

SEE AT THE MILE SIGNATURE OF H. Fletcher

ON THE RAPPER OF EVERY TITLE OF CASTORIA

PARLIAMENT.

On a Division the Government Had Only a Majority of Nine.

Will Not Amend the Canada Temperance Act—Mr. Clancy Introduces An Amendment to the Election Act.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—In the house today a number of private bills were introduced and the reports of inland revenue and civil service were laid on the table.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper asked the government if it was their intention to have the vessel to replace the Newfield built in Halifax. Sir John Charles... Hibbert Tupper encouraged should be given to Canadian industries and the men who invested their money should be appointed even if the work cost more.

Sir Louis Davies intimated that he had already considered the question and submitted it to his colleagues, and they were very favorably impressed with the proposal, and it was the intention of the government not only to ask for tenders in the open market for the steamer to replace the Newfield, but also for a vessel to supercede the Druid, which is worn out. From remarks dropped by the minister it appears that the Newfield's successor will be constructed on much more elaborate plans than the wrecked ship.

A vote of \$180,000 for ocean and river service brought forth a vigorous protest from the opposition.

Sir Louis Davies was placed in an uncomfortable position by a hot fire directed at him and squirmed repeatedly. The payment of \$21,000 for a vessel called the Shamrock used for buoy service at Montreal, was made despite the protest of the auditor general.

Messrs. Tupper and Monk insisted on particulars of such a large vote of money as asked for, and Sir Louis had to admit that \$180,000 would not cover the expenses this year.

Then Mr. Taylor took a hand in and asked if it was the intention of the minister to waste money as he did last year. Every gift heeler has been rewarded. B. J. Coughlin of Montreal, a friend of the party, got an order for supplying \$1,285 worth of hardware for the steamer Minto, and outrageous prices were asked and paid.

Sir Louis stated that the government would continue to throw away the people's money on similar lines. No tenders will be asked. Hibbert Tupper brought out the fact that \$7,000 had to be spent in riveting the steamer Minto before she could go on the winter service. The builders have been asked to pay half the cost of repairs.

Both ministers were brought up last session. Sir Louis stated he had not made up his mind, as the chief engineers reported unfavorably, and as Halifax had one of the finest harbors in the world, Admiral Bessington also gave it as his opinion that a lightship was unnecessary. He promised to take the matter up again before the supplementary estimates.

In the house tonight an estimate of \$30,000 for a lightship for the Latcher shoals was considered. The site has been surveyed, and the department of marine and fisheries considers the placing of the lightship necessary.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—There was a slight lull in the house today, particularly in the ranks of the grays. The French members also are reported as on strike since last Friday. The utmost secrecy has been observed, but it has been apparent that something has been going on. The Quebec members are known to be strongly in favor of extra indemnity, and are much dissatisfied with the reluctance of the government to move in the matter, and it looks as if their claims would have to be recognized. Every effort to whip the hoppers into line has been unsuccessful up to this evening. Even division did not bring in the stray sheep.

In the house today Mr. Clancy introduced another act to amend the election act. It is different from those previously brought in, inasmuch as it makes it a crime to mislead an elector as to the secrecy of the ballot.

Workmen have been told that the ballot was open to examination, and have thus been influenced. Mr. Richardson of Lisgar seeks legislation to prevent saw-offs in election contests. Also an act to fix the date when the holdings of the C. P. R. will be liable to taxation.

Returns were made showing that in 1900 4,212 Chinese and 9,513 Japanese entered British Columbia. Mr. Clarke was told that the Montreal Herald is another plim in printing "Women of Canada" for the Paris exposition, \$48 being paid for it at current rates.

During the year ending June 30th, \$1,065 was spent in enforcing the alien labor law. The government will not appoint a committee to inquire into the prevention and cure of tuberculosis.

Hon. Mr. Fielding, replying to Mr. Clarke, stated that no clause was needed in the tariff to prevent the importation of goods brought through England from participating in the benefits of preferential tariff. Only goods of certified British manufacture can obtain recognition under the preferential clauses.

At present 2,643 cars of the Intercolonial have been fitted with air brakes and standard couplers, and 5,044 have yet to be provided in that way. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said it was not the intention of the government to introduce legislation to amend the Canada Temperance Act, in accordance with the promise given last year.

Hon. Mr. Borden stated the government did not contemplate an increase in the salary of the officer commanding in Canada to \$10,000 and thus enable Canada to secure the services of a senior British general.

Mr. Sproule moved for a ten years' bounty on beet sugar, and claimed that Canada could produce sufficient sugar to supply all her wants. Mr. Charlot supported the views of Mr. Sproule relative to the desirability of the establishment of beet sugar, but he opposed the bounty. He thought a commission to inquire into the cost of production in the United States would be the best way of determining whether government aid would be justified.

Mr. Laurier then spoke in French. Hon. Mr. Fielding asked to have the matter stand over until his budget speech, when the government would make an announcement as to their policy, and moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Wallace objected, and asked for an expression of opinion on the question from the government at once. Mr. Wallace was willing to give his views and record his vote in favor of the motion, and wanted to have the cabinet act in the same way.

Mr. Fielding's motion was declared lost on a call of eyes and nays, and the members were called in. On division the vote stood: Ayes, 59; nays, 50. Mr. Fielding having a bare majority of the first division.

The opposition cheered to the echo when the result was announced. The division was on straight party lines. Lt. Col. Sam Hughes held the attention of the house tonight on his motion for the return of data, correspondence, letters and reports between General Hutton and Lt. Colonel Sam Hughes, or concerning the volunteering of men by the latter for South Africa. His speech was listened to with great interest. It covered early and late history connected with the present war. It was his first opportunity to vindicate his action which resulted in the enmity of Gen. Hutton and his motion which was on the order paper for today was eagerly looked forward to. Mr. Hughes quoted from his letters to Gen. Hutton, in which the latter was scored unmercifully. He stated that Gen. Hutton had maligned the Canadians from the outset, claimed that the colonials were not fit to march beside regular British troops, had suppressed evidence, and used confidential letters to further his own ends. Gen. Hutton had threatened to upset the dominion government, through the London Times, which he professed to own. Officers of several districts were insulted and treated in a shameful way. Gen. Hutton had ordered him (Hughes) to refrain from speaking on the floor of the house without permission, and thus started the difference which has continued.

Mr. Hughes maintains that any Canadian military officer is open to act as a private citizen in private matters, and that he cannot be subjected to discipline when in his private capacity. He held this down with a view to relieving any future difficulties arising from such similar situations. He argued that no officer could be subjected to military law, but if a lieutenant knocked down his colonel, the latter had a civil suit for obtaining wages. Col. Hughes contended that the future welfare of the Canadian militia justified the employment of a competent officer from a regular British army at good salary. The commander of troops should be brought face to face with the fact that Canada has a responsible government, and that he could take no orders from the Governor General.

Hon. Mr. Borden, minister of militia, made some observations complimenting Col. Hughes on his manly speech. He admitted that Gen. Hutton had used private letters as official communications, and it was on these letters that the case rested. The minister warden of the militia was interpreted by Mr. Hughes, it was his time it was changed. He would bring down all papers asked for.

Col. Hughes subsequently assured that many papers had been reviewed. The house adjourned at 11 p. m.

NOTES.

Considerable excitement was noticeable after the house rose for dinner as a result of the small majority on division. Thousands of dollars have been bet on the majority the liberals would have. This is particularly true of the upper provinces, and those who backed the conservatives will reap a harvest. Sir pairs were noted. Mr. Richardson of Lisgar did not get in time to vote.

Mr. Fowler today asked for particulars of the dismissal of George Myers, secretary of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., about the alleged deal. He said that he did not believe that any such deal had been made. In answer to a question whether or not negotiations looking to such an end were under way, he said that he did not know. A deal like that which is reported is likely to come suddenly. It might be carried through from start to finish in twenty-four hours.

Mr. Sproule asked on Thursday what the following bills are: "Act to Amend the Franchise Act of 1894"; "Act to Amend the Dominion Election Act"; "Act to Secure Uniform Conditions in Policies".

A return brought down today shows the last four years as follows: 1896, \$480,156; 1898, \$2,641,040; 1899, \$1,255,555; 1900, \$1,509,119.

The initial step towards securing the establishment of a Canadian lightship was taken today when a petition was presented asking for the incorporation of the St. Lawrence Lightship and Harbour Co. The petitioners are J. P. Clague of Sault Ste. Marie, E. V. Douglas and F. S. Lewis of Montreal. Senators Mackay and Dandurand, H. A. Allan, D. W. Campbell, George E. Drummond, R. E. Reford and John Torrance. The company asks for power to do an inland navigation and transportation insurance.

Mr. Johnston, Cardwell, will move a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the house the placing of American corn on the free list has proved prejudicial to the agricultural interests of Canada.

A rumor which lacks confirmation is in circulation here tonight to the effect that the government will endeavor to acquire the Great Western telegraph lines with a view to the nationalization of all Canadian wires.

A BIG SENSATION.

Report That the Morgan Syndicate Has Purchased the Dominion Iron and Steel Works at Cape Breton, N. S.

H. M. Whitney and the Montreal Officers Deny the Statement—Other Views of the Matter.

HALIFAX, Feb. 25.—A despatch from Sydney, N. S., this afternoon states that an agent of the Morgan steel interests who has been there for several days has completed a deal under which the great steel trust of the United States has obtained control of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company. The despatch says that the deal was completed on Saturday afternoon.

That is one side of the story. The other is contained in the following telegram received this evening from the president of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 25th.—The Morgan interests have not obtained control of the steel company. (Sgd.) H. M. WHITNEY.

According to this the reader and the stock speculator can pay their money and take their choice.

Tonight I interviewed W. B. Ross, secretary of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., about the alleged deal. He said that he did not believe that any such deal had been made. In answer to a question whether or not negotiations looking to such an end were under way, he said that he did not know. A deal like that which is reported is likely to come suddenly. It might be carried through from start to finish in twenty-four hours.

I then told him that H. M. Whitney had declared that the Morgan interests had obtained control of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., bearing out what he had said himself, that he did not believe the story from Sydney.

Mr. Ross replied, "Mr. Whitney's telegram might easily be perfectly true today and all wrong at this time tomorrow."

Would it be a bad thing for Sydney if the great American trust should obtain control of the Sydney works? I asked.

"Not at all. It would probably mean that the Sydney plant would be quadrupled. Sydney could manufacture for the European and Canadian markets and Pittsburgh and other American plants for the United States. They would divide the world between them. Twelve million dollars have already been spent at Sydney in the new plant, and no company would abandon that."

"What," he said, "if the Americans were to obtain control of the steel works of Sydney they would also abrogate the Dominion Coal Co. The two, coal and iron, would necessarily go together."

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—When the news of the Rockefeller-Morgan control of the Dominion Iron and Steel Works reached Ottawa today it caused a feeling almost bordering on consternation. "What will be the result?" was the question asked everywhere. Following Mr. Maclean's warning of the aggressiveness of a giant monopoly, it came like a bolt from a clear sky. Hon. Mr. Fielding asked, this afternoon, when the corresponding sent him the announcement, and he quickly turned and conveyed the news to Sir Richard Cartwright. Both showed an anxiety, but Mr. Fielding declined to make any statement, pending the confirmation of the findings. Mr. Borden, leader of the opposition, was also surprised when the first announcement was made, and later the Evening Mail's special confirmation of the first despatch was handed to him. The debate opened with a calm at once at a spirited debate.

Several members of the opposition who were approached feel that it is an outrage that such a combination should be allowed to reap the advantages of the bounty granted to the Dominion Iron and Steel Company.

(Special to the Sun.)

MONTREAL, Feb. 25.—Officers here of the Dominion Steel Company, and from Sydney, C. B. Hill, the Morgan dealer, has secured control of the company's plant.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 25.—The impression is that Mr. Whitney is right about the non-existence of any Morgan steel deal at Sydney, and that nothing of the kind has yet been consummated. If indeed negotiations have been commenced, what the future may bring about is another matter.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—The latest fears expressed concerning the Morgan-Rockefeller purchase is that the trust may make a move to secure the heavy interests offered by the government by working the Newfoundland deposits for all they can stand.

TORONTO, Feb. 25.—Senator Cox, who was largely instrumental in introducing Canadian capitalists in the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., when asked tonight regarding the story that the works at Sydney had been sold to the American steel trust, said there was not a word of truth in the story and so far as he knew, it is enough to be a repetition of a similar story started several weeks ago.

RYANS STORY.

HALIFAX, Feb. 25.—Thomas F. Ryan, who tells the story of the Morgan deal in Sydney, says that he is a member of the law firm of Ryan & Ryan, New York, and was formerly

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SOUTH AFRICA.

Boers Retreating in Scattered Bands Before General French.

HEAVY BOER LOSSES—General De Wet's Force Scattered By Colonel Plummer—Boers of Men.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The rumor that Gen. Dewet has been captured was put in circulation again on the stock exchange this morning, but no confirmation of the report could be obtained.

DR. AAR, Feb. 19 (Tuesday).—Commandant Pomeroy's force, about 1,000 strong, has separated from General De Wet and gone north to be met by General Buller, who is coming with a fresh supply of horses.

A British officer was taken prisoner by Gen. De Wet at Sandrivier, but subsequently released by a series of desperate combats on the part of the Boers to escape from the water belt of the Orange and the Brak rivers.

Gen. De Wet attempted unsuccessfully to cross the Brak at Kimpfontein, but was forced to retreat to the Orange and the Brak rivers.

Mr. Steyn addressed the Boers yesterday, and told them they must all shift for themselves, returning to Orange River Colony as best they could. He and Gen. De Wet took three hundred of the best horses with which to escape.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A correspondent of the Daily Mail with Heniker's column, writing Saturday, says: "Gen. De Wet was routed yesterday by Col. Plummer, with whom were Colonels Henniker, Craddock, Jeffreys and Grabou. This success was preceded by a series of desperate combats on the part of the Boers to escape from the water belt of the Orange and the Brak rivers."

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"At Zwartgat he attacked the enemy, taking forty prisoners. The pursuit was continued during the afternoon, the Boers moving toward Hopetown. Toward evening the leading force sighted the enemy, who had laagered beyond gun range. Col. Owen charged the spot where the Boer artillery was supposed to be and captured the whole of it. The enemy fled, leaving their horses ready saddled and their cooking pots full. According to the latest reports only 400 Boers recrossed to the north side of the river. The Orange is greatly swollen."

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 23.—It is reported that the influential commandant Piet Fourie and several hundred Boers in the Dewetsdorp district are willing to surrender if the commandant shall receive a proposition direct from General Kitchener.

DE AAR, Cape Colony, Feb. 25.—General De Wet, accompanied by Mr. Steyn, re-crossed the railroad north of Kranskull and south of Orange River station yesterday.

The Orange river rose five feet last evening. A heavy rain is still falling, and it is believed to be impossible for the Boers to cross the stream. They are being closely followed by Colonel Thorneycroft, who left here yesterday by rail. Several other columns are converging on Gen. De Wet.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at De Aar, locates Gen. De Wet and Mr. Steyn at Petrusville. He praises the admirable work of Captain Norman Naton, a Canadian engineer, in protecting a large stretch of railway.

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Blacksmiths' Supplies. Driving Hammers, Rounding Hammers, Hoof Parers, Rasps, Horse Shoes, Bar Iron, Horse Shoe Nails. W. H. THORNE & CO. LTD., ST. JOHN, N. B. Children Cry for CASTORIA.

THE NEW STAR Is Now the Brightest Member of the Constellation Perseus. LICK OBSERVATORY, Calif., Feb. 25.—The following is furnished by Professor W. W. Campbell, astronomical director: "Our first opportunity for securing observations of Anderson's new star, discovered in Edinburgh on the 21st, occurred Sunday forenoon. The star was easily found in full sunlight with a twelve inch telescope. At 11 a. m. it was fully half a magnitude brighter than the first magnitude star Capella, with which it was compared. At 7 p. m. it was fully half a magnitude fainter than Capella, a decline of a whole magnitude. Its brightness continued to decrease throughout the evening. Its accurate position as observed by Prof. Tucker is right ascension 3 hours 34 minutes 28 seconds and declination 49 degrees 31 minutes and 54 seconds. "The star has been observed with the Mills spectroscopic. Its spectrum is peculiar in that it contains no trace of either bright or dark lines in the blue and violet. Its light appears to be strictly continuous, though a few extremely broad bands exist. This is very unusual in a case of a new star. "This new star can be seen by all in the constellation Perseus, of which it is now the brightest member."

MEAT EXPORT TRADE. TORONTO, Feb. 25.—The first shipment of the new dressed meat trade between Canada and Great Britain was made today, with a shipment of four carloads consisting of six carloads of pork, by the Manchester ship Harris abator this morning, and after being properly chilled, were placed in special refrigerated cars. Arrangements have been made with the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial railways for a fast service to St. John, where the best will be placed in cold air compartments of the steamer Manchester City. If this shipment is successful, local capitalists in England interested in the trade will form a company here with a million dollars capital to develop the trade. LIFE INSURANCE COMBINE. TORONTO, Feb. 25.—The amalgamation of the Manufacturers' Life and Temperance and General Life Insurance companies, which has been on the tapis for some time, was officially confirmed today by the following statement: "The new company will have \$2,000,000 insurance in force, over \$5,000,000 in assets, and an annual income of \$1,000,000, and will be managed jointly by Messrs. Junkin and South, formerly managers of the Manufacturers' Life and Temperance General respectively. TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 25.—Articles of incorporation of the United States Steel Corporation were today signed in Trenton, N. J. This is the gigantic Carnegie-Morgan combine. ROBERT J. COX, HARNESS MANUFACTURER