## Dominion Parliament

Commission to Inquire Into Alleged Election Frauds Will Be Untrammelled.

Lively Debate Over Food Supplied to Canadian Troops in South Africa.

House yesterday the Prime Minister read the order-in-council in connection with the appointment of a commission of inquiry into charges of electoral frauds. Upon the motion for the third reading of the bill for the incorporation of the Canada National Railway and Transport Company (the Collingwood air line), Mr. E. F. Clarke, of West Toronto, proposed the addition of a clause providing that the government might at any time take over the road on one month's notice. Mr. Campbell, of Kent, Ont., who has charge of the measure, declined on behalf of the company to accept any such amendment as a plain injustice, since it would prevent them from floating their bonds, and that no such provision had been made in any other bill before parliament. The House divided upon this amendment, which was defeated by 37 yeas to 49 nays, on what was practically a party vote. The measure now goes to the Senate, where it will probably be followed by the same strenuous opposition that has marked its pro-

the same route from Toronto to Colling-The government bill in amendment of the Bank Act was read a third time. A suggestion was made by Mr. Rosamund, South Lanark, that an amendment should be made to provide that all bank as to the relative merits of the two comloans should be registered, but this was pounds. The minister claimed that the not entertained by the House.

Canada Not Consulted.

In response to a question by Mr. Bourassa, the Prime Minister said that neither the government nor any of its members had been consulted as to the conditions upon which the South African war should be settled. The government, he added, was not considering the advisability of offering any suggestion or opinion on the matter.

In reply to a question by Col. Prior, the Postmaster-General said that an effort is being made to come to a reciprocal arrangement with the United States postoffice authorities in regard to the colsent from either country to the other, so as to obviate the delay that now arises.

Representation of Yukon.

In reply to a question by Sir Hibbert Tupper, the Prime Minister said that the question of the representation of Yu-

bert Tupper proposed another very long department to the Canadian troops in undervaluation for customs duty of the ration, whereas they were not worth steamer "John C. Barr" at Dawson City more than ten or twelve cents, and that in October, 1898. Sir Hibbert recited perhaps some of the militia authorities the fact that the boat was valued at at headquarters had made something out \$7,000 for the hull and \$3,000 for the of the thing. The article in question apmachinery, \$10,000 in all, on which there peared in the April number of this pa was paid customs duty of \$1,450, where- per. No tenders had been called for the as it was generally calculated that the purchase of this ration, and it was packvessel was worth at least \$60,000, and ed in tins that were neither air tight that although entered by a British sub- nor hygienic. The article also said that ject at Dawson, that she was in reality the tins the government received were an American craft. Sir Hibbert censur- falsely labelled. Mr. Monk said that a ed the action of Mr. Davis, collector of Montreal company had brought its food customs at Dawson, and Mr. F. C. to the notice of the militia department Wade, the crown attorney of Yukon, for in 1898, and had it tested by the militia his connection therewith, and wound up department in Kingston. Later it beby a declaration that the matter called came aware that large quantities of confor a searching inquiry, and that the cus- centrated food were being purchased toms department in its handling of the from a Montreal chemist named Dr. case had shown a policy lax and inef- Devlin. The Montreal company just menfective and deserving of censure.

The Minister of Customs replied brief-· ly thereto. He said that there was no evidence of fraud. There was no ground for saying the vessel was worth \$60,000. The chief inspector had gone into the case very fully, and had increased the an appointee of the late government and who it was in high places that had been liament.

When a division was reached on Sir of Canada. Hibbert Tupper's amendment it was defeated by 22 to 42.

After this the House went into cominterior department.

Ottawa, June 7.-At Tuesday's sitting of the House of Commons the govern-ment's bill in amendment of the Election Act was up and was discussed at length, further consideration being postponed when the House rose after midnight, Mr. T. Chase Casgrain is trying to have a number of amendments made to prevent nipeg, in favor of keeping the polls open till 8 o'clock to give workingmen a chance to vote.

Elections Commission. taken up Sir Charles Tupper claimed ration was false. The price paid was tration of just and equal laws. the right to address a few remarks to the fifty cents. The statement it made that House in respect to the commission ap- it had been sent to South Africa in tins pointed by the government to investigate not properly sterilized was apparently the charges of electoral corruption. In equally false for not a single complaint order that it might not be limited in its had been received from South Africa to scope Sir Charles suggested that there date, though Mr. Monk had apparently "and any fraudulent practices, persons or means connected therewith." He thought, too, that a special act of parliament would be required to permit the commissioners to indemnify witnesses food. The food had been purchased by the covernment on the recommendation of the support of the world are inspired with sentiments of exalted and chivalrous devotion to the person of Her Most against prosecution. It was also necesthe government on the recommendation votion to the person of Her Most sary to provide for the payment and of Dr. Neillson, the director of our medi-Gracious Majesty. This devotion is not maintenance of witnesses. He suggested cal service, who took care to see that the result of any maudin sentimentality. that in the choice of counsel the commis-sioners should be allowed to communi-cate with the leaders of the government cate with the leaders of the government of the same had been supplied. The man-ufacturer and the contractor was Dr. Queen—the sovereign of the many lands which constitute the British Empire—is

of the House a year ago.

Th Prime Minister had no fault to find with the manner in which these suggestions had been given. It was a matter of congratulation that the scope and personnel of the commission seemed to meet with the approval of the opposition, The government's object was to clothe the judges with the very fullest author-The government was being guided ity. in the matter by the advice of the Minister of Justice, to whom he would communicate the suggestions made by the leader of the opposition. An appropriation would also have to be taken to meet Ottawa, June 5.-At the opening of the the cost of the commission. He did not think the government would be able to accept the suggestion for handing over the evidence taken last year by the privileges and elections committee on the West Huron case to the commis-While specifying that there should be authority given to the commission to appoint two counsel the government had not thought it well to make any declaration as to the men to be employed.

A Western Monopoly.

Dr. Montague voiced a complaint from the West that the product of all the government creameries in the territories was in the hands of one firm, who charged

The Minister of Agriculture promised that the matter would have his atten-

Yesterday's Proceedings.

Yesterday's sitting was taken up in a much more lively way, though much less progress was made on the order paper. The opposition tried hard to make out gress through the House of Commons on a case against the Minister of Militia in behalf of the rival company, promoted connection with his purchase of a certain by Toronto capitalists for a road over concentrated food put up by Dr. E. F. Devlin, of Montreal, which was supplied tose Company, and the argument was parties? preparations were identical, and cited same as the protose tested experimentaifront was the same as had shown such of justice, adjourning at 2:10 a.m. good results when tested by our soldiers here, and felt he had turned the tables lection of insufficient postage on letters on Mr. Monk, of Jacques Cartier, who had brought the matter up. If any charge was formulated, he was prepared at once to lay all the facts before them.

Mr. Monk's Charges.

Mr. Monk asked for a committee of inquiry into a charge preferred in the kon in parliament would be dealt with Canadian Military Gazette that improper after the next census. tioned had purchased a tin of the same goods as supplied to the militia department, had had it analyzed by one Milton Hersey, receiving a report that as an emergency ration it was valueless. It was gruel.

The Minister of Militia, who should be valuation to \$25,000, and imposed a se- the first to seek an inquiry as to the vere penalty. As for Mr. Davis, he was article in the Gazette, wanted to know a former Conservative member of par- so easily influenced as to accept poor food at the expense of the brave soldiers

Dr. Borden's Reply.

The Minister of Militia responded in mittee of supply on the estimates for the a manner to sadly upset Mr. Monk's plan. The food which stood such a splendid test in Kingston a year ago when tested by the director of medical affairs in the Canadian militia was precisely the same food purchased as rations for our boys at the front when the food supplied them was not sufficient. They had been found identical by analytical comparison. Mr. Menk, to put the matter plainly, had shown himself a new and special manner in the joy of corruption in elections and suggestions more zealous in his desire to stab a poliwere also offered by Mr. Ingram in favor | tical opponent than to forward the interof making election day a compulsory ests of our troops in South Africa. The pily drawing to a close, will result in the half-holiday and by Mr. Puttee, of Win-paper which had published this charge removal of those disabilities under which was a paper which had long ago lost its respectability and all claim to support from the militia of this country, and which was published in the interests of the Conservative party. The statement Before the business of the day was it made that the food cost two dollars a ild be added to the clause dealing waited two months after the publication with the scope of the enquiry the words of this item for such evidence to come to

and the leader of the opposition. He Montreal, who had the endorsation of Sir one of the noblest women that have ever the six million British subjects who inand the leader of the opposition. He Montreal, who had the endorsator of the country the Prime Minister of the country that there would likewise have to be a short act passed to authorize the An analysis had shown it to contain that England ever had, and the best sovereign habit the country is a French-Canadian. You be a short act passed to authorize the An analysis had shown it to contain that England ever had, and the best that the country is a French-Canadian. You be a short act passed to authorize the An analysis had shown it to contain probably ever ruled in any land. War need have no anxiety as to what the

Other Speakers.

dorsed Mr. Monk's position. asked, what more precautions could have been taken? As to Mr. Monk's remarks they had certainly been couched in an improper tone, by which he had attempted to deal with the Minister of Militia as already convicted of misconduct. The question then came down to this that if what Mr. Monk said was true a crime rested upon the head of Mr. Devlin of the most heinous kind. Mr. Monk-I never said any such thing.

Some Light on the Subject.

Mr. Fielding let a little new light in on the subject. He made it clear that there are two firms competing for the government contract. One got it and the other, he took it, was now kicking up all this fuss. Mr. Monk must have very far forgotten himself when he propounded such an abominable charge against the Minister of Militia. If he House the slanderous extract he had.

formulate an open charge of fraud in connection with this contract. charge. Mr. Fitzpatrick-He feels safe in mak-

them outside Mr. Monk-I am satisfied from the to the Canadian soldiers at the front for statements made by gentlemen on the emergency rations. It appears that a other hand that the food supplied to our similar food is prepared by another troops in South Africa was not the food Montreal firm known as the Hatch Pro- tested in Kingston Who are the guilty

Charge Falls Through,

After the debate had continued till : a report of the director-general of the o'clock the motion to adjourn which Mr. medical service to the effect that the ar- Monk had proposed to put himself in medical service to the effect that the article supplied by Dr. Devlin was the order was lost. Mr. Foster voted for a same as the protose tested experimental. ly on men of the R.C.A. at Kingston a quiry would be granted in the matter year ago. The opposition wholly failed and the Prime Minister said it would to make out the slightest appearance of when Mr. Monk, on his responsibility fraud on the part of the minister, but as a member, saw fit to prefer the stirred up a wonderful fuss, and in the charge. No motion was made for the evening sitting one of the liveliest kinds committee after all the talk of the day's of rows seen this session took place, The sitting. The House then went into comminister contented himself with proving mittee of supply and made some prothat the article sent to our boys at the gress in the estimates for the department

A Chance for Mr. Monk. The following open letter was addressed to Mr. Monk by Mr. Devlin to-day: Montreal, June 7, 1900. F. D. Monk, Esq., M. P., Ottawa:

Sir:-In the course of the remarks made by you in the House of Commons yesterday, when moving the adjournment of the House with respect to the contract made. by me for the sale of a certain quantity on in parliament would be dealt with Canadian Military Gazette that improper of emergency food to the Milita Departite warmest manner with the eloquent condensed food used for condensed rations had been furnished by the militial stituted a spurious article for the article dress. I do not think it can be a amendment in which he formulated a South Africa; that the food had been in the truth of your statement, you should war has taken place. It has been complaint as to the alleged fraudulent paid for at the rate of two dollars per be prepared to take the responsibility of the boast of the Empire that the publishing the same under such conditions as will enable me to prove that your state- er been surpassed by any sovereign in ment is untrue and libellous.

Yours, etc., etc. F E DEVLIN. (Signed)

IN THE SENATE. The Senate resumed business yesterday afternoon, after its more than three weeks' holiday, and sat for a few minutes. A couple of government measures were advanced a stage, along with some of the private bills on the paper, The amendments in the St. Lawrence and Steamship Terminal Company's bill made by the House of Commons were concurred in. The amendments made in the House of Commons to the Criminal

Ottawa, June 8.—In the House of Commons yesterday assent was given to the Tupper:

Code bill will be taken up to-morrow.

"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majestv.

'Most Gracious Sovereign: "We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loy- Britain.

al subjects, the Senate and House of Commons of Canada in parliament as-sembled desired to offer to Your Majesty our heartfelt congratulations on the approaching termination of the war in South Africa, as foreshadowed by the recent successes, culminating in the fall of Pretoria, which have attended the

"The feelings of pride and satisfaction with which we hall every fresh addition to the long and glorious roll of deeds wrought by British valor and resource are enhanced on the present occasion-by the proud consciousness that through the active co-operation of her sons on the battlefield Canada is entitled to share in the present triumph

"We rejoice that the conflict, now hapmany of our fellow subjects have lab ed so long, and we cannot doubt that the extension of Your Majesty's gracious rule over the whole of South Africa will be attended by those blessings which flow from a wise and beneficent adminis-

the ble may long be prolonged." The Premier's Words.

In addressing himself to this motion the Prime Minister spoke as follows: "The language of this address, Mr.

that England ever nau, and the best that country is a French-Canadian. You need have no anxiety as to what the probably ever ruled in any land. War need have no anxiety as to what the position of the Boers will be. They will have a freedom which, under the corrupt of the evidence taken before the committee of interpolation. We may safely assume, indeed we know, that the present war was objected that the country is a French-Canadian. You need have no anxiety as to what the position of the Boers will be. They will have a freedom which, under the corrupt objected with the present war was objected that the country is a French-Canadian. You need have no anxiety as to what the position of the Boers will be. They will have a freedom which, under the corrupt objected that the country is a French-Canadian. You need have no anxiety as to what the position of the Boers will be. They will have a freedom which, under the corrupt objected that the country is a French-Canadian. You need have no anxiety as to what the position of the Boers will be. They will have a freedom which, under the country is a French-Canadian. You need have no anxiety as to what the country is a free country is a French-Canadian. You need have no anxiety as to what the country is a free country is a free country and a free parliance. The member from Labelle and have a freedom which, under the corrupt object of the position of the Boers will be. They will be added that the country is a freedom that thusial circumstances. Sir Charles Tupper did not like the long and prosperous reign would not And in a short time we will find a happy tone of the minister's reply and fully enhave been saddened by such a spectacle and united South Africa in which all as war. But it was not in the decree of races, all creeds, all classes will enjoy The Prime Minister took it that evi- divine providence that this hope and wish equal privileges in the eyes of the law dently what the opposition feared was should be gratified. War came, and it and a united and happy population, loyal that the Minister of Militia had not came with the surroundings of horror, to the Crown of England. taken sufficient care in the choice of this of grievous sufferings, and of bloodshed. taken sufficient care in the choice of this of grievous sufferings, and of the food. In the name of common sense, he food. In the name of common sense, he verses and of successes. But, sir, happened and she has shown the Dominion of pily the end is now within sight. The Canada, the great island continent of troops of Her Majesty are now in Pre- Australia and South Africa are at her toria, and the British flag, which is to back. That is one of the most important us the emblem of liberty, is floating over features, and deeply as we lament the who think that this war was an unjust the public buildings in that far-famed city. This happy result is due above all to the fine soldier who has proved himself a great general, and who on this occasion has, as never before, raised himself to the greatest expectations that the people of the Empire had maintained of feel that the sacrifice has not been in of it. The member from Labelle claims him. Lord Roberts is a great leader, of whom each soldier can say, as the solwon battles not so much by making use first contingent under Lieut-Col. Otter French-Canadians as he. I say that of our weapons as by making use of our is only four hundred and fifty to-day, they approve of the war to a man allegs." The recent British victories are whereas it left our shores considerably most, and they have proved it on the due to the fine character, to the solid qualities of the troops, who, under the that Canada had the satisfaction of command of the victorious general, have knowing that in all the bravery which the time to express such sentiments as proved themselves ready for every emer- | had been exhibited by the best troops of | the member from Labelle has. And I gency, ready to do everything that was expected of them, ready and anxious to Canadian. He paid a high compliment had been acting the part of a gentleman do their duty to the Empire, and in this to Lord Strathcona for the part he had he would not even have read to the way we may perhaps remark with pardonable pride that on more than one oc-Mr. Fitzpatrick defied Mr. Monk to casion, when the fate of battle was trembling in the scales of destiny, the scales were turned in favor of the British arms Mr. Monk-I am ready to make that and the victory decided by the dash of our Canadian soldiers, who proved that though many years have passed since last they were called upon to take the ing it here, where he is protected by his field against the foe, they are yet worthy of the races from which they have immunities as a member. Let him make sprung, and that the blood which courses through their veins is the same as that

which inspired their ancestors to gallant deeds. (Cheers.) "Happily, as I said, the end of the war is in sight, though we cannot hope that it is finished. Many battles have doubtless yet to be fought, and indeed we may say that when the war is terminated greater problems will face the British authorities. But even though the war s not finished, we to-day utter the hope and the prayer that the long reign of Her Majesty may never more be disturbed by war, and that what remains to her of her natural life may now flow in peace. We pray that when the end of this long and glorious reign comes the subjects of Her Majesty in South Africa shall have learned to appreciate those British institutions which in this age and in every land signify liberty and equal rights. (Loud applause.) We hope and pray that when the end of this long and glorious reign comes it shall close upon a united Empire wherein peace and good will shall prevail among all men." (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

Sir Charles Tupper.

Sir Charles Tupper-It gives me great pleasure to second the address which has just been moved by the Right Hon. the leader of the House and of the government and to associate myself in contracted for. If you honestly believe source of unqualified regret that the illustrious reign of Her Majesty has nevthe world, either in regard to quality of the sovereign or the great expansion of the Empire over which she has been called to rule. But I say that one of the most signal and important events connected with the expansion of the British Empire was the Confederation of Canada. That was a measure that was regarded, and will still be regarded in every portion of the Empire, as a signal step in the consolidation of the Empire.

We have since Her Majesty ascended the throne, in fact in comparatively recent years, accomplished the confederation of all British North America with the exception of the Isle of Newfoundland, which I trust at no distant day will become a portion of the Dominion. (Cheers.)

The example of Canada has just been following address proposed by the Prime followed in the great island continent of Minister and seconded by Sir Charles Australia. And to-day we have fairly side of the chamber. The war was Tupper: in sight the consolidation of the whole founded on a policy that went back on of South Africa under British rule, and the old and best traditions of England, the three great nations, Canada, Aus- a policy that would leave race hatred tralia and South Africa, all under the for years in Cape Colony and Natal, and same wise and happy government of that might bring trouble throughout the

When the question is asked, What is deed of Her Majesty; it had not been to be the position of the Boers? my brought on as a tribute of love to her answer is that history teaches by exam- or as an addition to her glory, but it bia to the waters of Teslin Lake. ple. When a hundred and forty years was a war that had been forced upon ago Canada was ceded to Britain by Her Majesty as well as upon the free France, the entire population was French. people of England and the colonies by And that population from that hour the ambitious men who had joined hands came under the British rule. When the late lamented Sir George E. Cartier was asked by Her Majesty the Queen what are French-Canadians, his answer was: They are Englishmen speaking French." Mr. Bourassa-No.

Sir Charles (continuing)—I must say that the British Empire is greatly indebted to the late President Kruger, whose unhappy action, so far as his own interests are concerned, left no alternative to Great Britain, but war to the gage that he threw down to her. By that act he accelerated the unity of the Empire which it would have taken many ong years to accomplish under other

There is another feature that I regard of utmost importance. The might, the power, the strength of the British Em-No one then ventured to predict "We pray that for your people's sake that in three months England, put that in three months England, put as is her navy, would be able to put on the field two hundred thousand men on the field two hundred from the mother on a territory separated from the mother land by over seven thousand miles. It has established the fact that Great Britain is not only the greatest naval power on the globe, but that she is one of the greatest military powers.

> war and I believe that it is one of the greatest, because I believe that this demonstration of the might and the power of England will contribute to the peace of the world as nothing else could. If you want to see how thoroughly satisfactory British institutions have been I can only point to the fact that the ch population of Canada has attained to nearly two million and out of

This is one of the happy results of the

particularly painful to Her Majesty. She Transvaal under the name of a republic, had hoped that the closing years of her they had no knowledge or conception of.

There is another element in the matter, fact that the blood of Canadians has one, and also those who think that the been shed, that many of the gallant yeomanry of Canada, who volunteered their join in this. There can be but one opin services to aid Her Majesty the Queen ion. and British arms in South Africa have. visited that country never to return, we history than this one I have not heard

Sir Charles, continuing, pointed to the French-Canadians. Now I think that diers of Napoleon said at Austerlitz, "He fact that the effective strength of our have as much right to speak for the more than a thousand strong. He added field of battle. taken in the raising of his own splendid force. He took his seat amidst loud cheers.

A Discordant Note. Mr. Henri Bourassa, of Labelle-I re-

gret that I cannot agree with the senti-

ments expressed by the Prime Minister and the leader of the opposition. I know very well that what I am going purposes. to say is not in accord with the feelings of all the members of this House. But and Measures Act, the clause which since the opening of this unfortunate war specifies the capacity of an apple barrel I have made up my mind that I was not less than 96 quarts, was just apiding with any mob or crowd or popular ery, and therefore I will still voice the protest, if not of the majority of the Canadian people, of a fair proportion of all nationalities and creeds. (Cries of dissent.) Then hon, gentlemen may say 'no, no," if they like, but I know the popular feeling as well as they. I can heartily join with the Prime Minister and the leader of the opposition in congratulating the brave soldiers who have fought the battle of the Empire in South Africa. But as to rejoicing in the results of the war, as to congratulating Her Majesty and Her Majesty's government upon the policy which has brought this war on England and on the Empire, I cannot agree with them, because, to my mind, these causes were unjust, and success does not make them just.

war would prove to be one of the most | certain cases. In explanation of his amunfortunate events of British politics dur- endment Mr. Fisher said that it according this century. What had it proved to ed to no individuals or corporations any the world about England's power? The extension. A patentee must apply to the British government sent to South Africa Governor-in-Council before the expiry an army of 200,000 men, composed not of his patent and put in an application only of the best regiments of England for extension. Publicity will be given to and Ireland, but including the best sol- the applications, and the cases will be diers of the British colonies, and it took referred to the judge of the Exchequer eight months for that powerful army to Court, upon whose report action will be conquer an army of poor peasants from taken by the Governor-in-Council a total population of 250,000 souls. "I Mr. McMullen took the position that admire," he said, "many and many of eighteen years was a pretty fair term for ess. I do not think it can be a the deeds that England has done throughout the world, but, sir, this war will not add one ounce of glory to the greatness of England, which is founded

Cries of "Shame, shame!" and disorder, which lasted for some moments. Mr. Bourassa-Is this a free parliament? Is free speech allowed here? Mr. Foster-Such a speech from a member of this House. Shame on him. Mr. Fielding-This is a free parliament

and a free country. Mr. Foster-Shame on him.

Several members-Shame, shame, Wallace speaking of treason, but he could be upset under section 37 of the (Bourassa) never raised his voice to ask Patent Act on the ground of excessive any portion of the Canadian people to charges to the public. rise in arms against the British government and the British grown as Wallace tee had done. He was only voicing the opinion that was held in England, Ireland of supply on the estimates for the jusand Scotland by men who had proved tice department. themselves as loval British subjects and as ready to maintain British rights as British Empire. This war was not the with the financiers who wished to increase their dividends in South Africa. (Renewed cries of "Shame.") He spoke for the French-Canadians of the province of Quebec (cries of "No, no"), who were amongst the most loyal of British subjects, who were not Englishmen, but who were French-speaking British sub-jects, who had accepted loyally British Dr. Montague and Mr. John Charlton

arose at the same time to reply, the Speaker giving the floor to Mr. Charl-

Dr. Montague—I think the best answer we can give to Mr. Bourassa is to give three cheers for Her Majesty, the Queen. This was most heartily done, and the members sang "God Save the Queen." Mr. Charlton Replies.

Mr. John Charlton, of Norfolk, arose and replied to the member from Labelle He said that after listening to the remarks of the member from Labelle he felt he could not keep silent. He thou that when the member from Labelle had a larger experience and more years he would see things in a wider light than he evidently did to-day. In short, said Mr. Charlton, it would be impossible for a member to be more radically wrong, more utterly misinformed, than Mr. Bou-rassa has proved himself to be to-day. It is useless for members to rise and try to belittle the power of England and to minimize the importance of the struggles in which those achievements have been

The Prime Minister-I rise to ask the

never in the history of the world has there been a war waged with greater reason and justness. He has a right to express his opinion, but-A voice-He's a traitor. (Cheers and

"Though he has, I say," continued the Prime Minister, "a right to express his opinions, I ask him is this any occasion for the expression of the opinions that he has given utterance to? There is no controversy here. We are expressing satisfaction at the end of the war, Those war was a just and holy one, can surely

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"If there ever was a more just war that he has a right to speak for the most, and they have proved it on the

"I say again that this was far from say again that the result of this war wili be liberty, equality and justice for all the people that are in South Africa." The address was then declared carried

Day in the House. Mr. Fielding introduced a bill respecting two of the savings banks in the province of Quebec, La Caisse d'Economie

Upon the bill to amend the Weights proved. Other clauses which set down the weight of a barrel of potatoes as 174 pounds, of a dozen eggs at 11/2 pounds, and providing for the stamping of the weight of salt in sacks and barrels, were also passed, and there was considerable discussion on a new clause offered by Mr. Frank Frost that the weight and length of packages of binder twine should be stamped thereon, and that a penalty of \$20 for each offence should be provided where there was a deficiency of five per cent, from the figures stamped on the outside. This clause stood over for further consideration.

Mr. Fisher moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Patent Act. which is designed to follow up the provisions of the English law in regard to Mr. Bourassa went on to say that the the extension of the life of a patent in

shown for the change that it is desired to make. Mr. Gibson brought up the case of the

Auer Light Company, whose patent might be extended under the terms of this amendment to the act, and thought that the people of Canada had been paying tribute for this invention long enough, In the United States to-day the price of lamp, shade and mantle complete is given as fifty cents, whereas the same articles cost from \$2.50 to \$3.50 each in Canada

Sir Richard Cartwright expressed the Mr. Bourassa said that he heard Mr. opinion that if this were true the patent

The bill was sent to a special commit-The House then went into committee

IN THE SENATE

In the Senate Sir Mackenzie Bowell asked whether any claim had been made by Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann for compensation by the government for alleged expenditure incurred by them on account of the non-ratification by parliament of the contract entered into by them and the government for the construction of the railway from the waters of the Stickeen river in British Colum-

The Hon, Mr. Mills said in answer that \$333,434 was claimed. The evidence received in support of this claim consisted of certified receipts and vouchers with, in many cases, bank cheques which had been paid, attached. No decision had been come to, and the matter was still under consideration.

There was some opposition to the government bill for the reduction of the legal rate of interest after judgment on where no bargain was made, from six to

five per cent, Mr. Clemow asked how this would ef-The Minister of Justice presumed that they would continue to charge the rate for which their bargains were made.

Senator Wood and Senator Perley both condemned the measure. The bill passed its second reading.

FIFTEEN LIVES LOST. Tenement House Destroyed by Fire-

Cooperage in Ruins. (Associated Press.) New York, June 15.—Ten people were burned to death or suffocated and six injured, some fatally, in the burning of

the five-story tenement at 34 Jackson street, a little before 3 o'clock this morn-New York, June 15 .- An unrecognizable body was discovered in the ruins of the Paul Weidman Cooperage Company, Brooklyn, last night. The dead recovered now number five, and it is said there

The man who merely skims does not always get the cream.—The Saturday Even-