

WHITEWASHING OF HAGGART

How the Minister of Railways Escaped Censure—Oulmet Got a Promise.

Party Divided Against Itself—Two Canvases Going on at the Same Time.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, June 23.—The past week has been an exciting one in Dominion politics. Ever since Tuesday last the government and its followers have been sitting on a volcano which was expected to explode at any moment and precipitate the downfall of the administration. Nor is the trouble by any means yet over. The difficulty which besets the ministry and the machine is explained in this way: In the early part of the week the debate on the Curran bridge was commenced. Hon. L. H. Davies, who presided over the vote of non-confidence, so framed it as to ensure the minister of railways for his laxity in administering the affairs of the department. The particular charge against the minister was that after the scandal had been discovered, and after it was brought to the attention of the department that Mr. St. Louis and those connected with him had been robbing the government, the ministers and his officers had paid over large sums of money to St. Louis, in fact, nearly enough to construct the work from the beginning had it been economically done. While accepting the responsibility for this Mr. Haggart at the same time got his friends in the house to bring out the fact that he never consented to any of this money being paid and that it was done while Sir Mackenzie Bowell was acting minister of railways during Mr. Haggart's absence in the Southern States, when he was on a trip with Dr. Montague.

At all events the minister of public works, Mr. Oulmet, who is a first cousin of Mr. St. Louis, is at loggerheads with Mr. Haggart. Mr. Oulmet therefore conceived the idea that it would be a good opportunity for him to organize a revolt against the government if a promise was not forthcoming that the school question would be taken up and disposed of this session by granting remedial legislation. If the government refused to give this promise then Mr. Oulmet and his Quebec friends would refuse to vote against the censure of Mr. Haggart. To bring all this about meetings were being held in the apartments of Speaker Ross, who is a French-Canadian with a Scotch name, of the senate.

The English speaking Tories, who are opposed to remedial legislation, commenced holding caucuses on the common side of the house with a view of gathering their forces to combat Mr. Oulmet's move. The result was that about thirty Conservative members from Ontario signified their intention to vote against a remedial bill. Besides this it was calculated that nearly all the members from British Columbia and some of the Northwest and Manitoba representatives would vote against the establishing of the old separate schools in Manitoba. I heard it from one of the leaders of this movement that all the members from British Columbia, except, perhaps, Lt.-Col. Prior, were opposed to remedial legislation. Mr. Prior, who is an avowed Tory, might be persuaded by "My Dear Sir Charles" to vote with the government. There are quite a number of Conservatives from the Maritime Provinces who are against the coercion of Manitoba. So that the task of Mr. Oulmet to get remedial legislation put through all at once is not so easily accomplished as the minister of public works imagines.

When the vote on the Haggart resolution was about to be reached it was shown to Mr. Oulmet by the premier, who is certainly for remedial legislation, and who is as much down on Mr. Haggart as Mr. Oulmet is, that the government could not do anything definite until the official reply was received from Manitoba. It is understood, however, that Sir Mackenzie Bowell assured Mr. Oulmet and his "cabal" that a remedial bill would be introduced if not this session, then another session would be called for that purpose before dissolution. The result was that Mr. Oulmet and his followers all voted with Mr. Haggart. The only exception was Mr. Girouard of Two Mountains, who voted against Mr. Haggart, but who says he did so because he promised his constituents to vote against extravagances of that kind.

Well, Mr. Haggart got his vote over and was whitewashed. It was his chance then to get even with Mr. Oulmet, and for the past two days the minister of railways and canal has been in the house or attending to his legislative duties, but he has been caucusing with some of the Tory members from Ontario with a view of defeating Mr. Oulmet's ambitions. And the story is that he has succeeded and that there will be no remedial legislation this session.

The government therefore cannot move either the one way or the other on this school question. Defeat stares them in the face no matter what they may do. If they give remedial legislation the Ontario Conservatives will revolt, and if they don't give it the French-Canadian ministers will resign. Just what they are to do under this quandary it is difficult to say. It is plain enough that Sir Mackenzie Bowell cannot carry out his original programme by following up on the terms of the remedial order and re-establishing the old system of schools prior to 1890 in Manitoba. Even the Roman Catholics do not expect this. The only one, probably, who does is Archbishop Langevin. If Premier Bowell can get away from here without doing anything he will be happy. It may be that he will promise

TWO CANNERIES BURNED.

The Phoenix and Dumfries Canneries Totally Destroyed This Morning.

Loss Will Probably Reach \$80,000—Is Thought to be Fully Insured.

New Westminster, July 3.—At 1 o'clock this morning the Phoenix cannery, adjoining the Phoenix below Sterveston, was discovered on fire. The watchman gave the alarm, but before anything could be done the building was a mass of flames and the fire had spread to the Phoenix. In ten minutes both buildings were beyond saving, and in an hour, so fast did the consuming element do its work, the canneries with all their valuable contents had been burned to the water's edge. In the meantime the fire steamer Surrey had been telephoned for, and with Chief Arkerman aboard she left this city between 3 and 4 o'clock but it did not reach the scene until several hours after the fire had done all the damage it could. Valuable service, however, was rendered by the steamer in extinguishing the blazing ruins. In the Dumfries cannery were stored about 6000 cases of canned salmon, most of which was recently brought from the North. There were also 20,000 cases of salmon cans, nets for four canneries, a lot of fishermen's nets and other valuable stores.

The Phoenix cannery was fully equipped with valuable machinery, and also contained a lot of valuable stock. The loss has not been figured up yet, but it is estimated to run from \$80,000 to \$80,000, and is believed to be well covered by insurance.

That the fire was of incendiary origin there appears to be no doubt, as the Dumfries cannery, in which the conflagration broke out, was used more as a store house than anything else, and was only visited by the employees of the cannery. The hour at which the fire broke out also strengthens the incendiary theory. The cannery store was saved after strenuous efforts. Both canneries were owned by the Anglo-British Columbia Canning Company, and were under the management of W. A. Munro. It will be impossible to rebuild in time to pack this season, but the company's intentions are not known yet.

The body of a female child, newly born, was found in an outhouse this morning by a lad. The police were informed and all preparations were made for an inquest when Dr. Hall turned up and explained the matter. A lady gave birth to the child the night before last, still born, and the family were awaiting the return of the child's father to the city to-day before burying it. The sensation was a lively one while it lasted.

Engineer Watt, of the steamer Surrey, lost two fingers last night by having his hand jammed in the machinery.

AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

A Preliminary of the Glorious Fourth—Loss \$150,000.

Washington, July 3.—The present price of sterling exchange is said to be fully as high, if not higher, than has been recorded since the war. Notwithstanding this fact the treasury department so far has received no intimation of any probable withdrawals of gold for export and none are looked for in the near future at least.

Lynn, Mass., July 3.—As a result of an explosion of a fire cracker among a stock of fireworks in the hardware store of L. May here this afternoon, the Sagamore hotel was completely gutted by fire, and the adjoining buildings badly damaged by water, entailing a total loss of about \$150,000. Fireman David Upston rescued Sydney Greenwood, an aged man, from the Sagamore hotel, and a domestic found unconscious on the top floor was carried out just before the roof fell in.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 3.—At a meeting of the receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company a statement was submitted showing that the earnings for eleven months of the current fiscal year, May inclusive, amounted in gross to \$16,100,022, an increase over earnings for a like period of the previous year of \$670,027. For the same period operating expenses were reduced \$411,649, giving a total increase in net earnings for the period mentioned of \$1,081,676.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 3.—The defence in the trial of Bob Fitzsimmons has closed, and the case looks decidedly bright for the defendant. Washington, July 3.—The United States consul at Santiago de Cuba reports cholera on the increase there but says it is impossible to give the number of cases. He says nineteen deaths occurred in the city from this cause during the week ending June 22.

A WINTER IN PARIS.

Mr. G. T. Fulford's Return From THE WORLD'S GAYEST CITY.

A Reporter's Interesting Interview With Him—Some Statistics and Information of General Value.

Mr. G. T. Fulford, who is understood to have been doing big things in Paris during the past winter and spring, introducing Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, reached home of Friday last with his family. Mr. Fulford has taken Mrs. Field's handsome residence in the east end for the summer, and was found there on the evening of his arrival by a Recorder reporter and asked to give an account of himself.

"Well," he said, in reply to a question on the status of the Pink Pills business in France, "of course it isn't altogether an easy matter to introduce a foreign article into a strange market, especially where there is as much conservatism as there. But I don't think we can complain of the progress made, on the whole, and it is gratifying to report that some of the Paris doctors are open to recognize a medicine of which the intrinsic merits can be demonstrated to them. One of the best of them—at Versailles, the Paris suburb where the emperors used to keep their court—has given me a favorable testimonial through the press of the quite wonderful cures through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in his practice; and the Religieuses, an order of nuns like the Sisters of Charity, have also made an extensive use of Pink Pills in their charitable work, and give strong testimony as to their good effects."

"How do you find business all round?" "Pretty good. We have sold in the last twelve months a little over two million, three hundred and sixty thousand boxes of Pink Pills."

"That is a pretty good order, isn't it?" "It is the best twelve months' business yet. Look for a minute at what the figures mean. If all the pills were turned out into a heap, and a person set to count them, working ten hours a day, and six days a week, the job would take—I have reckoned it—4 years, 21 days, 6 hours and 40 minutes, counting at the rate of 100 a minute. Or, reckoning it another way, it means about a hundred pills for each minute of the twelve months occupied in selling them. Or, if you want further statistics, it is somewhere about two pills a head for the combined adult population of Canada, Great Britain, Ireland, and United States. If the pills sold last year were made up into necklaces fifteen inches long, there would be a necklace for every woman in Canada, and leave some considerable pills over. And very pretty necklaces they would make, if you stop to think of it," said Mr. Fulford, with the air of one who contemplates an artistic triumph in the jewelry line. The reporter stopped to think of it, while Mr. Fulford, in a leading advertisement, urged to glorify the business, but to enable you to make the facts tangible to an ordinary reader."

"Does Great Britain do its share in the business?" asked the reporter. "Yes, I think we have had a record there. The head of a leading advertising agency to whom I showed my figures told me that no business of the kind had ever reached the same dimensions in England in as short a time; for though we have only been working in England about two years, there are at least a sale as Pink Pills, and one of them is over thirty years old, while the other has been at work at least half that time."

"How do you account for the way Pink Pills have jumped in the English market then?" "I cannot attribute it to reasonable logic to anything but the merits of the pills. For, consider, in France, which have been opening up, it cost in advertising somewhere between thirty-five and forty francs to sell every 3 1/2 franc box of pills—first sales at all. Now, it is obvious that if all our sales were first sales, that is to say, if we were selling six to ten dollars on every box sold. It is because the people who have once used Pink Pills use them once again, and recommend them to others, that we begin to see double sales; that is, the case is the same the world over."

"But your advertising has been very extensive?" "Oh, certainly. But exactly for that reason we could never afford to do it if we had to depend on first sales alone. It is the sales on recommendation of those who use the pills that pay, and if the recommendations were not there I would be bankrupt in a very short time. All the same, the advertising is a big item, and I consider the Pink Pills business a public education department on that account alone."

The reporter wanted to know where the education came in. "Through the press. The newspaper press is the greatest educative influence of the day. Where do you suppose the culture of Brockville would be without the Recorder? Now, it's not the two cents a copy that pays for all the interesting and valuable matter that is culled from the ends of the earth in a newspaper; it is the advertisements that pay the biggest part of the bill for news and literary matter. I suppose I have spent about half a million dollars in advertising last year. How much education do you suppose that sum has paid for?"

The reporter was silent in the presence of this educative "miracle" and required further information as to the value of trade. "Was everything lovingly asked, or were there any crumpled roses left in the couch?" "Can't grumble, except in one way. There's a certain amount of substitution in some retail stores, and there is a

men in Manchester, England, that I have had to prosecute on the criminal charge of it."

"But what do the substitutes do—do they duplicate your formula under some other name?"

"No, not a bit of it; that is the worst feature of the fraud. No retailer can possibly know what is in Pink Pills; and if he did, he couldn't prepare them in small quantities to sell at a profit. They are not common drugs, and by no means cheap to make. I suppose I have spent anywhere from ten to twelve thousand dollars, since I first took over the trademark, in trying if the formula could be improved, and spent a share of it for nothing."

"What do you mean by 'for nothing'?"

"After I acquired the trade mark I saw that if the thing were to be made a success it was imperative that I should have the best tonic pill that could be gotten up. Consequently I obtained the advice and opinion of the most noted men in medicine in Montreal and New York—and expert advice of that sort comes high. I made the changes in my formula suggested by these medical scientists, and the favor with which the public has received the medicine, demonstrates that it is the most perfect blood builder and nerve tonic known. However, I was anxious to still further improve the formula, if that could be done, and have since spent a great deal of money with that end in view. On going to London, two years ago, to place Pink Pills, I went into it again, with the best medical men there, and, as you know, the medical expert is not too friendly to proprietary medicines; and least of all to a good one; and I don't blame the doctors either. It isn't good for business if a man can get for 50 cents medicine that will do him more good than \$50 in doctoring. Consequently, advice came high, but I obtained the best, there is, not only on this continent but in London and Paris. If I were to tell you whom I consulted—but that was an honorable condition that I shouldn't divulge the names on account of professional etiquette—you would recognize them as first-rank men, men whose names are famous all the world over, and talked of by every one. When I went to Paris last winter I placed my formula and a supply of Pink Pills in the hands of one of the most noted doctors in that city for a three months' trial in his practice, with a view to getting suggestions for improvement; at the end of that time his answer was 'leave it alone, it cannot be bettered. You now have a perfect blood and nerve medicine.' This opinion cost me 10,000 francs, but I consider it money well spent, as it determines the fact that the formula for Pink Pills is now as perfect as such a thing can be made. And I'm going back to the question of substitutions and imitations; what I have just told you will show what a poor thing it is for a man who goes to a store for Pink Pills to let something else be pushed in to him in place of them—more especially if it is a worn-out thing like Bland's pills—a formula in the French pharmacopoeia, that has been a back number for years until a few store-keepers tried to push it on the strength of Bland's advertising. You can take it from me that a storekeeper who tells anyone that Bland's pill (which is not proprietary at all, anyone can make it that wants to) is any substitute for Pink Pills is an ignoramus and never ought to be trusted to sell medicine at all. A druggist as ignorant as that certainly isn't fit to put up a prescription, and will poison someone one day."

At this juncture the Island City band put in an appearance to serenade Mr. Fulford and family, and the reporter drifted out among the crowd that had followed to listen to the sweet strains of their music.—Brockville Recorder.

CEDAR HILL SCHOOL.

A Good Attendance at the Closing Exercises—Prizes Awarded.

Friday having been set aside for a school picnic, the closing exercises of Cedar Hill school were held on Thursday. Notwithstanding the busy time in which the examination was held, the parents and visitors assembled in force. The following programme was rendered: Song—"Welcome," pupils; spelling match by 3rd, 4th and 5th classes; recitation, Miss Belle Brownlee; song—"The Mail," primer class; recitation—"Where the Frocks Lie," Chris McRae; song—"Rain Song," school; recitation—"The Gobbler's Tail," Miss Mary Holmes; song—"Out West," 4th and 5th classes; recitation—"Pulling Hard Against the Stream," Archie Brownlee; a geography lesson; a cantata by Miss Irene Pickard, and the Misses Irvin, Miller, Russell, Leeming, Brownlee, Merriman and McRae.

Among the visitors were Trustee Moore and Rev. J. W. Flinton, who addressed the school. The honor and prize list was as follows: Proficiency, Miss Maggie Glendinning; regularity and punctuality, Master F. Miller; deportment, Miss Julia Glendinning; first rank in fourth class, Miss Mabel Miller; first rank in third class, Miss Clara Merriman; first rank in second class, Miss Belle Brownlee. In the spelling match prizes were won in the 5th class by Miss Irene Pickard and Miss Maggie Glendinning; in the 4th class by Master Archie Brownlee and Master Harold Russell; in the 3rd class, Master Leonard Newcomb.

After a round of applause when the teacher announced the picnic to take place on the following day, school closed for the term with a kindly feeling and a general expression of sympathy with the teacher in his work.

Blood-purifiers, though gradual, are radical in their effect. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is intended as a medicine only and not a stimulant, excitant, or beverage. Immediate results may not always follow its use; but after a reasonable time, permanent benefit is certain to be realized.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Sores, and all Eruptions.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

Cures Liver, Stomach and Kidney Troubles, and Cleanses the Blood of all Impurities.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

Cures Old Chronic Cases where all other remedies fail. Be sure and ask your Druggist for

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

NEWS OF THE INTERIOR

Many Promising Claims Have Been Staked in Champton Creek Near Trail.

Several More New Companies Have Been Formed—General Mining News.

The Ledger.

Dawson, Craddock, Long and Robillard own two claims, called the Sailor Boy and Humboldt, situated twelve miles up Crawford creek. Eight feet of ore was recently struck on one of them, and an offer has been made to bond the prospect for \$40,000. The ore assays 70 ounces in silver and 60 per cent. lead. Still another mining company has been organized at Spokane. This time it is the Great Northern Gold Mining Company, with headquarters in that city. The capital stock is \$500,000, and the trustees named are J. W. Young, U. P. Chamberlain, A. E. J. Percival, N. E. Nazum and J. Robertson. The object is to own, control and maintain mining properties in the United States and West Kootenay.

Articles have been signed for the incorporation of the High Ore Gold Mining and Smelting Company, with \$500,000 capital. The trustees are C. H. Hays, H. L. Rodgers, D. M. McLeod, W. A. Esten, J. H. Ketchum, J. H. Hughes, J. W. Finley, A. G. Railton, and H. I. Bridgman. Permanent headquarters will be at Spokane. This company will carry on a general mining business, and will look to West Kootenay as one of its fields of operation.

The Boundary Creek Mining Company has been ushered into existence in Spokane, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The incorporators are Chas. Thies, G. K. Reed, C. Monteth, S. J. Rosenhaupt, S. H. Mayer, S. Rosenhaupt, S. L. Burbridge and S. D. Waters. Jack Buchens's locations on Spruce creek, made a few days ago, have touched high water mark in the assays for this season. The figures obtained on Saturday were 566 ounces in silver and \$40 in gold.

W. Thomlinson has compiled a small but exceedingly new map of the country surrounding Slovan lake. A majority of the claims discovered last season and this are shown. It is the only map of the lake district extant and is a valuable help to mining men.

Wm. Murray came down from the Forks Monday to record a location made by him on the north fork of Carpenter creek, adjoining the Blake. The ledge is nine inches wide and of brittle silver—a rarity in the Slovan. It assays from 500 to 1,400 ounces. Billy thinks he has struck a bonanza.

Champion creek, situated 12 miles from Trail, is attracting considerable attention. Many promising claims have been staked. Several capitalists have purchased the Butte, on Trail creek, for \$10,000. R. Thompson, J. M. Burke, G. Upton and W. D. McFadden were the sellers.

The North Star, on Trail creek, will ship ore as soon as a wagon road is built to the mine.

An assay made in Spokane upon a picked sample from the Little Daisy realized \$4,725 in gold.

Nelson Miner

Mr. J. B. Sward, representative of the Ingersoll Drill Company of Montreal and New York, spent several days in Trail in the interest of his firm. Mr. Sward has contracted to put in an Ingersoll-Sargent drill and hoisting plant in the Le Roi mine at Trail creek, and is now figuring with the owners of the property and the manager of the Silver King of this place with a view of putting drills in those mines.

At Hope there is a mine upon which some \$35,000 has been spent but for want of more capital is now idle.

Henry Livingston, who is working a placer claim on Eneas creek in the upper Okanagan country, is reported to have found a \$1,200 nugget on his claim. The gold is mixed with quartz, the whole weighing about twelve pounds. Several other nuggets ranging from \$2 to \$25 each were taken out at the same time. Of course the find has caused a due amount of excitement and the adjacent ground has been located by those who were early in the locality.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.