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OTTAWA LETTER. Bell Telephone Monopoly After Greater Things.

The Treadgold Concession Good for Ten to Twenty Millions in the British Market.

A Third Great Railway Power Making Its Presence Felt in Canada-The Visit of Atty-Gen. Pugsley and Hon. Mr. Blair to Premier Murray of Nova Scotia in New York.

the matter.

R. is not drawn upon to provide new engines to replace the old ones, but on

day received from the rent of the dozen obsolete locomotives. One nat-

urally feels sorry to find the C. P. R.

in such a distressful and inferior po-

sation to the management of that road

that it produces a surplus of \$12,000,000

over working expenses while the I. C.

R. admits a deficit of half a million

and has an actual deficit of more than

twice that. After hearing vesterday's

evidence it may be that the C. P. R.

people will engage the minister and

management of the I. C. R. to run the

terest to ask questions, and the result

was that the minister was quizzed and

Members had a good deal of fun

with him about his fruit inspector. Mr.

appointed because his father was

queried until midnight.

Pacific is obliged to declare.

sition. But it may be some compen-

the contrary is benefitted by \$100

OTTAWA, April 12 .- For the second time this season Mr. Blair has suc-ceeded in heading off the Intercolonial inquiry. A few weeks ago he induced the public accounts committee to vote down a motion summoning Mr. Archibald as a witness. Yesterday he appealed with success to the committee to refuse the order for documents and accounts relating to the purchase of locomotives previous to last year. Mr. Blair puts in the technical plea that mittee has no right to go more than one year back. This is a point which the minister was accus-tomed to take in New Brunswick, but which has been very much disregard-ed in this capital. Mr. Haggart was able to show that the practice of the committee has been to open up any old accounts connected with present ctions and to follow any serious series of dealings back as far as is necessary. This was done in regard to the accounts of the interior department in 1891, and in the same year all the accounts of the printing bureau were ordered produced and investigat. ed, though they dated back to the beginning of the establishment. Bu this does not cut any ice with Mr. Blair or the majority of the committee.

Mr. Barker wanted to know about the purchase of locomotives. Mr Muhlfield, mechanical superintenden of the Intercolonial, was on the stand and the inquiry as to purchase of engines naturally covered several years. But Mr. Blair headed it off, and so the enquiry must necessarily be imperfect. Twenty-four members of the committee besides the chairman were present. Fourteen were liberals and ten conservatives. The motion for the ounts was voted down by a majority of 14 to 10.

Mr. Haggart and Mr. Barker want to learn the actual deficit on the Inter colonial for last year. To ascertain this it is necessary to know what was the cost of engines and cars required to replace stock worn out. It appear that much of the worn stock was re placed with new and that the new been mainly charge ed to cap ital. If the committee could determine how much of this charge really belongs to the expenditure for the year H would be possible to approach more closely the actual deficit. Mr." Blath admits \$480,000, in addition to the rolling stock, rails, bridges, and othe property improperly charged to capi-

But the investigations with Mr. Muhlfield on the stand were not very

cines were not suitable for I C R. repair, and the spaired at once. they were waiting the government makes a clear profit by hiring them to the C. P. R. at 38 or 310 a day to be used by that one-horse company in their present condition nt before with the auditor's state-him, took the case of the est establishment to his own home. record is that Mr. McBean of caster, Ont., who bought chickens at this station, bought feed for them, C. P. R. could more profitably use betfed, sold and marketed the goods and reported the results. The country paid \$321.94 to Mr. McBean for his services ter engines, but they were hard up and took what they could get. This Mr. Blair elicited by the intense pro-cess. He also asked Mr. Muhifield if and expenses and received for the sale his products \$78.28. Mr. Fisher of the C. P. R. had not offered to buy made some enquiries and dis some new engines from the I. C. R. at a price above the cost. Mr. Muhlfield that the chickens at this place had been smitten with some disease, chicken replied in the affirmative, but in repox as Mr. Fowler suggested, and sponse to Mr. Haggart he confessed therefore it was no test that he had no personal knowledge of

Then Mr. Fowler took up the case of the station at Sussex. This ought to It is quite refreshing to learn that have been a success, and Mr. Fisher the I. C. R. was so much better manoffhand declared that it completely aged than the C. P. R. as to be able to successful. Their accounts, however hand over its unprofitable rolling stock set forth the following statement of to that company to be used and paid expenses: "J. A. McArthur, Sussex, N. for at high rentals, while the place of B., services, \$85; 414 chickens, \$105.65; these engines on the I. C. R. is taken feed, 15 cwt. at \$1.70; mashed oats, 35 by new ones which are not paid for at bus. at 43c.; oats, 59 bus. at 37c.; milk, 5,050 lbs. at 25c. per cwt.; 35 lbs. talall, so far as the current charges are concerned. The new engines are prelow, \$2.20; grinding oats, \$1.60; picking sumably charged to capital, since the chickens, \$16.90; paper, \$1.26; 100 brick, old ones are not written off until they \$1; 2 crates, etc., \$5.50; pressing boards \$1.26; sundries, 41 cents; freight charges, \$1.16." The total is \$297.10. are entirely out of service. When the C. P. R. gets done with them they will go into the repair shops. In the mean-time the current account of the I. C. The goods were sold for \$198.66.

Mr. Fowler does not see how this could have happened, because Mr. Mc-Arthur, who had charge of the station, was a dealer in carriages and goods of that sort and should naturally be qualified to feed chickens. It is probably necessary to select him because there are no farmers or poultry people in Kings county.

The Truro station kept by F. L. Fuller handled 524 chickens. The cost was \$252.81, and the product almost exactly the same, but there is no rec ord that Mr. Fuller was paid for his services, whereas Mr. McArthur had

trans-continental railway. In that way The Charlottetown establishment a large amount of rolling stock could was in charge of Mr. Horace Haszard be accumulated from the United States Mr. Hackett was rather surprised to and an interesting · deficit could be find the recent impending govenment substituted for the dreary and moncandidate in Queens county had been otonous surplus which the Canadian feeding chickens for the government. He suggests that Mr. Farquharson ought to explain whether there was As an obstructionist, Mr. Fisher, the any connection between the chicken ninister of agriculture, is a conspicu experiment and the candidature, but ous success. He started out yesterday Mr. Farquharson was not on speaking to put through his agricultural estiterms with the subject.' It seems that nates. It was 3 o'clock when he be Mr. Haszard bought 494 chickens for gan and at half-past five he finished \$118, paid \$82 for one kind of feed, \$21 his introductory remarks. Some minfor milk, \$1.70 for a suit of overalls, a isters would have had their votes large sum for miscellaneous expens pretty well through by that time. Hav-\$3.52 to the man who bought the ing explained and expounded every \$23.25 to the people who chickens. thing, Mr. Fisher sat down to answer plucked them, \$37.40 for labor, \$15 for questions. It would be rather uncivil more labor, \$21 for still more labor, refor other members after listening to ceived \$85 salary for fattening 400 this lecture not to take sufficient inchickens, the whole amounting to

\$499.78. It does not appear what became of the 94 chickens that were bought and not fattened, but the credit side of the account shows that \$94.25 were received for the poultry sold.

Fisher has many fruit inspectors and The accounts at other stations were one chief inspector, whose business it is to tell the others how to do their work. Now the chief inspector, whose like these, the total cost of preparation of poultry for market was \$6,580; of name is McKinnon, seems to have been this about \$1,500 appears to have been paid to the poultry inspector and for grit politician and because he himself outfits which may remain after the knew nothing about fruit. He was a transaction is over, leaving \$5,000 for young lawyer without much practice current expenses. The total amount received for chickens sold was \$1,833.

though, as Mr. Ross of Victoria in this kindly way, pointed out, his father Mr. Fisher and Prof. Robertson were owned a fruit farm down in the Niunable to point out any error in the

san 18 18 is obeyed.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B, APRIL 23, 1902.

Until two or three years ago, the principal elements to be considered in private railway bills were the interests of the Grand Trunk and the C. P. R. A certain number of members were likely to respond to the request of one company, and another number were friendly to the other. For exple, Mr. Blair has always been conred an ally of the Grand Trunk. and Mr.Tarte a friend of the Canadian

Pacific. On many occasions in the allway committee, agents of the two companies have been at work for days in the lobby for and against a certain measure. A notable instance was that of the Kettle River Railway charter, carrying with it the traffic control of the boundary district of British Columbia.

But now it appears that these contests will be triangular for some time to come. Mackenzie and Mann and the Canadian Northern have become an element in the case, and a stronger element, inasmuch as they and their companies are carrying on more extensive works of construction than either of the other lines. It is not known how close is the alliance between this group and the Webb intersts, which now own the Canada Atlantic, and which seem to be behind the projected system reaching through uebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to Louisburg. But it is safe to predict that when all these roads shall be completed they will belong to one corporation, with a line from Louisburg, Cape Breton, to the Pacific OCEAN

tertaining.

management, training and

The Northern Securities Company started out with a magnificent prospectus, claiming all the concessions that had been made to Mackenzie and Mann anywhere in Nova Scotia, announcing the intention to build right through Nova Scotia, and giving out that they had some sort of an assur-ance of the transfer to them of a portion of the Intercolonial. Premier Murray of Nova Scotia was ill in New York at the same time that Attorney General Pugsley made a visit there and Mr. Blair took a run to that town to meet them. It may be remembere that parties in Nova Scotia with whom B. F. Pearson, M. P. P., had some sympathy, were opposing the Mackenzie and Mann contract for the railway from Yarmouth to Halifax. They had a sort of understanding with the Webb interests up to a certain time, but the New York conferences changed the face of affairs, and of late the Webb interests and that of Mackenzie and Mann are in the same boat.

It is a part of the programme to build a bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal. In a previous letter it was explained that C. N. Armstrong's application for the extension of his charter for a bridge at Longueil was thrown out of the committee, chiefly through the influence of Mr. Prefontaine, the largest stockholder Mr. Prefontaine had transferred his interests to another company, and now it is supposed that the company which prevailed on that occasion, is to be a part of the Webb-Mackenzie and Mann organization. The present aspect of irs is that the each owning a bridge over the St.



the question of Nova Scotia which he raised yesterday. It is not

very easy to see what else he had in But the Hughes moral is that the view, seeing that the only point there whole business as managed at the war can be in his speech was the statement office must disappear. The whole systhat the mines of Nova Scotia had become a valuable source of revenue, and tem of training must go. The traditions of the British army so far as that this source would have been lost if they had been transferred to the discipline go, must be banished and forgotten. dominion government by the Holmes-All things must be made new. Col. Thompson administration. Mr. Church Hughes thinks that the colonial offimust have known that there were no cers in Africa would have done well if papers showing that this administrathey had a chance. In action they tion had tried to get rid of the mines. for he has been chief commissioner in were obliged to serve under imperia officers and were not able to display Nova Scotia long enough to know what the record of the department their own qualities. The colonial officontains. The secretary of state could cer, though good enough in the field have told him privately, and probably and on the march, was not held to be did tell him what he stated publicly, quite suitable for Cape Town drawing that there were no papers indicating rooms and fashionable receptions. The such propositions. Senator Macdonald British officer of toble family could of Cape Breton reminded the new senassociate with colonels on the yeldt ator from Lunenburg that while owing but he drew the line when it came to to the National Policy and the develsocial functions in the colonial capital opment to coal mines in consequence, or in England. Col. Hughes took octhe territorial revenue in Nova Scotia casion to say that he had no reason had greatly increased. Mr. Church to complain on this score. He outand his government had not made a ranked most of those with whom he very good use of the advantage. They came in contact, and the same men found the province with a small debt who refused to associate with their and had increased the indebtedness by \$3,000,000 notwithstanding the enorequals of colonial service were inclined today to be sycophantic towards him. mous increase from royalties. It seems that while Mr. Church and his asso As to Canada Col. Hughes has variciates have not given the coal royalous suggestions of a general kind to ties to the dominion government, they offer. He makes the same complaint have given it to somebody else, for against the officers of the permanent it is not only all gone, but an immense corps that he does against the British amount of borrowed money along with officer. The Canadian permanent offiit. When Senator Church was remindcer considers himself a little above ed of these things, he said he was the militia officer and a great sorry that party politics were introdeal above the militia rank and file.

duced into the discussion.

He carries himself as a lord and a Mr. Washington of Ottawa is perdespot, whereas his attitude should b that of a comrade and a teacher. The haps some improvement on his great namesake in one important respect. whole army system here and in Eng-Mr. Fisher is including in the census land, according to Col. Hughes, is based upon an obsolete theory. report a statement of farm values pre-In pared by this Mr. Washington. It is former times the working man was a not so veracious as the hatchet story, slave of the master and the commo soldier occupied the same relation to but it is the kind of statement that Mr. Fisher wanted. It shows that farm his officer. It is not so now anywhere values increased during the time of the except in the army. The idea of a Mackenzie government, decreased durmaster who controls everything and a ing the period before 1896, and increasman whose sole duty is to obey was ed again from 1897 to the present time. carried out in the military department This is the substance of the concludalone. Colonel Hughes thinks that ing observations in Mr. Washington's there is very little difference between report. Mr. Fisher paid him \$5 a day the position of a cadet or young solfor the period of his investigation, and dier in a school of instruction and Mr. Washington took pay for Sundays that of a convict in the penitentiary. along with other time, so that he seems The young soldier who may be as well to have worked continuously, without born and brought up as the officer, is a day of rest, for some months. The compelled to be in his room at certain attention of Mr. Charlton has been hours. His light must be out at the called to the ca Before the public accounts committee yesterday Mr. Clancy made examination of Mr. Washington's methods. To the surprise of all it turned out that the Washington investigations down to 1880 were confined to one county ,and it was from this lone county that he made his generalization of farm values throughout Canada. The county was Carleton, in which the capital of Canada is situated, the last one that a genuine statistician would select in order to ascertain the fluctuations in value of farm property through the country. The rapid growth of Ottawa by the construction of railway lines converging here, the establishment of local industries, and the development of Ottawa as a capital, is well known. Then it turns out that Mr. Washington selected only three other counties in Ontario and a part of Prince Edward Island for his more recent investigations. In making his calculations he made no allowance for the construction of farm buildings or improvements of any kind. All he did was to go to the register of the county and take all the actual sales recorded during the period investigated, and where the same farm was sold more than once, made comparison of the prices received. It did not occur to him that the record might not contain the exact amount received 'and that the value would be affected by local circumstances or by the fact that a house might be built on the premises in the meantime. Anybody can see that an enquiry carried on in this way over a limited and selected area is absolutely valueless, and worse than valueless, because it is false, but Mr. Washington has received his recompense and is satisfied. It It Mr. Bell had a little fun with him. He asked how it happened that farm values increased in 1877 and 1878, which was a period of great depression. Mr. Washington explained that farm values always increased when there was industrial depression brought on the country from without. He went on to say that there was no real decrease in farm values in England of late years. The apparent decrease was due to the fact that large areas were farmed and they could not produce profitable crops. Small farms were worth as much as ever. Mr. Bell suggested that wheat lands in England would naturally depreciate by the competition of newly opened land in America combined with cheap transportation. Mr. Washington's reply was, "Oh, no, competition is the cure for selfishness."

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has only been at Moncton a few months. He seems to know how many cars and how many engines are laid aside, but he cannot tell how long they have been out of service, nor what proportion have been replaced on current expense account. He reports the rolling stock in fair, average condition, but is not clear at all on the manner of charging new goods.

It came out in yesterday's enquiry that the new engines cannot be run on the Drummond line. The road bed is not equal to the strain. This was very well known before, but was not proved or admitted. Mr. Blair informed the committee that the Drummond road bed would have to be strengthened by the addition or strengthening of the bridges before he could run his heavy engines over it. He defends this state of affairs by saying that he never pretended that the Drummond road was equal to such service. For that matter the I. C. R. was not either.

There appears to be an odd misunderstanding between Mr. Muhlfield and Manager Russell. When Manager Russell issued a circular announcing that the engines running between St. John and Halifax, and between Moncton and Levis, were not doing proper work he claimed to have his information from the mechanical superintendent, who was represented as having said that the steaming qualities and construction of these engines was defective. Mr. Muhlfield says he did not tell Mr. Russell that the construction was defective, but did refer to the steaming qualities. He also states that his reference to Mr. Russell was concerned with the engines on the road to Levis only. These engines were purchased by the late government. Whatever Mr. Muhlfield may have told Manager Russell, it is a matter of record that the manager carts. represented him as referring to the engines on other parts of the line and as oriticising the construction. Mr. Muhlfield says that the manager was mistaken and that though he made no protest he did in conversation privately.explain to him his error. His statement is that the manager wanted him to talk to the engineers about the bad time they were making, and that he told the manager he did not care to biame the engineers when the fault was with the engines.

The story about the hiring of engines to the C. P. R. is worth attention. Mr. Muhifield's statement is that these engines, eleven in number, so far as he knows, were leased to the C. P. R: and another railroad because they were obsolete and unfit for profitable use on the I. C. R. He thought that the C. P. R. need them between St. John and Montreal, But under what Mr. Borden calls the "intense method of cross-examination" pursued by Mr. Blair he concluded that this might be a mistake, yet he is certain that the

a of a stand to set of charmon party.

explained by another member that the young man had left the paternal roof time before his father bought the farm, and while the old gentleman was inspector of schools. At present Mr. McKinnon senior is a candidate for the local legislature, and Mr. Mc. Kinnon, jr., is trying to learn some-thing about fruit. Mr. Borden (Halifax) suggests that the minister of justice should next appoint a fruit grower

to the bench, especially if it should ap pear that the fruit grower's father had recently acquired a law library. Mr. Wade of Annapolis testified that the nspector of inspectors was well liked the Annapolis fruit exporters, which led Mr. Lancaster to suggest that the inspector was appointed for the benefit of the consumers as well as the exporters and possibly the Annapolis people who sold fruit did not consider that an inspector of inspectors was necessary at all. Mr. Hackett of Prince Edward Island explained that a recent shipment of fruit from Ontario to that province was found to contain a layer of excellent apples on top and very bad ones below. Mr. Fisher would not allow his inspector to be blamed

for this. The new project for cheese curing establishments is painfully local. Mr. Fisher concludes that the English market now demands moist and soft cheese and that the farmers of Canada lost about \$2,000,000 last year because they were unable to meet this demand with the proper article. The places where they cure cheese are too dry and warm, and he proposes to establish curing stations where the atmosphere will be cool. Two of these are to be in Ontario and two in Quebec, and they will cost about \$10,000 apiece. Each will handle the product of some ten factories, and these cheese fresh from the press will be conveyed to the curing place in easy running

Mr. Fowler on behalf of New Brunswick, and Mr. Hackett on behalf of P. E. I., wanted to know why their provinces were left out. Mr. Fisher said there were no cheese centres in either province. What he mans by a cheese centre is not very clear, since each province has places where a but said to include a number of the curing establishment could be situated with a proper number of factories about it. All this was expounded by

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There is a mystery about Mr. Fisher's chicken fattening experiments. The minister says that his stations have shown the immense profit of the cession business, and that in a short time it would be carried on extensively throughout Canada. Last year there were eight or ten stations where

him example as are, so that are,

an entry lasheeter including instructions

s give the auditor. the matter ended with a considerable doubt thrown upon the claim of Mr. Fisher that his poultry experiments had been highly satisfactory. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, April 14 .- This is not a lay of small things with corporations. While the public may suppose that parliament is transacting this most important business in the commons chamber, the essential work goes on in formed and dissolved every day. the committees of both chambers. A private bill, so called, may be one in

which the public is more interested than in public orders. Among the big things is the Bell

Telephone Co. legislation. This con-cern, which reaches out over the large provinces, desires to increase its capital by ten million dollars. It has been before parliament several times, and at one time it was supposed that conditions had been imposed giving municipalities and the government some control over rates and regulations. It now appears that the company is not. subject to much restraint and the impression is that it is making very arge profits. The application for the right to increase its capital by ten million dollars is explained by the promoters to be a step in the direction of increasing the telephone communication through the country. But many of the senators think that the com pany has already capital enough for that purpose, and is only seeking the power in order to dilute the stock and conceal the real dividend paid. The question is fought out rather strenufrom the east. usly in the upper house. The mayor of Toronto, with his solicitor for that town, and several other mayors, have been opposing the measure, and the Bell people only got it through the senate committee by the casting vote of the chairman. This is about the bethe only man who asserts that the ginning of the struggle and nobody can army is too much of a machine and tell where the end will be.

The Treadgold concession in the Klondike is said to be good for any. where from ten to twenty million dollars in the English market. It take the place of the late unlamented Yukon railway commission, which would have transferred the gold fields to a corporation with another name same beneficiaries. The Treadgold affair is violently opposed by the whole about it. All this was expounded by the lower province members, but they could get no satisfaction. mining population of the Yukon, but it has strong support in political cir-cles at this capital. Several well known politicians are said to be implicated in it, and the names of certain ministers are continually 'mentioned in connection with this and other Yukon conons. It is unfortunate that this should be the case, but many circumstances have thrown suspicion on methods pursued in the department of the interior, which, next to the depart-

services earpenedation

The colonel repeated a ghastly story of impossible British attacks by regulars on impregnable positions, of disastrous ambuscades, of successful but expensive assaults which were unssary, in which class he includes the actions at Paardeburg. For the British soldier and for the British officer as a soldier he has the highest

admiration, but he protests against the methods which do not allow them But the auditor general tells and out of the way and publicity is avoid- ation of the manners and language of mean to introduce party politics into

ture. He states with rather more em

attaining to his full capacity.

ight moment. He must only go abroad at regular times. His door is Lawrence at Montreal, will put up a guarded by a man with a bayonet. fight against the new competitor. Mr. Everywhere he is under a system of ainwright of the Grand Trunk, one repression from outside. He ought to of the most expert lobbyists in Cane allowed as much liberty as a stud-.a. is virtually living around /Parent at college, to go and come as he liament Hill these times, and it is likes, except so far as attendance is said that for this once he is supported necessary to the performance of his by the C. P. R. lobby. On this point, duty. He should be allowed to study however, it is not safe to speak with his work at his own hours and in his positiveness, for combinations are own way. In place of controlling him from the outside he should be taught the elements of self control. Meanwhile the C. P. R., which at

tends to business, has been buying two The colonel told of three brothers railways in this neighborhood. The Gatineau road, which runs almost due known to him, one a student at Tornorth from the Ottawa up the Gationto University, one an officer in the militia and one at a school of instrucneau river, and controls the traffic of tion. The student, who is youngest of a rich district of country, including the three, is allowed to spend his evenvaluable lumber lands, and mines of ings as he likes, to board where he mica, has been sold to the C. P. R. The company has also purchased the likes out of college, and is entirely out of control as to his personal move-Pontiac railway, which runs from this nents. The officer is allowed to keep point on the north side of the Ottawa such hours as he lkes, has a room to river. A result of this purchase is himself if he chooses to occupy it, can hat the corporation acquired a valuable railway property and has procurspend his evenings with his companions, and generally is master of his ed a shorter route between the two own time when off duty. The third oceans. The Pontiac line from Ottawa westward will by the construction of brother, equal in character and capacity to the other two, and performing a bridge to Pembroke over the Ottawa shorten the main line by some thirty equally useful functions, is constantly under guard, compelled to rise and miles, if the company uses the inter-provincial bridge at Ottawa and its retire at certain hours, always under the command of some person, reown short line from Ottawa to Montreal. The purchase also gives the strained in all his movements. so that his position is but company access from both directions little different from that of the to the Central station at Ottawa convict in the penitentiary. More-over, he is compelled to perform manual tasks which are altogether which formerly could only be reached S. D. S. unnecessary and humiliating. He must OTTAWA, April 15 .- I suspect that make his own bed, keep his own room there is a good deal of horse sense in in order, cook his meals and eat what what Col. Hughes says about the militia system of Canada and the is served to him. All this Col. Hughes military system of England. He is not claims is unnecessary and worse.

keeps good men from the ranks. makes them unfit for promotion and it prevents them from giving that inaffords little opportunity for the exertelligent interest that will make them cise of individual capacity. Col. Sam has read a good deal of history and good modern soldiers. His plan would he to have the men taught such things has seen some in process of manufacas are necessary in modern warfare and no more, to allow them to board phasis than the newspaper critics his out where they like, and when they want of confidence in the British offiare not under instruction to be as free cer as produced and controlled by the as students in a college. He would system. The British officer himself is have the whole relation of officers and a very good man, but the system which men so changed that there will be no Col. Hughes curses prevents him from essential distinction as to social position and the relation should be that of teacher and pupil instead of master and servant.

> The other colonel who has charge of the department of militia express his gratitude to Col. Hughes for the pointers he gave, at the same time rather deprecating the criticism which he offered. Col. Borden does not think the state of the force is quite as bad. as Col. Hughes represents, but admits the need of improvement, and prcmises to do better if he can.

Senator Church says he did

There is more to be learned about Mr. Rochester. Here is his story as he told it himself. When Mr. Tarte was going to build telegraphs in the Yukon country he gave Mr. Charleson carte blanche to go about the work. Mr. Charleson went to Mr. Rochester and said that he wanted Mr. Roches

the Hal warded HOW 1 Are y as good are "ou with th Botanio