SEMI-WREEKLY SUN, ST JOEN, N. B., JUNE 2, 1900

OTTAWA LETTER Antics of Fielding, Joly and Davies. Cabinet Ministers. One Punched Holes in His Budget Speec

-The Second Unconsciously

Blocked Business.

The Third, Sir Louis Davies, Foundered in Deep Water on the Bait Question and Tried to Be Everything to Everybody.

OTTAWA, May 24.-Last year and the year before attention was called to the extraordinary good fortune which has attended Senator Cox since the change of government. it is not the change of government. it is not to the extraordinary good fortune which has attended Staator Cox since the change of government. It is not all good fortune, but largely good management. The good senator work-A considerable ed and paid extensively to bring about the change of ministry, and has since

been an assiduous politician, furmishing the material to lubricate the wheels of government and quiet the troubled waters of politics. But not even Mr. Greenshields or McKenzie and Mann, or the near relatives of Mr. Tarte or the Connolly Brcs. have prospered un-der this administration more than the banker politician, Hon. Geo. A. Cox.

In the first place, he came in as one of the chief owners of the old British Columbia charter for the Crow's Nest railway. The original company found hard sledding until Mr. Cox and Mr. Jaffrey, president of the Toronto Globe Company, came in with them. Then matters went like clockwork. The Canadian Facific railway was offered by the government more than double the subsidy it had agreed to take from the previous ministry, and was thus encours ged to build the road into the coal lands which had fallen as a gratuitous rake off to Senator Cox's ccm pany. After that the Crow's Nest Coal Company was organized, and the owners of these lands turned in their property and franchises at a valuation of a million dollars in stock. This stock is now away up at a premium, so that Mr. Cox alone comes out personally with a clear profit of between half a million and a million dollars.

Then Mr. Cox became a senator, and in that capacity turned in what influence he had to assist in putting through the Yukon railway scheme and other enterprises.

part of this money is paid out again on the spot for government services. During the year and seven months such payments amounted to \$425,531, out of which the bank got one and a quarter per cent., or \$5,319.

The little supplementary sheet therefore contains items amounting altogether to \$90,851, which does not include the alleged disbursements and insurance, amounting to \$10,538 on the gold dust shipped during the five months ending last October.

The Bank of British North America, which does business in the same place, obtained altogether \$9,571. Its share of the business was commissions on drafts of miners, two per cent. last year and one and a half per cent. this year. It will be seen that the Bank of Commerce permits the other bank to share to a limited extent in the commissions on small drafts, but when it comes to the heavy accounts only Senator Cox's bank has any chance.

It was thought when the main estimates went through last year, that a pretty healthy appropriation was made for the Yukon, but now we find that Mr. Fielding forgot all about Senator Cox, though it would now appear that the claims of the Bank of Commerce then due amounted to over \$70,000.

The affair is mysterious. It comes in suddenly and just before the elections. No mention was made of this charge when the estimates were voted for the year 1898, for which year the payments are now asked. Nothin was said about it in 1899 when \$70,000 of supposed debt had been incurred, There is no and more was pending. word of the matter until the end of the year to which part of the obligation belongs, and until eleven months after the close of the year to which the other part of the debt is attached. Then comes in the bill for \$90,000 for commissions to one bank agency at Dawson. If Mr. Fielding knew of this charge a year ago, or two years ago, why did he keep so silent? If he did ery and engine houses. not know of it, how did he and the senator succeed in inventing such an astonishing bill, without previous arrangement?

election car will be honesure before the election. This has not so great a faith. They believe that Sir try now to make us believe that Sir Wilfrid bad this judicial investigation in mind some time ago. Of cours tion in mind some time ago. Of course this is not true. If it were he would not have allowed his minister of mar-ine, his solicitor general and his faith-ful supporters, Dr. Russell, Mr. Brit-ton, Mr. McClure, Mr. Bell and the rest to make such fools of themselves as to declare that there was nothing to investion to the ware true that Sir tigate. If it were true that Sin to investigate. If it were true that Sin Wilfrid intrnded to have a judicial in vestigation, why did he not announce it at the beginning of the session and have it going on three months ago? During the period in which the whole machinery of the house was used to choke off and delay Mr. Borden's mo-tion the investigation might have been going cn. Such an enquiry, if ho nest ly pursued, would have perfectly sat-isfied (he liberal conservatives. Through those three months the gov-ernment allowed it to be supposed that the committee would be authorized to go on with its work. At all events the premier made no statement, to the contrary.

The same premier who promised an investigation by committee and who has called upon the house to vote down a motion to allow the committee to finish its work has given this latest who pledge. It is the same premier solemnly in the house pledged himself and his government that no member of the civil service would be dismisse without an investigation and a hear ing, and who through three sessions afterwards sat and listened day after day to announcements by his own ministers of the dismissal of officers with out investigation and without a hearing. The pledge now made has exactly the same value as these others. His commission will probably be appointed It may enter upon its work, but that it will finish there is nothing in the record of the government to lead us to expect.

The batch of supplementary estimates for the current year contains certain surprises. Last year when the main estimates were brought down calling for moneys on current account, it was claimed that the government was outting down expenses. The supplementary estimates, which came later, modified that view. At the end of the session a second supplementary came down. But the amount voted fell short so far that a third, and now a fourth, supplementary has been produced this session. The fourth supplementary estimate calls for two million dollars, without including the war vote, all chargeable to current account. Mr. Blair asks for \$957,000 on income account alone, which goes to show that his original estimate was an exceedingly wild guess. For the Intercolonial railway working expenses he wants \$900,000 in addition to the amount which he thought was sufficient when the original estimate was made up.

But where Mr. Blair comes in strong is in his capital account. Last year he claimed a surplus on the Intercolohial of over \$60,000. It was objected to

changing draw-bars of freight cars,

ling stock, \$53,000.

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with a pressure of thirteen pounds to the stroke, lifts in that time, half a million tons



of blood. What care are you taking of of blood. What care are you taking of this wonderful machine? Shortness of breath, buzzing in the ears, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, sleeplessness, stomach trouble, indiges-tion are only some of the evidences that the machinery is undergoing a strain which sooner or later will break it down. What the lubricant is to the machine of iron, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is to the machine of flesh and Discovery is to the machine of flesh and blood. It reduces friction to a minimum

and keeps the great organs in proper running order. It does this by healing diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition, and increasing "the flow of pure and healthy blood.

"the flow of pure and healthy blood. "I used ten bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and several vials of his "Pleasant Pellets' a year ago this spring, and have had no trouble with indigestion since," writes Mr. W. T. Thompson, of Townsend, Broadwater Co., Moutana. "Words fail to tell how thankful I am for the relief, as I had suf-fered so much and it seemed that the doctors could do me no good. I got down in weight to 135 pounds, and was not able to work at all. Now I weigh nearly 160 and can do a day's work on the farm. I have recommended your medi-cine to say for Dr. Pierce and his medicines." Dr. Pierre's Pleasant Pellets invigor-Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. Use them with the "Discovery" when a pill is required.

ment with a view to this arrangement It established a system of inscription under the colonial stocks act, which has already been in force for years. It provides that the Canadian government will respond to any judgment of an English court concerning Canadian government bonds, which, as Mr. Fielding explained, the Canadian government would naturally do in any case Lastly, the Canadian government agrees that the imperial authorities may veto any bill which may be passed by Canada varying the terms or which bonds then in the market shall have been issued. The imperial government has the night of veto at all times, so that this is merely giving a Canadian assent to the exercise of the constitutional power which, as Mr. Fielding says, would be a proper interference in such circumstances.

As to the placing of our stock in the preference list, Mr. Fielding yesterday admitted that the arrangements had all been made by the colonial governments and the imperial government ten years ago, Sir Charles Tupper, then high commissioner, taking a leading

part in the transaction. Mr. Fielding observed that though a bill had been

in spection. am de inding no members rel with his bill Sir He leked up a row with it him uggested that as Mr. Mills of Annapolis was away it might be better wait for him to be heard from. Sir Churles reminded him that Mr. Mills was favorable to the 96 quart barrel, and had so expressed himself while in the house. Sir Henri was not to be turned aside from his fell purpose, and so moved that the committee rise and report progress. This the com-mittee did with the usual mendacity, seeing that no progress had been made.

During the discussion Mr. Taylor, the opposition whip, gave Sir Henri valu-able assistance by asking why he went on with these apple measures went on with these apple in measures and leaving in abeyance the bill for the compulsory inspection of hides. There is no necessary connection be-tween the inspection of hides and the size of the apple barrel, but the kindly seigneur started off on the trail at a trot, and was not seen in the neigh-borhood of the apple barrel for a considerable time. A member who want-ed to get home protested against Mr. Taylor's way of diverting the minister to "these hide issues."

After all there is something in the hide story. Sir Henri some time ago set about to provide compulsory inspection, and began in the usual way by appointing a chief inspector. This happy gentleman, who comes from Quebec, is receiving \$1,500 a year and waiting for his job. Later in the day when Sir Henri was obstructing his own estimate, Mr. Taylor proposed to strike out this salary. The amendment was voted down by a majority of three. If this seems to be a close vote it may be necessary to explain that the house had run so low under the sweet influence of the minister of inland revenue that the division was 11 to 8. The vote was not officially counted; this is a gallery computation.

Sir Louis Davies got into deep water on the bait question. Last year the minister of marine asked for \$25,000, which he said would pay half the cost of, establishing 50 freezeries at \$1,000 apiece. This year he asks for another \$25,000, but explains that less than a third of last year's vote had been It seems that some \$5,000 m used. \$6,000 has been spent and that two small establishments of ten tons capacity are in operation. It also appears that more than half of the money has gone to the payment of salaries and expenses of officers. Last year Sir Louis held that the government officers would do all the managing necessary. Now it appears that Dr. Kendal has absorbed over \$1,300 of the amount expended.

Dr. Kendal is described by the minister as a sort of missionary who goes about and advises the fishermen to form associations. They form them and put up the freezers, the government paying half the cost, with a bonus for operating during the first few years. It is found that whereas Sir Louis last year expected freezers to be built for \$1,000 each, the expenditure is \$1,800 in the smallest kind of a freezer. Of this the government pays half. In yesterday's ascussion no objection was taken to the principle of preserving bait. This is in accord with Prof. Robertson's cold storage enterto the expenditure of so much money for so few freezers. The members of the opposition side appeared to be afraid that most of the expenditure is diverted to travelling expenses and the pay of the missionary, while the construction and operation of the freezers appeared to be a secondary issue. Sir Louis, however, holds out great hopes and promises the services of Dr. Kendal will be discontinued "in the near future."" The doctor has been here, so. Sir Louis says, for three weeks. Others seem to have seen him for eight or ten weeks. Meanwhile he is paid for his services about the freezers. Sir Louis says that he is discussing matters with the department, but when more closely questioned, the only matter which he could remember as having been discussed was the size of the receptacles, a matter which it is suggested might be disposed of in something less that two months. Mr. Borden muuy intimated that this was a matter that does not apin the counties affected. Sir Charles Tupper smiled wisely, and spoke never a word, as though he were rather anxious that his opponent in Cape Breton should be allowed to talk politics to his full bent. The minister of marine made a deseverybody. When Mr. Kaulbach obleft out in the cold, though it was the chief fishing county in Nova Scotia, I may be on my way to Netley, Eng-Sir Louis explained that it would receive attention. He pointed out that the bait freezers were for deep sea fishermen as well as others. When the question arose later whether these subsidized freezers would not compete with private institutions in selling bait to United States fishermen, the minis . ter explained that "the primary purpose'" of the freezer was to supply the boat fishermen on the shore. His attention was then directed to the item in his own estimate, which asked for the \$25,000 for providing bait "for deep, to embark in the enterprise as soon sea fisheries." By this time the minister had become a deep water fisher. man himself and was not able to ex-



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with remarkable and peculiar qualities for washing clothes.

might have ended some time before midnight had not Mr. Powell in an evil moment asked him whether Legendre, the eminent mathematician, had not expressed a preference for duodecimals over decimals. Sir Henri had not heard so, but he resumed his exposition while Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson waited with unconcealed impatience to get on with business. Once start Sir Henri on his kilogrammes and his centimetres, and like the dog in the Hoosier Schoolmaster, "heaven and yarth can't make him let gc." The margin of the untravelled sea fades forever and forever as he goes. Only physical exhaustion and a consuming desire for a smoke of native tobacco brought Sir Henri, and the debate, and the sitting, to an end If the seigneur of Lotbiniere retains his health and vitality the estimates of the inland revenue department and

the apple barrel bill will be before the house in July when the Black Rod arrives at the door to say "that Lord Minto desires the presence of the commons in the senate chamber." S. D. S.

G CO.'s WOUNDED.

A Letter from W. W. Donohoe of the First Contingent.

The following are extracts from a letter written by W. W. Donohoe in Wynberg hespital, South Africa, and received by his brother on Monday: My Dear Tom-The letters you wrote on Feb. 4th, 13th and 25th I just received yesterday, also four others. I was very glad to get them. Those parcels you sent by the Elder-Dempster line I have not seen yet. I was told that the second boxes you sent were forwarded to the front. I hope the boys will open them and cat what is in them. The can of lobsters would prises generally. There was objection be a treat. But we get lots of good food here. I had about six apples today. That letter from Al. Carloss has not arrived yet. The Globe you spoke about I dare say was one of Luine. The boys would stand round to hear the mail called out and they would shout "Billy, let me have a paper." They were just like bees round a fellow. suppose the last papers have gone to the front with the other mail, and some of the boys have got them. In the ward I am in there are twelve beds. Eight of them are empty, so there are only four of us left-an Englisman, a Scotchman, an Irishman and myself. It is fun to hear us talk. They all allow I speak the plainest English. I was marked for home; that is England. But they will not let me go for a week or so yet. It will be getting warmer, so I don't mind. I am getting on first class. My leg is almost better and I am able to get about on crutches. Fred Coombs comes over to see me often and brings all the news from No. 2 hospital, where the rest of the boys are. There are a the Kendal meetings were not wholly number here like myself who have lost free from political discussions. But a limb. I have been trying to find out where Walter Irving is. He was left pear to worry the opposition members at Belment, as he could not stand the long march. The wounded, except Sprague, Simpson and Pelkie, have gone to England. Those three have returned to light duty at Orange river. F. Coombs and I are the only two of G company left here. The wounded Boers who were here have all beer sent to Simonstown. A number o perate attempt to be everything to them got away but were recaptured. Some apples have just been brought served that Lunenburg seemed to be in and I am cating as I write. I have no more news, so will say good-bye

The supplementary estimates bring to our attention another field in which Senator Cox has scored a great success out of his influence with this government. The Bank of Commerce is on" of many institutions over which the senator presides, and whose fortunes are associated with his own. There are other banks in the Yukon, but it is the Bank of Commerce which enjoys the favor of the dominion government. The senator has secured a practical monopoly of government business in that district, and his bank not only does the business that naturally belongs to banks, but performs mest of the financial functions that the government is supposed to carry on through its own officers.

For example, the handling and shipping of gold dust, representing the government royalties, was given to that bank, which was paid four per cent. on the transaction. This includes one and a quarter per cent. freight, amcunting to \$6,500, which was probably three or four times as much as the bank had to pay, five-eighths of one per cent. "convoy," whatever that meens, amounting to some \$3,000. and one and a half per cent. insurance. The balance of this item, bringing it up to \$21,347, was paid to the bank for its services in that connection.

Then the bank was paid two per cent. commission on drafts issued free of charge to miners down to June. 1899, making for this item over \$4,000.

For revenue collections previous to September 30th, 1898 (six months and more before the last session of parliament), there is a snug vote of \$9,964, which is one and a half per cent. on \$664.274.

Previous to the same date the bank seems to have made cash payments of \$252,555. For this service, performed two years ago, one and a half per cent. is allowed, or \$3,788.

There is a payment of two per cent. on drafts of the Northwest Mounted Police, no date, amounting to \$3,931. Also two per cent. on drafts of the department of militia and defence, amountling to \$979.

All these amounts, summing up to \$44,297, belong to the fiscal year which closed last June. We hear of them now for the first time. We perceive that the bank has not only the advantage in the Yukon of keeping government money on deposit. but it has received one and a half per cent. on all moneys paid in on government account, followed by another two per cent. when the money was paid out at the same office.

Coming down to the fiscal year now current, we find a payment of \$3,512 on gold dust forwarded by the bank. There is in addition just three times that amount which is allowed for alleged disbursements and insurance, both of which items seemed to have been paid by the bank to itself.

The sum of \$10.971 is paid as commission of one and a half per cent. on drafts issued to miners from last June to last October.

Then we have the astonishing commission of one and a quarter per cent. so often given and so often broken,

And then in addition we have a suppriations for new terminal works, plementary vote of \$50,000 for militia, which seems to be required to help increased station accommodation, Dr. Borden through the current year. The department of public works finds itself short \$84,000 on Yukon account. Mr. Sifton finds himself \$25,000 short vice, \$13,000; engine houses, \$40,000; rolon the cost of government, including "general expenses."

Mr. Paterson wants another \$2,500 for his officers, Mr. Mulock finds a deficiency of \$75,000.

The Yukon is a long way off and it seems almost impossible to get details, but it calls for very large expenditures and Senator Cox's company has the advantage of receiving two and a St. John and Halifax, and other orighalf per cent. on the whole of it, that inal work, but it takes in also \$67,160 is one and a quarter per cent. when for "increased facilities along line," they take it in and another one and a \$5,000 for snow fences, \$12,500 for sidquarter when they pay it out. ings, \$190,000 for rolling stock, \$6,300 S. D. S.

OTTAWA, May 25 .- One week has for machinery at various points. passed since Sir Wilfrid promised that commission of judges would be formed immediately to investigate ballot frauds. Possibly announcement may be made within a day or two, but there is a suspicion that the prime minister will not throw himself into a perspiration over the matter. It has been hinted that Judges Lister and Langelier may be the commissioners. Such appointments would add a spice of interest to the transaction, as both judges have been members of the present parliament. One of them is supposed to have an intimate acquaintance with the machine in Ontario, while the other was closely associated. with the Mercier operations in Quebec. Judge Langelier sat in parliament two sessions with a letter in his pocket promising him a judgeship, a letter which he afterwards made public wher. his appointment seemed to drag. Judge Lister occupies a position created for him while he was in parliament. During the period while the appointment was pending he presided as chairman over the Drummond comnittee which whitewashed the opera

tions of Mr. Tarte, Mr. Blair and Mr. Greensbields. It is not at all likely that these ap pointments will be made. There is more reason to fear that nothing practical will be done to investigate the two elections which were before the committee. A year ago the prime minister solemnly promised to have the two elections investigated by the

Since then Mr. Fielding has brought down the papers, and yesterday he explained the Canadian bill intended committee on privileges. He has broken that promise absolutely. Now he promises another investigation. Those who value the pledge of the premier,

to give effect to the arrangement. Mr. Fielding did not talk any nonsense yesterday, but stuck to the facts of the case. He stated that the bill only gave parliamentary sanction to orders in council passed by the late govern-

dit to the preference tariff.

prepared, it did not go into effect at his statement that the expenses prothat time, and that it was about to be perly chargeable to the year's business made operative now through negotiawere much larger than the income and tions resumed a year ago. that he carved out his surplus by

charging the regular expenditure to Sir Charles Tupper, who quite agreed capital account. The minister is prewith Mr. Fielding's statement, added paring for a still larger surplus to be the supplementary information that declared at the end of June, this year. He is charging to capital account by the cause of the delay was the financial crisis in Australasia. It was not the estimate made at the beginning of thought to be a good time to deal with the year \$941,000, including \$363,000 for colonial bonds when the colonies with rolling stock, \$100,000 for strengthenthe largest indebtedness were so eming bridges and \$20,000 for new machinbarrassed. Sir Charles admits that he could by detaching Canada from the concert of colonies, have obtained Then come last year's supplemen-

the preference for the dominion alone, tary estimates, calling for \$699,718 on but states that as all had co-operated capital account for the Intercolonial. up to that point, he preferred not to This list included, besides the approtake advantage of the trouble in the sister colonies. Mr. Fielding seems to such ordinary charges as \$15,000 for have pressed the matter as a Canadian question alone, but Sir Charles appears to be confident that the Austra-\$10,000: turntables, \$12,425; fire proteclian colonies, whose credit is now as tion at Moncton, \$9,000; telegraph sergood as ever, will be placed 'on the same basis.

It is interesting to note that Mr. This seems to be a pretty fair allow-Fielding did not mention the preferance to be taken out of the ordinary ence tariff yesterday as a factor in expenditure accounts for services the transaction. He was not making largely of a class previously charged to a speech to be circulated as a camthe year's business. But it does not paign document. He was making a suffice the minister. He asks for purely business proposition, and could therefore afford to set forth the exact \$355,131 more for the Intercolonial on capital account. This includes proper facts. This was not the purpose of capital charges for grain elevators at the campaign budget speech.

Sir Henri Joly had possession of the floor of the house during the greater part of vesterday afternoon and evening. It has often been remarked in these letters that Sir Henri is the for equipment of stations and \$11,200 greatest obstructionist in the house when he fairly gets down to his work.

Yet it is fair to say that he does not We may naturally expect with these services taken out of the expenditure obstruct any legislation except his own. In delaying and hampering his account that Mr. Blair will have a substantial surplus on this year's busown bills and estimates he can give points even to Mr. Fisher. For the S. D. S. fourth time this session Sir Henri

OTTAWA, May 26.-Yesterday Mr. brought forward his apple barrel bill. Once more he explained in detail that Fielding proceeded calmly to tear the Nova Scotia shippers objected to down one of the structures built up in the use of a Canadian apple barrel in his budget speech. In March the competition in the British market finance minister tried to impress the with the New York barrel nine quarts house with the idea that the tariff presmaller. Yesterday he explained that ference he had given to England had he and his officers had measured varibrought a profitable response in the ous barrels, told how the measuring form of concessions to Canadian secuwas done, and where, and by whom, rities in the British market. It was and announced that the Canadian barexplained that by the arrangement rel was really larger than the Nova about to be made, Canadian bonds, Scotians represented. It contains 112 would be legal investment for trust quarts, or three bushels and a half, fund, and the argument was made that whereas the American barrel has a this would increase the value of our capacity of 96 quarts, or three bushels. stocks by several million dollars. All Incidentally Sir Henri explained that plain why his estimate should conceal this Mr. Fielding was disposed to crehe had measured 's sugar barrel and the primary purpose and set forth so found it to contain 126 quarts, or only

Sir Richard Cartwright went a good two quarts less than four bushels. deal further. He declared that the Canadian profits would be several But son ebody had been writing to times as large as Mr. Fielding claimthe minister of inland revenue from Quebec, giving reasons against the ed, and boldly took the ground that proposed barrel. He seems to have the arrangement was a natural consequence of the preferential tariff; and been much impressed with this comwould not have been obtained without munication, and appeared to be anx-

ious to have objections from the Ontario members. The Ontario members refused to object. They did not approve of the minister's suggestion that he should abandon the whole bill exiept as it concerned Nova Scotia. Mr. all stated that the whole of Canada should have the same barrel for ex- grammes and his litres with their port, and suggested to Sir Henri that subdivisions and their multiples, and

explicitly the other purposes. Then came a little more of Sir

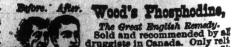
Henri Joly. He started his estimates and was making fair progress when a gentle hint from an opposition member sent him off at eleven o'clock into a discussion of the metric system. According to Sir Henri the decimal or French method of measuring lengths and weights and capacities is the only logical and true one. He is laboring diligently to convert the Canadians into the idea that they should do with these other measures as they have done Clancy, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Wilson with their morey. Until nearly midnight he expcunded his metres and his

land, by the time you get this. IRON WORKS FOR ANNAPOLIS.

(Halifax Chronicle.)

George E. Corbitt of Annapolis was in the city Saturday. Mr. Corbitt is interested in the establishing of iron and steel works at Annapolis, and will devote the next few weeks to promoting his scheme. He is very enthusiastic in the matter and intimates that New York capitalists are ready as the ore beds are thoroughly tested and their extent known. The works are to be situated on "the island,' close to Annapolis town, and the ore will be secured at Torbrook and Moose River. The first iron works ever established in Nova Scotla were at Clementsport, Annapolis county, but were never successful.

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