

PARLIAMENT.

The Increasing Exodus Discussed in Commons and Senate.

Col. Domville Gives Notice of a Series of Questions Regarding the Eighth Hussars.

Two Insurance Bills Introduced By the Minister of Finance—Discussing the Oil Duty and the Combine of the Oil Barons.

OTTAWA, April 28.—In the commons this afternoon Mr. Fisher introduced a bill amending the criminal code in the matter of execution of criminals.

Mr. Fisher of Kingston, Ont., introduced a bill to provide for the use of the Macdonald voting machine in federal elections.

A considerable discussion arose over the failure of Hon. Mr. Fisher to produce the documents relating to the publicize from which the minister quoted the other day.

The house went into committee of supply and had a lively discussion on the increase of salaries, contrary to the Civil Service Act, and on the arbitrary selection of some officers for increases while others, apparently equally efficient, were passed over.

OTTAWA, April 28.—Hon. Mr. Fielding introduced two insurance bills this afternoon. The first fixes the insurance rate at three and a half, instead of four and a half per cent, on which present calculations are based.

The other bill establishes a safety premium rate for benevolent insurance. Those who choose to adopt this scale may come under the general insurance act.

Replying to Mr. Martin of P. E. Island, Hon. Mr. Fisher said that several stations would be established this year in Canada for the fattening of poultry.

The minister of agriculture, replying to another question by Mr. Martin, said that the government did not intend to initiate any scheme for the straying of fruit trees, but would this year act with the Fruit Growers' Association of Prince Edward Island in spraying fruit trees, and in shipping apples to the British market.

Hon. Mr. Borden informed Mr. Beith of Victoria, N.S., that the government had under consideration the building of a drill shed at Baddeck.

Hon. Mr. Paterson said that the privilege of the bonded warehouse in Kings Co., P. E. I., was given last December for an indefinite time, but representations had been made which the government would enquire into.

Sir Richard Cartwright informed Mr. McDonald of P. E. Island that a contract has been made with E. J. Leslie of Halifax for a weekly steamship service between the Magdalen Islands and Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. The subsidy is \$3,000 a year. The steamships include St. Olaf and such others as may be approved.

Most of the afternoon was devoted to the oil duty and oil regulations on a resolution of Mr. Moore (conservative) of Stanstead, who asked for a reduction of duties and greater facilities for storage and transport and wagons.

After a lively talk, in which the Standard and Imperial oil combine was discussed, the house, on the urgent request of Mr. Fielding, allowed the matter to stand over till after the budget.

The evening session was devoted to private bills and public bills and orders. The latter included Casey's bill about drainage of lands crossed by railways, and a bill of Brantford to amend the criminal code by making a number of verbal and other changes.

THE EXODUS. In the senate most of the afternoon was taken up with discussion of the exodus. Senator Perley called attention to news items in the papers telling of the departure to the States of maritime province people.

Senator Almon mentioned the fact that he saw a large number of exodusists on the train which brought him from Halifax.

Both Senators Perley and Almon, as well as Senator Boulton, regretted the fact that the government was taking no steps to keep our own people home, while it was bringing in wholesale importations of Doukhobors and Gaitchians.

The minister of justice claimed that immigration was unusually large. He wanted to know how the government could keep the people home if they wanted to go away.

Senator Ferguson referred to the vain boast made in the speech from the throne that the exodus had ended, though the value of exports had fallen out of the country was officially reported at \$400,000 higher than in the last year of conservative rule.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. McAllister asked whether the government had noticed news items in the St. John Sun of the 12th referring to the departures from Exeter, Moncton, Sackville, Tignish, Fredericton and Truro.

Hon. Mr. Borden replied that he did not think the statements were true, as the despatches all bore the same date, which seemed to him to be a suspicious circumstance.

COL. DOMVILLE'S CASE. Col. Domville, M. P., has received from the general officer commanding a modification giving him "permanent leave of absence." It is difficult to ascertain exactly what is the immediate cause of this practical retirement.

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TO THE SUN CORRESPONDENT. Colonel Domville said that he had received a notice inviting him to retire from the command for the time being.

He supposed that this action arose from the charges made against him by Col. Markham, which matters were to be investigated. Col. Domville did not say what course he would take, but stated that he was yet in command.

It is supposed that he will not submit without a struggle.

Touche's Colonel Domville gives notice of a series of questions in reference to the recent transfer to Erevet Colonel Markham of the stores of the 8th Hussars. He wants to know:

By whose orders the transfer was made? Was the commanding officer of the regiment notified at the time? If not, why not? Did Major Wedderburn, regimental storekeeper, notify him? If not, why not? Who was at the time entitled to the custody of the stores of the militia of Canada and the orders of the militia of Canada?

What reason were the stores of the 8th Hussars taken away from the officer commanding and handed over to Major Wedderburn?

Did the officer commanding the regiment give his receipt for the stores to the militia department? If so, was he responsible for any loss or damage to the stores under the rules and regulations of the militia of Canada?

Is he still responsible for any loss or damage to the stores which have been taken away from him and which he is unable to replace?

When was Major Wedderburn relieved of his position of regimental storekeeper, and what order was issued and by whom?

The affair excites a good deal of interest among the military members.

OTTAWA, April 27.—After routine Mr. Bostock of Yale, B. C., moved the second reading of his bill to provide for compulsory issue of railway passes by companies to members of parliament. He argued that members who now accepted passes as a favor were under an obligation, whereas if it were given as a right they would be more independent.

Sir Charles Tupper opposed the bill as an invasion of private rights and as generally tending to make parliament ridiculous.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not accept the view that the scheme was wholly ridiculous, but declared that the government would oppose the measure. He asked Mr. Bostock to withdraw it, which the British Columbia member did not do, whereupon it was lost on division.

Mr. Monk, conservative, of Jacques Cartier, moved the second reading of the bill providing that where the government dismissed civil servants a certificate setting forth the length and character of his service, the reasons for his dismissal, the name of the person who made the complaint against him, and the result of the investigation, if one had been held. In the course of his speech Mr. Monk made a strong arraignment of the spoils system.

Mr. Laurier laid down the principle that the relation of civil servants towards the government was that of an ordinary employee to his master. He moved that the bill be read in six months.

Sir Charles Tupper in a strong speech pointed out that the present government had degraded the public service by driving out some of the best men and retaining others. His premier had now made it plain how and his colleagues had come to do the country this great wrong. They started out with the assumption that they were the masters and that the people were their personal servants. They forgot that both ministers and officials were the servants of the people. Having introduced the spoils system into this country with all the degradation that it involved, the government was now refusing to the victims of its tyranny the opportunity of a situation after they were turned out of the public employ.

They not only deprived civil servants of their living but also of their good name. Sir Charles declared that Mr. Monk's bill was eminently reasonable and just.

The discussion of the spoils system was resumed in the evening.

A vote was finally taken on Laurier's motion for a six months' delay. The amendment was carried by a vote of 64 to 38; majority 26.

St. John, N. B., Saturday, April 29, 1899.

P. E. ISLAND.

Resolutions Condemning the Laurier Attitude Relative to Prohibition.

Excuse to the United States and British Columbia—The Opening of Navigation.

News of the Churches—Marriages—The Death of W. C. A. U. Coffee-Rooms Get No Patronage.

CHARLOTTE TOWN, April 28.—On Friday night the ladies of the A. U. C. W. held a social at the home of Mrs. J. P. Campbell. The ladies of the A. U. C. W. held a social at the home of Mrs. J. P. Campbell.

On the 13th inst. at St. Mark's, Rev. A. J. Burke, P. P. married John Smith to Miss Margaret Doherty. The bride was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Campbell.

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warehouse, No. 2 in rear of this property, sold for \$200. The property was bought by Patrick Burke for \$200 and Charles J. Clarke bought the house on Pleasant street for \$200 and \$200 respectively.

The Stanley took 80 passengers yesterday morning. The vessel left for the west at 10 o'clock. A train was left here yesterday to enter the Rhode Island hospital.

The W. C. T. U. coffee-rooms have been closed for lack of patronage.

There is still a lot of snow on the roads through the country and the travelling is slow. The market opened on the 29th and the prices were backward as some produce. The heavy frost of the night has made it hard to get the grass, which is sprouting in many places.

MANILA.

American Troops Inflict Great Loss on the Enemy.

MANILA, April 27, 8:45 p. m.—Gen. McArthur's division crossed the Rio Grande today and advanced on Apalit, completely routing the flower of the rebel army. Most of the rebels fled to the Apalit station, where two companies were waiting. They fled hurriedly, presumably for San Fernando. The towns of San Vincente and Apalit were burned and evacuated by the natives. Twenty prisoners were captured, including a Spaniard.

The American troops also captured a brass cannon and a quantity of arms and ammunition, and the same evening they captured a Maxim gun on the railroad. The fighting lasted from noon until four o'clock. The American loss is one man of the Missouri regiment killed and three officers and six men wounded.

The enemy were very strongly entrenched on the river bank near both sides of the railroad bridge. Gen. Wheaton sent Col. Funston across with two companies of the Twentieth Kansas regiment, a couple of privates swimming the five hundred feet across with a rope, under a gallant fire, for the purpose of gaining the bank.

The men crossed in squads of twenty and attacked the left flank of the rebels, who scuttled like rabbits into covered ways and trenches.

The rest of the regiment was committed to cross the bridge in single file along the stringers. All of the woodwork and much of the ironwork had been removed. The first Montana regiment followed the Kansas across the bridge.

The first Nebraska regiment, acting as reserve, attacked the rebels in three lines of trenches, driving them out, killing sixteen and wounding many.

TOBACCO PULP COMPANY.

FRÉDERICTON, April 26.—Of the many projected companies to build and operate pulp mills in the province, one of the most important because of its large scale, is the one proposed by the New Brunswick Pulp and Paper Co. A bill incorporating this company was before the corporation committee this morning.

The company, which is controlled largely by English capital, has its headquarters at Victoria, British Columbia. The capital stock of the company is \$500,000. The provincial directors and leading shareholders of the company are Frank Lloyd of England, Thomas R. Hildyard, Arthur H. Hildyard and Herbert Hildyard of St. John. Mr. Lloyd is a large shareholder in the London Chronicle. The company proposes to erect pulp and paper mills on the Tobique river, and to carry on the manufacture of paper upon a large scale. The bill is meeting with strenuous opposition from some of the lumbermen who operate on the Tobique from the fact that the company wish to erect dams and booms across the Tobique at the Narrows. The lumbermen claim that this will greatly retard their operations. The New Brunswick Land Co. are largely interested, and were represented before the committee by H. H. McLean and W. T. Whitehead. The Messrs. Hildyard and their counsel, A. P. Barnhill, were present to promote the bill.

This evening the bill finally passed the committee with amendments in accordance with the suggestions of the lumber operators on the river. The conditions attached to the bill provide that the company must commence operations within one year and expend \$250,000 within two years.

VICTORIA CO. WEDDING.

A very pretty wedding took place at the residence of Mrs. Almida Giberson, at Arden, Victoria, county, on April 26th, when her daughter Evelyn was united in marriage with James W. Howard, a student at Arden's Junction. Harry Hopkins ably supported the groom, and the bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. J. P. Beley of Andover, N. B.

The bride was beautiful in a handsome dress of pale blue and white silk, with white trimmings and white forget-me-nots. The bridegroom wore a suit of navy blue, with white trimmings.

After the marriage ceremony a large number of the relatives and friends of the contracting parties sat down to a most appetizing repast served by a number of other ladies and gentlemen. The popularity of the bride was shown by the number of pretty and valuable presents which were given. The bride and groom are very popular in the community, and many wishes are expressed for their future happiness. They will live at the Junction.

BIG CANADIAN.

Will Travel With Buffalo Bill as Tallest Man in the World.

BARRIE, Ont., April 19.—Arthur Thompson, aged 20, height 7 feet 5 inches, weight 230 pounds, left town today to join the Buffalo Bill show at Baltimore, Md., at a salary of \$25 a week and expenses. He is a son of a well-known farmer, and was born in Barrie and educated in the public and high schools here. He is a remarkably fine specimen of a man, his show make-up will give him an 8-foot 2-inch height. The biggest man on earth.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c GATTARIN CURE.

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the improved BLOWER. Cleans the ulcers, opens the passages, stops droppings in the throat and normalizes the mucous membrane. It is a safe, reliable, and free. All dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

TWO PRICE BRIDGES.

Hon. Mr. Emerson Finally Makes An Important Confession.

FRÉDERICTON, April 27.—The public accounts committee held its last meeting this morning and completed the examination of the audit general's report. The chief concern was held over for examination. It had been held over for examination, which had the effect of installing the electric light plant at the sanatorium, which was power for only thousand 15-c. incandescent lights, of which 25 have been put in, was \$2,500, and that \$7,500 had been expended in putting a new roof upon the main sanatorium building. The total expenditure upon the sanatorium last year was \$7,500, of which \$5,000 was for ordinary maintenance. The expenditure upon permanent bridges was usually looked into.

Mr. Emerson made an important confession, or more properly a confession. He stated that the second Foundry Co. of Montreal had built the steel superstructure of the Newmarket, Levesque and Campbell street bridges, and had been paid at the rate of six and a half cent a pound therefor. He gave the weights of steel used in the superstructure, and stated that the price quoted was not a fair price for the work done, and that the price quoted was not a fair price for the work done, and that the price quoted was not a fair price for the work done.

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