OTTAWA LETTERS.

Why Hon. David Mills Has a Knowing Look in His Eyes.

That Other Mills, He of Annapolis, Showing Up the Spoils System as it is Operated in Nova Scotia.

A Chat With George R. Parkin, Imperial Federationalist, and an Extract from the -ondon Times-Speaker Edgar Winning Golden Opinions for Impartiality and Promptness.

Ottawa, April 15 .- Most of the members have gone home. The house broke up in an interrogative mood. The last day was a day of many questions, some of which were un-swered, while a good many stood over for consideration. The question de-partment of the order paper is large-ly made up of inquiries as to the dis-missal of faithful and efficient officers. It is against the rules for a member to make statements of fact in the questions he asks. The rule is a sound one, because the answer might involve the government in what logicians know as "the fallacy of many questions." Some of the questions as put on the paper are after the pattern of the schoolmen's fallacious question: "Have you left off beating your grandmother?" If one savs "ves," he admits that he used to beat her; if he says "no," he admits that he beats her yet. The government does not allow itself to

Sometimes the strict adherence to rule enables the minister to do smart For instance. Mr. Mulock was asked yesterday the following question: "Will the postmaster general say why he has dismi Jacques Fournier?" etc. To this Mr. Mulock replied "yes," and insisted that he had made a full answer to the question. The fun of the thingonly it was not fun to the questioner -was that the man who proposed the question was French and the person who read it in his absence was English. The French member had put his question in the correct form: "For what reason has the postmaster * * * missed?" Mr. Mulock and the English questioner had the Eng-lish version before them. It was not an exact translation, and enabled the postmaster general to escape with this unworthy quibble. This is one of the humors of the dual language system.

It has been settled that we will send 200 troops to England and no more. If more are sent it will be a volunteer contingent, which presumably will have to look after itself. Lord Aber deen seems to have been instructed to offer 600 troops, but the home au-thorities could not find room for so many. They think that it will be out of proportion to the representation from the other colonies. On this point Mr. McNeil, always zealous for the standing of Canada at home, presented a mild protest. He complains of the habit which, as he thinks, pre-vails in the colonial office of counting Canada as only one colony and rediting Australasia with seven. There are more people in Canada than in the whole seven colonies of Australasia, and if we are to be called perial whole, we are punished because we have completed the work of fed-eration which Australia has only begun. Mr. McNell considers it de-cidedly unfair that we should lose a great part of our imperial influence because we have taken the first step towards imperial unity. Sir Richard Cartwright quite agrees with that, and says that he is anxious that in all imperial matters Canada could command her full influence. But in the matter of the soldiers he feels a delicacy. After all, he remarks, these men are the guests of the home government, and it is right that the host should have the disposal and invitation of her own as large a contingent as any of the Australian colonies, though probably not as large as all of them put to-

In the course of the conversation across the floor Sir Richard rather sarcastically observed that he had noticed some occasions upon which Australia was quite willing to allow Canada the pre-eminence. When it came to a question of Pacific cables or steamship connection, and the consequent payment of money, Canada was always credited with her full share of the undertaking. At such times we count, not as one colony not come out so well. Mr. McNeil showed that when a vote was taken in the conference at Ottawa on the question of preferential trade, the vote of Canada was counted as one, and that of Taymania as one though and that of Tasmania as one, though Tasmania has not a larger popula-tion than one of our smaller prov-inces. However, time will settle all

He vook occasion to protest against statements that had appeared regard-ing his famous Tonawanda lecture. He declares that he did not proclaim himself an annexationist. He did not say that the great many of the people of Canada were annexationists. On the contrary, he told the people of Tonawanda that we were quite loyal to the crown. Mr. Chariton improved the opportunity by rehearsing a considerable part of his lecture, which thus obtains the large and select circulation of Hansard. When he had finished, Mr. Davin, by way of closing the episode, asked leave to put a question to Mr. Charlton Mr. Charlton consented. himself an annexationist. He did not 'Where is Tonawanda?" asked Mr.

Mention of Mr. Charlton naturally

tion in Ontario. Nearly all of the great lumber kings are in favor of the export duty. They do not feel who in his negotiations at Washington has succeedd in getting some clauses put into the United States tariff bill ntended to frighten Canada from mposing an export duty. If we put t on, the United States import duty on lumber is greatly increased. This special provision in the United States tariff is due to Mr. Charlton's representations. Mr. Charlton himself is interested in the export of logs. He has mills in Michigan, tug boats that ow rafts across the lakes, and lumber lands on this side. His whole interests lie in the development of the manufacture of lumber in the United States from the Canadian

The other side of the case is preented by Mr. E. W. Rathbun of Deseronto, who owns one of the largest lumber establishments and woodworking factories in Canada. says that Canadian statesmen will make a big mistake if they allow the American to collect a duty of even usand on Canadian lun orests will be entirely wiped out un adian logs. The official report of the United States bureau of forestry says so. The country will be entirely ndent on us for pine in seven years as it is now for the greater part of the pulp wood. Then he says the Americans are purchasing immense areas of Canadian forest for the purose of carrying away the logs to be sawn in their country. They have no interest in the land and very little nterest in the protection of timber except what they want to use. He declares further that the timber supply of Norway and Sweden is being wiped out, and the time is rapidly approach ing when the world will be largely endent upon Canadian forests for its lumber supply. This being the case, it is wicked waste for us to enourage foreigners to carry off our logs and destroy our forests, leaving us the least possible advantage for the product we lose. He would go almost as far as to impose an export duty even if the United States ad-mitted lumber free, but says there can be no question at all while the American duty continues.

nfluence to prevent the enactment of an export law. The manner in which he is endeavoring to work the government suggets the propriety of enlarging the scope of his own seduction

The Dominion Rifle Association was n session here yesterday. Considered as a military force, that body worthy of great respect. Considered as a mutual admiration society it is also deserving of a high tribute. Ev-erybody praised everybody else. Es-pecially did members of one party praise the ministers of the other, and was particularly impressed with the devotion of the present minister to the service. Sir Richard was modest about himself, because he was only an acting minister. He was almost an acting minister. He was almost enthusiastic in commendation of the actual minister, and, for him, exceedingly complimentary of the tory ministers who had held office before him. Sir Richard has made the discovery that the department of militia has never been worked for political purposes, not even by Sir Adolphe Caron. While one party praised the other, both parties praised Lord Alberdeen, with an incidental tribute of commendation to the distinguished rifle wowith an incidental tribute of commendation to the distinguished rifle woman, Lady Aberdeen. Lord Aberdeen gives the association \$500 a year towards the prize list, and therefore has a right to be mentioned in the complimentary resolution. He was there himself and remarked that he was growing in favor with the association. Formerly when they moved the vote of that is to him they suggested the of thanks to him they suggested the continuance of his \$500 gift. This year they went through the whole ceremony without mentioning their gratitude for favors to come. This

Lord Aberdeen dwelt somewhat up-on the moral features of the rifleman's training. A successful shot was usu-ally a modest and retiring man. There was no chance for a fussy and ner-vous creature to win prizes. He must be a man of good habits and steady rerves, who controls his passions and develops those qualities that make for good citizenship as well as for good

General Gascoigne made a speech. The general is something of a politi-cian and knows how to say pleasant things. It was only after he had paid many high compliments to the rific-men's leagues and the shooting men senerally that he offered his criticism men's leagues and the shooting men generally that he offered his criticism about their want of discipline. He maintains that very much of the value of the sharpshooting is lost, if the rifiemen are not well disciplined. It grieved him to see that something was yet to be desired in this matter and he thinks that the shooting men should be a little more particular as to their dress. The general did not want to talk "like a glorified tailor," but was disposed to emphasise the need of a little more neatness and care in costumes. Regarding the work of the association, the general suggests a new competition. Some time ago a gentleman in Ontario offered a cup for a district competition in marching and shooting. The conditions required that the competitors ditions required that the competitors should perform a somewhat long march within a given time and iming competition. The match in the district was very interesting, and the seneral would like to see the principle adopted in the D. R. A. matches at Ottawa. He intended to procure a cup for this match. General Gascoigne stands in very well with the men. He seems to be a very road. tinental name. A name which, by the way, is the same as that of the

brings up the question of export duty | well known St. John inventor of the | the business streets. A few years ago

Sir Richard Cartwright advanced his military ideas with deference. He said he could not speak as a man hav-ing knowledge of military science, but he would merely make some observa-tions that struck him as a spectator from the outside. Thereupon he proceeded to show that from his point of view military science had under-gone very great changes; that the days of bayonet charges and shoulder to shoulder formation were passing away; and that good skirmis good riflemen were the great strength of the force in modern times. It was a very excellent military lecture for a layman, skilfully done. Probably not more than half of the members of the association caught on to the fact that Sir Richard had spent most of last evening in the military section of the library reading up the latest works and preparing his impromptu remarks. He closed with a most effective and shing off to his department to prepare the appropriation and arrangements for the militia next year, and claiming that he could do the in that way then by talking to them

There was a Crow's Nest conference this week. All the western members were there, together with the minis-ters concerned. Some facts were brought out. The western men are still fighting earnestly against the construction of the road by the Canadian Pacific company. The minister has offered the Canadian Pacific a subsidy of \$10,000 a mile, amounting altogether to \$3,150,000. The proposi tion is accompanied by some condins, and Sir William Van Horne has phatically refused it. Report makes Mr. Blair say to the western members that the late government had offered the C. P. R. a subsidy of \$25,-000 a mile, or, as he put it, a sufficient sum to pay the whole cost of construction, thus making a present of road to the great company. If a correct one. The late government is understood to have offered the npany \$5,000 a mile, or just one half position for a \$20,000 a mile loan, but this was to be advanced on interest with guarantee of repayment. Mr. es and his friends are still vigorously fighting the Globe's scheme of astruction and the problem is difficult one to the government.

A ministerial reply to a question yesterday seems to establish the basis upon which the commissioners who are trying charges for partizar are paid. One Mr. Mercier is receiving \$10 a day for his services, \$3 a day living expenses and his actual outlay for transportation and other ex-penses. On this basis it will be posble to figure out, with some exactyear postmaster in New Brunswick by Commissioner McAlpine. The account would stand something like this:

The salary of the postmaster for seven years and two months would al-

The western block will require new carpets when it is repaired. As there are a few hundred rooms and a mile or two of hall, the contract for the carpets will be a somewhat large one. It is reported that Mr. Tarte has already made the award without the trouble of tenders. The Citizen states that the contract has been given without competition to one J. Robil-lard, ex-M. P., who is said to be Mr. Tarte's uncle. The Citizen further observes that this kind uncle advanced his loving uphew \$10,000 of the money required for the purchase of La Patrie S. D. SCOTT.

Ottawa, April 17.-Ottawa is not a

gold field or a boom town. It is com-paratively an elderly city, and under its former name of Bytown, has a history reaching back to the first quarter of the present century. But it is only in the last thirty years that it has been much more than a lumber town, and at this hour the community is somewhat evenly divided be-tween the lumber interests and political activities. The visitor who goes to the Russell house or lingers around the departmental buildings, sees the political side of the city, because that is what he is looking for. But the view from Parliament Hill takes not only the most beautiful group of public buildings to be found on this continent, but, at certain seas the year, the largest acreage of piled-up pine boards that can be seen in the dominion. The epigram of Gold-win Smith about the seat of govern-ment in the midst of a lumber yard will then be recalled. Ottawa, con-sidered as a lumber yard, is more than olding its own. As the old mills at the Chaudiere Falls have become out-dated, they have been replaced with splendid stone structures, magnifi-cently equipped with the latest machinery. The process of wood-work-ing has been carried to the last pro-duct. If pine boards for the United States market are the staple, they are not the whole result of operations. Shingles, pickets and other small stuff Shingles, pickets and other small stuff are made here as in other lumebr centres. Sawdust is made into pails and tubs. A large and complete match factory consumes a considerable quantity of timber. Eddy's paper mill is already well known in every newspaper office. The Ottawa lumber kings are among the wealthiest men in Ontario. Ottawa city claims a nonulation of 50.000. The city of Hull population of 50,000. The city of Hull, across the river, and connected with Ottawa by a suspension bridge, has 15,000 or more. And though, as was remarked above, Ottawa is not a boom town, there are few boom towns which show a more rapid growth. While we of the east know it as the political metropolis of Canada, it is to a large district of Ontario and Quebec a distributing centre and a commercial metroplis.

fashionable Ottawa people went shop-ping to Montreal and Toronto. There bought clothing, furniture and even provisions. Today the shops of Ottawa compete with those of the larger cities. A dry goods establishment which was burned the other day, and is to be replaced with much more imposing premises, has been able to supply all reasonable demands. The jewelry and china shops of Ottawa rould do no discredit to Montreal. There is a book store as good as any in Toronto. Along Wellington street and other financial establishments. The Ottawa bank is a local institution. Nine other banks have branches In the business part of town several fine buildings have recently been erected, one of which has come in handy for the departments burned out by the late fire in the Western Block.

The people of Ottawa are rather

complacent about their street railway

system. It would be hard to find a better one in any town of the same size. The company operates over 15 miles of road and nearly twice as many miles of track. Two or three years ago the line was extended down the river to Rockliffe Park, some three miles from the parliament buildings. Last year it was pushed nearly as far mental farm, near which the city has another park. But if the traveller does not choose to go to the right or to the left, he may take a car near Parliament Hill and go along Bank street, at right angles with the course of the river and away from it, over two miles, until he reaches the Rideau canal, well beyond the bounds of the city. From the main lines cross tracks and loop lines run on many streets. so that the town is exceedingly well accommodated. The car works at Ottawa, in which the rolling stock of this road is constructed, also provide cars for several other street railways. The people of Halifax, who use cars from this factory, can testify concerning them. The Ottawa river drives the Ottawa street cars. It also lights the town and supplies the motive power for a good deal of machinery employed in manufacture in the city The power is produced at the Chaudiere Falls and is transmitted in the form of electrical energy to the points where it can do the most good. It way stock is worth 180. The track is carried across the Ottawa at the suspension bridge, where it connects with an electric railway on the other side. The Hull system extends to Aylmer, a town nine miles distant or the shores of a beautiful lake.

Considered as a corporation, Ottawa city is not without enterprise and spirit. Among the payments to made this year by the town is one of \$45,000 for Rockliffe Park, a most attractive resort, which has been provided within the last two or three years. The city sewerage system has not been satisfactory. It is said that the futile attempt of an engineer to induce water to run up hill has been rather expensive. The feat can of course be performed, but apparently not under the conditions with which schemes were propounded the council procured the services of the best man who could be had from abroad, and obtained a report from him. The sum of \$450,000 has been appropriated most pay the cost of this investiga-tion.

for a new system of main drainage.

A bonus of \$50,000 has been voted to a railway connecting Ottawa with Kingston, and \$150,000 is to be paid to the company which will construct a bridge for railways and passe across the river at Nepean Point. This bridge would connect the railway systhe southern side with those in the Quebec side of the river boundary. At present there is one highway bridge at the falls above the town, and one railway bridge some little distance farther up stream. But the latter is Pacific railway, and is not open to other uses. The Nepean Point brilge has the promise of a federal governthis bonus in his scheme to make Ottawa "the Washington of the north." The city is devoting \$150,000 to the improvement of the system of defence from fire. The town has been hard hit several times, and is determined not to allow the thing to hap-

is and probably will always be over-shadowed by Toronto and Montreal, railway centre. The main line of the Canadian Pacific passes the town, and the Ottawa station on this railway is a busy place several times a day. Coming west from Montreal, the line follows the north bank of the Ottawa to this point, where it crosses the stream and continues up the other bank toward the west. The Canada Atlantic, coming from the Eastern Townships, brings traffic gathered from New England, and taken over from its ally, the Grand Trunk. The Ottawa station near Rideau street is the western terminus of this line. Ground has been pur-chased and cleared for larger and more imposing buildings, to keep pace with the increasing business and the growing importance of the place. Another railway, well known to older travellers, runs from Ottawa south-ward to Prescott. It is the straight road to New York state and connects the capital with the fine agricultural counties of Grenville and Dundas. The Canadian Pacific is not the only line connecting Ottawa with points west. The transcontinental railway pursues its way up the Ottawa, bend-ing northward, and finally passing well north of Georgian Bay. A line nearly completed goes directly west through Armprior and Renfrew and straight on to Parry Sound, on Georgian Bay, some 250 miles. It is this line which Mr. Laurier told the reo-ple of Montreal recently, was to bring the lower St. Lawrence into close connection with the great lakes. Through the enterprise and persist-ency of Mr. Booth, one of the Ottawa lumber colony, three companies which were interested in railway construc-

direct line across country to the lapital. The proposed Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa line will connect the city by the shortest route with Lake Ontario, as it is already connected by 126 miles of Rideau canal and river system, whereof Ottawa is the northern terminus. So much for Ottawa as a terminus of railways in Ontario. On the Quebec side of the river there are two lines which terminate at this point. I'm stream on the Quebec shore the Pontaic Pacific railway runs through a fine farming country a part of the way, and orings Cttawa into close connection with the great pine lumber districts of the upper Ottawa. Nearly opposite the parliament building the Gatineau river pours its waters into the larger stream. Following the valley of the Gatineau the Ottawa and Gatineau railway makes its way into a region which the late Alonzo Wright, commonly known as "the king of the Gatineau," was wont to describe as the garden of the dominion. When this road has accomplished the mission which he assigned to it "a new province will be added to Canada.' It will be seen that Ottawa city has some chance to be at least a local metropolis.

It is the policy of the town to hold

out all possible inducement for the people of eastern Ontario and western Quebec to spend their money here. In the summer time an organized system of railway excursions is argeneral gives some clue to it. In his summary of the expenditure for salaries at Ottawa he makes the amount \$1,503,893. This does not include the salaries of ministers and controllers. which with indemnities would be \$118,-000. Civil government contingencies mainly expenditure for services Ottawa come to \$40,000. The judges the supreme court of Canada and the exchequer court receive \$50,000. The greater part of the allowance to the governor general is expended here. Members of the house of commons and senators, not including ministers, receive by way of indemnity and mileage over \$300,000, of which probably half is distributed in the city. In the printing bureau alone more than \$190 -000 is annually paid in wages, and the bank note and postage stamp printing must be added to that. The pay list in the public works department in onnection with the maintenance of oufldings here is over \$112,000, and the large expenditure for work done by contract and for material supplied goes ultimately to Ottawa traders and chanics. Of the sums paid by the dominion for allowances to retired officials over \$70,000 goes to former nembers of the service who are now living in Ottawa. Without hunting p other items it would perhaps be safe to say that the sum of \$2,500,000 is paid annually through the dominion treasury in salaries, wages and allow-ance to residents of the capital. It is said that 1,600 persons belong in some way to the Ottawa civil service, and ranged. Railways, tramways and all other interests combine to make the excursions cheap and attractive. Fortunately for the town many of the attractions are provided at the expense of the whole country. The show cunately for the town many of the attractive. Forits actions are provided at the expense
of the whole country. The show
places include the parliament buildings, the experimental farm, the
museum of the geological supervision. The minister who talks too
much has been in England, and it is
hoped by his colleagues that he will National art gallery and Rideau Hall.
These establishments do not cost Ottawa more than they cost St. John

While it is true that the civil servants do not as yet contribute by way of income tax directly to the city treasury, they are nearly all city taxpayers in other ways. Moreover, they that is the present hope. Rumor, spend in the town all the money that s paid them, and thus enable other nen, who are not civil servants, to to say how much of the public money of Canada is paid to employes and tradesmen in Ottawa, but the auditor the wage earners whose names do not appear in the lists, and who are ployed by the day or the week, may be nearly as many.

The pay of these civil servants is sure. Their employ is constant and regular. They must be good customers at the shops, despite the fact that some are said to be slow pay. Yet those who are slow pay spend all the money they get and would spend more if they had it. The city would get a little more money if the incom the government employes could taxed, but the city owes largely their presence here the fact that it has so much taxable real estate. As city taxpayers the officials contribute 2 per cent. on the value of their pro-

A man who knew Ottawa well ten years ago would be surprised to see to the south. Bank street, which runs in that direction, was once and still is a main road leading through Carleton county and on toward the lake coun try. Across this road as you go ward the rural districts you find street after street opened within five or six years, and all occupied with rows of neat brick cottages such as may be rented at from \$25 to \$40 a month. The houses are set back so as to allow room for a grass plot. A row of trees, mostly maples, stands either between the sidewalk and the street, or between the sidewalk and the house, according to the law of the road. The trees, though promising, are yet small, for ten years ago most of the land was a cow pasture. Beyond what was considered the outskirts of the town in the eighties now stands the Glimour hotel an impact skirts of the town in the eightes now stands the Gilmour hotel, an impos-ing structure containing 100 rooms and at present accommodating 30 to 40 members of parliament and sena-tors. Still farther out is a new Methodist church opened last winter, and beyond it again a Presbyterian church which when opened a few years since was in the suburbs, but is now right in town. Within four years half a dozen cross streets have been opened in the neighborhood of this church. A reminiscence of the woods may be house in the shape of a big stump.
A historical record is also preserved
by an occasional old farm house which, deprived of its old surroundings, now stands somewhat out of line with its neighbors, displaying a number over its door and trying its

best to pretend that it is a part of the

Another part of the town which has undergone great changes is Sandy Hill. This knoll is new building territory, and lies to the extreme east of the city. It is reached by passing through the older and poorer part of Ottawa, but is itself the abode of wealth and fashion. There one finds the most complete products of modern household architecture, It is a high and attractive spot overlooking the Rideau River, and it is now considered about the right place to build a fine house. Mr. Laurier recognizes the fact and will soon move into the elegant residence now under preparation there for him

Ottawa streets are either very good or very bad. At this season the unpaved ones are simply atrocious. The mud is deep and excessively sticky. Wagons may be seen ploughing their way half hub deep along some of the most important thoroughfares of the town. In dry times these roads are better, but on the whole some of them are rather inferior to an ordinary country road. On the other hand, Sparks, Rideau and some other long streets are thoroughly paved with asphalt, and are smooth as a floor and hard as a rock. Cheapside in London is not a better paved way than Sparks street, Ottawa.

This story of Ottawa is sadly defective. It contains no mention of Mayor Bingham, who bestows his official income on the charities of the city, and toils with a zeal that never flags in the interest of the town. Nor does it speak of ex-Mayor McLeod Stewart's ship canal project. But this last is another story.

Ottawa, April 17.-Now that parliament is ceasing from its labors the stragglers about the rooms are speculating about the tariff. There is still a considerable diversity of opinion as to what it will be, and those who base their opinions on the pledges of the ministers and the platform of the party give widely different predictions. It need not be said that there is a wide range of possibility within the terms of the various ministerial speeches. They stand for free coal and a coal duty. They stand for free iron and protection on iron. stand for free agricultural implements and for the protection of the men who make them. They stand for free oil and an oil duty. They stand for everything free and everything taxed Consequently the implicit believers in the government have a large variety

But the men interested in the tariff are still here. Representatives of various industries are holding daily and hourly conferences with the finance minister and with other members of the cabinet who may be supposed to have influence. Vague ruors of ministerial assurances issue forth, but except for the fact there are one or two members of the cabiabout the tariff until everybody know as much as he does.

cillor and senator, is wandering about with a knowing look around his eye. Governor Kirkpatrick seems to be getting better, and there will be no vacancy in the chief magistracy of Ontario for some little time. At least which seems to be something more than rumor, says that Mr. Mills has his future settled. When Sir Oliver Mowat's bill enabling the government to retire the judges who are passed three-score and ten shall have be-come law, Judge Gwynne will be re-tired and Mr. Mills will indue himself with the ermine. Judge Gwynne is a good deal over 70 and comes within the statute. It is a very excellent thing for the government to take measures to make the supreme court a vigorous body by placing on the bench young and vigorous men. Mr. Mills is sixty-seven. According to Sir Oliver, he is good for three years.

Perhaps, however, in mitigation of the age of Mr. Mills it should be said is understood that he has yet to appear for the third time in court as a barrister. He has been there once, per-haps twice. The third time that he goes he will have a right to be there, ecause he will be a part of the court Mr. Mills has been a great student of constitutional law. His knowledge of constitutional law. His knowledge of the actual processes of litigation must be somewhat limited. His case suggests that of an elderly farmer at Sackville, N. B., who once told a col-lege professor there that he could play the violin—all except the practi-

This is the Mr. Mills who was defeated when he ran for the house of commons and is now an ornament to the senate. He is undoubtedly an able man, and his style of oratory well adapted to that austere chamber Besides he has good qualifications for a senatorship, according to a dewont to denounce that body and de-mand its abolition, he used to say that it was "a refuge for defeated politicians and bloated capitalists." Mr. Mills was appointed at the same time as his friend Mr. Cox, who is a great capitalist, but does not appear to be bloated.

defeated, is pursuing with commend-able energy an enquiry into the oper-ation of the spoils system in Annapolis. It is a queer case that he brought to light the other day. There was a very estimable man, a former warden of the county, a thoroughly fficient officer, who occupied the position of postmaster in a country office. Another very respectable and efficient officer had the office in a Longley and another gentleman, who has a local reputation as a ward heeler, made charges against both these men, which charges they were apparently not able to prove. The gentleman who acted with Mr. Long-

port of his o ently with on the two offici out for any accuser had was opened and given to complaints sustain, and in support of facts brought quiry.

The western

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