Disposing of a National Highway and National Finances.

OTTAWA LETTER

Mr. Blair Stands in With the Foreign Capitalists Against the Canadian

Company.

The True Story of Gevernment Corruption in the Yukon-The People Injured Cannot Get an Honest Investigation-Mr. McInerney Sees a Parallel in History

of Ancient Rome

made several speeches yesterday with his back on Speaker Bain. This is not because the premier does not understand procedure and etiquette, but because he was making a direct appeal to his own supporters for support. The elevator question is a burning subject in the west and the railways begin to feel that the farmers' agitatica is crowding them. Formerly the farmer had to haul his grain a long distance to an elevator, which is really the only place of storage in the country. The farmer does not keep his grain on his own farm. He has no place to store it. He carts it to the elevator at the station and it is kept there, subject to his order, the owner holding a receipt for the amount of grain, indicating the quality. He can sell that grain when it suits him, and in the meantime can get advances on it. In Manitoba and the West there are about 450 such elevaters. The C. P. R. owns a good The Ogivie Milling, the Lake many. of the Woods and other concerns have the rest. At an important station one may see five or six elevators, one owned by each of the large corporations.

But at smaller points, where there are only a few farmers and the supply of grain is limited, the accommodation is not so good, and the farmers com plain that they are compelled to haul grain a long distance. The bill which has been passed makes provision whereby ten farmers may get an elevator or a flat warehouse, which is used as a substitute. The dispute yesterday was on the matter of detail, The bill had already passed committee, panies seem t have impressed the government with the idea that it conceded too much, and Sir Henry Joly took charge of the amendment to provide that the railway company should be paid for the land in case elevators and warehouses should be forced upon them after certain accommodation had been provided. Sir Henry spoke with energy and feeling. He could not have thrown more heart into the discussion if it had been a motion to introduce a metric system. His speech was at least three kilometres long, and his knowledge of the subject indicated an intellectual capacity of several hectolitres. A large part of the afternoon was devoted to his ponderous arguments. One hesitates to express their weight in millegrammes. But the western supporters of the government were obdurate. Oliver, in the wild western way he has, proclaimed war upon monopolies. Richardson, while denying that he was a socialist, or a communist, or an anar chist, or any other ist, insisted that he was only demanding fair play for the hornv-handed. The venerable and reverend Dr. Douglas expounded the gospel of labor. Dr. Rutherford expostulated. Even Davis of Saskatchewan for once declined to come to the help of the premier. So it comes about that Sir Wilfrid turned his back on Speaker Bain, for half an hour at a time, to talk to his own supporters in the most fatherly way in favor of the rights of corporations and of the unity of interests and the necessity of tclerance. Still the whole delegation from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, of both parties, voted against him. The western men did not dispute the fact that the producing and transportation interests should be one, but they maintained that this one should not be the transportation interest. Mr. Davin, with true philosophical spirit, held that there was a natural and eternal divergence of view between the seller and the buy er, and that these interests at a particular moment could not be one in Laurier's sense. This was true whe ther the farmer was selling grain to the owner of an elevator or a railroad company was selling transportation to the producer of grain. On the criminal code Sir Wilfrid Laurier same in conflict with the member for Guysborough. The house seemed to be against Mr. Fraser, who did not force a division on the issue Mr. Fraser protests that he is not trying to protect lotteries, but only acting in the interests of art. This is also the view maintained by certain institutions in Montreal which are said to be exerting a demoralizing influence in that great city. You can buy a ticket in Montreal for ten cents which will entitle you to a picture if you win. As a matter of fact, this particular gambling concern does not deliver pictures. It pays their alleged value instead. The regular drawing takes place several times a day. You buy a ticket. You draw usually a blank, but occasionally a prize in money. The pictures are for purposes of evading the law and are no part of the transaction.

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OTTAWA, May 31.—Sir Wilfrid can get ten cents. They leave school and several speeches yesterday with and pick up lumps of coal till they get a basketful, which they sell for enough to buy a ticket. The artistic oraze has reached the nursery, and pervades all classes of society. The situation has grown desperate.

> So when the criminal code was be fore the senate this year and the lottery clause was reached, the exception which allowed drawings for works of art was struck out, and the bill came to the house of commons. Sir Adolphe Caron supports Mr. Fraser in his attempt to restore the clause, and both of them expressed a strong desire to elevate the artistic sense of the Canadian people. Mr. Fraser was willing to guard the clause by forbidding payments in cash, thus making it, as he said, a genuine distribution of works of art. It was pointed out that this was usually evaded by delivering the works and then buying them back. Sir Wilfrid did not throw himself strongly against the develop ment of higher opture by means of totteries, but he came out in favor

of the senate. He said that the bill had passed the house in its present form and as a general thing it was better not to interfere with the course taken by the senate after mature consideration. The premier remarked that the senate did not quite meet his views on all matters, but he was prepared to accept its decision and action in this case. Dr. Russell, who seemed disposed to stand by his friend from Guysborough, and his friend the prime minister at the same time, failed to make his position clear. It accept Mr. Fraser's view if it were grit members, the most obstreporous

nt of the matter proved to be a lt. The records showed that the was bought for \$9,500, whereo \$4,000, and not \$5,000, was paid down \$4,000, and not \$5,000, was the mort-The balance remained on the mort-gage, which shortly after the premier's statement had been paid off by three men called trustees. These were Mr. Mackay of Montreal, an official ap-pointed by the government; Mr. Bate the contractor for binder twine and Yukon supplies, and Mr. Edwards, M. P. Mr. Taylor had nothing more to any about it but he gave these facts. say about it, but he gave these facts The solicitor general, speaking afterwards, recommended the premier no to reply to Mr. Taylor on this matter, and the advice was followed.

SON.

EMI-WEEKLY

But Mr. Bennett of Simcce had word to say. He reminded the premier of certain charges Sir Wilfrid had made against Senator Drummond and which he afterwards explained away as having been merely the repetition of a current report. The pre-mier was also reminded of the tirades of abuse farmerly poured upon the late Sir John Macdonald because some friends bad made Lady Macdonald a present of a diamond necklace, and how that the gift of a house to Mr. Langevin by his friends was made the occasion of a motion of censure in the house of commons. In these times no opposition member was expected to respect the sanctity of the domestic affairs of a minister. We have come on better days it appears have come on better days it appears, and now it is a crime to even mention the fact that a minister's friends are making him presents.

Most people will rather commend than condemn the kindly action of these wealthy friends of the premier who conceived the thought of making him a testimonial. If they have no axe of their own to grind and do not make the country pay for it, they

are doing no wrong. The leader of a political party as a rule is bound to lose more in politics than he can make, and if his friends can place hin in a more independent position nobody else reed have any objection. John A. Macdonald's friends made him a handsome gift a quarter of a cen tury ago, and at the time relieved him of great financial anxiety. It may, however, be remarked that Sir John A Macdonald had then just gone out of power and was not in a position to do any service in return. The givers in his case hoped for nothing again.

S. D. S.

OTTAWA, June 1.-Some dramati power would be required to give an dequate account of the proceedings of the railway committee in the matter of, the Terento-Collingwood railway. That gift is lacking in the present case and the story must go in its bald details. It has already been told that two companies desired to build the road, one a foreign corporation with a small Canadian end to it, and the cther a strong Canadian organization. It has been told that the Chicago and Duluth capitalists had their interests in charge of Mr. Campbell of Kent, who just now has a great pull with the government. How Mr. Campbell for seemed that he would be willing to greater certainty, took in two other

100d. But what be are! Who does not wish that all the could end as did the old fairy "and they lived happy ever after." Pain soon pricks stories,

JOBN,

N. B., JUNE 9, 1900.

the bubbles, and nothing and gladness of the bride but a bridal veil and a piece of stale wedding cake. The only way in which happing and gradness of the bride but a bridal veil and a piece of stale wedding

The only way in which happiness can be realized in marriage is by being fore-armed against its dangers. Most young women are ignorant of the fact that irreg-

women are ignorant of the fact that irreg-ularity means a derangement of the wom-anly functions which may have far reaching conse-quences after marriage. With this derangement at the start there often fol-low the drains, ulcera-tions and inflammations J. tions and inflammations

which make life one long misery. A certain cure for irregularity and other diseases peculiar to women is found in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It contains no alcohol neither opium, cocaine nor other narcotic.

her marcolic. "I was so weak I did not have breath to walk across my room," writes Miss Isibeli Miller, of New Providence, Calloway Co., Ky. "My pe-riods occurred too often and the hemorrhage would be pro-longed and the loss of blood very excessive. I also had very excessive. I also had very excessive. I also had to spells which the doctor said is. My stomach would cramp of straighten. I did not gain ne monthly period to another: and nervous all the time. The ed din not know what was the were fainting fits. until I could not s strength from one was very weak and doctor told me he d

doctor fold me he did not know which cause of my trouble and that I would any better. I lived in this way fro years old to twenty-three, when the missed my case. After this I was advised by a kind friend to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which I did and before Thad taken two bottles of it I could work all day. I took in all six bottles of the 'Fa-vorite Prescription' and about five y from sixt vorite Prescription' and about five vials of Dr. Fierce's Fellets. I used no other medicine. I have never had a return of this trouble since."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the complexion and sweeten the breath.

reason I object to Mr. Britton's con pany's proposition is that it proposes to hand over a road by the payment of its cost. We all know that the cost can be made to appear two or three millions higher than the actual cost," and he went on to show the dangers of such a plan. Mr. Britton was asked by Dr. Montague whether he was ready to accept the value instead of the cost and still return the subsidies Mr. Britton assented. Thereupon Mr. Fraser, unappalled, declared that this made the case worse. L Mr. Britton was ready to accept Mr. Blair's clause, then it was certain that the whole thing was a fraud. This produced a wild burst of laughter at the expense of Mr. Blair, Mr. Britton and Mr Faser himself.

Meanwhile Mr. Wood, one of the provisional directors, had the cheek to move an amendment to the first two motions. He proposed that his company should be allowed the charter without the expropriation conditions. Mr. Blair's proposition, which Mr. Blair repudiated, was the main motion. Mr. Campbell's amendment, which Mr. Campbell repudiated, was the second

Witho ndividually, it will be w while to state as concisely as possible the particular charge made yesterday by Sir Charles Hibbert. It was a specific charge and the essential parts of it do not appear to be contradicted. The following facts were admitted: They are established on oath by Louis Carbeno and not denied by the other parties to the transactions, or by the rovernment.

Louis Carbeno is known in Quebec, but the story of his case begins at Port Arthur. Major Walsh, in the spring of 1898, was about to go into the Yukon. His brother Philip was also going in as an officer of the gov-ernment at \$60 a month and expenses. Louis Walsh, another brother, not a government employe, was engaged in mining in the Yukon. At Port Arthur Philip Walsh made an arrangment with Carbeno and with two brothers named Collum to go with the party to the Yukon and take up mining claims there. The agreement was that their expenses were to be paid, as with other grub-stake parties, and that 'they were to give Walsh a three-quarter interest in all the claims they should secure. This was established on the sworn testimony of Carbeno, and admitted all round. The agreement was written, but was not then signed by Carbeno, . Well ()

The next thing was to get the party transported to the Yukon. This prov-ed to be easy. Carbeno, the Collums, MacBeth, and two or three others were engaged as government em pleyes. Some of these were Indians, who were hired as guides, dog drivers. or cocks, at a dollar a day and expenses. Carbeno was engaged at \$50 a month. They proceeded to the Yukon with the Walshes, going up the coast

in the government steamer Quadra. having also Mr. Sifton on beard. During the passage, Carbeno was taken into Commissioner Walsh's cabin. where Flilip Walsh also appeared. There he signed the agreement which had been drawn up at Port Arthur, by which the three-quarters interest in his claims was to go to Walsh. He swears that he did not do it willingly, and that Commissioner Walsh. who was going out to the Yuken as gover nor, told him that if he refused to sign he would be dismissed from the government employ and sent back home in the government ship. He therefore signed. He swears that the same contract was made with the Collum brothers. Afterwards Carbeno's salary, which had been \$50 a month, from the government, was raised to \$100 a month.

So far there is no dispute, except that one piece of evidence is quoted to indicate that a part of the agreement was made at another stage of the jour

ney to Dawson. Mr. Sifton, who had just appointed the two Walshs, and had given them their instructions, was in the ship at the time that his governor coerced Carbeno into signing the partnership. The increased pay given to the Collum brothers and to Carbeno is a matter of official record. The date of Carbeno's increase is exactly fixed in the auditor general's accounts.

ment that when the order was pre



Contented WOMAN is'nt contented simply because

she uses SURPRISE Soap; but the use of this soap contributes largely to her contentment. In proportion to its cost, it's the largest factor in household happiness.

It is pure, lasting and effective; it removes the dirt quickly and thoroughly without boiling or hard rubbing. SURPRISE is a pure hard Soap.

Walsh household. Mr. Fawcett admits that she obtained the information through improper means, but her claim was confirmed just the same.

How did Louis Carbeno acquire information of the date of opening the district? He swears that he learned it definitely at Walsh's camp, after having heard it mentioned by Mac-MacBeth was one of the dog Beth. drivers ergaged at Port Arthur, and he seems to have learned it at the Walsh camp also. Carbeno asked, Philip Walsh if the story were true and received an answer in the affirmative. Then he started for the creek. The Collum brothers were with Walsh and they overtook Carbeno and went in with him, all arriving about ten in the forenocn. Mrs. Koch was with the Walshs, and got a still earlier start. She got her claim. Carbono and the Collum boys, who were to give Philip. Walsh three-quarters interest in their property, were compelled at the end to make a new shuffle, and the property was transferred to the third brother, Lewis Walsh, the only one avail-

able who was not in the service

It is admitted that the partnership targain was made, that the partners were admitted into the public service, that their nav was increased that they had the first information of the opening of the district, that they were first on the ground, that they got their claims, and that the Walshs got their three-quarter interest. The solicitor general declares that the properfies have cost more than they come

assist the m officers if he higher rank c would be a d to a faithful and might to him to the lo it was deemed by a younger was not very to be served Mr. Fraser a little late, Borden's expl his bill. Not aim proposed out of civilia with his 260 tin-pot titles once went to self a captain up through of colonel on Fraser did no and abetted t its disadvant again he pa degradation. adian border He described attitude of th tumbled over claimed mili drawing room rear in time Sir Charles that he was

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The Montreal Witness is making He is only learning how skilful . the Witness can sometimes be in attributdo not meet its political and social reapplies this method to the tories only. to find. Hereafter he may apply a ticisms.

The minister of justice has not received much praise for his binder twine blue book. It was a happy idea of Mr. Mills, borrowed from Mr. Mulock, that a campaign document might be issued at public expense in blue book style and circulated as an official document with all the authority which that implies. Having decided on the form of publication, the minister proceeded to publish a grotesque misrepresentation of the charges made against the government, to accuse Mr. Taylor and other members of falsehood, and to set forth in an ingenious way and with many suppressions an argument in favor of the course taken by the government. This is a mean advantage for a minister to take, because his critics and opponents have no public treasury at their back to use in paying for the reply. The blue books are supposed to contain official statements of the public business and not arguments in support of the government policy, or attacks on the opposition members.

It was Mr. Mills's blue book which led up to the motion made by Mr. Taylor the other day, and which led Mr. Puttee, the government supporter from Winnipeg, to say that the conduct of the minister of justice in this matter was indefensible. In Mr. Mills's statement made last year in the house by Mr. Taylor concerning the purchase of the premier's residence at Ottawa.

Mr. Mills professed to be giving information concerning the binder twine charged the premier with accepting a present of a house from contractors, and that Mr. Taylor had been forced to retract the statement. The minister of justice added that Mr. Taylor was no more correct in his statements about binder twine than he was in the statement about the minister's house.

As Mr. Taylor had withdrawn his statement there was no particular occasion for taking it up in the alleged blue book, but since the minister of few more words to say about it. He admitted that he withdrew the statement which he only made at first as a report, but added that he did it because the rules of the house required him to accept the premier's contradic-tion. Sice it had come up again he

ren begin gambling as soon as they would state that the premier's ac-

somewhat differently expressed. But in the house, as members of his corclause now, and he would vote to road to be a work of national interest requiring exceptional treatment, with

a view to possible acquisition by the government, how the Canadian comthings hot for the art lotteries, and pany offered to put in a clause providincidentally for Mr. Fraser, who, as ing for expropriation by government the Witness claims, has been seen by on payment of the value of the propeople interested in the lotteries. Mr. perty, how Mr. Campbell consented to Fraser denies the impeachment, and do the same, how Mr. Blair agreed to seems to be rather indignant about it. draft such a clause, the committee adjourning to give him time to do it, how he brought in his clause and then ing corrupt motives to people who refused to support it himself, how Mr. Campbell prepared one more suitable quirements. A's a rule the Witness to himself as promoter, not containing a provision that the subsidies should in which case Mr. Fraser has no fault be repaid by the company to the government if the road was taken over quantity of salt to the Witness's cri- how Mr. Blair preferred Mr. Campbell's amendment to his own and how the committee separated without taking action. These things have been

> told. We take up the story then at yesterday's meeting. The Blair amendment and the Campbell amendment had been printed, but it was only after a considerable discussion that the majority would take them up. Mr. Campbell in the meantime had concluded to repudiate his own amendment, and as the committee and the government seemed disposed to give him all he wanted, he naturally decided to take the charter without any conditions in regard to expropriation. It was in vain that he was reminded of the undertaking by which he secured the preference to his bill. It was in vain that he was told that Mr. Blair had advocated this exceptional treatment. Mr. Blair was conveniently absent yesterday, and his place was taken by Mr. Fielding, who astonished the committeemen not in the secret by coming out in flat opposition to any expropriation clause. Wood of Hamilton, who started out the first day as an opponent of the Campbell company and a supporter of

the other one, and who had been made a member of the United States company, come up yesterday as a stormy advocate of the concern which had taken him in. He moved amendments he interrupted, he became almost of fensive in his treatment of those who blue book, reference is made to the asked that the company should stand by its engagements.

It happened that Mr. Britton, the good grit M. P. for Kingston, had been chosen as the promoter of the operations and yet went out of his rival bill. Mr. Britton announced that way to say that Mr. Taylor had his company was prepared to stand by its first offer. His men would take the charter and build the road. If the government wanted the road afterwards the government could have it. by paying the cost, less the subsidies. This was what the company had offered in the first place, and what Mr Campbell's company had also offered Since Mr. Campbell's company had withdrawn its offer, why not take Mr. Britton's, whose strength financially no one doubted? This was the proposition supported by several members justice thought it worth while to re- while a large number insisted that Mr vive the question, Mr. Taylor had a Campbell should keep his word with the committee and stand by the undertaking on which his scheme was accepted. Various excuses were offer ed and a lively scene occurred when Frasr of Guysboro appeared as the advocate of the repudiators.

> "Mr. Chairman," said Mr.Fraser, "the these iniquities.

and Mr. Wood's amendment in the in-terest of the repudiators, was the third. Of course the latter was adopt-There was also an increase of pay to the other grub-stakers, the Collums receiving a considerable addition over ed in preference to the Campbell motion just as the Campbell one at the later when these young men had beprevious meeting was preferred to the gun prospecting, and were giving part main motion. The majority of the of their time, or the whole of it, to the committee, which seems eager to get Walsh enterprise. rid of franchises and the public money preferred Mr. Campbell's motion to In due time we find Commissioner Mr. Blair's, though Mr. Blair's re-Walsh and the other Walsh in the Yuquired the repayment of the subsidies kon, and Carbeno, enjoying his larger into the treasury and would not allow salary, looking out for claims. At

the company prospective value. Mr. that time Dominion Creek was regar-Blair repudiated his own motion in ded as the best gold district for explorfavor of Campbell's. The majority in ing. There had been difficulties about the committee preferred Mr. Wood's title and the creek was closed. Exmotion to Mr. Campbell's, though Mr. ploring was still going on over the Wood's motion gave thes franchise hills and benches. without any of the conditions which Mr. Blair declared to be necessary. Perhaps it is natural that the majority should prefer a corporation of

alien capitalists as the owner of a link in the great national highway, the foreign capitalists having neater and more substantial way of financing their undertakings.

But it was a little hard on Mr Britton, who supports the party vigorously, but has no pull. It is hard also on Mr. Edwards, another grit member, who said that it was impossible to decide on the propositions without further information. And it was a little hard on Mr. Fortin, grit M. P. for Laval, and the professor in Laval University, who had made an elaborate argument in support of the expropriation scheme as originally desired by Mr. Campbell's company. Mr. Fortin did not then know what was on foot. Poor Mr. Wood got somewhat involved in the maze of contradiction, and in a moment of confusion voted against the amendment which he himself had moved. He corrected his vote at once, but it was evident that his blunder was due to the fact that both Mr. Blair and Mr. Campbell had established the precedent of bringing in motions and then opposing them. The bill now comes into the house, where the proceedings will be a matter of record. By the time it has run the gauntlet of the two chambers it is probable that the repudiators wil have repudiated their re-

While the populace of Ottawa were celebrating with incredible uproar the supposed capture of Pretoria, the faithful commons were considering a matter of the Yukon. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper holds that the affairs are somewhat retwo lated, inasmuch as the Transvaal troubles were largely due to a corrupt government exploiting the gold mines and other resources to the injury of the owners and investors. He says that the same class of offences have been perpetrated in the Yukon and that the people injured cannot even get an honest investigation, much less redress. Mr. McInerney in a remarkable review of the situation, pointed out that the most famous orations in Rome were made in defence of the people plundered in distant dependencies by corrupt rulers who were sent out from the capital. and who made themselves rich by robbing the inhabitants whom they were sent to govern. He holds that it is an important duty of the house of commons to ventilate and expose

pudiation.

four persons first on the spot to locate

Mrs. Koch, and she was a particular long and distinguished service. kept a saloon and acted also as Mr.

to. This shows that the solicitor gen eral is still receiving information from the partners, but it is not a matter of their the dollar per day. That came public interest whether the investments were fortunate or not. In fact, the claims are still held by the Walsh family at a high price.

Mr. Fitzpatrick has one other argument. He declared that Commissioner Walsh was known in Brockville and that Brockville in a recent by-election supported the government, Mr. Borden and Mr. Davin emused themselves and the house over this proposition, which would certainly not be made by a solicitor general with a good defence. Mr. Pritchett, lately instructor in ballot slipping, has explained on oath how Brockville was carried for the

Now we come to the first disputed government. If the election had been honest it could hardly clear up the matter. The hills and benches which Yukon case. As it is, the stealing of a were left open when the creek bed few hundred ballots and of a seat in was closed was also declared closed the house is hardly a justification for from location. The solicitor general the robbery in the Yukon. tried to make it appear that Commis-

sioner Walsh was not responsible for All that Sir Charles Hibbert has askthis, but that it was done by Mr. ed is a judicial investigation into Fawcett. There is no doubt that Mr. these Yukon charges. He does not ask Fawcett ordered it in his capacity as the house to say that his case is provgold commissioner, but Fawcett swore ed; he only asks the house to declare that he did it against his own will and that it calls for investigation. But by compulsion of Chief Commissioner the party majority says no. Walsh. He makes the specific state

S. D. S.

sented to him for signature he re OTTAWA, June 2 .- The house had fused to sign it, not seeing any necesan entertaining afternoon over Mr. sity for it, that Commissioner Walsh Borden's bill to amend the Militia Act. sent for him and imperatively ordered The measure is short, and is innocent him to attach his name, declaring that in its appearance. The clauses in the he had no right to question the action controversy are these:

of the council. In the house last year "Officers holding commissions as lieu-Mr. Sifton stated that the closing of the Dominion Creek hill and bench tenant colonel in the militia may be district was approved by the governtransferred to the retired list with honment here. At all events, it was orary rank not exceeding that of colclosed against Mr. Fawcett's judgonel, and officers now on the retired ment, and under compulsion by Comlist holding commissions as lieutenant missioner Walsh. colonel may be promoted to the rank of colonel, under regulations approved In July the territory was suddenly

by the governor in council. Officers opened. Here again there is a little from the retired list may be reappointdispute. Fawcett has sworn that he ed to the active list, or such other list signed the order to declare the terrias is from time to time authorized, tory open for location, and that the date was left blank. It is of course but no officer so appointed shall be compelled to serve in a lower rank understood that sufficient notice ought to be given so that all would have a than that with which he retired." Another clause amends section 47 by sayfair chance. As a matter of fact, the ing: "In time of peace no person exdate was fixed at night for the opencept the officer commanding the militia ing of the district the next day. Beshall hold higher rank in the militia fore this order was posted anywhere "than that of colonel; but Her Majesty Louis Carbeno and the Collum brothmay, whenever the militia is called ers were off hot foot for the territory out for active service in the field, apthat was to be declared open the next point therein other officers of rank morning. The solicitor general says superior to that of colonel, but not that other people must have known higher in any case than that of majo it, and he quotes Carbeno's testimony general." showing that he passed hundreds of

prospectors making their way to the One does not find in this bill any place. But this proof works the other authority for the appointment to the way. Everybody knew that the disrank of colonel of a civilian, but the trict was to be opened, but other peominister in moving the second reading ple did not know exactly when. They explained that this was one of the started out in a leisurely way, while purposes of the bill. There were many Carbeno and his associates, in the men of distinction in the state who grub stake arrangement passed them had not served in the militia, but were in the night. The men from the willing to accept honorary rank, and Walsh camp and in the Walsh part-nership knew the value of time and Dr. Borden seemed disposed to give them a higher rank than lieutenant made a forced all-night march. The colonel. The other purpose explained by him was that it was desirable to claims were Louis Carbeno, the two offer a higher rank than lieutenant col-Collums, and one lady. The lady was onel to officers who are retiring after

Mr. Foster began to ask questions, Walsh's cook. This woman testified which is a bad habit he has on such that she acquired the information as occasions. He did not object to the to the opening of the district at the distinction for men retiring from ac-

had accused tary intentio not object to tary title. that Col. La der a muske He only pro probably the from doing stated his these civilia the better. from the I Prince of Germany v of several

willing to for the cold not think many requi country.

Col. Dobell, in view of with the bot never built h modore, Mr. of "chief coo Mr. Haggar he inadvent bell across nesed friend objection th progress the terial left fo

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