ated in this way. They do not see idea of these facts and figures going before the country. I presume that the effort will be made upon the ment side to show that where in Mr. Roy's statement a fixed amount is not put down for lumber and erec tion, that the contract price does not include these items. As I have already stated, in some cases at least, the Hamilton Bridge Co. sub let the conof the actual work which came under his coservation, would not put it down in his statement. I will read here from Mr. Roy's evidence at page EE 26. relating to Hunter Mill bridge, one of the ten I have mentioned, and which in the statement it does not appear that lumber or erection was included but the evidence shows such to be case. Mr. Roy is under examination

by Mr. Baxter. Q.-Have you with you the contract for Hunter's Mill bridge. A.—Yes. Q.—Produce it, please, and the plans. (Witness produces contract, plans and specifications.)

Mr. Baxter-The contract is made between the Hamilton Bridge Co. and the government of Nova Scotia and is dated the 7th of Sept., 1898?

Witness-There is also included in those papers a contract we made with Mr. Brown for the erection of the bridge and for lumber. That contract was not asked for, but it was sent to me with the other papers. The contract with Mr. Brown is included in the price which we received for the

real.

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Q.—The amount of the contract price was \$1,285.00? A.—Yes. Q.-And for a pin connected span 120 feet long? A.—Yes. Q-Can you tell me the weight of that

was 30,561 pounds. Q.-For that bridge erected, completed and ready for traffic, the cost was 42-10 cents per pound? A .- Yes. Mr. Flemming-I have read this short extract from Mr. Roy's evidence notice, that in this instance, though Roy's statement, it includes all expenses, and it may fairly be assumed that the price of lumber and the cost of erection are included in the contract prices received by his company and but down in this statement

it shows that Mr. Roy was lying a little bit? (Opposition hisses.)

Mr. Memming-I believe that upon venture the statement that Mr. Roy, while under oath, deliberately lied to erected in the province of New Brunswick, and we find that those ten cents per pound for those bridges we, in New Brunswick, paid 23-10 cents more per pound for our ten bridges than the Hamilton Bridge comthan it was when the bridges were er- that particular purpose. ected in New Brunswick.

Mr. Young Do you include the old iron they put in them? speech, I am willing to sit down and remembered as a declaration that the allow him to make whatever comment he pleases about old iron. As I was saying, Mr. Speaker, the ten itself under obligations to take action. bridges built in this province under the administration of the premier and advanced ground than Mr. McClure. ex-chief commissioner, cost \$16,397.65 and different ground from the premier more than they would have cost if ton Bridge company received for their whole obligation by taking the plebiten most expensive bridges, covering two years' manufacture, and I conclude, and the thinking people of this province must also conclude, that that \$16,000 is a direct loss to this province. I do not feel that I should occupy the attention of this house at greater ength. As I before stated, I have not the legal training to go into this mass of evidence and bring out of it all that might be placed with advantage before the people of this province, but I want to say this: It does not take a legal acumen, nor a professional mind, to see that double prices have been paid in this province of New Brunswick for prohibition. But Mr. Bell really would had come to Ottawa to talk over trade the steel highway bridges erected during the past several years. That fact law on provinces that have not asked is so plain that almost any man can for it. That is where he differs from Sir Richard that preferential terms see it who wishes to be convinced of the truth. The hon. leader of the opposition has proven his charges and horoughly substantiated them, and he has vindicated himself before this house and before the country. I believe that in the last year and a half, Mr. Hazen has placed this province

under a great debt of gratitude to him. Believing, as he did, that our province was wrongfully paying double and more than double prices for its highway bridges, he took the responsibility of going before the public and making those charges, and claimed that, if given the opportunity, he could prove them. He followed up those charges in the country by making them upon the floors of this house; he pressed for a committee of investigaion, and before that committee he followed up those charges, and he has proved them. This was not done without a great deal of personal sacrifice of time and labor and expense to the hon, leader of the opposition, and today he stands before this house and before this country fully vindicated. I am satisfied that, as the evidence brought out before this committee is placed before the electors of this country, and when they see that Mr. Hazen's charges were no vain talk, but vere only too true, that the electors will judge between the hon, leader of the opposition and the hon, ex-chief

Daniel McBeath, a native of Resti-

what their verdict will be.

commissioner, and we have no fear of

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

OTTAWA LETTER.

Flint, McMullen, et al, in the Annual Prohibition

Rehearsal.

tracts for erection and finding the lumber, in which cases Mr. Roy, who was keeping only a detailed account from the Padded Cub of Mr. McClure.

> Further Particulars Concerning the Fallure of the Government's Failure in the Trinidad Negotiations.

OTTAWA, April 24.—Considered as a variety show, yesterday's perform-ance on the prohibition question was open to criticism. There was a sameness shout it to those who were present last year. Mr. Flint appeared to be conscious of the imitation and cut short his part. Mr. Mc-Clure changed the preamble of his amendment, but made very few changes in his speech. Mr. Parmelee was the same as last year. It is perhaps too soon to make suggestions for next session but if Sir Wilfrid expects to postpone the elections and control the house next year he ought to arrange for a change of easte in the drama. For instance, Mr. McClure might be put up to advecate provincial Scott acts. Mr. Bourassa might go in for the straight prohibition article; Mr. Flint should take the antiprohibition side. Ferhaps a new fig ure, as for instance Col. Domville. bridge? A .- Yes, the shipping weight right be brought in to move the ad. journment. Early in yesterday's debate Mr. Ganong spoke of the proceedings as a sort of rehearsal and intimated that Mr. Farmelee would soon be along with his second amend. ment, and Mr. Eourassa with the fatal to show you, and I want the house to motion to adjourn. It all happened except that Mr. Godbout tools Mc the amount is in the lump sum in Mr. Bourassa's part. That was enough, as it was only necessary to say "I move the adjournment of the debate. It was like playing Wall in Midsummer Night's Dream.

Mr. Flint regards with great com-Dr. Pugsley-Do you not think that placency the course adopted by the government. He is no kicker, whatever his other failings may be. As for Mr. McClure, he roars quite fiercea moment's reflection the hon. mem- ly, denouncing the government for ber for Kings will be sorry for the failing in its duty to the prohibition observation he has just made. I cause, At the same time he carefully hardly think that he, or any member absolves the premier from any specia! of this house will, with seriousness, responsibility growing out of the week for the rest of the session. plebiscite or the platform of the larty. Mr. Flint pleaded in vain for a vote, In this way he makes it appear that but Mr. Foster held up the adjournthe committee. I believe that my hon. this government is no worse than the friend regrets that he made such a previous ministry, and perhaps not so statement in this house. As I said, bad. It is perfectly safe for Mr. Mc-Mr. Speaker, I took the ten bridges Clure to pound his leaders so long as Wilfrid tried to get off by promising he keeps this cushion on his club. Sir to consider the case, but Mr. Foster Wilfrid rather encourages these harm- insisted that the motions should have weighed 712,159 pounds, for which we less assaults. Lest the ministers either been pressed to a vote at that paid \$56,897.16, being, upon an average, should be disturbed, Mr. Mc.Jure de-stitting or else that the premier would nounces the conservatives with equa The ten highest priced bridges in Mr. fury and declares that he will not be discussion and vote. Sir Wilfrid has make it public two days before the the gift of this ministry. The mem-Roy's statement will only average up made a cat's paw for pulling tory practically promised to do so. But to 5.68 cents per pound, showing that chestnuts out of the fire, and will not help them to turn the government out. picion that in the press of other busi-This announcement did not come on the house with the shock of a great pany received for the ten most expensurprise. If anybody suspected that sive bridges erected by them in years Mr. McClure might be a cal's-paw it when steel was considerably higher was never supposed it would be for

A rather extended summary of the whole debate has already appeared in Mr. Flemming-If my hon. friend your columns. The speech of Mr. Gloucester wishes to make a Bell of Prince Edward Island will be government had by the plebiscite and by the promises of ministers placed In this respect Mr. Bell takes more himself. For the premier has declared scite. While Sir Wilfrid appears to think that the evils of intemperance have been suppressed by the ceremony of taking a vote, Mr. Bell says that he "holds up a warning finger to the government" and reminds them that the people have a right to expect something more. Sir Wilfrid says there was an implied agreement whereby the temperance liberals are now under pledge to say nothing more in the Flint's remedy. Meanwhile the premier regards Mr. Bell's warning finger with the air of a spectator at Mrs.

> Mr. Parmelee is a very good party man. He is quite in favor of prohibition, but says the people are against Therefore he proposes his antiprohibition amendment. That good Nevertheless he proposes to vote for posals. Mr. Flint's resolution, which will enable all the provinces to get prohibition except his own. This shows that the venerable physician is a self-denying man. On the whole, though many members spoke on the government side, only Mr. McClure supported the doctrine which the prohibitionists advocated before this government came into power. Even Mr. McMullen, who voted earnestly and spoke often in old times for prohibition, appeared on the scene yesterday with a whole Niagara

of ice water. Mr. McMullen has something against the prohibitionists. He has a community in his riding, so he says, that is almost solid for prohibition. In that almost solid for promotion.

township no taveru keeper could get gouche Co., is mayor of Washburn, a license, for want of names to his Wisconsin.

Wisconsin. len, with deep and touching pathos, "they voted solid against me at every election, though I always supported the prohibition resolution." As virtue

children in the market place, he is dis-posed to try opposite experiments. By way of beginning, he went south, and visiting that city which is opposite Kansas City he went into "blighteen Kansas City, he went into "eighteen saloons where liquor was sold night and day, Sunday and Monday," and all under prohibition. There was some laughter as Mr. McMullen announced that we was the sale of the sale

On the other side of the house there was less speaking, but it went straighter to the issue. The chief whip, Mr. ter to the issue. The chief whip, Mr. Taylor, read letters from temperance organizations addressed to him, stating that Mr. Flint's motion was not what they wanted. His view was that the people had voted for prohibition and that this government, which appealed to them, was under obligation to act accordingly. Mr. Moore of Stanstand in Onebec, a member of the Stanstead, in Quebec, a member of the Dominion Alliance, took the same ground. He is not so anxious to efface himself and his constituency as Dr. Christie, and considers that if there is to be a prohibitory law the Eastern Township of Quebec ought to have a share of it. Mr. Ganong, who was a member of the chief committee for the Dominion Alliance, but who retired when a majority of the committee abandoned the direct issue and went after the Funt programme, spoke strongly in favor of a general law. His people had voted strongly for it and he does not see any other way to check the importation and manufacture of liquors. Mr. Ganong is not favorably impressed with the monotonous routine by which the government side is disposing of the an-nual motion. He describes Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fisher as gliding around the question on roller skates.

Henderson of Halton says that his constituency voted against the Scott Act and voted in favor of prohibition. He therefore votes against Mr. Flint's enlarged Scott Act and in favor of general prohibition.

In the end the programme would have been carried out as arranged, and the resolution would have been adjourned, to be heard of no more this session. It goes down towards the bottom of the list of public bills, with various long discussions ahead of it. and only one private members' day in ment until Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave a promise to give prohibition another chance before the session closed. Sir there is perhaps one ground for susness he may neglect it.

Several hundred thousand copies of Mr. Fielding's budget speech have been sent out to the country. As has been said in this letter, it is a very good campaign speech, but not much of an exposure of the budget. The useful campaign part includes the annguncement of the arrangement supposed to be about made with Trinidad. No doubt the electors who have this speech are still congratulating the government on the successful issue of these negotiations. Mr. Fielding said: "The substance of the proposal is that there should be, with a few exceptions, free trade between Trinibought at the price which the Hamil- that the government has filled its ditions that our Trinidad friends are dad and Canada, but it will be on conwilling to accept, and which they desire to accept that there shall be a preference between Canada and foreign countries in favor of Trinidad and that there should be in Trinidad a preference in favor of Canada."

> In view of this statement, it is interesting to go over the Trinidad papers brought down yesterday. delegates from Trinidad were here in January and talked with the governranks in favor of prohibition. Mr. ment. From the Russell House they Bell says that there is an implied drew up a memorandum at the close agreement whereby the government is of the discussion, summarizing the reobligated to do something in favor of suits. The delegates stated that they not think of imposing a prohibitory arrangements and were doing the same at Washington. They had told Mr. McClure. He goes in for Mr. would be required from Canada on account of the distance to our market, because the larger market for sugar could be found in the United Jarley's wax works. He would not be States, because the United States had troubled if Mr. Bell held up a full offered liberal terms, and because Canada could only buy 130,000 tons of sugar in a year, whereas the British West Indies had 250,000 to sell. memorandum stated that absolute free trade had been discussed, but that both parties feared the effect on the revenue. The delegates also stated old liberal temperance man, Dr. Chris- that under the proposed treaty with tie of Argenteuil, in the province of the United States Trinidad would im-Quebec, who always voted for pro- pose duties on meats and fish that hibition in good old times, is still of were now free. They asked Canada to the same mind on the general issue, take the initiative in making pro-

> > This memorandum was dated January 29th, and on the 30th Sir Richard promised to take it into consideration. He acted with deliberation and missed his chance. Sir Richard held his peace until Webruary 27th, or one month after. During this time the Printidad men had made a preliminary arrangement with the United States on much better terms than those previously offered by that country. The Canadian parliament met on February ist. Four weeks later Sir Richard Cartwright cabled his first reply to the memorandum of January 29th. memorandum offered a free interchange of the products of Trinidad and Canada except spirits and tobacco, a detailed list of special articles to be prepared on which the present rates would remain the same, or not to be made under minimum rates of agreement. This was the proposition which Mr. Fielding announced on the 23rd of March.

whose offer had been sent by cable and marked "confidential" asking leave to consult confidentially the local chamber of commerce. Sir Richard replied the same day, consenting to a communication to selected persons, "confidentially." One week later the govermor telegraphed to Sir Richard that all under prohibition. There was some laughter as Mr. McMullen announced that he had visited this assortment of saloons "to satisty himself," and one member suggested that most men could satisfy themselves in one saloon. But Mr. McMullen solemnly proceeded with his argument to the conclusion that prohibition does not prohibit and the country is not ready for it—at least while this government is in pownard. be had communicated the Canadian matters, as they were not ripe for desion, and it was no use for him to cable to Chamberlain without forwarding written explanations. On the 22nd of March Sir Richard sabled to the governor of Trinidad that the confidential restrictions were withdrawn and that the offer would be announced in Mr. Fielding's budget speech.

> The next day it was anneunced, followed by a considerable sound of trum. pets. Three days later the governor telegraphed that the proposition from Canada had been laid before the legislature and that the discussion had been adjourned until the 3rd of April On the 24th of March, the day after the budget speech, Lord Minto had cabled to Chamberlain stating that the Trinidad legislature would discuss the tieaty on the following Monday and that the Canadian government trusted the colonial office would advise the official members of the legislative council that they were free to sur port the Canadian proposition. It must be understood that Trinidad is a crown colony and that the legislative council includes the governor and other officers appointed by the crown.

On April 2nd the governor of Trinidad cabled to Cartwright that the treaty with the United States, which had been signed on the 13th of February, was that day railfied by the legislative council by a vote of 12 to a The officials had been left free to vote day when those that are present are as they pleased. "Your proposal cannot be therefore for the present discussed." It will be seen that the treaty with the United States was made after the Canadian government shad been asked for an offer and a fortnight be fore Sir Richard's answer had been sent. On the 3rd of April the governor of Trinidad wrote more fully to Sir Richard repeating the substance of his cable, stating that he himself had proposed the motion in the council for the accessance of the United States arrangement as against the Canadian proposition. By way of consoling the Canadian ministers the governor remarked that "your proposition shows the desire (for closer arrangement) to be initial but also opens a wide field for federation of British intcrests some day." He added that the proposals came too late to act apon without reference to the home government, and were too broad to be dealt the most diligent, regular and exhauswith in a confidential manner, and tive fault-finder, centainly qualifies undertake to set aside another day for added 'you only gave permission to Mr. McMullen for the highest office in discussion," and explained that "the ber for Wellington is not satisfied treaty with the United States was with his long career as a critic of signed fifteen days before your offer."

> this letter came, and Mr. Fleiding replied for him on the 18th of April. Mr. Fielding said that the Canadian gov. ernment had permitted Trinidad to consult openly with selected persons. and rather tartly reminded the governor that the delegates had given the Canadian government to understand that they were free to regoliate. Ye within a few days an arran-ment was made with the United States which seemed to preclude an arrange ment with Canada and which the governor said was a consequence of previous negotiations with Washington. Mr. Fielding evidently wrote both in sorrow and in anger, intimating that he and the minister of trade and com merce had been used rather shabbily If Mr. Fielding is right it would appear that the delegates came to l'an-

> ada chiefly to get some proposition which would help them make better terms at Washington. If the governor of Trinidad is right it would appear that the failure was due to the delay and negligence of the Canadian government. Whoever is to blame the Fielding treaty has been changed from the paulo post future to the future indefinite. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, April 25 .- The episode about the Welland canal outrage brought to light the fact that there was a narrow escape from a serious calamity. It is no credit to the dynamiters that they did not know their business, and it now appears that if they had thrown the explosive on the other side of the gate, they might have swept away hundreds of houses and caused the loss of many lives. Mr. McLean's suggestion that the government should pay more attention to the protection of the Niagara frontier, will no doubt receive attention. Since we keep a small regular force it might as well be stationed in that neighborhood as anywhere else, and it could there afford police protection to the immense amount of government property exposed. We shall probably have from the minister of militia a statement concerning the absence of ammunition with the militia force in that neighborhood. The report that contracts to relatives and others who there was not a single cartridge in store at the St. Catharine headquar- about the work, but who take the jobs ters reflects seriously upon some of on private terms and farm it out at the officers of the department, and large profits.

That Mr. Tarte, after declaring that dicted before this letter is printed.

It is not so easy to explain or contradict the statement made by Sir Charles Tupper yesterday that of all the important departmental reports only two or three are yet available. This matter was first exposed in this correspondence last week, and is the most striking evidence of the negligence, or worse than negligence, of ter of that sum, two-thirds of the our ministers. It was pointed out then profits going to one politician and that the great spending departments— capitalist, who had been useful railways, public works, interior, post Tarte in financial transactions. office, and militia, had not yet given account of their proceedings, during The ministers may try to unload the Mr. Blair himself valued at \$30,000. the prohibition resolution." As virtue failed to bring its appropriate reward, Mr. McMullen appears to be disposed of Trinidad cabled to Cartwright, whose own negligence caused them to lage.

this government. It is worked with government being in no way responting greatest vigor according to its capsible, as the railway department itself acity, and if the machinery is inside- had declared. quate, it was the business of the government to enlarge it. But there is That a member of parliament pressno reason for supposing that the ed for and obtained money for his own bureau is responsible for the delay, use on an alleged claim of another. The reports did not go into the party using, as the deputy minister bureau at all until after they should swore, "the influence of a member of have been printed. One of the minis, parliament." ters admitted the other day that he That a railway contract was made ters admitted the other day that he. That a railway contract was made had only sent the last of his copy which cost the government \$11,000 a shortly before and the same might be mile, after the same company had admitted by several of the depart agreed to accept \$6,000. ments. Of course, if ministers only That supplies for the Yukon force get their reports into the bureau when were purchased to the extent of bethe session has commenced and the tween \$30,000 and \$40,000 from an Other and the session has commenced and the tween \$30,000 and \$40,000 from an Other and the session has commenced and the session that the session has commenced as the session that the session has commenced and the session that the session has commenced as the session that the se of Hansard went to the bureau.

ment, said that the bureau was re-paying the freight. sponsible for the delay in issuing the That all the departments have pur-electoral lists. We know from state chased without tender large supplies ments brought down by the ministers at exorbitant prices, regardless of the themselves that lists from Quebec and law and of the interest of the country. New Brunswick and other provinces were only coming in from the municipalities a few weeks ago, and some had not been received at the time of our construction work without tender. the last statement. Obviously Dr. and always to their own friends. Dawson could not print electoral lists; That charges of the most serious a month behind hand sending in their copy.

But what is the use of members of parliament coming here to enquirinto the management of public business when there is no way to find out how public business is done? There are practically no reports of last year's administration. The ministers either delay or refuse to bring down the replies to motions for returns. At question time it is a good day when a third of the ministers are in their seats to answer questions of which they have had two days' notice, and it is a good able to answer half of the questions that are put to them. We have a public accounts committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Fraser, who is sufficiently servile for ministerial purposes, and who has only called the committee thrice since the motions were made, and was absent himself at the last meeting, as were all the witnesses but two, who should have been summoned. One of these witnesses could not be examined because one of the ministers who wanted to be present was somewhere else.

Mr. McMullen calmly announced yesterday, in speaking on the budget, that after four years of liberal rule not a single wrong act or improper proceeding had been fastened on any minister or any department. This wholesale certificate from a member who for many years in opposition was tory governments. He turns back still to the old task, carefully examining Sir Richard was not at home when accounts ten years old, while much larger ones and certainly much more disgraceful ones of last year and the year before are passed over with approval. Mr. McMullen is a bird of yore, g.im, ungainly, gaunt and omin-fences by inactivity. Mr. Fielding ous, and all the rest of it. What a great man he would be if he were in opposition now.

> And what is remarkable is the weil known fact that while he stands in the house endorsing right and left the acts of this government and its failures, in private conversation he acts the part of a complainer still. One would like to see an interview between Mr. McMullen and the minister with whom he is most intimate. It is suspected that he tells the minister a thing or two, though he goes out to support the administration through thick and thin. It is reported that the men from his constituency who really believe that the late government was wanted here last year, but after conextravagant, and who heard all the sultation with the liberal organizer year round how much it cost for Rideau Hall, how much for travelling expenses, how many private cars were used, how many superflucus ministers lingered on the stage, are now ex- off the West Huron enquiry in the postulating with Mr. McMullen be- middle, He is raying the debt by cause all those things are unchanged, or changed for the worse. We have more Ridean Hall bills, more ministers, more private cars, more every-thing that Mr. McMullen condemned than ever we had before, and the innocent farmer from North Wellington does not quite see why Mr. McMullen should now say that it is all right.

It is rather a startling statement that this government has never done anything wrong. It has not been possible to get a majority of the house or of any committee appointed by this government to convict a minister of wrong. You cannot convict formally without a court, and our ministers have refused a tribunal in all the cases where charges were made. Yet some things seem to have been established with absolute certainty. We know, for instance:

That Mr. Tarte gives out dredging have no dredges, and know nothing

he would not allow private parties to get control of the elevator of Montreal, has given a contract to a Buffalo capitalist, who immediately transferred it ture.

to a company, with a profit to himself Ship Monrevia, the first of the deal of a million and a half. That Mr. Blair has made a contract

out of which a railway company would have made over a million and a quarter on an investment of a quarcapitalist, who had been useful to Mr. That Mr. Blair gave a contract to a

favored firm at \$108,000 above the lowthe year which ended last June. It est tender, without calling for new certainly appears that there is delib- offers, and though the lowest tenderer erate and intentional withholding of was ready to undertake the work if a Brockton, Mass., and Mrs. Funice information in some of these cases. concession could be obtained which Rogers of Rockland, Me., both of

is the most effective department of fall through a bridge of his own, the

work of printing Hansard was going tawa firm, the head of which declared on, and then twatle them all in to- that "Laurier expects every man to gether, there will be delay. But there do his duty." He received his conwas plenty of time to get every blue tract at his own prices, without combook out long before the first copy petition, being paid in Ottawa at Pacific coast rates, on the ground that he was to pay the freight to Vancou-One member, defending the govern- ver, the government itself afterwards

that had not been sent here any more kind, reflecting on the henesty of minthan he can print the reports of Mr. isters and of other officers, have been Blair, Mr. Sifton, Dr. Borden. Mr specifically made by members of par-Tarte and the other ministers who are liament in their places in the house, and that investigation has been refused.

> That proof has been furnished of the stealing of seats by members who now sit and speak in the house, and the government, backed up by its majerity, has refused to allow action to

> be taken to redress the wrong. That the government has rewarded with office and emolument the criminals who assisted or managed the seat stealing operations, while friends and organizers of the party have been paying monthly allowances to those particular criminals who found it necessary to flee to a foreign land.

> Mr. McMullen refuses to know anything about these things and says this government is without spot or blemish. It is a pity that he could not be made governor general. No other office is big enough to reward such audacity.

> Dr. Sproule has a wonderful grasp of detail. He is perhaps the best informed member of the house of commons on, if we take the whole range of subjects, large and small, which come under discussion. His budget speech yesterday was very specific in detail, especially on tariff matters, and contained a number of statements of very considerable interest to the pub-There is no space to discuss them here, but it may be mentioned that Dr. Sproule gave a statement of the operations of a combine in tools, the facts of which were new to most memhers. There has been a striking all vance in the price of edge tools, some of which have been raised a hundred per cent.

Dr. Sproule is the author of an anticombine bill, which remains a dead letter because it depends upon the government for its operation. The government has acted, or not acted, on this measure, as it has with the alien labor law. It is encouraging ofhimself is the author of a combine clause in the tariff. He claimed a great deal of credit for this clause when he introduced it in 1897. From that day to this no combinster has ever heard from Mr. Fielding on the subject.

The last speech vesterday was made by Mr. Holmes, who talked on preferential trade and several other things. There is only one subject or: which the public needs to hear from Mr. Holmes. He sits for West Huron, where he was not elected. He represents bogus ballots and returning officer Farr, the gentleman who was made an escape between two days. Mr. Holmes owes much to Mr. Farr. much to the organization, and much to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has cut praising the government.

I to deposit win dide TO CURE A COLD IN A DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.
All druggists refund the money if it falls to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on tach box.

HOPEWELL HILL

HOPEWELL IIPLL, April 27.-Mr and Mrs. John F. Milton of Curryville who have been ill for several weeks both passed to their rest this week their deaths occurring within little more than a day of each other. Both funerals will be held tomorrow. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family in their double affliction. Mr. Milton had been engaged in lumbering operations for many years, and was well known throughout the county. His wife was a daughter of the late John McAlmon of Hopewell Cape, and was, highly, esteemed. Four sons-Bois DeVeber, Rufus P., Albert C. and Edward A .- and one daughter. Miss Agnes Milton, survive.

Councillor West left this week on a trip to Sydney, C. E. Miss Mina A. Read, who has been visiting her home at the Cape, has returned to her duties at the Truro Normal School, where she is teacher of physical cul-

fleet, has arrived outside the Island. where she is putting out ballast before proceeding to her loading berth. Mrs. Naomi Rogers, wife of Newton Rogers, died at her home here last night, after several weeks' illness. Mrs. Rogers was about 70 years of age, and was a daughter of the late John Hoar of Chemical Road. She was much respected. Besides a husband, the deceased leaves one son. Joseph A. Rogers of this place, and two daughters, Mrs. Wilbur Clement of whom were with their mother at the time of her death. She also leaves one sister, Mrs. W. S. Starratt of this vil-