Made Some Fun for the Conser vatives and Cost the Liberal Backers Considerable Money.

Colonel Hughes' Criticism of Genera Hutton-The Colonel's Programme for the Future Guidance of the Militia Department a Startling One-Postmaster General Mulock on the Stand for Five Hours.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.-R. L. Borden the leader of the opposition, in thank-ing Sir Wilfrid Laurier for his kind rishes on the occasion of his Mr. Borden's appointment to the high office which he has so gracefully filled took occasion to observe that the opposition would be a business opposition and that they would support everything in the interests of Canada and Canadians. One of the questions and Canadians. One of the questions countenanced by both parties came up for discussion on Friday night. In the estimates for fisheries \$25,000 was asked to assist in the establishment, maintenance and inspection of cold storage for bait for deep sea fishermen, under conditions to be fixed by the department of marine and fisheries. The remarks of the members to the speaker's left showed that they were in entire accord with a schem which meant so much to the people of the maritime provinces, and during the explanation of Sir Louis Davies psequent remarks of Dr. Ken dall, the member for Cape Breton, those on the opposition benches were quite generous in their applause, Reg as they do the import of bait freezers, they were delighted to hear that in at least one departnder the direction of the min ster of marine and fisheries a judiliture of the funds enrusted to his care had been made.

Sir Louis, from memoranda fur-nished by his department, was able to give the committee some valuable in-formation on the progress made in cold storage for balt for deep sea fishold storage for bart for their sea and ing. He stated that along the coasts of the maritime provinces many pro-minent men were being interested in the establishment of refrigerators for the preservation of bait. About 110 he thought, would be reestablish a system which enable fishermen to secure bait times, at all points, and with as at all times, at all points, and with as little delay as possible. The government, in order to encourage the erection of cold storage buildings, have adopted a system which is found to work satisfactorily and has induced the stock of the freezers in their lo-cality. During the past season the following bait freezers were operated

Freezer.	capacity tons.	bait	Bonus earned.
Bailantyne's Cove, Antigonish, N. S.	20	14	\$70
Frog Pond, Prince, P. E. I.	20	23	100
Alberton, Prince, P. I. Port Hood Isle Inv	20	10	50
ness, N. S	20	0.54	Thens.
toria, N. S	20	<u>47</u>	\$220

there treezers are in operation shown nat the past balt season was an ex-eptionally good one, better than for any years past. The fish books show nat one-half of the total catch in that one-half of the total catch in certain districts was taken with frozen bait, and that if it had not been for the constant supply of balt available from bait freezers not one-half as many people could have engaged in isking, for the reason that it would not pay them without the certainty of a constant and sure supply of bait.

It Nell's Harbor, owing to the care-At Nell's Harbor, owing to the care-lessness of the men in charge, the bait was not probably frozen and spoiled, resulting in the prospective loss of 1,500 quintals. However, the experience of the past year will no eason, and the fishermen of Neil's or expect to handle their freezer

In reply to questions from members f the opposition, Sir Louis Davies tated that only Canadian fishermen ad licensed American fishermen ere able to provide themselves with bait from the freezers, and unicensed American fishermen were prohibited from taking bait under any condi-tions. Thus the bounties paid by the government to the owners of the freezers are devoted to furthering the interests of Canadian fishermen. During the present season the following list of freezers completed, under construction or arranged for up to Feb. 15th will be ready for convention. 5th will be ready for occupation:

Locality.	capacity.	Cost.	grant
Ballantyne's Cove,	20	\$1,361	\$86
Frog Pond, Prince, E. I. Alberton, Prince,		1,180	59
E L	30	1,347	100
Souris, Kings, P. E.	I. 50	1,982	99
Gabarus, Cape Breto White Head, Guysbo	10 10	968	48
Port Hood Isle, Inveness	20	1,313	65
boro	20	1,043 829	52 41
Totals	230	\$1,285	\$6,29
Freezers Und	ler Const	ruction.	in the
Locality.	capa	inal Es	cost.
Lower E. Pubnico, mouth, N. S	Sakel Spicing	io 6	\$2,00
Dort La Tour Sheil	MATERIAL DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON OF THE PE	30	1,4
Charles Harhor, Shell	* 】 * 作用 1 ( ) 图图 图图 图图 2	5 Y	1,20
Port Maitland, Yarn Sambro, Halifax	(6)11(111) 22(6)	20 T	1,10 1,0
	THE SHAPE SHAPE	COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE	MERCHANIST AND STREET

LOW VITALITY,

weakness, and a lingering cough, which nearly always present trip to the coast. result from the Grippe, are helped by SCOTT'S EMUL-SION of Cod Liver 'Oil. It is the natural remedy for those conditions. It will heal the inflammation of the bronchial tubes, give strength and vitality to the sufferers, and restore

them to their usual health. Send for trial bottle free. SCOTT & BOWNE. Toronto, gements are under way for the con-

Arrangements have been completed to build a freezer at Petit de Grat, nd with a nominal capacity of 20 tons and an estimated cost of \$1,100. The hispector in charge of this and other works has received communications from other points mentioned and at least 20 bait freezers will be in operation during the season of 1901, and it is expected that a number of applications will be received for govern ment assistance in the erection of ad-

Dr. Kendall was received with much pplause from both sides of the house when he rose to tell them of his experience in the operation of fresh balt eezers. He announced that, as the father of the movement, he had spent considerable time investigating the onditions which existed previous to the adoption of the present system. In the maritime provinces some 45,000 men were engaged in fishing as a means of ivelihood. On many occasions it was impossible for them to secure balt, and the average fdleness enforced upon them in consequence was 40, 50 or even as high as 60 days per annum. This as high as 60 days per annum. This meant an aggregate loss of 1,000,000 days per annum, and a financial loss of about \$1,250,000. The establishment of cold storage had entirely done away with any such disadvantage in favored districts. He hoped to see the principle of cold storage avended so that ciple of cold storage extended, so that the markets of the west might be Dr. Kendall considers that the fish of the Great Lakes will not hold out for rable period, and in only remedy would be found in the fishing villages of the Atlantic coast. In order to successfully compete for the trade it was necessary that firstclass refrigerator cars should be provided by the Intercolonial and other At the present time there is not a first-class refrigerator car in Canada, and he asked the government to take steps to encourage the construction of this class of rolling stock. Not only would such a step be advantageous to the fishermen, but it would produce to the same markets, and thus enter into competition with a share of the provision trade.

The passing of Col. Domville to the west, on Saturday, recalls a question asked by Mr. Fowler a few days ago house. John E. McAulay, who was for many years postmaster at Lower Milistream, Kings county, N. B., was dismissed on short notice. Mr. Fowler asked the postmaster general to enlighten him as to the person who was instrumental in having Mr. Mc-Aulay removed; what charges were made against Mr. McAulay; if an investigation had been held; information respecting a petition to retain Mr. Mc-Aulay in his position, and the number of names attached thereto; the name of Mr. McAulay's successor and his ethod of securing the position. Mr. Mulock's replies to the different interrogations showed that Col. Domville was the man who cut off Mr. McAulay's head. The fact that the latter had for thirty years performed his duties faithfully and well did not prevent him from suffering the extreme enalty of incurring the Colonel's displeasure. No investigation was held, and a charge of political partizanship, entirely unfounded, according to good authority, was trumped up against missal. Then a petition, signed by residents of Millstream, and another by non-residents, asked that Mr. McAulay's services be retained. The departnent referred the matter to Col. Domwille, who misrepresented the case by stating to the post office department that both petitions were the work of non-residents and had been signed by persons who had no interest in the matter. The outcome was that Henry A. McPhee, who was chairman of the liberal executive at Lower Milistream at the recent election, replaced Mr. Mc-Aulay. Mr. McPhee has been an active worker in the grit ranks for years. and there is evidence at the present time to show that he has not yet ceased his labors in behalf of his patrons.

While the postmaster general was giving the house some information in regard to Mr. McAulay, the members of the opposition showed a deal of in-terest in Col. Domville's own plight The Colonel met with a fate som milar to the Lower Millstream postmaster, and Mr. Mulock was aske unded in regard to Mr. McAulay ck did not care to state the reason of Domville's dismissal. A the reason of Domville's dismissal. A few days later Mr. Fowler found that the fate of James A. Fenwick, the postmaster at Milistream, was also decided by Col. Domville. Mr. Fenwick was a man of recognized ability and highly popular in the district in which he was ranted no hearing, and a petition to estore him to office was ignored. Mr. ing office taken any part in politics,

sers of the conservative party in the recent election, and was one of the men who was largely instrumental in enabling Col. Domville to make his

and fisheries department to increase the salaries of lighthouse keepers along eastern coast. His reason for advocating the change is that men emgreat lakes are paid higher salaries than those on the seaboard. Mr. Ross also thinks there is an injusitee being done to the keepers of revolving lights, vho receive the same salaries as the keepers of stationary lights. While he remuneration is the same, there scarcely any comparison between he labor involved in the case of a relying light and the work required of the person in charge of a fixed light Therefore, argued Mr. Ross, it is just and proper that the man who does the most work should receive the larger salary. Sir Louis Davies, however, i inclined to look upon this pro posal with favor, as it would involve the expenditure of a sum in the vicin ity of a million dollars. The reason given for the payment of higher salar-ies in the lakes is, that competent men can only be secured at an advance of seaboard rates and that the odst of living is higher. It is very unlikely, therefore, that any measure towards an increase of salary for the lighthouse keepers will be decided upor even recommended by the govern

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.-If the opposi

tion had laid their plans weeks ahead

they could not have caught the government napping to the extent that they did yesterday. It was great fun for the conservatives when Speaker Brodeur sent out a call for members and the best that the liberal whips were able to produce was a majority of 9. All the talk of the majorities of 40 and 50 that the government was to have in the first division proved idle, and it was only the breaking of a bell in the senate chamber that saved the majority from a still further reduction. A number of conservatives in the senate for that reason failed to hear the call. The plans of the opposition were well laid. Shortly after the house spened Dr. Sproule, the member for East Grey, introduced a motion favoring the granting of a on beet root sugar raised in Canada. He spoke for several hours, and then John Charlton took up th debate. Joseph H. Legris of Maskinonge, who followed in French sup-porting the measure, filled in the time ntil nearly six. At this point Clarke Wallace took up the argument in sup-port and sat down within a couple of ninutes of the time for rising for dinier. Mr. Fielding then informed the house of the government's intentions on the proposal, and moved for the just what the conservative members had been waiting for all day, and when Mr. Speaker asked for yeas and mays on the amendment the nays had it, and the first division of the ninth parliament of Canada was on. The whips were ordered out, but the govnt organization was of the worst ele character, and it was difficult to find grit whips, much less members. Mr. Taylor, the conservative chief whip, on the other hand was ready doors closed he came in with quite a following of opposition votes. The vote when taken showed that the motion had had the same effect as a

purely government measure. Legris

who spoke in favor of Dr. Sproule's

motion for the bounty, took a quiet

walk and disappeared into the lobby When the standing vote was recorded not a single government supporter voted against Mr. Fielding, while the opposition opposed him to a man Great excitement prevailed while the count was being taken, as the close ness of the vote was apparent. The announcement of 59 yeas in favor of the amendment and 50 mays against it brought cheer after cheer from the opposition benches, while on the gov nent side of the house an om ous silence prevailed. Last night the result was widely discussed in the two party rooms. Its effect on any bets made on the first division gave it an importance which will be duly appreclated by those liberals who will be put to the painful necessity of paying over their cash to more fortunate con servative sympathizers. The libera whips were criticized roundly by their own followers for not being more active, and it was generally admitted government just where the government did not want to be caught. The nce of the small majority was sed by the rumors during the day that the French members said that the government did not count on their support in division. Many things that might have been done were suggested after the affair was over. Mr. Fielding might have allowed his amendment to go moved, the speaker might have left his chair promptly at six o'clock, or somebody might have read a book bers could have been induced to come But none of these things wer done, and as a result the liberal ers are thousands of dollars out of pocket and much hurt in spirit.

The galleries during the entire sit ting yesterday were crowded in the expectation of Sam Huges's motion for a return of all correspondence, let ters, documents, etc., in connection with the Hutton-Hughes misunder standing of two years ago. Col. Sam had his notice on the order paper for some days, but he wanted to be thorough above everything, and with th poned the moving of his resolution until he was in possession of every particle of evidence that could be of ise to him. The first part of his address was devoted to an exhaustive consideration of the disputes which led up to the Anglo-Boer standing and finally to the declaration of war. Much of it was ancient his tory, but there were many points of interest in this pre-oration, and the ing. He showed that the Boers had speaker was given a rather good hearto blame in every instance in which they had been brought into war with Great Britain, and their object,

ing the war, was to drive the British into the sea and form a united Africa, including Cape Colony. Col. Hughes expressed his contempt for the little inglanders who had in the past been so indiscreet as to give way time and Hon. Wm. Ross, the new elected again before the Boer advances. With member for Victoria, wants the marine the appointment of Sir Alfred Milner all this had changed and the government of the Transvaal was made to feel that British rights had to be re spected and could not be trampled

upon with impunity. Finally came the declaration of war, and Canada, appreciating the fact that England was quite unprepared for such an extensive war 7,000 miles from home, de cided to offer troops, who might in their position as irregulars, be of service in reducing the enemies of the empire to submission.

Then followed a history of Gen. Hutton's action in regard to Canadian militia during his stay in Canada which, if it be true, and Col. Hughes vas most emphatic in his statements reflects no credit on the late commander of our forces. According to the argument of Colonel Hughes, Major General Hutton acted towards the militia of Canada in a domineering insulting and senseless manner. Nor did General Hutton's honor escape questioning. It was stated by Col. Hughes that Hutton had submitted etters of a private and confidential nature to the militia department as correspondence received officially When the minister of militia has questioned the right of Gen. Huttor to use these writings, the latter solemply declared that he had done s only after obtaining permission from and with the knowledge of Col Hughes. The colonel denied that the ate commander had even asked his permission to make use of any of the matter referred to, and the first intimation he had of it was while sailing down the St. Lawrence on his way to South Africa to join the British for ces. Then he was handed a copy of the correspondence brought down in house, and it was with surprise that he noted the omission of a dozen or more important documents which would have an unquestionable effect on the outcome of the enquiry.

General Hutton had circulated prined and typewritten copies of letters written by Col. Hughes among the officers in South Africa, (Hughes), who had offered his services for no other motive than that springing from patriotism. found nimself persecuted by British officers as no colonial officer ever has been. He claimed that Gen. Hutton had insuited the officers of rural corps; that he had boasted of his success in upsetting the government of Australia, and declared that he would also overthrow the present government of Canda. Gen. Hutton had prided himself on his influence with the London Times, and Col. Hughes quoted one despatch, dictated to the correspondent of the "Thunderer," which was venomous attack on Lieut. Colonel Hughes and a eulogy of Gen. Hutton. The language, which was Gen. Hutton's, it seems, was not sent in the despatch, the Times correspondent declining to forward it on account of the venom shown. But Col. Hughes said that these things would not move him to attack Gen. Hutton in the ne manner in which Gen. Hutton had attacked him. He wanted a tlement of the legal aspect of the case in order that future commanding officers might be governed in a different way from Gen. Hutton and that the Canadian militia rights might be

The opinion submitted by Colonel Hughes for the future guidance of the militia department was certainly a startling one. If the conclusions contained in it are correct, the law overning the military force of this dominion is certainly in a bad way and should be amended at the earliest opportunity. It seems that at the esent time no discipline can be maintained, or even attempted, our militia. The only control an officer has over a subordinate officer, or private, is by an appeal to the minister of militia or to the civil law courts. The district officer commanding may inform Capt. Jones that on a certain day the arms of his section would be inspected, and Capt. Jones at perfect liberty to tell the conmanding officer that the arms will not be inspected. The only redress that the district officer commanding has in this case is to call the attention of the minister of militia to Capt. Jones action, and the latter may, if it is teemed advisable, be removed from his command. Private Brown may kick his colonel about the streets, and if the colonel wishes to punish his assailant he must have him arrested and proceeded against in the civil courts. No military tribunal is competent to pass judgment on Pte. Brown for his offence, and should a court martial take action, the defendant, on appeal, could have any judgment rendered gazinst him reversed. Arguing along these lines, Col. Hughes subthat Gen. Hutton had no control over any of his subordinate officers except when they were actually in camp or on parade. As a private citizen and mber of the militia was free to do and act as he saw fit, and no officer was competent to direct him in any action of course that he might take. Gen. Hutton had forbidden Col. Hughes to enfist without the permission of Can-ada's commanding officer, and the command had been disregarded. Col. Hughes had also been forbidden to speak on the floors of the house on any question relating to the militia, without the permission of Gen. Hut-ton; but that order had been disregarded in view of the many precedents established in the British house of commons, and Col. Hughes con sidered that no officer could assum such powers without authority from the government of this country. Hutton had intimated that he had cted on the advice of his excellency the governor general, and this was one of the points which ought to ettled at once. The rule should be laid down that in future all officers commanding the Canadian militia hould be brought to a sense of their dependence on the government of this country, which is alone responsible for its acts. The governor general has

no power whatever to transmit any order to the Canadian forces, and that

all time.

After Col. Hughes had resumed his seat he was complimented by the minister of militia, who corroborated many of the formers' state though the minister did not pass opinion on the conduct of Gen. Hutton it was apparent that his sympathies were with Col. Hughes and that throughout the lonog controversy the militia department has been behind the member for Victoria (Ont). Dr. Borden promised to consider the suggestions made by the colonel, and promised at an early date to have several changes made in the Militia Act to meet the requirements of the service in Canada. He evidently appreciated comparative insignificance of the powers delegated to officers in order to maintain discipline, and before long the law will be so amended that officers may carry out their work, feeling that they have some authority and that their persons are protected from

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.-For over five ong hours yesterday Mr. Mulock, the postmaster general, was on the witness stand before the house in supply, and during his cross-examination he was cornered on his facts and figures in a remarkable manner. The postmaster general if he had been any other man would probably have felt his position, but he seemingly took the matter in a lighthearted sort of way, and was apparently the most unmoved member in the government benches. It is true that he was forced to admit on a number of occasions that he made misstatements, and endeavored to mislead the house, but that is a mere nothing in Mr. Mulock's mind when it comes to placing a half decent interpretation on figures which the government are rather diffident in giving to the public. During the entire sitting only two items passed the committee, one was for the outside service amounting to \$3,758,915.39, an increase of \$78,714.55 as compared with the previous year. Of this amount \$1,296,915.39 was for salaries and alowances, being an increase of \$49, 423.88 over the estimate of 1899. This addition caused no end of trouble, and it was in dodging the facts connected with it that Mr. Mulock got himself into deep water.

Mr. Mulock's floundering commenced as soon as the house started into sup ply. Dr. Sproule asked for the total deficit of the post office department in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. The postmaster general stated that his accounts were only made up to the end of each year, and no doubt expected the opposition to swallow and proceed to business. But they refused to take the bait, and finally Mr. that the deficit in his department for 1900 was \$461,661.87. "A vaster deficit than has been," somebody observed This shortage is an increase of \$100,000 as compared with that of last year

It is interesting to note that Mr.

Mulock did not make statements yes

terday in keeping with those credited to him during the recent election. Mr. by describing the trip of the premier and the postmaster general through followed in the wake of the first minister, and not a single candidate in ed. The premeir had told the people of Ontario that the postmaster general intended to have a surplus for the year 1900, but Mr. Bennett did not feel inclined to blame Laurier for the misstatement, for the reason that he must have been misled by Mr. Mulock and was therefore to be commiserated. Sir Wilfrid had been the victim of the confidence game, and Mr. Bennett thought that the postmaster general owed him (Laurier) an apology. by telling the committee that while Mulock was getting one apology ready he would furnish him with food for another. Mulock, as has been pre-viously stated, equivocated and told the house that his returns were made up once a year, but Mr. Wallace happened to have a copy of the trade and commerce report, which contained a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the post office depart-ment for the five months ending Nov. 10th, 1900. As Mr. Mulock had positively stated that he had no information in this particular regard Mr. Wallace considered that he should explain why, he sought to deceive the house. The facts are that for the five months ending Nov. 30, 1899, the expenditure of the post office depart-ment had been \$1,150,000, while in the corresponding period of 1900 it was of \$129.237. In the face of such evidence, most of which was available at tions, Mr. Wallace could not understand how the postmaster general could run about the country misleading electors and endeavoring to make capital for his political friends out of misrepresentation.

This had the effect of bringing from Mr. Mulock one of the most remarkable announcements ever heard on the floors of the house. Mr. Wallace and others quoted from liberal organs showing clearly that the postmaster general had in his campaign speeches learly misrepresented the condition of his department. But the latter, all though in a bad place, was not down ed. He astonished his auditors by announcing that he was not to be bound by any speeches that he might have made in the elections. He admitted that if he had made such state-ments they were incorrect, but he treated the incidents as mere matters of advantage to the grit government and its friends. Then he endeavored to turn attention in another direction by accusing the conservative govern ment of having a deficit of \$780,000 in 1896. This same slander has been urged year after year since the Laurier govarnment came into power.

But yesterday Mr. Haggart was ready to meet it and prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that the \$780,000 deficit had been one of Mr. Mulock's creation and could not be attributed to any management under the conser vative government. Mr. Mulock on assuming office, had changed his bookkeeping in such a way as to place accumulated deficits amounting to \$685,-447 against the post office department's



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business of 1896. The real deficit was, therefore, the difference between \$781,152 and \$685,447, or \$95,705. Mr. Haggart hoped that in future the government would be satisfied to let this nsupportable contention stay in the background. But the postmaster general kept the debate on the question going for nearly an hour, but finally

Mr. Mulock was caught a minute

later by Mr. Clancy in another and even worse predicament. The postmaster general was asked if he had given \$461,661 as the total deficit of the post office department, and if that included all services. Mr. Mulock said it was the entire shortage, and then Mr. Clancy asked him what his reason vas for concealing an item of \$90,000 deficit in connection with the Yukon postal service. Mr. Clancy pointed out the deficit, instead of being \$461,661, was really \$552,479. This is the childish and unbusinesslike rea-son that Mr. Mulock gave for his equivocation. He endeavored to lead the house to believe that it was more convenient to have his accounts aranged in this way, inasmuch as it enabled members to make a closer comparison with previous years, when no such thing as the Yukon service existed. But Mr. Clancy took up the postmaster general's conduct and showed that his administration had been one of misrepresentation and had not lacked acts of bad faith and repudiation. The government had been blowing that in two years they had reduced the post office deficit from \$780,000 to \$47,000; but how did they lo it? It was by an act of bad faith and repudiation. The postmaster general had issued Jubilee stamps to the amount of \$500,000, and the public supposing that they could be used in exchange. Such was not the intention of Mr. Mulock, and when purchasers redeemed, he refused to consent to any such arrangement and thus left himself open to the charge of bad faith with the public and repudiation of just claims against the government. Mr. Clancy defied Mr. Mulock to contradict these charges, but the postmaster general was as dumb as an oyster.

Then Mr. Borden of Halifax took a hand in. He expressed surprise that the postmaster had shown such a spirit in concealing the expenditure in connection with the Yukon. Mr. Mulock asked for \$3,758,915 for outside service for the post office, and left the house in ignorance of the fact that \$125,000 additional was required for the Yukon. This latter amount did not appear under the post office estimates, but was pushed away under the estimates for the services in the Yukon territory, and the only guide to it was a note directing attention to the page on which it appeared. It was only after some hours had been passed in discussing estimates that this appropriation was discovered, and it formed a bone of contention between the postmaster general and the opposition for some little time. Mr. Borden could not see the force of Mr. Mulock's argument that the changes he had made were for the purposes of com-parison. Such a contention night hold good if it had been generally ob by all the departments, but Mr. Bor-den showed that in the case of the minister of customs all Yukon items had been included in the general fund. and it was thus that the imports and exports had been materially increased in the last few years. If it was right for the minister of customs to keep his accounts in this way, Mr. Borden suggested that it would be proper for Mr. Mulock to do so. Altoge could not see that comparison was made easier by such methods, and he expressed the hope that the govern-ment would see that if it was right to leave such amounts out in one case it was not altogether proper to put them in in another.

Mr. Fowler (Kings, 19, 8.), Sir Charles Hibbert and Mr. Bell (Pictou) brought the minister face to face with some flagrant dismissals which had occurred in the constituencies during from office and their places given to grit heelers, who have been equally if not more forward in their display of partizanship. Nor is that all. Con-servative districts have been deprived of their post offices in order that the accommodation might be given to sections more favorably disposed towards government candidates. Defeated representatives of the liberal party have been afforded every opportunity to vent their spite on the heads of innocent victims, whose only offence was that they voted as they thought proper.

(Continued on Page Seven.)

LOCAL LEGISL

Hon. Mr. Tweedie, Att Pugsley, Mr. La Fore Porter Speak Address

Which was Carried at a Pugsley and the Roth

FREDERICTON, N. The house met at 3 o'cl Tweedie submitted the committee appointed to general and standing cluding the following: On privileges - Me Allen and Hill, in pla White, Emmerson and On accounts-Messns. Humphrey, Barnes, F. Whitehead and Melanso On municipalities—H McKeown, Hon. Mr. Labillois, Mr. McCair head, Mr. Hazen, I ley, Mr. Copp, Mr. John ier (Kent), Mr. Fis ming, Mr. Young, Ho Mr. Porier (Glouceste Tweedie, Mr. Gagnon, Campbell, Mr. Osman, Mr O'Brien (Charlotte

Mr. Russell and Mr. Pt On corporations— Ho chill, Hon. Mr. Twee Pugsley, Hon. Mr. Du Hill, Messrs. Todd, App Ryan, Laforest, Scov O'Brien (Northumberlat Hazen, Lawson, Glasi Osman, Allen, Burns and Mott.

Mr. Osman presented the village of Albert, p bill to incorporate that purpose of fire protecti supply may become la Mr. Laforest gave no as to whether J. L. Ca reporter of the supre personally discharging that position.

Mr. Hazen gave notice to the contracts for th the Taylor's mill dam say; the St. Louis brid Upper Corner bridge, S Tobique Narrows bridge notice that he would ment whether their been called to the fact marriage act a Jewish be registered as author ize marriages. Hon. Mr. Tweedle

relating to provincial counts. He explained the bill promised providing that a sta the annual receipts as of the province be por Royal Gazette within the close of the fiscal Hon. Mr. Pugsley is to incorporate the fish Hon. Mr. Tweedie

DEBATE ON THE He trusted that no wo mar the good feeling this house yesterday. victory in Carleton Hazen pretended to government were on ruin. Great changes ha in the government an since then. Certain sentatives have left us removed two worthy been eight vacancies i in the past twelve me which have been filled seven elections the go not lost one. That is the charges of the op The leader of the himself added his ow favor of the govern line of the policy of we find him giving endorses the policy He also supports the regard to the develor fields, but says we enough, for he wants railroad. Well, we as them a railway. Do leader of the opposi we expect to develop by carrying the c pound parcels? Mr. Hazen-When

build the railway? Hon. Mr. Tweedi ft can be built. We measure as will insur the road. The leader admits that the coal quality, that coal caket anywhere. I kno company that will ta it annually, another 15,000 tons and anot consider it the duty of to assist in the de coal mines, and I be will be heartly in sure which we that purpose. The position agrees with gard to the publi

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