

THE MILITIA CAMP DATES.

Another Day of Much Talk and Little Business.

Two Thousand Dollars for Deporting Undesirables.

Oliver Has Warned Partisan Officials.

Ottawa, June 4.—With very few more than a quorum of members present for the greater part of the three sittings of the House of Commons today little business was done. Not that this was due to the slowness of attendance, but rather to the continuation of the tactics by which the Opposition are gaining notoriety. Dr. Daniel started the time-wasting by raising the question of the representation of the Maritime Provinces in the House of Commons. This discussion lasted until 1 o'clock, was continued at 3, and ran on until 6, being closed by a very brief statement by Hon. W. S. Fielding at 8 o'clock, when the House resumed after recess. In the briefest possible manner he, while granting the importance of the subject, contended that the present was an inopportune time to bring it up, and urged that voting supplies for the public service was the most pressing question at the moment. It could not be said that Mr. Fielding made a speech on the subject, his remarks were so brief that the government side Mr. Turgouan was the only one to make a speech, while many were made by the Opposition. To-night the House got into supply shortly after 8 o'clock, and at 12.20, when adjournment was made, had voted \$202,000 on account of immigration. The undersigned has the expenses of deporting undesirables and the rest for salaries of agents of the Department in Canada and elsewhere.

The Militia Camps.

Just before 6 o'clock Sir Frederick Borden, in answer to Mr. R. L. Borden, gave the following information as to militia camps: Goderich camp to begin on the 10th instead of the 16th of June owing to arrangements as to transportation. Niagara camp to begin June 15 instead of June 9. Valleyfield changed from 10th of June to Aug. 31; Rockville from June 22 to a date not yet fixed. As La Prairie, Que., camp grounds are under water no definite arrangements have been made. Camps in British Columbia and the west generally are now progressing, the department having money for them. On May 27 a militia order was sent out to other districts, as a precautionary measure, to the effect that if the necessary funds were not voted in time the camps might have to be postponed.

Mr. Borden said that no vote had been passed for these camps and there could be no question of it having been held up. Mr. Frederick Borden asserted that, as a matter of fact, the militia votes were called early in the session, but not pressed because Hon. G. E. Foster desired some reports respecting last year's items. The militia vote also, he pointed out, was only part of the supply bill, which had been before the House for months, and even if the vote was passed the department would not feel the money was available until the supply bill had received the assent of the Governor-General.

Mr. Borden retorted that if necessary an emergency supply bill could be passed.

Hon. W. S. Fielding remarked that hon. gentlemen opposite had been asked to co-operate in order to make a further vote to enable the public service to go on, and had declined.

Mr. Borden replied that the application had received consideration, but difficulties had arisen on a certain bill (the election bill) on which there could not be concurrence.

Mr. Fielding answered that this did not change the fact that the Opposition had declined to co-operate in the manner mentioned.

Get to Business, Says Mr. Fielding.—On resumption after recess the motion to go into supply carried, and the estimates for immigration were taken up.

Mr. Monk objected to a vote of \$200,000 for the salaries of agents and employees and criticised the immigration propaganda of the Government in France.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux, in defending the French immigration propaganda, intimated that it was the Government's intention to appoint a distributing agent in every county in Quebec.

Mr. Monk said he was very sorry to hear that, for distributing agents in Ontario had not been a success.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux—Farmers in Ontario are very pleased with the results.

Mr. Monk—The agents were simply appointed in Ontario to give encouragement and assistance to political friends of the Government.

Hon. Mr. Oliver challenged Mr. Monk to show in what respect the immigration agents in Ontario had been failures.

Mr. Monk replied that he had read criticisms of them in the newspapers, and one agent was being prosecuted.

Hon. Mr. Oliver—It is a strange way of encouraging political friends to prosecute them. (Laughter.)

Mr. Roche, of Marquette, complained that some department officials were acting in a partisan manner, and he instanced an interpreter in his own constituency. The Minister was asked as to his policy on this point.

Hon. Mr. Oliver argued that he had always taken the view that the Government could not gain anything by an official acting in such a manner, and he had addressed a letter to them warning them against such conduct. He would be glad if members of the Opposition would furnish him with the names in instances coming under their notice.

Partisan Officials Warned.

To a further question as to what punishment could be inflicted, he replied that all the department could do would be to dismiss the officials where the cases were proven.

In the course of the evening Mr. Borden sought some information as to the items mentioned in the Auditor General's report for advertising in special numbers of Canadian newspapers. He noticed one item of \$700 for advertising in a special number.

Hon. Frank Oliver replied that the department usually followed two methods in this regard, one was to buy a number of the special issues of a newspaper and send them to the old country for distribution. Another was to purchase advertising space in such a number.

In a recent special edition of the Globe, for instance, the department gave a creditable representation of Canada. These special numbers were sent largely even by private parties, the people resident in England and the United States.

Mr. Borden could understand the purchase and sending abroad of special issues of newspapers devoted to Canada, but could not understand quite so well advertising Canada in papers circulated largely in the Dominion itself. That did not seem to him to be the best means of attracting the attention of outsiders, as desired. He asked if it was true that large numbers of a special issue of some months ago of a Maritime Province paper were still in the London office, not having been distributed.

Hon. Mr. Oliver could not say. It should not be the case. There were plenty of men there to distribute them.

Finally items aggregating \$202,000 were passed, and at 12.20 the House adjourned.

RECAPITULATORY

Hon. A. G. MacKay's Seventeenth Letter to the People of Ontario.

STAKING MINING LOCATIONS—Still unrecalled is the slanderous and absolutely false statement with reference to the former Board of Commissioners of the T. & N. O. Railway that, instead of mapping out a policy, "they hurried out, a number of them, and staked out mining claims themselves." Every man of them has denied this. Why do not the Government recall the slanderous statement deliberately inserted in their misleading campaign book?

THE LA ROSE DEAL—Equally false and slanderous is the statement contained on page 75 of the campaign book, in which, in order to attempt to explain the giving away of \$130,000.00 of the people's money, they say that as to the O'Brien Mine I "secretly decided the dispute as to the ownership, when an election was in progress, in favor of a friendly politician." The Government knew when they issued that statement that they were issuing a statement that was absolutely false. They knew that a board of arbitration, appointed prior to my time, had sat and heard evidence for three weeks, that they had made their award, and that I had merely ordered that award to be carried out to the letter. The award is on file in the Department, and the present Government, acting on this very same award, issued the very mining lease to the O'Briens that they afterwards attacked at the instance of the La Rose people! Do the people of this Province think, if there was any honest defence to the giving away of \$130,000.00 of the people's money, that the Government would resort to such malicious and absolute falsehood in order to defend their course of action?

MODEL SCHOOLS—The absolutely untrue statement made by the Premier upon the floor of the House last session, that the Government were not abolishing model schools in Old Ontario, although as early as October last the regulation circular numbered 19, had issued, announcing such course of action, has been repeated over and over again by Conservative speakers during this campaign. Such duplicity is unworthy of the Government.

SCHOOL BOOK FAKE—At page 53 of this Government book appears the following statement:—"The contracts for the old readers having come to an end, it was decided to throw the printing and supplying of the books upon to public competition. This at once reduced the prices, for the publishers were forced to compete with one another. The lowest tender was accepted." This statement is absolutely unworthy of the Minister of Education. It is true that tenders were advertised for, but the specifications called for binding, etc., different to that used formerly. Consequently, none of the large stock of books which the Canada Publishing Company had then on hand would fit the specifications. Therefore they could not tender and use their stock then on hand to fill the tender. If the contract went to a different firm on the new specifications, their whole stock would be a dead loss. Consequently they were glad to make a temporary bargain at slaughter prices. Thus it will be seen that the Government did not accept any tender according to advertised specifications. Yet, in order, if possible, to make believe that this whole transaction was regular and that former prices were absurdly high, they publish the deliberately false statement that "the lowest tender was accepted." Commissioner Cooper, however, soon exploded this cheap fake.

THAT PAMPHLET—The Government pamphlet is so entirely misleading as to be an excellent illustration of the statement that "truth is stranger than fiction." The whole book would be a discredit to a bunch of cheap circus fakirs. If it had been issued in days gone by, it would have been ordered to be burned by the common hangman.

A. G. MACKAY.

The Toronto News invites great credit for Whitney, who, it says, "told the electors at Hamilton that the city would obtain just treatment whether or not it returned supporters of the Government." That's all very fine. Meanwhile, he had his organ telling Hamilton people that

the Technical College in question was as good as promised to us, and Tory speakers at the Hamilton Tory convention, with Hon. John S. Hendrie smiling approval from the same platform, rallied the faithful by assuring them that if they elected a candidate who was persona grata with Whitney, Hamilton would get the college. What has the News to say to that sort of thing.

ings, should be seen by the country for thirty miles round.

What has it cost? It has been estimated by one of the organizers that the exhibition authorities have spent on buildings and grounds at least \$5,000,000; that the colonies have spent \$1,525,000, and concessionaires \$2,250,000. These huge amounts take no count of the cost or value of exhibits. The value of the pictures shown by England and France cannot be estimated. The value of jewelry and objects d'art sent from France to the various sections is estimated at \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000, and the French ceramic exhibit includes one collection alone valued at \$1,200,000.

Who will pay for it all? If the weather is propitious, Mrs. Kiralfy estimates an attendance of 1 shilling a head of at least 30,000,000 persons. Each of these may be expected to pay something more toward the cost by the purchase of food and drink, by payment at the entrance gates of the Stadium and the many exciting and amusing "side shows."

One of the most interesting features of the exhibition, and one which Americans are sure to appreciate, is the Irish village. This contains the house in which President McKinley's ancestors were born, the stones having been brought over from the north of Ireland.

ONTARIO'S MUDDLED FINANCES

Saskatchewan has a financial problem. There is some difference of opinion among the Provincial statesmen as to whether the Province really has a surplus or not. The Province began the year with a balance of \$1,167 in cash, and \$328,326 of advances to capital account, which are to be repaid out of revenue. The estimated revenue is \$2,271,079, and the estimated expenditures are \$2,674,592. This would leave an estimated surplus on current account of \$806,486.

This estimated revenue, however, includes school lands funds, and various other items, which many of the legislators contend should not be included in revenue account, but should be regarded as capital. This recalls a long-time contention in the Ontario Legislature, for many years it was the contention of Mr. Whitney when in Opposition, and oceans of words were wasted by the now Premier, his Treasurer, Hon. Mr. Matheson, and the auditor, Mr. Clancy, in argument that Hon. Mr. Ross' Government was deceiving the people in taking into account, as part of the Provincial assets, the Provincial funds held in trust for Ontario by the Dominion Government. Proceeding on the theory that the Province did not own the capital, the interest of which we received annually, and that it could not command the amount and therefore should not count it as an asset, those financiers never ceased to denounce its inclusion as a case of stuffing the accounts and fooling the people. It mattered not to them that the eminent accountants commissioned to investigate the Provincial finances, after due examination into the matter, reckoned the amount as belonging to the Province. Whitney and his friends would have none of it. They had made up their minds that Ontario had no right to the money, and that Ross knew it had not.

Well, Whitney attained power; Matheson cooked up the accounts on the basis of his old contention, so as to make the worst showing possible, rejecting, of course, the assets composed of the funds in question. Hardly, however, had he got done licking his lips with satisfaction, when the Dominion Government intimated that it was its determination to rid itself of the amount on which it had been paying a much higher rate of interest than upon other funds held by it, or as the alternative, the interest rate would be reduced. Here was a body blow to the amour propre of the Whitney financiers. To accept this money was to acknowledge that during all these years, and in all their arguments regarding it, they had been wrong. They did not like to do that. Then, as good as its word, the Dominion Government reduced the interest rate. Still they left it. Recently, however, the enormous increase of expenditure by Whitney has led them to swallow the bitter pill and make the humiliating admission that Ross was right and they were wrong; that Ontario did own the capital, and could command it; and the amount is to be placed in the Provincial treasury.

Here is another large sum of money which Whitney did nothing to produce, and which is really capital funds. Em-

ped into his lap, will it be squandered as Whitney has squandered, in one year, the \$1,185,000 of the Province's capital received from the sale of the Kerr and Cobalt Lakes? And where are Whitney's and Matheson's boasted "principles" about which they rang the changes for so many years? And when these huge items of Provincial assets have been frittered away, shall we have further turns of the tax screw to squeeze out the necessary revenue to keep up the rate of prodigal expenditure which he has struck?

The Kingston Standard (Tory) has the bad grace to find fault with Mr. Pense, M. P. P., because he did not vigorously resist the passage of that \$2,500,000 guarantee bill. But the Standard's censure assumes that Pense should have instinctively known that Whitney's excuse for asking that the bill be passed to save the Province loss was a false one. Now, why should Pense have taken for granted that the Legislature dare not proceed on the Premier's solemn word of honor?

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Montreal to Liverpool
Tunisian ... June 5 July 3
Victorian ... June 19 July 17
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FROM MONTREAL
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LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION—For Soo, and Lake Superior, leave Sarnia 2.30 p. m., May 22, 29, June 5, 12, 19, 26, Sarnia on May 22, June 1, 10 through 18 Duluth. After June 15 sailing every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, sailing through to Duluth. Freight sailings in addition to the above.
GEORGIAN BAY DIVISION—For Sault Ste. Marie and way ports leave Collingwood 1.30 p. m., Owen Sound 11.30 p. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. (Thursdays, Sault Ste. Marie limited number of passengers only).
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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.
ANY EVEN-NUMBERED SECTION OF Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 5 and 35, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less. Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at any agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.
DUTIES—(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.
(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother, on certain conditions. Joint ownership in land will not meet with the requirement.
(3) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents on farming land owned by himself must notify the agent for the district of such intention.

W. W. COREY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
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Mrs. Kiralfy, who Planned and Carried Out this Exposition

LONDON'S EXHIBITION.

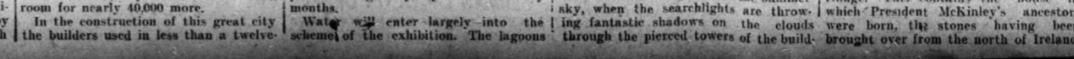
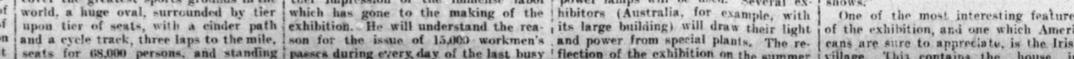
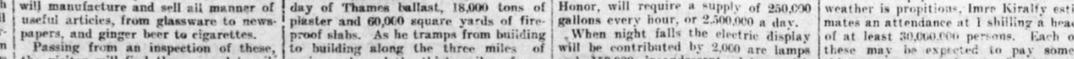
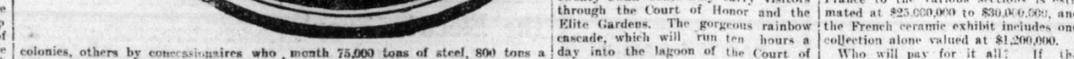
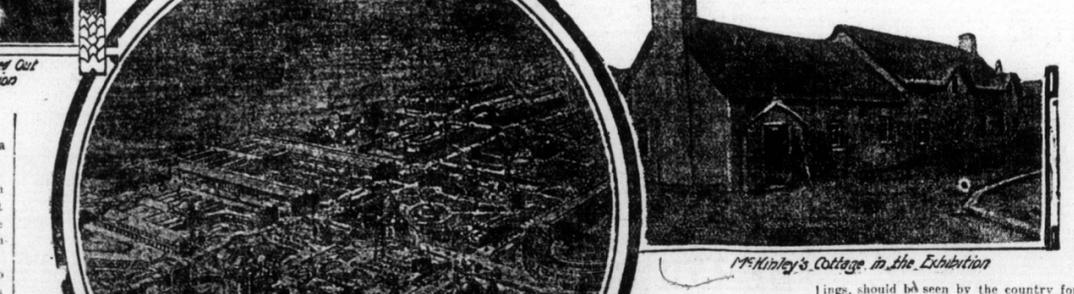
Its Four Hundred Buildings Display a Panorama of Scenic Beauty.

The Franco-British Exhibition, now in full swing, is certainly a magnificent scene, or rather succession of scenes, the equal of which has never been seen in the British capital.

The first impression of the visitor to the great Franco-British Exhibition is one of amazement at the size and magnificence of the buildings, their variety and extent. To gauge the area of the ground it is necessary to pass from court to court, avenue to avenue, and building to building until the visitor fully realizes the fact that the exhibition covers an area of 140 acres and is bigger than any exhibition ever seen before on British soil.

The splendidly simply planning of the great show enables the visitor to grasp the general idea without confusion of mind. Entering at Exbridge road, he will pass through eight great halls, each 70 feet wide and 400 feet long, and will then discover that he has not yet entered the principal grounds or even seen the exteriors of the great buildings which have given to the exhibition the name of the City of White Palaces.

These palaces are twenty in number, ranging from great double-winged machinery palaces, with its eight acres of floor space, to the delightful pavilion of the city of Paris, itself an exhibition to which all London would flock if it stood in a busy thoroughfare. In addition to these are smaller buildings by the score, some erected by the French



Bird's-eye View of the Franco-British Exhibition

Mrs. Kiralfy's Cottage in the Exhibition

Bird's-eye View of the Franco-British Exhibition