The Dominion is Not Ready for Prohibition. This is the Decision of the House, Under Laurier's Lead. by a Vote of Two to One.

OTTAWA LETTE

The Plebiscite Only Intended to Fool the Temperance People-No Man Stood Better With His Fellows in the Last Parliament Than the Late Hon. Mr. Dickey.

he wants provincial prohibition. Mr. McClure goes in for general prohibition. But the house of commons, by a majority of more than two to one, has decided that the country is not ready for prohibition of either kind. The vote is 98 to 41. The majority includes supporters of the governme and opposition. The minority is made up of 15 government and 26 opposition. In other words, the liberals gave a majority of 81 to 15 in favor of the amendment, and the opposition 26 to 17 against it. The ministers in a body voted for the Parmelee amendment, which declared that the result of the plebiscite had shown that a prohibitory law could not be successfully enforced. Motions and amendments were all made from the government side, and were all arranged by the party beforehand with a certainty that the Parmelee motion would be carried, thus preventing a vote on either of the other awkward questions. Last year the same motions and amendments were proposed, and in the same order, by the same members with the same evident pur-But a motion to adjourn ofpose. fered a still more easy way of escape, and the vote was avoided altogether.

We have now the end of the plebiscite farce, an end which the liberal leaders have foreseen from the beginning. It appears from a statement made by the premier in the house that an agreement was reached sever years ago in the party convention that unless a majority of the whole electorate asked for prohibition the aggressive temperance men of the party would cease to give trouble and would fall in with the programme of the opponents of prohibition. Anyone could then see that no possible plebiscite could give a majority of the total registered vote. Such a majority never has been, and probably never will be given for any cause or any party. In practice it is an impossible vote, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fisher very well knew. So that now, after and deceit and expense of the plebiscite, Mr. Fisher and his colleagues are at the opening of the contest and Mr.

OTTAWA, July 4 .- Mr. Flint says | ing for public opinion to ripen. There was very little to ripen in Sir Wilfrid's remarks, whose argument was that the government had performed its whole duty when it took the vote. If the people have gone on drinking just l as much after the plebiscite as they did before, how can Sir Wilfrid be blamed for it? For the rest he does not like Mr. Flint's proposition, cause it is sectional and divides the country up on different lines. Sir Wilfrid cannot think of allowing the other provinces to adopt prohibition Quebec remains under license, while thus gathering all the trade in Quebec and emphasizing the difference already existing.

> Since, therefore, Quebec must not be left out of the prohibition 'scheme, and since Quebec is dead opposed to prohibition on its own account, and since it is wrong to impose prohibition on a people who do not want it, it -. Sir Wilfrid was not very follows clear as to what followed, but he wanted the house to vote for Mr. Parmalee's motion.

Mr. Foster denied absolutely the statements of the Parmalee amend | both sides and some had escaped from ment. He insisted that the result of the house, in the confusion. Mr. Rusthe plebiscite vote did not support the conclusion reached by the government. | at all. It reems that Mr. Russell has In the first place the vote was taken a party pair with Mr. Borden, his under circumstances discouraging to the temperance people. There had already been plebiscites ordered by government and nothing had come of them.

Mr. Foster made a comparison between Sir Wilfrid's speeches in his campaign in '96 and his answers to questions put to him at that time with the statements he made now. Nobody could reconcile them. Sir Wilfrid could not have obtained any temperance vote if he had spoken in 1896 as he spoke now. Why did he not tell the people the conditions of the plebiscite before the plebiscite was taken ? Then Mr. Foster went on to tell how Mr. Fisher carried on his seven years, and after all the worry plebiscite campaign. Mr. Fisher and he were together at a joint meeting told the neonle to vote

told the house that the country was no longer ripe for such legislation, not half as ripe as it used to be, Mr. Wednesday n Fisher is giving his attention to cold three and a h storage and chicken fattening, and is not so larg prohibition has no longer any charms Since \$3,300, for him. He says he was surprised must be refor him. He says he was surprised and zrieved because more people did "appropriat not vote for prohibition, and he is vious yee sure that this 22 per cent., or what- that the ever it is, represents the whole of the larger than or any previous session. reliable temperance sentiment, If, It includes subsidies for a number of therefore, the temperance people have bridges and about 750 miles of railsurprised and grieved Mr. Fisher by not being numerous enough, Mr. Fisher, on his side, is getting his re-venge by surprising and grieving those who trusted in him those who trusted in him.

SEMI-WEEKLY SON, ST JOHN, N. B., JULY 18, 1900.

is another cuestion.

the Intercolonial.

In addition he pays a share propor-

maintenance and of betterments. See-

ing that the Canadian Pacific bridge

at Lachine, a few miles away, over the

ple of Canada are to pay towards the

building of a bridge for the greater

use of which the Grand Trunk railway

charges the country \$40,000 a year and

a share of the maintenance. To the

carnal vision it would appear that the

dominion government pays for the

bridge, while the Grand Trunk owns

and uses it and at the same time owns

and uses the department of railways.

Yesterday forenoon in the house

at the end it was rushed through in

The result of the vote, which condemned prohibition by a larger majority than for many years, was re- the consent of the department to the ceived with cheers on the government estimates there are great opportunifies side. Afterwards it occurred to Dr. for negotiation. Since Mr. Blair took Macdonald that something might be done to square the temperance vote enlargement and improvement of greatly increased. The effect of this by his amendment in favor of the Scott Act. The group of the counties scheme had already been condemned by the premier. No other method of enlargement was suggested. But Sir Wilfrid was equal to the occasion. There might be some improvements made in the Scott Act, he suggested, and this motion would indicate a desire for them. As to enlargement, he would not venture to say what it meant. Neither would Sir Louis Davies, though he asked the house to vote for the amendment. But the whole thing was such a farce that the solicitor general, the minister of militia, the minister of railways de-

clined to be made parties to it. Mr. Foster, Mr. Henderson, Mr. McCleary, Col. McLennen, and others begged the premier, or the mover, or some supporter of the amendment to say what on earth the thing meant. Ever Mr. 'sasey and Mr. McMullen landed both fect on the aniendment.

Finally it got to a vote and made good deal of tumult and was declared carried by a majority of one, or 65 to 64. One or two members voted on sell sat in his place and did not vote colleague, and applied it to this vote. When called upon to explain, he said he would have voted against the am mendment, and there is no doubt that Mr. Borden would have done the same If Dr. Russell had voted there would have been a tie, and Speaker Bain would have been obliged to until it. The speaker gets mixed sometimes, but he kept his head sufficiently to escape that predicament.

But nobody cared whether the Scott Act enlargement was carried or not. It was a piece of frivolity and hypocracy which amused even those who voted for it. As for the other motion, it probably disposes of prohibition for the life time of this parliament. It must be said that as a piece of tartics the treatment of this subject reflects more credit upon the ingenuity

steal ballots, the thing will probably mised again for be done. It is now admitted by everyesday, arrived on body from the premier down that these frightful and detestable frauds It asks for nearly uillion dollars, which have been committed by officers apum as was predicted. pointed by government and act-¿ it is a new vote, it ing under the direction of a general ed as a very handsome organization. These election laws The subsidies of premay afford some remedy, but the ave been kept alive, so best cure is to stop the pay of the priation of this year is nachine and stop appointing the ma-

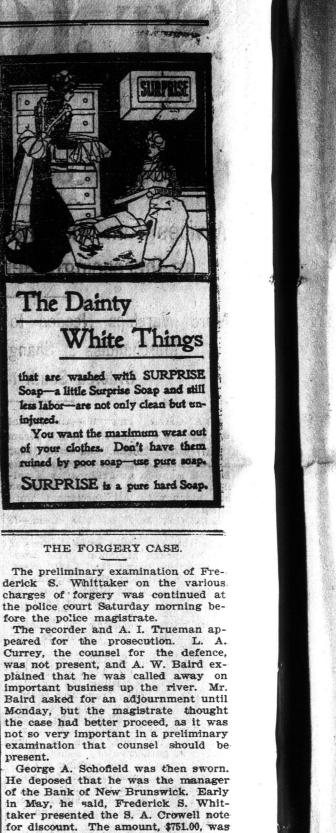
chinists to public offices. It will take many strick election laws to counter act the influence of an appointment like that of "Hug-the-Machine-Preston" to the lucrative position he now holds. The Quebec legislature has passed cost of railway building has increased bill creating three more judgeships since this clause was invented. In and the dominion parliament is asked making up the cost and in obtaining

to provide the \$15,000 a year to pay them. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his solicitor general both admit that there charge of the department the power of is not the slightest necessity for these three judges. They agree that the the minister to make or break the builders of subsidized railways has Montreal district to which they are appointed requires more, but agree increased power on the political symalso that the country districts have entirely too many. Mr. Casgrain and pathies and action of the contractors Mr. Bergeron, who practice in Monteal, ask the federal parliament to Item 16 in the railway subsidy bill is hold its hand, and wait for the prova mysterious one. This seems to be a ince to readjust the judiciary so that part of that remarkable Grand Trunk the men will be placed where the work is. Judge Cimon, who has a deal connected with the purchase of country district, declares that he has the Drummond railway. It will be remembered that Mr. Blair pays the not one month's work in a year. Grand Trunk \$40,000 a year for the the country is asked to pay for three privilege of running Intercolonial new men. trains over that bridge into Montreal

The prender's excuse is that the tionate to the traffic of the cost of parliament here has no power to change the Quebec system. That is a provincial matter, and the Quebec people are set on maintaining their same river, cost less than a million traditions. Mr. Foster thinks that if dollars, it will be seen that the counthe province will not adopt a correct try is not leaving the Grand Trunk system, that the province should be much of the burden of the cost of the allowed to work its way out as best Victoria bridge, of which the Grand it can. Mr. Casgrain holds that the Trunk has four times as much use as and judges are insufficiently paid must always be so long as there are twice as many as the country re-But in addition the government of quires. He produced a rather staril-Canada undertook to pay the Grand ing statement, showing that in Aus-Trunk \$300,000 toward the cost of retralia and New Zealand the salaries building and enlarging the Victoria of judges corresponding to those in bridge. This generous appropriation our supreme courts, range from \$8,000 was earned and \$270,000 of it was paid to \$17,500, the latter being the salary up to last year. The bill of this year of a chief justice in a colony having adds another \$230,000, bringing the less population than Ontario. total sum up to \$500,000. This the peo-

'The bill will go through, though it now hangs fire a little. There are at least two members of this parliament who are putting it through, greatly interested in its passage. To each of them it means an escape from the dangers of the next election, a salary of \$5,000 a year, and a seat on the bench for the rest of their effective life.

Mr. Blair has explained the new saw the last of the election bill dis- Hillsborough bridge scheme. By the oussion. It is a pretty large bill and original agreement between the government here and the government of Prince Edward Island this bridge, a panicky manner. Amendments were which forms part of the railway from suggested, accepted, rejected or Charlottetown toward Murray Harbor changed in the most rapid way, with is to be built by the department of only a hasty regard for the context. There was a struggle over the form railways. The provincial government of ballot. The one in the bill provid- agreed to contribute \$12,000 a year and ed by Mr. Fitzpatrick goes back pretty secure a highway and foot bridge. This arrangement has been changed.



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for discount. The amount, \$751.00, was credited to his account in the bank. The endorsement was in Mr. Whittaker's handwriting. The discounting of the note was done as an ordinary business transaction. Mr. Skinner next put in the wit-

ness's hand a note dated May 1st, 1900, purporting to be signed by John M. Smith of Windsor.

Mr. Baird objected to the witness giving evidence with regard to this rote, on the ground that it had nothing to do with the case now before the court (the Crowell case). Mr. Skinner contended that there was a provision for just such a proceeding in forgery cases, which were different from other cases. Such evidence could be admityear less. But the bridge itself is a ted merely to establish a knowledge of much cheaper structure than the origiguilt on the part of the prisoner. The magistrate ruled that this was so, and said such evidence could be given in cases of forgery. He would note the objection, however, which was a proper one. Mr. Schofield then told of discounting this note, and was shown a second note purperting to be signed also by John M. Smith. dated April 2nd, for \$351. This was also discounted by the bank in the ordinary course of busi-Mr. Martin thinks that the province ness, and the proceeds were placed to does not come very well out of this Mr. Whittaker's credit, after which Mr. bargain, and the minister himself says Whittaker drew the money out. that the arrangement is not unfavor-The Bennett, Smith & Co. note for able to the government of Canada. \$601.50, dated January 23rd, was next Mr. Martin thinks that the province is shown the witness, who deposed that paying more than the interest of the this also was discounted like the others, the prisoner getting the progains nothing by the co-operation of ceeds. The words "Aboukir." \$5,000 at the dominion. But Mr. Blair insists 12 p. c., meant the premium on that that a highway bridge could not be amount of insurance on a vessel of built for less than a half a million dolthat name. Mr. Whittaker was enlars. In reply Mr. Martin says that if ballot in the box "in full view" of this is so a railway bridge alone would gaged in a marine insurance business. Another note of Bennett, Smith & Co. for \$112.50 was shown the witness, who swore that this was also discounted by Mr. Blair to cost \$750,000, so that there the bank in February last. The name is only \$100,000 additional for the road-"Lanscronn" on the note indicated the way. Now Mr. Martin maintains that amount was for insurance on that vesthe bridge will have to be built in any Mr. Schofield gave similar evidence regarding the note for \$501, bearing the name of Charles DeW. Smith.

simply carryin they made and the bargain then en- prohibition and they would get it. At tered into at the beginning with the the same meeting, in Mr. Fisher's preenemies of prokibition.

Mr. McClure and the other prohibiterday by government supporters as having agreed that the government was under no obligation to introduce the prohibitory law in view of the results of the plebiscite. It remains for the temperance men of the country, who in some cases left their old party because they saw in the Laurier pro-'gramme some hope of prohibitory lelight of recent events. They com- power forever to the liberal party." plained of conservative opposition to prohibition. They find liberal opposition combined with hypocrisy and treachery. At most they got from if Sir Wilfrid had casually remarked can now decide whether they prefer a stab in the back.

Yesterday's debate was more of a debate than any other of this ses- who after he received it went to work sion. The speeches were short and generally vigorous, though some important members were a little vague in defining their personal position.

Mr. Ellis began the discussion where it left off ten weeks ago, and put in a plea against the Parmalee motion. He explained that he was in favor of a Members of parliament cannot be general prohibition and would vote for bound by such a vote as is now eviit, but offered his own modification as the next best thing. Mr. Wallace ad- entatives who will give them what vocated prohibition with compensation. He believed that as the liquor interest had been built up under legislative support, and as it was and would be an aggressive force against prohibition, it would be a great economy and advantage to buy it out. His estimate is that it would cost about eight or ten million dollars, by the payment of which the country would save twenty or thirty millions a year now wasted in liquor, and would secure a strong influence in favor of enforcing the law. Provincial prohibition would simply concentrate the business in Quebec, with illigitimate trade elsewhere, and with no adequate machinery for enforcement. Given general had taken its position and this was prohibition with compensation, and all proved an hour or two later when the the machinery of the federal departments would be available for enforcement, while there would be no longer any resistence from the great influence now financially concerned in the trade.

bitionist and advocates some sort of a ' counted their party before they allowscheme for prohibition by groups of counties, a suggestion which afterwards took a kind of form in Dr. Douglas's motion for the "enlargement" of the Scott Act. Mr. Craig held to his original view that the vote for prohibition was not large enough to justify government action. It was his good fortune to be commended by all the ministers who spoke.

The house listened to Sir Wilfrid

sence, Mr. Foster said : "Here is a member of the government, the right-

So far as can been seen, Mr. Flint, hand man of the premier himself, and he has told you openly and plainly tionists in the party, are carrying out that if you want prohibition you must their part of the bargain. Even Mr. carry this plebiscite, and the only in-Spence and Mr. McLaren of the Do- terpretation of that is that if we get minion Alliance, who assisted in a majority of the votes polled, we shall framing the plebiscite clause in the have the consequent action of the Ottawa convention were quoted yes- government." Mr. Fisher sat there offering no word of dissent.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when questionel period of service in the government at Winnipeg, answered that he "would was short. It has fallen to few men pledge his honor that as soon as the to attain the same personal distincliberals came into power at Ottawa, tion and notice in so short a time as they would take a plebiscite of the came to him. Mr. Dickey was not dominion by which the party would naturally a politician. He had no love stand, and the will of the people would for the controversial side of politics. gislation, to revise their action in the be carried out, even were it to cost The party struggle and the conflict of Mr. Foster spoke of the thrill which permeated the assembly when that promise was given, and remarked that conservatives a blow in the face. They that a majority of the total vote sisted than any other introduced in would be required "it would have chilled that assembly like an ice slide from the Arctic." Mr. Foster quoted Sir Wilfrid's pledge to Mr. Huxtable,

for the liberal party. Mr. Foster thought he would have done very little if the premier had told him what he now says. all men. Mr. Foster thinks that plebiscites

are not much good, and any way we Among those who knew him best have had about enough of them. here Mr. Dickey's loss brings a sense of peculiar sorrow. He brought into public life an element which is as valdent. The people must elect represuable as it is rare. There are many eloquent men, and plenty who carry they want. on the battle of their party and their

country with energy and aggressive-Mr. Fielding was more emphatic in his statements than the premier. He ness. There are not so many who preserve their interest in letters and art, stated in the strongest way that the and who bring to parliamentary cirtemperance people generally were cles literary culture and refinement satisfied that the plebiscite did not and a taste for a higher culture. Thes authorize prohibitory legislation. He habits of thought and intollectual inhad met the people in Nova Scotia terests which add a flavor of cultivaand had held many meetings in his tion to English public life do not preown constituency and found them vali so much in our newer country satisfied that the opinion expressed in Mr. Dickey was the centre of a small the plebiscite did not justify action at parliamentary circle here who were the present time. Mr. Fielding's not wholly given to politics, business, speech made it clear that the Parprofessional work, and the ruder am malee motion is a government motion. usements. In this small circle, grow-He explained that the government ing larger it is hoped with each new parliament, Mr. Dickey would have been a welcome addition had he come whole ministry voted as one man for again. the Parmalee amendment. The finance minister went farther and said "we on this side" have taken a posison. It is recognized that the great tion and advised the temperance peoquestions to be settled in the future ple not to condemn them unless they are Imperial questions, and Mr. Dickey

had better assurances from the other had thrown himself, heart and soul Dr. Macdonald claims to be a prohi- side. No doubt the ministers had into the large Imperial movement. So far as he was aggressive at all, he was ed the vote to be taken, and knew aggressive in this, and even his dethat the most of them would follow sire for peace would have given way the government in this matter. to controversial activity if the Imper-

ial movement for the unity of the Em Sir Louis Davies offered his testipire had met with resistance. He mony on constitutional grounds would have brought to these controveragainst Mr. Flint, who did not seem sies large study, mature reflection, conto mind it in the least, as there does stitutional knowledge, an ardent patnot appear to be any misunderstandriotism, a splendid hopefulness, a fasing between Mr. Flint and his leaders. cinating and persuasive style of argu-It was late in the day when Mr. Fish-

ment. Whatever course he would er made his speech, and it provoked have taken would be advocated in a Laurier without much enlightenment. a certain amount of ridicule. Heremanner befitting a gentleman, a The premier has now become a critic after Mr. Fisher, "the temperance restatesman and a scholar. of temperance suggestions. He is ab- presentative in the government," is not solutely without any policy of his own likely to be taken with serious atten-OTTAWA, July 5 .- The railway subexcept that of standing still and walt- tion when he talks prohibition. He sidy bill promised last week and sev-

of the premier and the discipline his supporters than on the candor and honesty of the ministers.

His loss will be felt for another rea-

ly blank, with only a black line be- The province is now to pay \$2,250 a tween the names. Mr. Fielding had an inspiration and nal plan, and the government agrees It is not often that the house stops business to make mention of the death

produced a ballot. This was nearly to keep up the passenger and foot way, all black, with a small white space planking and renewing it when necesof a public man unless he has been a near the name for the marking. The sary, providing the watchman and the member of the parliament in session. idea was about the same as the Dor- lighting, and all the protection from The tribute paid to the memory of the chester ballot used in the last election, accidents. The carriage way is not late Hon. A. R. Dickey was out of and the ballot was received with some separated from the railway, and it is the ordinary course, but all who were favor. One member, however, dis- intended that all passenger traffic members of the last parliament were covered 30 ways in which it might be shall cease while the trains are apin hearty accord with the feeling exmarked wrong, whereas Mr. Fielding proaching or passing the bridge. pressed. Mr. Dickey's career in parliament was not a long one, and his found 60 ways for the wrong marking

car to the original style

of the Fitzpatrick ballot. After some consultation, the committee gave up all hope of overcoming the ingenuity of electors who really set about to find a way to make mistakes. The white ballot was adopted.

Then there was a long discussion cost of a highway bridge, so that it about methods of overcoming the opposing forces which furnish to many supposed desire of the deputy repeople the charm of public life, was turning officer to commit frauds. The distasteful to him. Yet the duty fell solicitor general provides that he must to him of promoting in the house the measure which was more strongly rethose present. Some members sug- cost a great deal more, say \$650,000. late years. Though he did his duty gested that those present may turn The proposed structure is estimated by in that matter manfully, he would their backs and thus make the operhave naturally preferred a task of another sort. But in that long struggle, ation a difficult one, requiring great which roused much bitter feeling and activity on the part of the officer. Mr. MeNeill insisted that the clause caused many personal conflicts within should make it necessary for the re- case for the Murray Harbor railway, the party ranks as well as between turning officer to keep the ballot in and that the province is made to pay parties, it was Mr. Dickey's happy fortune to be able to live at peace with full view from the time it was handed the interest on the half of \$750,000, in by the elector till it was safe in while the only value it gets is \$100,-

the box. There were suggestions of sewing up the pockets of returning officers, or fastening a string to the ballot, and various other light and Louis Davies of his great campaign in trifling hints.

000.

Then provision had to be made and Murray Harbor. In these conagainst the elector obtaining a ballot outside and substituting it. He is to be punshed heavily if he does it. Evwhich the two governments were gocrybody outside who is convicted of ing to build. Accordnig to Mr. Martin, having ballots in his possession is ex-Sir Louis told the people that he had posed to penalty. The ballots themselves are to be printed on a pecial paper, to be provided, like bank note paper, from an official source, so that they cannot be imitated. When handed to the electors they may be initialed by the scrutineer as well as the returning officer.

There was a great deal of talk about the protection of the ballot boxes and the certitude of the count. Mr. McNeil wants the ballot box enture, he says now that the present closed in a sealed covering of linen plan for the cheaper bridge and inpaper. It was suggested also that ferior accommodation for wagons was the box itself be made stronger than arranged last fall by the engineer at those now used and that it should be Moncton. Either Sir Louis was exfastened and sealed like a freight car hibiting a bogus plan of the gold brick on a railway. All these precautions style when he had a cheaper one aladopted or suggested indicate the very general feeling which exists in Ontario at present that the ballots are not safe in the hands of the kind of officers who have lately been officiat-

ing. The machine has filled the honest public with a terror which causes a vague search for refuge in all kinds of ridiculous ways. There ingenious devices to meet the

ingenuity of the machine indicates a want of confidence in the integrity of an ordinary election officer which is great discredit to the country. After all there is no guarantee of their success. A burglar can be found to open the most complicated lock. If

a political party will use its resources to hire experts for the purpose of teaching government officers how to

Mr. Schofield said he knew Mr. Crowell was doing a hardware business in Yarmouth, and was also interested in vessels. Mr. Whittaker mentioned his business when he presented the note.

dates in last fall's election at Belfast Mr. Skinner asked the witness if at the time he discounted the Crowell note tests Sir Louis Davies carried around he believed the signature genuine. with him a plan of the proposed bridge

Mr. Baird made an objection to the question on the ground that the witness could not be asked what he believed or thought, nor could he give spent three of the hardest days' work his impressions.

in his life at Moncton' getting these The magistrate allowed the question, plans perfected. Sir Louis does not and Mr. Schofield replied that he cerdeny the exhibition of the plans, but tainly believed the signature to be Mr. Crowell's, or he would not have dishe will not admit now his claim to three days' hard work. It can be counted.

Mr. Skinner was proceeding to put proved that he did not spend the time there. But the queer feature of the the same question with regard to the case is that while Sir Louis Davies adother notes, but the magistrate stopped him, ruling that it was not admissible mits that the plan he showed around Belfast and Murray Harbor was the as evidence except in the case before old one for a more expensive structhe court.

BANK SAFE-BLOWERS FOILED.

The Sun's Hartland, Carleton Co., correspondent writes under date of July 12th:

Last night an attempt was made by ready arranged, or else after having two burglars to break open the safe of the People's Bank agency at this place. They entered the building from a side window, wedged the doors of the safe with small bits of steel, hammers, etc., obtained from a blacksmith shop a few block away. Soap was used freely to stop the nitro-glycerine from oozing through the crevices, and a fuse was inserted. The report was heard by F. J. Harley, store keeper, who dressed quickly and went to the window. He noticed one door of the Bank showed open, and shortly after a man standing in the door way. The burglars took alarm and skulked out through the back alley. Sufficient nitro-glycerine was used to blow the safe to pieces, but, fortunately for the bank people, it leaked out on the floor.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ash your druggist for Cok's Cettes Eset Ces-nend. Take no other as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Frice, No. 1, Si per box; Ne. 3, 10 degrees stronger, S per box. No. 1 of 1, mailed en receipt of price and two s-cent stamps. The Cock Company Windsor, Ont. How Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

No. 1 and No. 2 sold in St. John by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

shown his more elaborate scheme he went back to Moncton and made the arrangement for the inferior structure. In any case the bridge failed to carry him over. He lost both elections. S. D. S.

And then Mr. Martin reminds Sir

behalf of the local government candi-



S. D. S.