

PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURES.

Government Accused of Building Wharves For Votes.

Asked to Point Out Works That Were Unnecessary.

Osler Accused of Making False Statements.

Ottawa, March 12.—After a quiet afternoon the House tonight indulged in a political debate precipitated on a resolution offered in amendment to Hon. Mr. Fielding's motion to go into supply, by Mr. Perley. Opportunity was afforded during the course of the evening for effective speeches by Hon. William Pugsley and Hon. W. S. Fielding in reply to the usual scandal and obstructive warfare of the Opposition.

At 2 o'clock the debate was still in progress. Hon. A. B. Aylesworth introduced a bill to amend the Supreme Court Act. It was brought in, he explained, at the request of the Judges, to meet the convenience chiefly of legal gentlemen of Quebec, who found that hearings in the Supreme Court, as at present arranged, often conflict with the sittings of the Quebec courts.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, answering Mr. Porter, said that during the year ending March 11, 1908, there had been forty-eight prosecutions and forty-eight convictions for infringement of the Fruit Marks Act. Some persons were twice convicted and one three times.

Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Hon. A. B. Aylesworth moved in committee: "That it is expedient to make better provision for the exercise of Admiralty jurisdiction within Canada, in accordance with the colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890; also to provide that the way of compensation for loss of salary or emoluments of office there may be granted to each of the present Judges in Admiralty of the Exchequer Court who had office on the first day of September, 1907, and to the Marshal of the Quebec Admiralty district an annuity equal to two-thirds of his salary; to the Registrar of the Toronto Admiralty district the sum of \$1,000; to the Registrar of the Nova Scotia Admiralty district the sum of \$1,250; and to the Registrar of the Brunswick Admiralty district the sum of \$1,500."

He explained that the present system of Admiralty jurisdiction was not satisfactory. The bill, which would be introduced following the passing of the resolution, would make provision for the Exchequer Court anomalous jurisdiction in Admiralty and confer it upon the various courts of civil jurisdiction in the different Provinces. It was not proposed to interfere in the slightest degree with the present practice of the courts, and with the exception of local Admiralty Judges in Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Quebec who were not members of the Superior Courts of their respective Provinces, there would be no changes in the personnel of Admiralty Judges. For these Judges there was a provision for compensation.

Mr. Borden failed to see any good grounds for the proposals embodied in the resolution. The present Admiralty system had been in operation for seventy or eighty years, and had worked well and should not be departed from.

Mr. Porter also opposed the resolution. Mr. German claimed that in Ontario, at any rate, there were good reasons for the proposed change.

Mr. Gervais opposed the bill on the ground that if the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court was transferred to the Superior Courts it would be to the detriment of the interested parties. The resolution was carried, and a bill based thereon introduced and read a first time.

Public Works Criticized.

On motion to go into supply, Mr. Perley moved an amendment condemning the Government on the ground that public money had been expended on works which were for the benefit of favored corporations and private individuals, and not for the public benefit. Mr. Perley admitted that a reasonable growth of expenditure by the Public Works Department would be expected, but he maintained that large sums of money had been spent on works that were unnecessary.

Mr. Girard, member for Chicoutimi, speaking in French, declared the wharves at Chicoutimi to be a work of public necessity, and said the engineers had done the work well.

Dr. Reid criticized all the departments, arguing that they were being mismanaged, and that there was graft.

Sir Frederick Borden.—The hon. gentleman absolutely does not know what he is talking about. Eight thousand Ross rifles have been distributed and are in use.

Mr. Pugsley Defends Department.

Hon. William Pugsley said that during the eleven years since the present Administration had been in office some \$20,000,000 had been expended by the Public Works Department. Members opposite, by what they had not said, had borne some testimony as to the proper management of the department, they having failed to point to expenditures aggregating more than \$20,000,000 which they claimed were improper. That was a very small amount compared with the total of \$30,000,000. Hon. gentlemen (and he particularly named Dr. Reid in this connection) who were so constant in attendance at the Public Accounts Committee and so industrious there might be relied upon to unearth anything there was to criticize in the expenditures of the Public Works Department. The fact that they had so little to criticize was, he reiterated, proof of its good management. It should be borne in mind that public works were being carried on over the whole country, on which some 3,000 people were engaged. It might be that some mistakes had been made, and that at times some minor officials had been guilty of wrongdoing. With so many works and so many employees could that always be avoided? Mr. Pugsley emphasized the fact that the remarkable expansion of the country during the last few years had called for a corresponding increase

in necessary public works, but these were being carried on in the best manner, and with the service of the public interests only in view. As stated in the House yesterday, thirty-one post offices were now under construction in various parts of the country. He challenged hon. gentlemen to put a finger on one of those and say it should not be built. It was all very well for them to speak of the largeness of the expenditure and to talk of extravagance, but he wanted to know if any one of them had the courage to say that it was against the public interest that these necessary works should be undertaken.

When Mr. Osler rose there were cries from the Liberal benches of "Now we are going to get it." Mr. Osler began by stating that there was no one so absolutely in favor of spending public money for the benefit of the country as himself.

A Liberal member.—The C. P. R., for instance.

Mr. Osler.—Had it not been for the fact that the C. P. R. had \$20,000,000 in Canadian bonds during the past crisis, where would this Government have been when they needed the money to pay and meet unpaid debts to all these contractors? The C. P. R. was the only thing that rescued them.

Hon. Mr. Fielding.—What does the hon. gentleman mean by saying that the money of the C. P. R. came to this Government?

Mr. Osler.—I say it enabled the banks to carry on the business of the country.

Mr. Fielding.—That is not what you said. Do not mix the country with the Government.

Mr. Osler.—I said the Government owed the money to this country.

Mr. Fielding.—The Government owed nobody.

Mr. Osler.—The Government through the Quebec Bridge Company borrowed \$7,000,000 from this country.

Mr. Fielding.—The hon. gentleman knows that is not correct. The Government did not borrow it; it was borrowed by a corporation.

Mr. Osler.—The Government bonds were guaranteed by the Government.

Mr. Fielding.—I will correct the hon. gentleman at once. Loans were raised by the Quebec Bridge Company covering a period of years with guaranteed bonds pledged as collateral. The Government never engaged to give the Quebec Bridge Company money, and never owed it to the bridge company at all. It was a matter of finance between the bridge company and its creditors, and was ultimately arranged to the satisfaction of everybody. Why does the hon. gentleman complain?

Mr. Johnston.—This is a gravestone statesman now (laughter).

Mr. Osler.—There will be a lot of tombstones over there soon. (Laughter.) Proceeding, he asserted that one could not go down the St. Lawrence and enter the Province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick without coming to the wharf in the Province of New Brunswick which is not in the public interest.

Mr. Osler evaded the challenge, and went on to protest against the way he called purposes.

Mr. Conmee severely scored Mr. Osler for his reckless assertions, pointing out that while he had made a general charge of spending money needlessly, he had not had the courage to mention one single case.

Mr. Devlin stated that the wharf at Hull, which had been subjected to criticism by Mr. Perley, was a necessity, and had served for shipping immense amounts of cement and lumber, and had been beneficial to the commercial and trade interests of the country.

Mr. Fowler argued that the Opposition did not object to necessary public works, but they objected to the reckless way in which the public money was wasted in connection with public works.

Mr. Clements, Dr. Walsh and Mr. Ganong joined in the criticisms of the Government.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, who arose at 12:30, said he had no intention of making a long address in reply to all that had been said, such as, for instance, the rather reckless statements of the member for Grenville (Dr. Reid), who declared that public works in Queen's and Shelburne (Mr. Fielding's constituents) were bribes dangled before the electors. He had, however, expected more consideration of public interests from Mr. Perley than that gentleman had shown. As to the criticism by Mr. Osler, he asked that gentleman if they were based on personal observation on the coast of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Osler.—To a certain extent, yes.

"I believe," said Mr. Fielding, "that the hon. gentleman makes statements which are scoundrelously untrue" (Liberal cries and cries of order from the Opposition). Continuing, Mr. Fielding said: "The hon. gentleman charged me to say that they were untrue. I said I did not like to say that it was scoundrelously untrue, because it was the expression. I withdrew it, however, in deference to Parliamentary rules. I am giving him an opportunity to show some grounds for his statements, but he will not even say what part of Nova Scotia he visited."

Mr. Osler.—I made the statement.

Mr. Fielding.—But the hon. gentleman will not say what part of Nova Scotia he visited. Surely my hon. friend is not going to allow himself to remain in this position. I think he is not doing justice to himself when he makes a statement of that character, and when challenged refuses to state even the county of Nova Scotia to which he referred.

Mr. Henderson.—I do not think the Finance Minister has any reason to show so much temper, nor do I think the hon. Minister is in accordance with Parliamentary rules. I think the Finance Minister should take his part of Nova Scotia he visited. The hon. gentleman has the state-ment of the hon. member for West Toronto was scandalously untrue.

Mr. Fielding.—By their action, the hon. gentleman can point to no occasion which would justify his remark. We have a right to expect more consideration from him. He does not visit us so often as we might expect, but when he does come he might at least conduct himself with a little more fairness and a little more consideration.

Turning to the assertion of Mr. Per-

The Daily Fashion Hint.



Smart hat of violet taffeta, trimmed with fancy quill of the same shade.

Mr. Fielding declared that no public work had been undertaken in Queen's or Shelburne which was not either the result of an application by the people themselves or the result of the recommendation of the district engineer, in consequence of his own observation and knowledge.

Mr. Borden, who followed, while admitting that a number of public works in Queen's and Shelburne were necessary, said others were absolutely useless. There was, he declared, no system in the construction of public works in succession. These consist of years in succession.

Mr. Johnston followed with a slashing attack upon Mr. Osler, and Mr. Blain continued the debate.

EXPERIMENTS WITH FARM CROPS.

The members of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union are pleased to state that for 1908 they are prepared to distribute into every township of Ontario material for experiments with field crops, roots, grains, grasses, clovers and fertilizers. About 2,200 varieties of farm crops have been tested in the Experimental Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, for at least five years in succession. These consist of varieties from nearly all parts of the world, some of which have done exceedingly well in the carefully conducted experiments at the College and are being distributed free of charge for co-operative experiments throughout Ontario. The following is the list of co-operative experiments in agriculture for 1908:

- 1.—Three varieties of oats.
- 2.—Three varieties of six-rowed barley.
- 3.—Two varieties of two-rowed barley.
- 4.—Two varieties of spring wheat.
- 5.—Three varieties of buckwheat.
- 6.—Two varieties of field peas.
- 7.—Emer and spelt.
- 8.—Two varieties of soy, soja or Japanese beans.
- 9.—Three varieties of husking corn.
- 10.—Three varieties of mangels.
- 11.—Two varieties of sugar beets for feeding purposes.
- 12.—Three varieties of Swedish turnips.
- 13.—Two varieties of fall turnips.
- 14.—Two varieties of carrots.
- 15.—Three varieties of fodder or silage corn.
- 16.—Three varieties of millet.
- 17.—Three varieties of sorghum.
- 18.—Grass peas and two varieties of vetches.
- 19.—Rape, kale and field cress.
- 20.—Three varieties of clover.
- 21.—Sainfoin, lucerne and burnet.
- 22.—Four varieties of grasses.
- 23.—Three varieties of field beans.
- 24.—Three varieties of sweet corn.
- 25.—Fertilizers with Swedish turnips.
- 26.—Sowing Mangels on the level and in drills.
- 27.—Two varieties of early potatoes.
- 28.—Two varieties of medium ripening potatoes.
- 29.—Three grain mixtures for grain production.
- 30.—Three mixtures of grasses and clover, for hay.

The size of each plot in each of the first twenty-seven experiments and in Nos. 29 and 30 is to be two rods long by one rod wide; and in No. 28, one rod square.

Each person in Ontario who wishes to join in the work may choose any one of the experiments for 1908, and apply for the same. The material will be furnished in the order in which the applications are received, until the supply is exhausted. It might be well for each applicant to make a second choice, for fear the first could not be granted. All material will be furnished entirely free of charge to each applicant, and the property will, of course, become the property of the person who conducts the experiment. Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, March 7th, 1908.

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preserve their hair by wearing it in plaits worn round the head.

Englishwomen exploit their hair, saying: "Look what luxuriant tresses I've got!"

German women conceal theirs, we exploit ours.

It improves our faces. Englishwomen always make the best of themselves. German women do her teeth, which we exploit.

Again, a face without character has no beauty. And character implies self-restraint. But beauty is a matter of individual taste.

A good figure is part and parcel of being beautiful. And a good figure (in the meaning of the word) means low heels. It depends on the height of the heels and the broadness of them. Low heels and flat heels for beauty and health.

That is for an athletic figure, and that is what I want.

The Hair and Good Looks.

(By Constance Collier.)

Beauty is, of course, a relative term—just as pain is relative. I do not know that I can say very much about the best way to preserve it.

One should take heaps of exercise, riding if possible, and eat plain food.

The majority of women pay too little attention to their hair, and do not brush it enough. Hair is essential to beauty. Badly kept hair gives one an unkempt look. I have looked down from a box and seen the stalls full of charmingly dressed women of beautiful appearance with untidy heads. It completely spoiled their effect.

Good teeth are another necessity, and often one finds a truly handsome woman spoiled by her teeth, which may have been neglected in youth.

Grease paints preserve the face, I am quite certain. Not only by reason of the fat they contain, but because you more or less massage your face as you apply them to rub them in. Actors and actresses, as a rule, have very good skins. I have often noticed this.

Lastly, I must say that for real beauty perfect health is essential. You may get a kind of erotic, neurotic fascination from uncleanliness—but as for the true beauty, health is the one thing that gives it. So the best way to preserve your beauty is to preserve yourself constitutionally and keep sound in mind and limb.

Brisk Walking vs. Beauty Doctors.

(By Lily Elsie.)

From my point of view, I think that to preserve beauty in the true sense we must preserve health, and I find that outdoor exercise is the most essential thing in keeping the body strong. It is the main thing of all.

Walking, riding, fencing (which trains the nerves and muscles as perhaps no other sport does), giving quickness of decision, mentally and physically) are the mainstays of health.

A good game of golf is very good indeed, the brisk walking alone being worth any quantity of beauty doctors. Now, all these outdoor exercises give such splendid circulation. We all know how our cheeks glow and how the air oxygenates the blood and sends it tingling through the system.

The good circulation means good digestion, and a clear complexion. I find also that after a hot or windy day's exercise in the open a good unscented cold-cream rubbed into the skin before retiring at night, and washed off afterwards in hot water is very beneficial.

I know nothing of massage and all the rest of it for the complexion. It may be very good in its way.

But if people would only be happy and contented, instead of worrying over the little ups and downs of daily life, as I see so very many do, I am sure the wrinkles which age so many young people need not appear before one gets quite old.

For myself, I think that a regular life, moderate exercise and regular hours for meals go a very long way towards keeping one young and beautiful.

BIG CLUB HOUSE BURNED.

Chatham Sportsmen Suffer Severe Loss at Mitchell's Bay.

Chatham, Ont., March 12.—The large club house at Mitchell's Bay, known as the "Joy Club," was completely destroyed by fire last night. No one was reading in it at the time. The stockholders are all residents of this city, and the loss will be quite heavy. All of the contents of the building, including furniture, guns, ammunition, sporting goods, etc., were destroyed.

A notice issued against trespassers may, it is thought, have led to incendiarism.

HONEYMAKERS HONEST.

Only Two Adulterated Samples Found by Government Analysts.

Ottawa, March 12.—A bulletin of the Inland Revenue Department, just issued, shows that of 141 samples of honey from various parts of the Dominion analyzed by the department, 135 were genuine, 3 were doubtful, 1 was sold as a compound, and only 2 were adulterated. The report shows that strained honey sold in Canada can nearly always be relied upon as being the genuine article.

Hon. William Hart, M. P., and Mr. Pense, M. P., have been nominated again by Kingston Liberals.

Happiness the Best Cosmetic.

With regard to the question of how to preserve beauty, remarked Miss Terry to an interviewer the other day, I have observed that when people are forgetting themselves, or are engrossed in work, there comes a something or other into their faces that makes what I call beauty.

For the preservation of actual face and figure there is, in my opinion, nothing like hard work. For a clear complexion, I believe in lots of open air and plenty of washing. Bathing! there's nothing like that.

But, of course, being happy is the great thing, and if one is hard at work one is usually happy. Therefore, I come back to my original statement of hard work being a beautifier.

And there is there any cosmetic in the world like happiness?

German vs. the English Way.

(By Lillah McCarthy.)

Air and activity are the greatest beauty doctors that have ever existed. They are, indeed, the factors which have called all beauty into being. In the larger sense they have made all things in nature beautiful.

As regards the present question, I believe in mortifying the flesh; in plenty of exercise and underfeeding; in keeping brain and body alert. If one over-eats, as undoubtedly most of us do, one cannot hope for a clear complexion. It is necessary to be extremely frugal.

I never use any powders or face creams.

My favorite exercise is walking. I ride whenever I can.

Hair is one of the things that help to make a woman beautiful. In German women one is struck by the hair being very well cared for and dressed. They

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Detroit, Chicago—\$1.12 a. m., \$5.50 a. m., \$9.02 a. m., \$20.00 p. m., \$7.00 p. m., \$8.00 p. m., \$9.00 p. m., \$10.00 p. m., \$11.00 p. m., \$12.00 p. m., \$13.00 p. m., \$14.00 p. m., \$15.00 p. m., \$16.00 p. m., \$17.00 p. m., \$18.00 p. m., \$19.00 p. m., \$20.00 p. m.

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