OTTAWA LETTER.

The Dark Side of Tarte's Political Methods.

Bourassa and His Latest Pro-Boer Speech.

Opposition Leader's Regret that Laurier's Friend Had Not Devoted His Brilliant Talents to Higher Aims-Changes Col. Sam Hughes Advises in Interest of the Canadian Militia

OTTAWA, March 11.-We have been looking at the bright side of Mr. Tarte's railway policy. In his announcement to the house on Friday afternoon, he said things which commended themselves to those of the opposition. Mr. Tarte, if he carries his schemes through, will have done Canada good service. He will have solved the transportation question and will have diverted from American lines a large part of the trade of the American and Canadian wests. At least it looks as if all these things will be accomplished, and Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader of the opposition, and his following, will have reason to feel that their efforts of the past few weeks have not been lost. course these statements are based on the supposition that all of Mr. Tarte's prophecies will prove to have been founded on fact. But before the large sum devoted to the work of improving the St. Lawrence route is disbursed, it is probable that much of the money will be spent in the same reckles fashion with which the \$433,000 voted last year was squandered. While the opposition were inclined to grant the sary funds for connecting inland agricultural districts with the sea, they felt that a proper discretion had not been exercised by the minister of public works in expending amounts reviously voted.

And while we have discussed the brighter side of this question, we have given no attention to the darker features of it. Let us look at them. When Mr. Tarte was on the opposi-tion benches, he delighted in talking about the extravagances of the then government in connection with the shippard at Sorel. At that time the shipyard at Sorel. At that time the public works department employed about fifty men and spent \$50,000 per annum. The object of establishing the shops was to do such work as might be found necessary in keeping up the efficiency of the dredges, scows and stugs engaged on the St. Lawrence. When the estimates from this service were submitted to parliament, most of the gentlemen who now form st of the gentlemen who now form the cabinet were wont to criticize the diture shown in the auditor general's report. It was durabout items for travelling expenses, and when a boot shine formed a bone of contention which could not be re-moved for an hour or so. Anything and taked about, as if it meant ruination to the country. The Sorel dockyard formed a splendid object of attack and it was brought into debate session after session, until it became almost a by-word in the house.

But things have changed now. Mr Tarte, Sir Richard Cartwright and others of the economists have moved from the feft to the right of the speak er. They have their hands deep in the treasury and they know how to use them. Today the Sorel work-shops cost over \$400,000 a year and are run on lines which a man of business would not consider for a moment. The staff of employes, which under conservative rule numbered fifty, has grown to an army of 150. These workmen are all friends of the libera party and are all from the province of Quebec. The public works depart. of Quebec. The public works department controls every cent of expenditure, can employ just whom it pleases, and is thus furnished with an election machine, the powers of which cannot be overestimated. Mr. Tarte says that he is doing work cheaper in these shops than it could possibly be done under contract and by tender. How he knows this is just a little difficult to decide, considering that he has never attempted the tender policy. He purchases some \$250,000 worth of supplies each year and never as much as asks a question. His method announced by himself is to buy as far as possible from his own triends. In this he is following closely the example set by his friend, Sir Louis Davies, but as he has considerable more money at his disposal, erable more money at his disposa.

Mr. Tarte will be better able to pro vide for the wants of his follothan the knight from the island.

Mr Bennett, who is devoting consid rable time to the ways of the minis ters of the crown, finds many things in connection with the carrying out of the Sorel shops which ought not to be. The government is supposed to build dredges, tugs or whatever the minister of public works might desire. Mr. Tarte is not to call for tenders. ders but is to call in his party friends and they are to carry on the work of construction. This is all very well for Quebec. Mr. Bennett urges that Ontario or any other part of the dominton should have a chance to place their estimates in order to construct the stimates in order to the construction of the share of the work. In the post office department, contracts for carrying mail, even when they involve a small expenditure, are signed by the government and the parties who are compelled to tender for the work. In this way the contractors on royal mail services are ground down until they are hardly receiving just compensation for the duties they perform. The postmaster general is compelled by parliament to conduct his department in this way, and so Mr. Bennett anxious to know why Mr. Tarte's in the same manner. With such keen up, he was absent from his seat in competition as now exists, he be-lieves that the public works at Sorel to give any assistance in securing for

could be carried on for a much smal-

Those who have been favored with orders from the government have been particularly fortunate. They have provided goods at prices which are pas upon by the superintendent of the Sorel works. He can cancel any order that the public works department gives to his friends; he can refuse to pay bills contracted by Mr. Tarte; so can any of us, but that does not provide a safeguard, or prove effective in preventing boodling. Among the orders which have attracted some attention are those received by Edward Kavanagh, Montreal, \$25,000; McAvity & Sons St. Lohn \$3,000; Long Provention and Control of the Control & Sons, St. John, \$2,000; Louis Bros Montreal, \$16,456; Barney Coghlin, Montreal, \$2,300, and so on until the 235,000 mark is reached. Mr. Bennett said that if the money to be voted this year was to be expended in the same way that it had been in 1900, parliament should not vote it. He called upon the gentlemen on the gov-ernment side, who opposed the conser-vative party's employment of 50 men to stand out against an outrage which army many times larger.

When Mr. Tarte was taunted with having bought goods at outrageous prices, he replied that he was doing cheaper work at Sorel than he could by lending it out to competition. Here is an instance of economical manage-ment. The public works department had a very old tug at the town of Midland, Ontario, which had been used there in conection with dredging work. It was necessary to construct a new hull, the old one being used up. stead of building a new hull at Midland, the minister of public works built it at Sorel. The old machinery was sent to Sorel to be repaired and together with the new hull was re-turned to Midland. The cost of moving the machinery and the hull from Sorel to Midland was sufficient to have paid for the cost of the entire And yet Mr. Tarte contends that he is saving money. This is only one example of his extravagance, and Mr. Bennett says that the larger part of the government appropriation sent abroad among friends of the party in much the same manner.

Mr. Hackett and Mr. Lefurgey had the government on the rack the other day in regard to the Pineau election The case was ventilated last year in the senate, but did not come up in the commons. The facts placed before the house show to what length the federal government will resort order to retain power in any of the rovincial legislatures. Mr. Hackett charged the minister of public works and Sir Louis Davies, with having bought Pineau out of the conservative party and thus enable the grits to retain control of the government. Sir Louis, Mr. Tarte or Mr. Fisher could not deny the accusations. The minister of marine and fisheries, however, seemed to enjoy being accused of steading a seat and the people's franchise. They told the house, in answer to the charges directed against them that they had never seen Pineau in Ottawa. That was half an answer. Pineau, in a letter to a friend of his, admitted having received a warm reception from the government, and when Mr. Hackett and Mr. Lefurgey cornered the several interested mem-bers of the cabinet, they would not rad been looked after by their deputies. Pineau's price was \$5 per day as a Paris Exposition commis \$5 per day for expenses. Later the government decided not to Pineau to Paris, and he was shipped off home with what amount of remuneration it is imposible to state.

Dr. Kendall took a hand in the dehate and told the opposition that a detective had followed Pineau to Boston, and there offered him money, furnished by the conservatives, to return to the conservative party. The member for Cape Breton seemed so sure of his alleged facts that Mr. Hackett asked him if he (Dr. Kendall) was the detective who did the tracing. Mr. Clancy was also about to admin ister a sharp reprimand to Cape Bre-ton's representative, but Dr. Macdon-ald, the chairman of the committee, announced that the government had learned enough of Pineau, and there is no doubt they had. Mr. Clancy, however, did say that Dr. Kendall was not a disinterested witness in the hour referring to the doctor's engagem as an inspector of balt freezers under the dominion government. Mr. Clancy closed the incident by remarking that he would submit to the chairman's ruling and the hon, gentleman (Dr Kendall) might find protection under

OTTAWA, March 12.—Several weeks ago, when Sir Louis Davies, the min-ister of marine and fisheries, was in prison on Prince Edward Island, a question came up in the house as to the unsatisfactory mail service which was then being operated between Prince Edward Island and the mainland. It will be remembered that Mr. Mulock, in answering the gentleman who raised the objections, stated that nothing would be done until Sir Louis returned to Ottawa. Then the grievance would be removed provided the minister of marine and fisheries approved. But Sir Louis has returned and gone again and still no action has been taken to do justice to the people that have been suffering from the miserable service which has prevailed during the past winter.

Yesterday, Mr. Lefurgey brought th matter up again. On February 18th, he gave notice that he would move for an order of the house for all papers covering the correspondence tween the department of marine fisheries and the boards of trade of Summerside and Charlottetown, or with any other person or persons, acting in regard to the placing of the government steamer Stanley on the route between Prince Edward Island and Cape Tormentine, for the convey ance of-mails, passengers and freight Mr. Lefurgey had his first opportu nity to introduce his resolution yes terday. Although Sir Louis Davies had several weeks' notice that this most important question was coming

CONSUMPTION

is almost as deadly as ever, although physicians know they can cure it generally, beginning when most of the lungs are still sound, and even sometimes when a great deal of damage is done.

The people don't know it yet. They have been told; but they don't believe it; they don't act on it.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is one of the principal means of cure.

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his constituents a service which he as sured the people of the island would be inaugurated when the liberal party got into power.

Sir Louis Davies, it may be said, left Ottawa Sunday night, bound for Prince Edward Island. His mission is to assist in the election of Donald McKinnon, the unseated member Queen's East. While the minister is absent his business is going along as best it can. A number of question connected with his department were asked in the house vesterday, but in each case the enquiries were forced to stand. By what right Sir Louis leaves here to engage in such work is a little puzzling to the opposition. He is receiving \$7,000 per annum for attending business of the dominion, and not to inflict himself upon those who elected Mr. Martin in his recent contest against McKinnon. Mr. Hackett scored Davies most unmercifully for his conduct in deserting his post when he knew that the interests of P. E. I. were to be discussed. He reminded the house that for years the minister of marine and fisheries took particular delight in trotting up and down the island, telling the people of the magnificent service that was to be. Just before election day the steamer Stanley was placed on the route between Summerside and Cape Tormentine But owing to the neglect of the gov ernment in providing landing facilities at Cape Tormentine, this vess had to be taken off a few days later, and that was the end of the much vaunted mail and passenger service, with which the electors had been

Sir Louis fears that the people of East Prince have not forgotten his conduct on that occasion, and he is now down trying to patch the matter up by holding out inducements more high sounding but equally hol-low. Since parliament opened he has blocked the opposition members of every occasion on which the mail ser between P. E. I. and the main effect that he was willing to be to the advised by Sir Louis, shows the blame that may hereafter attach self to any person must fall on the shoulders of the minister of marine if he had impressed on the postmas-ter general the necessity of action in this important matter, that the cause of complaint would have been removed ere this. Whether Sir Louis is t succeed or not in beating Mr. Martin, who was elected on the seventh of November, is a matter which should be carefully weighed by the consti tuents of Queens East. Certainly they have nothing to hope for from Sir Louis, or any supporter of his while the opposition representative Messrs. Lefurgey and Hackett, with the assistance of another colleague, will be able to at least attempt to secure these rights which Sir Loui has to often promised and failed to secure.

Mr. Lemieux propounded several questions during the sitting, which show that the government has not ex-ercised a very careful supervision over some of the insurance companies of the dominion. Mr. Lemieux ascertained that the Metropolitan Life Insur-ance Company has benefited, in lapsed policies, to the amount of \$5,695,372, and that its annual revenue is \$344,158. The hon, minister of finance stated, in reply, that the government had not been informed of alleged attempts of He company to settle with heirs at less than the face value of the policies issued. It was also, ascertained that he department was not informed of cases where payments of the face value of policies are resisted by the companies issuing them. In the case of the Metropolitan Company, the policy holders are mostly mechanica and the poorer class of the population These people pay in for several years, and in the event of their attention being drawn to an alleged weakness of the company, they allow their policies to lapse, and in this way the insurance people make large profits. Mr Lemieux thinks that the policy holders should be protected to the greates legree, and will probably take step to introduce a motion to that effect.

Col. Sam Hughes had the floor for a short time yesterday, and gave the minister of militia an outline of changes which in his (Hughes') opinion, would be in the best interests the militia forces of Canada. as follows:

"That in the opinion of this house it would be in the best interests of the militia of Canada were the government or the minister of militia to authorize the payment of \$10 annually towards the expenses of one man, selected under departmental regulations, from each company, squadron and battery, or other unit of the active militia, to attend the Provincial Rifle Association's annual rifle matches, each in his own province; and that the sum of \$15 annually be granted to each of two men of the foregoing number from each battalion of 250 men and corresponding number of cavalry, artillery and other arm of the service (while an additional man should be be selected for each 125 members of any arm of the service), towards expenses in attending the Dominion of Canada rifle matches annually; and further, that a liberal supply of ammunition should be granted to each active militiaman free, for practice under proper departmental regulations on local or home ranges."

Col. Hughes' object in introducing his resolution is to have the govern-nent provide better facilities for rifle throughout the dominion of Canada. The present Boer war dem-onstrated that the man who could shoot straight and sure was the man to be feared. The Boers quickly realized this fact, and religiously avoided contact with any of the units of the British army, who were considered to e crack shots. Col. Hughes submits that although the country districts are not provided with rifle ranges, that the suburban representatives with the different Canadian contingents compared quite favorably, when in action, with men who had the advantages of urban training. He therefore hoped the militia department would nake arrangements so that suitable rifle ranges might be placed at the disposal of the different country batalions. He pointed out that so far as the Bisley contest was concerned, men from the rural districts are actually prohibited from competing owing to lack of opportunities for practice

The minister of militia was quite in sympathy with the remarks of the member for N. Victoria, and promised to do all in his power to carry out the suggestion. He stated that arrangements were being made as rapidy as possible for the organization of the proposed rifle clubs. One important announcement made by the minis-ter was to the effect that the government proposed to put a stop to rifle practice for personal recreation. Unler the system about to be inaugurated all members of the clubs must give a guarantee of their willingness to enter upon active service if called upon to so. At present the ranges kept up by the government are used considerably by persons who have no connection with any militia organization, and who are not responsible for duty. Dr. Borden holds the government should not be called upon to provide recreation for this class, and in future they will either have to join a rifle club or forego the pleasures of shooting on government ranges. Col. Hughes took exception to this view of the case. He contends that every young man in the country should be given a chance to improve his marksmanship, so that in case of emergency Canada would be able to furnish a large number of well trained shots.

Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader of the opposition, had only one suggestion to make, and that was to the effect that too much attention cannot be given to equestrianism in the militia cours Men should be trained to shoot swift and straight on horseback. The South African war had demonstrated the necessity of having competent mounted comps, and Mr. Borden thought that Canada should be prepared in this respect. The minister of militia intimated that he intended opening a school for such purposes in Manitoba. and hoped that the training received by candidates would be profit able not only to themselves, but to the corps of which they formed a part. OTTAWA, March 13,-Let us hope

that we have heard the last of Mi

Bourassa's pro-Boer speeches. terday he engaged the attention of the nouse for over two hours in supporting a motion which should never have been treated in a serious way by any representative body of the British Empire. Mr. Bourassa said things which in the mouth of the greatest enemy of ngland would have b able. Apart from the fact that he denounced the home government, the colonial secretary, British officers and British soldiers, that he threw some light on tht policy of the government when the sending of the first icontingent to Africa was advocated, and that he attempted to prove that Quepec today was as much opposed to imperialism as she ever was, he made no point. Mr. Bourassa's speech go down to posterity as an example of unjustified slander. It was clearly an effort on the part of the member for Labelle to obtain some cheap advertising at the expense of the best trafts in the British race. How he succeeded can best be judged by the fact that his infamous resolution was voted down by an overwhelming macrity of 144 to 3. Seldom has the parliament of Canada been more in unison on any subject. On both sides of the house came expressions of regret that Mr. Bourassa had persisted in his unjust and ill-timed tirade against those who had so magnanimously carried on the present war. Perhaps this last experience may convince him of the utter folly of persisting in the course he an-wisely advocated two years ago and that he may see fit to put his talents

to better use in the future. Bourassa's argument was based on the contention that the government of Canada could not call out troops for foreign service by an order in council. No cabinet, in his mind, was competent to decide what the policy of the government should be in such matters, and he therefore condemned any action which Canada has taken to assist in the suppression of the Boers. The fact that some Canadians had been made to contribute to the support of the troops against their will, justified any protest that unwilling contributors might see fit to make. And having contributed to the support of the war, he submits that Car ada has a right to recommend to the British government anything that might suggest itself as being likely to ead to a better understanding tween the two belligerent powers. Mr. Bourassa cited the Alaskan boundary question and the settlement of th Alabama claims as instances in which the Canadian government had taker part in settling disputes of the mother country. Therefore he proposed that this government should take such steps as would enable it to take part in the South African peace negotia

Coming down to the actions of Sin Alfred Milner, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and the officers and men who too part in the war. Mr. Bourassa maligued them as men have seldom been maligned in the Canadian parliament. Of Chamberlain's conduct he said things that have been given the on many occasions. He accused the colonial secretary of bringing on the war in South Africa for selfish tives, and then conducting it on lines which enriched Chamberlain's family, and said that the khaki craze has

lost its hold on the people, who wer today beginning to see the true in-wardness of the home government's was not a majority of the people of Canada who were instrumental in having Canadian troops sent to South Africa, but a few fanatics who went howling and singing about the country, making altogether too much noise. If Canada had paid for the contingents and entered into partnership with the mother country, she treated husband. He termed the loyalty of Canada mere jingoism and thinks he sees in the existing condition of affairs a change which will re sult in a more sensible view of the situation. Mr. Bourassa described the military passion of Canada as brutal. He did not wish to see the men of the country trained up to bear arms. If education is to be directed in such channels, he predicted that the future of Canada will not be what the present generation hoped it would be

In Quebec the government had re-

election. This was taken to mean that the people of Quebec had endorsed the ending of the contingents to South Africa and the policy of imperialism Mr. Sifton had expressed himself as being satisfied with that majority, as an endorsement of what had been done to assist the British government. Mr. Tarte had gone to Toronto and spoken there as if the people of Quebec were in sympathy with the action of himself and his colleagues. Mr. Bourassa said that such claims were preposterous. He advised cabinet ministers to be frank on all occasions, because their frankness would be found more profitable in the end. He explained Mr. Tarte's Toronto speech, by comparing the public minister to a friend who had become intoxicated by passing through wine cellars. Mr. Tarte had gone to Ontario and had become catioted with the linguism of that province; but down in Quebec, according to Mr. Bourassa, the words of the minister of public works breathed a different spirit. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was accused of doing his best to keep the first contingent from going to the front. Mr. Bourassa stated positively that on the thirteenth day of October 1899, the policy of the present govern ment was to give no assistance England in the Transvaal.

Of the officers and soldiers who served in South Africa Mr. Bourassa said many hard things. He referred to them as "loyal murderers of Her Majesty." He accused the British troops of robbery, cruelty and unmentionable crimes. "Even the women of the Boer Republics were not safe from the attacks of the British soldiers, says Mr. Bourassa. He quoted pro-Boer writers to show that these statements were correct, and his onslaught erally, so that our own Canadian heroes were included in his list of les.. Over half the people of the British Empire, he submits, were opposed to the war and condemned the atrocities in connection with it off, Bourassa thanked God he was referred to as an accomplice of the legal murderers who had outraged the inhabitants of the two republics, and he was in favor of calling off those to whom he had referred in such harsh

Mr. Bourassa sat down amid a deathke silence and Sir Wilfrid Laurier ose to reply, in what proved to be one of the hest speeches he has ever delivered on the floors of parliament. His eloquence was magnificent, and he gave expressions to sentiments which ommended themselves to both sides of the house. The prime minister expressed regret that Mr. Bourassa had persisted in introducing his resolution. Remembering that on more than one occasion Bourassa had presented the same views to the house and made the same speech, it might have been expected that the member of Labelle would have been able appreciate the fact that the house was not prepared to support such senti-ments. Sir Wilfrid agreed that the people of Canada had a right to petiion the Crown on any matter, but he ofinted out that Bourassa, though unwilling to fight, was anxious to sit at the table with those who had borne the burden of the day. Sir Wilfrid Laurier considered that there were only two points in Mr. Bourassa's motion, one which declared that there was no necessity for sending any more Canadian troops to South Africa, the for the constabulary of South Africa should not be allowed to proceed in Canada. In regard to the former con-tention, Sir Wilfrid thought that the house would agree to it; but the premier was prepared to join issue with Mr. Bourassa's contention that men deal about horses, and the most of should not be allowed to enlist in what he said was not very rational. Baden-Powell's forces. The member He has been gradually growing worse, for Labelle was an advocate of Brit- and this week was sent to the ish liberty, but he (Sir Wilfrid) asked if it was in keeping with British liberty that the young men who wished to fight for their King and country should be debarred from offering their services. Although he had no brief should be debarred from offering their services. Although he had no brief from the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, and that gentleman had generally been able to look after himself, he disputed the statement that the colonial secretary had been to blame for any of the complications that arose between the British Empire and the Transvaal. Kruger, who is today an outlaw in the country which he left in such a miserable condition, had invoked the God of battles, and the God of battles had decided against him. It was the miserable pride of the man who had been entrusted with the liberties of the Transvaal, which exist today and have existed for some time. The Dutch had laid down the law that the British today were following, and the premier thought that, having adopted such a course, the Boers could not complain today if they themselves suffered from its operation.

PORTSMOUTH, March 16.—Amidst the ing of a royal salute by the assembled fee and hearty cheers from the concurse of people and hearty cheers from the concurse of conval in the man hearty cheers from the concurse of correct in opinits of an about four of c services. Although he had no brief

Mr. R. L. Borden regretted very much that Mr. Bourassa had not devoted his brilliant talents to better and higher aims. The leader of the opposition took up Mr. Bourassa's resolution clause by clause. He showed for, and abounded in errors. Mr. Bourassa had referred to the loyalty of CASTORIA.



The Dainty

White Things

that are washed with SURPRISE Soap—a little Surprise Soap and still less labor-are not only clean but up-

of your clothes. Don't have them ruined by poor soap-use pure soap SURPRISE is a pure hard Soap

the French Canadians after the rebellion of Papineau and Mackenzie, but Mr. Borden showed that the French Canadians were not alone in a state of rebellion at that time, as the British speaking Canadians had also taken up arms against the government of the day. Mr. Bourassa had endeavored to bring in racial questions, which he. Mr. Borden, would never consent should enter the house while he was leader of the opposition. He failed to see the relevancy of the remarks made by the hon. member for Labelle in regard to the action of the home government and the troops who had done service in South Africa, Mr. Bourassa interrupted and said that evidently the resolution had been displeasing to both leaders, but Mr. Borden promptly subdued the member for Labelle by asking if it was only for the sake of displeasing the two leaders that the resolution had been brought in, and the time of the house wasted for a whole day. Mr. Borden had hoped that the session would be drawn to a close within a reasonable time, but if such resolutions were allowed to interfere with the more important business of the country, he feared the house would not be enabled to discharge its duties as expeditiously as might be desirable. He protested gainst such matters coming up for discussion. Bourassa had advocated Canadian assistance to the motherland only when Canada was herself assailed. This the leader of the opposition declared to be a victous and senseless policy. What would be the objece of defending Canada when Canada was overrun by an enemy? If the empire was to stand it was only by united action, and Canada would be required to take her part on all occasions when the necessity might

Mr. John Charlton endea. square his Ontario speech, in which he advocated sending an English garrison to Quebec in order that troops might be available in case of emergency. He spent an hour of valuable time explaining his action on that oconly reason for favoring the garrison of Quebec was in order that the city of Quebec was in order that the city might become a greater center. Col. Sam Hughes, however, did not allow the member for Norfolk to get away, and quoted from Mr. Charlton's speech to show that it was only to secure an easy election that the reflection had been cast upon the people of Quebec.

Now Mr. Chariton wished to square himself with the men who wield the power in the house, but it does not go down, and even Mr. Chariton's assurance that it was only to develop Queec will not serve to make that gar-

HORSES SET HEM CRAZY.

A somewhat peculiar case of lunacy was recently discovered in Point de Bute. The unfortunate young man's name was Wells. He is a bright rather good looking young fellow of about 22 years. He has always been very much interested in horses and horse races, and some time ago his friends had reason to suspect that he was losing his mind. He talked a great

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day and the Duchess and wished them a properties of the burn was to express appreciation of the loyal help rendered by the south African cambaign. The Duke of Cornwall and York proposed the King's health.

The guests at the luncheon numbered about seventy, including Joseph Chamberlain.

Children Cry for

LOCAL LEG

Mr. Hazen Tells the Bogus Rot

And Seconded by that the Attorne Take Immediate the Guilty Parti Reply.

FREDERICTON, The house met at Mr. Ryan presen A. L. Wright and the bill to incorpo Log Driving Comp Mr. Young introd orize the municip to issue \$12,000 of Mr. Dunn intro amend the act aut supply water to Mr. Copp introd

ize a certain meet pal council of We Hon. Mr. Hill s mier and attorney detained by a rai could not arrive The house according eight o'clock. The speaker did until 9.30 o'clock o of premier and att adjourned without

FREDERICTON, The house opened In answer to the inquiry, "Is it th government to gr History Society for the present ye Tweedie said that under considerati three years this The hesitation in year is due to the member of the law by shooting he was fined \$50 up the defence the tory Society had earibou, but no su issued to Cox, but shooting this cariba a license. As Co law, there was proceed against his The Chatham Nati had attempted to in view of the re had passed it bec which supported violated the game read the resolution as follows: "And or general has continuity prose criminally prose cal ground that mentioned in sai resolved, that this tatingly condemn titude of the de tional purposes; that this associati votion and of the Cox is making to object it has in its sympathy and and confidence; that it resents as cution that this or could traffic in fish or mercenary whether the gove its assistance would go out them in this ma

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