up, and sat until after midnight, though the later hours were spent in listening to the eloquence of the report of the special committee on the New York Mutual Reserve Co., which the speaker ruled out of order on what the majority of the senators considered good grounds, as he sustained his decision by a handsome majority. Be the result as it may, the senate's investigation of the manner in which mutual life insurance was conducted in New York was productive of good throughout the country. The old line companies are not likely to miss this opportunity of using material that is the best kind of grist for their mills.

This paternal government of ours is daily becoming still more paternal and is reaching out for more power in every direction. Its latest scheme is that brought down by Sir William Mulock, ostensibly to prevent the public from being deceived and swindled by the postmaster general, but in reality to give the postmaster general a whip with which to scourge those Canadian newspapers that have been reaching out for more power in every direction. Its latest scheme is that brought down by Sir William Mulock, ostensibly to prevent the public from being deceived and swindled by the postmaster general, but in reality to give the postmaster general a whip with which to scourge those Canadian newspapers that have been reaching out for more power in every direction.

The incident above described has its source written plainly on its face. How it will appear in the subsidized press of Quebec is another story.

to a point of order, which the chair promptly ruled was not well taken, and Mr. Barker continued his criticism of the government's attempt in amending the militia act to put on the statute book the declaration that under certain circumstances shall the militia of Canada be sent abroad in defence of the empire of which this country forms a part, and to whose army and navy Canadians as British subjects look naturally for protection in time of trouble. "I observe again the hon. member for Montgomery (Mr. A. Lavergne) laughing when I used the words 'British subjects'."

Mr. Lavergne, excitedly, "I ask the hon. gentleman to recall that statement entirely. I think my loyalty is quite equal to his."

Mr. Barker—"I said not a word about your loyalty."

Mr. Lavergne—"You said that I was sneering when you used the term 'British subjects'."

Mr. Barker—"I am as proud as anyone here of being a British subject, and I would remind the hon. gentleman that if he is today a British subject, he owes that privilege to the French Canadians."

Mr. Barker—"I said not a word about your loyalty."

Mr. Barker—"I said not a word about your loyalty."

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SPLENDID ATTRACTIONS Secured by F. G. Spencer For the Exhibition. The Cream of Continental Show Successes, and the Best of Their Kind Ever Brought to St. John.

The Exhibition Association are making a decided departure in the character of attractions to be offered in the large amusement hall at the coming fair, 17th to 24th of September. Novelty and attractiveness blend pleasantly in the splendid assortment of features secured.

Frederickton News. FREDERICTON, Aug. 2.—Quite a rise of water is reported up river, and the corporation drive to withdraw progress. Mr. Morrison, who is clearing up from Grand Falls, is near Woodstock at present, and hopes to reach the boom limits within a few days.

Chas. E. Babbitt of the Bank of N. A. in this city, his friends will resign his position on account of continued ill health.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Spoken, bank Fanny Bresslau, from Pasphebec for Santos, July 21, lat 7, lon 23. Bank Hilmemo, from Hamburg for St. John, July 24, lat 48, lon 46.

THE HERALD PRINTING CO. speaks for itself. Cures any headache. Cures neuralgia. Is pleasant to take. samples sent free.

Sketo Year th

The gathering of the descendants of the Walker, rector of St. parish of Hampton—adjoining the church—naturally brings up in more aged residents...

When Kings Court at Springfield, Kingston, the first named by the county, as well as the boundary line in 1785 the first sub-when the house of this district into the zone of the city to time other changed till by act of legislation...

Among the lush green fields of rice in any of the hills overlooking the watercourses of the province of New Brunswick, some of which have been doubled by reclamation...

And what of the boon born, and readied amid such scenes those of this generation in such an early settlers it may a virile people, stout...

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Cures any headache. Cures neuralgia. Is pleasant to take. samples sent free.

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY. HAS BEEN IN USE FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS. CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, SUMMER COMPLAINT, SEA SICKNESS, ETC. FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS. A LITTLE GIRL ALMOST DEAD. Morrisburg, Ont., Feb. 13th, 1901. Messrs. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Dear Sirs,—My little girl was almost dead with summer complaint. I tried numerous remedies for her, but they did no good. A friend recommended Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, so I procured a bottle, and by the time she had taken three doses it began to help her and two bottles effected a complete cure. I owe her life to your excellent remedy. MRS. EMERSON BARKLEY.

All Used Up By Headaches. COULD NOT EAT OR WORK—POWDERS AND QUICK CURES OF NO AVAIL—LASTING CURE OBTAINED FROM Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. This case of Mr. Barber well illustrates the way in which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures headaches. He tried the so-called "quick cures" first, but without obtaining benefit. It is a well known fact that such remedies when they do bring temporary relief do so with a tremendous waste of nervous force and a consequent injury to the system.

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