OTTAWA LETTER.

Party Before Country is Mr. Mulock's Motto.

We supposed States of the same of the same

The Post Office a Cog in the Wheel of the Grit Political Machine-Mr. Monk and the Valleyfield Strike.

OTTAWA, May 7.-When Mr. Mulock first took over the manage of the post office department he pro mised to do many things which he has eft undene. He pictured to the country a day when the postal service would cost little or nothing in the way of taxation beyond the actual revenue derived from the conduct of the service itself. He was one of a num ber of gentlemen, in opposition pre vious to 1896, who delighted to tall But now that he is in office, he, like Sir Richard Cartwright, has forgotten his piedges for reform, and not only has he followed the footsteps of his predecessors, but he has endeavored to go one better. Like the high sounding promises of his colleagues, his were hollow mockery, and today there are many things about Mr. Mulock's management of the post offic department which are open to con-

Mr. Mulock, evidently dissatisfied with the license given him in regard to the renewal of contracts, proposed to take unto himself power to renew contracts for eight years instead o four years. The present law provide that "no contract shall be entered that "no contract shall be entered into for a longer term than four years, but the postmaster general may, in special cases, when, in his opinion, under an expiring contract, and on conditions advantageous to the public interest, renew the same with the same contractor for a further term not exceeding four years."

The bill introduced by Mr. Sutherland on behalf of Mr. Mulock, had it land, on behalf of Mr. Mulock, had i become law, would enable the pos office department to practically make a contract for mail services for six feen years. The wording of the was such that it was am ous and not only did it give the pos master general authority to renew contract for a period of eight year but the initiative term of contract wa also open to be interpreted as bein eight years. This was such a radic eparture from all previous opinion oppressed by the heads of the post of fice department that it was ng. It meant that the ma surprising. It meant that the man service already used for political purposes, would become a strong weapon in the hands of unscrupulous politicians. It meant that the party heelwho had worked in the interests of government could be rewarded for g periods and that much difficulty ers who had worked in the long periods and that much difficulty would be met with in case it was considered desirable to change a mail

A number of the opposition si on the question, and in all parts of the country it seems there is a tendency on the part of the governmen to make the post office a cog in the wheel of the grit political machine. Mr. Hackett, the member for West Prince, called attention to an experi ence that one of his constituents had in dealing with the post office department. The elector's name is Kehoe, and he happens to be a conservative. He had been performing the duties in connection with carrying the mails on one of the routes in West Prince. So satisfactory was his work that the post office department awarded him the contract for an additional four the contract for an additional four years, and he furnished the bonds, which were satisfactory, for the faithful discharge of his duties. A month later, however, it transpired that Mr. Kehoe was a conservative and he was promptly replaced by a liberal, who was given an increase of 40 per cent. in payment for the work. Mr. Kehoe had invested in wagons and other paraphernalia necessary to carother paraphernalia necessary to carry out his part of the contract, and ry out his part of the contract, and he was therefore considerably out of pocket by the change in front on the part of the post office department; while the country is the loser of the additional price paid Mr. Kehoe's successor. On principle, Mr. Hackett contends that this is not the proper way to transact business, and he maintains that to ruthlessly take away from a person, whose only fault is that he is a conservative, work acquired under contract, is not treating the people of Canada as they should quired under contract, is not treating the people of Camada as they should be treated. Without inviting public tenders and for the sake of helping party followers, the post office departmen is wasting thousands of dollars annually in keeping up the mail service in the different provinces.

disregard is shown for the principle that no contract should be let without tender. But it serves the political end and that end is to keep this govern-ment in power. That only policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers will be carried out to the bitter end out rewards there could be no grit heelers. Without heelers there would be no machine, and without the machine where would the power be?
The proposition submitted to the thouse by Mr. Sutherland simply gave the post office department greater the post office department greater scope along these lines. Instead of scope along these lines. Instead of preventing corruption in connection with this service, it would simply mean that it would be increased ten fold because there would be an incentive to apply for a contract which would have its life doubled. Accordingly the constitution insisted that the clause opposition insisted that the clause should be struck out and leaving the

In connection with the cancelling o contracts by the post office department there has arisen what R. L. Borden submits is a public scandal. For right have been filed with the post-master general asking permission on behalf of the petitioners for the issue

the petitioner suffered argely by the abrogation of his contract without due warning and after he had invested a considerable sum of he had invested a considerable sum of money in preparing to carry out his part of the bargain. There is no doubt, that had these gentlemen been parties to private contracts, in some instances at least they could have recovered damages for breach of contract. But Mr. Mulock takes advantage of his position as minister of the crown and refuses to grant that justice which is the inherent right of every Ertish sub. refuses to grant that justice which is the inherent right of every British sub-ject. Although he has been frequently urged to announce his decision in these cases, Mr. Mulock hides behind his prerogative and snaps his fingers at those who have been made to suffer as a result of transactions into which they were innocently led. The leader of the opposition submits that these cases are proper cases for the ex-chequer court. "If the crown had no legal right to cancel these contracts, legal right to cancel these contracts and the postmaster general was wrong in doing so, then the crown should accept responsibility for that, these men should not be kept waiting without an answer. It is a matter which well deserves the attention of the acting postmaster general, and if the circumstances are as I believe them to be, there should be no furen a flat if they ask for it." That is the fair play, common sense view of the case held by Mr. Borden and it seems to be high time that the sup-posed framers of justice should be willing to abide by a decision of the courts which distribute it.

Another practice of the post office department is to award a mail contract to the lowest tenderer and in case that gentleman is a conservative, to immediately call it in and make a As this has been done all over the country and higher prices are being paid in many sections of Can-ada, it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Mulock had to announce his big deficit of last year. Hon. Wm. Ross nember for Victoria, N. S., did not like to hear such matters discussed in parliament and he objected to a speech made by Mr. Hackett. The member for West Prince is one of the most faithful representatives of the people sitting in the house today. At the last election the manipulators of the grit machine stole a ballot box which showed a majority of 33 for Mr. Hackett. But despite that fact the would-be victim escaped and is in parliament today to expose the scandals which have arisen in his part of Canada. He has done this so effectually that Mr. Ross wants to put on the that Prince Edward Island has too many grievances and insists that the member for West Prince shall emulate the representative of Victoria, and vote blindly at the dictation of his leaders. Mr. Ross may have as good cause for complaint as Mr. Hack-ett, but he certainly must not blame the latter if he (Hackett) shows so much commendable conscientious zeal in discharging his parliamentary

OTTAWA, May 8 .- On April 3rd, Mr. Monk, the member for Jacques tive is admitted to membership. Mr. Cartier, made a complaint to the Loy, the liberal representative of the house on behalf of the people of Valharnois, that grave irregularities had existed in regard to the strike at that place last October, and that the trouble had been prompted for pol-itical purposes. Mr. Monk, who is one of the most highly respected members of the present house, gave parliament distinctly to understand that in setting forth such allegations as he had brought to their notice, he was making no direct charge but was bringing to the attention of parliament a matter which would well bear the light of investigation. On April 25th Mr. Loy, the member for Beau-harnois, again brought the question into the house and denounced Mr. Monk's charges as groundless and he demanded that an apology was due to those against whom they had been made. Mr. Loy produced certain af-fidavits to show that one Damase Tessier, a foreman in the Valleyfield Cotton Works, was responsible for the strike. Mr. Loy was followed by the prime minister, the acting minister of labor (Mr. Sutherland), and others on the government side, all of whom condmned Mr. Monk, for presuming to call public attention what he considered was a scandal. Mr. Monk promised, in reply, to produce evidence to substantiate his duce evidence to substantiate his charges, and yesterday he was as good as his word.

It will be remembered that when this question was last up for discussion, Mr. Monk asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier to appoint a commission to enquire into the facts of the case. Th eader of the government, however eclined to interfere, although Ma Monk's request was seconded by Mr Loy, one of Sir Wilfrid's own follow ers. Indeed, Sir Wilfrid on that oc casion was rather inclined to lecture Mr. Monk on his conduct. But the member for Jacques Cartier is not easily turned aside from his purpose so yesterday he first replied to Sir Wilfrid.

Mr. Monk claims that the premie Mr. Monk claims that the premier acted unwisely when he refused to appoint a judge to enquire into the history of the Valleyfield strike. The member for Jacques Cartier did not ask that the government should name a commission similar to those which have been wasting their time in different parts of Canada, but suggested ferent parts of Canada, but suggeste the name of Judge Belanger, a man who would have been perfectly competent to conduct the enquiry in a way that would ensure a fair hear-ing to both sides. But the government has no idea of allowing this case be exposed by a public enquiry, an so they have contented themselves by abusing Mr. Monk and asking for apologies, which they have no right to

When the matter was brought up by Mr. Loy, the government were guilty of another breach of parliamen tary etiquette. Mr. Monk, who is the party most interested in the discusthe issue intended action until he heard the may be member for Beauharnois criticising

him in the house. Mr. Monk claims he did. To place the mildest interpre-that this was not British fair play, and even if Sir Wilfrid Laurier is British refer to it as a departure from the to the core, that on that occasion he forgot some of the traditions of the British race. Mr. Monk claimed that not only should a man be not abused for bringing such a matter to the attention of parliament, but he should be encouraged in discharging what he (Monk) believed to be the duty of every member of parliament. It is the bounden duty and the privilege of every member of the Canadian parliament to lay any matter before it, so long as the presentation is fit and proper language. Therefore he urged that in endeavoring to block such discussions the government were acting improperly.

Since coming into power in 1896, the Laurier government has dismissed scores of government employes for no other reason than that the disch nen were conservatives. Mr. Monk called attention to one case where a man who served 20 years in the employ of the government was dismi for no other reason than that his name was on the voters' list. Another ap pointe of the Mackenzie governme man suffering from an infirmity with a family of nine children dep ing upon him, was sent about his bust ness in order that a government freele might be rewarded with a situation But the government in such cases they have in this case, where Mr. King, the deputy minister of labor, and other government employes were used of active political partisanship Here is an instance where ministers of the crown, in the face of strong evidence, treated members who had simply done their duty in a most unfair manner. These same ministers in the case of some employe of th government whose standing in his de-partment might not be so high as that of Mr. King, are perfectly willing to in order that men might be dismissed and that the informers might secure the positions opened up. Yet when esponsible member of parliament, who is willing to give his name, gets up in his place in the house and makes fair and plain statement of fact, is roundly abused for his trouble. That is the principle under which the Laurier administration deal out fair play. An unknown heeler has apparently far greater weight than one of the representatives of the people.

Mr. Monk produced evidence, sworr to by reliable residents of Valleyfield to show that the strike among the mployes of the Dominion Cotton Co. was agitated and called into existence simply to bring to the support of the present representative for Beauharnois the workingmen employed in those mills. The trouble started among a lew laborers employed in the construc-tion of a foundation. Among the mil hands proper there was no grieval and there would have been no trou if the military had not been or to Valleyfield. Now the gentlemen responsible for sending the militia among the strikers are the officers of a society in Valleyfield, which has as its primary object the canvassing of votes for the liberal party. Under the rules of the association no conservative is admitted to membership. Mr. constituency, is an honorary member. employe of the government, who holds a positon on the Lachine canal. The president, vice-president and treasurer are also grits. In not one instance can it be said that the officers of the society are laboring men. They have nothing in common with the labor world and are active grit heelers. The affidavits of the working men of the Valleyfield mills show that Damase ressier, who was blamed by Mr. Loy for causing the trouble, did his best to preserve order, and had his counsel prevailed the trouble would have been

In Louis Bertrand, however, the people of Valleyfield found a fire-brand. That gentleman never rested until he had the militia sent to Valleyfield and had brought the soldiers and employes of the mills into violent col-lision. In the meantime Mr. Bertrand, ploye was corresponding with the de-partment of labor and carrying on ne-gotiations in which he had no other than a political interest. Mr. Bertrand induced Mr. King, the deputy minister of labor, to go to Valleyfield, but the latter did not arrive until all the trouble had been settled. While in Valleyfield, Mr. King, according to an affidavit produced by Mr. Monk, visited Mr. Loy, Mr. Bertrand and other with healess. We also want to the Cellgrit heelers. He also went to the central liberal committee rooms, and it was not until late in the evening that he met the employes, who were then at work in the mill, quite satisfied with the way their employers had acted.

Mr. King, although he may be a very promising young man, is certainly not a very modest one. On his return from Valleyfield, as editor of the Labor roubles of that place, in which he an-ounced that he had settled the diffinounced that he had settled the diffi-culty between the employers and em-ployes. Not one tota of credit was given by Mr. King to the militia, who did service at Valleyfield, but if the reports of the strikes filed with the minster of militia can be believed, then it was Colonels Roy, Ibbotson and Labelle who by their moderation and tact induced the men to return to work, and thus put an end to the trouble. The strikers objected to the presence of the militia in Valleyfield, and, appreciating the difficulty of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion while men were kept under arms, the commanding officers of the several quotas sent to Valleyfield, returned their men to Montreal as soon as pos-

As a matter of fact, the strike was settled on October 28th, while Mr. King did not reach Valleyfield until October 29th. The first thing he did on arriv-ing at the scene of disorder, in Mr. Monk's opinion, did not show that he had acted in a disinterested manner Instead of calling upon the politics orkers of the liberal party, Mr. Monk claims that Mr. King should have gone direct to the men or their employers As a person occupying a judicial posi judgment in adopting the course that

refer to it as a departure from the prudence which an officer employed by the government should exercise while on a mission such as that which engaged the attention of Mr. King.

It may be a coincidence that the members of this Valleyfield labor or ganization are all grits, but in the face of evidence to show that no conservative can be admitted as a member the association, the coincidence story loses weight. There can be no doubt that this labor union was started by the leading liberals of Valleyfield, with a view of controlling the votes of the residents in that place. It matters not whether a candidate for membership be interested in labor or not, so long as he is a politician of the right stripe. If he is, the doors are thrown open to him without question.

The defence of Mr. King consisted of an affidavit signed by that young gentleman denying the allegations of Mr. fonk. The language was so strong that the speaker was unwilling to accept it as parliamentary. Mr. Tarte lso came to Mr. King's rescue, and iced Mr. Monk in the strongest inguage. He submitted that any genwho misstated a case in parliaent should at once apologize for his nduct. The minister of public works claims that under no circum-stances should a member of parlia-ment be excused from the responsibility of his remarks in the house. the leader of the opposition, called Mr. Tarte's attention to evidence given before the Drummond Railway committee on April 28th, 1898. On that day, Mr. Tarte, while on oath, stated that he had misinformed the house in regard to the purchase of his newsaper, La Patrie, but three years have elapsed since then, and still Mr. Tarte has failed to file his apology for prevarieating in the house. Mr. Monk, on the other hand, has proved every statement he made. The public will be the est judge as to the person from whom J. D. McKENNA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA

The creditors of J. H. D. Turner met Friday afternoon. Mr. Turner's lialities are \$6,000, and assets about \$1.000. An offer of 25 cents cash was made, and the meeting decided to re-

Issociation.

Friday, May 24th, 7.30 p. m.—Lingley hall competition for elecution prizes, University

Regents.
Saturday, May 25th, 7 p. m.—Closing reception, Ladies' College.
Sunday, May 26th, 10.30 a. m.—Methodist
Sunday, May 26th, 10.30 before Theological church, annual sermon before Theological Union, by Rev. Thos. Marshall, St. Stephen, N. B. N. B. Sunday, May 26th, 2.30 p. m.—Memorial hail, farewell meeting, Y. M. C. A. Sunday, May 26th, 6.30 p. m.—Methodist church, Baccalaurente Germon by Rev. John Smith, M. A., New York.

Monday, May 27th, 10.30 a. m.—Beethoven hall, recital, Conservatory students.

Monday, May 27th, 2 p. m.—Lingley hall, enniversery exercises of Academy, Monday, May 27th, 3.30 p. m.—University library, annual meeting of University Senete.

library, annual meeting of University Sensite.

Monday, May 27th, 7 p. m.—Lingley hall, nuniversary exercises of Ladies' College.

Monday, May 27th, 9.30 p. m.—Dining room, University Residence, social reunion of Alumni and Alumnae Societies.

Tuesday, May 28th, 9 a. m.—Memorial hall, annual meeting Theological Union, with lecture before the Union by Rev. F. W. W. DesBarres, B. A., Hallfax, N. S.

Tuesday, May 28th, 10.30 a. m.—Beethoven hall, concert by Conservatory students.
Tuesday, May 28th, 2 p. m.—Memorial hall, business meeting of Alumni Society.
Tuesday, May 28th, 7 p. m.—Lingley hall, University convocation.

Wednesday, May 28th, 10 a. m.—University library, annual meeting Board of Regents.

library, annual meeting Board of Regents.

The Museum of Fine Arts will be open free of charge to visitors as follows: Friday, May 24th, 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m.; Saturday, May 25th, 10 to 12 a. m., 4.30 to 5.30 p. m.; Monday, May 27th, 9 to 10.30 a. m., 3.30 to 5 p. m.; Tuesday, May 28th, 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m.

The work of the art students for the year will be found in the studio rooms. The studio of Prof. Hammond, R. C. A., containing some of his recent works, will be open to visitors.

In order to obtain free return tickets, visitors by I. C. R. and D. A. R. will obtain from ticket agent at point of starting Standard Certificate of purchase. Visitors from P. E. I. will obtain certificates to Summerside, and also on board steamer Northumberland.

THE MARY MELLISH ARCHIBALD MEMORIAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged in the Daily Sun, \$629; Miss Cogswell, Sackville, \$1; from a student of the first year of the Ladies' academy, \$1; from one who had hoped to be a student but never had the privilege, \$1; Miss Jennie Murchie, Kirkland, N. B., \$1; Rev. A. Tenders for the stock of W. Henry L. Higgins, Middleton, \$2; Miss Bessie
Tenders for the stock of W. Henry L. Higgins, Musquodobolt, \$1; Mrs.
Scovil & Co. were opened Friday, and
James Lumsden, Mill Village, \$1; Miss the tender of W. Henry Scovil acceptHattle Jost, Japan, \$2; Miss Sabra Chambers,
Jost, Truro, \$2; Miss Sabra Chambers,

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES. Mt. Allison Institutions, Sackville, N. B.

YOUR BEST FRIEND

On wash day and every other day is SURPRISE SOAP

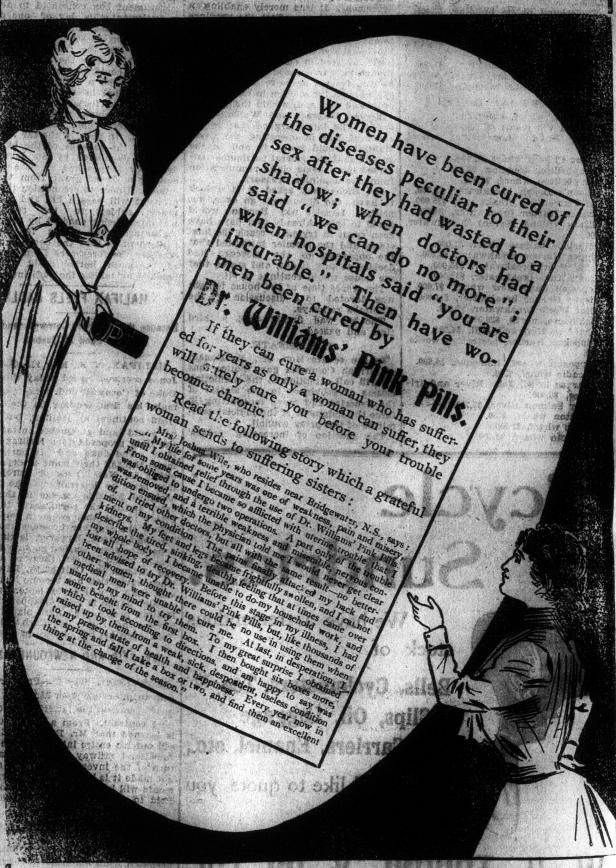
will give the best service; is dways uniform in quality, always curprise Scap always in your house.

SURPRISE is a pure hard Soap.

Newport, \$1; Miss Elfreda J. Barbour. New Town, Bonavista Bay, Nfld., \$4; Miss Minie Barbour, Bonavista Bay, Nfld., \$3; Miss Maggie I. Barbour, Bonavista Bay, Nfld., \$3; Mrs. Clement H. Whitman, Canso, \$5. From the students of the Ladies' college: Miss Henrietta Burchell, New Campbellton, C. B., \$1; Grace Deinstadt, St. Stephens, \$1; Martha Jardine, Kingston, \$1; Gertrude Evans, Digby, \$1; Miss Daisy Weddall, Fredericton, \$1; Miss Mary Gee, River Philip, \$1; Miss Margaret Gee, River Philip, \$1; Miss Jean Jardine, Kingston, \$1; Miss Lou Dunham, Canso, \$1; Miss Pauline Eaton, Canning, \$1: Miss Nellie James, Bermuda, \$1; Miss Winiferd Weeks, Charlottetown, \$1; Miss Melva Johnson, Calais, \$1; Miss Viola Clarke, Wood Point, \$1; small sums. \$6.35. The committee would be very glad if those who are intending to contribute to the above fund could make it convenient to do so before Mary 25th, that being the date of the annual ousiness meeting of the Alumnae society. ALICE L. BORDEN. Secretary.

CARBERRY, Man., May 12.—License ele-vator burned Saturday morning, with 70,000 bushels of grain. Insurance only \$27,000.

From Woman to Woman.



Throughout Canada—throughout the world—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have brought health and happ ness to thousands of women, who for weeks, months, years, had suffered in silence. But you must get the genuine, with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on every package. If your dealer does not keep these pills send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

JUDGE KING

Legislator and

Local Governmer ternity Present Society Pass Condolene preci

The remains of King arrived from Quebec express o funeral took place of H. A. Austin, shortly after 3.30 The body was met committee from Society, Rev. Dr. Austin, brothers-in ed. Mrs. King. Miss King and a Judge Sedgewick Court, accompanie the private car of t ways. The burial service

house and at the g ed by Rev. Dr. Re Clark, intimate frie of the deceased. M by the choir of Cer Under the marshs ray and A. G. Bla formed outside the ed down Burpee ave and City road to t ment in the King f hill. At the hear drove Deputy Mayo on foot by the Law including Judges H and Hanington. In of the hearse wa Tweedie, Dunn, Hill and Farris, local government. accompanying the Justice Tuck, Jude Barker, Howard D. McLeod, Dr. Silas In addition to the officiating, there w Dr. Wilson, J. Shei dal and T. J. Dein mass of mourners Justice Sedgewick, Rev. Dr. Brecken. B. Winslow, Geo. Willard Kitchen from Fredericton

The floral tribute pillow of white ca white roses, swa with the word "Br Eaton and Mrs. H bouquet of white white ribbon, from MeLeod, and boud Mrs. W. W. White.

A special meeting Law Society was he ning, J. D. Hazen, The president, Dr. T. C. Knowles, Dr. ith spoke briefly, ful terms to the ma of Canada has had the whole country a G. Sydney Smith ing resolution, which

Ing resolution, which Resolved, That the so convened for this purpe however, inadequately, I loss which not only the dominion, but the caustained in the death, early age of the Hon. LL. D., D. C. L., one o highly respected judges of Camada. In addition endowed by nature wit comprehensive mind, J early in life qualities statesman which quickly foremost position in the statesman which quickly foremost position in the province and at an unused him to be selected important offices of attornier of New Brunswich he initiated and carried sue legislation of great sity of the discussion of can now be scarcely among which was the system of free public a which this province no Positive, determined, convictions, but withal in his demeanor, his interests were nearly al success. His talents a was a learned and eruman of broad general him to be called to a this province at an earl this province at an earlied success in that post which he ever displaye his duties, led to his e distinguished position of est appelate court in C duties of which he I satisfaction to the men Canada and the public Judge King had mot and artistic taste, and thing good in the real ture. Courteous in mademeaner in both public made many friends and regretted by hosts of his friendship, and est where he was born, in cesses were achieved a mory will always be chapted in the mory will always be chapted in the composition of the compositio

It was decided to address to Mrs. Kit Alward, A. I. True les, R. McLeod, T. pointed to meet the It was also decided The council was

CAPTAIN S

HALIFAX, N. S. Smith, R. N. R., examiner for maste usual. Mrs. Smith she found her hus his chair, dead. Ar royal navy, Capt. Smit ter of the Allan liner fought under Nelson

Capt. Smith was the mander John S. Smith son's officers at the ba was born at Prospe Kent, Eng., in 1838,