Government Will Prevent Investigation of the Election Crimes.

PARLIAMENT.

Clarke Wallace Charged Conspiracy from Premier Down to the Lowest Criminals to Rob the People of Their Rights.

Mr. Richardson, a Liberal Member, in Power ful Speech Contended that the Ivestigation should not be Burked-Mr. Blair Unusually Excited.

OTTAWA, May 17.-Hon. Mr. Field ing introduced today two bills of some importance. One is called "An act to amend the acts respecting Interest." It provides that the rate of interest, where it is not fixed by contract, shall be five per cent. instead of six. The other bill upplies this principal to expropriations, fixing the rate on avards at five per cent. The house resumed the discussion Mr. Borden's motion.

MR. MCCLURE, who was the first speaker, made the refreshing statement that the investigation begun last year had completed its work, and that no suspicion of wrong had been attached to a single officer. He gave Pritchett a terrible tongue-lashing and devoted some time to accusations of corruption against the tory party, and especially against the late Lieut. Governor McLellan. He insisted that it was not the business of parliament to convict and punish criminals, and announced that he would vote against the motion.

MR. DAVIN

brought back the discussion to the events of last year, when Sir Wilfrid made his speech about "the sanctity of the ballot," and the sacred right of the electors. Sir Wilfrid was now facing in the opposite direction. It was not the sancity of the ballot, but the sanctity of the ballot stuffer in which the government was now interested. It had been established since last session that an organized gang of bandits had controlled the elections. Sir Wilfrid probably did not know that last year, when he proposed to investigate. Had his colleagues come to him since and told him that this enquiry would never do? Did they tell him that if he struck at corruption he would strike a paricidal blow at the author of his own political being? Mr. Davin quoted the eulogies of the government press, which applauded Laurier's manly course last year. The ernment for taking the opposite course and burking the investigation. Pritchett was a ruffian. He would not have been fit for the work the government had for him to do if he had been anything else. He was o. fit associate for Smith, Vance, Preston, O'a new affidavit of Pritchett, describing his operations in the South Ontario election on behalf of the Ontario minister of agriculture, when he bought votes, and gave instruction in "ballot slipping," "ballot switching," and "ballot spoiling." Mr. Lavin described the scene of operations as an eel hole where the creatures were twisted together, and where now sticks up the head of Vance, and now the head of Farr, and now the head of Preston and now the head of the postmaster general; now that of Pritchett and now the caim brow of the Hon. Jim Suth erland.

They could not be allowed to in that way, and if they blockd this inquiry the country would hold m to account.

AN OUTSPOKEN LIBERAL.

ourne

bill.

Mr. Richardson, liberal, of Manitob created a diversion by supporting Mr. Borden's motion. He could not see how there could be a cuestion as to the duty of parliament. Pritchett might be a rascal, but he had made a clear and definite statement and it ought to be investigated. It was inthe exchequer court. istent for literals to say that the investigation should not take place, cially after the solemn promise made by the premier last session. As a liberal he accepted that promise with delight and still hoped it would ator be fulfilled, for it was not less desirable now than a year ago. There was no advantage in saying that the tories were as bad as the liberals. He had done all he could to expose and punish election frauds of tories in the Manitoba, and he did not propose to deal differently with crimes com-

speed. OTTAWA, May 18.—it is not known at what moment on Friday morning the pre-mier reached the conclusion that he must offer some substitute for Mr. Borden's mo-tion re the fraud enquiry. Evidently there days of the debate, or until after Sir Louis Davies and Solicitor General Fitzpatrick had spoken. Sir Louis, who spoke on Tues-day, made an "laborate argument to prove there was nothing to investigate, and that if the charges called for action of any kind the ordinary courts of the country provided the necessary remedy. The solicitor general arrived at the conclusion, as stated by him-self. "That to have an enquiry under the circumstances of the case, in view of all that has taken place, is perfectly unjustifiable." Dr. Russell concluded his long and elabor-ate arguments with the summary statement "That the law of the land gives a generat and adequate remedy." while the committee was not a good tribunal. Britton, Frans-McClure and Cowan one after another main what there was ne case requiring the retratment than the election courts and the ordinary criminal tribunal affordet. Nearly all these speakers made light of the thold matter, while be cault disproved. The arguments would certainly not have been made if the speakers had foreseen the prise, or if they had dreamed of the admis-tions which he would make. If the premi-mat foreseen his colleagues and support-and foreseen his colleagues and support-met or ators heaped upon the Pritchett have permitted his colleagues and support-met or ators heaped upon the Pritchett and foreseen his done action he would not-support of the charges and disclosures as inter when the charges and disclosures as inter or ators heaped upon the Pritchett and solutions the vidence and allegations, the weap done evidence and allegations, the spectra of the reder upon mitted in the interests of the liberals. His party in Manitoba had asked the Laurier government to furnish money to carry on the Manitoba prosecution and the premier had conser He had done right in paying twenty thousand dollars toward the prosecution of these persons, and was equally bound to prosecute this enquiry. He (Richon) had watched the investigation tast year, and was convinced that a great fraud had been committed. He had examined the ballots and could easily see that the disputed ones were bogus. "Now," said Mr. Richardson, "it is flying in the face of reason, honesty and decency to ask me to say that these were honest ballots, and I absolutely refuse to do it." Mr. Richardson understood that when the government decided not to allow this investigation to go on, the premier did not know about the Pritchett affidavits. The opposition for tactical purposes had kept them back. The production of these evidences made the case stronger, so that it became more necessary to carry forward this enquiry. But if the premier would state that he would issue a commission to the Queen's bench judges to investigate this matter, and will allow the opposition to select one lawyer while the government selects the other, parliament to pay the whole cost, he would be willing to vote down Mr. Borden's motion. Otherwise he would have to support it.

Mr. Richardson's speech was re-ceived in blank silence by his own party.

Mr. Cowan, liberal, of Essex, lowed. He denounced Pritchett, the men who induced him to make the affidavits and the tory party generally, with some scarastic reference to Mr. Richardson.

Mr. Cowan spoke nearly three hours. and after some remarks by Craig, conservative, Mr. Foster spoke, with a brief reference to the charges made by the government against the conservatives. Mr. Foster addressed the premier, telling him that if he would issue a commission to enquire into every one of these matters with a view of punpress had now to commend the gov- ishing all persons guilty of fraud in elections, the whole opposition party would support it. Ten months It secmed to be true enough that Laurier vigorously declared that it was the duty of the house to enquire into this matter, and that all wrongdoers should be punished. The action of the government was unexpected to those who heard the premier last year, unexpected by the country, and he believed unlooked for by the gang of outlaws, who never could have "bis statement so opposed the declara-Gorman and the rest. Mr. Davin read year, unexpected by the country, and hoped that the premier of Canada would come to their relief. The answer of the government will rejoice the hearts of the organized criminals and bring shame to honest men.

ifts after five years, the w required on unpaid by electric railways. He approved of this part of the bill. It was then one ion was o'cleck and the discus sociation shall appoint a curator to have charge of the assets and affairs, of the bank, and shall manage its af-NOTES. Judge McLeod, A. A. Stockton, Q. C., and Hon. H. A. McKeown are here. fairs until the bank resumes payments or a liquidator is appointed, cr his The two latter are in attendance on

THE SENATE.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, ST JOHN, N. B., MAY 80, 1900.

services are found unnecessary. The measure proposes to hand over to the Bankers' Association the power to make by-haws, to regulate the issue of notes and the checks over the number The Nora Scotia Steel company's which was held over from yes-

terday in consequence of a point taken Mr. Fielding hoped that the Ass by Senator Dick-y, was again held tion would advise some means for a more rigid inspection of banks. Sir Charles Tupper said that in view over today at the request of Hon. David Mills, who desired to look into the matter of the amalgamation. Senof the great power given to the cura-Power urged the importance of tor, he should give adequate security Hon. Mr. Fielding said he prop

after the second reading to have the matter referred to the committee of banking and commerce. Speaker Bain announced that he had received the resignation of W. B. Mc-

Innes. M. P. for Nanaimo, B. C. After private bills and ques Hon. Mr. Fielding's bill reducing the statutory rate of interest to five per cent. and to expropriation act, which is the complement of the preceding. bill, were read a second time, passed in committee and read a third time.

The house was occupied a large part afternoon and all the evening e bill respecting grain trade canals. This is a government dealing with the erection of by railways at local points. matter of great Interest to members, who are not satisthe measure as it stands.

OTTAWA, May 22 .-- A pleasant episode marked the opening moments of the session today. A magnificent vase of roses had been placed on the desk note explained that it was a tribute to the opposition leader from his supporters in recognition of the fact that he had reached the forty-fifth anniversary of his first election to the Nova Scotia legislature.

When Sir Charles entered the chamoer the members on his own side rose to their feet and greeted him with enthusiastic cheers, in which the librals joined.

The veteran statesman was visibly affected by this demonstration of derotion.

sion with the following important statement: Looking at the unfortunate record we have had for some years, especially during the last year or so in this country, one must come to the conclusion that there has been for years prevalent in this country a system of ballot manipulating and of tam-pering with the sacred rights of the people. I do not say that it did not exist in West Huron or Brockville. It is undeniable today that we have it in the courts and in the very air of the country. There has been preva-lent in certain sections of the country a sys-tem, deep and systematic, carried on for years, of tampering with the ballot, of pre-venting the will of the people from being expressed at the polls as it exists in their own hearts and in their own minds. If that be the case, something must be done, be-"Mr. Speaker," he said, his voice remulous with emotion, "I am going to ask the kind indulgence of the house to say a single word in reference to the kind manner in which I have been received here today by both sides. I need not say, sir, how deepbe the case, something must be done, be-cause the case is higher than that which has been brought to the attention of the house The evil is general and calls for the action of the government and of parliament. Some investigations must take place, deep, searchly I have been touched by the kind manmer in which my friends on side of the house have marked the completion of the forty-fifth year of investigations must take place, deep, search-ing, complete, pendtrating everywhere, so as to ferret out the evil, to search out the criminal, and if legislation be necessary, to pupish them, and to punish them adequately. If I understand aright the language of Mr. my public life. And not less so by the very generous manner in which the same spirit has been evinced by the hon. gentlemen to whom I am If I understand aright the hanguage of the Foster, he is disposed to agree with us that there should be an enquiry, full and com-plete, taking West Huron if need be, taking Brockville if need be, taking every other place in which these offences have been opposed politically. I may say, sir, that I was elected to represent my native county, the county of Cumberplace in which these offences have been committed. If we agree on this it is set land Nova Scotia, on the 22nd day tied; the government is ready to do its part. Now a tribunal must do this work. It must be a judicial enquiry of fullest character, and this is the policy which I have to offer to friends of the government and to opponof May, 1855, so that today is the completion of 45 years of continuous publle life. During that period I have been engaged in the active practice of

grant of \$100,000 to Ottawa for now required on unpaid balances. It its relief fund, calling attention to the is also provided that when a bank fact that the city council last night had decided to allow lumber to be piled in the midst of the town as before, and not to impose any restrictio s as to wooden houses or shingle roofs. He thought that as parliament had granted money to Ottawa, some guarantees should be taken that the same danger from fire was not again incurred.

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nadian Bankers' As-

The premier said he did not see what the gov. rnment or the house could do about it.

APPLE INSPECTION. The house devoted the greater part of the afternoon to the grain elevator bill, and then took up the apple in-speedon measure. This bill was dis-cussed in a imated fashion at considerable length.

Some of the Ontario members thought that the measure would be a joint embarassment to farmers and to purchasers. Particular objection was taken to the clause providing for inspection at the port of shipment, some members holding that it would be impossible to inspect without removing a large number of apples from the barrels, and that they would not be properly re-packed.

Mr. Kaulback was in favor of com pelling the farmer or packer to stamp his own name on the barrel, but on the grade of the fruit he did not favor compulsory inspection by the govern ment.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

The supplementary estimates for the current fiscal year were brought down voted to Senators Reesor and Sullivan. Col. Hughes, M. P., Mr. Leduc, M. P., and the families of the late Messrs. Bertram and Haley.

camps, \$160,000 to defray expenses of the Halifax regiment, \$900,000 for the I. C. R., chargeable to income, and \$355,-131 to capital. \$1,355,449 to the St. Lawrence canal system, \$30,000 for binder twine requisites at Kingston penitentiary, \$75,000 for immigration, \$30,900 additional for the Paris exposition and \$12,000 additional for quarantine.

A vote of \$9,000 is asked for the pro secutions in the Ville Marie bank cases; \$264,474 additional for administration of the Yukon; \$34,715 additional is required for customs, and \$25,000 for the fishery service.

NOTES.

Mr. Bell of Pictou, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and N. Clarke Wallace left today for Pictou county. Lieutenant J.W. Lawlor of Newcastle, N. B., will be one of the range officers of the field artillery division at the annual training at Deseronto, Ont., in June and July. The Eleventh Infantry brigade will form camp at Sussex, N. B., 11th to 22nd September; also, 8th Hussars, 10th and 12th Field Batteries, Brighton Engineers, and 67th, 71st, 73rd and 74th

Regiments. Captain Murray MacLaren is at-

YOUR BEST FRIEND On wash day and every other day is SURPRISE SOAP It will give the best service; is always uniform in quality, always satisfactory. You cannot do better than have Surprise Soap always in your house. SURPRISE is a pure hard Sosp. question had grown the question whelate tonight. The total amount to be ther provincial governments had the

voted is \$3,559,889, of which \$1,335,562 is right to claim the fishery award. It chargeable to capita!, \$2,021,160 to in- was agreed to refer this matter with come and \$160,000 to the war in South the rest to the privy council. New before Sir Charles Tupper's seat. A Africa. Sessional indemnities are Erunswick and Prince Edward Island had given formal notice that they intended to claim this award. Meanwhile the provinces agreed that the dominion would continue to exercise \$125,000 is voted for the annual drill jurisdiction over coast waters. This did not apply to the oyster fisheries. which were conceded to belong to the provinces. The Manitoba fisheries belong to the dominion by virtue of the contracts for the purchase of the territory. Sir Louis Davies said there was some discussion over the question of the provinces transferring to the dominion its property and jurisdiction in the ccast fisheries, but it was deemed advisable to ascertain first the extent of the respective rights.

Mr. Powell hoped that the matter would soon be settled, as at present it was impossible to adjust many questions of private rights that were continually rising.

Sir Louis Davies said the provinces wanted the dominion to defray the expenses of fishery protection and desired to get the revenues for themselves.

Mr. Foster wanted to know whether the dominion intended to keep the fish hatcheries in Ontario, where the provincial government was claiming all the fish and all the revenue.

Sir Louis Davies said the government did not see its way clear to give them up.

Mr. Foster did not advise that, but considered that it was a case for financial adjustment. Mr. Kaulback suggested that som

compact might be made at once by

which the federal government might

antine, and Paris expo gration exp drill, June at WeMand of garrison Railways dount: Ind Hallfax, In facilities : fences, \$5 landing. elevator elevator stock. \$190. \$6,300; mac \$11,200; Mid for extra at Sydney, est on har modation wall cana eanal, \$140, North Cha river, \$77,16 Chargeab for governe ditional for fittings ne drive, \$3,00 China Poin Ocean an stores of s. 869; alterat Gratuity ter to Hor The sum Bank of Co for handli that distric missions o collections is an allo freight. the bank's The Bank Yukon n Yukon Yukon-Be 000 Additiona \$25,000. Additiona \$75.000. Printing. Portraits Hon. Alexa Mileage railway m \$953. Increase Halifax fro Intercold income-\$9 Prince Ed 000. Unprovide Hon. G. I pire Day ad here this a Sir Charle meeting of Route via ney and

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MR. FRASER

began by stating that Mr. Gass of Moose Jaw, who had been turned out of the postmastership, had bought votes for Mr. Davin at Wood Mountain, and went on to argue that there was nothing more to investigate in West Huron. He pointed out that Pritchett's affidavits were made in the states and promised that if similar statements were made by him in this country Mr. Fraser would resign his seat if half a dozen of the persons he accused did not prosecute him.

Mr. Bennett asked Mr. Fraser if he did not know that Pritchett had sworn to similar statements in St. Thomas, Ont., and could be prose cuted.

Mr. Fraser said this testimony re lated to the provincial election. Mr. Bennett said that they implicated the same persons.

Six o'clock.

Mr. Fraser closed with the promise that if Pritchett would make in Canada the affidavits he made in Detroit he would be behind prison bars before twenty-four hours.

CLARKE WALLACE

began by saying he had no confidence in Mr. Fraser's undertaking. Only last year his leader had promised a investigation of this very case. full This promise was already broken This was a case of conspiracy to rob the pacple of their rights, and the organization reached all the way from the lowest criminals to the premier himself. The prime minister had pledged his sacred honor that this investigation should be carried through, and so long as the danger was confined to the lower instruments it went on. But when the heads of ministers themselves were in danger then the inquiry had to stop. Pritchett was a great inventor. He discovered new methods of stealing votes. Inventors usually associate themselves with capitalists. The postmaster general was reputed to be a capitalist. Did he assist Pritchett in floating his scheme? If so, did he use his own money? There were three grades of operators in the gang. Pritchett, Bole Sullivan and their like were one closs. Preston and Smith, the paid organizer, were the middle class. Then there were the employes and paymasters, the men for whose benefit the crimes were committed. These higher class were

MR. BLAIR UNUSUALLY EXCITED.

OTTAWA, May 17.-In the railway committee this morning Mr. Blair explained his bill to amend the railway act which had been referred to that committee. It is a measure of great importance. It provides that the railway committee of the government may in case of any railway, subject to

legislative authority of the dominion and subsidized by parliament, direct the company to maintain and operate a station at any point where the committee shall order it with concurrence of the government. The same power is given over railways not under federal authority but subsidized by the government. The act also provides that on all roads subject to the legislative authority of the dominion the rallway committee may make rules and regulations which shall supercede all rules made by the company so far as they differ therefrom, and that the committee may appoint competent. persons to advise and assist the committee in preparing and revising such rules. Another clause provides that if any company operating a railway wholly within a province, which has

received a provincial subsidy, fails to comply with the terms of the charter as to the time of completing the road, or ceases for ten days to operate said road, the government of the province on the report of its own railway committee may cause the railway road bed and rolling stock and equipment to be sequestered and sold.

This last cause has effect only with espect to such railways as are designated by proclamation of the governor reneral, and shall cease to have effect on such day as may be proclaimed. After explanations by Mr. Blair, who

said that the bill would apply to the C. P. R., Grand Trunk and several other roads mentioned and to all lines connecting with or crossing them,

Sir Charles Tupper said that the bill seemed to him to give the government absolute control over the railways. He thought that the committee should have a full understanding of the matter before taking such important action, and suggested that representatives of these important railways, who were in attendance, should be heard from as to the effects of the measure

Mr. Blair got unusually excited and said that Sir Charles Tupper had made himself the mouthpiece of the railway

Sir Charles reminded Mr. Blair that the power of regulating railways now possessed by the government had been obtained by iegislation proposed by Sir Charles himself. He did not propose to reply further to Blair's imputations, but did desire to Lnow what the effect of the measure would be. the men who now block the investi I Judge Clark, solicitor of the C. P. R., banks to make a return of urpresented

ents of the government as well. We must have, at an early date, imme-diately, a tribunal composed of the best judges of the land, so as to have the fullest, the most complete, the most searching en-quiry into all that we know, into all that of the government as well has come to the attention of the house, of the press and of the courts, and into what also has not yet come to the attention of also

ment orators heaped upon the Pritchett affidavits and other evidence and allegations,

the came forward at four o'clock on the morning after the fourth day of the discus-sion with the following important statement

tions of the other two members of the gov ernment, and of the members in its conficriment, and of the memoers in its conn-dence, as to show that it was a conclusion of the last hour. Everything points to the conclusion that Richardson's speech was the turning point. This speech was delivered shortly before midnight, and made a prosensation on his own side. a direct and embarrassing appeal of a liberal to his fellow liberals, begging them to aban-don hyperitical preterices and shifty evasions and to cease from protecting crim even though their crimes were committed in the interests of their party. The member for Lisgar was the only liberal who ad-dressed the house in that sense, but his speech created a disturbance. Three or four other members intimated to the leader that after this break was made it was now impossible for them to whitewash the machine. It is believed that a telegram was received from a leading liberal journal announcing that the government would not be supported in suppressing investigation. The Pritchett affidavits, giving such exact

The Pritchett amdavits, giving such exact details of time, place, manner of frauds, with names of a score of persons and par-ticulars of the share assigned to each, with the price paid to each, have created a tre-mendous sensation in Ontario. The most important persons accused have not contra-dicted the affidarits. The ominous silence of most of the others, and the fact now admitted that Pritchett

certainly was concerned in the two elections,

have produced much uneasiness. Sir Wilfrid was forced to find some way cut. He took his hint from the offer of Mr. Foster and the proposition of Mr. Richard-son. The liberal member said that if the premier would agree to appoint a commis-sion of judges, with certain other guaran-tees of good faith he would vote with the tees of good faith, he would vote with the government.

Foster had assured the government that the opposition would support the ap pointment of such a commission if the gov ernment would give it sufficient scope an that take measures to make the enquiry full and effectiva

Taking advantage of these propositions, the premier cut the ground away from under the orators on his own side by admitting

the existence of the machine, and agreeing to a judicial investigation. Sir Charles Tupper was perhaps a little premature in announcing, as he did, that the coon had come down. It was soon found that the coon had only promised to descend, and the attempt to get a definite and distinct statement that the enquiry would begin at once, and that it would take up the Huron and Brockville cases straightway, was not successful. For that reason the house was divided.

It was six o'clock when the house divided on Mr. Borden's amendment to supply for a reference of the Brockville and West Huron election cases to a committee. The ment was lost by 43 to 86 against, a ity of 42 for the government. It was a party vote. The house adjourned at 6.20 a. m. OTTAWA, May 18.—After the all night sitting the house took things easy today.

Committees did not sit this forenoo the house did not sit this evening. NOTES. Judge McLeod, Dr. Stockton, Q. C., Hon. I. A. McKeown, P. O. Inspector Coiter and fr. Carvill, M. P. P., of Woodstock left for

ew Brunswick today. Mr. Mills, M. P. for Annapolis, left for

St. John today.

OTTAWA, May 21 .- Hon. Mr. Fielding introduced a bill amending the I do it all the more sincerely because, bank act. This bill extends bank tharters for ten years from their expiring next year. It provides for the further investigation of shareholders into still remain where he is, long to adorn directors' statements. It prohibits the the Canadian parliament. (Laughter issue of notes after suspension, gives and liberal cheers.) the right to banks to lend money on standing timber, products of the quarry and on letters of credit. Among the changes proposed is one dealing with the sale of lands which come into pos- to the opposition. session of banks, another requiring

dical profession for 29 years. I have had the good, or bad, fortune to hold the highest offices in my native province and in the Dominion of Canada for 28 years; and I think almost every person will agree that unless I was a great glutton of office and of the emoluments arising from it, I ought to be abundantly satisfied with

the past. I can only say that if I were half as polite a person as the eminent Lord Chesterfield, who apologized to those who had been detained for some time standing around his bedside to see him expire, I would make an apology for lagging on the stage of political life so long. I can day. only say that it is not my desire that that period should be very much longer continued, but I am afraid I shall have to remain at all events until the electorate of the country shall decide which of the two great parties who are now contending for power in this country are to enjoy it during the period which is to come." (Cheers.)

SIR WILFRID arose in a smiling and gracious mood. He said : I am sure, Mr. Speaker, although I have no right to speak in this house except for one side of it, that on this occasion I voice the sentiments not only of those who are here present, but of the whole Canadian people when I express the cleasure that we are able to see this day, and to congratulate my hon. friend, the leader of the opposition, upon the completion of the forty-fifth year of his public service to his country. It is one of the blessings of political life that it is possible some times to forget that we are divided in opinion. It is one of the redeeming features of pubyears. lic life that though our lights are keen and sometimes bitter, still after all we can realize that beneath, or I should say, above, there are nobler sentiments that guide us. I do not share the views of my honorable friend on many questions. Those who are associated with me have taken issue with him upon many questions of public interest, but I am proud and glad to bear this testimony to the public

though I might take exception to it in many ways, it will live, and live for the best in the history of Canada. (Cheers.) It has been his good fortune to have been associated with the great event which brought Canada to the proud position it now occupies, which brought it from the condition of scattered provinces to that of a United Nation. For my party I hail with pleasure the announcement that my honorable friend is to lead his party at the next election, and I do so not by any means because we minimize his influence. On the contrary, I am fully conscious of the great power which his strong personality must exercise on the electors of Canada, but entrenched in the justice of the cause we represent, I am convinced that notwithstanding all his efforts he will

career of my honorable friend, that al-

The speeches over, several members from the government side, among them Hon. Mr. Blair, crossed the floor to add their personal congratulations MR. FOSTER

brought up the matter of the govern-

tached to 62nd Regin officer for annual drill, in absence of Surgeon Major Walker.

A limited number of N. C. officers of city corps qualified to instruct will be employed for duty at the approaching camps of instruction, owing to large number of instructors absent. Applicants will be received through the proper channels. Pay is as fellows: First class instructors, 50 cents per day; second class, 40 cents; third class, 30 cents, all in addition to regu-

lar pay of this rank. take the Queen's birthday as a holi-Col. Tisdale suggested that Friday be included in the holiday and the house take rest till Monday, so could go home. Mr. Davin thought a good way to

honor the Queen was to imitate her industry. The holiday will be limited to one

day. Mr. Muleck informed Hon. Mr. Fos-

the railway station. criminal code. Mr. Davin moved an amendment to not carried out. provide that no play should be pro-

duced in a Canadian theatre without the play by a public censor. He explained that this was required in Woman's Council.-The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Charlton moved an amendment making the age of consent eighteen

Sir Wilfrid objected to this amendment, not, as he said, because he was opposed to the principle, but because he feared it would imperil the bill when sent back to the senate. The amendment was rejected, as was another by Mr. Charlton, who asked

that the words "if previously chaste characters." be struck out.

IN THE EVENING

the house went into supply, taking up the fisheries. Mr. Foster wanted to know how the matter stood respecting the jurisdiction and ownership of coast and inland fisheries. The confusion as to in his county for years. federal and provincial rights seemed

to be most inconvenient. Sir Louis Davies admitted that af fairs were unsatisfactory. The su-preme court had decided that the ownership of inland fisheries belonged to the local governments and the central government had the right to fix

fishing were invalid and the federal government had withdrawn most of the overseers and other inland fishing officers. The most serious difilculty had arisen over the ownership of crast fisheries within the three-mile limit. For a long time the government of Canada had been trying to get a case made up to appeal to the privy council. The Quebec government claimed that the province owned

the bed of the ocean as far as the three-mile limit. Mr. Powell-What about the harbora ?

Sir Louis Davies said it was admitted that the dominion had jurisdiction to begin with Prince Edward Island. over harbor fisherics and out of this It was useless to say that in any place

acquire all rights connected with the fishing water of the maritime provinces. It was important that the work of fish propagation should be more vigorously carried forward than in the past, and the dominion government was evidently the authority to take it up. Mr. Powell spoke of the lobster fish-

eries and of the importance of preserving them. At present he feared OTTAWA, May 23.-The house will that the regulations were utterly disregarded. This was in part due to the fact that the present government had turned out a number of competent and conscientious officers and appointthat members living as •a distance ed others under whom it was reported that more lobsters were taken out of season than in season. The leading operators obeyed the law, but there appeared to be no watch kept on small producers.

Sir Louis Davies said Mr. Powell was the only man in New Prunswick ter that Samuel McCready had ceased who thought the administration was to be postmaster at Norton in conse- lax. The law was never so rigidly adquence of the removal of the office to minstered as now. He had seized and destroyed thousands of dollars worth The order of business today was the of property. This was the first complaint he had heard that the law was

Mr. Powell said that the inspectors doubtless did their duty, but local offia license secured after examination of cers did not do theirs. Mr. Powell referred to the Shediac oyster bed, which had been cultivated by the late England and was asked for by the government and had just began to be productive when the present government came into power. The excellent officer then in charge was dismissed, and under his successor the bed had been left at the mercy of poachers until lit had been practically destroyed. Mr. Bell (P. E. I.) said the government was if anything too rigid in the enforcement of the law, but he agreed

with Mr. Powell as to the destruction of the Shediac oyster bed. Mr. Macdonald (P. E. I.) did not

agree that the enforcement was too rigid, or that it would be. He feared that the lobster fishery was disappearing.

Mr. McAllister reported the enforcement good in Restigouche. Mr. McLellan of Inverness, C. B.,

did not believe that one hundred lobsters had been poached out of season

Mr. Powell said the root of the trouble in Westmorland was that the season terminated before fishing had fairly begun and before it was closed across the Bay.

Mr. Kaulbach did not see why on the west shore of Halifax and south of Halifax six inch lobsters were found, the close season. Federal licenses for while east of Halifax the limit was eight inches.

Sir Louis Davies explained that the department proposed to build three new hatcheries, one for salmon and one for lobsters at Gaspe, and two in British Columbia. Asked about the lobster hatcheries, Sir Louis thought that the one at Pictou had been useful, though absolute proof was impos-

sible. Mr. Ellis thought it was doubtful if the lobster fisheries could be preserved or renewed by hatcheries. The only way to do it was to stop fishing for two

or three years in one locality at a time. He suggested to Sir Louis Davies

"What a cha up in that ro to?" "Having "Of course; I

Europe."

