

OTTAWA LETTER.

No Member of Parliament, Not Even Bourassa,

So Effectualy Rebuked as John Charlton Was on Wednesday for His Pro-Boer Resolutions.

All of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Quebec Supporters Save Half a Dozen at the Most, Did Not Remain in the Chamber When the Vote Was Called.

OTTAWA, April 23.—At the close of yesterday's discussion resulting in the further suppression of Intercolonial railway evidence, a conservative member talked to me in this wise: "It must be admitted that we opposition members are not much in hysterics. If such an outrage had been perpetrated by the conservatives when in power what a torando of furious oratory would have followed. What a wealth of invective, what a storm of abuse Sir Louis Davies would have flung across the house. What a wreckage of desks would have been heaped around Mr. Paterson's fighting ground. How earnestly and piously Fraser of Guyaboro would have appealed to heaven against these enormities. How Sir Wilfrid Laurier would have exhorted his tender conscience to a sympathetic audience. How the tortured air would have vibrated and shivered as Sir Richard Cartwright poured out a torrent of well deserved wrath upon the evil doers. It would have been a grand sight, a most moving spectacle. But here we have one after another calmly presented our case, argued that the government ought to allow the tax to be brought out, pointed out the necessity of this enquiry, insisted as well as we could that it was indecent and unbecoming to exclude the people from a knowledge of the manner in which their money is expended. We have had witnesses headed off whom we desired to bring to establish important facts. We have had papers refused that we considered necessary to bring out the whole transaction. We have witnesses ordered not to speak by the head of the department in which they serve, and we have twice had the house voting down an appeal in favor of a full investigation. Yet we have not raised the roof and have not spoken loud enough to be heard more than one hundred yards. No speaker has been obliged to call us to order for using profane language, and we have never once threatened the government with the vengeance of eternal fire in the world to come."

This member probably did not desire a return to the old noise and tumult, and yet he has some sort of idea that the public might not fully realize the seriousness of the situation. It is undoubtedly a fact that the public accounts committee as now organized and as protected by the majority in the house, is a very feeble machine for investigation. More than half of the members are there apparently for the express purpose of suppressing information. The committee as organized against the government are excluded, and so far as the Intercolonial is concerned not a single man has testified who is not under the direct authority of Mr. Blair and liable to be dismissed the next moment after he gives evidence unsatisfactory to the minister. We have had contracts produced claiming to be complete which are incomplete. Papers have been refused that are necessary to explain purchases made very year. And at last we have found government supporters on the committee carrying in their pockets letters of instruction sent by the minister to the government employes and taken from the owner's desk without his knowledge.

Mr. Haggart appealed to the house against the refusal of the committee to allow Peter Archibald to be called. He was voted down. He appealed again against the refusal of the committee to allow an examination in a contract for locomotives made before 1901, and again he was voted down. Precedent after precedent was quoted showing that in other years and under another government papers were brought down covering eight or ten years of operation, but the answer is the same. One majority is worth more than a score of precedents.

About twenty years ago or more a railway company set out to build a road at Red Deer between Calgary and Edmonton. This company had the promise of a land grant and other encouragement. The road was not built. On several occasions the company came back to parliament and got an extension of time for their charter. Years passed. Some of the promoters died, and some got poor. No road was built, settlers flocked in and the land intended for a subsidy, which was worth very little when it was offered, became very valuable. Coal was discovered in the neighborhood, and the charter became an object of desire. A group of Toronto capitalists, the same that got the benefit of the Crow's Nest Pass deal, and have been concerned with other enterprises assisted by the government, saw a great opportunity. They stepped back, acquired without much cost the rights of the old corporation and came to parliament for a renewal of the charter.

Meanwhile the people in the west began to think they had something to do with the matter. They perceived that the wealth of land and minerals supposed to be given to this railway company was several times more than sufficient to pay for the road. They wanted the land for settlement, and were very anxious that no corporation should gobble it up. Already far too large a part of Canada in Alberta is held by large corporations, and there is no question so important to that young country as the land question. Mr. Oliver, the member for Alberta, who is a liberal and a pretty good party man, says that he was in-

structed by his constituents without respect to party, to oppose any action that would again lock up these lands. As the old promoters have gone out of existence, and the new ones have no stake in the transaction, there is no earthly reason why the lapsed charter should be revived. To extend the time now is in the view of all the western men nothing less than a new grant of land to a new group of people. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Sifton and other ministers are solemnly pledged against further land subsidies in the west, and Mr. Scott of Assinibola declared yesterday that all the members supporting the government in the west made these promises on the part of the administration.

But the promoters have a great pull and in the railway committee the fight was almost an even one. Members of the government used their influence in favor of the charter and the land grant. But their supporters in the west opposed it. When it came to a vote it looked like an almost even division of the seventy odd members of the standing committee who were present. After Chairman Charlie Hyman had put the question, "shall the preamble of the bill be adopted?" and while the clerk was taking down the names of the members as they recorded their votes, three members came rushing together. These were Mr. Johnson of Cape Breton, Aulley Morrison of British Columbia, and Mr. German of Newfoundland. They all voted for the bill, which was declared carried by a majority of one. Then a member called attention to the fact that votes had been taken of these members who were not in when the motion was put. In accordance with the rule the chairman asked them whether they heard the motion put to the meeting. Members are thus put upon their honor, for if they say they heard the motion their vote is good. The Cape Breton member surprised the objector by stating he heard the question put from the chair, and his vote was duly counted. But the other two admitted that they did not hear it, and Mr. Hyman struck their votes out. The bill was thus defeated and the committee so reported to the house.

But the capitalists had no idea of giving it up that way. On their behalf Mr. Cowan of Essex a few days ago asked that the bill be sent back to the committee for further consideration. The reason he gave was that the absence of these members was an accident and that the true sense of the committee would have been in favor of the measure. Mr. Oliver, with true western strenuousness made a fight over again, and was supported by the leader of the opposition and by the western members on his own side. The debate continued through the afternoon, the minister of railways vehemently demanding the return of the bill to the committee. Sir Wilfrid Laurier also made an appeal to his followers, and the question resolved itself into a party division.

A few days ago Mr. Bell of Pictou was advocating a return of a certain bill to the committee on the ground that some misunderstanding had occurred there. At that time Sir Wilfrid took the other ground, contending that the report of the committee ought not to be reversed by the house unless important reasons were shown. The premier then took the particular ground that the reasons should appear on the records of the committee and should not be those raised by members in the house purporting to set forth what occurred in the committee. If members were to come from the committee, each with his own story, there would be no end of contradictions and confusions. Sir Wilfrid Laurier based his argument on the statement made in the house that two members were too late in the committee to be counted, a fact which did not appear on the record. Mr. Bell simply sought the premier to book, showing him that he was taking exactly the opposite ground from which he took against Mr. Bell a few days before. It is nothing new for the premier to take opposite ground to himself. He is doing that every day, but the exposure is not often as direct and prompt as it was this time. The premier's reply was characteristic. He appealed to the chair that Mr. Bell was breaking the rules by referring to a previous debate. Here also Mr. Bell confronted him with his record, for only a few minutes before the premier had been discussing the self-same previous debate. The result was that Mr. Bell induced Sir Wilfrid to allow him to go on with his speech. But all the same the Red Deer bill goes back to the railway committee.

OTTAWA, April 24.—Mr. Charlton claims that he brought up his South Africa resolution from a strong and overpowering sense of duty, and does not care what people think about him so long as he has the approval of his own esteemed conscience. Nevertheless he gave very obvious signs that he did care when his speech brought out cries of dissent from opposition and government ranks alike. Mr. Charlton has made some South Africa speeches before, which had the approval of one side and part of the other. This time there was a general feeling that he should have let well enough alone, and that feeling was manifested rather strenuously. While Mr. Charlton professed to be careless about it, he went out of his way too much in his attempt to make that appear. A man who is altogether careless about what people think or say will not spend many minutes setting forth the fact. A friend of mine used to quote the remark of the lover of Clare Vere de Vere, who says that the lion on her tomb stone gates was not more cold than he. My friend's comment was that the lion would have let well enough alone, and that feeling was manifested rather strenuously.

The report of the discussion has already appeared in your columns, and it is only necessary to call attention to one or two features. Mr. Bourassa's statement that the concessions made to the Canadians were given on compulsion, because England was really beaten in that war, would be hard to sustain. Mr. Charlton was certainly wrong when he said that one of the terms of peace after the United States Civil War was a general amnesty to all offenders. As a matter of fact the South surrendered practically without

condition. Mr. Charlton is absurdly incorrect when he says that no political disqualification followed. The truth is that local self-government was not the means of delivering that class of goods on the British market without damage. Senator Ferguson says that the ships now employed are quite inadequate for this class of freight. He is equally positive that they are not suitable for the transportation of fruit. Senator Ferguson knows about this, for he is himself a fruit grower and fruit shipper, and is entitled to the honor of opening up to the Prince Edward Island fruit growers the prospect of an English market. He referred to a shipment of apples sent across the ocean which was exposed to 110 degrees of heat in the vessel's hold, and asserts that very little fruit had been shipped without very great damage and loss. Fruit sent to the Glasgow exhibition under special arrangements arrived in perfect condition, and a package of pears was so damaged that it was higher than those shipped in the ordinary way. Mr. Ferguson himself lost \$150 by damages incurred on shipment on one car load of apples, which would have yielded him a handsome profit if they had arrived in good condition. The substitution by the Furness of inferior ships for the Lyallist and Evangeline caused immense loss to fruit shippers.

But these precedents hardly need to be discussed. The terms of peace in Africa cannot be settled in Canada. We have no people here qualified to arrange them and our knowledge is so insufficient that it is a mere impertinence for this parliament to intervene. Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Monk pointed out clearly enough the mischievous character of the resolution. The officers in the field are arranging terms of peace and even the British parliament refrains from interference. While these brave officers are endeavoring to bring the war to an honorable conclusion a member of the Canadian parliament taken from the South asks other members, who know as little about it as he does, to dictate to the persons in charge what terms they shall offer. If these terms are less advantageous than Kitchener demands, Mr. Charlton is offering an excuse to the Boers for refusing them and holding out an inducement to them to break off peace negotiations.

So far Sir Wilfrid Laurier was right. When he expressed the opinion that the discussion had done good as far as it had gone, he was obviously wrong. If the discussion had stopped there it would have done great harm, for it would have left the world in ignorance of the true feeling of the house. At that stage only Mr. Charlton and Mr. Bourassa had spoken, Mr. Charlton contending that the Cape Colony rebels ought to be treated generously and granted a full amnesty, and Mr. Bourassa maintaining his original position that England was all wrong in what she is doing in Africa, and was criminally responsible for it. Having these speeches, it is much better to have had in addition the speeches of Dr. Sproule, Col. Hughes, Mr. Kemp, and Mr. Oliver, and the dignified statement of Mr. Monk, backed as they were by the entire Chamberlainous vote of parliament. The statement that now goes out from this discussion is that not only is the Canadian parliament unwilling to interfere, but that it does not endorse Mr. Charlton's position as to the terms which should be made to Sir Wilfrid's endorsement after Mr. Charlton had taken out his amnesty clause, but there is no reason to suppose that he was speaking the truth of the house.

Col. Hughes does not believe that a complete amnesty should be granted, and he is certain that no amnesty conditions can be made part of the terms of peace. He expresses pretty strong opinions of the character of the Cape rebel, of whom he has some personal information. He is quite clear in his mind that the British are right and that the Boers are in the wrong on the side of severity to the rebels and generosity to the rebels. All the precedents in Africa at least indicate a British weakness for yielding too much to the enemies of the British Empire. It is a strong opinion against another compromise such as Mr. Gladstone made a quarter of a century ago.

Mr. Oliver, who is pretty closely associated with the Strathcona men and another of the westerns who fought in Africa, speaks out with true western frankness. He speaks of the treachery of the Cape rebels, who are peaceful burghers one day and plundering marauders the next, who rob their neighbors and shoot their fellow citizens in the back, and then come in at the end of the war to demand recognition for all the damages which their own treachery has brought upon them. In Oliver's opinion, these men, who have added treachery to treason and murder to both, do not require sympathy from the hands of Canadian people, so much as the children of the South who made fatherless and families whom they had made beggars. Mr. Oliver brought upon himself the rebuke of the speaker by a strong suggestion that the disloyalty of these Boers was repaid by similar disloyalty among some of the British soldiers in the South. In this country, and he made a very broad suggestion that Mr. Charlton and Mr. Bourassa were at heart traitors, too. It is rather significant that Mr. Bourassa, who has sided with the Boers from the beginning, should now be in harmony with Mr. Oliver, and that Mr. Charlton, who voted in favor of the war, should be in the same party with the French Canadians, should be the same man who two years ago, speaking in his own county, urged the establishment of an English-speaking garrison in the province of Quebec, and who did not fail to remind him of this.

In spite of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and notwithstanding the apparent anxiety of Mr. Charlton to withdraw his motion, there were members enough to insist upon forcing it to a vote. If Mr. Hughes could have had his way the members would have been called in and the votes would have been counted. But the oral response to the speaker's call seemed to be unanimous. There may have been four ayes, but perhaps there were only three. It should, however, be stated that out of fifty of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's supporters from Quebec, not more than half a dozen at the most, including Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Monk, who supported him, remained in the chamber when the vote was called. No member of parliament, not even Mr. Bourassa, had been so effectually rebuked as Mr. Charlton was on this occasion. Some part of the rebuke attaches to the premier, who had it in his power to stop the proceeding before the discussion commenced, and who made the mistake of practically approving the discussion down to the time that he himself addressed the house.

To turn to a subject of a more peaceful character, the discussion of Senator Ferguson is believed that the greatest problem before the Canadian people just now is that of ocean transportation. He says that in spite of Mr. Fisher's claim, Canada is a long way behind the rest of the world in the means of transporting dairy and fruit products to outside markets. The minister of agriculture admits that Canada lost last year \$2,000,000 because the cheese sent

to England was not of the quality required there. The English people now want a soft cheese and Canada has not the means of delivering that class of goods on the British market without damage. Senator Ferguson says that the ships now employed are quite inadequate for this class of freight. He is equally positive that they are not suitable for the transportation of fruit. Senator Ferguson knows about this, for he is himself a fruit grower and fruit shipper, and is entitled to the honor of opening up to the Prince Edward Island fruit growers the prospect of an English market. He referred to a shipment of apples sent across the ocean which was exposed to 110 degrees of heat in the vessel's hold, and asserts that very little fruit had been shipped without very great damage and loss. Fruit sent to the Glasgow exhibition under special arrangements arrived in perfect condition, and a package of pears was so damaged that it was higher than those shipped in the ordinary way. Mr. Ferguson himself lost \$150 by damages incurred on shipment on one car load of apples, which would have yielded him a handsome profit if they had arrived in good condition. The substitution by the Furness of inferior ships for the Lyallist and Evangeline caused immense loss to fruit shippers.

Senator Ferguson did not mention the fact, but it can be learned through the public records, that part of the shipment of chickens fattened at the government station in Charlottetown, under charge of Mr. Haggart, arrived in England in a mouldy condition. The result was that 120 of the chickens were sold for \$1.50, or a little more than a cent apiece, while the freight charges and other expenses amount to 13 cents each. Some of the product of other fattening stations in P. E. I. also suffered. Undoubtedly Senator Ferguson is right in holding that ocean transportation is one of the great questions to be settled in the future, and that it is of more importance to the Canadian exporter than any other.

Mr. Fisher has not been very successful in his attempt to explain why this census is going to cost between two and three times as much as any previous census of Canada. He has ready cost twice as much, and there are now over 200 people at work in the bureau at a cost of some \$100,000 a month. No doubt the census will be the worst one ever taken as well as the most expensive, and Mr. Fisher's estimate is quite inadequate. He says the cost of clerical work is very much higher than it was ten years ago, but as a matter of fact he is paying the employes in the bureau exactly the same rate as was paid in 1891. It is true that there are a few large parts of the schedule, but the answer in a great majority of houses. The real work of the enumerator is scarcely any larger than it was ten years ago.

The truth appears to be that Mr. Fisher had to appoint two or three commissioners to do the work formerly done by one in each district, and two or three enumerators were formerly engaged. All these officials have to be instructed and are paid during the time of their instruction. It takes as long to instruct three officials as it does one, and all these are paid without any more work being done during the preliminary period. Mr. Fisher says that he had a hard time to get the enumerators he wanted, so abundant was other employments. But the members questioned him closely and found that he had nothing to do with the applications. They were made to the members supporting the government or to defeated candidates, and Mr. Fisher accepted their recommendations.

Here are some of the incidents. Mr. Hackett informed Mr. Fisher that in his county the enumerator farmed out his job for \$30 to another enumerator, who does not appear to have been assessed in. Of course, the more money if two men have to live on the job while one man does the work. Mr. Clare reports that in his riding 30 men were required to do the work performed by 15 the last time. There was an increase of 250 people and it cost \$1,400 more to count them. Mr. Ganong informed the minister that he was formed the minister that he was not enough grits in Charlotte county to take the census all over New Brunswick at the same price paid in 1891. Mr. Bennett of East Simcoe says there has been no increase of population in his riding, but the cost of counting increased from \$2,304 to \$2,765. There were two men in the place who claimed the patronage recommending different commissioners, and so Mr. Fisher appointed and paid them both. Mr. Fisher explained that there was considerable French population in East Simcoe and that the census was very large, to which Mr. Bennett replied that the commissioner for the large area was a cripple and neither of them could speak French, while a justice of the peace who was appointed enumerator was in the habit of signing his papers "A. B. Justus Face." South Simcoe was as populous as it was ten years ago, but the cost of counting the population increased from \$1,341 to \$2,784. West Bruce cost \$2,133, which is nearly double the cost ten years ago, though the population decreased over 4,000. It was suggested that the enumerators were paid to hunt for the lost 4,000. The enumeration of Centre Wellington cost \$1,591 ten years ago, last year \$2,581; East Grey \$1,334 in 1891, \$3,593 last year; East Northumberland increased from \$1,536 to \$2,832; South Ontario from \$1,232 to \$2,660. The whole province of Ontario from \$47,344 to \$31,401. West Egin from \$1,609 to \$3,300. Mr. Fraser of Guyaboro insisted that he appointed good men in his place, and that if he made two commissioners instead of one, he did it to save money. He claimed that at least \$200 was saved by doubling up the work. But it cost \$2,391 in 1901 to count the people of Guyaboro, whereas they were counted ten years ago for \$1,239. Mr. Monk had heard some queer stories about the enumeration in Jacques Cartier and ascertained from Mr. Fisher that this county was enumerated in 1891 at a cost of \$342, whereas last year it cost \$2,700. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, April 26.—The railway discussion which has been going on for a few days has developed very little of original and absorbing interest. Mr. Blair's three hour speech, which has been pretty fully reported, will be seen to contain practically nothing that has not appeared in his previous statements. He affirms that he has made a great railway of the Intercolonial, increased the business by sixty per cent, and would have made some profit out of it if it did not cost so much to run the road. It hardly need be stated that if a road which paid its way with \$3,000,000 earnings could be run at the same expense when it is earning \$5,000,000 there would be a balance on the right side. But it is an extraordinary feature of the Intercolonial as distinguished from all other railways that the increased traffic produced by the great activity of the time has not improved the balance sheet. Other railways have gained as much business as the Intercolonial and the stockholders have got the benefit of the increase. Roads that made a deficit are now making a surplus. Roads that paid interest on their bonds now pay dividends on their shares. Roads that divided something among the preferred shareholders now pay good returns to the common stock. But the Intercolonial, which six years ago paid its way, has an acknowledged deficit of half a million dollars.

Mr. Blair seems to think that he explains this when he says that he paid more for coal last year than he did the year before, and if other railways had not done the same, and that he paid more for wages that he did in other years, though he still admits that he does not pay more than other railways. He also shows that it costs more to maintain the way and equipment than it did six years ago, as if it were a remarkable thing that it cost more to keep up the additional stock of locomotives and cars and the track when these larger engines and cars are running over it. He also might have remarked that it costs more to maintain a railroad of the same class than will last four years, and cost 25 cents when other ties that would last six to ten years can be bought for 30.



He began by laying 83 miles in Cape Breton, replacing 56 lb. rails. He should have charged 56 lbs. of these rails to revenue and the other 24 might have been charged to capital, though Mr. Haggart's method would be to charge all to revenue. Mr. Blair charges \$350,491 for these rails less the value of the old ones for junk. He also charges to capital \$300 a mile for the work of replacing them. The total capital charge on that division, which ought to have been paid for out of revenue, is \$17,692. Between Moncton and Truro he took up some 67 lb. rails and replaced them by 80 lbs. There was a charge of \$47,240, which was improperly taken to capital. Altogether he should have charged to revenue \$258,548 and to capital \$144,000. But he charged \$402,000 to capital.

Mr. Barker then went on to show that Mr. Blair is not keeping up his rolling stock out of current account. He is charging to capital new locomotives that are required to take the place of old ones. He has a right to charge additions to the stock, but no substitutions, and he is charging both. Taking Mr. Muirfield's evidence, Mr. Barker shows that of the new locomotives bought only six were charged to revenue, whereas at least 25 old ones were condemned. There were really more than 25, because Mr. Muirfield says that those sent to the C. P. R. were also useless. Therefore Mr. Blair is not charging the income of the year with the cost of maintaining the rolling stock, and Mr. Barker shows plainly that the minister spent \$248,000 to capital, which was really required to keep his equipment good. Perhaps the old engines now piled up about the road may be worth \$46,000. The other \$300,000 is an addition to the deficit.

It is the same way with cars. In three years the minister has added 1,861 cars or 20 per cent of the whole at the expense of capital. There were at the beginning of last year 442 condemned cars on the line, and during the year he condemned 146 more. He rebuilt 223 and still leaves 364 unfit for service. But during that year he bought 1,119 and made them a capital charge. According to Mr. Barker he should have charged 364 of them to revenue, which would have cost him \$250,000. The result of it all is that Mr. Blair's real deficit is \$1,250,000 instead of \$488,000.

The minister contends that it really makes no difference, since the people pay for everything, whether the charge is against revenue or capital. But Mr. Barker says that this method encourages waste. If the I. C. R. authorities know that a deficit of a half a million or a million dollars is the same thing as no deficit at all they will not trouble themselves to take care of their stock or to be prudent in purchasing. If there are to be capital charges and revenue charges they ought to be made right, and if the minister admits a deficit or claims a surplus the statement ought to be accurate.

Mr. Barker went on to show that apart from these charges there were large payments on maintenance of way improperly charged, that votes taken for one purpose had been used for another, that the minister had taken a vote for \$30,000 for one service and had spent on it \$127,000 without authority of parliament. He showed that Mr. Blair had paid \$650 for advertising an \$8,000 job, while he was giving contracts for millions of dollars without tenders at all. For three engine houses he had spent in advertising \$1,264, and he buys over a million ties without competition.

A very good illustration of the minister's methods was pointed out by Mr. Barker. For the St. John extensions Mr. Blair bought 38 acres of marsh land at \$475 an acre for the construction of sidings and engine houses. Then he bought rails and other materials to build these sidings, paying for them \$46,620. That was in the election year, 1900. Down to this time not a mile of this siding has been laid. The rails are not delivered, these yet. He has bought spikes enough for the whole 13 miles, charged them to the St. John extension, and had them piled up for a year and a half. He has bought ties at 30 cents a piece in election year, charged them to capital, and has them piled up rotting hundreds of miles away along the line.

Another little investment is the Copper Crown Works at Pictou, where \$20,000 was spent for sidings. Mr. E. N. Macdonald was interested in that transaction, and he was a candidate in the Pictou election. Mr. Macdonald wrote to the minister some months before the election asking for \$17,500, with another \$4,500 for a larger yard at Pictou. "And I would like to ask the minister what was done for the whole extension to the Copper Works and improvements of the public service at Pictou. Any possible discussion of the vote would be avoided in that way. And there are other reasons of an important character why this should be made, which I could personally explain to you better than I see you." So Mr. Macdonald wrote some months before the election. The matter drifted on until six days before the election when the company itself had built the sidings. Mr. Macdonald was the solicitor of the company, and just before the polling day he got his cheque for \$14,000. The Copper Crown siding has given the railway no business, but has trans-

tion was... defeat... Mr. compa... some o... genes... operat... though... The C... is only... \$981 a... cent... way, a... at 85 p... rates... 458 mil... works... Detroit... Quebec... Canada... per mil... works... the L... Barker... ways... that th... any r... cent... Grand... Now... the hi... railwa... have a... stead... Barker... pens... year t... in stat... item... ought... salar... fic ma... counta... \$6,500... in elec... \$5,453... ble the... Stores... 65,000... as much... as the... were... higher... over... thous... railro... tough... Mr... these... spruce... ment... that t... tough... four y... spruce... for hig... ties th... minist... of com... deman... A re... liams... inspect... the 3... 7 inch... would... the co... were 5... (54 out... The... Ties... Unde... Mr... under... ties u... the be... hearts... liams... every... used... 306,000... 59 th... up to... say... Out o... three... DAL... Gran... me c... day... makin... die... Mrs... Metho... grove... man... Fata... fant o... the le... ly hu... son's... affect... suppl... The... crop... five m... fallati... outsi...

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY, A. F. WARD, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 3, 1902.

LORD KELVIN

England's greatest scientist is now in America. He is 78 years of age. His step is halting and his figure is bent. But his brain is as active as ever it was in the days when he was known as Sir William Thomson.

His expense. Doubtless Mr. Blair has given the member for Westmorland other assurances, but in view of the known facts, Mr. Emmerson's statement that his relations with Mr. Blair "have not in any sense been strained in the slightest," and that he has been in "close communion" with the minister all the time, is something more than hypocritical.

THE BRITISH WAR LOAN. The New York Tribune remarks that John Bull made a pleasure of satisfaction from the result of his latest war loan. It would have been pleasant to get along without any loan at all, but that was impossible, as it usually is impossible for every country that gets into even a small war.

A CYCLONE IN INDIA.

Whirled People and Houses Up in the Air Like Paper.

The Death Toll Numbers Over Five Hundred—Vast Destruction of Property.

CALCUTTA, May 1.—A tornado has devastated the city of Dacca and adjoining towns. Four hundred and six-tenths persons were killed. Crops were ruined throughout the district.

SIMLA, India, May 1.—The tornado first struck Pogsola, the afternoon of April 23. From Pogsola it moved to Sanachar, where the India General Company's warehouses were destroyed by a great wave which was whirled out of the river by the wind.

SOUTH RUSSIA.

A Reign of Riot, Arson and Devastation.

Associated Press. ST. PETERSBURG, April 30.—The seriousness of the situation in South Russia is apparent from the fact that Dragomiroff, governor general of Kiev, Pocaroff, vice director of the department of police, and other officials have joined Von Plehwe, the minister of the interior, at Kharhoff.

The Voronezh sugar refineries especially have suffered from the outbreak, during which the Duke of Odenburg's estate was dismantled. It now develops that the agitators who are chiefly responsible for the spread of the revolutionary movement among the hungry peasants used a curious political canard to bring the former serfs and the land owners into collision.

In military circles it is believed that the army manoeuvres which have been planned to take place in Orel and Koursk cannot occur owing to the disturbed state of those governments.

BRITISH LORDS

Promptly Turned Down American Divorce Law Innovation.

LONDON, May 1.—The divorce bill introduced by Lord Russell was thrown out in the house of lords this afternoon. The bill provides for divorce on five grounds in addition to the causes already valid in England.

The lord chancellor, Earl Halsbury, characterized the bill as practically abolishing the institution of marriage and said it was an outrage that it should have been introduced. The lord chancellor then moved its rejection, which was carried.

HAMPTON.

Moving Day in the Shire Town of Kings.

Organizing a Festival Chorus to Take Part in the Chapman Kelly Concerts—Death of Mrs. Frank Kelly—Long Needed L. C. R. Improvements—The Probate Court—Parsonals.

HAMPTON, Kings Co., May 1.—As with you in the city, so it is with us here, even though we come under the distinction of being a country district, our people are on the move, some leaving us altogether, which is not comforting in some cases; some coming to us as new friends, but old acquaintances, and some just "on the move," as I said. We are sorry to lose such good curriers and cricketers as Fred A. McAndrews, the genial representative on the road of the White Candy Company, and the quiet but popular presence of James Bury of the G. & G. Flewelling Company.

At the village Mrs. Dann has moved into her new house on Main street, which, however, is still in an unfinished state, and Allison W. Hicks is putting up a pretty little home for his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hicks, on the site of the latter's former residence on the back street.

Another feature in which we are up with the times is the organization of a festival chorus to participate in the Chapman Kelly concert, which at present includes Mendelssohn's Ninety-Fifth Psalm, and selections from the operas of Puccini, Iolanthe, Ermione and Faust. The Hampton singers will no doubt join the St. John chorus in time for the concert.

The heavy freight traffic on the I. C. R. and the great length of the trains, which there are frequently four trains, making a crossing. This necessarily blocks the streets which run at right angles to the line, and teams and pedestrians have not infrequently to wait longer than is pleasant to get from one side of the square to the other. It has therefore been decided to put in an extra track on the eastern side of the line, from the station to a point near the upper semaphores.

BLOOMFIELD. Booming Mining at Central Norton—New School District—Real Estate Transactions.

BLOOMFIELD STATION, Kings Co., May 1.—Mr. Eskildson, representing the U. S. and Canada Coal and Iron Co., writes that a boiler and engine will be sent in a few days for the mine at Central Norton, where operations are to be shortly resumed.

Inspector Severus came down last Saturday to attend a school meeting, of which he had sent notice to a district between here and Salt Springs, where no school has been maintained for many years. A board of trustees was elected and a sum of money voted. The inspector recommended a union of that district and part of the district at Central Norton with the superior school at Bloomfield, providing for the conveyance of the more distant pupils to and from school.

Barley Graham has sold his farm to Mr. Middleton of Midland. George Raymond returned home on Tuesday after spending the winter in Georgia. L. D. Pearson and family of Highfield are moving to Passakeag into Ernest Titus' house. James Lackie has bought the Flewelling property at Passakeag.

GOING TO THE CORONATION. Lieut. H. R. Emmerson, son of Hon. H. R. Emmerson, will, it is said, be the only New Brunswick officer in the cavalry contingent to go to England for the coronation. Lieut. Emmerson is a young man holding a commission as 2nd lieutenant in the cavalry, which he joined in April, 1901. It is expected that another New Brunswick officer will receive a commission on the infantry detachment—Globe.

Bark Chas. E. LeBurgoy left Cape Town on Wednesday for Musquash to carry a cargo of deals to the U. K.

Wood's Great Peppermint Cure. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Six packages guaranteed to cure all forms of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all other ailments of the Throat and Lungs. Price, one package \$1.00, six packages \$5.00. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address. The Weed Company, Windsor, Ont.

DAN GROSVENOR SAYS:

"Peruna is an Excellent Spring Catarrh Remedy—I am as Well as Ever."



HON. DAN A. GROSVENOR, OF THE FAMOUS OHIO FAMILY.

Hon. Dan A. Grosvenor, Deputy Auditor for the War Department, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from one bottle of Peruna. One week has brought wonderful changes and I am now as well as ever. Besides being one of the very best spring tonics it is an excellent catarrh remedy."

DAN A. GROSVENOR.

In a recent letter he says:

"I consider Peruna really more meritorious than I did when I wrote you last. I receive numerous letters from acquaintances all over the country asking me if my certificate is genuine. I invariably answer, yes."—Dan A. Grosvenor.

A County Commissioner's Letter.

Hon. John Williams, County Commissioner of St. West Second street, Duluth, Minn., says the following in regard to Peruna:

"As a remedy for catarrh I can cheerfully recommend Peruna. I know what it is to suffer from that terrible disease and I feel that it is my duty to speak a

good word for the tonic that brought me immediate relief. Peruna cured me of a bad case of catarrh and I know it will cure any other sufferer from that disease."—John Williams.

Miss Mattie L. Guild, President Illinois Young People's Christian Temperance Union, in a recent letter from Chicago, Ill., says:

T. J. Dufstad at the bride's old home on Pine street, and she will receive a cordial welcome to her new home in the shire town of Kings county. Fred H. Barnes, connected with the Bank of Nova Scotia in St. John, but a resident here from birth, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Noah H. Barnes of Linden Heights, also one of our most enthusiastic curriers and cricketers, has gone to Winnipeg, pursuant to the rules which govern the conduct of the banking institution in which he is employed of making periodical transfers of their officials. His many friends wish him all success in his new field.

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"I doubt if Peruna has ever cured a case of the system. A remedy will cure catarrh of the stomach, cure the same condition of the membrane anywhere. I have found the best remedy I have ever tried for catarrh, and believing it worthy my endorsement I gladly accord it."—Mattie L. Guild.

A Congressman's Letter. Hon. W. P. Brownlow, Congressman from Tennessee, writes from Washington, D. C., the following:

"I have suffered from catarrh of the stomach for several years, and for the past twelve months was in an exceedingly critical condition. My attention was called to your Peruna, and I began to use it, and my improvement was noticeable after the first three days. I have taken three bottles of the medicine and I feel satisfied that I am now almost, if not permanently, cured. In connection with the Peruna, I have used your Manalin for biliousness and torpid liver. I regard it as the best medicine for this purpose that I have ever used. Having been benefited so much myself, I give you this statement, that others may be likewise benefited."—W. P. Brownlow, M. C., Jonesboro, Tenn.

Mrs. Elmer Fleming, orator of Reservoir Council No. 108, Northwestern Legion of Honor, of Minneapolis, Minn., writes from 2335 Polk street, N. E.:

"I have been troubled all my life with catarrh in my head. I took Peruna for about three months, and now think I am permanently cured. I believe that for catarrh in all its forms Peruna is the medicine of the age. It cures when all other remedies fail. I can heartily recommend Peruna as a catarrh remedy."—Mrs. Elmer Fleming.

Treat Catarrh in Spring. The spring is the time to treat catarrh. Cold, wet winter weather often retards a cure of catarrh. If a course of Peruna is taken during the early spring months the cure will be prompt and permanent. There can be no failures if Peruna is taken intelligently during the favorable weather of spring.

As a systemic catarrh remedy Peruna eradicates catarrh from the system wherever it may be located. It cures catarrh of the stomach or bowels with the same certainty as catarrh of the head.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETINGS IN CHARLOTTE CO.

Rev. A. Lucas writes to the Sun: Our first week of meetings on the Islands has been followed by another in some of our parishes. A meeting held at La Tete was led by Rev. Mr. Calder and Rev. A. H. Lavers of St. George and the field secretary. The secretary told that pleasing audience certain evidences of growth which he had observed in the years since he first came to them.

Pennfield parish officers speak in gratifying terms of the convention held at Beaver Harbor on the 25th. The afternoon will be memorable to the children, to whom addresses and lessons by Messrs. Lavers and Lucas were a delight. The evening session, to a church full of attentive people, will leave its benefits on both the home and church, judging from the words of the superintendents. The chair music well suited to help convention aims.

On Sunday, schools were organized at Canal and L'Etage, and a mass Sunday school meeting was held at St. George.

St. George convention was held on Monday afternoon and evening, when eight schools out of the twelve were represented. The workers were again Messrs. Lavers, Calder and the secretary. Vice-president Miss MacGowan presided in the evening. Papers, conferences and lessons, with choice selections by the Sunday school choir, combined to make a strong convention.

On Tuesday a session was held at Digdegash for St. Croix parish. Rev. J. Flemington led the opening, and the secretary addressed the large attentive audience. These meetings are practical because the local conditions are well studied by county and other officers, and addresses and lessons aim at improvement of these conditions.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

AT RIVERVIEW PARK.

On Friday last the ladies of the North End W. C. T. U. planted trees in the park in memory of Mrs. Geo. Dunham and Mrs. John Coleman, the first president and vice-president of the union. A religious service was held in connection with the planting. Mrs. Baizley told the Sun that trees are to be planted in memory of soldiers are coming along in numbers, to the great gratification of the ladies. The work of preparation for the memorial fountain is being pushed, and it is hoped that the foundation of the monument may be laid on Coronation day.

THE DEATH ROLL.

LONDON, May 1.—Gen. Sir Wm. Opherts, V. C., who gained the sobriquet of "Hell-fire Jack" at Lucknow, is dead. He was born in 1822. PARIS, May 1.—Xavier Aymon de Montepin, the novelist and playwright is dead.

CITY

Recent Events

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CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

During the present Session of Parliament which make very heavy demands on the SUN'S columns, Correspondents must condense their news letters to the smallest possible limit.

Large catches of lobsters are being made at Rustico, P. E. I.

His Lordship Bishop Casey has gone to Shediac to see Rev. A. Ouellet, who is seriously ill.

The exporting of young pigs from P. E. Island is quite an industry this spring.

The steamer Victoria will be put on the route between Fredericton and St. John on Monday next.

A movement is on foot to beautify the Main road with a row of trees on either side. It should be successful.

Mrs. William Alterton of Jacksonville, N. B., is critically ill. Mrs. Alterton is a daughter of the late Thomas M. Tilley of Gagetown, Queens Co.

The Donaldson line steamer Parthenia, Capt. Rollo, from St. John with hay and general cargo, reached Cape Town via St. Vincent Monday.

Sch. E. C. Gates, Capt. Lunn, from St. John for New York, reports April 26, on Nantucket shoals, having S. E. gale. A portion of her deckload was washed overboard and lost.

D. W. Campbell, the manager of the Elder-Dempster line in Canada, goes to Liverpool from Montreal on the Lake St. Lawrence. He is said to visit England in connection with the Morgan steamship deal.

The death occurred at the residence of Mrs. G. C. Godfrey, Welsford, Wednesday, of Mrs. Nancy A. Godfrey, in the sixty-eighth year of her age. The funeral will be held at Welsford.

Many commercial travellers are now making Windsor their Nova Scotia headquarters in preference to Halifax. They not only save big money in expenses, but are in close touch with St. John when hurry-up orders call them this way.

The Duke said to the Duchess at breakfast yesterday morning, "What good bread is this?" "Yes," said the Duchess, "isn't it delicious." Having called the chief bread cook, he told the Duke's Highness that the bread was made with BEAVER BRAND HOPS.

The New Star Line steamer Majestic, purchased last winter in Upper Canada for the Gagetown route, left her winter quarters yesterday for Quebec, where her bottom will be painted and a new propeller put on. The Majestic will be expected to be here in ten days or two weeks.

Frederick Porter, son of the late Rev. T. H. Porter, who for some time has discharged the duties of junior clerk in the People's Bank, at Fredericton, says the Herald is to sever his connection with that institution during the summer for the purpose of entering Acadia College to qualify himself for the Baptist ministry.

Schooner Kate Peore, of Seranton, Mass., which put out Portland, Me., a fortnight since in distress, while on the voyage from Rockport to Caracoo, has completed repairs on the railway and will probably leave for Rockport to load another cargo of ice for Caracoo, the first cargo having been given to the stevedores, who took it out in payment for their services. Her expenses on the railway were about \$2,000.

The horse known as Charlie, which has been used by the officials of the public works department for many years, will be handed over to a respected citizen, in whose hands it is known he will receive the best of treatment. The officials in future will use the horse purchased by the board of health for Dr. Morris during the smallpox epidemic. The aldermen are determined that after so many years of service in the city's employ Charlie shall not pass into the hands of anyone who will subject him at his advanced age to hard work.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

The Sun has already announced the fact that a fire occurred on board the Sch. Serene, Capt. Lyons, bound from this port to Parrisboro and Wolfville with a general cargo shipped by St. John merchants. The fire originated from lime in the hold of the vessel. At Parrisboro a portion of her cargo was discharged in a damaged condition and the remainder was put out at Wolfville, where it was sold yesterday at auction. A large amount of money was realized from the sale considering the condition of the goods. The Serene is considerably damaged under deck, and will come back to St. John for repairs.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR.

The cargo taken from this ship and remaining unsold was disposed of at auction at No. 3 warehouse, Sand Point, Wednesday afternoon, and over \$7,000 was realized therefrom. When the ship was sold the management of the Elder-Dempster line and the underwriters felt that the best move would be to take this stuff to Montreal, but they were induced by the shore superintendent of the Elder-Dempster line, Mr. Duffley, to let it remain here to be disposed of. The arrangement turned out to be a good one, as the prices paid for the goods, according to those who came here to bid for the same, were fully as big as could have been obtained elsewhere. To begin with, the owners of the Superior were here, and they were in a better position to take charge of a lot of the stuff than outsiders. Then in addition to the local people prominent men came here from the east of St. John. Mr. Duffley's direction he kept the would-be purchasers thinking all the time. Mr. Potts sold the galvanized iron, tin, Canada plate and sheet iron to the McCleary Manufacturing Co. of Montreal and St. John, the Pedlar Metallic and Roofing Company of Oshawa, the Standard Tinware Company of Montreal, the Gould Co. of Brantford, and the Messrs. Lantham of St. John, for about \$7,000. The cargo remaining in the ship was sold to the O'Connor and Nolan concerns of Boston, the owners of the Superior, for \$300. These same people got the 600 or 700 tons of coal in her for \$40,000. W. J. Carmichael, the manager of the Standard Tinware Company of Montreal, says the prices obtained were high, all things considered.

The Boston men who own the Superior of Grandt left their returns to Boston yesterday afternoon. No decision has yet been reached as to what will be done with the vessel herself. There is a watchman on the Superior now and no one else. This man came from Boston.

FUNERAL OF MRS. CREIGHTON.

A very large number of friends attended the funeral of Mrs. Creighton, which took place yesterday afternoon from her late residence, 136 Robie street. The remains were interred at Camp Hill cemetery, and Rev. Mr. Donaldson conducted the services. Mrs. Creighton, the wife of the late Mr. Creighton, died at her home, 136 Robie street, on Monday last.

THE HOWELL ARREST.

On Thursday of last week the Sun published in its local news columns an account of the arrest of Howell, Sheriff Porter of Harland, Carleton Co., of a young man named Howell, of Fredericton, who, the officer said, had been "travelling through the up-river country as a representative of a St. John drug firm which has no existence." The Sun was wrongly informed in this regard, as Howell, it now appears, travelled for Northport & MacKenzie, 709 Main street, St. John, manufacturers of a number of proprietary preparations and a drug house of good repute. At the time the news item was published, and in fact up to yesterday, the Sun had not the slightest idea that Howell was ever in Northport & MacKenzie employ.

ROACH-STAEHLING.

At Annapolis Royal Wednesday Rev. Howard H. Roach, Pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church of this city, was united in marriage to Mrs. Susie Staeling of Annapolis. The ceremony was performed by Rev. M. A. Joy Rev. Dr. Trotter, president of Acadia College. Mr. and Mrs. Roach will be at home to their friends on the 23rd and 14th of May at their home, 33 Elliott row.

ST. JOHN'S CONTRIBUTION.

Mayor Daniel has remitted to the proper authorities at Ottawa twenty-five dollars collected here for the Canadian South African memorial fund. The money raised all over the Dominion for this scheme will be expended in locating and properly looking after the graves of Canadians who died in South Africa. A considerable amount has been raised in Canada for this purpose and the scheme will be put in operation as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

NO ANSWER YET.

The government has not yet sent its answer to the petition of the temperance people presented in this city by a delegation some time ago. The petition asked that temperance legislation similar to that in Manitoba be introduced in this province. Pending the matter careful attention will be given to a statement of the government's intention in the matter as quickly as possible to the head of the delegation, J. R. Woodburn. He intimated, however, that the government was at that time exceedingly busy.

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN and be sure that when you ask for Perry Damsel's Painkiller you get just that and nothing else. Use it promptly to cure cramps, diarrhoea, and all other bowel complaints in summer.

DECLARED A BANKRUPT.

Jefferson D. Shattford, a former resident of St. John, who has been doing business at Chicago for some years, was declared a bankrupt on April 17th. A meeting of his creditors is to be held at No. 60 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, on May 6th—Globe.

NOTICE.

The canvassers and collectors for the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN are now making their rounds as mentioned below. The Manager hopes that all subscribers in arrears will pay when called on.

- F. C. Chapman, Kings Co. Edgar Canning, in Albert and Westmorland Counties. John E. Austin, in Queens County.

SOUTH AFRICAN GRAVES FUND.

(Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire.) At a meeting of the provincial advisory board of the South African Graves Fund (Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire), held at Fredericton on the 11th instant, Col. Dunbar, D. O. C., presiding, it was resolved: That the vice-presidents at large, and the outgoing members of the board, be asked to arouse local interest in the object of our committee, to open subscription lists in their respective districts, and where it is possible, to organize a canvass, not asking more than 25 cents from any one household.

This scheme may be modified by any neighborhood group of vice-presidents and members, to suit their locality, but it was thought to be the best general plan to cover the province, allowing all to give, and having none, and the outgoing members of the board, be asked to arouse local interest in the object of our committee, to open subscription lists in their respective districts, and where it is possible, to organize a canvass, not asking more than 25 cents from any one household.

CHILDREN CRY FOR CASTORIA.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Rifle Association was held last night at the headquarters of the 52nd Battalion. It was well attended. Major Parks, the president, was in the chair. The report of the council, which was adopted, dealt with the work of the association in the past year, and drew a hopeful view of the coming prospect from the organization of rifle clubs and the general issue of rifles to rural troops, with the consequent impetus to rifle shooting. The report also referred to the success of the New Brunswick team in the late maritime matches.

HALIFAX ELECTIONS.

HALIFAX, April 30.—A. B. Crosby (conservative) was elected mayor of Halifax today over C. S. Lane (liberal) by a majority of 18. The vote stood: Crosby, 1,645; Lane, 1,627.

A PRAL OF BELLS.

A peal of four bells has been presented by Dr. Dodd of Charlottetown and Mrs. Malton of Halifax to St. Paul's church, Charlottetown, as a memorial to the late Thos. Dodd, for many years one of the leading members of the church and one who took a deep interest in its progress. These bells are what is known as the Westminster chimes and are said to have a beautiful tone, and when placed in the tower of St. Paul's church, centrally located, will doubtless be heard to excellent advantage throughout the city.—Guardian, 30th.

VETERINARY COLUMN.

To R. R.—Would be difficult to say what exact nature of disease you mention is. But in some respects resembles anthrax. Should, however, be other animal die with same symptoms, get pieces of liver, D. in bottle, fill both with alcohol and mail to me and I will examine and let you know my opinion. When opening the animal be sure your hands are free from sores or cuts.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE. Money saved is money made. Write LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, Toronto, for a copy of "Weekly Expenses Reduced." Sent free.

CHATHAM.

Miramichi Young Men Still Rushing to South Africa.

More Encouraging Outlook for the Lumber Drives—A Grand Fire Service—Bits of News.

CHATHAM, April 30.—This is the last day of April, and although the season set in very early, a full month earlier than usual, the vegetation is very little advanced, the fields showing very little change from the dull brown of their first appearance. Rain is very much needed, not only on account of the retarded drives of lumber on the upper waters of the Miramichi and tributaries. The latest accounts are a little more encouraging as regards the lumber and the water is rising to some extent. The snow in the green woods, however, is wasting away with no corresponding advantage to the drives. Several steamers are in the river for deal cargoes, and one has already loaded and proceeded to sea. The lights are towed down to her station this morning. The Nelson had to be put on the Miramichi to have a leak about the screw looked after, but lost a trip yesterday by being detained at Newport owing to failure to make steam, the waiting passengers having to be conveyed by coaches provided by the Navigation Company. The new boat of this company, the Alexandra, presents a fine appearance, and it is expected that she will be ready for the down river service early in June. The popular steward, George Thompson, is preparing in advance for a good season's work, and is now selecting a full supply of flatware, silverware and other accessories. It is to be hoped that his enterprise will be recognized in a suitable way by the travelling public.

WOODSTOCK.

The Smallpox Situation is Most Encouraging.

A New Building—A Chinaman Who Advertis in the Local Papers—The Kelly Extradition Case.

WOODSTOCK, April 30.—Two new buildings are in course of erection on King street. The one will be occupied as a carriage factory by two young men, Messrs. Hill and Gidden, the other is a warehouse, and is being built by Howard E. Burt, the town councillor and hardware dealer. Woodstock is not getting ahead by leaps and bounds, but there is a steady healthy growth. Merchants generally report business good, and it is claimed by travellers that the town has as good a feeling as any in the maritime provinces.

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A SMART ALBEC.

In a Nova Scotia town was a merchant in flourishing circumstances. It pleased one of his clerks to live in the reflected glory of his master, he bought a horse and carriage and was known to all as Mr. Smart.

RICHIBUCTO.

Death of Miss Agnes Jardine—First Arrival of the Season.

VETERINARY COLUMN.

To R. R.—Would be difficult to say what exact nature of disease you mention is. But in some respects resembles anthrax. Should, however, be other animal die with same symptoms, get pieces of liver, D. in bottle, fill both with alcohol and mail to me and I will examine and let you know my opinion. When opening the animal be sure your hands are free from sores or cuts.

WANTED.

WANTED—Several first-class Dunbar Single Bayers. Apply to THE HASTINGS SHINGLES MFG. CO., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C. Will be free from dust.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—100 acres of intervals situated on Little Musquash Island, in the Parish of Wickham, Queens county. Good large barn; also Guernsey Bull, 4 years old "an register" and several Guernsey calves, Heifers, cows and two years old. For further particulars address HENRY D. MOTT, King street, East, St. John, N. B.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale on easy terms the Walton Farm (so-called), situated in the Parish of Grandt, in Kings County, consisting of six hundred and sixty acres. There is a large quantity of intervals meadow and marsh on this farm. The farm is well wooded and timbered. The buildings consist of a good substantial two-story house, three large barns and outbuildings. Intending purchasers may apply to undersigned, P. O. Box 5, Woodstock, N. B. ZEBULON CONNOR.

DR. McGAHEY'S Nerve Cure

For Broken-down chronic cough and all the throat and lung troubles, make the world that will cure, making the cure sure, and making it so that the patient can get the cure. Dr. McGahey's Nerve Cure. The Dr. McGahey's Nerve Cure. For sale by McEndermott Drug Co. and E. Chilton Brown.

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VETERINARY COLUMN.

To R. R.—Would be difficult to say what exact nature of disease you mention is. But in some respects resembles anthrax. Should, however, be other animal die with same symptoms, get pieces of liver, D. in bottle, fill both with alcohol and mail to me and I will examine and let you know my opinion. When opening the animal be sure your hands are free from sores or cuts.

Peruna has been recommended as the best remedy for the system. A remedy for the stomach, in the condition of the stomach, anywhere. I have found no remedy I have ever known of believing it worthy of gladly accord it.—Hattie

Congressman's Letter. P. Brownlow, Congressman, writes from Washington, the following:

Suffered from catarrh of the several years, and for the months was in an excruciating condition. My attention was called to Peruna, and I began and my improvement was after the first three days. I three bottles of the medicine effected that I am now almost, entirely, cured. In connection with Peruna, I have used your biliousness and torpid liver, is the best medicine for this I have ever used. Having used so much myself, I give evidence that others may be benefited.—W. P. Brownlow, Nor, Tenn.

Flourishing, orator of Reservoir No. 168, Northwestern corner of Minneapolis, Minn., 2550 Polk street, N. E.



Mrs. Elmer Fleming, Minneapolis, Minn.

When remedies fail, I can recommend Peruna as a catarrh of the bladder, Elmer Fleming.

Catarrh in Spring. It is time to treat catarrh, the weather often retards it. If a course of Peruna is taken in the early spring months, it will be prompt and permanent. It does not fail during the favorable season.

Peruna is the best remedy for catarrh, from the system, it can be located. It is a stomach or bowels with the system, it can be located.

Dr. Hartman, giving a of your case and he will give you his valuable advice.

Hartman, President of Sanitarium, Columbus, Ga.

HOOL MEETINGS IN CARLOTTOWN.

As writes to the Standard of meetings on the coast followed by another coast parish. A meeting was held by Rev. A. H. Lavers, of the field secretary, and that pleasing audience of growth which he in the years since his first

British officers speak in the harbor on the 25th. will be memorable to whom addresses and Lavers and Lucas. The evening session, full of attentive people, benefits on both the home side from the words of Rev. Dr. Morris.

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Schools were organized at Etah, and a mass meeting was held at St. John's.

The convention was held on an evening, when out of the twelve were the workers were again Calder and the secretary Miss MacGowan.

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Practical because how are well studied other officers, and all aim at improvements.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

At the ladies of the C. T. U. wanted the memory of Mrs. Gens. John Coleman, the and vice-president of religious service was held the planting.

The Sun that led in memory of the along in numbers, to the occasion of the ladies' being pushed, and it foundation of the laid on Coronation

CATH ROLL.

1.—Gen. Sir Wm. P. G. Gen. Sir Wm. P. G. Gen. Sir Wm. P. G.

Xavier Aymon, de

relist and playwright

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

SAOKEVILLE, N. B., April 28.—The anniversary of Myrtle Lodge, I. O. O. F., was celebrated at Oddfellows' hall last night by an At Home given by the members to upwards of one hundred of their wives, daughters, sisters and friends.

The death of Joseph, son of Mrs. (Captain) Richardson occurred yesterday afternoon. Measles, followed by pneumonia, was the cause. Mrs. Richardson has the sympathy of the community in her latest loss.

SALISBURY, N. B., April 29.—Rev. H. F. Adams spent Sunday at this place in the interests of the 20th century fund. About \$235 in cash and pledges was added to the fund by people on this field.

Rev. J. E. Tiner and family left this morning for their new home at Tenants' Harbor, Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Tiner during their four years' residence here have made a host of friends, and their departure is universally regretted.

George W. Gaynor, postmaster at this place, received the sad intelligence by wire Sunday evening of the death of his step-son, Montague McCordick, which occurred on Sunday at the hospital in Thomaston, Connecticut. Mr. McCordick underwent an operation at that place a couple of weeks ago for appendicitis.

WOODSTOCK, April 29.—At the early hour of 5.30 this morning St. Gertrude's church was the scene of a pretty quiet wedding, when Miss Annie Owens, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Owens of Newburg Junction, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Charles W. Bowlin, formerly of Fredericton, but now of Boston, Mass. Rev. Father Bradley performed the ceremony, after which a nuptial mass was celebrated.

The bride was supported by Miss Agnes, her youngest sister, and the groom by R. B. Owens, brother of the bride. The bride was attired in blue broadcloth and wore a hat of white chiffon with pearl trimmings and carried a bouquet of bride roses.

The new market wharf, now in process of construction, will only be seventeen feet wide instead of sixty, the width of the old one that it is designed to replace.

William Spodgrass is now establishing in the fine store in the Magee building, in which he has a large stock of groceries, as well as one of the best assortments of boots and shoes in town.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 29.—Theodore Roberts arrived here today from Washington, in company with his mother, who had gone on to the capital upon receipt of the news of the serious illness of her son. Mr. Roberts stood the journey well. He has suffered an attack of pneumonia and in troubled with bronchitis, and his recovery has not been as rapid as could be desired.

Special to the Sun. DORCHESTER, N. B., April 29.—Miss Mary McCarty, daughter of the late T. McCarty of Ragan street, Fredericton, died at the residence of Mr. Justice Landry this evening at six o'clock. Her illness was of brief duration, lasting less than a week, congestion of the lungs with complications.

WOODSTOCK, April 29.—Rev. Geo. T. Hartley died at his home in this town this morning. He was 77 years of age. For thirty years he has been a preacher—at first in connection with the Free Baptist church and later of the Reformed Baptist. He leaves a wife, three sons and one daughter. The sons now live in the west. His wife was a Miss Kimball of Waterville.

The examination in connection with the Kelly extradition case is likely to be postponed until next court. The depositions by Burns, the American officer, have to be taken to Washington, and generally a good deal of red tape must be consumed. One report this morning is that Burns is in a very low condition.

ANDOVER, April 28.—The community was startled last week by a stabbing affair that may prove serious. A tramp employed by a family in the Danish settlement had some altercation with a young man, whom he stabbed in the neck, inflicting a very dangerous wound. The perpetrator escaped, but was subsequently captured and is now lodged in Andover jail awaiting trial.

Miss Sadie Tibbitts, who is training for a nurse in Pittsfield, Mass., General Hospital, is home for a few weeks. Mrs. Stevens of Edmundston spent a few days with Sheriff and Mrs. Tibbitts, on her way home to St. Stephen.

Mrs. Frank Tinker of Houlton, who has been visiting at her old home, returned to Houlton, accompanied by her sister, Miss Edith Tibbitts.

The Baird Company's Wine of Tar, Honey and Wild Cherry. This is an ideal preparation for Coughs, Colds, Throat and Lung Troubles, Irritation and Hoarseness, Bronchial and Asthmatic Coughs, and for Public Speakers and Singers. "It clears the throat."

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At all Dealers and Wholesale Druggists.

THE BAIRD COMPANY, Limited, Woodstock, N. B.

M. S. Sutton has the stone wall of his new house well under way. Mrs. S. P. Waite is arranging for an entertainment on the 24th of May, the proceeds to go towards fencing the new Presbyterian burying ground.

The home of the Rev. J. Spicer Gregg has been made happy by the arrival of a young daughter.

ST. ANDREWS, April 29.—The funeral of the late John C. Shirley took place yesterday. A large number of citizens testified their sympathy with the family of the deceased by following the remains from the house, where the funeral service was conducted by Rev. A. W. Mahon, to the steamer on Tuesday to attend her father's funeral, which will take place on Friday at 2 P. M. Rev. Mr. Forbes will conduct the services; interment at Kirk Hill cemetery.

H. L. Hawkey of Toronto is in Sussex interviewing F. W. Wallace, secretary-treasurer of the Maritime Fishermen's Association, relative to the work of the order.

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Ernest Durost left on Thursday for Portland, Maine, where he will reside a few days for the course of the Western States. Henry A. Ferris of Fort-Patrick is here visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Ferris of Mill Cove.

MCDAM, April 29.—At a meeting recently held here plans for the establishment of a branch of the R. Y. M. C. A. were submitted and discussed. The committee consisting of R. McKenzie, C. R. O. C. K. Howard, T. L. Roberts and B. B. H. was appointed to draft a resolution to be submitted to the management of the C. P. R. with a view to having a suitable building erected. Another meeting of interest is to be held on Saturday, the 2nd of May, in I. O. F. hall.

VEN. ARCHDEACON NEALES, of Woodstock spent Sunday at McAdam. He attended services for Rev. Mr. C. A. Shawen in St. George's church; at 6 o'clock a celebration of the Holy Communion; at 11, morning prayer and sermon; at 7, evening and sermon. His ministrations and sermons were much appreciated by the congregation. Rev. Mr. Shawen spent Sunday at Woodstock, where he took the services for Ven. Archdeacon Neales.

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GASPEREAUX, April 29.—On Friday evening, 25th inst., Miss Cleason, teacher at Gasperaux, assisted by her scholars, held a concert and pie social in the school house. Twenty dollars was realized towards getting a new desk and globe for the school house.

Charles Duplisa has gone to Boston, where his wife has been visiting for the last three weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Duplisa will return home on the 5th of May.

The members of the Methodist church intend holding a pie social on Saturday evening, May 3rd, to aid in their Sunday school work.

Ring in the Ear. This is an unfailing sign of catarrh, and if not checked will ultimately result in deafness. The simplest remedy is Catarrhose, which if inhaled a few times daily prevents the catarrhal condition from spreading. Catarrhose quickly stops the ringing in the ears, head noises, gives permanent relief to catarrhal deafness. For Catarrh in any part of the system, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung or Throat Troubles, Catarrhose is a specific, and is guaranteed to be permanent cure or your money back. Large size, \$1.00; trial size, 25c. Druggists of Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. Dr. Hamilton's Pills cure Constipation.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BRUISED LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION. PURE SICK HEADACHE. C

be taken by C. F. R. to Fredericton, where interment will take place. Hon. Judge Landry, Messrs. Pierre, Peter and John Landry, nephews of the deceased, together with John McCarty and Rev. A. D. Cormier will accompany the remains to Fredericton.

A short term convict, Goodwin by name, of Antigonish, N. S., a half-witted fellow, made a bold and temporarily successful dash for liberty this morning. The guard in charge fired twice, but Goodwin succeeded in reaching the woods. The guards were sent out immediately and at one o'clock the prisoner was recaptured near where he entered the woods. Last autumn two months were added to Goodwin's sentence by Judge Gregory for escaping in a similar way.

MAUGERVILLE, April 30.—O. R. Patriquin, representing the Excelsior Vmegar Co. of St. John, has made contracts with a number of farmers to supply the firm with cucumbers for pickling.

James Coy of Gagetown has two large scows under construction at the old shipyard, Green Hill.

W. M. Thurrott has purchased the farm formerly owned by the late Chas. A. Perley.

Commissioner Clark has had the usual work done in April, which is a record breaker in similar way.

A sneak thief who has been operating for some time in this place recently stole a young pig from James Miles.

Miss Kate McCloskey has returned to her home since visiting her mother, who is in health. Mrs. H. A. Perley has returned from a visit to her parents in Kingsclear. Mrs. G. A. Perley and her daughter, Miss Laura, have gone to Jacksonville, Fla., for a short visit. Major Harold Brown and W. M. Smith have gone to St. John to visit their lumber.

W. R. Magee, who has been laid up for several days with quinsy, is out again.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Shields is gladdened by another domestic arrival. J. E. Stocker of the River View hotel has put up a windmill for sawing wood and other purposes.

The lumbermen are having a hard time with their logs on the streams in the rear of this place.

MUSSEY, April 30.—Alex. Odell died of his home here on the 29th, in the 62nd year of his age, leaving a widow and eleven children. He was a well-to-do man, and his death was a great loss, also four brothers and four sisters and a large circle of relatives. One son, John, is fireman on the Sussex I. C. R. express. Miss Sara Odell of Dorchester, Mass., came home on Tuesday to attend her father's funeral, which will take place on Friday at 2 P. M. Rev. Mr. Forbes will conduct the services; interment at Kirk Hill cemetery.

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HOPEWELL HILL.

Dr. Inch, Chief Superintendent of Education.

Urges Riverdale and Albert to Unite and Have the County Grammar School There.

HOPEWELL HILL, April 29.—Dr. J. R. Inch, chief superintendent of education, addressed a large and representative gathering of the residents of the section last evening, on educational matters, the meeting being held in the public hall at Riverdale. Rev. J. K. King occupied the chair. Among those present were: Ex-governor McClellan, Rev. Mr. McPherson, Rev. A. W. Smithers, Wm. M. Burns, Dr. L. Chapman, Dr. Carwath, Police Magistrate Stuart, W. E. Reid, Capt. Coonan and S. Mitten, Hon. Rogers, Luther Archibald and H. H. Galt, Hopewell Hill; John T. Steeves, Hillsboro; there were also a number of ladies present. Dr. Inch referred first to the proposed change of the location of the Albert county grammar school, which had been in the village of Alma for some seventeen or eighteen years. Alma, though possessing some advantages, was decidedly out of the way, being situated at the extreme end of the county, and not at all ready of access. The grammar school, the superintendent said, should have the largest constituency possible, and be easily accessible to students from all parts of the county. Some years ago Hillsboro and Surrey had been asked to unite and have the grammar school there, but the two villages could not agree. Now, the chief superintendent strongly suggested that the villages of Riverdale and Albert, which are only one mile apart, should unite and erect a large and suitable building in a central spot and secure the grammar school. Both Riverdale and Albert, he pointed out, were urged, had already become inadequate to the growing needs of the schools, and instead of enlarging each building he hoped the districts would see the great advisability of amalgamation. As it had been decided to remove the grammar school from Alma, and as other villages were pressing their claims for the school, the matter could not remain long in abeyance, and it was suggested that the trustees bring the matter before the ratepayers of their districts at an early date. The second with was the chief superintendent dealt with was the idea of a manual training or Sloyd school. It might be possible to secure it for a number of districts would unite for it. Mr. J. Wm. McDonald, who had already expressed his intention of establishing a number of such schools, fishing on in each province, in some rural section, and he suggested that Prof. Robertson, who will visit the province in the month of May to select a suitable location. Dr. Inch knew of no section of the province where conditions were more favorable than the Shedydy section. Within a radius of five miles there were nine school districts, with over 400 pupils enrolled and thirteen teachers. The valuation in the aggregate reaches over a half a million dollars. The idea of the Sloyd school is to train the mind of the pupil through the eye and hand. The school established at Fredericton had already banished all previous methods, and good results had followed. The work of the Sloyd system, instead of interfering with the ordinary school work, stimulated the pupils to better action, and additional interest taken in the month of May to select a suitable location. Dr. Inch knew of no section of the province where conditions were more favorable than the Shedydy section. Within a radius of five miles there were nine school districts, with over 400 pupils enrolled and thirteen teachers. The valuation in the aggregate reaches over a half a million dollars. The idea of the Sloyd school is to train the mind of the pupil through the eye and hand. The school established at Fredericton had already banished all previous methods, and good results had followed. 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Baby's Own Tablets

Quickly cure Colic, as well as Constipation, Diarrhoea, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Simple Fever and the other many illnesses that the little ones suffer from.

Mothers, do not be afraid of this medicine. There is not a particle of narcotic substance used in it—See the official analyst's guarantee printed herewith.

All children take the Tablets readily, and, crushed to a powder or dissolved in water, they can be given with absolute safety to the youngest infant. You can be sure, too, of a prompt relief and a very speedy cure.

What One Mother Says.

Mrs. H. G. Hutcheson, Dryden, Ont., says—"My baby was a terrible sufferer from severe colic, indigestion and unsettled stomach. I gave her doctors' medicine and everything else I was told would help her, but they all failed to cure her. I was advised to get Baby's Own Tablets, and I am glad to say that before I had given her half the box she was a different baby altogether. I would not be without the Tablets now for anything, as I think they are the best medicine in the world for little ones. I would advise all mothers to keep them at hand in case of emergency."

Baby's Own Tablets are sold by all druggists, or you can get them post paid at 25c. a box by writing direct to

The Dr. Williams Medicine Co.
Brookline, Ont.
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"I hereby certify that I have made a careful chemical analysis of Baby's Own Tablets, which I personally purchased in Montreal. My analysis has proved that the Tablets contain no opiate or narcotic; that they can be given with perfect safety to the youngest infant; that they are a safe and efficient medicine for the relief of all the ailments indicated to relieve and cure."
L. L. HERR, L.D.S. (MED.),
Public Analyst
for Province of Quebec.

PARLIAMENT.

Logan Asks for Increased Pay for I. C. R. Trackmen,

But Withdraws His Resolution, Per Arrangement, When Requested by the Government.

A Lively Discussion Over Several Private Bills—Morning Sessions Will Begin Next Week—House May Possibly Prorogue May 13th—Notes of More or Less Interest.

OTTAWA, April 25.—On motion to go into supply Mr. Kaulbach brought to the premier's attention a despatch to the morning papers setting forth that the effect of the Morgan shipping syndicate would be to divert Canadian traffic to American ports, and that United States legislation would be procured to that end. The member for Lunenburg, N. S., showed the serious consequence which would follow legislation of the kind suggested, and asked the premier if he had given attention to the matter.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he was afraid the government of Canada could not influence legislation at Washington.

Mr. Kaulbach said the government of Canada, which had subsidized railways, could take power to prevent them from taking trade coming from Canadian points.

The intercolonial estimates were then taken up. Mr. Bennett asked Mr. Blair how many bushels of grain were shipped last winter through the government elevators at St. John and Montreal.

The minister said he could not furnish the information required, but would obtain it.

Mr. Bennett said he wanted only an approximate statement.

Mr. Blair said he could not venture even that.

Mr. Bennett—Was there one bushel or a million bushels?

Mr. Blair assured Mr. Bennett there was more than one bushel.

Mr. Emmerson made a long speech setting forth the great value of the intercolonial, which had made the maritime provinces people acquainted with the larger provinces. So little was known of Montreal and Toronto before the road was built that he, himself, went to Boston for his education instead of seeking a great Canadian university. But times had so changed that he was sending his son to McGill.

He accused Mr. Haggart of underrating the importance of the I. C. R. Mr. Emmerson contended that the fathers of confederation intended the road to extend beyond Montreal and to the far west. It was never intended that the intercolonial should pay dividends. After a highly oratorical description of the resources of the maritime provinces Mr. Emmerson declared that Blair had found the intercolonial a tramway and made it a railway. That part between St. John and Sydney was good paying property, and certain great corporations would like to acquire it. The intention of the late government was that the road between Sydney and St. John would cease to be a government railway, and Mr. Emmerson thought Mr. Haggart still had in his mind the hope of carrying out that idea. In regard to transactions in St. John Mr. Emmerson said the purchase of the Gilbert property on the St. John marsh was more prudent than that of the Harris property by the late government.

The whole Gilbert family from whom this property was bought were conservatives, and this family refused \$1,250 per acre for land which Blair bought for \$400. Replying to Mr. Barker's question on the McManus letter episode, Mr. Emmerson said he did not go to Ontario to learn political ethics. He did not take Blair's letter out of a spite. He "secured" this letter under the circumstances described in the committee, and the country would thank him for bringing that letter here. The opposition members were sorry to see that document because they were trying to show that it was a criminalizing paper. Mr. Emmerson denied that the relations between himself and Blair were strained. They had been close friends for a quarter of a century, and during this whole session had been in close communion. He thought that Mr. Blair had gone too far in retaining conservatives on the government railway, and that was the sum total of his complaint against the minister of railways. He (Emmerson) did not belong to any party, and with Mr. Emmerson that the minister had made a great bargain when he paid \$475 per acre for land on the Gilbert marsh, St. John. From this same block a portion was expropriated for a city park and the price awarded was only about half what the government paid. Mr. Fowler said he had no doubt there was a middleman and a rake-off in this transaction.

Mr. Blair interrupted with the statement that there was no middleman and no rake-off.

Mr. Fowler said he did not charge the minister with knowledge of these details, but he believed there was such a person, and such a middleman all the same. He was in favor of the extension of the intercolonial to Montreal. He did not know whether he was on this matter in accord with all members of his own party, but he was personally in favor of the development of the intercolonial and of necessary extensions. But the methods employed by Blair and his expenditures could not be justified. Mr. Blair's claim that the railway was not political was absurd. There was more dissension for party reasons on that line than in any other branch of the public service. In Kings county more people had been turned out of the railway service for party reasons than even in the disaffected post office service. Mr. Fowler spoke of Mr. Emmerson as a receiver of stolen goods, accusing him of inducing Mr. McManus' brother to steal the letter, and the only excuse given was that the letter was taken from a drawer and not from a spittoon.

Mr. Ingram, conservative, of West Elgin, gave Emmerson a great dressing down about the stolen McManus letter. He charged that Mr. Emmerson had some motive for his action in this case other than that stated by him.

Mr. Emmerson—I am sorry the hon. member will not accept my word.

Ingram—Well, I prefer to accept the sworn evidence.

Mr. Ingram condemned the purchase of coal for the intercolonial beyond all immediate requirement when the price was at the highest, and the purchase in one year at excessive prices of three years' supply of ties, many of them useless. Mr. Ingram believed that Mr. Pottinger would manage the intercolonial all right if he were left free from political influence.

Mr. Turgeon spoke on the tie transaction.

The vote for intercolonial maintenance and rent to the Grand Trunk passed.

Mr. Blair was called from the chamber, and the estimates for justice in the Yukon were taken up.

On the penitentiary vote a long discussion took place on the binder twine industry. Mr. Fraser of Guysboro, N. S., recommended closing the twine industry in Kingston penitentiary, but most members from farming counties, especially western men, strongly opposed this idea. Work in this industry has been suspended and no raw material has been procured.

The minister of justice promised to bring the warden of Kingston to the city and have a consultation with the agricultural committee.

The item passed, but the discussion was resumed on the supplementary estimates.

NOTES.
Hon. Mr. Borden, minister of militia, was rather severely bruised by collision into collision with a bicycle about noon today. The minister had just alighted from a street car and was moving towards the sidewalk, when he was struck and thrown down. He was treated in a neighboring drug store and went home.

OTTAWA, April 28.—This was private members' day. A lively discussion took place over some private bills.

Mr. Leonard, conservative, who recommended the seat for Laval from the government, proposed his motion "That the duties on Canadian garden products should be so adjusted as to guarantee the Canadian farmer an effective protection." This was supported by himself and Monk and other members.

Mr. Tarte contended that winter gardening could not be carried on successfully in Canada with a hundred per cent duty.

Mr. Monk read from petitions of market gardeners showing that the American winter gardeners were most profitable. He asked for no higher tariff than the United States imposed on Canadian products.

After recess Mr. Campbell, liberal, of West York, who in the recent session campaigned wherein he was elected promised to advocate increased protection for Canadian market products and made that a large part of his programme, addressed the house in response to many queries. He said that the tariff changes were not good and could be served by it now since the government had declared there would be no tariff change this year. If the resolution had been introduced before the budget it would have been timely and he might have supported it. He believed protection to market gardeners should be increased, and hoped to see it done next year. Meanwhile he would vote against the resolution.

Mr. Blain, conservative, of Perth, who took part in the West York campaign, repeated the pledges made by Campbell in that campaign, showing how he had broken them, and said he would no doubt do the same next year.

Hon. Mr. Fielding said he had only to reaffirm the statement made in the budget speech, that the government did not deem it expedient to make any tariff changes this year. If the tariff in this class of articles was wrong the government had made no changes in respect to them.

Mr. Ross, liberal, of Victoria, N. S., hoped the government would have regard to the interests of consumers.

Hon. Mr. Fielding, for the purpose of killing the motion, moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Leonard divided the house on the question and Mr. Fielding's motion was carried by seventy-one to thirty-three, a straight party vote except that Calvin of Frontenac voted for the amendment.

Mr. Lemieux, liberal, of Gaspé, moved for correspondence concerning the colonial conference in reference to the colonial representation amendments. He congratulated the Laurier government on its firm attitude in opposition to the appointment of colonial representatives to that imperial court, and Hon. David Mills on the manner in which he had represented the colony at the colonial conference at St. John.

Mr. Davies, liberal, of Saskatchewan, moved for a return respecting St. Lawrence transportation, and spoke at length on the need of better facilities for moving grain out of the west and for shipment to Montreal. This led to a speech by Hon. Mr. Tarte, who, as on other occasions, advocated the Fresh River route. The minister also declared for better facilities at Montreal, and declared that St. John was undoubtedly the future winter port of Canada. It was already a great winter port. He declared that Canadians must control their own transportation routes and ship their goods to Canadian ports. We must be independent of the United States both in transport and tariff. We must hold on to our own assets. It made him tired to see the anxiety of some people to dispose of our railways and other national assets. In three years the canal at St. Lawrence system would be completed. Now we must go on with our national policy. We must have better harbors at the terminals of the canals, better docks and elevators at Montreal. Quebec must be equipped without delay before the fast line should be established, which he hoped would be done. St. John would gain traffic, and the country would not be afraid to spend money in the development of these ports. Meanwhile the people of the west should not ask for everything, and should remember that it was not worth while to spend money to get grain out of the west without providing means to convey this produce to Europe.

Mr. Davies replied rather angrily to Hon. Mr. Tarte in support of western demands. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Logan of Cumberland moved "that considering the great prosperity of Canada, the minimum wage to be paid trackmen and other laborers on the government system of railways should be at least one dollar and a half per day." He said Mr. Blair had increased the pay of the men five cents per day, but at the same time the cost of living had increased at least fifteen per cent. It was impossible for men who have to be skilled workmen to live on one dollar and twenty cents per day. He had often brought the matter to the attention of the minister, who replied that it was impossible to advance wages when there was a deficit on the railways. The government should not make such a plea, especially when claiming a large surplus on the year's business. By refusing this justice the government had prevented G. P. R. men from getting justice last year, for the company was able to show its men that they were already paying more than the government allowed them.

Mr. Hughes of Kings, P. E. I., seconded the motion, and asked for consideration to the trackmen in his province.

Mr. Gallery, liberal, of Montreal, asked that canal employes be included in the motion. Mr. Puttee of Winnipeg supported the motion. Mr. Emmerson thought the motion should include freight checkers and banders.

Hon. Mr. McKinnon of P. E. I. objected to the resolution. He contended that the minister should be left free to deal with employes, and that this motion, if adopted, would compel the minister to pay a dollar and a half to men who were not worth it. Some men were worth more than others, and this motion proposed that all should be treated alike.

Johnson and Kendall of Cape Breton supported the resolution. Mr. Kendall advocating the extension of the principle so far as to provide compensation for accidents and old age pensions.

Mr. Monk pointed out that stamper, sorters, letter carriers and other employes in the post office were not paid their full wages. He moved that the resolution be amended to include post office employes and canal laborers.

Mr. Morin, conservative, of Dorchester, argued that the government was paying enough in wages and salaries, but the allowances were not properly distributed. Some men were worked hard for a dollar and a quarter and others got two or three thousand dollars a year who were long past effective work, and if they lost their job would not even be able to go around and beg.

Hon. Mr. Farquharson spoke on the same line as Mr. Morin.

Hon. Mr. Tarte said he increased the pay of his men, but was able to tell the house that he had no trouble to get men at the present rate of pay. Many more men offered than were needed.

Mr. Ross of Victoria thought men should be paid according to their value. Good pay should be given to good men and less men then be needed.

Mr. Borden of Halifax thought Mr. Logan was unfortunate in the wording of his resolution. He asked for an increase to laboring men's pay on the ground of the general prosperity of Canada. Mr. Borden thought trackmen should be adequately paid whether the company was prosperous or not, and did not think the required advance should come to an end when good times should terminate. He argued that the government employes should have their pay raised to meet the increased cost of living. He was surprised that neither the minister of railways nor the minister of laws was present.

Mr. Logan said Mr. Mulock was ill. Mr. Borden said he had known this, but could not understand why Mr. Logan neglected to bring up the question at a time when the ministers were present.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said his two colleagues were in good health. As to the salaries of post office employes, Laurier said Mr. Monk's amendments had come in better on a bill which Mr. Mulock has before the house. The premier was happy to inform Mr. Borden, Logan and others interested that the question of intercolonial pay was now under the consideration of the government.

A delegation of trackmen had interviewed the minister, and had such a reception that it was agreed by them to allow the matter to stand over until after the session. Under these circumstances he asked Mr. Logan to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Logan consented to withdraw his resolution on the premier's assurance.

Mr. Oiler hoped Mr. Logan would get more satisfaction out of the discussion than the letter carriers and stamper got out of the promises made them last year.

Mr. Monk said he regretted that he could not consent to withdraw his amendment. He thought this was the proper time to make a declaration on the subject, as such a statement might be a useful guide to the government in dealing with the question.

Hon. Mr. Fielding contended that the minister was most inopportune. He sympathized with the laborers, but hoped that the house would not make any hasty declaration on the subject, therefore he moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Monk pressed for a division of the house and a vote was taken.

Mr. Fielding's motion was carried by fifty-four to twenty-three, a straight party vote except that Gallery and Puttee, liberals, voted with the opposition. Mr. Logan did not vote, as he was paired with Lefurey, conservative.

Several unopposed motions were passed. Mr. Logan asked that his motion for papers respecting the Chignecto railway be dropped, and the house adjourned at 1 a. m.

NOTES.
Captain Farquhar, George Boak and Mr. Crowe are asking for a subsidy to a shipbuilding enterprise at Halifax. Mr. Boak was called home today by illness in his family, but his comrades remain to fight the matter out with the government.

The remains of the late Jas. W. C. McConnell are to be taken to Halifax for interment at Fairview. Being a member of the I. C. R. staff at Montreal, the management of the road are giving free transportation. R. McConnell, father of the deceased, will accompany the remains, leaving here by the C. A. R. on Wednesday morning.

Abbie Tanguay, the well known French-Canadian historian and geologist, died here tonight aged, eighty-three. He was one of the original members of the Royal Society of Canada.

The black rod was today instructed to have his tickets for admission to the prorogation proceedings ready for the

To the Lungs.

Do you go to Chicago to reach Quebec? No. There's a better and more direct way. Then why try to reach your lungs by way of your stomach? Don't. Better go straight to the lungs at once. Just light the vaporizer and breathe in the healing, soothing vapors of Cresolene. The medicine goes exactly to the right place. Your lungs quickly heal and your cough disappears. For whooping-cough it's simply perfect.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a lifetime, and a bottle of Cresolene complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene at cents each. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. Vapo-Cresolene Co., 26 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

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