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THE WEEKLY SUN

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THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 19, 1895.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

We publish today the finance minister's speech at the unveiling of the Macdonald memorial in Montreal by his excellency the governor general. Hon. Mr. Foster took the ground that Sir John Macdonald's optimism was the secret of his phenomenal strength. The great statesman believed in his country; his country believed in him. It is true no memorial in stone is needed to perpetuate the memory of the man who more than any other made of Canadians one people, but the erection of this, the third statue of Sir John, is in itself a striking popular tribute to the life and public services of the old conservative chieftain.

"One of Old Guard" writes to the Mail and Empire as follows:

When Sir John Macdonald was buried Kingston, on the 6th of June, the lilace an Angston, on the 6th of June, the lilacs were in bloom; the air was fragrant with their perfume. Since that time I have always associated the memory of our greatest statesman with the zweet odor and delicate coloring of the lilac blossoms.

"In England the memory of Lord Beacons-field, the great and patriotic Englishman who came back from the Congress of Berlin. having by his dominating influence secured 'peace with honor' in the settlement of the 'Eastern Question.' is negregated. Eastern Question,' is perpetuated by the primrose flower, the emblem of the 'Primrose

Would it not be pleasing and appropriate would it not be pleasing and appropriate to associate in our minds the memory of the greatest Canadian with the sweet flowers which shed their perfume over his last resting place? . . It is fitting and proper that at certain seasons all of his fellow countrymen should turn towards his glorious that at certain seasons all of his fellow countrymen should turn towards his glorlous memory, as the pilgrims look to Mecca, and dwell upon the past, and think what he has done for us, and strive to walk in the paths he has laid down for our guidance. To do this simultaneously we should have some annually recurring event that will renew the ever present memory of the man to freshness and intensity. And what is better calculated to do this than a beautiful and fragrant flower, that bursts into bloom in the springtime and early summer in all parts of the country that he loved so well? Let us then, we Canadians, who are loyal to the empire, and true to our country, whether we be conservatives or liberals, dedicate the 6th of June in every year to the memory of Sir June in every year to the memory of Sir John Macdonald, and consecrate the lilac flower in our hearts as a symbol of the love and reverence we shall all and always feel

BISHOP MEDLEY

The celebration of the jubilee of the formation of the diocese of Fredericton, although an event in which the members of the Church of England in New Brunswick are more particularly concerned, is nevertheless a matter in which very general interest will be felt. The event recalls the memory of the late Bishop Medley, a man who not only left the impress of his vigorous personality upon the in typewriting, dressmaking, millinery, church over which he presided for well nigh half a century, but as a citizen of the country of his adoption he made his influence felt for good in the community at large. His interest in educational matters and in benevo lent enterprises of various kinds, his ready generosity, his broad sympathies, his blameless life, and the simplicity of his personal habits, his men- Vancouver, where he will take a C. tal power and refined scholarship, to- P. R. Australian liner for home, visited gether with strong individuality of Ottawa on the 10th inst, at the specharacter, combined to render him a cial invitation of the government to man who in any age or station in life confer on the question of the Pacific would have taken his place in the fore- mail service and the proposed cable most ranks of the world's thinkers and the development of closer trade and workers. The name of John relations between the dominion and Medley will not hereafter be recorded the antipodean colony. merely as a bishop of the Church of Mr. Ward said the Australian colonies England but as a loyal true-hearted far exceeded most of the second rate citizen of New Brunswick. We give powers of Europe, in commerce, finelsewhere today a brief sketch of his

WOMEN AND GAINFUL OPERA-TIONS.

life and labors.

The United States census bureau's collapse, New Zealand has \$15,000,000

report on occupations, just published, forms an interesting contribution to the statistics of the "new woman" novement. It gives a list of 221 occupations, and of these women are only absent from two-officers of the United States army and navy, and soldiers, sailors and marines in the service of the United States. In every other trade, business, profession, vocation and occupation woman is represented. Nearly four millions of females, ten years old or over, were engaged in gainful operations in 1890. The remarkable manner in which women is invading all fields of labor is shown by comparison with 1880. During the decade the increase of the number of females in occupation was 27 per cent. and of females 49 per cent. Nearly 700,000 women are put down as farmers, planters and agricultural laborers, though only a small portion of them actually work for wages, the greater number being the wives and daughters of farmers. One is not surprised to see that there are 3,949 actresses, 10,810 artists and teachers of art, 2,725 authors, 888 journalists, 34,-519 musicians and teachers of music but it is passing strange to find by this report that there are 219 women coal miners, 134 other miners of the same sex, 30 female quarrymen 32 women woodchoppers, 22 architects, 1,235 preachers, 337 dentists, 208 lawyers, 4,555 physicians and surgeons 634 show and theatrical managers, and 2 veterinary surgeons. The important part played by women in education in the United States is shown by the following figures: 735 professors in colleges and universities, and 245,230 teachers. The women teachers outnumber the men nearly three to one. There are 2,825 women barbers and hairdressers, 147 bartenders, 32,593 boarding house keepers, 47 stationary engineers, 5,315 hotel keepers, 86,805 housekeepers and stewards, 21 hunters and trapners, 2780 janifors, 216,617 laundresses, 51,402 nurses and mid-

wives, 30 sextons and 2,083 watchmen.

There are 228,309 women engaged in

what the United States census bureau

calls trade and transportation. Of these 64,048 are clerks and copyists, 21,-185 are stenographers and typewriters, 58,449 are saleswomen, 27,772 are bookkeepers, 25,941 are merchants and 6,504 are packers and shippers. There are 4,875 agents and collectors, 2 auctioneers, 612 commercial travellers, 237 draymen, hackmen and teamsters, 24 hostlers, 2,259 pedlars and hucksters, 48 livery stable keepers, 4 locomotive engineers and firemen, 2,909 messengers, errand and office "boys," 1 pilot, 29 sailors, 325 porters in stores, 1,438 steam railway employes, 12 street railway employes, 8,474 telegraph and telephone operators. linemen and electric light employes, 83 undertakers, and 55 gaugers, measurers and weighers. More than one million women are employed in what the census bureau denominates manufacturing and mechanical industries. The greatest number, 288,000, in one line under the head of dressmakers. Seamstresses come next, 145,000; cotton mill operatives third with 92,000, and tailoresses fourth with 63,000. Other occupations in which women largely figure are bookbinders 11,000, boot and shoe making 36,000, boxmakers 13,000, carpet makers 11,000, hosiery and knitting mill operative 20,000, milliners 60,-000, woolen mill operatives 36,000, silk mills 21,000, tobacco and cigarette factories 28,000. Women in the United States nowadays literally get into everything. They are apprentices to blacksmiths, carpenters, wagon makers, masons, machinists, plumbers, etc. There are 59 women blacksmiths, 72 brewers, 194 brickmakers, 10 builders and contractors, 129 butchers, 191 carpenters, 54 coopers, 9 distillers, 89 gunsmiths, 859 harness makers, 663 marble and stone cutters, 42 brick and stone masons, 99 millers, 47 molders, 54 paper hangers, 42 plumbers, 418 powder and cartridge makers, 2 roofers and slaters, 3 boat builders, 6 boiler makers and 9 whitewashers. The total number of servants in the United States is 1,025,000, of whom only 237,-000 are males. Women take the lead numerically, according to this return,

ing corsets and buttons and hosiery. NEW ZEALAND AND CANADA.

flowermaking, boxmaking, as cotton

mill and silk mill operatives, in mak-

Hon. J. G. Ward, treasurer and postmaster general of New Zealand, who is now speeding across Canada for

on the pages of our provincial history To an enterprising interviewer, Hon. ancial resources and wealth of natural products. New Zealand, with a population of a little over 700,000, will begin the next financial year with a surplus of \$2,150,000. When the Australian colonies were suffering from financial

worth of unpledged securities lying to its credit in London, and the state was able to help out its leading bank ing institution in time of perli with a guarantee of \$10,000,000 in addition to the banks capital. The annual revenue of New Zealand to shout \$22 000,000; expenditure, \$21,333,500; gross debt, £39,526,000, which is decreasing. The wealth per head of population is \$1,160, only exceeded by Great Britain. The imports are valued yearly at \$33,-944,315 and exports at \$46,196,385, a great increase in fifty years. Mr. Ward detailed the railway mileage and many other interesting facts about the island oolony, such as the system of aid extended intending settlers, agricultural and pastoral resources and manufacturing interest. In the latter in 1893, said he, there were employed 29,000 people who receved upwards of \$11,-000,000 in wages. The materials oper-\$37,200,000.

ated upon were valued at \$17,355,000; while the goods turned out were worth Hon. Mr. Ward told the interviewer that New Zealand took a deep interest in the project of laying down an all British cable between the colony and Canada, and that he was the first person to move in the matter on the occasion of the cable conference at Brisbane a few years ago. We quote the concluding portion of the interview:

"I believe you are also interested in the proposed Canadian Pacific mail service?"

"Yes, we take a keen interest also in that highly important subject, and I am glad to sea that both Canada and New Zealand already recognize their mutual interests in the matter. There is no doubt in my mind that the remarkably picturesque scenery and salubrious climate of New Zealand, which offer so many alternatives to the tourist and the seeker after health resorts, added to the fact that the voyage across the Pacific is in comparatively smooth water, need only an efficient mail service to greatly increase the passenger traffic between the Australian colonies. New Zealand and Canada. With the growing disposition on the part of both countries to admit each other's product on the favorable terms, a great impetus would be imparted by the carrying out of these proposals to trade and commerce between, them. I recognize and fully appreciate the enterprising spirit that your government has shown in their efforts to foster internal trade with the colonies of the service concluding portion of the interview: them. I recognize and fully appreciate enterprising spirit that your government shown in their efforts to foster interade with the colonies, and in so far as in New Zealand are able to reciprocate will gladly do so."

Free trade is not making the working women of England rich. The Port Hope, Ontario, Guide, a liberal paper. publishes a letter from a Canadian in

he colonies, and in so far as we land are able to reciprocate we

England, who writes as follows: "With our friend, the parson, we called at some of the cottages in the village of Sundon, and saw the women at work plaiting the straw and making hats. The prices paid are astonishingly small- a penny for a score of yards of plaiting and a halfpenny each for making hats being the present prices-making it difficult for a woman to earn more than ninepence per day. This unfortunate state of tion—principally from Japan, the re- Wthe cost of this as all other departsult of England's free trade policy.'

The Boston Journal has taken a glance at the political situation in this country and has made the following interesting observation: "The Canadian liberals are false to their name in taking up an economic policy which has just been overwhelmingly condemned by the enlightened sentiment of the American people. Free trade has been rejected by every important country in the world, with one exception. To endorse this dogmais not liberalism, but Bourbonism. ...

A truthful portrait of Bishop Medley hangs on the wall of the dining hall in Wadham college, Oxford.

THE TURF.

The Fredericton park association will have an afternoon's sport on July 1st offering the following events: 2.55 class, purse \$100: 2.40 class, purse \$150. Entries close on Thursday, 20th inst. A Sensational Trotter Shows Up.

New York, June 12.-A sensational trotter was uncovered today at Fleetwood park trotting meeting. Wm. Penn, starting for the first time this year, stepping three heats in 2.11 3-4. 2.12 1-4 and 2.12 3-4, without being called upon to do his best. In the first heat this five year old made a burst of speed which caused old horse to stare, and it was common talk that if Wm. Penn had been driven out in this mile he could have beaten 2.09. He is entered in many valuable stakes to be trotted for this year, and he bids fair to hold his own with the fastest

horses in training. The young horse National lowered his record three seconds in the 2.21 class race, winning without much difficulty from Queen Allan and the est. The pacing race was a gift for

Mascot Jr., although he lost the third heat through a break. heat through a break.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 13.—Hal Pointer,
2.04½; owned by the Village Farm, and Mascot, 2.04, owned by W. F. Taylor, will pace
two races, best three heats in five, at the
circuit meeting in August, for \$2,000 a side
each race. One race will take place the first
week of the meeting and one the second.

LOSSES ON POTATOES.

(Bangor Commercial.)

What are regarded as very fair estimates place the loss to Aroostook far-mers in consequence of the great slump in prices of potatoes this spring at \$275,000. These are the figures sent out from the agricultural department at Augusta. Farmers who held their potatoes for \$2 per barrel are selling them to the starch factories for 30 cents per barrel. This means an increase of 300 tons over the starch pro duct of Aroostook last year. The new potato crop is planted to exceed, by more than one-third, that of last year, and if it matures all right the produc of the county will reach about 10,000,-

It is not necessary that there should be love in a book, but there must be much tenderness .- J. Joubert.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

A Charge of Too Great Economy Against the Government

The Auditor General and the Liberal Leaders Pulling Tegether.

The Items of the Royal Prohibation Commis sion Passed-Total Cost of Baquiry.

Ottawa, June 11.-Today the minis ter of finance had to defend himself and the government against the charge of too great economy. A petition was ately presented to parliament by the auditor general protesting against the ction of the government in refusing to provide means to promote two of the auditor's clerks to a higher class and for declining to increase the audit office contingent account.

It was supported by Mr. Mills, who brought the matter up, and by Sir Richard Cartwright. The attack and defence covers a good deal of ground. The auditor, who was supported by the opposition leaders, complains tha the minister has a spite against the audit department and discriminates gainst it because the auditor closely estions the items of expenditure. In reply, Hon, Mr. Foster stated refused to provide increase of first class clerks in the audit department he did the same in the penitentiary, militia, public works and geological survey, and various other services. So he must have a spite against all his colleagues. There were three denartments where the number of clerks had been reduced, and in the whole service there was no increase of first class clerks-so there was no discrimination. Another complaint was that the con-

fingency allowance to the auditor was To this Mr. Foster said that auditor had a larger allowance than Mr. Foster took for himself in the fin-

ance department Mr. Mills protested because the uditor's twenty-four clerks had a smaller average salary than the officials in the finance department justice or geological survey

To this Mr. Foster replied that the geological survey staff were largely composed of accomplished geologists and other scientific men not to be compared with mere accountants.

The finance minister pointed out further that while his own department had no more clerks and cost no more than it did fifteen years ago, the auditor general's staff had increased in number and cost by sixty-eight per

As to departmental interference with the auditor, of which Mr. Mills complained, Mr. Foster said that the late Sir John Thompson and himself had introduced legislation to give the auditor power to promote and regulate his own staff, a privilege the house had taken away. But it was necessary affairs is caused by foreign competi- that the government should deal with

Messrs. Mills and Cartwright intinated that Mr. Foster had not replied to the auditor's request for

To this Mr. Foster said that he had intended to bring the matter before the council, but in the meantime the auditor, who claims to be an officer of parliament and not of the government, had written him again saving that if his case was not attended to by the finance minister at once he would bring it before this house. This letter, said Mr. Foster, was put away, and he took no further action.

Mr. Foster said that the government would oppose the request of an larger grant of money for his depart-But he thought it might be worth while to have a commission to enquire into the present method of

audit. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper discuss ed the status of the auditor general as an officer of the house and the government, and spoke of the indelicate haste with which he had rushed before parliament with his troubles minister of justice, who criticised somewhat severely the auditor' methods, was speaking at recess.

It came out in the discussion that the auditor general had departed more than the head of any other department in the whole service from the rule to appoint clerks at a minimum and promote to higher class until the clerks had worked their way to the head of their own class. After dinner Mr. Foster went into discussion of the auditor general's manifesto, which he criticised with

onsiderable severity Messrs. Davies. Dickey and Laurier ontinued the discussion,

Mr. Davies contended that the government desired to suppress the auditor general because that officer posed their imiquity. He and Laurier argued that whether the auditor was right or wrong he ought to have his committee of enquiry.

Hon, Mr. Dickey said that the whole discussion had grown up over the claim of the auditor for the promotion of two clerks and a larger allowance for extra clerks. The matter was not of great importance, but the form of the auditor's petition showed that since gentlemen began to praise him he had begun to think he was placed in authority over the government and parliament and everybody else The debate collapsed before elever clock and the house went into sup-

The house in committee passed number of items in the interior partment and also the final items for the Royal prohibition commission.

Hon. Mr. Foster explained that the total cost of the commission, printing and all, will be between eighty and ninety thousand dollars.

NOTES.

ply.

The subject of child insurance was discussed this afternoon in the senate at the instance of Mr. McClellan of Albert. He claimed that the lives of infants were imperilled by the practice of accepting large insurances on young children. In the general discussion it was denied that reckless childinsurance was practised in Canada Mr. McClellan, however, maintained

that no less than 20,000 children were nsured in life companies.

Ottawa, June 12.-In the comm this afternoon Mr. Martin of Manitoba brought up the affair of Monday when he came near to being "named by the speaker. Mr. Martin today said that he proposed to show that the speaker had made a mistake and asked him to reconsider.

Mx Foster raised the point of order that the ruling of the speaker could not be brought up on a question of privilege.

Speaker White pointed out that there was an appeal from his ruling, but it made to the house at the time of the ruling. The speaker added that he has not the slightest doubt that his suling was right, but if his conduct was not satisfactory there was a method by which the house could protest.

Mr. Laurier at once rose to express perfect confidence.

The speaker said the subject was

Mr. Mulock moved the second reading of his bill forbidding members travelling free on railways to attend the session at Ottawa. There was no discussion and the bill was voted down. 46 to 100. Supporters and opponents found on both sides of the house. Mr. McLennam of Glengarry then noved the second reading of his alien centract bill. Supporting his measure, Mr. McLennan pointed out that he only intended a reciprocal law to that of the United States, which excluded Canadian contractors or laborers from the privilege of contracting or working on contracts in that country. He proposed that the United States tractors should not have the privilege of taking a Canadian contract since Canadians have no privilege in the United States. He explained very fully the nature of the federal and state anti-allen laws.

Hon. Mr. Haggart said he understood and somewhat sympathized with the view of the mover of the bill, but he could not support all the provisions of the measure, which went further than the framer intended. The bill would prevent giving small contracts by the federal, provincial or municipal government to persons in foreign countries, some of which foreign states had treated us generously. Mr. Haggart could not support the bill, but intimated that the time might come when legislation would be required to meet legislation of other countries Mr. Casey said the bill was evidently

to creat a contractors' combine. Mr. McLean of Toronto supported the principle of the measure, but could not support some of the details.

Mr. Tisdale affirmed the principle that the federal government in giving contracts should always prefer Canadian contractors and workmen. He thought the thanks of the country due to Mr. McLennan.

Mr. McAllister pointed out that the measure as drafted would exclude from contracts that class of people who. though not citizens of Canada are residents of the dominion, and property owners in this country. This

The discussion was and inued by Messrs: Macdonald of Algoma, Gibson of Lincoln, Dr. Sproule and others. Mr. Taylor of Leeds complained that the United States people were getting fine contracts here all the time, which in the condition of labor and contractors was unfair. He proposed that the bill be amended so that it would be brought into operation by proclamation of the governor general and made applicable only against subjects of those countries which excluded Canadians from the benefit of labor and

Mr. Gillies of Nova Scotia opposed the measure as too sweeping.

After recess Mr. McLennan's alien contract bill was stood over on motion of Hon. Mr. Costigon adjourning the debate.

The house then took up Mr. Edgar's bill, imposing a penalty on any officer or contractor of a railway company having government subsidies who subscribes or promises money. for the promotion of the election of a member of parliament or the legislature.

The bill was discussed by the Ontario and Quebec members. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper moved

the adjournment of the deltate in order that he and his colleagues might consult as to the action they should take on the bill. Edgar consented to the adjourn-

ment and the measure stands over. Before adjournment Hon: Mr. Foster and Mr. Laurier had a little discussion as to the progress of the public business. Mr. Laurier said there was disposition to delay matters and Mr. Foster said that the government had only one small bill to bring forward in the way of new matter:

The opposition will bring up the Curran bridge question tomorrow. seems probable that prorogation will take place the first week in July. The best information available is that Hudson Bay railway appropriation will not be asked of the house this year.

NOTES The senate divorce committee is on

strike. The full senate having refused to adopt a report of this committee and adopted a course contrary to the recommendations in the Odel divorce case the committee proposes to retire from active business. the committee declined to accede to request of the respondent, Mrs. Odell, to stay proceedings until the termination of a certain action pending in the courts. The senate sent the report back to the committee directing it to report in favor of a stay of proceedings. This the committee as done, at the same time all but two members resigning their positions and eclaring that they find it impossible to perform their duties under such conditions. They say in their protest that nearly half the senate is opposed on religious grounds to divorce. Thes bers refuse to serve on the mittees, and are not governed by the of the committee states that it is not worth while for them to hear evidence if half the bench before the evidence is given have decided the case against the plaintiff. The report adds: "We say that under such circumstances a vote, adverse to the finding of the committee when you have asked to conduct these enquiries, is an indighouse should be liable to be subjected. We consider that the committee is too heavily handleapped by the con-ditions we have described, and though these may be understood in the house the public and the country at large see that the reports of the committe are negatived almost every session, naturally must come to th Son either that the committee has not done its duty, or that it has not got e con dence of he house. The feeling as evidenced by the report just adopted. that 'the latter is the correct in-

The report is signed by chairman Kirchoffer and Senators Read, Loug-head, McKindsey, McLennan, Primpose and Fergason. Senators sach and Boulton were the only members of the committee who did not

The fishery report brought down today shows that the value of the fisheries in 1894 was \$20,720,000, being a slight increase over the previous year. The Nova Scotia increase was one hundred and forty thousand, and that of New Brunswick over six hundred thousand in advance of 1893. There was a large decrease in British Columbia and the Northwest. The largest gain was in herring, cod and pickerel, and the largest loss in salmon and white fish. The total yield of last year was the largest in the history of the country. The value of the fishing plant is nine and a half millions, or

of any previous year. Ottawa Jane 13.-Answering questions today, Hon. Mr. Ouimet stated there had been three public funerals since confederation, that of Sir George Cartier cost ten thousand dollars; Sir John Macdonald's six thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight; Sir John Thompson's in the neighborhood of the amount voted, twenty-five thousand dollars. There was an appropriation of two hundred and ninetyfive dollars for the funeral of D'Arey McGee, who did not have a public fu-

To Mr. McCarthy's question, Home Mr. Foster stated that nothing which could properly be called negotiations had taken place between Prender Greenway and Lord Aberdeen concerning the Manitoba schools. There had been some communication besides tween the governor general and the Manitoba ministers: The governors general was not in this matter acting with the advice of his ministers. From these communications there had been no results that could be communicated to parliament.

Hon. Mr. Costigan explained that an extension of twenty days' lobster fishing had been allowed to certain districts in P. E. sland.

Hon. Mr. | Costigan moved the se cond reading of the fisheries act, which provides that the sawdust provisions of the fishery laws may for two years e suspended by the government.

Mr. Davies objected to the measure as giving too much power to the de-In reply it was explained that until

last year the government always had power to exempt. Last year's legislation absolutely prohibited sawdust, but the lumbermen from all over Can-ada had complained that such peremptory and hasty legislation would, if enforced, be disastrous.

A long discussion followed on

effect of sawdust on navigation and fisheries on various streams. Mr. Kaulbach pointed out that a strict enforcement of the present law was very injurious to mill owners in

After recess, the house went into committee of supply, Mr. Laurier announcing that he would not bring the Curran bridge matter up today.

On the vote for the prehibition commission. Hon. Mr. Foster, replying to Sir Richard Cartwright, explained that the commissioners had received the following amounts: Sir-Joseph Hickson, chairman, \$3,220; E. J. ,468; Mr. Gilgault, \$2,374; Rev. Dr McLeod, \$6,918; Judge MacDonald, \$3.918; Secretary Patrick Monaghan, \$10.068

Replying to an enquiry why Mr. McLeod got more than the other commissioners, Mr. Foster said that all members got the same allowance and the men who drew the most did the most work.

Mr. Flint made a long argument to show that the report of the commission was not as useful as it ought to be expected. Mr. Fifth though subposed to represent the prohibitionist party, does not appear to have too much information, as he said there were seven commissioners when there were only five, and as he said not more than two instead of the whole number need have gone to take evilence in the United States, whereas only two or three did not go on the inquiry to the United States.

The criticism was continued by Mr. Davies in one of his violent speeches. Mr. Davies asserted that the gov-ernment was afraid to express its own opinion on prohibition. Mr. Foster-"What is your opinion?

Mr. Davies-I will express my view when the proper time comes.

Mr. Davies' exhibition of courage provoked laughter from the government side.

Messrs. Fraser and Landerkin denounced "government by commistion," when Sir C. H. Tupper asked the latter if he was attacking the Mowatt government, which was much given to commissions Mr. Landerkin wanted to know why

Mr. Tupper had not read the reports of the prohibition commission. Sir C. H. Tupper-"I'm busy reading the reports of Mowatt's prison com-After a rambling discussion the item

passed. On the item, twenty-five thousand dollars funeral expenses of the late Sir John Thompson, Sir Richard Cart-wright stated that he was sorry to have to condemn the outlay. It was painful to him to have to bring this matter up. But as the funeral of Sir George Cartier cost only ten thousand

and that of Sir John Macdonald under

seven thousand, he thought this ex-

pense too high. Hon. Mr. Foster admitted that the item required explanation. He pointed out that the circumstances extraordinary and different from other cases. The late premier died in Windsor Castle. The imperial government had not been sparing in the honor nity to which no member of this paid to one of the most distinguished citizens of the empire. A ship of war-

the bills. No ture was hea outlay would h five thousan charged, and government w position to t tions against ister of public Halifax with funeral in a n keeping with to spend wha purpose. No incurred for d where the fun and other buil might be call seemed to be casion and wit ple at the t charges were l understand th to keep down play for an oc was true that lars was expe mier worshippe of a public ser ter begged th opposition sho in a matter which the go its departed

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and sincerely Mr Davies condemning s travagance of Mr. Fraser tack on the reckless outlay Dr. Macdon continued the The undertake

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amount was Laurier) did on that groun Mr. Macdon the appropriat struck out. Mr. Martin and others su Sir Richard motion was were free t own view of t

premier left ily. It might have saved s his family b far as Sir I see it was r late premier years. A pri not lay by ar possible for ance. He (Ca willing to tal voting for th tion. Sir Donald

> had approach ed the memb position to m Mr. Fraser ing that it v premier to ex hospitality. In answer ver whether scribed Lady by her husba dollars, Hon.

Messrs. Laur the generous

more than th Mr. Casey criticized the no allowance Premier Mac bate Mr. Edg Mackenzie di informed by ment that pro

Thampson d

Mr. Laurie kenzie, and Mackenzie v enough to pr family and would be re-On hearin Casey said his observat After midn when the vo

necessary.

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The follow Haggart's re the Intercol "It is propo