## OTTAWA LETTER

The Canadian Cow Greater Than the Canadian Gold Mine.

Mr. Mulock as Acting Minister of Public Works Versus Mulock the Postmaster General

Mr. Blair Reminded of the Days When He Conservative-Made Richer by the Favor of J. Israel Tarte.

OTTAWA, April 20.-Five budget speeches were made yesterday, two in French and three in English. Mr. Davis filled in the afternoon with a carriers, and woolly" discussion after his kind, Mr. Davis being rather rude in speech and also in knowledge. Towards the beginning, of his address he offered some reflections upon Mr. Davin's business relations, which led the latter to suggest that the course was not conducive to proper debate or to the peace of wind of gentlemen on the treasury benches, "Shall we go into your private business?" asked Mr. Davin, "Shall I, for instance, inquire into the private business of the minister of the interior and go into the statement made to me that a man has gene into a bank in this town and placed to the credit of the minister \$40,000 and marched out? Am I going Mr. Tarte has invited the people to to go into the private conduct of the wait till they see us next year, and minister of militia and defence? Am Mr. Mulock is not allowing himself to I going to drag his conduct before the obscure the vision. Consequently he public which I would be justified in issued his remarkable call to the fadoing on the principle that justified vored members supporting the governthat mam's conduct? Am I going to drag the conduct of this same gentle- wanted for the supplementary estiman, Mr. Davis, before the public as to the way by which he got whatever been made before and the chances means he has? Am I to take the op- are that the experiment will not be portunity of going into these things? If so I will drag from the lurking places where they now hide men who dare rot for one moment stand before rush keep up, Mr. Fielding will require parliament, once the light of day is let about four surpluses such as he has in on their conduct."

Mr. Casgrain, the accomplished exattorney general of Quebec, followed the request to ask for what he wants, Mr. Davis ir. French, and administered a dignified rebuke, calling the atten- Mulock's kingdom. He is not going tion of Mr. Charlton to his wanderings and impertinent observations. his friends at home to assist him with Mr. Charlton would chtain additional orgument in favor of his scheme of party advisers in a constituency is put closure from Mr. Davis' conduct. Mr. to the test. They are invited if they hour and a half covered very success- it. In the end Mr. Mulock finds himfully and effectively the legitimate the same language at a reasonable for more than five cents on the dollar. low by an English ear, but he is a hopes are out off in their early prime. speaker.

all households, and he has made a retiring members of the house. But last night in a speech of considerable length he discussed, with the familiarity of an expert, the Canadian problems connected with the dairy industry. Mr. McLaren believes that Canada will in ten years export twenty sees great possibilities for the shipment of emdensed milk and of eggs. He knows no reason why the example of his own county of Perth should not be followed all over Canada. It was Perth which produced the monster cheese of the Chicago exhibition, and tution than the Canadian gold mines, or anything else Canadian, and strongly urges the reople in public life to place more reliance upon her virtues. As he expresses it himself, the Caradian people have only to press the button and she will do the rest. The Mr. Connors has formed his company. called away to New Zealand to teach dividends. No less than \$1,500,000 of our rivals how to produce butter and this capital goes straight to Mr. Concheese for the English market fills Mr. nors for the franchises and privileges McLaren with regret. He thinks it obtained for nothing from Mr. Tarte. would be better to keep them at home What division of profit Mr. Connors or to send some of them to England to may have made with those whose inan article we can send them. Inci- obtained no one knows. The stock is dentally he observes that it would have been better for the government to have sent experts to take charge of the exhibit at Paris then to entrust the work to party hacks.

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Of course Mr. McLaren is in favor of preferential trade, with a preference both ways. He sees in it immerse possibilities for the Canadian dairy industry. As yet we are only on the fringe of the British market. The great possibilities are all before us. years ago. His opinion at that time If only some inducement were held out in England for the purchase of Canadian butter and cheese in preference to the products of the United States, Denmark, Switzerland, France and other competing countries, the cheese and butter industries in this country would go forward by leaps and bounds. From the same causes dignation Wednesday night when Mr. the production of bacon and other hog Davin reminded him that he once products and of beef would be immensely stimulated. Mr. McLaren is said Mr. Blair, and repeated it pernot impressed with the wisdom of importing United States corn free of duty. He does not recommend corn fed pork and prefers to stimulate the production of coarse grain in Canada, rather than the surrender of the Canadian market to the United States with no reciprocity.

Burnett, another quiet member from Ontario, offered some observations. He made more of a party speech, especially commending the course of the government, and in a rather sweeping way claiming that the taxation of the people has been greatly reduced. He was not very specific in this matter, for reasons that are obvious, nor did he claim that the government had fulfilled all its pledges. In fact, he candidly admitted that there were several Things yet remaining to be done, and mentioned among the unfinished work

of free trude. Mr. Burnett said he did general election they would perform the second instalment of their duty, presumably in the same way that they have performed the first. There was a good deal of laughter across the house as Mr. Burnett performed the pioneer service in the way of promises for the next term of parliament. Because whatever views Mr. Burnett cause, whatever views Mr. Burnett may entertain, the opinion on the conservative side is that the min now in power will have very little to Led People to Believe He was a Liberal the next election. But it is comfortable to know that at least one liberal does not agree with his leaders in claiming that all the pledges have been

The interesting levice whereby Mr. Mulock is gaining information of the needs of the country was mentioned in the despatches. Mail carriers, letter erally, in the post office department find Mr. Mulock a pretty close-fisted minister. It is said that the big railways who carry mails for him, and the transportation companies in the west and the Yukon, have no reason to complain. He is not ungenerous with the rich contractor. While he has shaved down the man with the stage wagon to some 25 cents for a ten mile trip, the allowance of \$125 a mile a year to the C. P. R. and Grand Trunk companies goes bravely on.

But Mr. Mulock recognizes that as acting minister of public works he has gorgeous traditions to maintain. ment, asking them to name what they mates. This call for tenders has never repeated. One member has sent in a score of applications covering a few hundred thousand dollars, and if the now to meet the demands. One can easily foresee the result. The member of parliament is made happy by even to the extent of the half of Mr. to be mean about it, so he writes to suggestions. The ingenuity of all the Casgrain himself in a speech of an don't see what they want to ask for self with something less than a milground for budget discussion. Mr. lion dollars to spend and applications Turcotte, on the other side, spoke in se large that his assets are not good length. His French is not easy to fol- Then comes disappointment. Bright rather witty man and an agreeable Wharves that were invented, buildings that were dreamed off, breakwaters that suddenly burst on the enraptured Mr. McLoren of Perth is well known vision of many a neglected district are is the leading Canadian operator in swept away, and the hard outlines of butter and cheese. His own special the old familiar landscape are left. brand of Imperial cheese is known in The last state of the constituency is worse than the first. From constitucompetence as a dealer in dairy pro- ency to member, and from member to ducts. Mr. McLaren is one of the most Mulock, the chorus of vituperation waxes stronger and stronger. Mr. Mulock will never do it any more. He knows better now the things that belong to his peace.

A happier man is Mr. Connors of Buffalo. He has made a great fortune million dellars' worth of butter and in a few months with the help of Mr. fifty million of all dairy produce. He Tarte. Two years ago the minister of public works declared with emphasis that no private company should own elevators in Montreal, The harbor board controlled the situation, and the minister of public works controlled the harbor board, but when Mr. Connors appeared on the scene, backed up by Mr. McLaren had a good deal to do a few Ontario and Montreal political with that caterprise. He holds that capitalists, Mr. Tarte took a sharp the Canadian cow is a greater institurn. Mr. Connors got all he wanted, the right to build elevators in Montreal, the franchises at Port Colborne, and all the required monopoly privileges.

Now we have the announcement that departure of such men as Mr. Dillon with \$4,000,000 of capital in stock and and other dairy experts who have been bonds, which is expected to pay large show the British purcheners how good fluence he used and whose favor te expected to be worth par or a little more, and Mr. Connors, after making his divisions, will carry off to Buffalo the remainder of the million and a half which is the cash value of the concession obtained from the government. One would have supposed that if this million and a half were the value of the franchises, the government itself might have held it as an asset or as a share in the business. Mr. Tarte thought so himself two was that this asset should be kept for the people. His change of mind is worth a million and a half to some one, we shall not know whom until after the elections. The campaign fund may hear from the transaction.

Mr. Blair showed some signs of inclaimed to be a conservative. "Never," haps six times. Later, when Mr. Davin suggested that negotiations had once been opened to procure for Mr. Blair a seat in Mr. Mackenzie Bowell's ministry, the minister of railways again interposed by saying that there were no negotiations with him. There is a cheerful gentilemen in St. John to On the other side of the house, Mr. in this abrupt way, and Mr. Costigun has perhaps some cause of complaint Mr. Davin might have forced Mr. Blair to a fuller explanation if he had asked him whether he had not spoken and voted in favor of the liberal conservative candidate in the national policy election of 1878. As Mr. Blair on that occasion contributed his voice and vote in York county to the overthrow of the Mackenzie government, he ought to have been a conservative. Of course Mr. Blair would probably explain that he offset this vote by driving the same day to another couna forward movement in the direction ty to vote for a grit candidate. But the duty from corn and claims to have

this would only have justified Mr. Davin's statement that Mr. Blair was one of several members of the cabinet of doubtful politics and opportunist proclivities. A reference to the Particle of the wages of a laborer or the proclavities. not think the promises would all be Davin's statement that Mr. Blair was fulfilled this session, but after the one of several members of the cabinet government was returned in the next of doubtful politics and opportunist proclivities. A reference to the Par-iamentary Companion anywhere along about 1878 and some years after shows Mr. Blair as a liberal conservative without qualification, and the then leader of the New Brunswick opposi-tion seems to have accepted the classi-fication without disapproval. S. D. S.

> terior, the militia and the post office. mises was in a "parlous state." mounted police. For a month the house has been discussing the budget, which is or ought to be a statement of the financial operations of the gov-ernment as a whole and of the various departments. But not one of these departments has yet brought down a of the operation of the year that ended last June. The house has sisting to defend the Empire. He is been asked to vote supply for the year willing to contribute treasure and the beginning next July without knowing what was done with the money voted for the same department two years ago. This is simply a scandal. like of it has not been seen since the union of the colonies. Undoubtedly this is the poorest business administration that Canada has vet seen.

The heads of two of these departments are out of the country. The head of the militia department might almost as well be away, considering the ence from the colonies. amount which he does not know when he is present. The postmaster general puts in a fleeting appearance occasionally, but though he has Mr. Tarte's department in addition to his own, he is seldom in his place to answer questions. When Mr. Tarte was in Ottawa he was pretty regular in his attendance but very unreliable in his statements. Sir Richard was usually present in the afternoons, but nobody ever thought of asking him anything. Mr. Tarte in Canada gives his attention to "business is business" questions, such as the bargain with Mr. Connors. The rest of his time he devotes to an appeal to the people of club medalist ought to be free to ad-Quebec to stand by him in resisting the bigotry of the "Orangists." Mr. Tarte's favorite work is "the call to the unconverted," and Sir Richard Cartwright's is "the saints everlasting rest." But now they are both gone and Mr. Sifton has departed, and there was no sadness of farewell when he embarked. Everything about the house, except the budget debate, stag-

The budget is an old story, but Mr. Henderson of Halton renewed the interest yesterday by an exceedingly lively discussion chiefly from the farmer's point of view. He brought to the debate a good deal of original research, and was unusually vigorous and aggressive. It does not strike Mr. which is not one-tenth as except those who buy corn, and they, according to Mr. Henderson, are not average agriculturist is not made happier or more comfortable by the admission of mushroom spawn to the free list, even though that is the raw material for mushrooms.

Mr. Henderson does not believe this is a good business government. He does not think that it is business when you are negotiating with the United States to start out by making a free gift of all the United States wants, leaving nothing for them to gain in the transaction. He does not think it business when the government starts out to give a preference to England that all the countries of the world should be included. He does not regard the fast line enterprise as managed by Mr. Dobell to be good business. He does not see the business quality of a ministry which start. ed out to abolish railway subsidies and wound up by increasing the rate from \$3,200 to \$6,490 a mile.

As to pledges he finds some inconsistency in the ministers who promised free coal and free iron in Montreal, free cotton and free oil to the maritime provinces, free farm implements to the Northwest, and free trade as it is in England to Ontario. But he finds a certain consistency in the fact that all the pledges are violated without regard to locality.

As to the claim that the high price of binder twine is due to the cost of raw material, Mr. Henderson observed that the cost of raw material and labor on a pound of binder twine last year was less than seven cents, while the farmer was required to pay fourteen. He finds further argument in the fact that the binder twine company of Brantford divides 100 per cent profit. Mr. Henderson cannot see why the extra cost of raw material should pile up the profits of the company that had to buy it.

The member for Halton exposes the inwardness of the preference to Great Britain when he says that it was given on the same principle as bargain day snaps in a departmental store. First the price is advanced, or in this case the tariff, and the alleged reduction is made on the higher price. As to the preference which England gives us out of gratitude it is pointed out that last year we gave England a preference of a quarter, and the year be fore of an eighth. Yet England bought less from Canada last year than the year before, while buying more from other countries than in '98.

They make gloves in Mr. Henderson's county, and he has had occasion to investigate the operation of preference tariff in that article. He finds that the duty on gloves from England is reduced by the preference. The English glove maker is only a finisher; nearly all the work is done in France, or some other European country. The Canadian manufacture pays a duty on his raw material, while the Englishman gets his partly finished material free of duty, and then obtains a preference not only on the cost of his own work, but on the cost of the work done in Europe. While the government has removed

the scanty earnings of a fisherman. Mr. Henderson for one does not see why the one-fifth of the Canadians who use tobacco should have to bear this additional burden, besides the heavy tax which was always levied on tobacco before Mr. Fielding reformed the tariff.

OTTAWA, April 21.—The five great sp-nding departments at present are minister who pranised to retire in five the public works, the railways, the in-After them come the marine and fisheries, the penitentiaries, the penitentiaries, the mounted police. For a month the out." Whatever doubt other members may express, Mr. Henderson invites the loyal electors of Halton to pronounce on his judgment that Can-ada should obtain from Britain a preference for preference or else with-draw our own. He is willing to pay for the defence of the empire by asblood of Camadians if that shall be necessary. But he asks that in a business arrangement the concess should be mutual, and insists that if England treats her colonies as she does foreign countries in the me of trade, she does not expect the dolonies to treat England in a different way from foreign countries. The same rule which binds the British people to give no preference to the colonies binds them to expect no prefer-

> One preference at least our government might fairly ask, the removal of the embargo from our cattle. If England does not feel free to give up free trade for the sake of the colonies, she might give up protection for the sake of the colonies. Every Canadian knows that the exclusion of Canadian cattle from the English live cattle market is not to protect English herds from disease, but from competition, and Mr. Henderson claims that in this jubilee year a free trade country might, on free trade principles, adopt free trade with Canada in live cattle as a return vocate this reciprocity. At all events. Mr. Henderson, who is willing to make any sacrifice for the Empire, declares that the strength of the Empire demands the progress of Canada. takes the responsibility of urging that effect be given to Rudyard Kipling's suggestion that if "the gates are mine to open," the gates are also "mine to close."

Mr. McMullen has been saturated with a speech, but he refused to be squeezed at a late hour Friday evening. He prefers to make the first speech of the day and get a good report in the paper, and Mr. Semple, who is not much of a speaker, was sacrificed to that ambition. In this way it came about that towards 11 Henderson that the government has o'clock in the evening it came the done much in the way of reducing the turn of Mr. Monk of Jacques Carburden to the farmer. The additional tier. Now, Mr. Monk is a Frenchman and a conservative, and had a desire large as that established by Mr. Fos- to make his argument in French. It ter in '94, is of no value to any farmer is, purely a preferential trade argument, and it was to his advantage and that of his constituents that it should farmers at all. He insists that the be circulated in their own language. But when he was called upon there was only one French speaking mem-:ber in the house except himself and Mr. Semple had put him to sleep. The friendly hand of the minister of finance sought Sir Henri Joly's ribs and brought him back to consciousness and to a sense of the awful responsibility that rested upon him as a complete audience. Mr. Monk wanted to postpone the speech until Monday, when some Frenchmen might be there to hear it. There are only seven on his side of the house, and most of them had gone home, not supposing that Mr. Monk would speak, and de siring to spend Sunday in the bosom of their families. But Mr. Fielding was obdurate and Mr. Monk was fain to make the most of the situation. Somebody found Sir Adolphe Caron and Mr. Casgrain before Mr. Monk had got far along with his argument. This was fortunate, because even a good speaker like Mr. Monk cannot keep Sir Henri awake after 9 o'clock in the evening. Only a lady or a dinner party can do that. The solicitor general, who knows French, and Mr. Foster, who follows it when it does not go too fast, the Hansard man and Mr. Vanasse in the press gallery, gave Mr. Monk moral support. The Speaker looked grave, wondered whether there was any departure in the rules of order, and longed for Deputy Speaker

The member for Jacques Cartier set about to show that there was nothing in the Canadian demand for a preference which could in any sense be regarded as improper in a loyal colony. He based his argument almost wholly on the report of the discussion in the congress of chambers of commence of the empire. This was the meeting which Mr. Chamberlain addressed when he expressed the kindly opinion of the resolution from Toronto which is substantially the same as Sir Charles Tupper's amendment now under discussion. Reading Mr. Chamberlain's remarks and the arguments of other speakers, including eminent British public men, commercial men from the great centres of trade, and statesmen from the colonies, rendering all into excellent French, Mr. Monk showed that the ideas of Sir Charles resolution were at least not considered unworthy of attention by the best minds in the empire a few years ago. Nearly the whole time of the congress was given up to this discussion, which was serious, thorough and practical. Whatever may be said now it was undoubtedly a practical question at that time, and one which was treated as a fair business proposition. If the situation is different now the present government of Canada, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier are more to blame for it than anyone else. It was from Can-

ada the original proposition came and Canada makes no mistake to stand by Such at least is the opinion of Mr. Monk. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, April 23.-The opposition press seems to have become slightly excited over Sir Charles Tupper's speech in Quebec on the subject of colonial representation in the imperial parliament. The fact is that Sir Charles spoke in Quebec and Montreal exactly in the same sense as he has

spoken in the Canadian house of comns in other years and as he spoke at the time he was high commissioner. Sir Charles has always taken the ground that the first step towards the consolidation of the empire should be a commercial arrangement. He has never consented to the doctrine that an imperial parliament should be vested with the responsibility of taxing the colony for imperial purposes, not even for defence. The position he has taken is that for the present and some time in the future the colonial contributions to imperial defence should be voluntary and should be regulated as to time, place and manner by the colonies themselves.

At the same time, as we know from what happened last year, Sir Charles has favored and now favors the participation of the colonies in imperial defence. He was prompt in urging the offer of troops for Africa, and has stated that he would have been glad to have had Canada pay the whole cost of her contingents while they are in the field. He does not believe that it would be right for Canada to hand over to an imperial body the control of Canadaian taxation, or to yield our local autonomy. It will be remembered that the prime dectrine of the imperial federation league was that the colonies should control their own local affairs. The time may come when the self-governing colonies can organize an imperial body with the mother country which might have some executive and legislative authority. At present Australia is a group of provinces and South Africa is disorgan-

Probably Sir Charles Tupper would favor the establishment of an imperial council for purposes of conference and advice, a council which would discuss and settle upon a general plan of action, leaving the colonies free to act. but providing a line in which all can act in harmony. In regard to South Africa the colonies have acted harmeniously, as all were actuated by the same impulse, and the colonial secretary gave certain directions and uniformity to the course of action. After the first offer of troops from the Australian colonies the other colonies in the south and Canada (last of all because the premier held the dominion back) followed the example, and so there was what amounted to united action. 2707\_BATTS 18/19/8

This was a question in which it was easy for the colonies to act in accord. The next problem might be one offering a larger range of opinion. Ir. such a case it would probably be found useful for the representatives of the various colonies to unite in conference and draw up a plan of action. A! ready such conferences have been held, notably the one in Ottawa, which passed the resolution in favor of imperial preferential trade. So far the colonies and the empire have not carried out this preferential programme, but Canadians have no cause of com plaint against the mother country or the other colonies on that account, nremie who threw the weight of this domin

ion into the balance against it. When Sir Charles Tupper takes the ground that it is not expedient to seek representation in the imperial parliament, and at the same time give that parliament the responsibility of deciding what contributions Canada shall make to the empire, he is not only following the same doctrine that he always taught, but is in complete accord with Mr. Chamberlain, who is himself a strong advocate of imperial organization. On the third day of April Mr. Chamberlain, speaking in the imperial parliament on a motion in favor of the colonial representa tion in the imperial parliament, said: "As soon as we alter the constitution of this parliament, and give to every self-governing colony representation proportionate with the population, what is the new parliament to do? What is to be its attitude towards the colonies? \* \* \* \* I think that the colonies would consider that an enormous change was made if in return for proportionate representation we should undertake to legislate for them. The idea is absurd. It is not in that way that the federation of the Empire is to be accomplished. \* \* \* \* Hon. members have dwelt upon the principle that there shall be no taxation without representation. But will not the hon. members admit the reverse of that and say that there can be no representation without taxation. They could not for many years be anything but a minority in this house, and if we are to have the right to tax the colonies in return for re-

presentation, I think the proposal should come to us from them." But Mr. Chamberlain gave abundant easons for supposing that such a proposal would not come, and his whole argument is precisely the same es that nade by Sir Charles Tupper at Quebec. Mr. Chamberlain was no appealing particularly to any French speaking community, and Sir Charles Tupper was speaking simply as one who, like Mr. Chamberlain, takes a thoughtful view of the situation Whether the view is right or wrong, it is the one that Sir Charles Tupper has ever held so far as is remembered here. The only members of the Canadian parliament who have yet insisted that Canada should not contribute to the defence of the empire until she is represented in the imperial parliament or cabinet are Mr. Tarte, Mr. Bourassa, Mr. Monet, Mr. Angers and the rest of the anti-imperialist party. We know, of course, that what they want is not imperial federation, but that they simply desire to stir up in Quebec the jealousy and a fear of imperial control.

If we refer to the press of Quebec we shall find that the Laurier papers one and all are still declaiming against Sir Charles Tupper. They declare that while he talks against Canadian representation at Westminster. he is chiefly responsible for the offer of troops for service in Africa. They declare that Sir Charles not only compelled the government to send these soldiers, but that if he had his way he would have had the Canadians taxed to pay the whole cost of the expedition. They point out that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Tarte have saved the country from that calamity,

Mr. Tarte's La Patrie and Sir Will-

frid Laurier's Le Soleil show that Sir Withfrid Laurier is more strongly op-posed to imperial federation than any body else. In proof of this they refer to the conference of premiers he in the jubilee year. At that conferen the motion was made:

"Resolved, That the prime ministers here assembled are of the opinion that here assembled are of the opinion the present political relations tween the United Kingdom and the self-governing colonies are generally satisfactory under the existing condi-tion of things."

This resolution was carried by the

Yeas-Laurier, Canada; Reid, New South Wales; Turner, Victoria; Nelson, Queenstand; Sprigg, Cape Colony; Kingston, South Australia; Whiteway, Newfoundland; Forrest, West Ausrafia: Escombe, Natal. Nays Seddon, New Zealand; Braddon, Tasmania.

The two dissenting premiers were in favor of imperial federation in some form. The Laurier organs say that though the proceedings were private it is well known that the premier of Canada brought in the resolution opposing any changes in the organization of the empire. If Sir Charles
Tupper had been one of the premiers he would very probably have
voted with the minority in favor of some form of closer organization, though he certainly would not have advocated such a parliament as that which he and Chamberlain now oppose. He would then do as he did hefore and has done since, have advocated a closer commercial relation ou a basis of mutual advantage, holding that in this case, as in all others where nations have come together on anything else than a military basis, commercial and business relations come first and political organization comes after.

The burning of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in elligy is another of those hoyish proceedings which do not serve any useful purpose. Sir Wilfrid can afford to be burned in offigy every day of the week. The act is, however, the result of a feeling that on injustice is proposed. It is hard to see why in a small community like ours, where the regular forces are so few, there should be a necessity of disfranchising them. We have a few hundred mounted policemen in the west and a few hundred regulars in the east. Many of them are drawn from among the best and most intelligent people in the country. 'They are serving a short term and will soon be absorbed into the community of citizens. In the meantime they have as much interest as anyone else in securing good government for Canada. They are perbaps the heaviest tax pavers we have. since they are giving all their time to the service of the country, and only receiving a mere subsistence. Naturally they do not feel that they ought to be deprived of their citizenship.

On the contrary it is a question whether those soldiers of curs who re now in South Africa and who, because they are serving their country abroad may not be able to be at the polls at the next election, should not in some way be allowed to participate by voting where they are and sending their votes home. It is true that the practical difficulties are great and there might be a delay which would leave the result in some constituencies long uncertain. But as a question of right these young men have as good a claim for the exercise of their franchise in the community to which they belong as if they were not risking their lives for the defence of the empire. These practical difficulties do not exist in regard to the soldiers at home, and there seems to be no sound reason why the government or parliament should erase the names of the country's defenders from the roll of the country's citizens.

The death of Dr. Haley, M. P. for Hants, which took place at an early hour this morning, has caused a feeling of gloom on Parliament Hill. Dr. Haley was one of the quiet members of the house. He took absolutely no part in the general debate, but occasionally was heard in the committees. Personally he was one of the most genial and kindly of men, making no enemies and having a large circle of friends in both parties. Such men are often more missed in the house than these whose names appear more often in the papers.

Mr. H. A. Powell of Westmorland is making a considerable reputation as a public speaker throughout Cntario. He is in great demand at political meetings, and has frequently addressed audiences on non-political subjects. A recent lecture or address of his at Peterboro on the Acadians seems to be greatly appreciated, and was reported extensively in the pres; of that growing city. Mr. Powell gave an account of the wars between the French and English for the posession of Acadia, told the story of the expulsion, and gave an interesting account of the present condition of the Acadian population. He testifies that the French speaking people in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are among the most moral and industrious in the country, and that though formerly they were less advanced in education and behind the English in their general circumstances there has been in the present generation a great intellectual and industrial revival among them. He attributes this remarkable advance largely to the colleges that have been established and to the self-sacrificing labors of a few leading men and particularly of the clergy and of the teachers. Mr. Fowell reports that the Acadians of his county are an ambitious and progres. sive people, who have shown a worthy determination in overcoming the disadvantages under which their fathers labored. He made particular reference to St. Joseph's college as one of the potent influences for the advancement of the Acadian people.



The fac-dimine Chart Helitakers