

CHARGES OF MR. PRINGLE.

Mr. Oliver Visited the Yukon and Heard No Complaint.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's View of Mr. Pringle's Course.

Obstructionists Yield and Supplies For Interior Dept. Passed.

Ottawa, June 2.—The onus of blocking business and delaying the pay of the civil servants was to-night once more clearly placed where it properly belongs, namely, upon the Opposition.

Hon. Mr. Foster, who for many days past has played the role of leading obstructionist, making interminable speeches on a variety of questions, with delay as the paramount object, brought up this morning matters relative to the administration of the Yukon.

On motion to go into supply, Hon. Mr. Foster proposed to discuss for a short time certain matters relative to the Yukon. He was actuated, he declared, by the public interests only, and proceeding, he read from correspondence, commencing in 1902, between Rev. John Pringle and members of the Government in which the former protested against alleged conditions in the Yukon coming under his observation.

Further correspondence was read up to last fall, when the matters reached a stage where Mr. Henderson, Commissioner of the Yukon, was instructed to conduct an investigation into the charges which Pringle had repeated. These referred to moral conditions, particularly in reference to certain officials.

Mr. Foster, resuming at 3 o'clock, said Rev. Dr. Pringle declined to go before the Commissioner unless the witnesses were to be examined under oath and given protection, because he knew "the crowd he was up against."

He argued that the Minister of the Interior should have given such powers, and quoted from an editorial in the Globe urging the same view.

Hon. Frank Oliver. Hon. Frank Oliver thought Mr. Foster had given ample evidence in his declaration of yesterday that, while the House might sit an additional two hours a day, business would not be advanced. However, the House would not be inclined to deprive the hon. member of the pleasure of listening to the sound of his own voice.

Mr. Pringle had not taken advantage of the opportunity to have his charges thoroughly investigated instead of having sought refuge behind a mere quibble. Even clerjemen were not absolutely infallible. As a proof of this, he quoted from Mr. Pringle's earlier letter in respect to the Klondike gold concession, and alluded to Mr. Foster's comments thereon. The Klondike River was not, as Mr. Pringle had said, in the grasp of corporations.

Mr. Pringle had forfeited his water concession on that river because it was of no use and never would be. He, however, pointed out that both Messrs. Congdon and Henderson, as Yukon Commissioners at their respective periods, had made reports on the allegations contained in Mr. Pringle's letters, in which they had not incidentally added here that he was himself in the Yukon in the latter part of 1905 to gain personal information of the conditions.

Neither Mr. Pringle nor any other person had given him any indication of the charges such as contained in the letter, and the conditions were as bad as had been represented it would be reasonable to assume that some one would have informed him at the time. When he (Mr. Oliver) on the matter being brought to his attention through the later letter of Mr. Pringle, asked him to go before the Commissioner and make specific charges instead of the general statements to which he had confined himself, he felt that he could not take further proceedings until Mr. Pringle had made the specific charges.

Mr. Pringle had come forward and made a specific charge the question of examining witnesses on oath would have been considered, but he (Mr. Oliver) refused to be a party to slander without anybody being responsible for the circulation of the slander.

puted, either that under the present commissioner the Yukon was being well administered. Another letter came from Mr. Pringle in 1905, in which statements were made against two parties. The Minister of the Interior himself had gone to the Yukon in that year, and as a result of his observations some abuses that had crept in had been corrected, to the lasting benefit of that part of the country; but there had been no complaints of any kind from anybody of the matter mentioned in Mr. Pringle's letter.

The Accused Officials. In 1907 Mr. Pringle had made positive accusations against two officials, Messrs. Lithgow and Girouard. The former Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not know personally, but he desired to state that all reports and communications concerning that officer's work were to the effect that there was not in the whole Yukon a more painstaking officer or one who commanded more generally the respect of the community. The accusations against Mr. Girouard had been of such a nature that he had resigned, and had instituted a suit for libel, which Sir Wilfrid Laurier understood would come on this summer, that being the time the courts were held in the Yukon.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier laid stress on the fact that Mr. Pringle, in his accusations, declared the conduct of the officials was a public scandal; but when called upon to go before the commissioner and make out his case he declined on the ground, as already stated, that the commissioner had no power to examine witnesses under oath or give them protection. If, however, his contention that the conduct of the officials was a public scandal had been well founded, there should have been no difficulty in showing that before the commissioner, because many people would have been cognizant of it. Then, had there been any refusal to give evidence or any trouble likely to block the investigation, the commissioner could have reported to the Minister of the Interior and asked for the powers he deemed necessary to continue it. Mr. Pringle was not fair to himself or to others in the course he had taken. It was open to him, nay, it was his duty, as the Prime Minister declared, to appear before the commissioner.

Mr. Knowles visited the Opposition on the manner in which they always referred to the speeches of the Ministers as "remarkable" or "extraordinary." Only the other day, however, a member on their own side had uttered a fitting commentary on his colleagues, when he had told of Sir Charles Tupper criticising them for having made the grievous mistake of failing to support the Liberals in securing an all-Canadian railway to the Yukon.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster.—Has my hon. friend not seen Sir Charles Tupper's explicit denial of that? It has been published in the press. Mr. Knowles replied that he had not seen it. "Nor, I fancy," he added, "has it been read by the hon. member for Victoria and Halliburton (Col. Sam Hughes) otherwise he would be rising to another question of privilege." (Liberal laughter.)

Hon. W. S. Fielding. Mr. Bristol, who briefly supported in the main the views of his colleagues, was followed by Hon. Mr. Fielding. Mr. Lithgow, he said, had been given the office of controller in the Yukon on his recommendation. Mr. Lithgow, who, like his father before him, and all the family, so far as Hon. Mr. Fielding knew them, were strong Conservatives, had been 28 years in the Government employ, having been appointed by the Tory Government. His transfer to the important post mentioned had been made because Mr. Fielding, in spite of his knowledge of Mr. Lithgow's political activities, had great confidence in his integrity and ability. The first statement derogatory to him had been made by Mr. Pringle. Mr. Lithgow had his faults. On one occasion, he believed, he had strayed from the paths of sobriety, but as an official he would be held to a higher standard and gain warm praise. The fact that the member for the Yukon had not seen fit to make any accusations of the nature uttered in the House to-day was taken by Mr. Fielding as an indication that he believed, as others did, that the best interest of the public would be served by retaining Mr. Lithgow in his position.

House in Supply. At 10:35 the discussion dropped and the House went into supply, taking up the salaries of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Monk's Sympathy. After raising objection after objection to an item of \$190,000 for salaries in the Interior Department, Mr. Monk took occasion to sympathize with the plight in which the civil servants had been placed as to their salaries, saying he regretted the delay.

Hon. Mr. Fielding.—Why, then, has the hon. gentleman been opposing them for the last half hour? Mr. Foster.—What foolishness. Hon. Mr. Fielding.—I have a perfect right to say that, when the hon. gentleman has been spending so much time in opposing the passing of this one item.

Mr. Foster (excitedly)—Does the Finance Minister think he can come here and induce the country to believe that we should pass any estimates without a fair and reasonable questioning of them? Hon. Mr. Fielding.—I am responsible for what I said, not what the hon. gentleman attributed to me. The hon. member for Jacques Cartier has indulged in some pious sympathy with the civil servants because they have not their salaries, and I simply pointed out that the reason was that the hon. gentleman opposite have been delaying the passing of these salaries, not for to-night alone, but for weeks and months.

Mr. Foster.—I pleaded with you to take up these civil service estimates three weeks ago. The Minister of Finance has been playing to the gallery all along. It is played out. Small boys in small debating societies play that sort of a game. The Minister of Finance ought to have wisdom enough not to do it.

Hon. Mr. Fielding.—I cannot speak as to what passed between the hon. gentleman and the Prime Minister; I can only speak for myself, and when the hon. gentleman says that he offered to pass the civil government estimates I venture to say he is entirely mistaken. Mr. Foster (warmly)—I venture to say he is absolutely right, and the words are on Hansard to prove it.

Hon. Mr. Fielding.—The hon. gentleman can prove nothing in view of the constant obstruction of these estimates. If hon. gentlemen want to give the civil government estimates, why not give them? Why spend all day, as the hon. member for Toronto has done, in discussing what was not legitimate business? Mr. Foster.—If the Prime Minister and his first lieutenant had exercised ordinary diligence they would have had their large measures down before six

or seven months of the session had elapsed. I see the Finance Minister is getting excited. Hon. Mr. Fielding.—I am not excited, but I have an observation to make about that. Mr. Foster.—Oh, well, we will say carried to this item. Hon. Mr. Fielding.—On that condition I will say no more.

GIFT OF \$10,000.

NEW YORK'S CONTRIBUTION TO CANADIAN BATTLEFIELDS FUND.

Earl Grey Thinks Necessary Half Million Can be Raised by July 22—Generous Anonymous Donor—Consolidation of Races.

His Excellency Earl Grey recently received the following anonymous communication, dated from the Hotel St. Regis, New York: Sir.—As a British subject I admire the pluck and patriotism of the Canadians in the work of consecrating the battlefields of their country in a way to emphasize the genuineness of the cordials are perhaps better established between the two powerful races resident in the Dominion.

It is now universally admitted that harmony and good-will amongst its different races, especially in a new country, constitute one of the greatest of national assets. If the spirit of unity, typified as it will be in the course of celebration at Quebec, is perpetuated, Canadians must become a great and powerful people—a lusty nation.

About this, it seems to me, there can scarcely be two opinions, and of this observant outsider, are perhaps better able to judge than Canadians themselves. Your patriotic efforts, sir, in connection with Canada's tercentenary celebration, well deserve to be crowned with the success that is attending them, for every such effort exerts a powerful influence in the building of the national foundation.

I believe it is a mistake to suppose that intelligent Americans are envious of Canada's prosperity and prospects. Americans look on at the preparations for your coming celebration with deep interest and good-will, and they will be with you in thousands in July. It is not an exaggeration to say that the eyes of a great part of the world are turned towards Canada at this time. If it will serve any good purpose to publish this letter, you are at liberty, Earl Grey, to do so.

With profound respect and the best of good-will and wishes I enclose my card and a cheque for \$10,000 as a subscription to aid you in your battlefields plan, from (Signed) A Believer in Canada's Destiny. In turning over the cheque to the Dominion Central Committee for the Quebec Battlefields Association, Earl Grey says he is confident that the necessary \$500,000 for the purchase of the Plains of Abraham can be raised by July 22, when the Prince of Wales will arrive. He suggests that subscriptions be sent to Hon. R. P. Sutherland, Speaker of the House of Commons, by July 1.

IS YOUR STOMACH SOUR? Just notice if you belch gas and have sour risings. Ten drops of Nervine in sweetened water will instantly give relief. Nervine sweetens the stomach, aids digestion, dispels gas, makes you fit and fine in a few minutes. No treatment for stomach and bowel troubles to compare with Nervine. Thousands have proved it.

MORE TROUBLE. Paris, June 2.—A special despatch from Casa Blanca to the Matin says that another unpleasant incident has occurred between the Spanish and French soldiers there, the Spaniards placing a Frenchman under arrest despite the protests of French officers.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher RIOT AT BANK. Cleveland, O., June 2.—Five hundred infuriated Italians stormed the closed doors of the private banking house of Gaetano Liotta, on Orange street to-day, and had it not been for the police interference would have forced an entrance. A squad of police soon arrived and drove back the excited Italians. Liotta, it is said, cannot be found. The total deposits do not amount to more than \$20,000.

Shock Kills Actor. Cleveland, O., June 1.—Eugene Jepson, aged 39, of New York, leading man in a vaudeville sketch in Keith's Theatre, dropped dead of heart disease in his dressing room this afternoon, when an alarm of fire was sounded.

How to Cure Pimples. Cleanse the blood, flush out the system by a course with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. No purifying, cleansing tonic so potent, so sure to cure pimples and skin diseases. Try 25c box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

COLONIZATION AND LABOR

Hon. A. G. McKay's Fifteenth Letter to the People of Ontario.

COLONIZATION—The Liberal party has ever shown an intelligent conception of the possibilities of our own great northland. Against determined opposition, in years past, sufficient sums of money were from time to time voted to equip and provide for exploring and surveying parties. From the reports of such surveying and exploring parties we gain a general idea of the immense natural wealth of New Ontario. Its great timber, mine and agricultural wealth, coupled with the fact that the G. T. P. will traverse easterly and westerly over the whole hinterland, suggests the necessity of a more vigorous colonization policy.

No intelligent observer can place before him the map of Old Ontario, particularly that of southern and western Ontario, taking at the same time into consideration the effect upon trade and commerce of the operation of the G. T. P., without coming irresistibly to the conclusion that the ever-increasing trade that will result from the further peopling of the West and the far West will almost entirely pass us by, following the G. T. P., and thus Old Ontario will fail to participate in her full share of such trade unless a more vigorous colonization and railway policy is adopted, and by the carrying out of such railway policy our lake ports are connected by rail with the G. T. P. and other transcontinental lines. This is a question calling for immediate consideration and action, and one which the Opposition pressed upon the attention of the Government last session. Every city, every town, every village, every township in Old Ontario, and more particularly in southern and western Ontario, is vitally interested in this large question.

THE PEOPLE'S RAILWAY—The construction and operation of the T. & N. O. Railway was a splendid step in the right direction, and it should be continued to James Bay, where there is abundant fishery wealth. The Liberal candidates in Algoma, Manitoulin, Sault Ste. Marie and other northern constituencies show by the maps and addresses they have issued that they have a keen and intelligent understanding of the importance of this great question. Southern and western Old Ontario would be tremendously benefited by the immediate construction and operation of several such lines of railway, connecting the leading northern ports and towns with the through railway systems, and thus by a lake and rail route facilitating and increasing the trade of Old Ontario.

LABOR—But, someone asks, why couple Labor with Colonization? For the simple reason that there should be one controlling mind dealing with the two questions of immigration and labor. Liberals were right in 1904 when they placed as a plank in their platform the creation of a Department of Colonization and Labor, to be presided over by a Minister called the Minister of Colonization and Labor. While such Minister would have one eye on immigration, his other would be on the field of labor, and thus he would not bring into this Province a class of immigrants that would injuriously affect our own laboring classes, and thus disturb the balance between the supply and demand of labor, skilled or unskilled; nor would he allow immigrants to be brought in under promise of obtaining work, skilled or unskilled, in a market that is already full. Had the Liberals been continued in power, the Department of Colonization and Labor would have been established in 1905, and a Minister of Colonization and Labor would have been appointed.

A. G. MACKAY.

NIAGARA BAPTISTS. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Eighty-ninth Convention at St. Catharines. St. Catharines, June 2.—The eighty-ninth annual convention of the Niagara Baptist Association opened in Queen Street Baptist Church this afternoon. Charles E. Higgins, Beausville, acted as Moderator. Rev. W. L. Patterson, Queenston, as Clerk. Proceedings began by Bible reading and prayer by Mrs. D. M. Walker, this city. Reports from circles and bands were then submitted, and showed excellent growth since the last convention. Papers were read as follows: "Canadian Indians," Mrs. A. Canelford, Dunnville; "Methods of Conducting Mission Work," (illustrated), Mrs. John Crawford, Niagara Falls; "Our North-West Missions," Mrs. Daniels; "Work with Him," Mrs. H. Copp; "Our Foreign Work," Mrs. John Firstbrook, Toronto; "Our Home Work," Mrs. J. J. Ross, Toronto.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Walton, James street (Utah, Hamilton); Director, Mrs. (Dr.) Mulock (re-elected), St. Catharines; Assistant Director, Mrs. Silecks, Hamilton; Association Secretary, Mrs. R. Cruickshank, St. Catharines. Over a hundred delegates are in attendance. The convention will continue to-morrow and Thursday.

PROSPECT OF SETTLEMENT. An Encouraging Outlook for York Loan Shareholders. Toronto, June 2.—Progress, slow but reasonably certain, is being made toward a settlement of the complicated affairs of the defunct York Loan Company. The shareholders are making impatient inquiries as to when they are to receive a dividend on their holdings or to get some definite announcement concerning the progress of the liquidation, but they have had to be content with the statement that there was nothing to be given out and would not be until the appeals from the referee's decisions, now before the courts, were settled.

"The matter is now in the courts," explained an official who is in a position to speak authoritatively, "and there is a good prospect, a very good prospect, of a settlement between the parties in the near future."

SOLD MILITARY SECRETS. Leipzig Brewer Receives Heavy Sentence for Betrayal. Leipzig, June 2.—A brewer, of the name of Schiwa, has been sentenced to twelve years' hard labor and perpetual loss of his civil rights for high treason in selling to France important military secrets, necessitating the re-planting by Germany of her whole system of western fortresses, and the making of radical changes in their artillery equipment.

Do You Have Rheumatism? If so, try the following prescription, from a prominent physician: Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce. Compound Salts, one ounce. Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, four ounces. Mix, shake well, and take teaspoonful doses after meals and at bedtime. This mixture, the doctor says, assists the kidneys to filter from the blood all uric acid and poisonous waste matter, which, if not eliminated, settles in and around the joints and muscles, causing great agony. Your druggist can supply you with the ingredients at very little cost, and it can be mixed at home, being composed of purely vegetable and harmless extracts. We feel that a great many readers will be interested in this simple formula.

Deal Gently with the Bowels—Don't be Harsh

Some people say, "Cascarets are too gentle. I need a strong physic." The trouble is this: They have taken harsh physic until their bowels are calloused. Nature has caused the bowel linings to harden—to resist the attacks of harsh pills. In such cases, take Cascarets often—one tablet night and morning. Cascarets won't irritate. They are as gentle and natural as a laxative food. Soon the bowel lining grows soft again, and begins to resume its functions.

Cascarets. Then one Cascaret a day is enough; and a little later you need none. For Cascarets cure the bowels. They bring back the natural action. They heat what physics destroy. No harsher laxative can be used without injury, and none is ever necessary. Cascarets are candy tablets. They are sold by all druggists, but never in bulk. Be sure to get the genuine, with C.C.C. on every tablet. The box is marked like this: Cascarets. The west-pocket box is 10 cents. The month-treatment box 50 cents. 12,000,000 boxes sold annually.

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