

OTTAWA LETTER.

One of C. N. Armstrong's Measures Before the House,

Recalls the Days When He Figured Prominently in the Quebec Scandals With Paquet and Others.

Sut Tarte, Laurier and the Other Grit Leaders Who Enjoyed the Bounty of Mr. Armstrong Have Now Turned Their Backs Upon Him

OTTAWA, April 5.—Mr. Lancaster and the other advocates of the farmer's cow made a long and earnest, but ineffectual fight for the railway cattle guard bill. It was a simple proposition that Mr. Lancaster brought before the house. He asked for a law making the railway responsible for all cattle which got across the cattle guards and were killed on the track, the farmer to be responsible for those killed on the crossings. Mr. Lancaster was supported by many members from the farming districts and opposed by the united interests of the railway companies. The farmers' members claim that under the existing law it is impossible to obtain damages from the company, because the cow owner must not only show that the company had been negligent, but that he himself had been vigilant. On the other hand the companies maintained that there is no cattle guard known to the world that will stop some kinds of cattle, or keep off any kind of cattle when they get into a panic at a railway crossing.

The Canadian Pacific solicitor, Mr. Creelman, appeared to plead the case of his company. It was about his first appearance as the successor of Judge Clark, who was long the familiar friend of the railway committee and thoroughly understood its various moods. Mr. Creelman is a New Brunswicker of Nova Scotia origin, and has come to his present position at an early age, which shows that he is a man of ability and resource. But he never tackled so hard a contract as he had when he faced the country members in the railway committee. They shouted questions to him a half dozen at a time; they interrupted with incredulous jeers when he told them how anxious he was that his company should do right by the farmers, so that Mr. Creelman was led to observe that he did not find it much use to discuss the question in that court. The fact is that the railway committee is probably the most tumultuous legislative body north of the equator. No member is safe to speak there more than five minutes, and unless he han-

mers right at the point, he is not allowed even that long. The consequence is that only members much interested in the question try to speak, and they throw themselves into it with great impetuosity, as if it were a matter of life and death, and so it is for the measures, for in the course of two hours yesterday three bills were thrown out after impassioned discussions which Mr. Hyman, the chairman, struggled hard but vainly to keep within the bounds of ordinary decorum. Mr. Tarte has contributed to the confusion of the committee by building in his new wing a new committee room, which is a perfect whirlwind of any kind, and the conditions do not apply to any law that prevails in the east. The railway people say that they are doing their best to find a cattle guard which will keep cattle out, and that no farmer has a greater interest than the railway owners in keeping the track clear. While the farmer may lose his cow by contact with the moving train, too often the cow gets in her work of destruction and throws the train off the track. The railway cannot make the farmer pay for a wrecked train, and a dead engineer. Moreover, the train men would like to make time, and on the track careful and nervous work watching out for live stock, and therefore the companies have a larger interest than anybody else in keeping the cattle off their right of way. Any man who can produce a cattle guard that will head off all the breachy steers will be entitled to a gold medal and large remuneration.

Mr. Creelman threw out a suggestion that there were farmers anxious to sell their cattle at a good price, who sometimes tried the experiment of making a sale to the railway, but this suggestion was knocked down by the representatives of the horny handed. Mr. Blair, as minister of railways, was compelled to take sides and concluded to plead for delay. If the committee would give him a year he would have a railway commission, and the commission would study the cattle guard question in the hope of determining what is the right cure. Then a law could be made making the companies responsible for all loss occasioned by their failure to use the right cattle guard. In the end it came to a vote whether the delay should be allowed. Mr. Lancaster and his friends rallied in force, but they were not strong enough and Mr. Blair's proposition was adopted by a majority of eight.

At the same meeting, with less than an hour's discussion, a bill to incorporate the Montreal Bridge Co. was thrown out by a considerable majority. This company proposed to construct a bridge across the St. Lawrence, at Montreal. It was one of C. N. Armstrong's undertakings and until now has had the support of Mr. Lafontaine, ex-minister of frontier and representative in the house of commons of two constituencies. Mr. Lafontaine holds two-thirds of the stock of this bridge company, and yet it was he who called upon the committee to vote the concern out of existence. This is apparently because Mr. Lafontaine has withdrawn his interest from the Armstrong company, and is going in with a rival concern connected with a United States railway.

The solicitor for the company gave some explanation, stating that this company has recently spent \$50,000 in making plans and other preliminary work and only asked for the usual concession of an extension of time. He asked for another chance to make further explanation, but was vociferously refused. A motion to adjourn was also made and was defeated, and finally the bill was rejected. The charter must now lapse. The project was to build a \$6,000,000 bridge and to obtain a million and a half in subsidies. The promoter of the rival concern says he does not want any subsidy. We may hear something more about this thing later, but for the moment we will say it is something of a novelty. Some years ago there was a project for building a bridge over the Ottawa at the end of Bank street by a company which wanted no subsidy. The bill was rejected in favor of the former, and Mr. Armstrong, who projected and nearly completed the Bale de Chaleurs railway. It was he who devised the great scheme of the Atlantic and Lake Superior line which was to connect the western lakes with the seaboard. He was the promoter and organizer of the English company which undertook to establish a steamship line between Bristol and Canada, with Paspebiac as the terminus, a scheme which came to a disaster with the voyage of the Gaspeia. That ship drifted around with the ice for many weeks in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but was not more helpless or more exposed to frost and cold than Mr. Armstrong and his companions are at the present moment.

It was pointed out in yesterday's discussion that the Bridge company's bill had been before the country in some shape for nearly ten years and therefore did not deserve any further attention at this time. Ten or twelve years takes us back to a period when Mr. Armstrong's relations were quite intimated with Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Quebec leaders. It recalls a bright winter day in Quebec city when Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Langelier, a brother to the present judge, and to one of Mr. Mercier's colleagues, had a financial conference. Both the present and the late of Mr. Paquet, then and now manager of the Laurier organ in Quebec, then and now political organizer in his district, became a party to the negotiations. When Mr. Paquet retired he carried with him five checks for \$20,000 each, payable to his own order, and signed C. N. Armstrong. When Mr. Langelier had gone he had arranged with Mr. Armstrong for the payment to the latter by the province of \$75,000, on a claim that Mr. Armstrong had for work on the Bale de Chaleurs railway. It was out of this subsidy that the \$100,000 went to Mr. Paquet.

This is not the first toll that had been paid to Mr. Paquet out of the subsidies for this line. As he was struggling to return some five per cent. of each sum that was paid him on the project estimate. Then men who built the Temiscouata railway testified that they had to do the same thing. But that is another story. Mr. Armstrong's claim, thus settled by the payment of \$75,000 less the amount which he was compelled to hand over to Mr. Paquet, was a disputed one. The Mercier government would admit no indebtedness. Mr. Armstrong claimed over \$200,000. But he was willing to accept a net sum of \$75,000 because it had to be paid nothing. It is insisted that Paquet's \$100,000 was taken out of him. Paquet claimed that Mr. Armstrong willingly gave it to him as a reward for his assistance in securing the other \$75,000. Mr. Casgrain and other Quebec public men maintained that it was really stolen out of the treasury of the province for Mr. Armstrong would take \$75,000 and abandon his claim that was all the province need to have paid.

Mr. Paquet was able to show that he did not take the money all for himself. It was proved that a large part of it was used to retire notes given by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's election campaign in 1891. Mr. Tarte was one of the beneficiaries in this distribution of money. It is insisted that a part of the money went to elect him to parliament, where he desired to go in order to expose the McGreevey scandal. This is one of the humors of Mr. Tarte's career.

Other names to the notes were those of Russell, Mr. Flint, Mr. Hughes of Prince Edward Island, Mr. Johnston of Cape Breton, Mr. Copp of Digby among the members who are talking lessons from a French master. They like a little practice in following French speeches in the chamber. Mr. Tarte's Patrie mentions the circumstance that these supporters of the government are acquiring a knowledge of French as one of the proofs that the French language is making headway in parliament. That journal adds that the student members are making incredible progress and that before the session was over, some of them will address the house in their newly acquired language. If that programme is carried out with due promise beforehand, one may safely promise the debutant a fuller house than ever he had before in his parliamentary career. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, April 4.—Col. Sam Hughes has been to Africa with the Canadian boys and knows what their conduct was in camp and in the field. He is the only member of parliament who was there, and loses no opportunity to contradict and correct any statements appearing in English or foreign papers, attributing misconduct to his countrymen. Yesterday he had to make two plunges into the subject because the Speaker, by close construction of the rules of the house, headed him off

first time. In the end Col. Sam got his work in and made it clear that the Canadians did not steal the boots from any dead Boers. The Boers robbed themselves of their boots in order to steal upon the foe, and were killed in their sock feet.

Mr. Bickerdike, who has been ill at his home in Montreal, took his seat yesterday and began operations by asking the house to send the Montreal bridge bill back to the committee for further consideration. This is the measure which the railway committee threw out at the instance of Mr. Lafontaine and Mr. Madoro, who are "row interested" in a rival concern with American capital behind it. Mr. Bickerdike is a government supporter, but probably does not belong to the Lafontaine wing. At all events he considers that the company which claims to have expended \$50,000 should have an opportunity to state its case more fully than it was allowed to do in the committee the other day.

Mr. Madoro, Mr. Geoffroy, and many Quebec members strenuously objected to this recommendation. They made a particular point of the fact that this was one of C. N. Armstrong's measures, and that anything with which he was connected ought to be condemned on its face. Mr. Armstrong is clearly not persona grata with the liberal members from Quebec, and it is possible that his day of grace is about over. Time was when he was a promoter and contractor of great prominence and importance in Quebec, and the politicians who now denounce him were his intimate friends. It was Mr. Armstrong, who projected and nearly completed the Bale de Chaleurs railway. It was he who devised the great scheme of the Atlantic and Lake Superior line which was to connect the western lakes with the seaboard. He was the promoter and organizer of the English company which undertook to establish a steamship line between Bristol and Canada, with Paspebiac as the terminus, a scheme which came to a disaster with the voyage of the Gaspeia. That ship drifted around with the ice for many weeks in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but was not more helpless or more exposed to frost and cold than Mr. Armstrong and his companions are at the present moment.

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Mr. Fisher admitted that the instructions given to the enumerators absolutely forbade any such padding. Mr. Johnson took all possible precautions against it. Mr. Broder, who had charge of the census in the Eastern Ontario, stated that he gave very explicit instructions to the commissioners under him not to include people who had been absent for more than a year. It may be that some of the commissioners in order to earn more added the names of people who should not be counted. There is a still stronger inducement for Mr. Fisher's enumerators to do the same. He has twice as many enumerators and those who remember both censuses can judge which class of officers is more likely to commit fraud and perjury. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, April 5.—The minister of agriculture is the first minister of the cabinet to talk on the budget since Sir Richard Cartwright, and he confined himself to the work of his own department, that is, to say, to the census and agriculture. Much in Mr. Fisher's own census requires explanation and some things demand an apology. It would be appropriate to a budget speech for the minister to tell why he has spent \$275,000 on a census which is not nearly completed, whereas no previous census of Canada cost \$600,000. He passed lightly over that and had nothing to say about the Cote circulars or the ridiculous succession of picturesque blunders that Mr. Bute has made. It ought to be possible for a census commissioner to handle the ordinary rules of arithmetic, but Mr. Fisher did not make that a pre-requisite. Consequently Mr. Blue's reports have required a great deal of correction. Mr. Broder got to the root of the matter when he advised Mr. Fisher never again to allow an Ontario government to unload a superfluous officer upon him. George Johnson, the government statistician, knows how to take the census correctly, and he is still in the public service. Mr. Blue was unnecessary and he is costing a half a million dollars, too much for a census that even the government supporters in the house condemn.

Mr. Fisher's time was largely occupied with an analysis of the census enumeration of ten years ago. He has spent a few thousand dollars sending agents of his own into places where he thought good material could be found to investigate the census of 1891. They have procured for him reports from many parishes in Que-

bec, to show that the enumerators of 1891 included in their lists the names of people who had been absent several years. Mr. Fisher read long lists of names in this class. They were mostly from Quebec, and in many cases he was unable to give the name of his informant. In no case could he give the name of the enumerator whose return was attacked. One of the guests who made the investigation was a government supporter in the house of commons. Some investigation was ordered in Ontario, but Mr. Fisher found less sign of padding in that province. In Goderich, which appeared to be the strongest case he could procure, he discovered thirty-seven names of persons who, according to his agent, had left the town before the census was taken. In another town of 3,000 people, he found forty names duplicated. The highest percentage of padding reported in Ontario was two per cent, in one village.

Now let us suppose that ten years from this date, or 1912, an investigation is held into Mr. Fisher's census of last year. Would it be an astonishing thing if the names of 20 or 30 people in the towns of Windsor or Woodstock, or places of that size, should be found who would not be known to the investigator. It may even be that as much as ten families in some Nova Scotia and New Brunswick towns have been counted after they have left that place. It is more than probable that at least 30 or 40 young people in each considerable town have been counted more than once. That is to say, in the place where their parents live and in the house where they resided when the census was taken. So far as one can see there is not the slightest reason for supposing that the census taken in 1891 was padded more than the census of last year.

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Then there is another curious thing about this padded census of 1891. Only last year Mr. Fisher was called upon to explain why Mr. Cote was allowed to send out circulars to the parishes asking them for names of persons who had left the country within a year. Mr. Fisher explained that in the census of 1891 a great many persons had been left out of the count who ought to have been included. This year he is arguing that the census of 1891, taken as a whole, was padded Quebec, whereas last year he contended that it was too much contracted. After all the census of 1891 is over and done with, Mr. Fisher has a great deal more reason to investigate the work of his own enumerators and his own commissioners than he has to overhaul work ten years old by sending unknown and prejudiced agents, not sworn to do their duty, to deal with the state of affairs which existed twelve years ago, and to make reports upon hearsay evidence.

I do not know whether Prof. Robertson, who is the main man in the department of agriculture, has a saving sense of honor. If he has he must be entertained with the discussions that are taking place over cold storage and the credit due to various ministers. So far as cold storage and encouragement of the king to the cheese industry go, the actual minister of agriculture is now, and has been, Prof. Robertson himself. He manages Mr. Fisher as he manages his predecessors, and will manage his successors. Mr. Robertson is a statesman and a politician at the best sense. He knows how to use the men for the advantage of the country.

Mr. Fisher makes argument to show that the large increase in farm ex-

(Continued on Page Seven.)



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N. B. LEGISLATURE

Will Not Pass Workmen's Compensation Act This Session

Attorney-General Fogaley and the Leader of the Opposition Paid Warm Tributes to the Recent Gallantry of Canadians in South Africa.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 5.—The house met at 3 o'clock. The attorney general said he thought it his duty to inform the house that the government had decided not to press the Workmen's Compensation bill during the present session...

The attorney general rose to a question of privilege. It had been stated in the St. John Sun that in the law committee he had opposed the bill relating to the appointment of recorder of St. John...

The attorney general replied to the inquiry of Mr. Hazen as to how many criminal prosecutions in the supreme court were conducted by him during the last fiscal year...

Mr. Hazen said it was most fitting and proper that the attorney general should have made this reference to our boys in South Africa. During the session of 1898, several members had taken occasion to praise the grand conduct of the Canadians in the war...

Mr. King, under suspension of the rule, introduced a bill to provide increased fire protection for the village of Hampton and Hampton Station. The house went into committee...

Mr. Barnes recommended the bill to amend the act incorporating the Kent Telephone Line Co., Ltd. It was agreed to as amended. Mr. Todd recommended the bill authorizing the town of St. Stephen to aid the Maritime Edge Tool Co. It was amended to read, "real or personal property."

The house again went into committee. Mr. Appley in the chair, to consider an act to indemnify the municipalities of the province against action in certain cases. Hon. Mr. Hill explained that in the past offenders...

against the Canada Temperance Act have been tried before county court commissioners, but the supreme court has decided that the county court commissioners have no jurisdiction in such cases. While the offences in nine cases out of ten have been acknowledged and the fines paid...

FREDERICTON, April 7.—Mr. Copp, after routine, complained that he had been misrepresented by the official reporter, and Mr. Porter later on objected to the Sun's report that some money for a road machine had been sent to his son.

Hon. Mr. Labllois gave the usual reply to enquiries by Mr. Melanson as to several bridge jobs. The following bills were passed, more or less amended:

To authorize Rev. Frank L. Rice of Ontario, Me., to solemnize marriages in New Brunswick. To vest the appointment of the recorder of St. John in the city council.

To amend the general minding act. To legalize certain elections of commissioners of sewers in parish of Botsford. Bill respecting records and proceedings in inferior courts.

To authorize the Roman Catholic Bishop of Chatham to dispose of a lot of land in Restigouche. To authorize city of Fredericton to assess for agricultural purposes.

Relating to construction of a graving dock in St. John. To authorize Chatham to make further issue of debentures for water and sewerage purposes.

The following bills were introduced: By Osman.—To amend the law relating to pedlars. By Attorney General Fogaley.—(1) To amend the public courts act; (2) also a bill amending the act relating to a court of divorce and matrimonial cases...

Whereas, there are large quantities of hardwood lumber growing in various sections of the province; and whereas, the market for such hardwood lumber within the province has been limited and considerable portions of the quantity cut is exported from the province either as raw timber or sawn wood...



"I wrote to Doctor Pierce, who sent me a very kind letter and advised me."

Thousands of weak and sick women can trace the beginning of a new life of perfect health to that letter written to Dr. Pierce. Sick and ailing women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free.

"In the spring of 1901 I became very ill," writes Mrs. Virginia Scholtz, of Lake Washington, Seattle, Wash. "I could do no work at all, so I was obliged to take to my bed."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women.

material were exported, therefore resolved, that in the opinion of this house it would be to the interest of the province if the government were to take such steps as it might seem wise to suggest...

Mr. Fleeming in speaking of the motion, said that it was well known that there were large quantities of birch, beech and maple in large quantities, and also elm and ash. The supply of hardwood in this province, especially in the northern counties, was unlimited.

Mr. Hill said the speech of the member for Carleton was purely academic and only took up valuable time in the closing hours of the session. He had received a telegram from Hon. Mr. Côtigny saying that the shareholders would meet on the 24th inst. to confirm the arrangement...

Mr. Hazen said he wished it to be understood that he objected to the sixth and sixth sections of the bill. An amendment was adopted authorizing the judge to try a cause which had been left unfinished by the previous judge...

A bill relating to jurisdiction of stipendiary magistrates was agreed to in committee. This bill gives every police or stipendiary magistrate jurisdiction over the whole county in which his court is situated in all complaints, prosecutions or proceedings arising within the said county for violations of any law in respect of which proceedings may be had under the Dominion or Provincial Summary Convictions Act.

The house took recess at 5.30 until 7.30 o'clock.

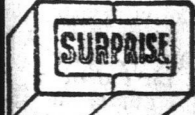
The attorney general said if the bill were to be passed it would be a great step in the direction of the American system.

The house went into committee on the act to amend the divorce act. The attorney general explained that the bill had the approval of Mr. Justice Greig. It enabled a judge to refer questions of fact to a jury, and also provided for the holding of the divorce court in other counties besides the county of York.

Mr. Hazen objected to the bill because its tendency was to make divorce easier. There was no complaint against the present act, and if the government were going to allow the court to travel all over the province and allow juries to try issues of fact, it would make divorces easier to obtain.

The attorney general—We are going to make them less expensive to suitors. Mr. Hazen thought it very doubtful if allowing juries to try questions of fact would be an improvement. A fact would be an improvement. Evidence is better able to decide than a jury.

Large advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Includes an illustration of a woman and text describing the benefits of the pills for various ailments like headache, fatigue, and weakness. The text reads: "The Spring Feeling. Not exactly sick; but neither are you well. Sometimes you have a headache; slight exercise fatigues you; your appetite is variable; there is a want of energy; you are easily irritated; you feel depressed and 'out of sorts.' That is the Spring feeling. It is easily accounted for; close confinement; indifferent or bad ventilation and want of exercise during the winter months are responsible. What you need to put you right is a tonic, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the greatest of all tonic medicines. These pills make rich, red blood, build up tired and jaded nerves and make weak, depressed men and women bright, active and strong."



SOAP WELL. IN SOAP PRIZE.

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Mr. Hazen said it was most fitting and proper that the attorney general should have made this reference to our boys in South Africa. During the session of 1898, several members had taken occasion to praise the grand conduct of the Canadians in the war. While many events that have occurred in South Africa have given cause for criticism, there has never been a word that could be said against the courage or conduct of a single Canadian soldier.

her makes argument to show large increase in farms expenditure on Page Seven.)

ANTI-SCOTT ACT PETITIONS.

Largely signed in Roman Catholic Churches in Sydney on Sunday. (Sydney Post, Monday.) The League of the Cross have placed in circulation in Sydney, Whitely Pier, North Sydney, Loughborough, Gace Bay and Reserve Mines petitions addressed to the secretary of state asking that an election be held for the repeal of the Scott Act. In the other districts of the county these petitions have already been circulated by the municipal authorities and over 2,000 signatures secured, and 2,000 more of the county, are necessary in order to secure an election. The petitions were read in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Sydney, and the Church of the Holy Redeemer, Whitely Pier, yesterday, and largely signed.

A Great Sufferer Cured.

Mr. Benjamin Dillon of Leeds, Ont., was cured of Muscular Rheumatism by Polson's Nervine, and says: "I feel my duty is to proclaim Polson's Nervine as an infallible cure for Rheumatism; it cured me after 30 years suffering, and nothing I know of can equal its penetrating power. Nervine simply has no equal in quickly relieving and curing Rheumatism, Neuritis, Sciatica, and Lumbago. A trial will convince anyone. Price 2/6."

A CLOSED INCIDENT.

"Young man," said the solemn-looking stranger, "do you drink intoxicating beverages?" "Not with strangers," said the young man, as he moved away. Thus it will be seen that our best intentions sometimes strike a logical snag.

VISOUNT CANADA.

OTTAWA, April 12.—In the morning paper Henry J. Morgan suggests that if he reports to be true that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to be raised to the peerage he should assume the title of Viscount Canada. This title, now extinct for more than a century and a half, was conferred by Charles I. upon Sir William Alexander of Menstiel, a member of his household. It was borne by the seventeenth century by the Earl of Stirling.

VISOUNT CANADA.

The house took recess at 5.30 until 7.30 o'clock.

The attorney general said if the bill were to be passed it would be a great step in the direction of the American system.

NOISES
Cackling, Hissing

When a mother puts a thing emphatically it is because she knows what she is talking about. Mrs. J. F. Harrigan, Huntingdon, Que., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for over a year, and I can tell you that they are all that is claimed for them."

A Strong Statement.
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Strong Endorsement.
Mrs. Walter Brown, Milby, Que., says: "I have never used any medicine for baby that did him so much good as Baby's Own Tablets. I would not be without them."

A Mother's Consent.
"I have found Baby's Own Tablets to be the best medicine for children of all ages," writes Mrs. H. H. Fox, Orange Ridge, Mass. "I would not be without them for a year, and I can tell you that they are all that is claimed for them."

Just The Thing for Baby.
Mrs. Ed. Jones, St. Charles, Ottawa, says: "My baby, six months old, was very sick. I gave him Baby's Own Tablets and was surprised to find the change they made in him in a few hours. I shall always keep the Tablets in the home for my little one."

P. E. ISLAND.
Government Will Not Support Provincial Exhibition—News Notes.

CHARLOTTETOWN, April 5.—It is likely that the legislature will pass about the 15th. Much disappointment is felt on the refusal of the government to give a grant for an exhibition on the island. The site of the exhibition grounds and buildings are to be sold at an early date. Some of the speakers at the Royal Assn. Convention were: Prof. Watt of the First Methodist Church, who presented with \$40 in gold. Among recent marriages in P. E. Island are the following: Mary Adelaide Horton to Charles Hayer of High Bank; Arthur Carr to Louise Mabey, both of Tryon.

From present appearance there will be considerable cropping done here in April. The frost is out of the ground and vegetation is beginning to assume the season's garb. Even McDougall has been appointed high sheriff for Queens county, to succeed Walter H. Robertson, who has been appointed collector of customs. James Currie, former collector, has been superannuated. Sgt. Lorne Stewart and Lieut. Dillon of the first Canadian contingent were appointed to the minister of militia for commissions on the fourth contingent. One thousand dollars was pledged for last Sunday night towards the construction of a new Sunday school building for the First Methodist church. Among recent deaths in P. E. Island are: Mrs. Norman Ross of Bradabane, aged 55 years; John Egan of Charlottetown, aged 55 years; Mrs. Frederick A. J. Nelson of Charlottetown, aged 84 years; Mrs. Montague Wright of Summerside, aged 85 years; Wm. Arthur of Springfield, aged 70 years; Wm. S. McNell of Cambridge; Mr. Robertson of Tryon will leave the province shortly to take up his residence in Scotland, of which he is a native.

Satisfactory Results.
Mrs. Hunt, Dumfries, N. B., says: "I am glad to say that I have used Baby's Own Tablets with satisfactory results."

A Care for Constipation.
Mary Little says she is troubled with constipation and it is a dangerous trouble. Mrs. John Little, Sydney, Nova Scotia, writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and I have never found anything to equal them. They are prompt in their action and just the thing for little children."

Surprising Results.
Mrs. William Fitzgibbon, Steenberg, Ont., says: "My little baby, six months old, was very sick. I gave him Baby's Own Tablets and was surprised to find the change they made in him in a few hours. I shall always keep the Tablets in the home for my little one."

At the recent annual business meetings it was found that the income during the year in St. Paul's church was \$4,000, and in St. Peter's \$3,500.

RAIN ON THE HEART.
"Into each life some rain must fall."

Many are hidden from human eyes. Only God knoweth how deep they lie, Only God heard when arose the prayer, "Help me to bear, oh! help me to bear." "Into each life some rain must fall." If this were all—oh! if this were all, That into each life some rain must fall, And each at heart, set sail with cheer, There were fewer wrecks on the shores of time. But tempests of woes pass over the soul, Sins wider of anguish we cannot control, And each at heart, set sail with cheer, There were fewer wrecks on the shores of time.

BRITISH EYES OPENING.
LIVERPOOL, April 9.—The rise in the price of meat here is attributed more to the probability of Canadian and Argentine cattle than to the operations of the American beef combination.

MOST BRUTAL MURDER.
A Young Girl Stabbed and Pounded to Death in Streets of Detroit.
DETROIT, April 9.—Just before midnight tonight the most brutal murder of recent years in this city was committed on 12th street. A young unidentified girl was stabbed and pounded to death. Her throat was cut, a knife was thrust into her brain and a dent in her forehead showed that she had been clubbed. A man named Jewell heartily congratulated her murderer on his deed. After running a short distance, Jewell says, the assassin turned again and renewed his attack on her prostrate body. Jewell notified the police, who found the body.

OTTAWA LEADER.
(Continued from Page Two.)

ports, and particularly of dairy produce and meat, is due to the progressive policy of his department. He tells how many ships have been induced to use cold storage, what has been done for land transportation in cold chambers, and what encouragement has been given to the establishment of cheese factories. No doubt the department has done at least a part of its duty in these matters. Mr. Robertson did not stop when the government changed. It is due to Mr. Fisher to give him credit for retaining Mr. Robertson and giving him his own way to a considerable extent. So much credit may be given to him as belongs to a minister who found a state of development going on and did not absolutely head it off.

But Mr. Fisher did not begin the cold storage business. It had passed the experimental stage before he became a minister. He did not engage Professor Robertson. He found him in the department hard at work. He did not bestir him to encourage him. He did not bestir him to encourage him. He did not bestir him to encourage him. He did not bestir him to encourage him.

The great thing was to start this line of development. That was done by Mr. Fisher and Mr. Robertson. Mr. Fisher was the man who set the experimental farm in the face of persistent and hostile criticism. All the experiments connected with that department began under his administration and have been carried forward on the same lines. Mr. Fisher was the man who set the experimental farm in the face of persistent and hostile criticism. All the experiments connected with that department began under his administration and have been carried forward on the same lines.

FORTY-SIX MAJORITY.
First Straight Party Division of the Session.

OTTAWA, April 7.—Routine business was taken up soon after the house opened at 3 p. m.

After dinner Mr. Wade admitted the defeat of the transportation facility for fruit, but threw the blame on the Purves company. These contractors, after contracting to transport fruit in properly equipped ships, had sold two of their ships and replaced them with inferior ships. The government was not to blame for that, but Sir Richard would be obliged to cancel contracts. As to the tariff, Mr. Wade said that he would go on improving the railway, strengthening the bridges and making other expenditures. He congratulated the country on having so able and progressive a minister as Mr. Tarte. Mr. Wade spoke of Mr. Tarte's services to the country of Annapolis by the construction of public works at Margareville and elsewhere. He regretted, however, that this government and the preceding ministry has not yet responded to the request of the late member for Annapolis and of Mr. Wade himself, by providing a harbor of refuge. Touching on imperial matters, Mr. Wade expressed the belief and hope that Canada would soon take her part in paying the cost of defending the empire and relieving British taxpayers of a part of the burden of defending the empire. He closed by paying a tribute to the valor of Canadians in the recent engagement at Hart's River.

Mr. Northrop, conservative of Hastings, stated:
The debate was continued by Ward and Kennedy, conservatives of Ontario. Hon. Mr. Patterson, minister of customs, moved the adjournment of the debate. The vote will be taken sometime Tuesday night.

THE SENATE.
In the senate the venerable Mr. Wark of New Brunswick, asked who were the shippers of 15,000 tons of pig iron sent to Great Britain from Sydney, and whether this iron was entitled to bounty. Hon. Mr. Scott said it was not customary to give the names of exporters. The iron exported was entitled to a bounty of \$2 per ton, being made of imported ore.

NOTES.
John Walter, a young man, son and prospective successor of the principal proprietor of London, is paying a visit to Canada. He was in the speaker's gallery today with Dr. Geo. R. Parkin of Upper Canada College. Both are guests at Rideau Hall. Dr. Parkin is enthusiastic over Cecil Rhodes' will, though he hopes that the terms are capable of modifying in favor of the maritime provinces and western Canada.

NOTES.
The home given by Mrs. R. L. Borden, wife of the opposition leader, at the Russell house, this evening, was a charming event. Some eight or nine hundred guests were invited and a large proportion of them were expected. The minister and his party were present. Mrs. Borden received their guests in the smaller parlor and the spacious halls were thronged with gay and animated groups of ladies and gentlemen. Refreshments were served in the corridor and the ping-pong room was well patronized. The room where the guests were received was decorated with magnificent roses procured as a surprise to Mrs. Borden by two of her friends in the house of commons.

NOTES.
OTTAWA, April 8.—Hon. Mr. Patterson finished the budget debate, speaking all the afternoon, in his usually loud tones, without contributing much that was new or interesting. He devoted the greater part of his address to a summary of expenditure under various heads, contending that such increase is justified by growth of business, greater efficiency of service or the special circumstances of the case. The minister of customs began with the suggestion that no one did the opposition charge violation of the Ottawa platform, but there are many liberals and supporters of the government who suspected that the pledges of economy had not been observed. The minister undertook to quiet the anxiety and set at rest these doubts, and went over the whole cost of the public service, offering a defence or an explanation for each increase. At the close of his speech Mr. Patterson called for a prohibitive tariff not only against foreign countries but against England.

NOTES.
Mr. Clancy of Bothwell rose to reply just at recess. Mr. Clancy speaking after recess, made a strong argument in favor of higher protection. He had vigorously attacked many features in the existing tariff. Regarding Hon. Mr. Fisher's expense account, he accused that minister of causing his officers to commit perjury by disclosing to various persons in Quebec the facts that they were sworn not to reveal. He charged Mr. Fisher's investigators with partiality, unfairness, and in some cases of slander, and the minister of misrepresenting their reports to him. Mr. Henderson (conservative) followed Mr. Henderson closed at midnight, and Lemoine, liberal of Gaspe, then addressed the house in French.

NOTES.
Hon. Mr. Feilding gave a luncheon to the Hon. J. M. Waller of the London Times, at the Rideau Club today. The guests included several ministers, Mayor Cook, and a few others.
THE HOUSE MORNING'S DIVISION.
OTTAWA, April 8.—The debate was continued by Pope (conservative) of Compton, Quebec, and Ganong (Con.) of Charlotte, N. B.
At three o'clock in the morning the vote was taken, when Borden's amendment was defeated by a vote of 117 to 61, a government majority of 56. It was a party vote, except that Calvin (Con-Patron) voted against the Borden amendment.
The house adjourned at 3.15.

COOK'S COTTON BOOT COMPOUND.
In successfully used monthly by over 20,000 ladies, this compound is a sure cure for all ailments of the feet.

HER MOTHER'S PIANO.
A detachment of British soldiers recently visited a deserted Boer farm. In the sitting room they found a piano to which a pathetic note was attached, entreating them not to smash it, as it was a present from somebody's dear mother, and consequently a souvenir which was much valued.

MONEY TO LOAN.
MONEY TO LOAN on city, town, village or country property, in amounts to suit low rate of interest. H. H. FROST, Solicitor, 50 Princess Street, St. John, N. B.

\$3 a Day Sure.
Send us your address and we will send you our money-making plan. We will guarantee you \$3 a day for 30 days, or we will refund your money.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE.
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 24, 1898, says:
"If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the relief of all ailments, I should say CHLOROXYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE.
IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera.

FIRST AID TO INJURED POOL'S EXTRACT.
FOR BURNS, SPRAINS, WOUNDS, BRUISES, etc. Use Internally and Externally.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS.
A REMEDY FOR IRRREGULARITIES, suppressing Bitter Apple, Pile Oozes, Pains, etc.

"Baby's Own Soap"
Only vegetable oils—and no coarse animal fats—are used in making.

Pain-Killer.
FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, DENTAL PAIN, TOOTHACHE, ETC.

More Home Knitters Wanted
To Work at Their Homes Under the Direction of THE GLASGOW WOOLLEN CO.
37 MELINDA ST., TORONTO,
To Fill Large Contracts—Good Wages Easily Earned.

OUR METHOD OF DOING BUSINESS
We wish to secure the services of families to do knitting for us in their homes. Our method of doing business is simple and easy to understand. We will send you our full plan in this advertisement.

GLASGOW WOOLLEN CO., 37 Melinda Street, Toronto
Our references are to our honesty and integrity. We must ask you to do the same, in order that we may know with whom we are dealing.

\$15.00 Cash Contract Order Form.
To the Glasgow Woollen Co., 37 Melinda St., Toronto.
Gentlemen—I desire to do the work as described in this advertisement, and enclose \$15 to pay for one Automatic Knitting Machine, together with material, instructions, and everything necessary for the work, the same to be sent to me by Express, CHARGES PREPAID.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER COMPANY.
ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

Woven Wire Fence
The variations of the Canadian climate, allowance must be made in all fences and expansion must be provided for.

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