

UNMISTAKABLE GRAFT IN MARINE DEPARTMENT

Puoys Not Wanted but Still More Were Bought--\$20,000 for Lanterns for Half a Dozen Light Houses--Special Prices for Certain Contractors.

Ottawa.—During the past week we received the copy of the royal commissioner's report on the civil service, and with it the notes and memoranda by which Messrs. Fyche and Bazin—the two Liberal commissioners—justly their charges against the marine department.

From east and west the agents of the department began to represent that they had not the room to store the buoys as fast as they came, while the department at Ottawa kept insisting that there should be numerous spare buoys at the stations.

The commissioners find an official statement that \$25,000 could be saved in the Quebec agency alone by a change of methods. They find supplies ordered that were not required, and officers uncertain whether the goods were received.

It was found that the department was buying goods at one agency, including \$10,000 worth from one firm at extremely high retail prices. A comparison by the director of the Sorel shipyard between prices paid at Quebec and those for which the goods were supplied at the Sorel works reveal the fact that in almost every case those bought for Quebec were one hundred per cent. higher than those for Sorel, while in many instances the differences amounted to three and four hundred per cent.

In 1904-5 the department had a mania for buying chemical fire extinguishers, and paid \$9,000 for a heavy order, of which 142 were sent to Quebec, and a large quantity stored in Montreal.

Since the beginning of 1905 the department of marine has paid \$1,000,000 to the International Marine Signal Company, formerly T. L. Willson of Ottawa.

A similar story is told of the handling and repairs of the Anticosti lightship, which cost \$58,000 in three years and was in hospital most of the time. The commissioners say that this is a conspicuous case of "how not to do it."

Our old friend, Merwin does not figure by name extensively in this report, but it is shown that Chief Engineer Anderson has strenuously protested against throwing out efficient light house equipment and replacing it with costly imported apparatus recommended by the department.

The commissioner sarcastically observes that the official was "animated by very progressive ideas," and in July 1905, put in recommendation for \$360,000, some buoys at \$15,000 some at \$8,500, some at \$3,900.

Advertisement for Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, featuring an illustration of a woman and child. Text: 'Makes the Biscuit and Cake lighter, finer flavored, more nutritious and wholesome. DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. Made from pure Grape Cream of Tartar. No alum—No lime phosphate.'

Bay railway question, Mr. McCarthy and other western Conservatives showed the fallacy of this plea. A quarter of a century ago, when land in the west had little value, the late government offered a large subsidy for a line running straight for Hudson's Bay from a point in Manitoba.

Now, three things are shown. First that as the subsidies were outdated and the land had increased in value the government could have made land for the settler.

Second, the present government changed the conditions by allowing the contractor to select lands outside of the area originally defined, and they are selected in the best farming regions of the west, where the grant is worth at least six dollars per acre.

Third, while the company has received these land subsidies on 320 miles of railway, supposed to be towards Hudson's Bay, the place reached is only 150 miles from Port Churchill, than the starting point.

A return brought down shows results of further enquiries into the Ross Rifle accidents and tests of the weapon. Two or three stocks were split by the rifle falling, and it was reported that the wood was cross-grained.

Mr. Drinkwater was a veteran railway man, in fact, had he lived, he would have next year celebrated his fiftieth year since he entered railway work. He was an Englishman, having been born at Ashton-under-Lyne, in 1843.

DEATH OF PREMIER "C.-B."

Some Events in the Life of the Deceased British Statesman—Always Doing Something.

London, Eng., April 22.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Ex-Premier Minister of Great Britain, died at his home, 29 Belgrave Square, S.W., this morning.

The death of the ex-Premier was not unexpected, in fact, he had hovered between life and death for several weeks.

The personal popularity of the statesman is evidenced by the manifestations of sorrow seen on every hand today.

King Edward, when informed of the sad event, was greatly moved, and spoke in terms of the highest appreciation of the character of the deceased.

In Scotland, and in fact, throughout the British Isles, there is one sentiment expressed, that the nation has lost one of its ablest sons, and one of the old school that is being superseded by a more dashing, yet less competent brand of statesman.

His Life. The Right Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, G.C.B., P.C., D.C.L., M.A., LL.D., D.L., J.P., was Prime Minister of Great Britain and First Lord of the Treasury since M.P. for Stirling district since 1868; Leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons since February 1899.

He was born on Sept. 7th, 1836, was the youngest son of Sir James Campbell, Strauchro, Forfarshire, and assumed the additional name of Bannerman under the will of a maternal uncle, the late Henry Bannerman, Hunter Court, Kent, in 1860.

He received his education at Glasgow University and Trinity College, Cambridge. From 1871 to 1874 he occupied the position of financial secretary to the War Office.

He was again occupied in this position. He was secretary to the admiralty 1882-4; Chief Secretary to Ireland, 1884-5; Secretary to the State for War, 1886, 1892-5. He resided at 29, Belgrave Square, S.W., Belmont Castle, Meigs, Scotland, and was a member of the Athenaeum, Brooks, Reform, Oxford and Cambridge clubs.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman left Cambridge with a brilliant record in 1858. In 1868 he stood in election for Stirling Burghs as a Liberal and was defeated, only to be elected a few months later at a general election.

His political life has been: 1871-4—Financial secretary to the War Office. Mr. Gladstone's first cabinet. 1880—Appointed to the same office on Mr. Gladstone's return to power.

1882—Irish secretary. 1892—War secretary in Mr. Gladstone's last cabinet. Increased soldier's pay. 1895—Government defeated in snap vote on shortage of credits.

work of leader honorably, patiently, consistently, and fearlessly, and he is recognized as leader by all true Liberals, English, Scotch and Welsh; and he has never fallen away in the slightest degree from the principles of Gladstone where home rule and the other just claims of the Irish people are concerned.

Increasing responsibility has only developed in his new capacity to maintain the responsible place. When he first became leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, he might almost have seemed the leader of a lost cause, but he fought the fight bravely and will see the victory before long.

Sydney Brooks, writing in Harpers Weekly in December 1903, says of 'C.-B.' "After all no man who was not a pacifist, could have stood what 'C.-B.' had to stand. The hopelessness of it all would have killed a man with any pretensions to sensitivity. But to 'C.-B.' it never seemed to matter in the least how often he was defeated or by how large a majority, what was being said of him by the press, the people or his own party, or whether his nominal followers were really following.

Whatever happened, there he was day after day, in his seat in the House of Commons, holding forth by the hour a level, oily flow of criticism, always cheerful, always ready to remember that as leader of the opposition it was his business to oppose. There was no fire in his speeches, no real conviction, no trenchancy, no point—just obvious, well meaning platitudes fluently turned.

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LUTHERANS FOR SASK.

German Lutherans from Middle States Settling Near Tramping Lake. A dispatch from Chicago last week reads as follows: "Impelled much as the Mormons were when they fought their way across the 'great American desert' to the valleys of the Utah, and as the Dunkards were when they migrated from Ohio to California, hundreds of German Lutherans from the United States are preparing for an exodus to Saskatchewan.

Their leaders are encouraging the movement and the German Lutherans association has bought a great tract of land—30,000 acres, in the Tramping Lake District of Saskatchewan province, which the Canadian Northern railway is linking to Hudson Bay and Liverpool beyond.

Religious faith has impelled many Germans within the United States, but his removal of the German lutheran principally from Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas to Canada, is unique in the manner of the going. The Germans "repacked across the plains in moving wagons and encountered danger at every step of the way.

These people have been in a ferment of excitement for weeks. Last fall one of the elders who went to Canada to inspect the tract which later was purchased, wrote a letter which was published in a Nebraska paper and aroused so much interest among the people that they talked of little else but this new promised land. The minister has been quoted as saying that "Canada, Canada," all the time and complained that he could not get them to talk of Christ at all.

His congregation determined to move to the new land in time to raise a crop this season, and finally to satisfy them, the minister and two prominent members of the church were selected as delegates to look at the land. The sequel was the purchase of 30,000 acres from an American, J. F. Luse, of St. Paul, Minn., and now the exodus is at hand.

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F. W. Ritchie, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Mrs. (Judge) Mathers, of Winnipeg. The funeral will be held on Wednesday and interment will be made in St. John's cemetery.

Fraser-Smith. The wedding of Miss M. Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Smith of Foxleigh, to Mr. Hugh Fraser, of Kelowna, B.C., and formerly of Indian Head, took place in Regina last Wednesday afternoon, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. T. Watt. Only the immediate relatives and friends were present. The bridal couple took the evening train for the east to spend their honeymoon in Ontario.

Jack Simpson has returned to Regina after spending part of the winter in Ontario. The funeral of Frank Novak, aged five years was held from the residence of his uncle, Frank Baker, Osler street to the Regina cemetery yesterday.

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