F. BAIRD.

particulari s at the last

ith American of the enmoney into it entually the rred to Hallopening up to with the work in the uit, and the ictoria is a nd enterprise ing spirit, is cater to the

as well as St. John City ooners and erprise gave rvative in parliament. on the part anestioned of commons edge did the ide his serd the Ship-house, his t, Mr. Baird

guilty of an ful and encial circle as ne busin

ther, A. W. pathy of the ND DEAD

Frank A

ed in years

For maintenance and repairs to government steamers the vote is increased from \$102,000 to \$145,000, but Sir

\$343,000 for rolling stock.

OTTAWA LETTERS. aries of lighthouse keepers by \$10,000. for Mr. Hale would undoubtedly There is to be \$5,000 more spent on the meteorological survey, but the fishery inspector, overseers and guar-Piling Up the Expenditure
Year After Year.

fishery inspector, overseers and standians are cut down from \$95,000 to \$70,000. The fisheries protection service is increased from \$95,000 to \$100,-000. The geological survey will take \$60,000, which is \$5,000 more than last year. On the other hand, Mr. Sifton hopes to save \$28,000 in the department The Civil Service Act is Not Binding of Indian affairs, reducing the appropriation for that service to a little less than a million. This saving is mainly in two items, that of annuities and commutations, and that of industriai schools. The Free Trade Government Continues to

on the Present Administration.

Impose a Duty of Sixty or Seventy

Per Cent. on Burning Oil.

OTTAWA, April 25.—It is not very

ng since Mr. Tarte, speaking in

Valleyfield, explained that the gov-

ernment was spending much money

because it had made much, meaning

that it had taxed much out of the

people. He concluded his observa-

tions with the triumphant exclama-

tion "We are spending a good deal of

see us next year." Now that the esti-

exceeded \$40,000,000. The supplement-

ary estimates yet to come will prob-

which is \$2,402,419 less than he is ask-

ing in the same estimates this year.

In the first year of the Laurier regime

the government spent a million dol-

lars more than was expended in the

And Mr. Fielding has now made it

or three million dollars more for the

fourth year than he asked for the

Most of the important details have

already been placed before your

readers by telegraph. It may, how-

ever, be proper to add a few items.

Of the additional interest charged the

larger part is appropriated to savings bank interest. Mr. Fielding did not make a sufficient appropriation last

a half per cent. interest, whereas he

found it necessary to pay three per

cent., and apparently he intends to

events he is only charging three per

cent. on \$50,000,000 this year, and

therefore will have to ray all that he

has down. Under the head of charges

bank note printers are evidently go-

Canadian firm from which he took the

work, and which did it a good deal

The finance minister has a motto

which he is upholding with great per-tinacity. This motto is "notwith-

standing anything to the contrary in the Civil Service act." In the esti-

mates for civil government there are

25 items. In twelve of these the clos-

ing words are those above quoted.

This means that the Civil Service act

is not binding on this government.

The bill now before the senate

amend the Exchequer Court act called

for an additional salary of \$1,000 for

a local judge in admiralty in the Que-

bec district. For salaries to judges

in Ontario \$15,000 will be added and

the additions in Quebec are the same.

which is \$32,100 less than he had last

year. Mr. Sifton takes all this and

\$70,000 more as the additional outlay

for bringing in immigrants from

abroad. Mr. Borden's total proposed

expenditure exceeds \$2,000,000, of which \$386,000 is chargeable to cap-ital. The increases have already been

mentioned, \$100,000 extra being re-

quired for annual drill, \$10,000 extra

000 extra for military properties, of

repair, including purchase and con-

struction of rifle ranges at different

other stores, \$100,000 extra, making

\$250,000 in all, "to provide for doth-

ing for the entire militia and perma-

ment corps, including great coats,

grant to the Dominion Rille associa-

tion is \$10,000, a reduction of \$5,000,

but \$5,000 is added to unforseen ex-

diflitary college comes in for \$15,000

extra, bringing the appropriation up

to \$70,000, and the equality maligned cartridge factory is to cost \$95,000, as

compared with \$65,000 last year. The

vote for the defence of Esquimault is

placed at \$109,000, which is \$33,000

more than last year. The appropria-

tions for monuments on battlefields

are to be spent at Stony Creek and

Burlington, two spots very close to-

gether, while other battle fields are

left as yet unmarked. The capital

charge of \$386,000 is divided into two

items, \$61,000 being for expenditure on

se of field guns, fortress

the Esquimault works, and \$325,000 for

armament, rifle ranges and military

We are to hear no more of the

stater ent that the capital account of

the Intercolonial railway is closed

forever. Mr. Blair intends to spend

\$941,000 on construction this year.

This includes \$100,000 for strength-

ening iron bridges, a vote which be-

fore Mr. Blair's time was always

charged to current account. He is

also taking out of the current account

and placing to capital no less than

es. The much maligned Royal

The

boots, caps, and necessaries."

for the salaries of civil employes, \$33,-

saying that amount. At all

intends to increase the pay-

third year. This is rapid climbing.

The Yukon offers a pretty heavy bill for administration, including the Mounted Police, the salaries of officers, post office, customs and public increase of \$270,000 over the last year. But there are other items scattered through the book which still further increase of \$270,0000 over the last year. the militia appropriation belongs partly to the Yukon, and something is to be spent in improving the navigation of the river and in railway money this year, but wait till you

The minister of customs wants \$999,000 this year, which is \$26,000 more than he had last year. The minismates for next year are down we see the fulfilment of Mr. Tarte's boast. Mr. Fielding is asking for \$41,528,298 ter of inland revenue isks for an exbesides the capital expenditure. This tra \$10,000 for excise and \$7,000 for is the first time that the main estiweights and measures. Mr. Blair havmates for current expenditure have ing charged a great deal of his prospective railway expenditure to capital, does not expect to spend any ably call for a couple of millions, but there is always a certain amount left more in operating the Intercolonial ever unexpended, which will, how-ever, be less than the supplementary than he is spending this year. Mr. Mulock is asking for a small addition in his department, exclusive of the Yukon, and speaking generally, the Mr. Fielding asked in the main expenditure is "vaster than has been." edtimates last year for \$39,125,879.

Before these facts were announced the house had been indulging in an interesting question affecting the revenue. The debate on the oil duties is an annual offering, which always excites some interest, particularly now that the party is in power which over the first. The third year is not spent so much time denouncing the quite completed, but already it is oil tariff. Davis of Alberta is an arcertain that the outlay will be two dent supporter of the government, but dent supporter of the government, but millions more than the second year. he is not a supporter of its oil tariff. It is probable that he did not intend clear that he is going to call for two to do the government any mischief when he moved his resolution, asking that oil be made free, and he began by saying that the tariff generally had his approval. But Mr. Davis must square himself with the people on the Saskatchewan. So he denounced the oil combine with great fervor, and exhad got hold of the industry in Petrolea, and was making \$600,000 a year out of the poor, but honest purchaser of coal oil, all because the government year, as he allowed for only two and maintained the duty. He protested people of Canada should contribute to the support of a few producers in Lambton and of the Rockefellers. In fact it seems to Mr. Davis no more proper to impose a duty upon oil than it would be to encourage the production of hothouse pranges in the do-

ment for printing dominion notes from \$40,000 to \$50,000. His New York Lambton has two grit members. Fraser and Johnston, who are of course opposed to protection and enemies of the N. P. But it was beautiful to see how they stood up for the oil duty. Mr. Fraser is quite enamored with the present tariff. He says it suits the country, and nobody can touch it without spoiling it, particularly that part of it which relates to the oil industry. He went into an ela-borate explanation of the educational effect of the oil industry, explaining that Canadians who learned to bore for oil were in demand in all the countries of the world. They held high positions in Borneo, Sumatra, Austria, Italy, and South America This consideration, Mr. Fraser said, had not hitherto been presented to the house. As a matter of fact. Mr. Fraser's predecessor, Mr. Moncrief, a genuine N. P. man, discussed it entensively some years ago in one of the most instructive speeches ever made Mr. Fisher asks for \$310,100 this year, in parliament.

Mr. Ellis, who seconded the motion of Mr. Davis, was consistent in his treatment of the case. He spoke of the oil duty in the house just as he spoke of it on the hustings and pressed the argument rather strongly that an article of common consumption should not pay a duty of 60 or 70 per cent. Mr. Oliver of Alberta, another government supporter, followed out the which \$30,000 is for "construction and Oliver says he is a protectionist in repair, including purchase and contheory and is willing to allow producers all the protection that a replaces," \$6,000 extra for warlike and venue tariff affords. He does not believe, however, that articles of common consumption among the poorer classes ought to pay quite the aver age rate of duty. If the average rate is 25 per cent, he would levy about 20 per cent, on oil. But the government, which levies a duty of not more than 30 per cent. on luxuries, charges more than twice that much on this necessary of life. Mr. Richardson, still another government supporter, address-ed his argument to the records of the ed his argument to the records of the ministers. He reminded them of the obligations they assumed before the election, declaring that such were the pledges of the party that all the people in Manttoba believed that the triumph of the liberals would mean free oil. Mr. Beattle, a conservative mem-ber for London, represents a constitu-ency somewhat interested in oil, and stood up for the tariff, while Mr. Monk of Montreal, a conservative, spoke for abolition. Mr. Davin also wants free oil, especially now that the business has fallen into the hands of a com-bine. Mr. Davin was rather effective in producing the campaign hand book of the liberal party which was used in the election of 1896 and which pledged the party to free oil.

In the end Mr. Davis, the of the resolution, backed down by accepting Mr. Fielding's motion to stand the matter over until the budge speech. Mr. Oliver and Mr. Richard son also voted for the amendm while most of the conservatives voted against it. Two French liberal mem-bers, Moniet and Legris, voted against the finance minister's motion, as did Mr. Snetsinger, the grit member for Cornwall. Mr. Ellis did not vote, as he was paired with Mr Ha.e. This Louis Davies has cut down the sal- produced a peculiar state of affairs,

voted against Mr. Fielding's an ment, and Mr. Ellis in making his explanation said that he would have voted the same way. Thus one per who would have opposed amendment refrained from voting be-

discussion on statutory increases and other increases took place yesterday in supply. The new system under the Laurier government differs from the old. Under the previous regime the rule relating to the \$50 a year annual increase was applied generally in the case of all efficient men who had not reached the salary limit of their class. Under the present system the increase was given or withheld according as ministers may arbitrarily decide, \$200 instead of \$50. On the whole it comes to nearly the same thing so far as the cost of government is contheir deputies to discriminate in favor of particular persons who may be favorites, or who may be better able to push their claims or are favored with a pull. The Civil Service act does not permit increases of salary beyond fifty dollars at a time, and in all cases where larger advances are made the vote contains the words "notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service act."

Mr. Foster, Mr. Borden of Halifax, and Mr. McNeill insist that this is a virtual overriding of the law. The Civil Service act was framed by both houses of parliament as a well considered measure of general application. By the supply votes of the house of commons alone this law is regularly abrogated twenty times in a day. Mr. Fielding of course is able to claim that the vote is not an abrogation of the law but merely a repeal of it to that extent. The question is whether the act should not be re-In its practical operation the present system is armoying and invidious. For instance in Mr. Fielding's own department a large number of officers vere eligible for increases. The finance minister gave the increase to all in a certain class with the exception of two. Mr. Fielding admits that these two were efficient and faithful men, and declares that he meant no reflection on them by leaving them crimination which the men themselves feel and which must be present in the minds of their comrades.

When the house is in supply the ministers expect to be thoroughly cross-examined. If a minister seems to be withholding information or evading the questions he does not get ahead very fast. The minister of customs tried that game fast night. Having explained that 25 men on his staff were eligible for increase and thite advances shall be made on recommendation of the deputy minister. Mr. Paterson explained that these 11 hald been so recom

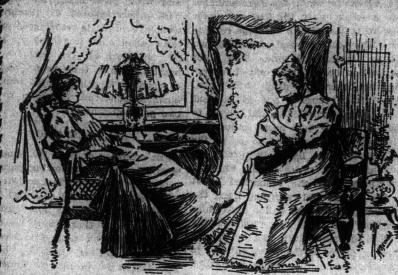
"Were any others recommended by the deputy?" said Mr. Foster. "We appointed the 11 who were recommended," said the minister. Again and again he was asked whether he had appointed all who were recommended, and finally he said he had. Later it proved that

what he meant was that the governn enit haid appointed all whom the minister recommended. This discussion went on for fifteen or twenty minutes, when Mr. Paterson was informed that if he wanted to get his vote through he would have to take the house into his confidence and tell all about it. This was what he had to do. In the end it was explained minutes, when Mr. Paterson was indeputy that only a part of those eligible could have the increase, and that he and his deputy together had selected the 11, after which the deputy had made the recommendation tire! by the statute

Mr. Sifton had to undergo a somewhat similar examination, chiefly with reference to the fact that he had brought in from outside a gentleman and made him second class clerk, passing over some forty third class clerks, one of whom might have been promoted. Mr. Sifton explained that the duties were peculiar and that the man he brought in was peculiarly qualified to perform them. Of course he had to go farther and explain what the duties were and what the previous training and record of his employe were. It appeared that the position, which related to the ordnance land, had nothing remarkable about it, and Mr. Sifton was asked how the duties had been performed in the past. By this time he was in deep water and began to plead ignorance. Mr. Foster thereupon suggested that as Mr. Sifton did not seem to know the particulars necessary for intelligently answering the questions, his whole vote of noney had better stand over until he was able to inform himself and so this was done. Mr. Foster pointed out that the audito genieral, the head of the print-ing bureau, and the superintendent of Mounted Police, who were pretty well free from political influence, recommended the regular statutory increase to all their staff. They left no men out. They gave no men more than the act called for. They brought in no outsiders over the heads of their own men, all of which offences are regularly practised in the political departments over which the ministers exercise immediate control. The expresssion "nothwithstanding anything to the contrary in the

The Great English Remedy.

Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Six



Ladies Bach Other

of the comfort and security afforded to them by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Headaches and Backaches that some expectedly or unexpectedly are charmed away, and the rich, red blood made by

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

shows itself in the rosy cheeks and clear, bright eyes of those who use them. These pills are not a purgative; they give strength instead of taking it away. They act directly on the blood and nerves; invigorate the body; regulate the functions, and restore health and strength to the exhausted woman when every effort of the physician proves unavailing. Mothers anxious for the healthy development of their growing girls should insist upon their taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

IN A DECLINE.

Mrs. W. Goodwin, Argyle Sound, N.S., says:—"After the birth of my first child I was in poor health and unable to recover my strength. I had a severe pain in my left aide and lung, which almost made it impossible for me to breathe. I had a bad cough day and night, and was troubled with night sweats, and on awakening found myself very weak. My complexion was sellow, and my appetite entirely gone. All my friends believed me in a decline. Our family physician attended me for a long time but I got no better. Then a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Acting on this advice I bought a supply, and continued their use for a couple of months, when my health was fully restored. I am sincere in saying that I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life."

The wonderful success of this remedy has led to many attempts at imitation and substitution, but these never cured anyone. Refuse any package that does not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Put up in packages that look like the engraving on the right, the wrapper printed in red ink Sold by all dealers, but if in doubt send to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont, and they will be mailed post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2 50.



rvice act." is purely a minis terial motto.

Some characteristics of eminent men are frequently collected into a sentence as an epitaph. For instance, on a memorial of John Wesley appear his own words, "the world is my parish." It is said in an inscription to Dr. Goldsmith that "he touched nothing that he did not adorn." On one memorial to Sir John Macdonald appear the words, "a British subject was I born, a British subject I will die." Arrangements are now being made for epitaphs to some of the present ministers. For instance, Mr. Blair will probably be represented in the act of arranging an election deal. The words in the scroll will be, "the resources of civilization are not yet exhausted." Mr. Tarte will be shown in the act of purchasing a railroad at two prices for Mr. Greenshields and uttering his famous expression, "elections are not made with prayers." Mr. Fielding is to be depicted in the act of withholding the statutory increase from one member of the civil service while he hands to another four times as much as the law allows, and underneath will be the words, "notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act."

It was an interesting discovery that was made by Mr. Pope concerning Mr. Harris, formerly traffic manager of the Intercolonial railway. We all remember how the advent of Mr. Harris was proclaimed as the beginning of a new regime. He was going to revolutionize everything and we were all called upon to admire the remarkable achievement of Mr. Blair in discovering this wonderful man. It is omething of an anti-climax to have now Mr. Blair's considered judgment pronounced in the house that Mr. Harris was dispensed with because he showed a lack of judgment in his method of dealing with the public in connection with the business of his office, which led to unnecessary friction and dissatisfaction."

It is equally interesting to know that Mr. Harris after eight months' service at \$5,000 a year and expenses, was allowed a retiring allowance equal to six months salary. This extra pay was probably given as a spe-cial consideration for Mr. Harris' "lack of judgment and his capacity for causing unnecessary friction and dissatisfaction." Whatever may be the reason, Mr. Harris carried off \$5,833 for his eight months' exercise of these qualities. It is true that Mr. Blair suggests Mr. Harris' rendered great assistance in the government negotiations with the Grand Trunk railway. But this is another story.

Mr. Blair has made two bargains with the Grand Trunk. By the first one he paid that company five per cent. on half the assumed valuation of all the railway and terminal prorerties jointly used by the two railways, though the Grand Trunk uses the road four or five times as much as the Intercolonial. The government borrows money at two and a half per cenit., and is therefore paying full interest on the whole cost of the properties used by the Grand Trunk and

the Intercolonial jointly. Besides this year when the Franchise bill was Mr. Blair agreed that in case double tracking should be necessary the Grand Trunk should put in the track and the Intercolonial should pay five per cent. on half the cost. Mr. Harris did not assist Mr. Blair in making this wonderfully tad bargain. His telp was given to the Grand Trunk, in whose employ he was at the time. In fact it is remembered that Mr. Harris boasted that he had something to do with the sharp bargain that the Grand Trunk made.

Afterward Mr. Harris was employed by Mr. Blair, and probably he assisted in negotiating a second bargain, which was a modification of the first. By the second bargain the government still pays five per cent. interest on half the assumed value of the road and terminus, but pays only four per cent, on half the cost of improve ments to be made in the future. Moreover the improvement charges are to be apportioned not equally but in proportion to the amount of user. If Mr. Harris assisted Mr. Blair to make this improvement in the terms of the agreement he deserves credit it. But what shall be said for Mr. Blair himself, who made such an atrociously bad bargain and afterwards had to pay a special reward to Mr. Harris to get even in a small way

A number of questions put to the

instmaster general have elicited the fact that five or six dismissals in addition to those previously reported have been made in the post office de-partment on the ground of political partisanship. They were made with-out investigation or trial of any kind, and Mr. Mulock says that he is ready to take full responsibility for them. I've made this statement in the hearirg of the premier, who may have remembered a solenin pledge of his own n ade at the first session of this parliament. On that occasion Sir Wilfrid Laurier pledged his honor that 1:0 government employe would be dis-missed from the service on charges of partisanship until his conduct had been investigated by an impartial tribunal, and he had been allowed full opportunity to hear and answer the changes. Since that pledge was given Fir Wilfrid has gravely listened while minister after minister has acknowledged the dismissal of officers who were not allowed to make a defence and who never had a trial. Sir Wilfrid looks as innocent as a child when he hears these declarations, and would probably consider himself insulted if some member would rise in his place and call him a liar. Perhaps he does not remember everything he says. He seems to be surprised when attention is called to the violation of his solemn engagements. In fact his face from constant habit is assuming a look of perpetual wonderment. Possibly he may fall into a trance some day and remember all that he said and did during the previous state of existence in which he made his oft-broken pledges.

Here is another instance. Last

fore the house, opposition members asked that there should be an appeal from the reviser to a judge. Such an appeal is provided for in most of the provinces, but not in Nova Scotia. The ministers admitted the fairness of the demand and promised that after the session they would urge the Nova Scotia government to provide for such an appeal. The Nova Scotia legisla-ture has hald, one sitting since and in the senate Sir Mackenzie ell the other day asked Mr. Mills for the correspondence between the government and the provincial administration. Mr. Mills replied that there was no correspondence. Yesterday, when confronted with his own promise that such representations would be made, and when reminded that the senate had been induced by this undertaking to refrain from making an amendment to the Franchise Act to provide for the appeal, the minister of justice was somewhat confused. He has not the same capacity for smiling his way through a series of falsehoods as the premier. Mr. Mills suggested that there might be correspond ant in his possession, and of a private character. The suggestion that correspondence on important legislation could be private 's too absurd for anvihing, and the matter was made a little worse when the secretary of state said that in Nova Scotia the people were quite content with the law as it stood, and he did not see why the government should press for a change. This might have been a good thing to say last year, but it is not a good reason for the vic a pledge.

STEAM AHEAD.

German Admiral's Answer to Dewey's Threat Was Go Through the American Lines.

BERLIN, April 28.—The Neustrin Nachrichten notes "with lively satisfaction the loyal attitude of the Washington government in admonletter" to his cousin in the United States

A despatch from Kiel to the Vos-siche Zeitung says that naval officers there are smiling at the stateme nade by Captain Coghlan in the course of his speech at the Union League club banquet in New York last week. These officers claim that Von Diedrich's answer to Admiral Dewey's threat was simply: "Clear for action and quietly steam through the American lines into the harbor."

Do you think there is emytting in the saying that fish is a brain food?" "I don't know. But it won't do you any harm to try the experiment."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

the the strains hat H. Hitchers wrapper