

RESOLVED TO PROTECT CONTRACT LABOR.

A Government Resolution Guaranteeing Fair Treatment for Laboring Men--The Conservatives Criticise and Want the Whole Civil Service List Included.

Ottawa, March 22--In the house today Mr. Gibson introduced a bill to amend the patent act.

Mr. Sutherland introduced a bill to make further provision respecting grants of land to members of the militia force on active service in the Northwest.

Hon. Dr. Borden laid on the table the correspondence relating to the case of Col. Hughes.

Mr. Innes has given notice that he will move in the house an amendment to the Comoro and Cape Scott railway bill preventing the employment of Chinese on the construction or in the operation of the road and a penalty of \$5 per day for each violation to be recovered by summary conviction on complaint of any person.

Mr. Casgrain moved an amendment to the amendment that these words be added "That these resolves be contained in an act of parliament."

Mr. Puttee of Winnipeg, made a speech in favor of the resolution. He showed that a similar resolution passed by the parliament of Great Britain had been in operation for nine years without an act of parliament.

Messrs. Ingraham of East Elgin, Rogers of Frontenac, McCleary of Welland, Beattie of London, and Richardson of Lisgar, followed.

The amendment to the amendment was then put and defeated by a vote of 74 to 40.

Mr. Campbell of Kent, moved an amendment that all the words of the amendment be stricken out and that it is not desirable that this should be mixed up with reference to servants of the government.

Mr. Patterson made a powerful speech in condemnation of the amendment of Mr. Clarke.

The amendment was under consideration when the house adjourned.

LONDON FULL OF RUMORS OF MAFKING'S RELIEF.

The War Office Says No Word on the Subject Has Been Received--The Reported Reverse of General Gatacre is Apparently Untrue--Lord Roberts Preparing to Launch a Final Thunderbolt--The Milwaukee Has Reached the Cape With All on Board Well.

London, March 23, 4 a. m.--Again there is a persistent rumor that Mafeking has been relieved. It is even asserted that the war office has received a despatch positively announcing the relief, but that publication of it is withheld, because the form of the message admits the possibility of mistake.

The reconnaissance succeeded and Major Blount retired with only one wounded. This morning a brisk fire was resumed with Warrenton about half-past six; but it has now slackened up.

Trains now run within eight miles of Warrenton. Two Vryburg inhabitants, who had been imprisoned by the Boers, were sent into Warrenton under a white flag after being taken from larger to larger around the district. They say that the big gun from Kimberley has been taken to Pretoria.

GEN. METHUEN AND HIS OFFICERS IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Wyndham says No Direct Charge has been Brought Against Lord Methuen--The Over Taxation of Ireland.

London, March 22--Replying in the House of Commons today to a series of questions on the subject of Gen. Lord Methuen and his alleged disagreements with the officers of his column, which have caused considerable scandal, the parliamentary secretary for the war office, Mr. Geo. Wyndham, declared no charge had been brought against Gen. Methuen by Col. Gough or any other officer.

WARREN'S DIVISION EMBARKING.

THE DATE OF DEPARTURE IS NOT YET FIXED.

THE MISERY OF PUERTO RICO.

AN ARTILLERY DUEL ON THE MAFKING LINE.

A Boer Battery Silenced--The Big Gun from Kimberley Was Taken to Pretoria.

ANOTHER CASE OF MR. HAZEN NOT WANTING WHOLE TRUTH

Mr. Roy Leaves for Montreal Badly Shaken--Mr. Johnson Arrives With Only Documents Which Might Help the Opposition Leader.

Fredericton, March 22--Owing to some members of the bridge committee being engaged on the law committee the inquiry was not resumed until after 11 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Roy was again placed on the stand and further cross-examined by Dr. Pugsley. Dr. Pugsley took the contract chart of the Hamilton company which the witness produced yesterday and from this chart examined him as to the cost of bridges mentioned there.

Mr. Roy said that the workmanship in riveted bridges was less expensive than in pin bridges. He could not say what the difference in the cost would be. In one case it was shown that the company had charged nearly 8 cents per pound for a highway bridge and in other cases cited the prices ranged from 4 to 7 cents per pound.

Dr. Pugsley asked if No. 920 was a riveted bridge. Mr. Roy answered that it was a riveted bridge. Witness admitted that he had tendered for bridge No. 928 at the rate of 5 cents a pound. Bridge No. 955 had not been tendered for him on a basis of 4-1-10 cents per pound, but at the rate of 4 cents a pound.

Mr. Roy was able to prove from the statements prepared by the witness for the Hamilton Bridge Company, during its years 1888 and 1889, had charged and obtained higher prices for highway bridges than had been paid by the New Brunswick government for the same bridges.

Dr. Pugsley then from another hand the same point, and gave the witness figures from it which were seen that the cost of labor on pin bridges was in some cases double that of rivet ones.

Dr. Pugsley and Mr. Roy then took the witness through a number of other cases, and the witness admitted that if his company furnished the committee with the contracts asked for they would then be in possession of all the information in regard to the price of bridges built by them in 1881 to 1889.

Mr. Roy claimed that the compressed air riveting machine did better work than the machine operated by hand. He thought compressed air machines did not work as well in some climates as the hydraulic machinery was some times used for riveting boilers but he was not aware that boilers were made in New Brunswick. He could not form an opinion of the value of the firm's plant and did not know what proportion of it was necessary for the construction of highway bridges.

Dr. Stockton examined witness as to the contents of the documents and this occupied a great part of the afternoon, until 8 o'clock. As Mr. Winslow's evidence was commencing all figures which had been given before, it was very interesting, and many left the room during its progress.

The evening proceedings began at 7 o'clock and were listened to by a large number of spectators. Mr. Pugsley Johnson of the Dominion Bridge Company, Montreal, was called to the stand by Mr. Pugsley and Dr. Pugsley asked him to produce his documents in regard to the value of the firm's plant and did not know what proportion of it was necessary for the construction of highway bridges.

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shells near the railway station, which was not damaged.

A detachment of Fusiliers in receipt of the Queen distributed quantities of Windsor Castle flowers in the ward of the hospital.

On the parade ground of the garrison the school children viewed the procession from military wagons and sang "God Save the Queen." The original flag made by some ladies of Pretoria on the occasion of the town's first annexation was hoisted over the artillery barracks in honor of Her Majesty's visit and the house where General Gordon was born was effectively decorated.

MEETING FROM CHARLOTTETOWN TO SAIL.

Col. Gordon Reported the Men All Well and Thirty-Eight Horses Dead.

THE MILWAUKEE REPORTED AT CAPE TOWN.

WILKINSON WAITS FOR ROBERTS' NEXT MOVE

BOERS HAVE ABANDONED ANOTHER DISTRICT.

NOVA SCOTIA MINISTER CALLED TO BROOKLINE.

A Chinese Reformer in Hiding.

LAIDIE BOYS AND GIRLS send you five packages and we will forward you 15 packages.

STANDARD WATCH & JEWELRY CO. Dept. K, St. John, N. B.











THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

An 8-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in advance, by The Telegraph Publishing Company of Saint John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper—each insertion \$1.00 per inch.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters addressed to contain money remitted to this office we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money for The Telegraph to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

Without exception names of no new subscribers will be entered until the money is received. Subscribers will be required to pay for their papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, until all arrearages are paid.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

Be brief. Write plainly and take special pains with names. Write on one side of your paper only. Attach your name and address to your communication as an evidence of good faith.

THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 31, 1900.

WHY THEY DID NOT INTERVENE.

None of the great powers of Europe will intervene in the war between Great Britain and the two Dutch republics of South Africa. Yet when the secret history of this war is disclosed, as it may not be for two or three generations, it will be found that Kruger had assurances from more than one great power and that he would never have entered into the contest without such assurances.

ity of Great Britain to send abroad a single army corps of 30,000 to engage in any war unfriendly, the Russian press was, as usual, ready to attack the only really war outside the British islands. At a later period Lord Wolsley maintained that Great Britain could send 60,000 or even 90,000 men abroad, but the critics shook their heads and declined to believe it.

THE BOER COLLAPSE.

The collapse of the Boer power has been as sudden and complete as its rise was remarkable. Certainly no one not familiar with South African conditions could have supposed that a population so small as that of the Transvaal and Free State could place such large armies in the field, and make such a stout resistance.

TWO KINDS OF LITERATURE.

The question came up in parliament a few days ago as to the use of the franking privilege. The government was asked whether Mr. Taylor, the Conservative whip, was sending out thousands of copies of the Montreal Star on his frank as a member of parliament.

MARVELLOUS PROGRESS.

It is scarcely likely that many people have come to realize the really remarkable and unprecedented progress which Canada is just now making. Everyone knows, of course, that there is activity in all branches of commerce, that our railway and shipping interests are busier than ever before, and that industries of all classes are working to their full capacity.

of statistical prosperity and are in the era of the real thing. Columns of figures are no longer necessary to convince Canadians that their country is going ahead. Nevertheless, the story of Canada's rapid march forward can only be told by the aid of statistics, and those now available are big with meaning and promise.

CAUGHT RED HANDED.

We have referred in as strong terms as were deemed judicious to the unpatriotic and mischievous tactics being employed by the Tory leaders in stirring up racial animosities in Canada, but we should have felt warranted in employing even stronger condemnatory language if we had been aware of the depth and scope of that movement.

IT IS NOT A FRAUD.

It will not be doing an injustice to the opposites to say that they have set themselves with desperate tenacity to the task of discrediting the preferential tariff introduced by the present government.

SECOND CHAMBERS.

The government of Quebec is trying to get rid of its legislative council, a body which costs a large sum annually to maintain and which is of no use to the province. The other day a bill was carried through the Quebec House of Assembly by a vote of 31 to 14 to effect this object, but it will probably be defeated in the council for second chambers do not take kindly to the idea of abolishing themselves.

confederation with a single chamber of which have since succeeded in ridding themselves of this burden on their resources. Ontario has ever since confederation, performed all its legislative work by means of a single chamber and no man can say that its laws have been at all inferior to those passed by Quebec or Nova Scotia, which have until now maintained an upper house.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF DISSATISFIED.

operation. Preceding years have nothing to do with the question. Now, it is true that within the same three years our imports have increased from the United States by \$31,338,125, and at first sight it would seem that this casts a reasonable doubt on the efficacy of the preference to England.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The Grand Trunk Railway has declared a dividend of 31 per cent on second preference stock. This is welcome news, not only from the standpoint of the railway, but as showing the benefits which are accruing from the era of prosperity prevailing in Canada.

SPRING CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Attractive, stylish, serviceable garments at the usual low prices you have grown to expect at this store. We open the season with a full and complete stock of spring's newest styles and fabrics.

Spring Suits. Men's and Youths'—Newest patterns and effects in and Serges, the proper cut in coats, splendidly tailored, perfect fitting, thoroughly guaranteed suits, such as elsewhere would cost you all of \$10.00, marked here for \$8.00.

Spring Overcoats. Extra quality, in all the latest shades of Light Whipcord, well tailored, good fitting, dressy and good wearing. Such Overcoats as would usually cost you from \$12 to \$15 are here for \$10.00.

A CLOTHING SUGGESTION. For the man who wants to make a fairly good coat and vest last a little longer we would suggest a new pair of Trousers to freshen up with. We have here in abundance just what you want from a good strong serviceable working trousers at \$1.00 per pair to a pair for Dress occasions at \$5.00, and any price between.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF DISSATISFIED. GREATER OAK HALL, SCOVL BROS. & CO., ST. JOHN, N. B. King Street, Corner Germain.

discrepancy among them when they come to deal with the trade figures bearing on the question, in respect of which there ought to be accuracy and harmony; but, however wide the divergences are in that regard, they are unanimous in the view that this new policy has utterly failed to help England, while it has been of the greatest service to the United States.

As we have said before, one of the strongest of the human passions, jealousy, lies at the base of these tactics. The Conservatives trusted for so many years to their professed loyalty, and enjoyed such a decided advantage by alleging an anti-British attitude on the part of the Liberals, that they cannot bear to see their opponents receive any credit for putting into effect a policy respecting which they did nothing more than mark time during all the latter years of their regime.

Table with 3 columns: Item, From Great Britain, From U. S. Includes Lumber, logs, etc., Hides and skins, Wool, Fruits, green, etc.

Total. \$88,753,351. Every one of the articles above mentioned is on the free list, and could not possibly be affected by the preferential tariff. Such products as corn, raw cotton, tobacco, lumber, coal and seeds are not exported by England. Some of the articles, like crude rubber, wool and hides, are not produced by the United States for sale abroad; but they come to us from that source and so appear in our official returns.

The elimination of \$88,753,351 from our imports from the United States does not, however, complete the list. Coming to us by largely from the United States in classes quite outside of those which Great Britain can supply. Among the returns of imports from our neighbors for 1899 are the following:—

Table with 3 columns: Item, From Great Britain, From U. S. Includes Horses and animals, Grain and flour, Coal, bituminous, etc.



WAR NEWS.

London, March 21, 4.50 a. m.—While there is a lull in the military operations, the political surroundings of the war show interesting developments. The colonial office has telegraphed to Cape Town the text of the proclamation concerning the destruction of property. This will not be published in London until after its promulgation in South Africa; but it is known that it will convey an intimation that any wanton destruction of British property during the war will be regarded as warranting a claim for compensation and as justifying a levy upon private property, should the resources of the Transvaal prove inadequate.

The fact that the proclamation is issued by the colonial office is regarded as a significant indication that the republics will be administered as crown colonies. In this connection it is understood that the leaders of the opposition in parliament now admit that no other settlement is possible, since the republics insist upon their demand for independence.

In view of this the efforts of the Liberals will be confined to securing in the settlement the best treatment for Dutch population and to securing security against their disfranchisement.

It is becoming regarded as quite a settled matter that, should this war shall continue, the government will dissolve parliament and appeal to the country on the basis of a successful South African policy. Should the war drag on, dissolution will be postponed until next spring. In any event one of the foremost planks of the government platform will be army reorganization.

There is no further information as to the movements of Sir Alfred Milner. It is regarded as certain, however, that he has gone to Bloemfontein to arrange for the temporary administration of the Free State.

Mr. Steyn's reply to Lord Roberts charges of the misuse of the flag of truce is commented upon as impertinent and ridiculous; and Lord Roberts' counter-charge is likewise discussed as commended as wise.

Indications from Natal seem to show that Gen. Buller's forward movement will not be long delayed.

The government has decided that Major Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington should command a colonial force of 5,000, including the 2,500 men Mr. Chamberlain asked from Australia.

A statement comes from Pretoria admitting that the Boer losses during the war exceed 7,000.

No fresh news has been received from Thursday, March 15, asserts that Colonel Plumer has not been able to advance south of Lobatse.

London, March 20.—The war office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, Tuesday, March 20: "Kitchener occupied Prieska yesterday unopposed. The rebels surrendered their arms. The Transvaalers escaped across the river."

"Mr. Steyn is circulating a notice, by means of despatch riders, in reply to my proclamation to the effect that any burgler who signs a declaration that he will not fight against us again will be treated as a traitor and shot."

"The Bloemfontein people are affording us every assistance in the matter of official accommodations. We have consequently been able to arrange for 500 beds. "Thirty-three prisoners were taken at Prieska, 200 stands of arms and some supplies and explosives."

"The Boers have begun to surrender on the Basutoal front."

London, March 21.—Mr. Winston Churchill, in a despatch dated Pietermaritzburg, warmly resists the contention that the relief of Ladysmith arose out of Lord Roberts' operations.

"On the contrary," he says, "the operations of Lord Roberts were assisted by the fact that Gen. Buller kept 16,000 Boers occupied. It would be a cruel and unworthy thing to attribute the relief of their hard won laurels; and none would more vigorously repudiate such a suggestion than Lord Roberts himself."

Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, writing in the Morning Post, justifies Mr. Winston Churchill's argument respecting the relief of Ladysmith.

He thinks that Sir Alfred Milner has gone to Bloemfontein to arrange for the permanent administration of the province, and perhaps to decide about the captured or surrendered rebels.

London, March 21.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Donkerspoort dated Monday, March 19, says: "The British troops were cordially received at Philippolis, 25 miles west of Springsfontein, where the farmers all flying white flags. The British troops were cordially received at Philippolis, 25 miles west of Springsfontein, where the farmers all flying white flags. The British troops were cordially received at Philippolis, 25 miles west of Springsfontein, where the farmers all flying white flags."

"It is reported that Mr. Steyn is trying to rally the Boers, but the latter say they have had enough."

London, March 21.—Mr. Chamberlain has received the following telegram from the governor and commander-in-chief of New Zealand, the Earl of Ranfurly:—"The people of New Zealand wish to express their endorsement of the position taken by the imperial government in declining to allow the intervention of any foreign power in the settlement of the Transvaal and the Free State, and in declining to assent to either state being independent."

ment. Lord Salisbury's reply to the Boer presidents and the friendly note of the president of the United States and the announcement that Great Britain would not assent to the independence of the republics were all endorsed by New Zealand, who, the premier added, would maintain that position at any cost.

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 20.—The mystery concerning the whereabouts of General White, fugitive quartermaster general of Michigan state troops, was solved today when a friend of the missing American received a letter from him, written in Cape Town, South Africa, dated February 10. General White says he is sorry he did not remain in Michigan and fight his troubles out.

He went to Chicago from Grand Rapids on December 29, left Chicago for New Orleans on December 31, arriving next night. He secured a position as foreman on the British ship Malin, of Dundee, Scotland, laden with mules for the British army in South Africa and sailed for Cape Town on January 7. He arrived in Cape Town early in February. White claims to be innocent of any intention of "going doing."

London, March 21.—A correspondent of the Daily News at Bloemfontein telegraphed Monday, March 19, says:—"I learned from Johannesburg that it is not true that the mines have been flooded or otherwise damaged, beyond the fact that the machinery is suffering from disease. My informant declares that the whole story was fabricated to court sympathy."

The German Foreign Office is Discussing Sugar Bounties with Austria but is Not a Party to Any Peace Movement for the Benefit of the Boers.

Berlin, March 20.—There is no foundation for the statement made here on the authority of a St. Petersburg correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger, that Germany has participated in any way in a reported Franco-Russian communication to Great Britain with reference to establishing peace in South Africa. Germany answered the Kruger-Steyn appeal unopposed and unqualified and the text of the answer has been published through the German consul at Pretoria. No negotiations took place between Germany and Russia as to how the former should answer; and nothing is known here regarding any special Russian plans of procedure relative to the war.

The German foreign office admits that negotiations have taken place in Vienna as to the sugar bounties between Austria and Germany, the result of which must be kept secret for the present. But Germany is not negotiating with Austria on the subject; and the negotiations in Vienna do not contemplate another international conference.

Political circles in Berlin place no reliance upon the despatch from Washington that the German ambassador to the United States, Dr. von Holleben, is trying to bring about joint action in a proposed guarantee of the safety of Johannesburg; and the papers this evening declare that there is no truth whatever in such report.

Four Hundred Thousand Francs Taken on the Great Northern.

Paris, March 20.—An audacious robbery of 400,000 francs was committed today from the Northern Railroad. The company, which three times weekly deposits large sums with the Bank of France, sent today 300,000 francs, of which 400,000 were in small bills. This was placed in a satchel and the money was conveyed from the station to the bank in a cart, which was in charge of two clerks. Before they started one of the clerks placed the satchel beside the coachman, and the other approached and caught the attention of the clerks and coachman, while a third man picked up the satchel and bolted with it. The loss was not noticed until it was too late to apprehend the robber.

The Indian Financial Statement.

London, March 21.—The Indian office has issued its annual financial statement. This shows a surplus for 1929-1930 of £2,555,000 and an estimated surplus for 1930-1931 of £1,610,000.

The famine expenditure for 1929-1930 worked out at £2,055,000. It is estimated the famine expenditure for 1930-1931 will be £3,335,000. Except for the famine expenditures the budget is regarded as healthy. The gold standard has been successfully introduced and all demands have been met without borrowing. The surplus of £1,610,000 is, however, only a paper surplus; for a temporary loan of three crores of rupees will be necessary for ways and means.

Plague Increasing in Bengal.

Calcutta, March 19.—The bubonic plague is fast increasing. In Bengal 4,725 deaths occurred last week. These included 744 in Calcutta, and 2,044 in Patna.

The viceroy, Lord Curzon, of Keddleston, yesterday visited the medical college which is one of the infected districts of Calcutta.

Mr. Foster followed in an attempt to show that Premier Laurier had promised the Canadian electors free trade for the Dominion as it is in England. He contended that the promises of the government had not been carried out. He cited out and iron as examples of this.

In conclusion, he gave notice of the following amendment: "That this house is of the opinion that this question was not referred between Great Britain and Ireland and the colonies would greatly stimulate increased production in commerce between these countries and would thus promote and maintain the unity of the Empire, and that nothing which falls short of the complete realization of such policy should be considered final or satisfactory."

Hon. Mr. Fielding in reply said that while Canada had no preference on the statute books of Great Britain still we got it in the hearts of the people, and trade returns showed that this was the case. The way which Mr. Foster suggested was not the proper way to deal with the Canadian electors free trade for the Dominion as it is in England. He contended that the promises of the government had not been carried out. He cited out and iron as examples of this.

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SPRING MEDICINES CAUSE Chronic Constipation!

The system of the average man or woman is constantly clogged with impurities. He becomes more conscious of it as warm weather comes. He tries to clean it with Spring Medicines. These deal only with results and not with causes. So the next he has to take the medicine again. Then he has to do so often. In time he becomes a constant user of purgatives and a victim of Chronic Constipation.

All this is wrong. A healthy body is not like a clogged pipe. It requires a yearly cleansing called cleaning. A perfectly healthy body with all its organs in good order is SELF-CLEANING. It does not get CLOGGED. It was not intended that man should once in a year drink and scour his delicate system with still cruder drugs commonly called Spring Medicines.

There is only one reasonable way to treat the body. Put it into such a condition that it will clean itself. This is because the body is not a machine. It is a living organism. It has a life of its own. It is not a machine. It is a living organism. It has a life of its own. It is not a machine. It is a living organism. It has a life of its own.

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Sacred Heart College at Caracquet Incorporated.

Fredericton, March 20.—In the house this afternoon Hon. Mr. McKeown re-committed a bill relating to the building of an abattoir in the city or county of St. John, Mr. Lawson chairman. Mr. McKeown explained that he proposed amending the bill in accordance with suggestions made when the matter was previously under consideration. It was now proposed that authority be given for the erection of the abattoir within the city of St. John. This was to meet the views of those who had held that the Common Council should have no authority in case the establishment was built in the county of St. John.

The bill was then amended to read: "That the corporation of St. John be authorized to erect and maintain an abattoir in the city of St. John, and to acquire and hold land for the purpose thereof."

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to the J. B. Snowball Company (Limited); Mr. Forrest, chairman; agreed to with amendments. Hon. Mr. Tweedie committed a bill relating to the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company; Mr. Burchill, chairman; agreed to with amendments. The house then adjourned.

The Bridge Inquiry.

Fredericton, March 20.—When the bridge investigation was again taken up this morning, R. Maitland Roy, C. E., of Hamilton, was sworn and examined by Mr. J. B. M. Baxter. He stated he had been civil engineer about 10 years and was a member of the Canadian Association of Engineers. He was first employed at Belleville, Ont., and afterwards with the Central Bridge and Engineering Company of Peterboro. At Peterboro he was with the Hamilton Bridge Company and had been connected with highway structures all over Canada and was responsible for the whole care of the bridges erected by his company. He was familiar with the requirements of bridges and said they were somewhat similar throughout the Dominion and in the United States. He said the plan of his company was especially constructed for manufacturing method a very important part of bridge building and good machinery for riveting and boring were very necessary and should be a special asset. The plan used by his company was the same though not as extensive as the Dominion Bridge Company's plan. He said that in Ontario highway work was generally done by the Dominion Bridge Company or by the Hamilton Bridge Company, which he represented.

Ontario, said Mr. Roy, the work of building bridges was in the hands of townships and municipalities instead of the government, who had practically nothing to do with this work. Speaking of tenders he said that when a municipality wanted tenders for a bridge they either inserted advertisements in newspapers or papers or the clerk of the township wrote to firms asking for tenders and enclosing, sometimes, specifications by which the bridge to be built. The lowest tender is not always accepted. Municipalities generally take the advice of their engineers.

About the same conditions apply to the province of Manitoba. Mr. Roy said the company represented by him built bridges on any specification municipalities wished but where none was given they used their own, if no objections were offered. His company never had built bridges in Nova Scotia since he had come to the province. He said he had been in the department of public works and mines in Nova Scotia asking them to tender. Mr. Roy further stated that knowledge of the contracts in Ontario and Nova Scotia, he thought that a contract in the former place would cost less on account of difference in the freight to Nova Scotia than in the latter place they generally added lattice railing. Allowing for the freight and the railing the prices would be about the same.

Mr. Baxter asked the witness what his company offered to do work for in Nova Scotia. Mr. Pugsley stated he objected to this question unless witness had a copy of the tenders.

Mr. Baxter claimed it was quite proper to give evidence on a document which was outside the province and quoted the late Judge Palmer as authority on this. He stated that the witness had given evidence on a document which was outside the province and quoted the late Judge Palmer as authority on this.

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built a bridge for in 1901, but thought the cost was greater than.

Continuing in reply to Dr. Pugsley, the witness said he did not examine the Sussex or Hampton bridges. He did not know but he knew they had ceased to operate. He knew of half a dozen of other Canadian companies which had closed their doors but did not know if they had failed. The Central Bridge Company were out of business as they were badly located. They found business unsatisfactory and the construction of the bridge was not done but could not say it was, because they did not make money.

Mr. Roy was then asked and Mr. T. P. Winslow, secretary of the public works department, was sworn. He was examined by Dr. A. A. Stockton and said he had charge of the contracts and tenders and some other papers in connection with the construction of the bridge. Mr. Wetmore, the chief engineer, had the others. Notices for tenders were also as a rule kept by Mr. Wetmore. If not in his hands the engineer in charge would suppose that to be a proof that no tenders being drawn were they filed with him or forwarded to the engineer in charge. Continuing the witness stated riveting was a very important part of bridge building and good machinery for riveting and boring were very necessary and should be a special asset. The plan used by his company was the same though not as extensive as the Dominion Bridge Company's plan. He said that in Ontario highway work was generally done by the Dominion Bridge Company or by the Hamilton Bridge Company, which he represented.

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