

OTTAWA LETTERS.

British Empire Leaguers Discuss Weighty Matters.

Parkin and Kipling Twin Leaders in Popularizing Imperial Consolidation.

The Yukon Miners and Investors at the Mercy of Sifton's Black Horse Brigade.

OTTAWA, April 6.—Yesterday was the twelfth day of the session and the debate on the address. It had about run its course on the ordinary topics when Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper brought in the Yukon charges, which gave the discussion new life and vigor. It was a pretty long array of shortcomings, negligence, corruption, black mail, and other faults and crimes which Sir Charles Hibbert charged against the officers of the minister of the interior in the gold fields. Some of these charges were substantiated by very clear statements, some by almost absolute proof. Some were supported only by statements of persons whose names were given, others by rumor and report said to be current in the Yukon and among people who have come out from there. Sir Charles Hibbert was careful to state the source of such authority as he had, giving no charge any greater authority than the evidence seemed to warrant, admitting frequently that the charges were by no means proved, but claiming that a sufficient number of them were established to show the evidence in others was of so strong and grave character as to call for a complete judicial investigation.

This speech was delivered last week, and Mr. Sifton had until Tuesday of this week to prepare his defence. The substance of his reply has already been printed. It must be admitted that the minister prepared a skillful plea and made the most of his case. Naturally in a series of charges such as those made, involving more than a score, perhaps a score and a half of offenses, some of them only put forward as report, the accused head of the department would be able to show that some allegations were not well founded. Looking over Mr. Sifton's speech, it will be found that he did not deal at all with a very large number of the instances mentioned, and no doubt he did as another minister in his place would have done, in selecting for answer those charges which would be most easily met. In the main he did not deny that there had been bad government and even corrupt government in the Yukon. Everybody knows that to be the case, and the minister who would deny it would not be believed even for a moment. But what Mr. Sifton pleaded was that in making the rules for the Yukon government, the government did the best it could with the knowledge then in its possession. He claimed, also, that in selecting officials to carry them out they had chosen men of previously good repute, though he admitted that they were not the kind of men who would have been chosen if the government had known how little cause there would be for the exercise of force. This staff was an emergency staff, selected because it was thought that there would be a large disorderly element in the place. It would seem that Mr. Sifton thought that the Yukon wanted fighting men, and not administrators. Major Walsh had good reason to be angry at Mr. Sifton's service against Sitting Bull, and it was thought he would do good service against the wild miners who were supposed to have their clothes full of revolvers and their boots stocked with knives. So the less effort was made to get men who would understand administration and would carry on the business on business principles.

Mr. Sifton's other claim in defence was that the Yukon was far away, and that having selected good men it was not possible for the government to keep a perpetual oversight of them. It will be seen that the government, while denying many of the charges, and while pleading for its own officers, is disposed to shift responsibility as far as possible for those which are admitted to be bad. For the rest Mr. Sifton says that he had now sent up good men to take the place of the old ones though he denied that the old ones were dismissed. From his account it would seem that simultaneously with the cry of the distressed and oppressed Yukon miner came the willing resignation of the chief officers in that neighborhood, who were conscious of their own virtue but anxious to get back to that higher civilization where their great qualities would be better recognized. And Mr. Sifton has ordered the new commissioner, Mr. Ogilvie, to enquire into all the wrongs done that happened before last August. As for what happened since August, and by all accounts there is a good deal of it, Mr. Sifton is not doing anything. Meanwhile the late commissioner is in this province writing letters to the papers to say that he did not get drunk and do other immoral things, and Mr. Wade has been negotiating the mining claims that he was able to acquire while he was administering mining laws in the Yukon. It is said that Mr. Wade has become a rich man, but that may not be true. Mr. Sifton says that he told them he saw no reason why he should not get claims, and of course Mr. Wade and his officials didn't see any either. They saw thousands of reasons why they should get claims, and some of these reasons appear to have been impressed upon the miners who had

disputed claims to vindicate or to record.

As was said, Mr. Sifton made a skillful defence, and in fairness it should be added that he cleared up a number of points. The number who followed him made a reply which was equally skillful, and I venture to think more convincing. Mr. Borden of Halifax has already made a reputation as a strong debater in the line of serious argument, and his analysis of Mr. Sifton's speech was almost a masterpiece of clear and dignified argument. Mr. Borden does not descend to appeals to the gallery, but preserves the calm and deliberate style of address to which he is accustomed in the courts.

He began by pointing out an evasion or two in Mr. Sifton's speech on the subject of liquor permits. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper charged that a lawyer in Winnipeg had telegraphed to Mr. Sifton for a liquor permit for a friend, and had received \$500 for this small service. Mr. Sifton denied that any such permit had ever been given in response to a telegram from a Victoria lawyer. This on the face of it seemed conclusive, but when the case was worked down to a final issue it appeared that after the Northwest government had assumed the right of issuing permits in the Yukon, Mr. Sifton still claimed that privilege, and it became necessary for those obtaining permits from Regina, to secure Mr. Sifton's subsequent approval. Now, a Victoria lawyer did telegraph to Mr. Sifton for his approval of such a license, and it is not denied that the \$500 was paid him for that service. Mr. Sifton admits the correspondence, and that he did give his consent. He says he does not know whether the man got \$500 or not. Yet he must have spent nearly half an hour on Tuesday thundering at Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper for making the false charge that he issued a license in response to a telegram.

Of the allegations brought forward by Sir Charles Hibbert referred to the lease of the water front at Dawson. It is charged that the property was leased at \$30,000 a year, and that the tenant is making \$100,000 a year out of it. Mr. Sifton on Tuesday promised Mr. Borden a copy of the lease. But the paper produced turned out to be only the offer and the correspondence. There was no formal lease given, which struck Mr. Borden as a rather remarkable thing in view of the importance of the transaction. It is said that one of Mr. Sifton's officers made much money out of the transaction. Mr. Borden laid strong emphasis on the consent of Mr. Sifton that Mr. Wade and the other officials should take a mine and deal in mining claims. The minister's defence that this was done under the late government, was not supported by the rules. That is not a matter of much importance, since the late government had very little to do with the Yukon as a mining company. Its administration as a mining district began with this government, and, as Mr. Borden says, the laws of all other mining districts forbid officials who have to do with miners' rights from staking claims. It is forbidden in British Columbia, in Ontario, and in Nova Scotia.



A Fatal Spider-Web.
When a fly accidentally gets caught in a spider's web, the spider goes calmly about his business, and spins his web, and binds his prey. He doesn't hurry particularly. He takes his time and binds his prey with his wings and his entire body. That is the way with the dread enemy of mankind—consumption. It has a web of trivial disorders neglected. A man heedlessly stumbles into that web, consumption first attacks his stomach, then his blood, then his lungs, then every organ in his body. Many doctors assert that when a man is once in this deadly web there is no escape. That is a mistake. Thousands have been rescued from this deadly disease by the use of the right remedy. Many of their letters, together with their names, addresses and photographs, appear in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. The remedy that saved them was Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures 98 per cent of all cases of consumption. It cures the conditions that lead up to it. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and germ-jector. Druggists sell it.

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lumbia, in Ontario, and in Nova Scotia. When Mr. Sifton gave Mr. Wade and the rest of them a chance to earn a salary and escape all risks, and at the same time to enjoy all the privileges of a mining speculator, with the immense additional advantages given them by their official knowledge and their official power, he laid the foundation for the greater part of the trouble which has since occurred. The worst charges are that men in the office were either rewarded in cash or in shares for the use of their influence or their knowledge. It is charged, for instance, that in a disputed claim one of the parties gave to an officer in the Mines Office one-third of the property as a reward for his assistance. In other cases cash bribes are said to have been given for information as to vacant claims. Information that ought to have been available to any prospector, but which could not be obtained without great loss of time and risk of being forestalled unless special inducements were given to the officers.

These are among the charges made early last summer by a committee of 13 miners selected by a miners' meeting of 10,000 people. They were made by Miss Shaw in the London Times, and, as Mr. Borden says, were sent ringing over two continents. Yet from July of last year to January of this year nothing has been done in the way of investigation. Mr. Dawson was only 29 or 30 days distant from Ottawa, and Mr. Mulock claims that postal communication was never once disturbed. Even yet no judge has been appointed to hold a proper investigation. No detectives have been engaged to unearth the cases of bribery and blackmail, the sale of influence, and the sale of justice. The investigation is placed in charge of Mr. Sifton's relative, who is also Mr. Sifton's subordinate officer, and who was sent to try charges against Mr. Sifton's department, and especially against Mr. Sifton's personal and political friend and favorite, his own special messenger and confidant, Mr. F. C. Wade, late crown officer in the Yukon. "I do not think," said Mr. Borden, "that Mr. Wade is trembling in his shoes." He was a few days ago in Manitoba writing editorials in praise of Sifton, whilst Sifton's relative and servant was investigating Wade's case in the Yukon. Even the Toronto organ of the government says that Ogilvie's conduct, while it may be useful, may not be sufficient, but that another kind of investigation may be necessary.

Mr. Sifton puts in the claim that there never was a Yukon before, and that no such rush into a mining country was ever known, but Mr. Borden is able to show that there was just such a rush into British Columbia a generation ago, when the Cariboo country was more remote from travel than the Yukon is now. But there were no such scandals in British Columbia as have arisen in the Yukon.

Mr. Borden made a very effective contrast between the surprising vigor shown by Mr. Sifton in investigating the Manitoba election charges with his extreme deliberation in proceeding with the Yukon investigation. It will be remembered that the criminal charges made against 80 or 40 conservatives in Manitoba in regard to the election of 1896 cost the federal treasury some \$15,000 or \$20,000, most of which went into the hands of Mr. Sifton's lawyer friends in Winnipeg. Mr. Borden showed that these proceedings, which belong properly to the Manitoba government, were begun within three days after the alleged charges. Denison was able to cure from New York and the whole energy of the department of justice was used in prosecuting a case which resulted in the conviction of only one person, and he was a willing witness in the interest of the guilty party. All this was done in order to procure evidence to be used in election proceedings. It was undoubtedly a scandalous abuse of power and an outrageous waste of money, but it showed great energy and activity and generosity with public money on the part of Mr. Sifton, who had the business in charge. In the Manitoba case, even if the prosecution were justified, no interests were suffering by delay. No miners were deprived of their rights, no system of oppression was going on, no discredit was gathering on the administration of the department. But everything was rushed and money was poured out profusely, much of it going into the hands of those interested in the Yukon. Mr. Wade, who received the additional reward of an appointment as law officer in the Yukon. But it is another story when Mr. Wade is on the other side of the accusation. There was no money, then for detectives, or for lawyers, and above all there was no hurry.

Mr. Borden produced yesterday a new set of statements which the man who made them is ready to prove before a court, if called upon to do so. This man says that Mr. Wade was the Yukon for Mr. Sifton, that other officials were in the Yukon for themselves, that the gold commissioner, Mr. Fawcett, was probably honest in making his awards, but that he was a man of too little ability and too weak a will to stand up against these other officers. The man who wanted to put a claim through had only to secure the assistance of the others, and they were able to work Mr. Fawcett. This informant tells the history of the so-called Discovery Claims on Dominion creek, where the titles became so confused that notice was given that no more permits would be given for three weeks till a new survey was made. It turned out afterwards that permits were peddled and sold secretly from the office. During this interim, the officials bagging \$100 for each one. It is stated as another instance that a man who wanted seven abstracts, for which he ought to pay \$17.70, could not afford to wait, and got them out of his turn by paying \$40 to an official, who pocketed the extra \$22.50. It is a common thing, so this man says, for an official to say "give me \$10 or \$20 and I will tell you where you can get a claim." More money is said to be taken at the side

door than at the front door, the side door being the place for bribes and the front door for legitimate fees.

Mr. Allan and Mr. Scoble, editors of the Klondike Nugget, are here, and have made a statement to Mr. Borden which he took down as he would a statement for use in court. They tell of two doors beside the front door of the 21d office. One is marked "private" and costs \$10 to \$15, the other is marked "no admittance" and costs \$25 or over. Men who are tired waiting in line can go to the private door and get in by paying the price, but they have still greater priority by going to the "no admittance" door, where they get attended to at once. There are many other stories, and they would fill a large place, but these are fair samples. The men who make the charges are not always willing to have their names used as voluntary statements, but it is said that they would testify if they were summoned. Mr. Sifton is not showing any great anxiety to have them make their statements before a court. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, April 7.—To some members of parliament the British Empire League meeting is of very much more importance than the daily wrangle down stairs. Col. Denison is one of the Canadians who make the consolidation of the empire the most important function of their lives. He appeared at Ottawa two days before the annual meeting, followed there by Dr. Parkin, C. M. P., and they two succeeded in infusing a fair measure of their own enthusiasm into the practical politicians assembled on this hill. So it came about that when Col. Denison began to deliver his annual address he had before him some of the leading members. Sir Charles Tupper was there, as he always is ready to join with his opponents in pushing forward the cause for which he has done so much. Sir Sandford Fleming and other old federalists were present, and three ministers of the crown put in an appearance as soon as they could get there. Gen. Hutton, the commander of the forces, came to receive such instructions as the league had to give him about the military unity of the nation.

Col. Denison's annual address is more interesting, more impressive, more suggestive, and, on the whole, more important than the speech from the throne. There is something in it. Col. Denison dwelt particularly on the defence of the empire. During the last quarter of a century great changes have taken place in national relations and methods of defence. A nation's moral rights, according to Col. Denison are not much good now, unless backed up by men and guns. The recent history of China shows what may happen a nation however industrious and peaceful if it does not provide means to protect itself. The strong nations of the world are engaged in tearing China into pieces. Canadians are following the example of the Chinese in trusting to the forbearance of their neighbours, instead of relying upon their own strength and in the strength of the empire. Our \$3,000 militia, drilled spasmodically, without the necessary equipment, without reserves, is no adequate contribution to the strength of the empire. So says the president of the league.

Turning to another familiar subject the chairman insisted that the food of the British empire should be grown on British soil, and that the route by which it is conveyed should be protected. He pointed out that at the time of the American civil war an almost absolute embargo was placed on the sale of cotton, and England, though master of the seas, could not obtain one-hundredth part of what she had been accustomed to get. Cotton famine cost England \$75,000,000. Yet it affected only a small section of the people, while an embargo on the food supply would put the whole nation on short allowance. It is bad imperial policy for the country to depend upon the United States and Russia for the main part of its food supply, while a small preferential duty would cause it to be produced wholly from countries under the British flag.

After finishing the formal part of his discourse Col. Denison gave some amusing details of the unfitness of the militia equipment for actual service. He told of his own experience at the time of the Fenian invasion. He had information beforehand of this invasion and told the government about it, asking for a better cavalry equipment. He was informed that the question of Spencer carbines would be considered and that the government hoped they would not be needed. Within a week after that he and his corps were hurrying to the border without proper arms, with no haversacks, no blankets, no camp kettles, no water bottles. In fact they went

as they sat on their horses, and at the yard they tossed their bacon before the fire and ate it out of their hands. It was almost the same in the Fort Garry campaign. They had nothing but condemned blankets, and he asked them that such men might have three, in order that one might cover the hole in the other. Their water bottles would not hold water, and they threw them away at the Lake of the Woods, so that they would never be issued again. Having these lively recollections, Col. Denison strongly endorses Gen. Hutton's recommendations for a more adequate army equipment.

Hon. Mr. Dobell, seconding the adoption of the report, discussed the history of the federation movement, and went on to offer objections in a good natured way to Col. Denison's food supply argument. He was sure that England would rule the seas and be able somehow to capture all the food that the British people wanted, either in peace or war. Mr. Dobell used to be a protectionist, and apparently is yet, for he says that policy has done good work and has built up Canadian industries. But he thinks it must by and by disappear as between different sections of the empire. The forecastle minister expressed his regret that the league's meeting of the Rifle Association could not be carried into the chamber downstairs, where he had been pouring gallons of oil on troubled waters for some years without stilling the waves.

Sir Charles Tupper, in moving a resolution asking for prompt measures for the establishment of a fast line service, laughingly informed Mr. Dobell how peace might be obtained in the commons chamber. If, said he, you will take up these great Imperial questions and other matters necessary to our national progress and prosperity, you will find the house a unit in your support. All that is necessary is to stop your redistribution hills and other measures of that kind and join in these matters of large statesmanship. Then you will not disturb the delightful harmony which you seem to desire. Sir Charles says that he never thought a suitable fast line service could be established for less than a million dollars a year, including the Imperial contribution. He had been willing to assist the present government in their efforts to get it for less, but was never very hopeful that they would succeed. They say now, as he did at first, that their scheme was impossible, but he still believed that the amount provided by the late government would be adequate to establish a thorough service as superior to any now carried on between Liverpool and New York, as the C. P. R.'s Pacific service is superior to any other on the Pacific coast. He could not congratulate Mr. Dobell on his success so far, but he would hope for better things in the future.

Mr. Bertram, of Toronto, a National Policy liberal, himself a ship builder, has ideas on this fast line service. In seconding the motion he insisted that the whole scheme should be reconsidered in the light of recent industrial development. Mr. Bertram says the English cannot compete with this continent in furnishing materials for ships. He had been himself astonished to find how much higher the English prices were than the American prices. He thinks that the fast line ships ought to be built on this continent, and in this dominion. The time has come, in his opinion, when a large shipbuilding industry should be established in eastern Canada, either in Montreal or Quebec, or St. John or Halifax. In a short time the work will be done cheaper here than in England, and his great national service would be an excellent commencement. Mr. Bertram seemed to favour Nova Scotia as the scene of these operations. This ambitious programme was well received by the audience, though it was not discussed further by other speakers.

Dr. Russell, M. P., for Halifax, moved the naval reserve resolution, and in doing so, paid a high tribute to Dr. Parkin, who was to follow him. He declared that outside of the practical statements Dr. Parkin had done more to popularize the Imperial consolidation than any other man in the empire. He could only be compared in this respect with Rudyard Kipling. There was a time when it was thought to be dangerous for a Liberal politician to attend an Imperial Federation meeting. He did not share the fears of his friends, who thought this was a device of Sir Charles Tupper, with some sinister end in view, and that Dr. Parkin was a secret ally working out an occult party purpose. Dr. Russell was never disposed to allow the Tories a monopoly of Imperial sentiment. He shared the views of John Wesley that the devil should not be allowed to have all the best tunes.

Fris. Parkin modestly disclaimed his title of pre-eminence. It had been his duty, he said, to reveal as well as he could in plain words to plain people the relations of each part of the empire to the rest. He had been brought into contact with some of the great thinkers, and had communicated to the multitude, as well as he could, such ideas as he had absorbed. Dr. Parkin thinks that these are great days. The United States is changing its relations to the world, and this changes all other relations of other nations. It is now known how near Great Britain and the United States were to a war three years ago. The people of the United States having since discovered how unready they were for action, now admit that they would have got well liked. But Canada would undoubtedly have suffered, and Mr. Parkin thinks that we ought to have a more effective force ready for such emergencies as these. We are no longer as we were a half a century ago, when every farmer had a gun in his house and knew how to use it. The training in shooting that our pioneers had, that the Americans had at the time of the revolution, that



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the Boers had, must be given now in another way.

The only other address which had much significance was that of Sir Louis Davies, the substance of which has already been telegraphed. Sir Louis is grappling with the question of naval defence, and whether he establishes a trading training ship, as he at first intended, or provides training stations on land, or establishes a system by which the coast fishermen may serve two, or three seasons with the flag and afterwards become members of the reserve, it is probable that something will be brought forward during the session. The small vote passed last year was not expended, and it may be taken for granted that the vote of this year will be larger.

As Mr. Dobell anticipated, the harmony established in the forenoon upstairs did not last through the day. The debate on the address was resumed and the same disagreement on political matters was discerned as had been noticed the day before. Col. Prior of Victoria followed Mr. Fraser. Col. Prior is not quite sure whether the exodus has entirely stopped, and is a little afraid that the ministers put incorrect language on this subject in the mouth of the governor general. He observed among the exports recorded were \$50,000 worth of settlers' effects, and the Bangor papers were telling of the arrival of 150 immigrants from across the line in one day.

But Col. Prior devoted his attention mainly to the Yukon scandal, of which he has personal knowledge, since it is a part of his business to deal in miners' supplies and outfits. He has seen and talked with hundreds of miners and others who have been in the Yukon, and they all agree that the government there has been bad. One particular statement he made, which he said would be substantiated on oath if the government required it. A man went into Dawson in August, 1898, and was informed that the best way to secure a claim was to go to the office of Wade, Clarke and Williams. Mr. Wade was the crown officer and legal adviser of the government in the Yukon. He went and had an interview with Mr. Killam, stenographer of the firm. He gave Killam power of attorney, who prepared it after consultation with the firm. Killam instructed him to go to a claim which he designated and which had been located, but would be forfeited. The applicant was told to put up false stakes and false names on this claim, and leave them there till midnight, August 21st, to set his watch by the time in the gold commissioner's office, and to be at the stakes at the winking hour of midnight. At the right moment he was to change the stakes, putting in others with his own name on them, and the claim would be his. That is, the half of it would be his. The other half he assigned to Killam as the price of the assistance of himself and the firm.

Mr. Prior stated also that affidavits could be furnished to show that A. D. Sifton, one of the government officers, who held a claim, was never on the spot on the day in which the law required that he should have personally staked it. In a general way, Col. Prior says that the miners all agree that it has been almost impossible to get anything in the Yukon without a bribe, and Ogilvie himself has said that miners had come to him and offered to accept a government position without a salary, declaring they could make enough money out of the charges it would give them.

As to the postal service, Col. Prior tells that the office at Glenora was two feet deep in letters on March 4th, that when the postal department could not carry the mail in a private person picked it up and carried it forward, gathering as he went one ton of mail which was cached along the road, and carrying it all himself. A friend of his in Dawson expected a number of letters from home. He knew they ought to be there, but could not get them. Someone said "Why don't you pay your dollar and get them?" He paid his dollar, not in the post office, but to someone in a restaurant, and received one letter. He found that by paying another he could get the whole five by paying a dollar apiece, though they had all been there when he first enquired.

Charles Beam of Seattle says that he carried in United States goods on which the duty would be \$30. He gave an officer at the border \$5 and a bottle of whiskey and was let off with \$25 duty. Col. Prior discussed this matter, and closed with a reference to the fact that members of parliament from British Columbia had liquor permits in their possession which were hawked about for sale in the towns on the coast.

Leighton McCarthy, the new member who succeeded his famous uncle, is a young man in more senses than one. He made his maiden speech yesterday, and it was mainly devoted to lecturing the older members on the way they ought to discuss public

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questions. Mr. press any clear attitude except on the platform would continue. How far the icy and cold standard Mc

J. Ross R. gift. He can in a short ten minutes' jolting observed in substance "It was elected a respondent might Lake Ontario in the midst, and know not ation applies minister of the scandal." "I present government should pay for erment cheer son why I did be given away Kenzie and ment has trev rooked" stirp with banacle tivity in pursu enemies in Ma trust to the re the Yukon." "I complaints of enquiring into own officials." why more con because they who robbed Maxwell then r actors." "No should stop so many mem cavalry of Max Yukon in so small salaries.

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Respecting the gratulated the ing adopted the decessors. Mr. supporter of th course of this "when the pres down the peopl spiration of no Montague and that the count the government less and abolit they found the old policy relief drowned trader. But no

questions. Mr. McCarthy did not express any clear opinion as to his own attitude except to say that he stood on the platform of his late uncle, and would continue in the same line.

J. Ross Robertson has one great gift. He can say a good many things in a short time. In the course of a ten minute speech he made the following observations, which are quoted in substantially his own language.

"It was remarked by a judge who tried an election case that the respondent might as well be dipped in Lake Ontario and come out dry as be in the midst of so much corruption and know nothing of it. This observation applies to the position of the minister of the interior and the Yukon scandal."

"I always agreed with the present government that the Yukon should pay for the Yukon (Government) but I did not want the Yukon to be given away for nothing to Mackenzie and Mann."

"The government has treated the Yukon as a wrecked ship, and has covered it with barnacles." The minister's activity in pursuing the race of the Yukon, Manitoba, is in sharp contrast to the serenity with which he regards the rascality of his friends in the Yukon.

The Rev. Mr. Maxwell spoke with fervor not so much in defence of the Yukon bootlers as in extension and plea for them. He, himself, is not wholly free from discredit on the little matter of Deadman's Island, which has been granted to an American company for a small consideration.

Mr. Maxwell cited as a suggestion of the way the Yukon charges ought to be treated the action of "The Master of us all" in the case of the woman taken in adultery. From which it would appear that the Yukon bootlers ought to be let alone until a sinless parliament assembled on the hill.

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much the country had lost, how many millions were refused to be invested during previous years through the fear that the policy of protection would be abandoned if ever the grubs came into power.

There was another "deep inspiration of relief and hope" when the government came back from Washington without having kept their promises to obtain unrestricted reciprocity or any reciprocity at the expense of Canadian producers.

Mr. Henderson of Halifax is willing to give the government some credit for the prosperous condition of the Canadian industries, and particularly for the department of agriculture.

Mr. Ganong devoted his attention mainly to the question of prohibition. He is himself an ardent and life-long prohibitionist, and does not approve of the way in which the government has treated that issue.

Mr. Ganong showed that the supporters of the government who were so strongly in favour of prohibition a few years ago were now helping the premier out of the difficulty in which he was placed.

Mr. Ganong had something to say about the position of the fishermen under the present regime. He points out that the fishing counties in the maritime provinces had been chiefly represented by Liberals, and this was largely due to the fact that the fishermen were led to believe that a Liberal party would secure them a market in the United States.

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were born liberals would be found embracing another faith. Mr. Ganong's speech was eminent for its practical, clear and forcible, and has increased his reputation as a parliamentary debater.

The next speaker to uphold the record of the maritime provinces in parliamentary debate was Mr. Powell. He began with a reference to the article of Mr. Fraser, who described the ship of state under the late administration as a water-logged craft.

Mr. Powell thinks that if the present government ship floats lightly on the waves, its buoyancy is the buoyancy of putrefaction. It would be more proper, however, to say that the ship had not gone on the rocks under the late administration, but had been captured by a crew of buccaners and pirates.

Mr. Powell believes that it would be easier for the people to pay it in postage. A calculation of his own, based on enquiry carefully made among the merchants, bankers and others in Westmorland county, has led him to the conclusion that of the \$800,000 which would be made up by a tax on articles of common use, Mr. Powell believes that it would be easier for the people to pay it in postage.

Mr. Powell made an effective analysis of the working of preferential trade. He showed that our imports from England during the last two months were 8 per cent. less than last year, that our exports were 10 per cent. more, and that we were paying as duty on imports from Great Britain 20 per cent., while the tax on imports from the United States averages only 13 per cent.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising. For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion.

Special contracts made for time advertisements. Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

The subscription rate is \$1.00 a year, but if 75 cents is sent in ADVANCE the paper will be sent to any address in Canada or United States for one year.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY. ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 15, 1899.

THE YUKON SCANDALS.

The Yukon scandals were in the mouth of everybody before Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper brought them up in parliament. More is heard of these injustices on the Pacific Coast than in Eastern Canada, but each province has many men seeking their fortunes in the Yukon.

SUPPLY HARDWARE.

In former days we sometimes heard a good deal about alleged favored individuals who supplied hardware for the Intercolonial railway. It will be seen by the auditor general's report that the Intercolonial still requires supplies of this kind.

THE FILIPINO LEADER.

We are informed that "some high Americans believe that the government would wisely expend money in buying off Aguinaldo and his clique of influential Filipinos."

THE TRIUMPH OF PROTECTION.

The minister of customs says that the justification of the present tariff is found in the growth of trade and the activity of the industries of the country.

face of the whole world that the aspirations of my whole life and the final object of all my desires and efforts is no other thing than your independence, because I have the innate conviction that that constitutes your comfortable desire, as independence means for us the redemption from slavery and tyranny, the reconquest of our lost liberties and our entry into the concert of the civilized nations."

At that time the Filipino leader was seeking the overthrow of Spanish power and the achievement of national independence. Independence is still his aim, and it is his motive a year ago were pure and honorable, the fact that he is now opposing the United States does not make him less worthy of respect.

CANADIAN FAILURES.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review reports 283 failures in Canada during the first quarter of the present year, with liabilities \$4,241,411, compared with 423 failures and \$2,941,067 liabilities in the same period last year.

A LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE.

A Christian Civic League has been organized in Maine to carry on a crusade for the better enforcement of the laws of the state. The Rev. W. F. Berry has resigned the position of pastor of the Methodist church in Portland to become general agent for the league.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER MAKES HIS ANNUAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, April 12.—The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, presented the budget in the house of commons today. The house was crowded when he rose to make his speech. He said the trying periods of last year's Spanish-American war and the differences on the Niger and Nile had no prejudicial effect on the country's revenue.

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of a vindication of the party which has always talked free trade and still shouts for it, while enacting protective tariff legislation.

FOR COUNTERVAILING DUTIES.

The appeal of West India planters, that the British government adopt countervailing duties to offset the sugar bounties of continental countries, is not without influential support in Great Britain.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

In the public accounts committee Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Glaser have taken the liberty to scrutinize the asylum accounts, ask questions, and point out what they considered excessive charges.

THE DEATH OF WILLIAM HARRISON.

In the death of William Harrison, pastor of the late Thomas Harrison, and brother of Charles W. Harrison, of Fredericton, as noted in yesterday's Daily Sun, it may justly be said: "A great man had fallen in Israel."

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

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PROVINCIAL NEWS

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., April 9.—Maynard Wray, son of James P. Wray, died at his father's home on Porter street, at seven o'clock last evening.

GRAND MANAN, April 7.—Capt. J. A. Crosby of the scho. Kingfisher of Yarmouth states that on the 21st ult., when on his way to this island and off Southwest Breaker, Briar Island caught ten or twelve miles, ran among the rocks, consisting of shingles and lumber, with some wreckage of a large schooner; saw some pieces of rails and house rails painted green, house boards white.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 11.—Bower Smith, the well known millman of Buctouche, and his son Harrison, left yesterday for the Klondyke. Thomas McManus, formerly brakeman on the Moncton and Buctouche railway, left last night for Vancouver.

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not being equal in any respect to the Grand Manan herrings.

N. H. Cole, manager of the Burnham-Morrell lobster factory here, is making ready for the seasons' work.

Lobsters are scarce yet. Only about one-half the fishermen are engaged this year in the fishery.

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FREE! DR. SPROULE'S NEW BOOK CATARRH

Is now in press. This book contains the results of seventeen years of study and research—yet it will be sent you free of cost. You cannot afford to be without it. Send in your application now.

DR. SPROULE, B. A., 7 Doane St., Boston, Mass.

was badly cut and bruised about the head and face. Dr. M. C. McDonald was at once summoned to render medical aid.

George W. Simpson of the city market exchanged a driving mare with Alex. McKinley on Friday for a draught horse.

Capt. E. M. Young is getting his schooner Sea King in readiness for the opening of the "run."

The snow on the roads has about all disappeared, and wheels have taken the place of runners.

Bruce McLaughlin is prostrated with whooping cough.

JOSEPH W. Northumberland Co. April 10.—A most enjoyable concert, consisting of tableaux, music and readings, was given at the hall on Wednesday evening.

The gold fever has struck the town. A syndicate of prominent men has taken a large number of acres and expect to begin a search for gold very shortly.

HILLSTREAN, Kings Co., April 11.—Patrick Mahoney, 63 years of age, died at his home on Monday.

Geo. Soper and his crew were returned from St. Martins on Thursday, 6th inst. after three months' absence.

Thomas Miller and son have taken the drive in the Miller mill, and other machinery, where operations will soon commence.

The school in Gibbon district is closed in consequence of the illness of Miss Mabel Gibbs and Miss Mabel Gibbs.

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LOCAL

The Nova Scotia election at Halifax 23rd to Sept. 9.

Rev. John de la Haye next on a day south as he be away about.

A handsome James, was at express on Tuesday duator George.

A Halifax fire last announced yesterday of Mrs. Ther of J. A. Halifax. The place at Antigo.

Fire on Wednesday destroyed the roof house on Fleet upper part of wreck. Assist Burpee, who has several valuable No insurance.

Stephen Furtors of the Furtors from England in Star liner Montreal. He is pany's offices in.

The statement of the debate on Sussex dairy decision in favor tion dairying Kerr, who pre and his decisio and entirely of ment.

The senate of Brunswick met on Tuesday, when plans for a new The plan called to cost about \$1,000 will denote \$1,000 of the building the balance s friends.

The annual meeting of the Maritime yesterday. A was shown and cent, declared, into the rest fu ter; vice-preside aged, Eben Per Fred E. Marin.

Design Fugh change of the tion Army stud S, passed thro for Montreal, and the stationed there nature.

Warden Joseph John McLeod has been re-elected Simonds, in s sent, councillors, Judson P. Mosb inated, but Ca Others nominate Michael Kelly, W. Pownes, and leaves a contest and Musquash.

When the Es his home at Es on this return tour in Grand number of his Daniel Gosline, sembles, press welcome, words to Mr. Mr. Nobles rec music, and Mr. Murray a ments were serv hour spent.

Prof. Paisley, of examiners for New Brunswick Island, has recel following persons commended by the the Methodist, Bruce, Harry Ma The examination taneously in Pr town and Sackvi day in May.

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