

OTTAWA LETTER.

The Reward of Thirty Thousand
Annually to P. E. I.H. J. Logan, M. P. for Cumberland,
N. S., the Handsomest Man in
the House.

OTTAWA, May 9.—It is always interesting for a constituency to know its representative. Although many of the electors of Canada think they know the man whose presence in parliament is due to their votes, they often fall far wide of the mark. A man may be industrious during the political campaign or the period which intervenes from one session of parliament to the other, but very often that gentleman has one course of conduct to parade before his constituents and another to wear at Ottawa. It is only fair to say that this is not true of the majority of men in the present parliament. It has been truthfully said that the day of the conscientious work in the commons of Canada is fast approaching. A class of men are entering parliament who are entering it to do a job, and not to be a show. There are still a number of those present who make social life a life of idleness and the discharge of their labors in parliament a matter of secondary consideration.

During the first years of his parliamentary life, H. J. Logan, the member for Cumberland, is said to have made a fairly good impression. This remark cannot apply today and if the people of Cumberland could be taken up bodily and transferred to the galleries of the house of commons they would probably see much to surprise them. During the present session, the member for Cumberland has been conspicuous by his absence from, rather than his presence in the house. It seems that he has no parliamentary duties to perform. If he has they are so light that it is not necessary for him to devote much attention to them. Mr. Logan has spoken several times during the present session, but on no occasion has he said one word in favor of his constituency. Mr. Logan has not had a chance to appear before the members for Cumberland was elsewhere. Among the things in which he has interested himself are the improvement of the St. Lawrence Power Co. and the defence of Mr. King, the deputy minister of labor. Mr. Logan has also suggested the nationalization of fruit markets, and on one occasion he asked Col. Tisdale to lay on the table a four dollar bill which the late held in his hand. However, Col. Tisdale evidently appreciated his surroundings and noting the covetous look on the faces of those on the government benches, did not risk the \$4. Another matter that suggested itself to the member for Cumberland was in connection with the preferential trade clause. He also took a deep interest in the charter sought by the C. P. R. to enable them to build a forty mile branch in Manitoba. This will of course benefit the people of Cumberland, so will the \$4 bill, the St. Lawrence Power Co.'s charter, and the preferential trade resolution which Mr. Logan failed to move.

On February 22nd, Mr. Logan placed this notice of motion on the order paper: "That, in the opinion of this house, the preferential tariff should only apply to goods brought into Canada through Canadian ports." The sentiment of this short resolution was partly endorsed on both sides of the house, more particularly by conservative members. But it was generally conceded at the time that it would never get beyond the first stage on the order paper, and it never did. Delegations were sent from Halifax and St. John to support Mr. Logan's course and they did so, by waiting on the government and impressing members of the administration with the necessity of making provision for the protection of Canadian shipping. The delegations made the trip to Ottawa in good faith. No doubt they expected that their efforts would be seconded by the member for Cumberland. If the measure which Mr. Logan advocated had been seriously brought before the house, there seems to be little doubt but that it would have passed.

But what did Mr. Logan do beyond achieving a little cheap notoriety in this matter? He did absolutely nothing. The facts are that it was Mr. Fielding and not Mr. Logan who was instrumental in placing the motion on the order paper. Mr. Logan was responsible in this matter in so far as he acted in order to have it put on in his name. He announced with some degree of pride that he had intended to act in this matter independent of the government. Mr. Logan's independence ceased when he was instructed by the minister of finance, who became afraid of the Grand Trunk, to refrain from broaching the preferential motion in the house. Mr. Logan promptly took the advice and that is the last he has heard of the application of the preferential tariff to only such goods as are brought into Canada through Canadian ports.

The method of shoving this clause was a simple one. The members for Cumberland absented himself from the house on all suitable occasions and particularly on such days when private motions were under consideration. It was not until April 3rd, when the house was preparing to adjourn for the Easter holidays, that Mr. Logan spoke to his motion. But even then it did not reach it until a few minutes

before six o'clock, when it could not be taken up. As government orders had precedence after Easter, Mr. Logan's motion remained where it was at that time, first on the order list, and then on the list of motions. The people of the maritime provinces who placed their faith in the authority of Cumberland's representative have been sadly disappointed. It would be well for the boards of trade at Halifax and St. John to pause before again sending representatives to Ottawa to join hands in assisting any of Mr. Logan's enterprises.

If Mr. Logan has not been a success as a parliamentarian he must be ranked among the first society men of the place. To move in society in Ottawa means that a man must sacrifice the interests of his constituents in the house of commons. To be a successful parliamentarian means sacrifice. One of these is that a man must cut himself off from the world of society during the sitting of parliament. He cannot attend five o'clock teas, devote his time to the ladies in the galleries and play the part of a general escort without neglecting the business for which he was sent to Ottawa. Mr. Logan probably pleases the miners of Springhill and others of Mr. Logan's constituents to know that Mr. Logan has made such a success in private life. If a man does not succeed in one direction there is no reason why he should not make progress in another, and after four years of parliamentary life Mr. Logan considers himself qualified to play the society game.

Mr. Logan spoke on Tuesday night last on the Valleyfield labor question. He announced that he was deeply interested in labor. Mr. Logan has a large number of workmen in his riding, and any interest he might have in questions concerning labor would be a duty he owes to them. On April 3rd the member for Cumberland also spoke on the same question. But what stand did he take? He was not speaking for the workmen, even though his constituents told the house that he felt disposed to weep. Mr. Logan had another object in view—the defence of the deputy minister of labor, Mr. King, who was accused of political intrigues in favor of Mr. Loy, the liberal candidate, in the constituency of Beauséjour. The member who is claimed, suffered during these troubles did not attract the attention of the member for Cumberland. His speech on Tuesday night had reference to Mr. King only, and in the course of his remarks he referred to Mr. Monk, the leader of the conservative party in Quebec, in terms which are seldom permitted to be directed by one member against another on the floor of the house of commons. Mr. Monk was informed by Mr. Logan that he (Monk) was no gentleman. But even gentle men are not always gentlemen. In the house of commons with Mr. Monk knows that statement to be very wide of the truth. Mr. Monk is, first, last and always, a gentleman, and it becomes the member for Cumberland to utter such sentiments.

There was nothing new in the speech of Cumberland's representative, because Ralph Smith, the labor representative of Vancouver, had said the same thing a little before. However, Mr. Smith couched his remarks in gentlemanly language. When one member of parliament says objectionable things about a fellow member there is generally a howl raised by the supporters of the party attacked. In Mr. Logan's case the opposition did not consider that the remark was worth responding. But as the member for Cumberland resumed his seat cries of "Take it back, take it back" could be heard from several liberals whose respect Mr. Monk has earned during his parliamentary career. Mr. Logan said that it was his duty to speak, and the statement goes on Hansard unapologized for. If Mr. Logan is satisfied, the opposition is, because such remarks, instead of injuring the man to whom they refer, affect the speaker.

The people of Cumberland will no doubt be glad to hear of their representative. It is recommended that they should not impose duties on him which would prevent him from following the career which he has evidently decided upon. The weather is warm in Ottawa, and it is not very comfortable in the parliament buildings. It is much more pleasant to attend five o'clock teas or lawn parties, and therefore there are reasons why the few society men in the house should not be asked to overwork themselves. Cumberland should feel proud that she can produce fine representation by men, leaders in their own particular sphere of life. In Sir Charles Tupper, the old war horse, she had the privilege of enjoying the support of one of the greatest statesmen this country has ever seen. She has ever ready champion the cause of his constituents in parliament and out of it, and thus she had the services of a great politician. In Mr. Logan she has a representative who is said to be the handsomest man in parliament, and while it may be that her interests from a political standpoint may suffer by the change, still it will be with pride that residents of the "maple county" can point to the prettiest man to be found in any constituency in the dominion of Canada.

OTTAWA, May 10.—The award of \$30,000 per annum to the government of Prince Edward Island in settlement of all claims of the said province against the Dominion of Canada on account of alleged non-fulfilment of the terms of the union between the dominion and the said province, was announced by the minister of finance, Mr. Mackenzie Bowden, in the house of commons today. The government of that day did provide the best class of boats available, and therefore the Island could not complain. He did not oppose the claim for \$30,000 because he appreciated the fact that damage might have been suffered by existing conditions. He hoped that this award would forever settle the claim of the Island for assistance from the dominion.

Shawinigan Falls, P.Q.
ELECTRICAL CITY OF CANADA.Shawinigan Falls is situated on the St. Maurice River, 21 miles from
Three Rivers, on the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern Railroads.

Unvalued opportunities for persons seeking

EMPLOYMENT AND HOMES,

in the most rapidly growing manufacturing town in Canada.

The town has all modern improvements, including Two Churches,
Schools, Post Office, Good Stores, Express Office, Police Service,
Telephone, Bell Telephone, Electric Light, Fire System, Steamboat,
Bank of Ottawa and Quebec Bank.

ELECTRIC TROLLEY CAR SYSTEM.

FINEST HOTEL in any town in the Province of Quebec.
All within 15 minutes of the magnificent Shawinigan Falls,
the Niagara of the East.

CHOICE HOUSE LOTS, situated in the centre of the town.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.

Since Spring of 1900, lots have advanced in value over 50 per cent.

The construction of factories and operation of various industries now
located in the town will insure steady employment at desirable wages
to able bodied men. For plans and particulars apply to

SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER COMPANY - Shawinigan Falls, Que.

In making the award to Prince Edward Island, the government took upon itself the interpretation of the contract. Only a few weeks ago when the members from the west were pressing for a decision in regard to the liability of the C. P. R. holdings, granted to them as a subsidy, Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced that the government was not competent to interpret a contract. He said that was a question for the courts. In this case, however, the government did what it refused to do for the people of the Northwest, and made a straight award of \$30,000 per annum to Prince Edward Island. In the case of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the government appointed boards of arbitration to take evidence and make awards on the merits of the case. It was contended, therefore, that all parties having claims against the federal government should have been treated alike. If it was necessary to look for a decision in the case of two of the provinces of the maritime group, the upper province representatives are inclined to the opinion that there must be some political reason for the P. E. I. deal.

It may be that in view of the rather general discussion of the claims of the provinces against the federal government the awards of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will occupy a little of the time of the house when they come up for discussion. The Prince Edward Island claim resembles them in many respects. It is based on an agreement made at the time of confederation and damages are claimed for non-fulfilment of the terms of that contract. Briefly, the claim is that from 1873 to 1888 the government failed to give a satisfactory service between the island and the mainland. Two steamers, the Alert and Northern Light ran on the route at different periods, but neither of these boats, according to the government, was equal to the demands made upon them. As a result the people of the island suffered commercially and otherwise. They place the damage at \$5,000,000, but the award made in settlement of the claim is based upon the assumption that \$1,000,000 would be sufficient to reimburse them for any loss that may have resulted from the neglect of the Dominion of Canada.

Sir Louis Davies, speaking in support of the resolution, claimed that from 1873 to 1888 the government was in a position to carry out the contract, as they have since 1888. He claims that the Alert and Northern Light were never unsuitable for the purposes for which they were employed, and that Canada in neglecting to provide steamers of the type of the Minto and Stanley at an earlier date, left themselves open to attack by the province affected by that neglect. He submitted that there were years during which the people of Prince Edward Island were completely cut off from communication with the mainland, and that there was no bona fide attempt made to grapple with the problem. Sir Louis said that he had held this opinion some years ago. When the question was discussed in the house on a former occasion he said: "I rise for the purpose of correcting the hon. gentleman who two or three times over gave as evidence the fact that the island could not complain. He did not oppose the claim for \$30,000 because he appreciated the fact that damage might have been suffered by existing conditions. He hoped that this award would forever settle the claim of the Island for assistance from the dominion."

Hon. John Haggart, who has a thorough knowledge of the service between the island and Nova Scotia, contended that at no time was the communication promised at the date of confederation of P. E. I. with Canada. He claims that between 1873 and 1888 it was impossible to secure steamers of the same class as those now engaged in the work. The government of that day did provide the best class of boats available, and therefore the Island could not complain. He did not oppose the claim for \$30,000 because he appreciated the fact that damage might have been suffered by existing conditions. He hoped that this award would forever settle the claim of the Island for assistance from the dominion.

Mr. Henderson, speaking from the standpoint of an Ontario man, while he was disposed to favor Prince Edward Island in this matter, reminded the house that if claims were presented by other provinces the government would be expected to meet the just demands in the same way that they had met those of the Island. If Prince Edward Island, with a population of 190,000, receives the sum of \$30,000 per annum, Ontario, with its 2,000,000 inhabitants, should be entitled to some-

these expenditures it was high time she had. Mr. Monk prophesied that it would not be long before these claims were placed in proper shape.

Hon. Mr. Haggart also intimated that Ontario would shortly be down asking for a slice of the pudding. If this be true, it will only be necessary for Manitoba and British Columbia to come along, and everybody will get a share. Such a condition of affairs will no doubt cause the people of the maritime provinces a little anxiety. While they may be benefiting today they will probably be called upon tomorrow to realize that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." It is certain that the western awards will far overshadow anything given to the eastern provinces, and that we of the maritime provinces may have to pay the piper after all.

J. D. McKENNA.

ST. ANDREWS.

Presentation to the Rev. J. C. and Mrs. Berrie—General News.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., May 15.—Amongst the arrivals in town during the past week were Capt. Nellie Clarke, Mrs. Clarke and child; Capt. Richard Keay, Mrs. Keay and child.

On Monday evening a large number of the friends and well wishers of Rev. J. C. Berrie and Mrs. Berrie, assembled at the parsonage and presented a well filled purse and an address to Mr. and Mrs. Berrie, on this, the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding, for which, on behalf of himself and Mrs. Berrie, the rev. gentleman, in suitable words, expressed his thanks. After the presentation an hour or two was spent in social intercourse.

Dr. Fairbanks has taken his departure from St. Andrews for pastures new. He took with him his celebrated trick horse, Bonaparte, an animal so knowing that he could do almost anything but write a prescription.

Mr. Haycraft, route agent of the Dominion Express, was in town yesterday.

The Dominion steamer Lansdowne was lying at the Eastern ballast ground yesterday, waiting for the return of the Curlew from St. John with the scow on which the structure used as a biological station is to be placed for towage by the Lansdowne to the scene of the future operations of the scientists.

The May term of the Charlotte circuit court was opened here yesterday by Mr. Justice Landry. As is frequently the case in Charlotte, the services of grand jurors were not required. The insurance cases that were expected to come on for trial were by mutual consent settled out of court. The only case on the civil docket is that of Oceana Marks v. Frank Hall, an action of ejectment. The record was filed by W. C. H. Grimshaw, L. A. Cursey, K. C., and M. Macdonald, K. C., for defendants. The cause is now being tried.

OPPORTUNITY LOST.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 14.—Sir Charles Tupper might have made a fortune out of the recent skyrocketing of the Northern Pacific on the New York stock exchange. He had a large block of Northern Pacific stock, purchased at \$47, which was the price of the stock a year ago. He was on the ocean when the first bidding for control of the voting power of the road began and had not reached this side of the Atlantic when the price of Northern Pacific shares went to \$1,000. Sir Charles' agents in this country decided to sell when the stock had gone clear of the road, but found when they came to act that they had no power to do so. Had the stock been sold, Sir Charles would have received something like \$300,000.

LONDON'S POPULATION.

LONDON, May 16.—The population of the outer ring of the suburbs of London is 2,042,750, as against 1,405,430 in 1891; 950,957 in 1881, and 631,821 in 1871.

The total population of Greater London, including the outer ring of suburbs, is now 5,578,784.

THE TROW LOAN.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 15.—A. E. Ames & Co., Toronto, have secured the Trow 4 per cent. loan of \$57,500. They offered \$58,076. There were four other offers for the loan in this city.

ROME, May 16.—It is reported here that French troops have taken possession of the oasis of Ghadames, which gives them practical control of Tripoli.

ABSOLUTE
SECURITY.Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Full-Size Wrapper Below.

CARTER'S
LIVER
PILLS



A Lady of Quality

Knows real value and genuine merit and will use SURPRISE Soap for this reason.

QUALITY is the essential element in the make up of SURPRISE Soap.

QUALITY is the secret of the great success of SURPRISE Soap.

QUALITY means pure soap with remarkable and peculiar qualities for washing clothes.

ALEX. DICK,

John,

A Young Man Well Known in St.

John,

Appointed Assistant General Manager of

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

The Dominion Coal Co.

MUNICIPAL

Annual Meeting

Tuesday

Councillor W. W.

Elected Warden

ton Appointed

Long Discussio

Improvements to

Committee Appoin

sider Plans W

to Invite Te

The annual meeting

pality of the city and

John was held Tuesday

the large room in the

house. The proceeding

quite an interesting

councillor McGoldrick,

acceptably as warden

year, presided, and

sent:

St. John City—Couns

Thos. R. Hilyard, E. J.

H. Waring, Samuel

White, Alex. J. Mac

well, Thos. Millidge, W.

B. M. Baxter, T. B.

John McKinnon.

Lancaster—Couns.

Robt. H. Armstrong

Long.

Simonds—Couns. Jose

Horgan and Robert M.

St. Martins—Couns.

Dick, Fred M. Cochr

Mosher.

Musash—Couns.

and Anthony Thompson

The chairman of the

the outgoing board oc

the main floor to the

the table in the centre

room.

The certificate of the

was read giving the

mayor and aldermen of

are ex officio members

council.

The returns of the

various parishes were

the members elected.

bers signed the regist

were sworn in and

their signatures to the

Warden McGoldrick

on the council to elect

Coun. Lowell nominat

and no one else being

tion, the nominations

closed.

At the request of W.

rick, Coun. Macrae cast

Coun. White, and that

declared elected warden

year.

Before leaving the

Gordick delivered the

dress.

To the Council of the

the City and County

Gentlemen—One year

ferred upon me the hon

warden of this municip

head of this council, a

which any citizen may

proud.

The business of the

the year has been carri

several departments in

a ent and economical man

bates in the council ha

ducted harmoniously and

another, distinct and in

terests. During the year

has been started for the

purchasing the overcrowd

gaol, and for improving

and sanitary condition

council, however, has be

to the necessary amendm

ditions for prisoners of

gaol, but how this is to

what is the best course

difficult problem to solv

specifications have been

of one hundred and ten

sets have been received,

laid before you for your

consideration. I trust