Government Twice Defeated on Ground of Their Own Selection.

Debate on Mr. Costigan's Motion Conducted in a Highly Creditable Manner.

Opinions Expressed in a Way Which Could Give Offence to No Man-Mr. Emmerson Disappointing.

CARRIED TO .

OTTAWA, Feb. 28,-To be defeated twice on ground of their own selection has been the undesirable lot of the Laurier government this week. Twice they have attempted to humiliate the opposition and each time the worm has turned. Their experience of Monday last, when their vaunted majority of 50 was reduced to 2, was followed last night by a division on binder twine, in which every coon in the Bytown show had to do the "don't shoot, I'll come down" act. Since the present sitting opened, the opposition has supplied nearly all the business brought before the house for consid-eration. They have advocated measures of the utmost importance to Canada and on almost every occasion have been informed by the government that the question or question which they have submitted are receiv ing the attention of the ministry. "Engaging the attention of the government" has in fact become almost a stereotyped expression in the mouths of the cabinet ministers.

Last Thursday Mr. Blain of North Peel introduced a resolution favoring the disposal of prison manufacture twise to the farmer at rates equal to one cent per pound on the advance of production. He made a strong case, but the government was unprepared to take up the consideration of his motion at that time. Sir Wilfrid Laurie on the manner in which he had brought the matter to the attention of the government, and said: "The gov-ernment certainly has no right to complain of the manner in which my hon friend from Peel (Mr. Blain) inaroduced this question. It is a very important question, and the interest evinced in it by all sides of the house shows that importance is recognize My bon. friend (Mr. Blain) and other who followed him have made state-ments which the government is no quite prepared to accept. The quesstood that we are not to sit thi evening, I will ask the house to agree the adjournment of the debate that we may continue the discussion at another time."

With such an assurance as this, one might have expected that the governthe debate was renewed yesterday, to throw some light on the binder twine situation and to suggest to the house some arrangement whereby the pres-ent undesirable condition of affairs might be remedied. Their recognition of the importance of the issue might be construed, with every possible fair-ness, to mean that the government did antend to give this matter that consideration which it deserved, and which the people of the country ex-pected. But beyond an abusive tirade here and there from members in the government benches, the magnificent appeal in favor of protection from Mr. Heyd, the liberal member from South Brant, and the casting of insulting effections on the farmers of that great agricultural district of Ontario who sent the majority to the opposition rapks on Parliament Hill, no government solution was attempted. One thing the government did do was to attempt to steal Mr. Blain's motion and the credit that is due him for bringing to the notice of the house the injustice done the farmer by do aling. But they did not and the result is a second victory Mr. Borden and his followers.

The way the opposition scored or the government was quite un-expected and resulted in a min-isterial backdown and the cenof the government binder twine policy. After many members on both sides of the house had spoken to tion, Mr. Oliver, Alberta, offer ed the following amendment to Mr. Blain's proposition, "that so long as the government continues to manufacthe government conunues to me ture binder twine the same shall be ture binder twine the same shall be offered by direct sale to the farmer up to July 1st in each year, at the cost of material and manufacture, calculating wages on the basis of fair wages for free labor and that the e unsold, and on hand on July 1st each year, he sold by tender to the highest bidder after public advertise-ment." The only change Mr. Oliver offered was to provide that the binder twine shall be sold at a price which is calculated on the cost of material and afacture by free labor, together with the naming of a date up to which the farmer can enjoy the pri-vileges connected with prison manu-factured twine. He held Mr. Blain's factured twine. He held Mr. Blain's object in view. This was clearly a precenceived effort on the part of the government to take their opponents' powder. Mr. Blain, however, was quite equal to the occasion, and in a masterly little address the accepted the amendment with the permission of the seconder of the motion, and thus made his motion as amended the only question before the house for consideration. Mr. Blain said that this acceptance was in view of the fact this acceptance was in view of the fact that the amended resolution was in ef-fect the same as the original.

Mr. Fielding differed from him and intended to fraw some marked contrasts between the two motions, and

carried unanimously. Then, in order to even up with the opposition for the "nine majority incident," Sir Wilfrid and others suggested a division. The members were called in, and on a yeas to no nays. The government members were prepared to adjourn, but imagine their surprise when a de mand was made for the placing of Mr Blain's motion before the house. as the amendment had ceased to have effect on Mr. Blain's acceptance. This was a stunner. The speaker, advised by Sir John Bourinet, ruled that the motion would have to go before the house, and go it did. The crest-fallen, surprised look on the faces of the government members as they resumed their seats afforded endless amusement for the opposition. Minister after minister rose and recorded himself as in favor of the opposition's proposal, and each one was loudly cheered as he resumed his seat, only did the opposition carry proposels unanimously, but the proposals unanimously, but the in their favor stood 156 to nothing stead of 155 to nothing, as before rategy had won the day, and the rmers of Canada will be able to ap-

may result from the change in the pre-sent arrangements are due to the ac-tion of the opposition members.

The debate which preceded the pass ing of the resolution was full of interest and excitement. Many of the charges made against the government ated, and it was expected that some defence of the scandals would be made; but not until Solicitor General Fitzpatrick arose was there a single word offered to justify the govern-ment's selling of binder twine to political heelers at one price and to ers at another price. 100 per cent. higher Mr. Ritzpatrick was evidently in bad homor. He accused members of misrepresenting the actions of the government, and gave a flat contra-diction to the statements that the government in 1899 had sold binder twine to the farmer at 14 cents a lb. while they disposed of large quanti-ties to party heelers at 71-4 cents per 16. But later in the evening Mr. Fitz-patrick was forced to abmit that such had been the case. In 1898, instead of seiling the goods by public tender, they had disposed of them by circular sent to some half dozen firms. Mr. Fitzpatrick, when questioned by mempers of the oposition, lost his temper and declared that he would not submit to interruption, a statement which ter. Mr. Fitzpatrick put up a doubt-ful defence of falling back on the course pursued by the conservative ich Leansolation othe Opensariment takes from the example of the late has a seat to the right of the Speaker and if possible he will tell you what the late government did was in line with his action. Mr. Cochrane, when this argument was advanced the other day, suggested that if it had not been for the conservative government and its policy the liberal administration would have been badly off; in fact, they would have had nothing. In his adoption of this grit honored and time worn method of defence, Mr. Fitzpatrick accused the government of many irregularities. He pointed out that the conservatives had dis-

posed of binder twine to one John nnor and had never been paid for it. They had engaged the services of a Mr. Kelly, who was the secretary of a binder twine concern at Brantford, and he too had failed to pay up. The conservatives had allowed binder twine to rot in the sheds, and in 1896, when the liberals came in power, it was to save this output that grit cam paign contributors were called in and asked to tender. The present govern-ment, according to Mr. Fitzpatrick, had always advertised their binder twine in the public press, had disposed of it in the open market, and on busi-

This is the only defence offered by the government of the serious charges preferred against them. They conemned the disposal of binder twine had not yet paid his bills, a statemen which was proved to be incorrect be-fore the debate was concluded. The same John Connor whom Mr. Fitzpatrick held up to scorn in parliament is today one of the strongest workers in the liberal ranks. Mr. Ingram asked the government if he was not the same Connor who had gone down to Victoria and bought off the opposition candidate. It may be also stated that this Mr. Connor, concerning whom Mr. Fitzpatrick expressed so much con-tempt, bought binder twine from Mr. Fitzpatrick in connection with the Coll Bros. in St. John.

Concerning Mr. Kelly's connection with the conservative government, it was proved conclusively that Kelly was unable to provide security and had therefore not been handed over one pound of twine by the govern nent. Connor, during the time he had acted as the agent of the conservative government, sold binder twine to the farmer at 51-2 cents per lb., and thus kept down the market price of the of the present administration in selling the twine for 14 cents per. Ib to the farmer, and 71-2 cents to the Coll. Bros. and to Bate & Sons, grocers, the action of the late Sir John Thompson's followers is all that could be desired.

Mr. Monk showed that the govern-ment in 1898 had sold binder twine for \$66,883.25 to one of its friends, who in turn disposed of it to the farmer for \$199,750.72, thus making a profit of

During the early part of the evening Mr. Roche of Halifax made his first speech, and he started in a way that ught the ear of the house. His endcaught the ear of the house. His ending was not creditable to him, nor would it be to any gentleman of good taste. He referred to the presence in Dartmouth of one of those odious companies that manufacture binder twine, and stated that Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader of the opposition, owed his election to binder twine support. Mr. Roche evidently considers that the man employed in earning a living by

## Former Weight 135

40 lbs.

There are people who say that the benefit derived from the use of put-up medicines is imaginary. It is not the case with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which makes weak women strong and sick women well. A woman may imagine she's weak, or may fancy she's sick, but her imagination can't add forty pounds to her weight. The positive proof of the curative power of "Favorite Prescription" is found in the restoration of health which is recorded in face and form, of strength which can be tested, and weight which can be registered in pounds and ounces.

The general health of women is so intimately connected with the health of the womanly organs that when these are diseased the whole body when these are diseased the warite Pre-suffers loss. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures womanly diseases. It establishes regularity, stops weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceraion and cures female weakness.

"I am very glad to let other poor sufferes know what Dr. Pierce's medicines have done for me," writes Mrs. Edwin H. Gardner, of Beechwood, Norfolk Co., Mass. (Box 70.) "You know I wook to you last summer. I read what your medicine had done for other people, so thought I would try it, and I found it was a blessing to me and my family. I began in June and took six bottles of your medicine, and three vials of 'Pellets.' I took your medicine a year when I had a ten-grand girl. I had the easiest time I ever nad with any of my three children. I have been very well since I took your medicine. I took three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' three of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and three vials of 'Pellets.' I had no appetite and could not eat much without it distressing me before I took your 'Pavorite Prescription,' and I

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the sweat of his brow is not to be con sidered as an elector of intelligence and the sarcastic, nasty way in nouth in particular will doubtless be resented at some future time. Nor was Mr. Fielding free from such oubtful measures. Perhaps he orgotten that the mer who helped to elect Mr. Borden were the men who vere responsible for his (Fielding's) long term of office in the local legis lature, and when he seconded Mr Roche's ill timed references to the workingmen of Halifax and Dartnouth, he did not appreciate many favors he has already enjoyed at their hands. He referred to Mr. Borden as a binder twine selected per-sonage, as if the vote of the men in the binder twine factory is not as good as that of his more progessive ortunate neighbor. Mr. Fielding's emark was questioned by a membe of the opposition, but he not only repeated it, but added that the conservative party had flourished on com bines for 18 years. But it is noticed that the government has not even missed a lesson in this respect, and if the conservatives did at one time flourish on combines, how much more does the Laurier administration over to the giant trusts which it has cr ed and is still supporting from Atlantic to the Pacific.

by the house of commons of Canad has been torn by religious dis arising over questions which even the master minds of the country seemed utterly powerless to keep beyond the sphere of politics. Feelings bitter in the extreme have arisen from time to time, over discussions which stirred the deep rooted convictions of men of opposite views and opposite religious instincts. The long and bitter de-bates in connection with the Manitoba school question are still fresh in the ninds of the electors of this great dominion. To members of parliament time, and who still hold firm places in the confidence of their constituents, occupying the same seats as result, those days are looked upon with regret and a feeling akin t lread. It is little to be wondered at that when Hon, John Costigan gave notice of his motion to amend coronation oath, may of the minds of the parliament looked with doubt upon the wisdom of such course, knowing as they did that nothing tends to feed some of the passions of man to a greater degre religious controversy. than hoped that something would be done which would turn aside the danger of

This feeling was strengthened by the fact that Mr. Costigan apparently sought the counsel of only one side of the house, although his question was not in a strict sense of the word a government measure. It was well snown that the member for Victoria ad sought advice from the prime minister and others on the govern-ment benches, and this gave a certain political significance, which was to be regretted. But it must be said to the credit of Canada and Canadians that the debate on this delicate question was conducted in a spirit which was beyond criticism. Men expressed their opinions in a way which could give offence to no man, and with one or two exceptions not a word was said which would tend to feed the monster of religious or racial strife. Hour after hour the discussion continued, until finally, at two o'clock in the morning, wise counsel prevailed and Mr. Costigan's motion so as to elim-inate any undesirable features.

Much of the credit of this tolerand Much of the credit of this tolerance must be given to the leaders on both sides of the house. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who with his years of experience knows the danger of rousing the religious feelings of the members of the commons, addressed the house in a manner which does credit to him. This was the spirit which characterized his address from the opening to the closing sentences: "Let me say at once—and to this I am sure there once and to this I am sure will be no dissenting voice—this is not a question as to which there can be any party feeling; it is altogether apart from and beyond the scope of party controversies. Let me say also that it is not the intention of the gov-ernment to make it a ministerial question. This is one of those matters

upon, either one way or the other, according to his conception of what is best for the country and for the Em-

Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader of the opposition, although still a young man in the political arena and a younger leader, displayed tact which would have done credit to any statesman in the British Empire. His conception of the question was broad and of a character which could not be questioned by any partisan, however strong his views might be. He rose above party feeling, carefully avoided any reference which might excite suspicion of religious or political intent, and calmed any feelings which may have up to the time of his address manifested themselves in the house Mr. Borden's effort showed forethought and preparation. Without consulting any of his political supporters or referring his policy to a caucus, he was able to interpret their feelings in a manner which evoked the approbation of every member on the opposition side of the His views were of the century order, and tolerance in religious matters shone forth from every word he uttered. When Mr. Borden got on his feet he was a comparatively unknown quantity as a leader of men, but the applause bestowed on him by every minister, every supperter of those ministers, those sit-ting around him and the crowds who thronged the galleries showed that he sat down one of the men who will looked to to guide the future destinies of Canada, carrying with him the confidence of the people of Canada, who cannot but feel that his good judgment will always be exercised to their

Had his own constituents been present in the gallery they could hardly have given him a more attentive or better hearing than did the people who are strangers to him. Well might they applaud sentiments which led Mr. Borden to declare: "This is a matter which should be above all party considerations, and I, for one, so long as I have any voice in this house or this country, shall protest against any question of race or creed being introduced into the party politics of Canada." The speakers followed Mr. Borden warmly congratulated him on the excellent manner in which he had handled this trying question, and about the lobbies of the ouse last evening flattering comments regarding Mr. Borden's effort could be heard in every direction

Quite in contrast with the recentlor

given Mr. Borden was that tendered Emmerson, ex-premier of New Brunswick. When the latter commenced his address the house was all attention and it was expected that he would give a treat. His listeners were doomed to disappointment, however, Mr. Emmerson was apparently very himself justice, but his subject matter was commonplace, and within a few minutes after he started to talk, the benches on both sides of the hous began to empty. After the able and eloquent orations of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden, members found a difficulty in controlling then sufficiently to remain under his dis quieting onslaught on poetry and history. This apparent anxiety on part of the house to get beyond sound of Mr. Emmerson's voice had an even more disquieting effect upon him, and some minutes before six he requested the speaker to allow him to discontinue his remarks until after Permission was given only too readily and Mr. Emmerson members alike breathed more freely It was expected that after dinner he might redeem himself, but these great expectations were not realized. Mr. Emmerson not only made a poor impression, but he endeavored make the question one of political import, and had he been allowed to do so there is no telling when Mr. Costigan's motion would have been dispos ed of or how much mischief might have been caused. He endeavored to show that Mr. Borden had said things which had never been uttered and accused the opposition members of lacking sympathy with their leader. chorus of "nos" which greeted this advance, and the quiet, polite way in which Mr. Borden made answer and set at rest any mischief that Mr. Emmerson had kindled, was a fitting an swer to the tactics as adopted by the member for Westmorland. Mr. Em merson made the amusing statemen that the Acadians had been expelled from Nova Scotia because they refused to subscribe to the conditions of the coronation oath, an error which Mr. Fowler corrected amidst great laughter.

Mr. Haggart also had his fling a Mr. Emmerson. He said: "I have per-haps a few compliments to pay to the honorable gentleman, Mr. Emmerson who last addressed the house. remarks were refreshing because we had not had for a long time that florid style of oratory in this house. It is the child's first night, and we must deal gently with him. The first speech is always received graciously by house, but I will remind the honorable gentleman that perhaps it is pardonable to get off a lecture upon one occable to get off a lecture upon one occable to get off a lecture upon one occable. casion in the house, or perhaps stump speech, but do not repeat it again." That was the sentiment of nearly every gentleman who had Mr. Emmerson's remarks inflicted upon him. Later Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper said in regard to Westmorland's representative: "When the member for Westmorland (Mr. Emerson) sugested that I did not go heart and hand with my leader, I almost laughed in his face. I never was prouder of a leader in my life than I was of the hon leader of the opposition to-day, in the high position he took. Without a caucus, without conference with his party, without eny reference to the gentlemen who sat behind hir and newly come to his responsible position, he said to his followers, I want to see equal justice done to every race and creed of Canada and he Empire."

It was a fitting answer to the lecture which almost precipitated politi-cal animosities, and perhaps Mr. Em-

opposition to the passage of Mr. Costigan's motion may be attributed to one cause, the apathy displayed by members for questions which are calculated to cause religious strife and discussion. Not one speaker addressed the house who was willing that Roman Catholics should have full religious liberties, freedom of conscience and ights. It was felt, however, that Canada having no power to relieve the situation under discussion, was adopting a course the wisdom of which is questionable, because some of the members suggested it brought trouble from over the seas; trouble of a nature which has more than once caused the leading statesmen of Canada much concern. The government had allow ed the motion to be introduced on go ing into supply, which practically prohibited any amendment or amend-ments to it. As it stood originally the resolution was attacked on both sides of the house, as it was later when amended, but the opposition in the first instance was much more dete mined and bitter. Members felt that if any change was

to be made the people of England were quite competent to be the judges of that change. Then it was proved bemotion which Mr. Costigan offered to the house was unconstitutional. Mr. Haggart was the person who pointed out this grave feature and for son minutes he was laughed at by Mr. Blair and Sir Louis Davies. The latter always has an idea that he is right, and his assertions are of a posi-tive character which in his own mind should leave no doubt in the minds of his hearers. But it so happens that when he is most in error Sir Louis is most positive, and as he was decided ly in the wrong lat night, he repea edly insisted that he was right. But Mr. Haggart won the day, and with this new view of the case the house seemed disposed to consider Laurier's proposal to amend the original mo-True, 19 members representing both sides of the house voted again

its passage, but as has been said be fore, the reason for so doing was discourage any future introduction of legislation of like character.

J. D. MCKENNA.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL

The International Lesson.

Lesson XI.-March 17. GOLDEN TEXT.

I find no fault in this man,-Luke THE SECTION.

includes the whole account of the trial before Pilate, as given in the four

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST. The trial before Pilate. Pronounced nnocent, but condemned to be cruci-

HISTORICAL SETTING.

Time.-A. D. 30, Friday morning, April 7, from dawn till 7 or 8 o'clock. probably in the tower of Antonia, just utside of the northwest corner of the temple area, in Jerusalem, or at Her-od's palace on Mt. Zion. Both were very large and very noted buildings Rulers.-Tiberius, emperor of Rome; Pontius Pilate, governor of Judea.

JESUS AND PILATE.—Luke 23: 13-26

Print verses 13-23. ed together the chief priests and the ulers and the people, 14. Said unto them, Ye have brought this man unto me, as one that perverteth the people; and, behold, I, having examined him before you, have found no fault in this man touching hose things whereof ye accuse him:

15. No, nor yet Herod: (b) for sent you to him; and, lo, nothing worthy of death (c) is done unto him 16. I will therefore chastise him, 17. (d) (For of necessity he must release one unto them at the feast.)

18. And they cried out all at once saying. Away with this man, and release unto us Barabbas: 19. (Who for a certain (e) sedition made in the city, and for murder, was

20. Pliate therefore, (f) willing to release Jesus, spake again to them. 21. But they cried, saying, Crucify him, crucify him. 22. And he said unto them the third time, Why, what evil hath (g) he done? I have found no cause of death in him: I will therefore chastise him

and let him go. 23. And they were instant with loud voices, (h) requiring that he might be crucified; (l) and the voices of them and of the chief priests prevailed.

REVISION CHANGES. (So far as they effect the sense,)
Ver. 13.—(a) Omit when he had.
Ver. 15.—(b) For he sent him bac
to us. (c) Hath been done by him. Ver. 17.-(d) Omit v. 17.

19.—(e)—Insurrection. ver. 20.—(f) Desiring. Ver. 22.—(g) This man. Ver. 23.—(h) Asking. (i) And their voices prevailed.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT.

We continue the story of the trial. Jesus, having been condemned by the Jews for blasphemy, was now taken perfore Pilate for sentence to death, according to the Roman law. But

13. Pilate—The governor of Judea. Called together.—Pilate had examined Jesus, who was still within the judgment hall. The chief priests.—Outs the hall.

15. Nor yet Herod.-To whom Pilate had sent Jesus. In another part of the city, or possibly of the same build-ing. The leaders were so angry and flerce at the acquittal of Jesus by Pilfierce at the acquittal of Jesus harges ate (vs. 4, 5), and reiterated the charges with such passion and fury, that Pilate hesitated about releasing Jesus. Pilate a way out of his perplexity. He



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QUALITY is the essential elemen the make up of SURPRISE Soap OUALITY is the secret of the reat success of SURPRISE Soap. QUALITY means pure hard scap with remarkable and peculiar qualities for washing clothes.

could escape from making any decis-Antipas (son of Herod the Great), the governor of Galilee, and making him

Pilate was warned by his wife's dream (Watt 27: 19) 17. He must release.-According to

18. Barabbas.—A notorious insur-rectionist, who had committed murder and robbery in his raids. His seditions were in favor of the Jews, to de liver them from Rome. Hence, his popularity with the Jews

20. Willing.-Wishing. Jesus.-Went out again to the crowds. and sought to persuade them to call for the release of Jesus. This effort was continued (v. 22) amid the shouts of the mob, and the offer to release

Jesus was repeated.

21. But they oried.—"Shouted."
Crucify him.—This was not the Galilaean crowd who had brought Jesus into the city, riding in triumph, with shouts of hosanna, but was a city mob, urged on by the authorities. 23. Instant.—Pressing, urgent.
Pilate washes his hands before the
Jews (Matt. 27: 24-26). Thus declar-

Ing his innocence, and seeking to throw the responsibility on the Jews. Sentence Declared (v. 24).—It included scourging, with the terrible scourges of leather throngs armed with pieces of bone or iron; and crucifixion.

Jesus Mocked the Third Time.-About eight o'clock. In the court of Pilate's palace (Matt. 27: 26-30.)
Pilate Makes One More Effort to Re-

lease Jesus (John 19: 4-15).

Jesus delivered up to be crucified

Learn by heart vs. 20-24: Matt. 27: 22: first clause: John 18: 36, 37, Suggestive questions for written and

Subject:-The Roman trial of Jesus before Pilate. Introduction.—Before whom Jesus tried in our last lesson? What was the charge against him? What was the verdist?

I. Jesus before Pilate (vs. 1-17).— Where was the trial held? What can you tell about Pilate? Why was not the Jewish trial enough? What charges were brought against Jesus before Pilate? (Luke 23: 2, 14.) What was

Pilate's decision? II. The Choice (vs. 18-23).—What did Pilate propose to the people? What was one of the Passover customs? Who was Barabbas? What choice did the people make? What were the results of their choice? Must we make a similar choice?

III. The Sentence of Pilate.-Name some things Pilate did to escape a decision. What was the result of the trial? What led Pilate to this unjust

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

the fact the fletchers.

HARRIS ABATTOIR CO

TORONTO, March 6.—It is announced that William Harris, a well known cattle exporter of this city, has formed a company with a million dollars capital, for the purpose of dealing in dressed meats in the dominion as well as English markets.

The company is composed of William Harris and his two sons and the members of the William Davies Company of this city. It will be known as the Harris Abattoir Company. Application has been made for a charter.

THE WRECKED CAMPERDOWN

NORFOLK, Va., March 6.—A telegram received here today reported the British steamer Camperdown ashore at Point Lookout near Beautort, N. C., apparently all right this morning, although hard ashore. She has no water in her. The wreeking tug William Coley arrived alongside last night and the barge John Gagerty was expected today to begin lightering a portion of the steamer's cargo of sugar.



36 VALUABLE PREMIUMS

LOCAL LEGISL

Auditor General's R of Department of P Presented

Mr. Tweedle Introduces the Construction of a R and Sunbury Coal Field Voters' Lists-Hop. M troduces His Much Disc St. John Bills.

FREDERICTON, ouse met at three o'cl Bill No. 2, relating revenues, was read a se bill declares that it sh of the auditor genera days after the close of to prepare and publis Gazette a statement and expenditures of the preceding year. come and expenditures the public reasonably as to the provincial financial condition of

Mr. Hazen enquired: 1. Does the govern cause a thorough inves facts in connection wi at the time of the last list of voters in the passay, in the county of K hundred persons who cation as voters in sa who made no application names placed thereof names it was declared ment of the supreme co thereon by means

theft? 2. Does the govern take steps to ascertain person or persons who having such names pl list by such criminal 3. What proceedings ment intend to take and when will they be Hon. Mr. Pugsley first enquiry: "Yes. I say that I have made investigation into the To the second enquir

as far as possible to de To the third enquiry ing in the manner where an offence has by seeking to discover ties, and then havin information laid again The proceedings, als mation is asked by the have already been to torney general, and as long as there is a re of obtaining or ascert of the person or person ted the offence. Who ings to punish the guil ties are to be taken how soon they may Hon. Mr. Labillois Hazen's enquiries n

The tender of Me Simpson has been ac ding masonry substru proaches for Taylor Rothesay, Kings cou completed 1st July, 19

McKenzie & Simpson C. J. B. Simmons, S. R. & Geo. A. Anders Thos. Gilliland, \$1,650 K. Kitchen, \$2,687. W. Brewer, \$2,580.

The contract for bu structure of Taylor awas awarded to the Be company, Three Rive bridge is one rivetted sixty-three feet. 11,500 pounds. Tender follows:

Deminion Bridge treal, 5.74 cents per Hamilton Bridge ton, 7.25. Kingston Bridge land, 7.10. Phoenix Foundry,

W. Brewer, St. Mar Berlin Iron Works, In addition to bei the Reyal Gazette, pri sent to all bridge of out the Dominion principal companies States. Bridge to be 15th August, 1901. Pl tion were prepared b provincial engineer. es erection of bridge Arrangements for in yet been completed. substructure and Louis bridge, Kent c ded to C. J. B. Si call for tenders was derers were as follow C. J. B. Simmons,

Reid & McManus, W. Brewer & Ja work not yet completor has been allowed cubic yards of extra dation under water per cubic yard; total claims \$105.84 as placing 26,460 feet timber instead of the lock, as first specific cent. of the first ha

nothing has yet amount paid is \$1,626.86. The amoof masonry, \$183.00. masonry substruct Paul, and Lazare Gu building the metal Louis bridge, Ken Berlin Iron Bridge bridge is one pin cor span of 150 feet. 70,500 pounds. The

Berlin Bridge Con J. M. Ruddeck, 7.1 Dominion Bridge Hamilton Bridge King Bridge Con The bridge to b

follows: