POOR DOCUMENT

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN N. B., MARCH 21, 1906

A SOUND POLICY

A portion of Premier Tweedie's budget speech which commanded much attention, not only in this but in other provinces, was that foreshadowing an advanced policy with respect to crown lands. In the House yesterday he introduced, read, and explained a bill to put in force the proposals made earlier in the session, which bill he justly describes as of the utmost importance to New Brunswick. The measure, together with Hon. Mr. Tweedie's explanation of it, is given in detail on another page. Briefly summarized, the government proposes to take stock carefully of the greatest asset of the province, its crown lands, and to take precautions looking to the protection of the forest and the streams, enhancing the value of both, and permitting of a progressive and business-like use of land for lumbering, pulpwood cutting and settlement.

An extensive survey is to be made, base lines are to be run, and the nature of the land, what purpose it is best suited for, what it produces and its position as to the accessibility of its products, are to be carefully ascertained and recorded. The survey will cost a large sum, but the government's belief is that for the outlay the province will secure an unusually satisfactory return. For one thing the value, and even the extent, of the public domain will be increased by examination and measurement, as experience in former cases has shown that the cost of survey was more than repaid by the discovery that the crown tracts were more extensive than had been supposed.

As the lands are surveyed and classified as fitted for lumbering, pulp-wood or settlement, the streams will be examined, the purpose being to store water by dams in some cases in order that logs may not fail to reach the mills because of drought. Unless this plan is pursued, and the forest growth maintained about the headwaters of the rivers and their branches, the flow of water will diminish year by year to the great damage of many interests, including both agriculture and lumbering.

Owing to the lack of definite information such as it is now proposed to obtain by the extensive examination provided for in this measure, the government is unable to either protect properly or lease to the best advantage much of the 10,000 square miles of public land within its control. An examination of the bill indicates that it will constitute a most important step forward, one indeed that must exercise a highly beneficial effect upon the province as the years go by. Properly handled the forest lands will increase in value, whereas a careless or wasteful policy would be absolutely ruinous to the country.

FORESTRY AND BUSINESS

"Personally," said Dr. Judson F. Clark, forester for the Province of Ontario, in addressing the recent Canadian Forestry Convention, "I think it is beyond doubt that the development of a rational, and therefore practical and business-like, forest policy by the Canadian provinces and the federal government, will have a greater influence on the prosperity and happiness of our country half a century hence than the solution of any other question which is within the power of our generation to solve." Dr. Clark gave three leading reasons for the faith that is in him and for his firm conviction that our forests must henceforth be managed "with a view to the production of wood crops in perpetuity." These reasons are at the root of New Brunswick's new forest policy. Dr. Clark summarized them this way:—

1. For the permanence of lumbering industries—The necessity of a permanent supply of logs for the maintenance of our great and growing lumbering and other wood-working industries. The products of these industries are absolutely essential for the future of our production, our transportation and our manufactures. Aside, indeed, from the character of its people there is nothing which contributes so greatly to the prosperity and happiness of a race as an abundant supply of wood at reasonable prices. Wood forms the very corner-stone of modern industrial life, and as years go by modern civilized man demands and uses more and more wood, all substitution by iron, steel, cement, etc., to the contrary notwithstanding.

There are some who are better acquainted with the forests than the markets, and others who are acquainted with neither forest nor markets, who still believe and speak of Canada's "inexhaustible" forests. Take any man through a 400,000 acre lot of fine forest so thoroughly that he will have seen all the trees, and it is most likely that he will be ready to believe in inexhaustible forests. Tell him that all the trees that he has seen would hardly supply the needs of the railways of North America for cross-ties for a single year, and his "inexhaustible" will appear as futile as it is. We have great but diminishing forests and great and ever-growing needs for forest products.

2. For the conservation of stream flow—Second only in importance to the function of the forest as a producer of wood is its function as a regulator of the flow of streams.

Canada's wealth in her water-powers is very large. Some one has estimated that two-thirds of the water-powers of the world are found on Canadian soil. Whether this be correct or not there is no doubt but that the water-powers of Canada vastly excel those of any other nation. What this will mean for her industrial future it is impossible to forecast, perhaps impossible to exaggerate. Add to this the value of the streams for irrigation, domestic use, and navigation, and who would dare guess how many figures would be required to express the value of Canada's streams a century or even half a century hence if maintained in their present efficiency?

If the forest lands of Canada be placed under a rational forest management, the present efficiency, by which I mean of course the regularity of her stream flow, may not be maintained only, but much increased. Present methods of lumbering with their accompaniment of fire on the lumbered lands are annually and to a large extent permanently, subtracting from the value of this great national asset.

3. For public revenue—A third reason for conducting lumbering operations on non-agricultural lands with a view to improving and perpetuating the forests is found in the fact that it is only by maintaining such lands under forest crops that they may be made to permanently contribute to the wealth of the provinces or the nation. Compared acre for acre with arable lands, these rough lands have a low producing capacity. The vastness of the area involved, however, places the non-agricultural lands of Canada in the front rank of her natural resources.

Not only is it a great national duty born of necessity—the necessity of the future—that Canada care for her forests, but it will inevitably prove a highly remunerative business proposition.

Dr. Clark advocates increased protection against fire—praising the New Brunswick law in that connection—the thorough exploration and classification of public lands, disposing of the debris of lumbering, the impounding of water against the dry season, and careful stock-taking of timber resources. Of the wisdom of these precautions, which are embraced by the New Brunswick government's new policy, there can be no doubt. Of their beneficial effect upon the province we may be confident.

HALFPENNY MEALS

Gloucester, England, is not quite so large as St. John. It might not be supposed that a city of such a size would have many unemployed, yet it appears that during December, January and February hundreds of men were compelled to accept the halfpenny meals supplied by a charitable organization. Many were fed twice a day, each paying a penny. In reviewing the work of three months a member of the organization, in a letter printed by a Gloucester newspaper, throws some light upon the distress which is so general in many parts of England. He says in part:—

"The winter has been very mild, and though many of the works of the city have been busy, yet, judging from our numbers, there has been a lot of men out of work. These have greatly benefited by being able to live well as regards food for one penny per day. Still, food does not make up for all the deficiencies the unemployed suffered, for many of the men have told us sad stories of how things were at home—most of their goods sold, all behind with the rent, and in many cases no firing for days. I mention this inasmuch as I hope the halfpenny meals have not been considered the balm for all the wounds of the poor, and that they have not been allowed to interfere with any other charities usually at work in the winter time.

"Our clients have hailed from all quarters of the city, and have been chiefly men, scarcely any women, and but a sprinkling of children, and these during meal times we have aimed to keep sprinkled like the currants in the confectioner's bun—all over the place and as far apart as possible. A large percentage of the men have been married, but as they have explained, their whole families have been benefited by their being able to live outside the home. This year we have excluded tramps, the result being that we have had quite a superior stamp of local men. There are very many unemployed who are ever likely to remain as such, viz., old men, cripples, invalids, etc., who would be nobody's money, however good trade was."

Meals to the number of 7,690 were supplied at a total cost of about $300, the principal dishes being soup and bread.

THE EXHIBITION GRANT

Premier Tweedie's intimation that the government is disposed to make the grant sought by the Exhibition Association will be welcomed by all who have given the matter any attention. It is generally held that to allow this year to go by without an exhibition here would be a serious error and one resulting in considerable loss to many important interests.

Members of the St. John association have expressed the view that the Dominion show to be held at Halifax will benefit rather than detract from the provincial exhibition which will be held here a short time before the opening of the Halifax attraction. Outside exhibitors can show their goods both here and at Halifax, and they will surely be impressed by the opportunity to kill two birds with one stone. Exhibits and amusement features which St. John might not be able to afford in an ordinary year may be had this year for the very reason that they will be going to Halifax a little later.

It is important that plans for the St. John show be perfected as soon as possible in order that probable exhibitors may have early notice and that the affair may be advertised widely and generously. It may be hoped, therefore, that the government will definitely announce a favorable decision.

SOWING THE SEED

An unparalleled and astonishing stream of published protest against and denunciation of the abuse of the money power flows through many prominent and widely circulated journals in the United States today, including daily newspapers, and weekly and monthly magazines; and, great as its volume already is, the stream is increasing. Were it not that many of the charges have been discounted and that many of the revelations are taken for granted, there would be a revolution in the republic to-morrow, and a violent one at that. But while there is no disturbance on the surface of society there is proceeding a campaign of education of a certain sort, the first fruits of which cannot be long in appearing, probably will appear, indeed, in the presidential campaign of 1908, in the form of radical political platforms and still more radical candidacies. But a short time ago—a few years—Miss Ida Tarbell with her history of Standard Oil, was a solitary and somewhat conservative worker in this field of literature—the field of exposure. Of late, however, articles and narratives setting forth, with more or less truth, the sins of the great corporations and their agents against the common weal, have become so plentiful and so lurid as to threaten a reaction from mere surfeit. A recent example is David Graham Phillips' "The Treason of the Senate," running in The Cosmopolitan. The sins of the Senate are as scarlet, no doubt, as Mr. Phillips seeks to show in a series of somewhat general indictments. Sometimes he is more specific, as here:

"And yet, what has the Senate done—the Senate, with its high-flown pretenses of reverence for the constitution? It has so legislated and so refrained from legislating that more than half of all the wealth created by the American people belongs to less than one per cent. of them; that the income of the average American family has sunk to less than six hundred dollars a year; that of our more than twenty-seven million children of school age, less than twelve millions go to school, and more than two millions work in mines, shops, and factories."

Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, father-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, jr., is the principal target for Mr. Phillips' latest broadside. The senior senator from the little state, who is "boss" of the upper house, is portrayed as one who for twenty-five years has protected the big corporations at the expense of the people in Congress. Mr. Phillips waxes almost hysterical in attempting to sum up the iniquities of this Goliath ,as he sees them:

"At the second session of the last Congress his main achievements, so far as the surface shows, were smothering all inquiry into the tariff and the freight-rate robberies, helping Elkins and the group of traitors in the service of the thieves who control the railway corporations to emasculate railway legislation, helping Allison and Bailey to smother the bill against the food poisoners for dividends. During the past winter he has been concentrating on the 'defense of the railways'—which means not the railways nor yet the railway corporations, but simply the Rockefeller-Morgan looting of the people by means of their control of the corporations that own the railways.

"Has Aldrich intellect? Perhaps. But he does not show it. He has never in his twenty-five years of service in the Senate introduced or advocated a measure that shows any conception of life above what might be expected in a Hungry Joe. No, intellect is not the characteristic of Aldrich—or of any of these traitors, or of the men they serve. A scurvy lot they are, are they not, with their smirking and cringing and voluble palaver about God and patriotism and their eager offerings of endowments for hospitals and colleges whenever the American people so much as looks hard in their direction!

"Aldrich is rich and powerful. Treachery has brought him wealth and rank, if not honor, of a certain sort. He must laugh at us, grown-up fools, permitting a handful to bind the might of our eighty millions and to set us all to work for them."

Now, whether this picture be overdrawn or not, whether it be in the main true or largely false, the noteworthy fact is that, there are millions in the United States today who regard it as by no means exaggerated. From hundreds of sources similar assaults upon the public men, the government, and the money power of the republic are made every day in the week. The Hearst newspapers, and others more reliable or more respected, weeklies and monthlies of good reputation, pour out without ceasing a perfect torrent of assertion to the effect that organized wealth is stifling freedom, robbing the people of their happiness and the reward of their labor, and making ever more bitter and less remunerative the work of the great mass of those who are not well-to-do or rich. Much of this seed, beyond question, falls by the wayside; but much falls on prepared ground and will bring forth fruit. It makes powerfully for unrest, discontent, revolt against present conditions, conversion to radical theories and standards however wild and futile they may be if they but promise relief. The crop should be worth watching.

A SAD OCCURRENCE AT OTTAWA

It has been remarked by some—and there spake envy, doubtless—that the Senate of Canada is a place where weary and aged men may fall into a deep but honorable slumber, undisturbed by the wear and tear of party strife and the daily demands of the rude and common existence outside the Red Chamber. If senators there are who hold the Upper House in such esteem, there came a rude awakening to them yesterday when two of their Nova Scotia colleagues revived a feud forty years old and suddenly galvanized it into surprising life and activity. Forty years ago, when it was young, that feud must have been a wonder.

What Senator Ross may have said about Senator Miller in the sixties is neither here nor there, but plainly it must have had considerable ginger in it, for here is Senator Miller, heated by the resurrection of an old slander, as he describes it, calling Senator Ross "a toothless old viper" and asserting that the said viper's "doddering legs" can scarce carry him to the back seat he disfigures, or words to that effect. This withering blast drove sleep from the dormitory of Parliament Hill in a twinkling. Suddenly aroused gentlemen, young and old, raised points of order, and reminded Senator Miller (who was born in 1834) that, whatever the facts in the case were, his language was unparliamentary and an affront to the assembly. Also his severe arraignment of Mr. Ross disturbed the repose of all who wanted to sleep and disarranged the ideas of any who wished to think—assuming that any of either class were present. Senator Miller, however, was not to be deterred by mere protests. Having something "on his mind" he clothed it in such language as he had handy and considered vigorous, and hurled it hissing across the floor to explode at the feet of Mr. Ross.

Mr. Ross appears to have endured the cannonading with singular fortitude. When opportunity afforded he interposed divers and sundry objections to the enemy's indictment. He asserted stoutly that he is not doddering and that his legs are good not only for walking but for a short sprint as well. He challenged his opponent to a test of speed on the terrace. It looks as if the party of the other part would have to accept or apologize. The race would be interesting and would become historic. And if the exercise is not fitting for men of such age and station at least it would be less unseemly than some of the verbal warfare reported in the despatches.

The Senate is no place for slumber, that's clear. To such senatorial phrases as "nest of traitors" and another dealing with processes of putrefaction must now be added "toothless viper." The collection is getting to be a rich one.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Prince Edward Island is to have a $215,000 steamer for the winter service. The expenditure is big but much needed.

* * *

Our despatches tell of a Galician Sherlock Holmes in Winnipeg whose exploit is unique. It's a story out of the ordinary.

* * *

A bill to cancel the pensions and increased indemnities for members of parliament voted last year has been introduced by Mr. McLean, of the Toronto World. The vote on that will be worth watching.

* * *

Doctors and lawyers are disputing in Toronto as to the virtue of vaccination. Dr. J. V. Ross, who favors it, offers to devote $100 to charity if six of those who condemn vaccination will spend a night in a smallpox hospital. No takers.

* * *

Newfoundland knows Canada is ready to talk union whenever the islanders feel like it, says Sir Wilfrid Laurier. There is no disposition to hurry the Ancient Colony—but the door is open. The West Indies, it is suggested, are on another footing. Increased trade is the proposal for them.

* * *

The Dominion government will arrange for the redemption and recoinage of worn and defaced silver. Therefore the anxiety of good citizens to unload doubtful silver one upon another will be abated. And those who have bought the stuff considerably below its face value will reap a profit. The public will be glad to get it out of circulation. The mere news that no one is going to lose by its circulation will in itself go far toward removing a nuisance.

* * *

What does the German Emperor want? First, according to the New York Journal of Commerce, "the incorporation of Holland within the German Empire, and the acqisition of the German provinces of Austria-Hungary. The Kaiser is credited with regarding these as legitimate ambitions—as the logical expression of the needs of Teutonic expansion. The inclusion of Holland within the empire would mean the addition to it of a colonial empire, second only in wealth to that of Great Britain. But in addition to the serious objections of France and England to a disturbance so serious and so dangerous to the European balance of power, the veto of the United States would be promptly forthcoming against the German acquisition of the Dutch possessions in the Caribbean Sea."

The Journal regards the grouping of the nations as shown by their attitude at Algeciras as a pretty certain guarantee that Germany will not dare disturb the peace of Europe. The test, however, will come when the Emperor of Austria dies, and that, according to recent reports, may be soon.

Bubbles

(Philadelphia Bulletin.)

Close, companionship—miserly friends.

A city's waste is generally on her outskirts.

You have left slumber in the wake of sleep.

It isn't exactly a perch of a job to be a plumber.

A blind man is sometimes able to purchase a good site.

Though our bodies are not clubs or societies, they have members.

A statement of damages is not necessarily a damaging statement.

"Force of habit" does not really describe a policeman's uniform.

It is calling an old maid by her right name to say she is left.

Few women have spring fever when it comes to jumping up and saying, "Take my seat."

A speaking likeness of yourself may not voice your sentiments.

Not Musical

A working chap meandered into a classical concert in Glasgow the other evening, and sat down beside some gentry. The first piece he heard was by Wagner.

After it was finished he turned to a well-laundried enthusiast and remarked "Man, that jist minds me o' hame." "Oh," said the courteous listener, "you must be musical." "Not I," he says. "Then your wife; she must be musical." "Not she." "Then your family; they must be musical." "Not they." "Man," he said. "I'm a bilermaker in Leith."

March 21, '06.

CORRECT SPRING CLOTHING
For Men and Boys.

We have made this Saint John's Best Clothing Store, not by recounting Yesterday's deeds, but by studying Today's possibilities.

We have tried to do our best every day and every year, but to-day is worth all the yesterdays.

And we tell you the year just ended was by far the largest in the history of our business, and that it is the busiest Clothing Store in town, simply to indicate our advanced position and to point the road that hundreds of men are travelling. These men have learned that this store is headquarters for up-to-date styles; that clothing of trustworthy quality is here and that no other kind is; that prices are right always. This is clothing that will do you credit wherever you wear it. No better time than now to test the truthfulness of these statements. You will soon be looking ahead for your New Spring Suit or Top Coat. Our new garments are now being shown, and you will certainly do yourself an injustice if you buy without seeing them.

MEN'S SUITS, - - - $5.00 to $25.00
MEN'S TOP COATS - - 8.50 to 15.00
MEN'S RAIN COATS, - - 8.50 to 18.00

BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING.

Have you ever seen a handsomer window—full of Boys' Clothing—than the one we are now showing? We think you never have—and we know you have never seen Boys' Clothes that were at once so handsome, so good and so low-priced.

Bring Your Boys Here. See how perfectly this Clothing fits them. And the best of it is, it stays fit. The cloth, the lining, the stays, the buttons and button holes—all thoroughly reliable. Best in the world for the money.

Buster Brown Suits,	$3.50 to $5.00	Norfolk Suits, -	$2.25 to $7.00
Russian Suits, - -	4.25 to 7.00	Pleated Suits, -	1.50
Sailor Suits, - -	.90 to 7.50	Sack Suits, -	3.00 to 9.00
Eton Sailor Suits, -	4.25 to 7.50	Top Coats, -	2.00 to 12.00
Bloomer Sailor Suits,	4.25 to 7.50	Rain Coats, -	3.75 to 15.00

NOTE.—We are now mailing our Catalogue for Spring and Summer, and will gladly send you one if you will send a postal request.

GREATER OAK HALL
KING STREET COR. GERMAIN ST. JOHN
SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

BUT ONE LEG; TWO PRISONERS

Cripples Locked Up by Police on Charge of Drunkenness.

Sergeant Campbell and Policeman Scott made a unique capture in Prince William street Tuesday night. Between 9 and 10 o'clock they locked up in Water street, on the charge of drunkenness, two men who could claim but one whole leg between them.

One of the unfortunates had lost both legs above the knee. The policemen say he was hobbling along on the stumps with a short cane in his hand, and was falling over every little while. The other man had lost one leg above the knee. He was getting along with the aid of a crutch. The police say that he, too, was very drunk.

The men are strangers in the city.

BEATRICE GOLDEN

Miss Beatrice Golden

New York, March 18.—Beatrice Golden, a recent acquisition to the stock company at the Fifth Avenue Theatre appears as Miss Langdon in "Mr. Smooth" this week.

BOSTON LUMBER MARKET.

(Boston Herald.)

The storm has caused a temporary lull in the demand for all kinds of lumber, though there is no actual change in the conditions governing the market. A great deal of outside work has been done the past winter, much more in fact than is usual, and this has led to an unusually early stocking up of the yards, especially in spruce. New York continues to rule the market, and is still willing to pay prices far above what can be obtained in this market. The receivers' quotations in this market are very firm, and the tendency is upward, though only a few items are actually higher. Ten to 12 in dimensions, $27 and upward, as to schedule; 9 in. and under, $25 to 26; 10 to 12 in., 10 ft. and upward, $26.50; 2x3, 2x4, 2x5, 2x6, 2x7, 10 ft and upward, $23.50; other sizes, 10 ft and upward, $24.50; spruce boards, planed on one side, $20; furring, $22; matched boards, $23 to $24.

The situation in hemlock boards is still firm, with offerings very small of all desirable lots. Good eastern stock is nominally unchanged at $22, but is scarce and hard to get at any figure. No. 2 Pennsylvania stock is very firm, at $23 to 23.50, but even at these high prices there is no surplus offering.

The arrivals of lumber by sea have included two schooners with 366,890 feet from the provinces, and seven part steamer cargoes with 1,246,494 feet from the south.

There is a firmer market for cedar shingles, and the better grades are quoted higher; extra cedar, $3.50 to 3.75; clear, $3 to 3.25; second clear, $2.50 to 2.75; extra No. 1, $1.60 to 1.75.

Clapboards are firmer and higher, with a better demand. Extra, $42 to 44; clear, $40 to 42; second clear, $37 to 40; extra No. 1, $25 to 30.

Laths are firm and tending up. The quotations now are $4.25 to 4.50 for 1½-inch and $4.50 for 1⅝-inch.

Tilley McKean, C. P. R. stenographer of this city, has been transferred to Winnipeg. Mr. McKean will leave for that place on Wednesday next.

HEROIC WORK AT SCHOOL FIRE

One Hundred and Fifty Children Rush Through Flames at Haverhill Building

SOME SINGED AND HURT

Fifteen-year-old Boy Gropes Through Smoke and Carries His Young Woman Teacher to Safety, Although Both Are Severely Burned—Brave Efforts of Others.

Haverhill, Mass., March 19—Heroes' names will be written in Haverhill's school history as a result of a school house fire today, where the lives of more than 150 pupils were in danger. One girl was injured by jumping, and several other students, as well as two teachers, were slightly burned about the face and heads in the wild yet not disorderly rush from the quick spreading flames; but all the others escaped in safety and unhurt.

The fire destroyed the manual training school building, in which it started, and partly burned an annex structure, known as the Whittier High School, an historic place, in which once taught the poet, John Greenleaf Whittier. Here were 150 boys and girls of the entering high school class.

All the seven teachers in the two school houses displayed remarkable coolness and deliberation, which it is believed prevented a great disaster, but the heroism of two persons, Walter Bourne, an instructor in manual training, and Frances Gorman, a fifteen-year-old member of the freshman class, stood out with special distinctness. Bourne guided twelve boys through a wall of fire and smoke, which threatened to imprison them in the flaming training school building, and then returned to assure himself that all had escaped. His retreat was cut off and he was forced to jump from a second story window. His face was scorched and his hair burned off.

A Boy Hero.

The pupils on the first floor of the Whittier annex escaped easily, marshalled by two women teachers, but those above found themselves hemmed in by the rapidly increasing smoke. All the students except seven girls were safely guided down the main stairway through tongues of fire which singed their hair and burned their fingers as they hurried out. The seven girls ran to a stone balcony overlooking the street. Smoke and fire issued from the wall behind them as they stood there screaming for help. One of them, Stella Sargent, jumped and received a strained leg. The others were removed on ladders.

Miss Sue Merrill, one of the two teachers on the upper floor of the annex, ran back to recover her personal property, after she had guided her pupils out, but smoke overcame her. Francis Gorman dashed into the burning building after his teacher, and after locating her in the thick smoke he led her from the room, and then when she collapsed and became unconscious, carried her through the corridor and down the stairway to the open air. Both were burned about the head and hands.

The estimated loss from the fire is $25,000.

The fire started in the blacksmith shop of the training school.

"A TOOTHLESS OLD VIPER."

(Continued from page 1.)

evidence was submitted, in obtaining the most abject apolgy and retraction ever offered in a court of law.

"I ask the house what they must think of a man who knows that vindication as well as I do myself."

"Toothless Old Viper."

He turned and gazed steadily in Senator Ross' direction and repeated the observation. Continuing he said: "I ask this house what do they think of the man, over eighty years of age, whose doddering limbs just bear him up the steps to the back seat he occupies in this house, who ought to be saying his prayers or trying to make peace with his fellowmen—I ask them what do they think of this man, who knowing this vindication, would revamp a slander forty years old. I leave him there, but I am not going to leave him there altogether. I am going to show you some of the incidents of this man—this toothless old viper."

Cries of "order" were here raised, loudest among them being the stentorian voice of Senator Watson. When he could proceed Senator Miller said: "I am going to place some of these incidents on Hansard before I resume my seat. ((Fresh cries of "order.")

The Speaker—"What is the point of order?"

Several voices—"Calling a member of this house "a toothless old viper."

Mr. Speaker admonished the offender and Mr. Miller proceeded more moderately to speak of Mr. Ross as" this member of the senate." He went on to say that Mr. Ross' entrance into the government was a matter of surprise to every one. He was not long in the cabinet beore he was found out and how he was found out was a matter of history. "He was literally kicked out," stormed the irascible senator.

"Hon. Mr. Scott rose to a point of order pointing out that Mr. Miller knew very well that he was trespassing the rules of the senate. He asked the hon. senator not to continue his discourse in the way he was doing. "It's too late now," retorted Mr. Miller, and he declared that when the gentleman, of whom he was speaking, was hustled and expelled from the cabinet he was placed in the very important position of collector of customs.

"By his ignorance and stupidity." (Cries of "shame.") I say by his ignorance, his stupidity and his carlessness he had the whole commercial community of Halifax in turmoil and confusion," repeated the irate senator, his voice once more rising to a shriek.

Couldn't Stop Him.

Mr. Scott once more asked Senator Miller not to continue in the way he was doing, but the appeal fell upon deaf ears. Senator Miller asserted that such was Mr. Ross' conduct in the customs at Halifax that he had to be removed by the Conservative administration. He then foisted himself on the Liberal party compelling them to accept him as a candidate because he controlled a couple of hundred votes. He established a reputation for treachery, perfidity and baseness.

Senators Choquette, Cloran and Watson successively rose to a point or order and protested against such an attack upon a gentleman who enjoyed the esteem of the senate.

Finally Senator Miller said: "The hon. gentleman is in order. I am done."

Mr. Ross then rose to reply, and his quiet, dignified speech was in marked contrast to the passionate utterances of his assailant.

The perils of travel by rail in the United States continues to shock the world. The Colorado accident was due to negligence.