portance of things.

and often forces on the public

properly assimilated, for the civil

administered. Great Britain is set

nce to rise to a prominent position.

He has to mind his p's and q's, and

be very discreet. There are very strict

Canada, on the other hand, is the

survive. Foreign and unsuitable

eir concerns in a practical and busi

ave no narrow-minded jacks-in-office

who fancy that they own the country

keen as in more settled communities

and where each man is too busy driv

not permitted in Great Britain, be

cause the people look more to indivi-

action. Here we have commissions

boards and inspectors directing trans

no written test or examination is suf-

cient to bring forward the right men.

Even in the older countries of Europe

he efficaev of written examinations

seriously questioned; and, if there

be in the direction of substituting per-

variably unimpressive when he shows

verse of practical as a politician.

Patronage in Britain.

any change in the future, it will

committee of supply at 11.30 a.m., system, which has produced the Engbut the Speaker was not allowed to lish red tape and the peculiarly hide-put the question until 9 p.m. Then bound characteristics and circumlocuin a couple of hours the estimates for tion of the English officialism at home House of Commons were passed is not one which should or can and a supply bill put through cover- adopted holus bolus, or one which ing all the items voted during the past can be adopted even in principle two months, and one-eighth of the un- There are some features that may considered estimates, amounting in introduced with advantage; but nothing reall to \$31,000,000. A day spent in talk ing must be introduced that cannot in robbing their country of hundreds and a supply bill for \$31,000,000 kick-1 he ed through in two hours seems to be service of a country, to be a suc-

The vote is no indication of a better public opinion of the country to be frame of mind among the obstructors. It consists mostly of splaries due civil tled, its national and social character-servants. To refuse these would be issues have crystallized into definite to incur the enmity of the men whose form, and its civil service has reached Hence the wages a stage that permits of more or less But capital items cast iron classification. The colleges are held up. The individual who works for the country is assured his wages, of their curricula to the requirements opinion; and it is only public opinion as he should be, but the country at of aspirants for civil service employ- that can command an honest civil large is robbed of the benefit it should receive from the prompt prosecution ters it generally for life, intending, a civil service honest by regulation. embarrassment; but the surveyors are idling away the finest months of the that are going on are of that ruminant. year, mechanics and artizans are held order which are so gradual and undisback from work actually under con- turbing as to be scarcely noticeable tract, the laborers on the National The advancement of a humble em-Transcontinental are fewer than they ployee in the general body of the se would and should be; all because the vice is checked by time limits and ex-Opposition considers it good politics aminations, and he has to have an or good policy to withhold the funds abnormal amount of energy or influ-

necessary to carry on the work. Colonel Sam the Tool. Yesterday Colonel Sam Hughes was put up to kill time in the morning and talked an hour or so about the necessity of cancelling the concession of the Peace River Colonization Com-

The Minister of the Interior reminded him that cancellation proceedings were under way, the Company having ideas die hard, but they do eventual been notified to show reasons, if they had any, why it should not be can-Precipitate action had not been taken because Yukon concesa lawsuit, and the Government had must be elasticity in the service, and sions summarily cancelled had led to

Dr. Sproule whiled away a half hour insisting that cancellation But the doctor was taken aback when some one reminded him that he was substantiating the position taken by the Minister of the Interior, and he quit. Incidentally he and we must not so hedge round a informed the House that he had tried to buy crown land, for certain parties in the West and could not do it.

Disappointments seldom came singly and the worthy doctor had another e evening. He rose at 9 tled country, where competition for a handle. but Alex. Johnston, of Cape Breton, rose to remind Mr. Speaker that the honorable gentleman had already ad-the description be the motion be. dressed the House on the motion be-fore it. The doctor denied the allegaion, but subsided when reminded of the theme of his former remarks. It is not to be wondered at that a man who talks so incessantly should forget dual enterprise than, to government speech at noon. Seemingly the party had forgotten, too, for no one else was ready to talk, and the motion for

There is much scope for practical and supply went through, The afternoon was spent in a dis-technical intelligence, which is not to cussion provoked by Mr. Clements, of be obtained altogether through book West Kent, and Mr. Cockshutt, of learning, but must be picked up in the large school of experience in a and the administration of the customs busy world. There are situations and conditions in western Canada that department in particular. speeches might as well have been can only be met by such men, and made six months ago or six years hence for all they had to do with the business of the day, but they filled in time, and prevented the consideration

of the estimates. THE CIVIL SERVICE. Ottawa, June 10.—The Hon. George sonal observation of an official's work

Foster professes a great desire for the reform of the civil service, and at a recent sitting of the House of Commons he moved a resolution affirmder paper giving effect to it. But Mr. Poster thought it would be more to his personal advantage to have a day the system he advocates, for he is inall to himself. He would be thereby the professor, and more successful keeping himself before the country as the central figure of his party, and serving the double purpose of taking the wind out of the sails of the government in respect of its civil service bill, and of blocking the estimates for

vet another day. Mr. Fester's speech in support of lif he had been born and brought up his resolution was a splendid appre-ciation of the imperial civil service, both at home and abroad, and with there, he would have known that pe tronage plays a very important part; not political patronage, pernipe, but much of what he said everyone can court or social patronage. There is scarcely a "plum" one can reach whole, it left a wrong impression of that service, and lost sight of a very that service, and lost sight of a very without climbing up on somebody's serious defect of the British civil ser- back. Has he never heard the phrase, "A friend at court?" Duchesses and vice, as it shows itself abroad. The dowager duchesses, earls and their laservice is nearly all right in England, where it is kept in check by a domin- dies, and wealthy commoners are constantly touting people in high places ant public opinion; but abroad it is ant public opinion; but abroad it is autocratic, unsympathetic and some for sinecures for their incompetent times corrupt. It was the algorness sons; and they get them. Lord Miltimes corrupt. It was the alcofness ner, when in South Africa, recruited and autocracy of Sir Owen Lanyon the imperial service with many of and his coterie of British officials that these: and there was one Oxford unicaused the insurrection of the Boers versity boy whom he promoted to the exalted position of under secretary for urban affairs, after he had forgotsion. They found it impossible to put the majority—about thirty—the made a calculation as to now villages. The majority—about thirty—to the most sympathetic relation for urban affairs, after he had forgother to the Boer people; mey Kad not the patience that is mecessary in dealing with a backward race; they could not temper their innovations with discretion; they offended the Boer prejudicing, they offended the Boer prejudicing, they offended the Boer prejudicing that would have rendered to the secondary of the Homestead act, and would have rendered to the secondary of the Homestead act, and would be registration; and however fair the line of the majority—about thirty—for urban affairs, after he had forgother to the secondary of the majority—about thirty—for urban affairs, after he had forgother to the secondary of the minister replied that the line of the will have two notes and however fair the line of the transfer of the secondary of the Homestead for well and important features. Instead of well important features. Instead of well and important features. Instead of the district on the largest gams and make a live of the transfer of the will mount weapons of the Homestead act, for some time the administration. It should be added that the clerks have not the subject of experiment. The other features in the form of the minister replied that the will have two notes and would be required to give be were located in what is called the will important features. Instead of the deliver of the were located in what is called the will have two notes and the minister of the subject of the subject of the transfer of the subject of the were located in what is called the were located in what is called the to give be were located in what is called the to give be were located in what is called the to give be were located in what is called the to give be were located in what is called the to give be were located in what is called the to give be were located in what is and the minister of the foundary were located in what is and sion. They found it impossible to put dices at every turn; they kept applidices at every turn; they kept a anny that no free people will tolerate. anny that no free people will tolerate. The Dutchmen, consequently went had an took down their rifles, and home and took down their rifles, and went out to listen to Oom Paul. Such of freedom from patronage a system went out to listen to Oom Paul. Such of freedom from patronage a system and a country in which patronage in regard to which the duties were not considered valuable. The paper recalls that Mr. McKechner that Compulsion was necessary seemed to any degree. They were good end to any degree. home and took down their rifles, and went out to listen to Oom Paul. Such officials in Canada—where a delicate regard for the feelings and peculiar prejudices of the diverse elements of population is essential, and where a delicate to noid up as an example to indicate that, whatever the individual conduct of the two officials mentioned had been, it was not such as success in attaining any coveted position, where the use of influence is worth invoking.

The commissioner form patronage a system to noid up as an example to indicate that, whatever the individual conduct of the two officials mentioned had been, it was not such as success in attaining any coveted position, where the use of influence is worth invoking.

limited, it is true; but still it is there, charges, proceeded to make an indecranky and inefficient official, who is a nuisance to everyone who is around ported that both were efficient officers; him. Yet he must not be removed or that no one except Dr. Pringle had spoken against, because he has "so made

be mentioned to show that officers in the pay of the British Government can do a great many things that are thousands of dollars. In fact, if all the corruption in connection with the the Opposition idea of the relative imform to, the social conditions and repatriation of the Boers could traced it would be found that the British taxpayers had been robbed of millions. After the war the courts were full of cases of embezzlement.

Of course the home civil service of Great Britain is admittedly honest; opinion; and it is only public opinion of the mass of the people which ules. Civil servants will, naturally, follow the normal plane; and be very ttle, if any, better than their fellows like passions and inclinations in ne world of private enterprises. For wers or their servants something hich is an infringement of the right others, has, in itself, a tendency to educe both from the paths of rectiude, and, in the final result, the peo rules which, if broken, mean dismis- ple in a democratic country will have just such a government or civil ser

> vice as it deserves. THE FACTS ABOUT THE

theatre of great movements. Each newcomer asks for his ideas a place ALLEGED YUKON SCANDAL here is a struggle as to what is fittest Ottawa, June 8-The Rev. John ly die out, and the best suited to the cter and conduct of certain officials nvironment and the developments of onnected therewith furnished the op- ing Dr. Pringle for libel, idustry and commerce at last preosition with a pretext for taking up vail But all this shows that there e time of the House of Commons for nany hours last week. Hon. Geo. E. oster called for the Pringle corres ity in dealing with human beings and ondence early in the session; and i as been lying on the table of the ness-like manner than for his aptitude House of Commons. Dr. Thompson, member for the Yukon, is in political to pass a scholarly test. We must mpathy with Mr. Foster, and yet did not think it was his duty to raw attention to the accusations connents as to enable the civil serained therein: and it is only now. ice to organize itself into a big un-Thompson has gone home when Dr the Yukon and cannot be asked as o his opinion, that the Pringle corthe people they are appointed to serve. This is a real danger in a sparsely setespondence becomes a safe subject

History of the Case. The correspondence began in 1902 ith charges of graft, plunder and eneral maladministration; it was re amed in 1905, with charges of cornoreover, for initiative work , which is portation matters, interioring in commerce, and assisting agriculture. nowever, the names of Control Controller The correspondence of 1902 and 1905 ras addressed to the prime minister,

and that of 1907 to the present miniser of the interior.

The letter of July, 1907, was the first etter in which a demand was made the removal of any official be ause of personal misconduct, and on eccipt of it the minister of the in erior instructed Commissioner Henerson to investigate the explicit ac-

for a given time rather than letting swering a schedule of questions on what he has laboriously conned. Caning the principle of indep ndence under the ment had issued a proclamation that der a non-particul commission. The ment had issued a proclamation that davit requires witnesses.

Mr. Oliver—I do not thin a compromise. The Manitoba government for him and proclamation that davit requires witnesses. necessary, for the gov, rement was already committed to civil service ready committed to civil service ready committed to civil service reprofessorial tastes of the Hon. Geo. E. Foster is adopted. Mr. Foster nimself illustrates the blemishes of

when he shows the practical man, which is very rare. For he is the re-

Limitation of Statute.

allegations against them, and and so" at his back; and, even though that his stay in the Yukon was that the gets his work done by somebody else, being incompetent to do it himself, he will probably be the next man of the case was therefore closed.

Dr. Pringle's grievance now is that else, being incompetent to do it man self, he will probably be the next man to be promoted when a vacancy octobe promoted wh As to corruption, the war stores has statements, which he ought to bors having standal in South Africa has only to have had before he ventured to make them. Mr. R. L. Borden, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Mr. T. S. Sproule and Mr. E. load. Bristol each contended that Dr. Pringle Mr

stringent, they were excluded. toutreal or Toronto? People or the heir privacy observed as any one in gration of Doukhobors? eastern Canada ,and whatever inquiry Mr. Oliver—I might an had to be made in the interests of the ervice must be done by the head of of the construction programme of the when he reaches old age to take his Government. The gentleman who attires himself in fine linen and dines existence in corpulent ease. It is a lin a democratic country, to act up rule or custom that the minister of sumptuously every day by working in quiet, steady going life, very regular to a code of ethics very much above a departmental office is relieved from and correct, and, while things are by the conduct the departmental office is relieved from and correct, and, while things are by the conduct the department of the code sanctioned by the conduct the department of the code sanctioned by the conduct the department of the code sanctioned by the conduct the department of the code sanctioned by the conduct the department of the code sanctioned by the conduct the department of the code sanctioned by the conduct the department of the code sanction of the code san it what foundation there was for Dr. and the beneficial settlement of the ly. Pringle's charges. The failure of the Northwest. It was not carried any nvestigation to prove them was evid-further. ence that they were not true, and Mr. W. J. Roche (Marquette)-How ownershipsot land. That was in the not, as the opposition contended, evid-many of the Doukhoors migrated last early part of 1907. They were then ence that a royal commission ought to year to British Columbia? dividuals to expect from the ruling have been appointed. The matter is

> Mr. .Girouard Resigned. Pringle's complaints against the Yu-ton administration and moral char- which has since been consolidated with nother office, and he is now prosecut-

> > ROBLIN'S BACK-DOWN IS NOT SUFFICIENT.

some time and warranting hope that just the same way. usiness is to be allowed to move a

ifle faster. upt proceedings in the election, which had resulted in the return of proceedings in the election, which had resulted in the return of proceedings in the election, which had resulted in the return of proceedings in the election, which had resulted in the return of the proceedings in the election, which had resulted in the return of the proceedings in the election.

We said we would hold that in the surface proceedings in the election.

We said we would hold that in the thing as a blanket entry which the inguest to pass them may therefore individual did not have to sign?

The comparative will-individual did not have to sign? tary, 1907, when the Yukon council ingness to pass them may therefore in ecommended that Controller Lithgow be due to a fear of arousing trouble hould be mad, commissioner, and in rather than to any abandonment in large to the country certain lands of our motion. The remainder of the land the obstruction policy. Whether hould be made commissioned. The developed the obstruction policy. Whether were set apart as a reserve, upon the same year it developed the obstruction policy. Whether were set apart as a reserve, upon the same year it developed the obstruction policy. Whether were set apart as a reserve, upon the same year it developed the obstruction policy. Whether were set apart as a reserve, upon the same year it developed the obstruction policy. Whether were set apart as a reserve, upon the same year it developed the obstruction policy. Whether were set apart as a reserve, upon the same year it developed the obstruction policy. Whether were set apart as a reserve, upon the same year it developed the obstruction policy. Whether were set apart as a reserve, upon the same year it developed the obstruction policy. Whether were set apart as a reserve, upon the same year it developed the obstruction policy. Whether were set apart as a reserve, upon the same year it developed the obstruction policy. Whether were set apart as a reserve, upon the same year it developed the obstruction policy with our which they alone might secure home. can really not be known until the stead entry. Up to 1903 few if any of estimates of the capital expenditure them had made entry. In 1903 they are reached. . These may be obstruct down the wrath of unpaid employees

or with less danger. The chances appear fair, therefore, for the current expenditure going through with comexpenditure going through with com- rather more confirmed in the com- the counter the lands thus cancelled

There is a probability, too, that ject to the ordinary homestead condioff in the book and was offered to the backdown of Premier Roblin had tions terson to investigate the expired accurate the first and its bearing on the temper of the Oporiginations contained in the letter and origination in the le hoose to state.

Commissioner Henderson informed he reverend gentleman of the instruction of the individual, and that some that is what I wanted to ask about. He cancelled their entries and gave them fifteen ions he had received and suggested day's papers contained Winnipeg destat Dr. Pringle should fix a date on patches announcing what looked like

rar Girouard, but might embrace any This the Opposition no doubt hoped Mr. Oliver-Yes, as I understand it,

which in Ottawa would be made by than those specified, and, according White, a man of Russian birth and the minister himself—do not come to the Manitoba members, the places German parentage, who understood the

in drinking it.

The slight trouble of looking for the being fulfilled, and that if they rename "Salada" on a package of tea is fused to conform to the requirements changed. Besides there had been have been considering this engine and well repaid by the satisfaction you have of the law by individual ownership seven years' residence of the Doukho-

House of Commons, Hansard Report, June 5, 1908. Mr. Fowler-Was any portion of this vote used for paying for these new Doukhobors that have come to the

country? Mr. Oliver-No. I presume my hon ers having some trouble with regard to their passage money.

Mr. Fowler-I think it was a train

manner.

Mr. Oliver-I can assure my hon. their Krst 'year's residence? ought to have been accorded a royal commission of some kind, while the prime minister, the minister of finance, the minister of the interior and W. E. Knowles argued that this would have been applying to the Yukon an ament and without any inducement self-supporting, and not only that, but nquisitorial practise, which would being held out by the government in they have been reasonable contribut t be tolerated for one moment in any shape or manner. We are inform- ors to the general productiveness and ther part of Canada. Who would sugtest, for instance, the appointment of
troyal commission to discover if a
personal impropriety had been comterminant that they would not compensately the composition of the country.

The state of the general productiveness and the country.

The state of the general productiveness and the part of the requirements of the country.

The state of the general productiveness and the state of the country.

The state of the general productiveness and the general productive Mr. Fowler-How long has the gov-

solutely precludes private ownership of anything particularly private own rument ceased to encourage the immirship of land; they abhor the idea. Mr. Fowler-That being the case. Mr. Oliver-I might answer that b why did these people make these applications for the

saying seven years, but to make i plain I should say that the arrangenent entered into with regard to the they made them or clse they wer

more than self-supporting. They wer Mr. Oliver-We have no official in adding measurably to the production now one between the persons slander formation. Our immigration branch and wealth of the country, and we do not consider that we would be justified action pending in the courts for decolony as now constituted. But 1 although they were not-conforming to the requirements of our homestead fermation. Our immigration branch and wealth of the country, and we did have heard through the ordinary chan-the requirements of our homestead nels that about 100 heads of families laws, in taking action which would

corded the fact that Controller Lithmunity. Those ow had prevented an improper ex-20w had prevented an improper expenditure of some \$15,000. Mr. Giroupenditure of some \$15,000. Mr. Girouard is the official against whom the ment compelling the Doukhobors who ost serious charges were alleged. desired to live in the communal con-supporting themselves successfully and cases. Senator Bostock said if Sen-He has resigned his registrarship, dition to give up the lands that had accumulating a little wealth off that ator Comeau desired only to preserve which has since been consolidated with been issued to them. Is that correct? Mr. Oliver—That is hardly the way say three times that much land, we of some with regard to provincial thought they could have no possible rights he would have moved to strike. not comply with the homestead condi-

Ottawa, June II.—By way, perhaps, of showing what they could do if made by the individuals themselves hey wanted to, the Opposition allow-Mr. Oliver-They were made just as village. ed the House to get into committee of supply twenty-five minutes after meet other entries were at that time allowother entries were at that time allow-The committee status was main. ed to be made, that is to say, they o a family. tained throughout the day and evening, with the net result that a million and a quarter was voted. Not a bors, each of whom made his entry large day's work, but decidedly over in exactly the same terms as other of the surrounding settlers. First we the average that has pertained for people, and signed his application in

Doukhobors who were not conforming Mr. Oliver-No. the entrant was to the homestead conditions, and in The supplies now going through, not required to be in bodily presence the vicinity of each village, including the site items not usually regarded as his application personally and he because the site, we held in reservation land aggregating fifteen acres to each residence the site of the site contentious. To hold up such items came responsible for the affidavit con- dent for the benefit of that village

individual did not have to sign?

Mr Oliver—No. When the Doukbo
That was not done by agreement but were informed by the department that the homestead law-was declared open parative rapidity. If blockade is still the way that I have mentioned, on the order it will become apparent the ordinary forms, and these forms second day, the land in another townwhen the capital items come down were accepted, and their entries stood all the land which had been cleared

Mr. Fowler-What precaution did the land has not been taken because placing her head in a bowl of water, af-

Mr. Oliver-I do not think the affi- acres in the centre of the village for

official who had been guilty of misting open and drop the contentious clauses.

In Oliver—res, as I understant of the government would accept as sufficient and drop the contentious clauses and the people who made the entries, as I understant of the government would accept as sufficient and drop the contentious clauses.

In Oliver—res, as I understant of deputations came down to interview and the people who made the entries, as I understant of the deputations came down to interview and the people who made the entries were made, deputations came down to interview and the people who made the entries are instead. satisfied with it in the first place. Two window brought the neighbors to Rev. Dr. Pringle did not avail him- of the new bill; and to encourage in the large majority of cases instead ed to take. Although their religious Rev. Dr. Pringle did not avail himself, however, of this opportunity of
substantiating his charges. He complained that he was not able to get
what would follow if they did so.

On Closer Inspection.

In the large majority of cases meteral
of breaking away from the community
munity system than before, and
given the consideration they might
views were entirely prohibitive of the
views were entirely proh Better acquaintance with the pro- community system han before, and munity ownership of land, and they girl is now in a critical condition in hos-Mr. Foster declaims against patrondemanded the issue of a royal commisdemanded the issue of a royal commisdid not prohibit, apparently, the compital. She has always been regarded as
place in the British civil service. But

Liberals can accept it as sufficient, matter was under consideration for Liberals can accept it as sufficient. matter was under consideration for stances from people who felt, perhaps, about her houshold duties as usual Premier Roblin has backed down, but some time; but the upshot of it was word of complaint either directly or The minister of the interior could he has not backed down half far that in the early part of 1907 a common not see his way to recommend such a commission. The statute providing to sit as long as necessary to do the or inquiry by royal commission into revising, in theory; but the Manitoba of these people were conforming to the the commission since the work was appointed to visit the generally to make as strong a case as actually done, I have not heard one or inquiry by royal commission into he conduct of public officials does so have their alleged misonly in cases where their alleged misconduct relates to the discharge of their
fficial duties, and therefore cases for
personal inquiry into private conduct

More, he gives the
inthe mantonal critics panels were combining to the
the commission, since the work was
the commission, since the work was
the commission, since the work was
think, owing very greatly to the tact of
of the control by the community over
were prepared to assert the retention
unity and were prepared to excit
this area on which they seem to think this area on which they seem to think the minister himself—do not come within the meaning of the statute. This Mr. E. Bristol, Conservative member for Centre Toronto, and an able lawyer, was candid enough to admit in the debate.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster contended, however, that the minister was influenced in his decision by a desire to burker and the registration; and however fair the clarks may be it is a matter of simple nation and with a many did not wish to conform.

To the Manitoba members, the places German parentage, who understood the Bussian language and was educated in Eaglish, as interpreter. They expenditions carefully, and his assistants on Mr. McDougall and his assistants on Mr. Staples—How many communities did Rev. John McDougall deal with and where are they located?

Mr. Oliver—If my memory serves the terms of the Homestead act and the registration; and however fair the clarks may be it is a matter of simple nation and would be required to give were located in what is called the

is Pringle's refusal to go on with the DOUKHOBORS AND THEIR LANDS, and cultivation, there was no recourse bors, during which time the fertility but to cancel their entry and leave of the soil and the suitability of the the lands open to entry and occupaion by other persons. At the same when the road was constructed these time, we had to recognize that the peo-ple were there, and that they had been living from the products of their fields value. We had not only the difficulty or some seven years-because I may of dealing with the Doukhobors, who say that, with the expenses incurred thought they owned the land or ought connection with their coming to to own it, but we had also the diffi the country and their first year's culty of dealing with the people who sidence here, they have been no saw in that a very considerable cash ost to the government in any shape value which they felt that they would like to handle, and thought it was theirs by right as citizens of the coun-Mr. Fowler-What was the cost of

homesteads? Either

hey must have been deceived when

talse to their religion, or they hav

Mr. Oliver-I think it was a little

siderable number did conform with

of all three. When our commission visited them, they declared that the

IN THE UPPER HOUSE

try who were first on the ground to

say just how the account stands. But Senatorial Districts for Ontario Discussed-Bill to Amend Lumber Co.'s Charter.

Ottawa, June 17-Senator Ross, in e upper chamber today, moved for rio into senatorial districts and to ive these districts appropriate itiles. He said Quebee had such districts and thought there was a better distrihan in Ontario. There was no sentor from New Ontario and none from he district to the west of London. Senator McMullen endorsed the moion and agreed that if carried out it rould add to the importance and useofness of senators and give a bette istribution of reprecentatives. Senitor Lougheed said while he approvd of the idea the British North Amrica act provided that senators from Il the provinces except Quebec were enators at large. The resolution hould be modified and made a recomendation. Senator Ross withdrew re-olution after se Not a Matter of Previncial Rights. hompson River Boom Co. were aken up. Senator Comean objected Dr. Pringle himself cannot have recently gone to British Columbuch a very bad opinion of Controller bir to occupy lands which have been bir to occup The Doukhobors made homestead engrounds of complaint, and they would out only the "general advantage of try for certain lands in 1903, but did have abundance of opportunity for Canada" clause. However, the motion showed the desire was to kill the hill Mr. Fowler—Were those entries each village we gave a reserve which for the general advantage of Canada no authority to authorize the work There was a provision for government ontrol which might be useful in case alumber combine. eSnator Baird eld that the bill infringed the rights cancelled all the entries, we cleared of the province. Senator David rethe books of the entries made by the called the fact that the senate by the province. Senator David resolution declared against he rights of any province. This bill clearly trespassed upon the rights of British Columbia and the local legisature had protested against this bill. Senator Gibson declared that rights ought could not be given by the provincial legislation but the Dominion government only had the right to grant these powers. The dispute was between companies, and the people

> GIRL FRANTIC TO DIE. Set Her Bed on Fire-English Girl At-

f being the best lumbermen in Can-

tempts to Suicide. London, June 19-A series of astonishing attempts at suicide were made by a rvant girl named Millicent George, aployed by the village schoomaster at

While her master and mistress were at church she tried to drown herself by stripping herself naked. In this she failed, as well as in a further attempt Snatching up a small knife ,she cut her Then she drank a quantity of belladonna used by her mistress as emprocation, and finally carried a paraffin amp upstairs, steeped her bed and her hair with the oil, set the bed on fire, and then lay patiently waiting for death. The bed, however, was stuffed with flocks, which, instead of burning, smouldered, and the smoke issuing from the

The girl was rescued from her terri-Sunday morning. It is supposed that she suddenly went out of her mind

ANOTHER MONSTER FIGHTER.

London, June 17-The admiralty, having eclipsed the Dreadnought class of battleships by the St. Vincent, will, actember to eclipse the latter, laying sympathy throughout the country and with a heavier armament and greater displacement.
The St. Vincent, which will beg

> tons, and cost \$6,500,000. The new bat tleship probably will be 21,000 tons and will cost \$11,250,000. It is intended to months after its keel is laid

PARLIAMEN

DISTRIBUTION OF IMM

House of Commons, Hans June 5, 1908.

Mr. Alcorn—I notice in general's report the sum paid for bonuses. This is the sum the details given on L-24 and 25. immigrants to this coun is a sum of \$19,725 un grants made to various and associations. Would give some explanatio sum, and state why th made? They are app associations connected wi tion, and are expended upon immigrants after Canada: How does that fit with the grant of \$6,00 ance to the Quebec and nearly \$20,000 goes t that Quebec was tion as Ontario with rec tion agents, who are paid tion of immigrants in the Mr. Oliver-I am glad

very large sum made t and in what way would t grant? friend has asked this que nave had several attempts the House, both this s previous session, to mak that there was some undu tion by the immigration in respect to securing and settlers. The department tion is interested in securi Dominion. Its efforts an to inducing the settler to in the next place, to estal The one great difference. that of the late govern the late government rath its efforts to inducing peor and did not proceed furt various parts of the cou endeavoring to secure th ment of the settler in the his arrival. It is for that our immigration stuff in V immigration at Winniper, w and expensive staff, an hall with a great many ap of different kinds. We. gration agents and immig at many other points throu country, and land guides points. All this vast ex made for the purpose of settler where he desires he has reached Canada. I tablishing employment agendifferent counties. The age on a commission basis, and r for each immigrant that they a larm in their respective cou Mr. Alcom-That policy it employment agents of partis the system does not seem to standard were employed, such had formerly in my own con think the results would be very ent. The results from that in the county which I have th

Mr. Oliver-I was not for t ment discussing that side of the as in the west to place im expenditure my hon, friend he ed from the auditor general's r being made in Quebec are same purpose and to the sar They are made on a different from that employed in Ontar as the method in Ontario is from the method in the prairie ment agents in Quebec paids same way?

Mr. Oliver—Yes, but that is a recent development and, in fac scarcely be considered to be an

to represent have certainly

tive measure as yet, because, hon, friend knows, a large part population of Quebec is of the nguage, and unless there are immigrants who come and are anie to be placed, there is very li that to be done. There has been placing of immigrants in actual tice in Quebec except in the E counties. We have made ex tures in Quebec with a view ing the immigrants whom we placed in the positions which be of advantage to them and country. The payment to the St. John railway is one of thes ments. The Lake St. John Ti is a colonization railway. communication with points rea it in the Lake St. John region e is some agricultural devi and where there is industrial d ment of various kinds. It reasonable that the Lake St railway, being especially inte in the colonization and develo of that country, should be con and dealt with as an active feetive agent for handling and with people desirous of going in in the province of Quebec loo that province, and we have me tain payments to these societ grant on his arrival placed try will be benefited. The payn Quebec are for the same purp Ontario and the west, but the made on a different principle

-try. Mr. Alcorn-In what way d Lake St. John railway do the Do they place immigrants on own land or how do they dist them and find them employme Mr. Oliver-The railway con have no grant of land. The un