

TO BE OPENED AT THE END OF THE SESSION

Not Convenient, Says Borden

He Denies Lavergne's Statement About Cabinet Offer

M. G. Siddall Had No Authority to State I.C.R. Management Was to be Removed, Although It Is Being Considered—Government Busy Answering Embarrassing Queries Wednesday.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—This was "question day" in parliament. No less than one hundred and twenty-nine queries had been placed upon the order paper, and the members of the ministry experienced a busy afternoon satisfying the curiosity of private members on both sides of the house, and not infrequently endeavoring to escape direct and embarrassing interrogations from an alert and militant opposition.

Mr. Borden's reply to Dr. Neely's query as to the government's intention with regard to a re-organization of the year was the simple declaration that the government thought that next session would be more convenient and more desirable time to introduce such a measure, and that the measure would have more time to consider it.

Hon. Col. Hughes evoked a laugh by declaring that he needed no government authorization for his famous "German" speech at Vancouver last summer, and that he accepted full responsibility for it.

Asked as to the reported purchase of a private car for the militia department, the colonel said no such car had been purchased by the government.

Denies Offering Lavergne a Portfolio

The premier, in reply to Mr. Lemieux, discredited the statement made by Armand Lavergne to the effect that he had declined an offer of a portfolio in the cabinet and had been consulted as to the composition of the Quebec representation in the ministry. "His statement is not accurate, so far as the prime minister is concerned," was Mr. Borden's brief reply.

He stated that he had given no assurance to Mr. Monk that a plebiscite would be taken before any kind of a contribution to the British navy should be decided upon.

To Hon. Dr. Beland, the premier stated that the government had communicated with the foreign office, and with the British ambassador at Washington, and that the Panama canal tolls, these communications, he added, were of a confidential character.

Mr. Borden also assured Mr. Macdonald that the matter of a visit to the United States was under the consideration of the government.

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Inquiry Into Charges Against Police Magistrate is Concluded Before Commissioner Armstrong

Recorder Baxter on the Stand and Proceedings Are Lively—Magistrate and J. A. Barry Present Arguments—The Telephone Matter—Large Crowd Gathers to Hear Evidence.

Thursday, Dec. 5.—The investigation into the charges made against Hon. R. J. Ritchie, police magistrate, was concluded yesterday morning before Commissioner Armstrong, the commissioner appointed by the local government, Recorder Baxter was the only witness and his evidence was followed by the arguments of the magistrate, his own counsel and by J. A. Barry on behalf of the petitioners.

The courtroom was crowded and the hallway was blocked with spectators and probably hundreds who could not get within hearing distance were turned away.

After the arguments were heard the commissioner announced that the inquiry was closed and that he would forward the papers to the government at Fredericton.

The commissioner announced that the evidence of the witness who had volunteered to appear was not of sufficient importance to have him called. He said that the adjournment had also been made to allow Recorder Baxter to give evidence and asked the magistrate if he had any questions to ask him.

The magistrate—"I certainly have."

Recorder Baxter.

Mr. Baxter was sworn and said that he had appeared in response to a wish expressed by the commissioner.

The magistrate proceeded to examine him and asked whether the remark quoted by Captain McIntyre and ascribed to him was correct.

The recorder said that he only knew what appeared in the papers and the magistrate repeated the alleged remark which was to the effect that he wished the magistrate would fall dead.

The recorder—"It is not impossible but that several years ago and I cannot remember exactly, if I did it must have been under great provocation."

The magistrate—"How about your remark at the time of Sheriff Ritchie's death?"

Recorder—"Moderate your voice."

The magistrate—"That is my natural voice."

Recorder—"Remember you are not in the nigger court now."

Magistrate (to commissioner)—"You are presiding here and you will allow him to make a remark like that."

In reply to the magistrate the recorder said that he might have said that, but the Almighty had taken the wrong Ritchie. Magistrate—"You loved me so much that you did not want the Almighty to take me."

Recorder—"I regard you with indifference, but I cannot stand some of your conduct. At the magistrate's request he related one instance in which he had been treated poorly."

Magistrate—"Did you bring that before the Attorney General?"

Recorder—"No."

The recorder said that he had not, while an alderman, opposed an increase in the magistrate's salary, but he had not advocated it. Reference was made to an amendment to the police act and the witness and magistrate had a discussion on the legal aspect of the matter, which was interrupted by a protest from Mr. Barry, who said they were not there for that purpose.

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Bourassa on the Warpath Again

Says Effort to Force English Language on French Will Drive Them Into Annexation With Americans.

Toronto, Dec. 4.—In a speech that set forth the claims of the people of Quebec, both in the matter of immigration and language, Henri Bourassa declared at the annual dinner of University College, last night, that the French Canadian, with his language and traditions, was the best safeguard and most powerful barrier against the absorption of American ideas in Canada.

He protested vehemently against the imposition of the English language on the French Canadians in Ontario, with the assertion "if you force the English language on the French-Canadian, you will not Anglicize him, you will Americanize and other things lean back so far that they are crooked the other way."

I want to say that I am glad that the English language is being used in the friendly words that have come to me by word of mouth, by post and by telegram.

This persecution has been going on for years but it will be news to the members of the English language and other things lean back so far that they are crooked the other way.

He then proceeded to read a letter which he had received from a clergyman in his partner (the English-speaking Canadian) in the English language.

Mr. Barry objected to introducing such letters or such references.

The magistrate—"Will you allow me to tell what a saloon-keeper said?"

The commissioner—"I agree with Mr. Barry but I will not stop you."

The magistrate told of a saloon-keeper who had been a personal friend of his and who had been convicted, and who never spoke to him again, giving this as an instance of the penalties of honest public service.

As to Reported Plot.

Referring to the commissioner's statement regarding a meeting of conspirators in his office the magistrate said he could not remember the meeting, but he was not sure if it was a meeting of conspirators.

Another important case forwarded in the preparations for the immense traffic which will be brought to this port over the lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the National Transcontinental railways was marked yesterday by the arrival in the city of prominent officials of the Grand Trunk and the National Transcontinental.

The party included J. E. Dalrymple, vice-president of the Grand Trunk and allied lines; G. T. Bell, assistant traffic manager; James Edward, commission agent at Montreal; W. B. Cronk, general representative of the maritime provinces; E. Tiffin of the I. C. R. board of management, accompanied the party.

The officials arrived in the city yesterday morning in private cars attached to the early morning express and left again on the 6:40 express for Montreal. They spent yesterday in looking over the facilities here, and the plans for the harbor improvements will be made. They went to Sand Point in the morning and during the afternoon went to Courtenay Bay and also looked over the I. C. R. terminals.

Mr. Dalrymple's object in visiting this section is to familiarize himself with the conditions in the maritime provinces especially at Halifax, and to discuss also with the needed facilities in Courtenay Bay.

The party will today make a trip over the Transcontinental in New Brunswick, and which is now being operated.

Members of the party were asked when the G. T. P. would be running into St. John, and replied that no one knew yet, but that it would be here all right.

He said that he had suffered this persecution for years although he was dependent on the practice law for his living, but he could not take hundreds of dollars from the province.

I am glad these proceedings have been undertaken to show the public sentiment among the attorneys in the police court. This matter was put up to me and I was glad to take it because I had been injured. It is not Baxter behind this case, it is Barry. He tried to raise the religious question. There is no religious question; Lenihan is a Catholic, so is Howes, so is the magistrate and so is Barry.

Now he says that Baxter is the arch-conspirator. What need has Mr. Baxter with his income and his practice, to mind what the magistrate does? It is true that I have complained to Mr. Baxter as I have complained to others. I have a right to defend him as Mr. Baxter defended me when I was starting practice without a cent. He gave me the use of his office and his advice without charging a cent. That is the kind of man J. B. M. Baxter is.

Mr. Barry then took up the Howes case and contended that the magistrate was under obligation to make a return in the case as soon as the conviction was made. Regarding the Lenihan case he said that every opportunity had been given the magistrate to repay the money to Lenihan, but he never did so. He said that the money had never been paid to E. S. Ritchie, basing this on the magistrate's replies to Lenihan, when the latter asked for the money. Mr. Barry read a section from the act which he interpreted as showing that the magistrate had no right to take the \$100, saying that the law required the recognition for the sum of \$20 and that the only time the law provides for the payment of \$100 was on conviction. "If he has the right to override the law in this manner," he said, "it is in any particular." He said that Mr. Lenihan's money on the ground that it was essential for his liberty. Now he tries to cloud the issue by saying that the practice law of the court, although he could not give another instance similar to that of Lenihan.

Taking up the Howes case and the delay in paying the money into court, he said that it would not have been paid until judgment day if the inquiry had not been commenced, and adding that if any other attorney had been counsel the case would have been different.

Mr. Barry said that the difference in treatment of attorneys was notorious. As the result of a difference between himself and the magistrate the latter out of spite had treated his clients in a way that destroyed his usefulness as a lawyer and had

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SULLIVAN

(Charlottetown Pa.)

The marriage of Miss youngest daughter of van-chief justice of P. I. to Edward Ernest McCook (N. B.), was solemnized at the Cathedral, Charlottetown, P. I., on the 2nd inst. Rev. Dr. McNeill celebrated nuptial mass during the impressive ceremony. The bride was accompanied by Byron Brown presiding, Wedding March, on Brown; violin, Mrs. M. Solo, Salve Regina, J. Brown, the wedding party.

Violin—Beretee from Mrs. McKenna.

Solo—Pater Noster, J. Brown.

Violin—Ave Maria, J. Kenna.

The bride, who was father, was attended in her costume of blue and white and was very beautiful. She wore a set of beautiful blue and white pearls, and a beautiful blue and white gown, with blue and white plumes. She carried roses. The groom was brother, John W. McNeill.

The wedding gifts, which were very beautiful, were presented to the bride and groom by their friends in and out of the city.

After the ceremony, a large number of guests were present at the bride's home, where a large number of guests were present at the bride's home, where a large number of guests were present at the bride's home.