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BRILLIANT OPENING OF LOCAL LEGISLATURE

Larger Attendance of Outsiders Than Has Occurred in Years—Messrs. Carpenter and Lowell, Mover and Seconder of Address, Acquit Themselves Well---J. D. Hazen Made His Usual Attack on the Government.

Fredericton, N. B., March 9—(Special)—Amidst the booming of cannon, the lieutenant-governor this afternoon performed the highest duty pertaining to his office as representative by opening the third session of the present provincial parliament. Glorious weather prevailed, and the ceremony was attended with the usual pomp and splendor.

The governor, clad in his Windsor uniform, reached the parliament building shortly before 3 o'clock, and was paid the usual compliments by a guard of honor from the 71st Regiment, under the command of Captain Grey. His honor was accompanied by Colonel White, D. O. C.; Captain Carlton, A. D. C., and Private Secretary Barker.

Many Attended Opening.

The crowd inside of the parliament building was one of the largest at an opening for a number of years. All three galleries were filled to overflowing. The corridors were thronged and all available space on the floor of the house was taken. Admission to the latter was by ticket, and only notables, such as ex-governors, judges of the supreme and county courts, ex-members, clergymen, government officials and their wives were honored with invitations. As usual, ladies on the floor of the house predominated, and many handsome costumes were displayed by them.

A few minutes before the arrival of the lieutenant-governor, Speaker Robinson took the chair, and in impressive tones invoked God's blessing upon the king, lieutenant-governor and legislative assembly of the province, concluding with the Lord's Prayer.

As the lieutenant-governor entered the chamber, members and those on the floor of the house rose to their feet, but his honor would not allow them to stand during the ceremony, as is the usual custom, and no doubt his thoughtfulness was appreciated.

The speech was delivered by the governor in a voice sufficiently loud to be heard in any part of the chamber, and was followed with considerable interest. At its conclusion the governor-general's party withdrew, and the speaker resumed the chair.

The New Members Installed.

The four new members, Messrs. Sweeney, Jones, Lowell and Maxwell were then introduced and took their seats amidst applause from both sides of the house.

Mr. Sweeney was escorted to a seat formerly occupied by Mr. Dunn, and Mr. Jones to that vacated by Mr. McKeown.

A handsome bouquet of flowers adorned the desks of the new ministers, and each member of the government sported a cream colored rose on the lapel of his coat.

Both the mover and seconder of the address, Messrs. Carpenter and Lowell, made good, practical speeches, and warmly endorsed the progressive policy of the administration. Their addresses were brief and to the point.

Mr. Hazen spoke for about an hour and fifteen minutes in criticism of the government's policy, and was most attentively listened to. He was in his best form, and his criticism, although rather keen at times, was not of the carping sort and did not arouse any feelings of animosity on the government side. He finished shortly after 5 o'clock, when Premier Tweedie moved the adjournment of the debate.

Ex-Governor McClellan and Judge Barker were among those who occupied seats on the floor of the house.

The lieutenant-governor gave the usual state dinner at government house this evening.

The speech was as forecasted in yesterday's Telegraph.

The following government bills will be submitted: Bills, to amend the liquor license act, the probate act, the game law, for the licensing and regulating of the speed of automobiles, relating to life and accident insurance, to amend the supreme court act, and other measures of importance.

The Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted the election returns for the counties of Westmorland, Carleton, St. John, and for the city of St. John; also the votes polled for the city and county of St. John.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill respecting life and accident insurance companies.

Mr. Carpenter moved the address in reply to the lieutenant-governor's speech, and made a forcible address, commending the government's efforts to develop the resources of the province, and their policy generally.

James Lowell.

Mr. Lowell, in seconding the address, said:—

"Mr. Speaker,—I am glad to know that a member who undertakes to second the address is not expected to occupy the attention of the house at any great length, and I am sure that the kind indulgence of the members will not criticize too harshly one who is placed in the embarrassing position of being called to fulfil the duty upon the first day on which he has the honor of a seat upon the floor of this house. Then, again, I am the representative of one of the rural constituencies of the province, which does not send to the legislature legal men who are supposed to be more ready of speech.

"I have not been elected as one of the representatives of the county of St. John because I claim to possess any ability as a speechmaker, but rather because the voters of that constituency recognize in me one of themselves and because they were glad to have an opportunity of setting the seal of their approval upon the acts of the present administration which has so successfully carried on the affairs of this province.

"I hope that it will not be considered unfitting for me to regret that I have not the parliamentary skill possessed by my predecessor, Hon. A. T. Dunn, who for so many years gave to my constituency as well as to the province at large his best efforts as a representative and as a legislator. For a considerable period of time he had the honor to sit in the executive council of this province as one of his honor's advisers, and the county of St. John has great reason to congratulate itself upon the efficiency and skill with which he performed his work.

"I can but hope, Mr. Speaker, that in my hands the interests of the county may not suffer and that the legislature will continue to give favorable attention to the needs of that important constituency.

"The honorable gentleman who has moved the address has dwelt so thoroughly upon the subject matter it contained that I feel it will not be necessary for me to elaborate upon what has been said.

The Governor General.

"The good wishes and friendship of the whole Canadian people centre around our late governor-general, Lord Minto, and in laying down the duties of his important position and returning to his home in the motherland, he carried with him the best wishes and complete respect of all Canadians, who recognize in him and in Lady Minto worthy representatives of the crown to which we delight to bear allegiance.

"The position of governor-general of the great dominion is a visible link which binds Canada to the motherland, and its important duties, I feel, will be worthily performed by the distinguished statesman, Earl Grey, who has taken up the burden of this work. At this time in the history of the empire, when much is thought and said concerning the future of the dominion, we recognize the pleasure that the appointment of each representative of the crown as Lord Minto and Earl Grey will do much towards upholding the respect and fealty which now exists between the dominion and empire at large.

"I join with the honorable mover of the address in his expression of regret that the construction of the B. N. A. act by the highest court of the empire has decided that the representation of the province of New Brunswick, as well as several other provinces, shall not remain a fixed question, but shall in the ordinary course of events grow smaller. New Brunswick has every reason to be proud of the position which its representatives have taken in the larger field of federal politics.

"We recognize that in the formation of the confederacy representatives from our own province took a distinguished and important part, and I have no doubt that, while our numbers have decreased in the years which have gone by and possibly may continue to decrease, yet the ability of those who now occupy representative positions at Ottawa from New Brunswick will be such that our interests shall not be overlooked in federal matters.

Readjustment.

"It is a matter of sincere satisfaction that the members of the government are continuing to press with their utmost strength the claims of New Brunswick for readjustment of the provincial subsidies, and that satisfactory progress is being made in that particular, as well as in their efforts to procure a just portion of money which is due to us from the Halifax fishery award.

"During the years which it has held the confidence of the people, this government has always been alert to foster our resources and to carry on the internal affairs of the province in a satisfactory way, and while doing so they have not lost sight of anything which would advance the material interests of New Brunswick, and their continued efforts with reference to the readjustment of the subsidies and Halifax fishery award are, I feel, deserving of the highest commendation of the people of this province.

"We recognize that to a very large extent the development of the natural resources of this province in many particulars depend upon the assistance and encouragement which it receives from the administration, and its wise and patriotic policy in the development of the coal fields of the country, in building up and fostering the iron and oil industry, and in taking full advantage of the water powers are subjects for congratulation and show that the present government is worthy of the confidence of the people.

"I am pleased to know that in the western sections of my constituency large developments are being made looking towards the establishment of the iron industry.

"I am entrusted by my constituency to represent them in this assembly as a supporter of the present administration. Ever since this government assumed office the county of St. John has voted favorably to its support, and I feel confident that the words of the patriotic policy which has been outlined in the speech which has been read will commend itself not only to the constituency which I have

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KUROPATKIN'S ARMY FACES ANNIHILATION

Thoroughly Defeated, All Avenues of Escape Seem Closed

Japanese Continue Their Fierce Attacks on All Sides--Russians, Forced to Abandon Strong Positions, Are Putting Up a Desperate Defence---St. Petersburg, Without News, Fears the Worst---Oyama's Men Have Cut the Railway North of Mukden.

Mukden at noon yesterday was still occupied by the Russians. Fu Pass, twelve miles to the eastward on the Hun river, a vital point for General Kuropatkin in the retreat of his eastern wing, was bombarded by the Japanese for an hour early in the day, Russian artillery replying vigorously. The outcome at this point seems to be in doubt.

A wind storm of hurricane fury was in progress during the day. No reports from the commander-in-chief later than Wednesday have been given out at St. Petersburg.

Associated Press despatches from Mukden indicate that considerable Japanese forces are well north of the city of Mukden and that the railway, upon which depends so much of the Russian army, is seriously threatened if, indeed, it has not already been cut.

Kuropatkin's Defeat May End in Annihilation.

St. Petersburg, March 10—3.05 a. m.—St. Petersburg this morning knows little more of the outcome of the battle of Mukden than it knew Wednesday night, and little more of the fate of General Kuropatkin's beaten army. It is not even known whether the railroad has been cut and communications destroyed, though it is believed the reported destruction of the line by General Oku's army refers to the damage inflicted Wednesday, which was not serious, though traffic was twice interrupted.

It is evident, however, that the Japanese are pressing closer this indispensable line of railroad. Their shells occasionally cut the wires of the telegraph lines paralelling the railroad, and civilian linemen are displaying no less bravery than their soldier associates by climbing the poles and replacing the wires under fire.

The most important news received from Russian sources is the Associated Press' information that the Japanese already have reached the Hun river. Fu Pass is only twelve miles east of Mukden, and well westward of General Linevitch's line of retreat. Whether the extreme Russian left has already succeeded in retiring behind the Hun river and moving down the north bank of that stream to join hands with General Kuropatkin's main force, is not stated, but it is extremely probable that unless the Russians are able to defend the crossing at Fu Pass, General Rennenkampff's corps and, perhaps, additional forces will be cut off and have to shift for themselves in the mountainous region north of Fushan against expeditionary forces of Japanese, which are reported from Chinese sources to be racing toward Tie Pass.

The censor allows no word to pass, but it was stated here yesterday that General Kuropatkin had, for some time, been assembling a force of reserves at Tie Pass and Harbin with this eventuality in view to defend the pass and positions until he could fight his way back.

This is carnival week according to the Russian calendar, but the stern hand of fate has moved the dial forward and plunged the city into Lenten gloom and despondency. The pessimism yesterday was even deeper than on Wednesday.

Many military officials are openly speculating as to how long the fragment of the once great army of Manchuria will be able to hold the line on the Hun river and, if Field Marshal Oyama has actually succeeded in springing his trap, how long it will be before thousands of Russians will be effecting in Japan a junction with their Port Arthur comrades, whose former failure is written by the trench-interred corpses at Vafangow and Haicheng.

Grim Tale of Jap Heroism.

Mukden, March 9, 4 a. m.—Midnight closed the tenth day of the Titanic struggle for the possession of Mukden and the mastery of a vast empire, the tenth day of unceasing conflict and exploding shrapnel, the roar of cannon and the whistling of bullets; the tenth day of succeeding sleepless nights and foodless days. The combat is fast reaching a point where it is a question not so much of turning columns, of tactics and of strategy, as of whose strength, energy and cartridges will last the longer.

Gray-coated Rusians, patient, uncomplaining, strong of soul, clung doggedly to positions against an enemy whose attacks go to the very point of insanity and desperation. For forty-eight hours the Japanese have not eaten. They are starving and exhausted, but Field Marshal Oyama himself has told them that the city will fall and that the slaughter will stop on Friday and their confidence in their leader increased their strength.

When the Russians took Ushuntun a few dozen Japanese clung to the thick walled temple and refused to all overtures to surrender. Cannon were brought up and breached the walls but the dare-devil courage of the defenders continued under the fire, and finally when defense was hopeless, they blew themselves syward with the ruins of the temple.

One survivor, rather than surrender, threw himself into a stone-rimmed well and perished. And yet the rank and file and inferior leaders, stern in their sense of duty, are as unsparing of themselves as of the men whom they lead to death.

Stern Oyama drives and drives his troops northward to encircle the city. With every fresh flanking movement the iron band closes nearer the railroad and under this menace the first and third armies were forced last night to abandon the mighty fortifications on the Shakhe river, give up the supposed impregnable Poutiloff Hill and retire to the line of the Hun river.

Today the Japanese are pushing their columns north and northeast, bombarding villages which are keys of the defense, and hurling men, some of them veterans of the year's campaign, and others middle-aged reserves fresh from Japan, against Russian positions. Often they are repulsed and sometimes they master the advanced line, but at enormous cost.

Russians Abandoned Enormous Stores, Etc.

Mukden, March 8—10 a. m. (delayed in transmission)—An artillery fire is now being directed from the vicinity of the ancient northern tombs against the Japanese forces which are crowding to the railway, where additional troops are assembled to meet this contingency. The narrow strip west of the railroad is literally covered with soldiers and military accoutrements.

The entire south front is now retiring in conformity with a plan formulated upon the consequences of the day's fighting, and the Japanese, apprehending the movement, are themselves rushing north around the Russian right.

Preceding the retirement last night, the heavy firing which extended along the entire south front was for the first time audible at Mukden throughout the entire night and increasing with the day as it approached the west and north. It ought to be impossible now for the Japanese to turn the Russians from the Hun river position, but the issue appears to entirely depend upon the extension of the battle line northward and up the railway.

The evacuation of the Shakhe position involved several hundred miles of field and overland railways and telegraphs, enormous defensive works, Red Cross supplies, towns, fuel and forage stores, the latter of which it was necessary to burn. The military roads covered five hundred square miles. The smoke of battle and fires are everywhere obscuring the lines, and it is almost impossible to longer distinguish the conflagrations.

The hospitals here are now crowded, but the service continues adequate.

Only sunlight and the mildness of the weather prevents indescribable suffering among the wounded and the supports and reserves, who are obliged to dig deep on the wide, shelterless plain, and lie widely extended in order to escape the shrapnel which is sown broadcast for fifteen miles on the west, while all the troops on nearly ninety miles of battle line are constantly exposed.

See No Hope for Kuropatkin.

London, March 10.—In the opinion of English military critics General Kuropatkin's forces are doomed to complete disaster. Careful study of all the avenues of possible escape, and the dispositions of the victorious Japanese armies leads to the conclusion that the best he can hope for is to save a mere remnant of his army after sacrificing whole divisions to slaughter.

Much importance is attached to General Kawamura's mysterious unlocated army, which is momentarily expected to complete the closing of the net around the defeated host by appearing somewhere in the extreme east, in the neighborhood of Yingfan, thus blocking the sole remaining route from Yingfan to Tie Pass through Wankiakau Pass.

The correspondent at Tokio of the Daily Telegraph says on good authority that fully 200,000 Russians are enveloped and he hears that Russia's central is almost annihilated.

Rojestvensky Wants to Turn Back.

London, March 10.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph a telegram from Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, not yet published, states that four of his warships are incapacitated for firing because they are topheavy armed, and that the problem of coaling has become so difficult that he feared he would be unable to proceed to the Far East.

Kuropatkin Asks for Armistice?

London, March 10.—In the lobby of the house of commons last night it was reported that General Kuropatkin had asked for an armistice but the report could not be traced to any reliable source.

Paris Anxious.

Paris, March 9—The desperate nature of General Kuropatkin's position excites

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RUSSIA MAKING BLUFF AT INDIA

Said to Be Rushing Munitions and Troops to Turkestan

PREDICTS CONFLICT SOON

One of Czar's High Officials Says That Britain Has Taken Advantage of Their War With Japan to Strengthen Herself in India, and They Won't Stand It.

St. Petersburg, March 9—11.55 p. m.—Russia is steadily reinforcing her military strength, both in men and guns, in the direction of the Indian frontier.

Sensational rumors of the despatch of reinforcements for Russian Turkestan were current two months ago, but they were then denied. The Associated Press is now in a position to affirm their truth on the authority of a traveller of unimpeachable veracity who has just arrived from Tashkend and who was a personal witness of military activity on the recently completed Orenburg-Tashkend and other strategic railroads through Merv to Krasnovodsk. Troops, guns and munitions of war have been moving southward for two months. Between the middle of January and the middle of February 56 military trains, mostly carrying artillery, arrived at Tashkend. The traveler in question was informed that Russian troops had crossed Pamirs through Terek Pass and garrisoned Kashgar.

The Associated Press' informant states that the greatest secrecy is observed. Travelers must be provided with special permits from the minister of war and kept under the closest surveillance. It is most significant that local officials have been ordered not to permit Englishmen to travel in Russian Turkestan. At Krasnovodsk the informant of the Associated Press was told that two English officers who were traveling in disguise are languishing in prison.

Speaking generally the Associated Press' informant said that the greatest tranquility prevailed in the Turkestan region. The only explanation of the renewal of Russia's military activity there is that it probably is a demonstration to impress Afghanistan.

Predicts Conflict Soon.

The Associated Press is unable here to obtain any official admission that an unusual military move is in progress, the statement being made that if guns were going south it was simply an ordinary operation in the way of shifting troops; but a Russian of high position made the following statement:

"Russia has not any designs on India, as England is so fond of alleging. If Great Britain would only let us alone we would not trouble her; but we are not blind to the manner in which Great Britain has seized the occasion of the present war to buttress all her interests in Central Asia, where we have as vital interests as she; nor can we Russians get over the idea, that sooner or later, a conflict with our traditional enemy is inevitable and we realize that our only path to victory lies in the direction of India. We recall what Great Britain has done in Asia since the outbreak of hostilities, and ask whether Russia would not be justified in making a counter move to Younghusband's expedition to Thibet, which was in direct violation of Great Britain's solemn assurance to us? Younghusband, you will remember, negotiated a treaty which so closely approached a protectorate over Thibet that the British government was obliged to administer a public rebuke to him. Then Lord Kitchener's scheme for the reorganization of the Indian army blossomed, and a so-called commercial expedition was sent to Persia. The son of the Ameer of Afghanstan was next brought to Bombay. Then pressure was put upon Turkey to settle the Aden Hinterland question and now there is the prospect of autonomous Arabia. Great Britain has been making hay while the sun shone, but Russia cannot hold her hand and see Thibet and Afghanistan converted into Bhutans or Nepals, nor Persia placed completely under British influence. I have no personal knowledge of what, if any, steps have been taken in Turkestan, but Great Britain will find Russia is not so engrossed or helpless as to be obliged to relinquish border states to her mercy without a struggle."

RUSSIA PAYS $325,000 NORTH SEA CLAIMS

London, March 9—Count Beckendorff, the Russian ambassador to Great Britain, today paid $325,000 to Foreign Secretary Lansdowne in settlement of North Sea claims.

LAURIER WAIVES QUERY ON THE SCHOOL CLAUSE

Borden Wanted to Know About It; Also, Whether Sifton's Place Would Be Filled Soon---Premier Said Both Questions Would Be Answered in Due Time—Emmerson Says Attacks on I. C. R. Are in Interest of Other Roads.

Ottawa, March 9—(Special)—Notice of an amendment to the school clause of the Autonomy Bill may be expected any day now. Such was the statement made to your correspondent tonight.

Ottawa, March 9.—(Special)—On the orders of the day R. L. Borden, in accordance with what passed at the morning caucus, brought up the Northwest Autonomy bill. He said that the prime minister introduced the bill without having got the consent of all his colleagues to it. This was a violation of constitutional usuage. The house expected that when a bill was presented it was the result and had the sanction and approval of the combined wisdom of the cabinet. He quoted Todd to this effect.

If there were any difference of opinion the house should have been acquainted with the facts. It was discovered after its introduction that Mr. Sifton had not been consulted at all. The leader of the opposition did not know about the others. He did not know the finance minister was consulted. If he were not consulted, he should have been in regard to the financial clauses. The bill was brought down three days before the return of Mr. Sifton.

He wanted to know why Messrs. Fielding and Sifton were not consulted. The minister of the interior represented the great west and should have been consulted. He was some eight or nine years in the cabinet, and the administration last year laid down the constitutional rule that the minister who represented the district should be consulted in regard to matters affecting that district.

Mr. Borden said that one of the reasons put forward for the intervention of the minister of agriculture into the Dundonald affair was that it occurred in Mr. Fisher's district. Under this rule Mr. Sifton ought to have been consulted. He wanted to know why under this constitutional rule Mr. Sifton was not consulted.

Mr. Borden said that the premier had also asked for the portfolio of one of his colleagues, Mr. Tarte, because of his advocacy of a policy which the government had not adopted. He own portfolio should be demanded because of his presentation of a measure which had not been endorsed by the government.

Mr. Borden wanted to know who was to be the successor of Mr. Sifton, and also if any amendments to the bill were being considered by the government. As soon as these amendments were decided the house should know of them.

Laurier's Reply.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply, said that the leader of the opposition as an old parliamentarian, must know what answer to expect. He had nothing to add to what he had already said on the subject. The deliberations of the cabinet were secret. They could not be made known.

The premier quoted constitutional authorities to show that the course he had pursued in this matter was a correct one. The member for Brandon did not agree with one portion of the bill and he resigned. Later on Mr. Sifton would be able to tell the house as to why he could not support that part of the bill.

As to changes in the bill, all important bills are subject to amendments. He would be surprised if this bill differed from others. Probably the leader of the opposition, who was arranging his batteries for an attack upon the bill, wanted to know in advance the hill upon which he is to place these batteries. The leader of the opposition would have reasonable notice.

As to a successor to Mr. Sifton, no action was taken and he did not intend to take any at present. He wanted to be frank in regard to that.

Swindling Emigration Concerns.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply to Ralph Smith, said that the government became aware of the society known as the Associated British Canadians of which Graeme Hunter is president, through a letter from Bruce Walker, government agent in Glasgow, who did not seem to be favorably impressed with the society. It was for the purpose of sending farm laborers and mechanics to Canada, situations being guaranteed on arrival.

A cable was sent to Bruce Walker to make known by advertisement that Graeme Hunter was sending out mechanics evidently under false representations. Mr. Walker was also instructed to place the matter in the hands of the police. The government got a reply that detectives were investigating the matter. The colonial office was informed that designing persons were making use of the bona fide immigration movement to Canada for the purpose of defrauding and deceiving people in the United Kingdom and sending them to Canada under false representations. The colonial office was asked to make this known to the home office so as to have it discontinued.

Graeme Hunter advertised himself as a "Shike Smasha." He received some orders from manufacturers for men but sent men out in excess of the orders. The colonial office replied that sufficient evidence could not be secured to institute criminal proceedings against Hunter.

W. F. MacLean.

W. F. MacLean accused the premier of acting as an autocrat. If Sir Wilfrid wanted to learn the view of the west on the autonomy bill he would not leave the portifolio of interior vacant. Alberta and Saskatchewan would not be satisfied with anything less than full control of all local questions.

In conclusion he declared that the government was not entitled to another dollar of supply until the vacant portfolio of the interior has been filled. The matter then dropped.

Mr. Emmerson, replying to Mr. Barker, said that the government had received from the Joggins Mines 15,084 tons, Strathcona 5,160 and Chignecto 14,820. The price paid was $3.25 a ton of 2,240 pounds and the quality of the coal was satisfactory, the place of delivery for all the mines was Maccan on the I. C. R.

Emmerson Repudiates the Gleaner.

When the house went into committee of supply on railway estimates, Mr. Crocket, of York (N. B.), made a strong complaint over the dismissal of Mr. White, station agent at Fredericton, who had filled the position for about fifteen years, and who has been twenty-three years in the railway service. He maintained that the dismissal was on the grounds of politics, and was brought about by Alex. Gibson, who was the Liberal candidate in York, although the correspondence showed that the initiation lay with the minister of railways.

Mr. White was agent on the Canada Eastern, and when the road was transferred to the I. C. R. he became an official of the government line. Mr. White was kept in his position until after the general election, and then he was dismissed. There were no complaints made against him in the performance of his duties, and the understanding was that he should be retained in his position along with the other employes. He got only two weeks' notice, while a domestic servant was entitled to a month. Mr. Crocket complained severely of the treatment given to Mr. White, against whom there was no real complaint.

Mr. Emmerson denied that there was any political animus against Mr. White, who was not removed because of any complaint from Mr. Gibson, or from any other political organization or politician. His dismissal was not inspired by any politician. If Mr. Crocket would look at Mr. White's letter he would see that he was a Liberal. Mr. Emmerson went on to show how the traffic from Fredericton was being diverted to the C. P. R., and how he had the matter under discussion with Mr. Tiffin, when the question arose as to the officials at Fredericton. The minister said that if the officials were not up to the mark, then the management should get others. He did not know Mr. White from Adam. The whole matter was a parochial one, which Mr. Crocket got hold of.

Mr. Crocket read a statement from the Fredericton Gleaner, which he said was a Liberal paper, stating that Mr. Emmerson had said that no one who voted against Sir Wilfrid Laurier was worthy of Canadian citizenship.

Mr. Emmerson—"The honorable gentleman knows that the Gleaner is not a Liberal paper, and that it is edited by his brother. But I never made any such statement as he has read. I have already denied it."

Mr. White (of Renfrew) said that something should be done to check the large deficits that resulted from the operation of the I. C. R.

Mr. Emmerson replied that he had already pointed out that several railway companies were interested in decrying the government system because they wanted to acquire it.

Dr. Daniel Has a Kick.

Dr. Daniel (St. John) said that the road carried less freight last year than the previous year. Other railways as well as the I. C. R. had increased the pay of their employes. He complained of the political management of the road, and said that C. W. Stewart, of St. John, who owned a grinding mill beside the I. C. R., had to quit doing business with the road because the officials had refused to shunt a few cars for him, and in other ways to look after the business. He (Daniel) did not take the matter up with the minister, but he had correspondence with the officers of the road.

Mr. Emmerson said that the letters which Dr. Daniel had in his possession showed that Mr. Stewart's grievance was not with the I. C. R. officials, but he was getting a cheaper rate from the C. P. R. than from the I. C. R., and that was why he was leaving the government road. If the C. P. R. was giving a cheaper rate, then it was in violation of an agreement with the I. C. R. Both roads had an agreement as to through rates. The statement of Dr. Daniel, said the minister, was a one-sided one.

Dr. Daniel admitted there was something about getting cheaper rates from Chicago by the C. P. R. in the correspondence.

Mr. Emmerson—"If the C. P. R. are carrying freight in violation of their agreement it should be known."

Mr. Emmerson said the dining, sleeping and parlor cars of the Intercolonial were all the property of the road. The dining car system was operated at an annual loss of about $5,000. These cars had to be maintained to accommodate the traveling public, out of whom the road made a profit. The parlor and sleeping cars yielded a profit.