POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 22, 1908.

MANY MEASURES OF GREAT IMPORTANCE BEFORE THE LOCAL HOUSE.

Several St. John Bills, Including Street Railway Company, and Horticultural Association Measures Discussed

ley bridge, he had omitted to state that where parties got \$2 per day payment was

and the capital stock is \$6,000,000. The object of the company is to carry on the business of manufacturing alumina and

aluminum, to mine coal and all kinds of minerals and ores, to manufacture electric-

to make it appear that he had obtained the horse as a friend of the government

Evening Session.

Fredericton, April 17—The speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

The Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that the funeral of the Hon. A. H. Gillmor was for a man and horse, and when \$3 a day funeral of the Hon. A. H. Gillmor was taking place today at St. George and he would move that as a tribute of respect the house adjourn until half past four. He felt that it was not necessary for him to utter any eulogy on Mr. Gillmor whose merits and character were well known. He was a kindly man, generous in his instincts and altogether worthy of regard. He could say no more of him than was expressed in the words "He was a just man and walked in his integrity." N. B. Aluminum Company.

expressed in the words "He was a just man and walked in his integrity."

Mr. Haezn, in seconding the resolution, said that he entirely agreed with the sentiment that had been expressed by the leader of the government with respect to Sensator Gillmor. It had been his pleasure to be a member of the same house with him for six sessions, and he always found him to be a man of a most kindly disposition. While he was a strong party position. While he was a strong panty man, he enjoyed the respect of his politi-cal opponents. He thought it a proper tri-bute of respect that the house should ad-journ for the finueral of one who had oc-cupied the position of provincial secretary before many of the members of the house

Charlotte county, agreed with the remarks of the previous speakers and said that Mr. Gillmor's place would be hard to fill. The motion was then put and agreed to The house resumed at 4.30.

Bills Introduced and Petitions Granted.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie presented the petition of Philip Cox and others for a bill to incorporate the Miramichi Natural History

Mr. Johnson presented the petition of Urbain Johnson and others for an amendment to the liquor license act of 1896.

Mr. Lantalum introduced a bill to regulate bill posting in St. John.

Mr. Whitehead presented the petitions of William J. Arbuckle for an act to close certain roads in Dumfries, and of the city of Fredericton in favor of the bill for a modern system of lighting and a bill

Mr. Hazen introduced a bill respecting the law of landlord and tenants. He exto the landlord, upon which his goods will

be released.

Mr. McLlatchey presented the petition of George Haddow and others for the inconporation of Dalhousie for water, fire, severage, light and police purposes.

Hon. Mr. Sweeney presented the petition of the inhabitants of Shediac for the an attraction of that town. passage of an act relating to that town.

Mr. McLatchey presented the petition of the town of Campbellton in favor of a bill relating to that town.

the information. He wished to deny this statement. Mr. Hilyard had never spoken to him on the subject.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill to authorize the St. John Law Society to

Mr. Allen presented the petition of the

city of Fredericton in favor of an act in amondment of the act for the administra-tion of justice in York and an act authoract regulating elections.

Mr. Morrison introduced a bill to ex-

empt certain property in south Esk from taxation.

The Hon. Mr. Dunn in reply to Mr. Hazen said the reason for abandoning the policy withdrawing the Upsalquitch river from the sale of fishing rights is that the experience which the department had dur-ing the past year, when it was not leased

upon the river last season was 24, and the total revenue derived was \$188, less expense of \$16.50, or at a net sum of \$171.50. The amount naid by the pressure of \$171.50. to the province of \$500.50. If to this is added the amount of rental at upset price at which the government is offering it of \$1,000, which is confidently expected will be realized from it, it would make an an-

question, as to whether the government is of opinion that all the fishing rivers in the province should be leased for the terms of years, to the exclusion of citizens of the province and tourists who are walling the pay moderate fees for their enjoyment, the question is one of considerable difficulty, and the government has not arrived at a fixed conclusion in regard to ft. A great many of the rivers in the province are leased to citizens of the province and a large number of fishing rivers have been left open because the government has not thought it desirable to lease all the fishing waters especially the trout

Hon. Mr. Pugsley, in reply to Mr. Haten, said the reason why the district court act had not been brought into force was that, after giving the matter careful consideration, the government concluded that there was no great demand for the act and had some doubt whether it would prove a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty in relation to the collection of small debts. Another reason was that the governmen was seriously considering whether some court act, by which the judges of that sourt could try smaller suits than at pres-tent. If the district court act was in opercourt judges were paid by the dominion government and the work they had to do might be increased without additional ex-

OLIVER

Full of Years and Honors the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Interpretation of One One of the Foremost Men of His Time, is Generally Mourned.

Toronto, April 19—(Special)—News of ed with a Mr. Osborn, who was superin-the death of Sir Oliver Mowat at 9.54 tendent of the George street Methodist for a man and horse, and when \$3 a day was paid, it was for a man and team. This o'clock this morning, spread through the city very rapidly, the first public intimation being the half-masting of the flag at Government house, quickly followed by a similar notice from all the public build-Mr. King introduced a bill to incorporate the Aluminum Production Company of

all the late lieutenant governor's immediate family were about him at the end, none of them having left Government house since the sudden summons of Wednesday, midnight. Their vigil thus lasted almost 100 hours are cridered effective. The incorporators of this company are James Robinson, Colonel Domville, Earl Russell, Sir John Pulleston and others, 80 hours, an evidence of the remarkable vitality of the late Sir Oliver. Reference was made in all the city churches today to the death of the lieutenant governor, and the highest tributes paid to his record as a Christian states-

ity for light, heat and power, to carry on a general store and supply business, to build and operate mills, factories and foun-daries, to acquire timber lands, and to carry on any other business which may be

The house took recess until 7.30 when it resumed business.

Hon. Mr. Sweeney presented the petition of C. W. Robinson and others for an act relating to the Moncton Hospital.

The house went into committee on bills, Mr. McLatchey in the chair. The bill authorizing the Thomson Manufacturing Company from taxation was taken up.

Mr. Hazen asked if the government had any settled policy with regard to exemption. It seemed to him that every industry would soon be asking exemption from taxation. Sir Oliver Mowat was born on July 22, modest cottage on Quarry street, nov known as Wellington street, Kingston. His father was John Mowat, a native of the parish of Cainsbay in Caithness way from home to serve as a soldier un-Communities Can Settle Their Own Tax Ex-Hon. Mr. Pugsley said that the government had not agreed upon any policy. Speaking personally he would prefer to leave the question to the local authorities, who were in close touch with the people. This industry was to be established at Grand Bay in the county, of Kings, and extensive works were being built. The bill does not absolutely exempt, but leaves the matter to the municipal council. The bill was agreed to. the East Kent Regiment), and with them Oliver, born July 22,1820; (2) George, who

St. John Railway Company Want to Increase Its Capital.

Progress was reported. The house went into committee on the bill to allow St. John Railway Company to increase its capital stock to \$1,000,000. Hon. Mr. Pugsley said that an additional capital was required to provide for extension through Carleton and also on the eastern side of the harbor. It was agreed to.

On the bill to amend the act relating to the Horticultural Association. Mr. Hazen extensions the same of the same of the control of the same of the sam

dieutenant governor of Ontario, this "con-stitutes a career which few Canadians can parallel.

shire, North Britain, a parish situated a lew miles south of John O'Groat's House and consequently one of the most north-erly of the parishes on the mainland of Scotland. John Mowat early in life ran biographer, who sometime ago wrote a sketch of Sir Oliver under the nom-de-plume of "R," says that his parents bought his discharge, and he had to return to the humdrum life of his native parish. Bonaparte had entered Berlin, and, already master of Europe, was threatening to invade Britain itself. The Scotch lad could not endure the monotony he went to Spain to serve during the Peninsular campaign under Sir John Moore and the Duke of Wellington (then Sir Arthur Wellesley.) Shortly after the fall and abdication of Napoleon in April 1814, the First Battalion of the Buffs were 1814, the First Battalion of the Buffs were ordered to Canada to take part in the struggle then going on between Britain and the United States. They arrived in Lower Canada in July, 1814, and on September 11th of that year played a gallant part in the disastrous action at Plattsburgh. In June of the following year (1815), Napoleon Bonaparte having escaped from Elba and again become a did not go with them. He had decided to become a Canadian citizen, so he settled down to the avocations of a peaceful colonest. All the time her soldier sweetheart had been at the wars a Scottish lassie had been at the wars a Scottish lassie had been waiting for him in his native parish of Canisbay. So soon, therefore, as Sergeant Mowat had made a home for her, she came to Canada to join her lover. They were married at Montreal by the Rev. J. Sommerville, Presbyterian minister, on June 16, 1819. Mr. (afterwards the Hon.) Peter McGill was Mr. Mowat's any one thing in his life which more than another gave him satisfaction as he groomsman, and Mr. Stevens (afterwards thought over life's every even was as the same time accepted a seat in the Senate. In that body he filled the post of government leader. He resigned from the cabinet to become lieutenant government in August, 1892, Sir Oliver was asked "if there was any one thing in his life which more than another gave him satisfaction as he groomsman, and Mr. Stevens (afterwards thought over life's every even in as minister of justice in the Laurier cabinet, and the same time accepted a seat in the Senate. In that body he filled the post of government leader. He resigned from the cabinet to become lieutenant governor in as minister of justice in the Laurier cabinet, and the same time accepted a seat in the Senate. In that body he filled the post of government leader. He resigned from the cabinet to become lieutenant governor the cabinet to become lieutenant governor in the Laurier cabinet, and the same time accepted a seat in the Senate. In that body he filled the post of government leader. He resigned from the cabinet to become lieutenant governor of Ontario in 1897. In an interview published by Donaldson Grant in August, and the same time accepted a seat in t the witnesses of the ceremony.

Of this marriage were born three sons and two daughters. The sons were: (1) in partnership with the late Hon. Sir Alexander Campbell, dying in 1871, aged 48; (3) John, well known in his lifetime as the Rev. John Mowat, M. A. (Edin.), wards for more than 40 years Professor of Hebrew, Chaldea and Exegesis at Queen's University, Kingston. Of Sir Oliver's two sisters, one became the wife of the late John Fraser, of Kingston, and the other married Lieut. Col. John Duff, late of the 4th Hussars, Kingston (Ont.) John Mowat was moderately conserva-tive in his ideas, as in later years it was ship in the Liberal party. He died on February 4, 1860, just as his eldest boy, then an eminent barrister of 40 years of In Sir John's Office, It was at the age of 16, in Michaelmas

filed his petition for admission to the Law Society of Upper Canada as a student-at-

fice, young Mowat came to Toronto in 1840 to complete his studies in the office of the late Robert Easton Burns, whose law your employer used in describing your partner he subsequently became. He board-

that he made his first public spee Among the other speakers that day were Mr. Hagarty, afterwards chief justice of

he became intimate with the family of John Ewart, at that time a prominent builder and contractor, and on May 19 he wedded "the beautiful Miss Ewart," as she was known. The ceremony took place in St. Andrew's church, and the late Rev. Dr. Jennings officiated. The marriage, one of the happiest conceivable, was dissolved only by death, when, in March, 1893, Lady Mowat, the beloved of all who knew her,

owed a time of political deadlock, of which came the "great coalition" 864, with Mr. Mowat again postmas

these resolutions, was drawn by Hon. Mr Mowat, whose abilities as a constitutiona secretary of the conference. Sir ouverwas shortly afterwards appointed vice in 1864 and was vice-chancellor for eight years when he returned to politics as premier and attorney general of Ontario, being elected for North Ontario. 'Luus he remained until he joined the cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1893—24 years, during which time he carried his party in six general elections.

Interprovincial conference, held at Quebec to discuss the relations of the various pro vincial administrations with the federa vincial administrations with the federal power, and in 1893, when representives of the Liberal party met at Ottawa to draw up the platform, on which the next general election was to be fought by them, Sir Oliver also presided. In the previous year he had accepted knighthood and was created Knight Commander of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and in 1897, when the diamond jubilee honors were distributed, he was promoted to be Knight Grand Cross- of that order.

In the federal election campaign of 1896, which resulted in Sir Wilfrid Laurier obtaining power, Sir Oliver played a promi-

taining power, Sir Oliver played a promi

nent part. In July, 1896, he was sworn in as min any one thing in his life which more than another gave him satisfaction as he thought over life's experiences."

"He did not answer for a moment, as

one trying to recall and judge the past, and then said very quietly:
"Well, in a general way, it is a satistwo years past the four score limit, to think that throughout my life I have tried to do my duty. That conviction and the assurance from men of all shades of politics that my own political career has helped to impress a sense of duty on other public men, is very satisfying. Duty was made a very dear and important thing to me in my early training both in the home and in the school; my teachers impressed it so men me that in my politic. cal mistake to do one's plain duty. This is a moral world, and in the long run

"What do you think of this idea

don't know that it would make a great deal of difference to me, but it would mean a considerable privation to the mem-bers of my legislature."—Washington

Braggsby-"I tell you I'm overworking.
I am turning out an awful lot of work just now."
Nocker—"That's just exactly the word

THE ALASKAN COASTS.

An Interesting Phase of the Boundary Dispute Discussed.

Article of the Russian-British Treaty of 1825-- Many Neat Points to Settle.

Ottawa, April 15.-Since the Transcript's publication of my last letter on the Alas-During his early residence in Toronto sides fairly is the purpose of the present

writing.
Article III. of the Russian-British treaty or convention of 1825 is thus officially translated by both parties from the origin-

"The line of demarkation between the ity for light, heat and power, to carry on me to be a mar of a most kindly disoution. While he was a strong party of the completed the respect of his political and operate mills, factories and foundant, he enjoyed the respect of his political and operate mills, factories and foundant, he enjoyed the respect of his political and power, to carry on many other business which may be discovered to the posterior of provincial secretary of the posterior of the posterior of provincial secretary of the posterior of the posterio sessions of the High Contracting Par ies, upon the coast of the continent and he islands of America to the northwest

any hindrance whatever, all the inland seas, the gulfs, havens and creeks on the coast mentioned in Art. III. for the pur-pose of fishing and of trading with the na-

be the coast north of 54 degrees 40 min. then Russia was not only giving to Great Britain but also reserving to herself ten years' liberty to frequent all the gulfs, havens and creeks of that coast. The im-plication would clearly be that the negotiators intend to recognize some of the in-lets, or at least their heads, as being in the British territory behind the Russian

strip of coast.
The opinion, in which Sir Wilfrid warm ly supports his officials, that "the coas mentioned in Art. III." is only the Rus as a whole refers to the coast north of St degrees 40 min. Moreover, the sole pur-pose and concern of the negotiators and of the treaty was to define rights in that coast. They made no description or defin-ition of British territory. Art. VIII. was and social culture, and Mrs. Ellison had both; and so it ended in Darrell's marrying creeks" possessed by the other party north of lat. 54 degrees 40 min. All thi the widow. It is the way of the world,

coast to both parties for ten years. Thus the article no more signifies a British pos-session of "inland seas, gulfs, havens and creeks" north of 54 degrees 40 min. than it signifies a Russian possession of such waters south of that latitude. The true effect of the article is to confirm the re

of contrary intentions Canning's word does not even specify "forever," and the

apparent evidence might be cited for either of the contrary interpretations of the bear ing of Art. VII. or Art. IPI., but enough

THE WAY OF THE

By Lucille Hollis.

the engine, on the left-hand side, and look-ed listlessly out at the landscape with aunt for years. And Bessie was not likely weary face. And yet it was a pretty face, to be very extravagant; but as she hap and girlish, for all the hints of suffering in pened to be recommended to a modiste the drooping lines about the red mouth and | with some conscience and considerable taste the lurking shadows in eyes that were like she soon wore costumes that set off her bits of sunny day blue sky. And if every roseleaf face and petite figure wonderfulone in the car had known that Miss Green- iy well, and really looked so improved leaf had just inherited a fortune of several | that people noticed her admiringly And hundred thousands, they would, probably, invitations commenced to flow in. Bessie have thought that it should have been a returned her calls, and, then-she really happy face.

But no one in the car knew Bessie Green- indulge herself locially while she remained leaf, or of her good fortune; and no one in mourning. And as people urged her to took much notice of the quietly, simply attend this little dinner, and that musicale, dressed little girl traveling from her New England farm home to reign mistress supreme in a big New York mansion. And yet there was a person in that car-in the very found herself enjoying quite a whirl of mild seat in front of Bessie-who had, possibly, dissipation, all unconscious of hew, as is seen her, and who, certainly, had heard of the way of the world, sharp-tongued young her; as Miss Greenless learned during the ladies and highly decorous dowagers were

latter part of her journey.

The train swept through the glowing autumnal farm-lands to the suburbs of a city, and presently into a dark, busy depot. dance. And so it happened that one night Bessie, aroused by the bustle and confusion. seeing a familiar face coming toward her-a lady she had met in town nearly two years when up walked Nelson Darrell. She was before. It was a familiar face to some one Miss Greenleaf sprung up with extended like a sky at sun-rising, and her little hand, and offered part of his seat to the hand trembled as she laid ft in his extended new-comer, which she graciously accepted. one. In her loneliness and general forlornness, Bessie longed to speak to the lady; but she felt that their formal meetings in the past would scarcely warrant her making herselfknown; and then-she was not at all sure the demands of society. So Bessie held her | knew that she loved him. peace and caught what scraps of conversa-tion she could, in the foolish hope of hearing a name she well knew.

ending pain—heard it with a catch of her breath, and leaned forward, eagerly, to lis-old fascinating way of his, and in the same ten-without a thought, or a care, that she sweet voice, with caresses in its cadences, was acting in a most ill-bred manner, only the girl had no ch

gentleman was saving.

'Dr. Darrell? Why you know that he married a wealthy widow? They keep house on Madison Avenue-have a handsome establishment—and she gives any number of entertainments. Dr. Darrell cares less for society than his wife.' 'And so he never married that little niece

of old Greenleaf's?' 'Of course he did not,' and the lady laughed, such an incredulous amused little lover. laugh, that pillars of flaming blood shot up into Bessie Greenleaf's che ks. She was ant, and chatted gayly with-or, rather, at glad now that she had not made herself

known to these two. 'But,' persisted the gentleman, 'why not? I'm sure it was rumored that he was very much smitten by the charms of the

'And I don't doubt he was: but she was an orphan, and poor, and fresh from the him, and rich, and versed in all the arts that handsome women of the world know so well house; I'm sure she will kindly give me a Was not the result inevitable? Can any young, unsophisticated girl, however pretty, hold her own against a woman with the same beauty and added age and experience? And the little Greenlesf girl lacked wealth

'Yes, it is the way of the world.' 'The way of the world!' echoed Bessie t rself, and leaned back in her seat with a pitterer heart than had ever throbbed in her bosom before-even during the weary weeks when she waited for Nelson Darrell to prove himself true, and sadly learned

'It may be a very sentimental view of it that I take, but I've an idea that Darrell did care considerably for the little Greenleaf and is not quite happy nor satisfied with his marital life. He is not the same man he used to be, and he seems to avoid society. By the way, you've heard how father, mother and son, and that the little most like a novel, is it not? And I'm sorry for the little thing if she meets Dr. Darrell, and he cares for her yet, she so young and inexperienced.' 'Sorry for me!' cried Bessie, passionately,

putting her thick veil over her face. 'I vonder if they think I would let him eare for me now. Or that I care one snap of my fingers for him!'
And yet she did care! She had never

ceased to care for the man who had opened the gates of heaven to her girlish heart, and then had let her go back to her dreary country life t wait through agonizing months for a word from him that never came. It was such an odd life that little Bessie

It was such an odd life that little Bessie
Greenleaf led in her great new home, no one but lawyers to advise her, and she so young and so ignorant. To be sure she had a chaperone; a meek old lady suggested by one of her solicitors, and she received some ungrammatical letters of advice from her distant aunt on the New England farm, to the effect that she ought to get along with one servant, and had better make her own bread, and ought not to buy more than two new gowns. But Bessie smiled a little over these, and kept up the house just as it had been kept by her aunt Greenleaf during the three months Bessie had spent in town two

Bessie Greenleaf sat in the third car from | years before, and left all domestic cares to

hardly knew how much further she might 'really, quite informal affairs, you know, my dear,' and the meek old lady seemed to think it all right for her to go, she soon horrifiedly discussing her 'bad form' in go-

ing out in deep mourning. But, at least, Bessie knew enough not to looked around her, and was surprised at she sat quite alone for a time, save for her not prepared to see him there. He and his

That was all Dr. Darrell said, but he stood looking down into her face with sad, his close, warm clasp, while the girl trem. but that her very existence was forgotten bled unable to gain the cool self-control she

by one whose acquaintance was extensive had told herself she should always show and whose time was occupied constantly by when she met him. And of course Darrell Besssie even never thought of drawing away her hand until he had held it so long that a few meaning looks had passed be-And, at last, she heard it—the very name | tween the nearest spectators. And when that was burned on her heart in fires of un- he seated himself beside her and commene-

> to answer two years before. 'I must introduce my wife to you, Bessie, he said, at last, rising. And when the girl's lips whitened he bent above her and whispered, passionately:

'Don't look like that Bessie. It break my heart.'

And so Fessie nerved herself to meet the handsome, wealthy, experienced woman who-after the way of the world-had won from the little country girl an adored

Mrs. Darrell was condescendingly pleas--the little heiress for a few minutes, and then declared that she must hasten to fill 'I'm sorry to take the carriage, doctor.

and keep you waiting,' she said to her hus band, 'though, perhaps, you will not mind it very much,' smiling toward Bessie. 'But I will tell James to drive back for you' 'No; don't trouble yourself,' returned

Darrell. 'Miss Greenleaf drives past our

And what could Bessie say but-'Certainly-with pleasure.'

And so Darrell rode home with her; and the next morning he and his wife came to ask her to a musicale that evening. And after that she saw the Darrells very often, and the doctor fell into the habit of calling on her almost daily, and singing with her. read, and chatting in a pleasant desultory enough and experienced enough to dissect her own heart-its fatally sweet state of renose-until, one day, in the sweet springtime, Darrell asked her to ride with him

'Oh! Ought I to?' she questioned, a little frightenedly. 'Why not, Bessie? Would I ask you-if I thought you ought rot to go? Say yes,

His face was drooped so near to the girl's that his pulsing breath beat against her and his eyes seemed drawing her soul from out her bosom. Poor Bessie! She had no pow-

Miss Greenleaf mentioned it before her chaperone, but the little old lady only said:
'It is a pleasant day for driving, dear.'
Ah! if only some one had been there to

Ah! if only some one had been there to advise her.

Along Fifth Avenue, and through the Park, Dr. Darrell drove with the little flower-faced girl beside him. Men met them and bowed and smiled. Women met them, and stared, and bowed with swee'est smiles to Darrell, and avoided Bessie's eyes.

They drove far into the country. When they came back the stars were lighting their little lamps in the purple April heavens.

Do you know that I have been trying to understand why so many people we know.

bow to you to-day, and not seem to see that I was with you?

Darrell flushed, darkly.

'Why, Besie? What difference does it