

the province, and he had been more than over-convicted in his judgment by the events which had since transpired. Reference had been made to the circumstances which he (Emmerson) had made in the speech which he had delivered in the City Hall, Fredericton. These were his words: "It is not my desire to reflect upon the bridges either constructed in our province by upper province firms, or in the neighbouring province of Nova Scotia by firms within or without that province, but I am willing to stake the existence of our government upon the verdict of a committee of reputable engineers that the bridges built in this province by our New Brunswick firms will outlive by from 50 to 75 years the bridges erected by outside firms in this province, or the bridges constructed in Nova Scotia at a much less rate than we are paying." He still adhered to that statement. He had stated that he would leave the question to the decision of two competent and reputable engineers. In saying that those conditions had not been fulfilled he did not wish to reflect on the character of Prof. Swain or Mr. Roy, but neither of those gentlemen made anything like a thorough examination of the bridges. Prof. Swain said that he walked over them; that he was only on them half an hour; he did not go under them and did not look into them thoroughly. He could not tell as to the design or as to the floor construction. He could give you the general appearance, but beyond that nothing more. Mr. Roy was only on the bridges about an hour and a half. He did not go underneath them, and he did not examine them as engineers would, having regard to the life of the bridge. He was conscious of the fact that it was a much disputed question as to the durability of these steel structures. He knew it depended very much upon the care which was given to the design and the conditions which surrounded them. The steel elements which had to be taken into consideration, yet he was convinced and had been told by men who assumed to know that our bridges were very much better—yes 100 per cent. better, as far as durability was concerned, than those built in this province by Upper Canadian firms. No man, while he may express that opinion, will come upon the stand and swear that the steel bridges are better than the evidence of Mr. Arnold. He told the committee that the Campbell and Lefebvre bridges were better designed than the bridges built by the Upper Canadian concerns; that the work on them was better, and they were superior in every respect to these other bridges, but he would not swear as to the life of the bridges, and he (Emmerson) would not respect him if he had been tempted to do so. But he said that the committee had not been added before the committee he had no hesitation in reiterating his statements with regard to the superiority of these bridges.

hours after that absolutely stated that it had nothing to do with the absence of Mr. Archibald. Still, in the first part of his evidence, Mr. Trites, a witness, and who the (Emmerson) heard him, and who the honorable member will recall the fact he had interrupted him, and asked him to repeat the words and he took them down. He thought that Mr. Archibald, too, then found it out for the first time; he thought the fact that he (Archibald) had been dismissed from the Intercolonial railway had so blinded his eyes to the existence of fair and free judgment that he was unable to discriminate between highways and railway bridges, and he was only anxious to strike back in a spiteful way upon those whom he thought were associated with the party that had, in his judgment, done him an injustice by dismissing him from the railway department at Moncton. If any evidence was required in respect to the construction of railways in this province and in Nova Scotia during the last few years, if Mr. Archibald did not come here, though the (Holmes' evidence is not in, though Mr. McCarthy has not materialized, he (Emmerson) had the evidence of a matter that came up during the election of 1899 in his own county. Mr. Trites, who ran as a candidate against his (Emmerson's) honorable colleague and who at that election, made a speech in Hillsboro' and was reported in the Times to have stated that he had built steel railway bridges in Nova Scotia. Tenderers were asked for from the Dominion Bridge Company, the Hamilton Bridge Company, from Philadelphia and from German firms. The Hamilton Bridge Company's tender was the lowest. It was accepted and the figures were four cents all round. That is the evidence of Mr. Trites; that was reported in the Daily Times on the 22nd of February, 1899. The Times in reporting that Mr. Trites was uttering it thought he was making a very great point against the government. He (Trites) had been taught by Mr. Archibald, as all their friends throughout the province had been taught to believe, by reason of this little pamphlet, that highway bridges should cost less than railway bridges; that railway bridges had more upon them and were more expensive, and therefore worth a higher price, and he thought that in showing they paid four cents a pound for a railway bridge that he was making a telling point against the government. The statement of his (Trites') partner was to this effect: "I beg to state that in the only bridge work in Nova Scotia in which Mr. Trites figured I was his partner, under the firm name of Gray, McManus, Trites and Co., and that was at River John, Pictou county, Nova Scotia, the construction of the so-called Short Line railway, that is, the railway to the Pictou district of that province. The firm asked for tenders from different parts of the United States and Canada, and the best offer made was \$37,000. The plans and specifications show the weight of the bridge to be 550,000 pounds,

and would do so; but he wished to say, with all those accounts, with all the certificates, with all the amounts paid. Mr. Haines had not wanted the papers of the R. R. Company and paid to Mr. Ruddick. Not one single paper was missing, not a voucher absent, not one thing lacked explanation. (Applause.) There was one other thing he wished to say. That was about an item of \$25 paid to Mr. R. T. Babbitt, of Gagetown, for services rendered in connection with the Gagetown bridge structure; he had employed Mr. Babbitt to look after the affairs for the department in connection with that bridge, to arrange for construction, to see to its painting, to settle a question of damages for site, to do a lot of things, and he had sent him \$25 as fair recompense for the work he did, and he believed it a fair and just payment and felt sure it was done certainly with the knowledge and consent of those familiar with the department. There is a voucher for him for the \$25 but he believed there was no detailed statement of the item. There could not be properly perhaps; and they put in that \$25 to swell the cost per pound of that bridge (applause), and to go to the people of this country. But let that be as it might, he (Emmerson) wished to pay a just tribute to Mr. Winslow as an officer of the department. He is faithful, careful, honest, and he (Emmerson) felt sure he could at times rely upon him, and he was happy to be able to pay a just tribute to the merit and worth of that gentleman as an official of the department. (Applause.) In securing the papers Mr. Winslow had to go to the vault and ransack away back into '95, '94 and '93 in connection with the bridge transactions, and had to go into the auditor general's office, and he had to do all those things, and in addition it was necessary for him to carry on the affairs of the department. The chief commissioner knew the work that Mr. Winslow did and he (Emmerson) felt sure nothing else could be charged against him but in connection with that one bill and that certainly was not a very great matter. He (Emmerson) himself might be chargeable for neglect in the matter. He was not prepared to say. He (Emmerson) intended to let Rensselaer answer under his notice he might not have sent those papers to the department, they might be among some of his other papers, but he knew that he (Emmerson) examined every account, scrutinized it, checked it off, tabulated the amount, instructed the payment to be made, and there had never been a single dollar paid upon those fee bridge transactions except the matter came under the exercise of his judgment, and he accepted the payment. (Applause.) Mr. Haines before he could get a dollar on one of those bridges to be paid out to let Rensselaer get a dollar, he would have to submit a statement in writing, a certificate, giving his reasons, showing how the work had progressed. He (Emmerson) was cognizant of it, and more than that he would say with respect to Mr. Haines that the checks were given to him because when the bridges were first constructed he (Haines) was appointed as responsible officer. If anything went wrong it meant the forfeiture of his (Haines') position. That responsibility was upon Mr. Haines and he (Emmerson) had never found Mr. Haines in any way fail in the discharge of his duty, either in the handling of funds or accounting for the same. Some moneys were paid to him without his (Emmerson's) authority, but only as Mr. Winslow said, he had to settle up with Mr. Haines each month for service he performed in connection with this or that bridge. Mr. Winslow would pay that and in doing it it was in the proper exercise of his authority as official of the department. But so far as the payment of the work and the expenditure on any of these contracts, not merely on permanent works, but otherwise, he (Emmerson) who had to take the responsibility for it, claimed and did always claim it should be conceded he should have an opportunity for the exercise of his judgment and the judgment had been exercised, and he felt that he had done the very best that his limited ability permitted him to do. He had been actuated with a desire to do this. While he was in the legislature (Hazen) had said to this legislature he had had one song on his lips, and that tune was the alleged wrong-doing which had transpired previous to his attending this legislature. And what was the government been doing during this period? We have been promoting and developing the interests of this province.

conscious of the fact that if they had not had this bridge inquiry the session this year would not have exceeded 32 days and all the business of the country could have been attended to. It certainly would not have exceeded 35 days and instead of that we had some 57 or 58 days, and he (Emmerson) would charge his honorable friend with the responsibility of that. Why was it? Because of the long time it took the honorable gentleman to make up his mind and move for a committee, and when it was taken into consideration all that had been achieved and all that had been accomplished, and in contrast put against it the cost that will necessarily ensue, the inconvenience given to the members of the legislature, and when these things were taken into consideration and contrast them, he believed his honorable friend is possessed of an assurance that would be a happy commodity for any man to have if he can feel it is something to glory in and can lie down in his bed tonight in peace and satisfaction with having done such great, such wonderful things. (Loud and long continued applause).

THE VOTE.

Mr. Mott's motion that the House concur in the report of the investigating committee was carried, the vote being:

Yeas—Tweedie, White, Dunn, Labilloy, Farris, McKeown, Mott, Thompson, Whitehead, Osman, Burchell, O'Brien, (Northumberland) Fish, Robinson, Porter, O'Brien, (Charlotte) Barnes, McLeod, Gibson, Carpenter, Pugsley, Lawson, Cartwell, Todd, Young, Russell, Purdy, McCain, Johnson, Burns, Gagnon, Leger, Poliner, Campbell—34.

Nays—Hazen, Shaw, Melanson, Humphrey, Glasier, Lafouest, Fleming—7.

Premier Emmerson did not vote.

The result was received with great applause by the members of the government and their supporters and Premier Emmerson was the subject of many hearty congratulations.

Wrinkles and How to Cure Them.

Why do women dread wrinkles? One reason is because they tell the world that youth is fleeing rapidly away; yet if women did but know it, it rests with themselves to make age almost as beautiful as youth. There need be no such thing as an ugly old age. It is absolutely impossible to entirely prevent the hall marks of time from making their appearance, but one can learn the secret of making them appear in the right, instead of the wrong places. But it is better to have a countenance lined with wrinkles, than what is termed a "wooden expression" showing absolutely no animation.

HIGH LIVING.
 This Account One Needs a Balloon
 to Reach Prices in a Dawson Cafe.

"You might suppose," said a man who was in the Klondike last summer, "that with the improved facilities of travel and freight transportation to the Klondike country prices of commodities there would become a little more nearly normal, but I have no possession a bill of fare to get at Healy, and I was in Dawson in September last, and here are some of the prices that one must pay for eatables. The hotel is a wooden structure, chiefly logs, and the conveniences are not altogether modern and a good many of them are lacking, but the rate per day is \$12. Here's what he pays to eat a carload of goods: Sixteen, \$1.00; apples, and onions, \$3; porterhouse, \$4; tenderloin—plain, \$2.50; with mushrooms, \$3.50; Chateau Briant (spelled that way), \$4; with onions, \$3.50; Hamburg steak, \$1.50; English mutton hash (one), \$2; (two), \$3.75; bread—\$1.75; butter, \$1.00; eggs, \$1.00; corn, \$2; chicken, \$2.50; pork chops, \$2.50; liver and bacon, \$1.75; plain, \$1.50; ham and eggs, \$2.50; fried tripe, \$1.50; pigs' feet, \$1.50; fried in butter, \$2; kidney, fried, boiled, or saute, \$1.50; with mushrooms, \$1.75; fried eggs, \$2; scrambled, poached or on toast, \$2; with oysters, \$2.50; plain omelet, \$2; ham, oyster, jelly omelet, or with onions, \$2.50; Spanish or rum omelet, \$3; soufflé, \$3.50; Welsh rarebit, \$2.50; golden buck, \$3, and so on, with pie at a dollar a slice, and pudding a dollar a small, and cigars 50 cents for the cheapest, and cognac \$15 a pint, and beer a dollar a quart, and so on, at 50 cents each. As I said, it does seem that at this late date living would become a little cheaper, but people who have anything to sell want the earth for it, and the hapless consumer must pay the price or go without. The only consolation is that it will be a little cheaper here at Cape Nome this summer, though it is probably tumble quicker because it is so much more accessible than the Klondike."

THE ETERNAL FEMININE.

Now the Looking-Glass Was Received in Somaliland.

Mrs. Alan Gardner, on one of her big-game shooting expeditions in Somaliland, gave a native woman a looking-glass, says *Tit-Bits*. She was so delighted with the first clear sight of her dusky countenance that she sat through two entire days and nights outside Mrs. Gardner's tent, gazing with rapture at her own reflection. On the morning of the third day the fame of the looking-glass had spread through the country, and a row of 40 Somali women collected from far and near, were engaged in taking an admiring turn at the magic mirror. When Mrs. Gardner came on the scene she was greeted by 40 feminine Somali voices joined in chorus, and each begging for a looking-glass "all to herself." But, alas! for the limitations of a sporting outfit, the dusty belles were obliged to content themselves with the one mirror. And the woman with the looking-glass remained for many weeks the most important person in Somaliland.

AGED LOVERS WED.

**Renew Youthful Vows After a Separation
of Over Half a Century.**

A wedding of romantic interest occurred at Rushville, Mo., the other evening in which the happy couple now well along in years, were sweethearts 55 years ago in Rush county.

The groom, William D. Westerfield, a wealthy farmer of Manila, Rush county, is 74 years of age and the bride, Mrs. Helen J. Conway of New York city, who came to Rushville to end the lover of her girlhood days, is 72, but a well preserved and good-looking woman. The ceremony was performed by Justice Poe.

William D. Westerfield and Helen Thomas were schoolmates in Walker township 65 years ago. Their childish acquaintance ripened into love and they grew to be sweethearts as the years advanced. In the spring of 1848 they expected to marry, but unforeseen circumstances crossed their path and happiness and caused them to drift apart. Afterwards both were married. Mrs. Conway's husband died two years ago and Mr. Westerfield's wife passed away one year ago.

Kruger's Pinching Qualities.

When Kruger wants to punish people, he has a way of pinching them, using only four fingers of the right hand, but those fingers are specially strong. He invites the offender to sit next him and then grips the flesh of the leg between two of his fingers and twists it until the person turns blue and green. He was particularlyirate with a gang of four who had stolen his horses.

made you steal

es?" he asked angrily. The leader of the gang replied, "Because they were very bad, and we thought we would give you honor the opportunity to replace them with better ones."

Kruger was very angry and pinched very hard one after the other till they turned all kinds of colors.

Found the Ends.

An Irishman who was out of work went on board a vessel that was in the harbor and asked the captain if he could find work on the ship. "Well," said the captain, at the same time handing the Irishman a piece of rope, "if you can find three ends to that rope you shall have some work."

shman got hold of

and, showing it to the captain, said: "That's one end, your honor." Then he took hold of the other end, and, showing it to the captain as before, said, "And that's two ends, your honor." Then, taking hold of both ends of the rope, he threw it overboard, saying, "And faith, there's an-

to it, your honor
immediately

Frost in New York.

Fishkill, N.Y., May 10—There was heavy frost in this section last night and the

SAVING THE RANGES.

Successful Cultivation of Alfalfa on the Plains.

Promising experiments are being conducted in Texas under the direction of the national department of agriculture in an effort to find a way of restoring the cattle ranges almost destroyed by overstocking, says the New York Evening Post. When the land upon which the experiments have been conducted was shown to a committee of experienced stockmen in March, 1898, they decided that it would require 16 acres of it to support a cow through the season and expressed some doubt as to whether the yield of grass would be sufficient for that, and this season the agent in charge has been pasturing cattle on this land at the rate of one head for every eight acres. There is now an unbroken turf over the entire land and a fine carpet of grass. Before the experiments were commenced one-half of the land was devoid of vegetation and almost as hard and barren as a pavement. Several of the experiments with the introduction of foreign grasses and foreign plants have proved successful. Chief among these is the experiment with the "oasis" alfalfa. This is an alfalfa that was found growing without irrigation on the high plains of India. The agricultural department secured one pint of seed and sent them to the agent for trial. This alfalfa grew rapidly, and reached a height of some two feet in July the drought set in, and by Sept. 1 the agent had reported to Washington that this alfalfa was all dead, and to every appearance it was. On Oct. 29 the rains came. Green shoots started from the roots, and from that date alfalfa eight inches tall was cut.

Get Acquainted With Sheep.

It is not enough to go into the sheep barn two or three times a day, throw down a little hay, give them a mouthful of grain and let it go that, says a correspondent of The Rural New Yorker. The successful man gets acquainted with his flock—many of them individually—during the winter and in lambing time almost lives with them. No two sheep look alike. Their faces and voices are different. The reference in the Bible to calling sheep by name is no exaggeration. Several winters' experience taught me that they have more intelligence than most people think. They learn to know a person who uses them well. A pocketful of corn given as a treat at odd times will get their good will. They crowd around one of their human friends in such cases as office seekers besiege a candidate who has promised them fat positions. Of course there are sheep with such strains of wild blood that it is difficult to tame them. Some men do not wish them tame, because they get in the way, but I prefer this to having them scurry to one corner of the yard as though a wild beast was after them, as they will do after a few courses of the kick and yell treatment given by some farmers. They learn to get out of the way if ill used and will teach the

FACTORY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The Twelfth Annual Report of the Inspectors of Factories for Ontario for 1899 has been issued by the Department of Agriculture. The Province is divided for the purpose of factory inspection into three districts—the western, central and eastern, and in addition to the reports from the respective Inspectors for these divisions the volume contains the report of Miss Margaret Carlyle, female factory inspector. The report of Robert Bates for the Western District notes the improved condition of manufacturing in consequence of which several factories worked night and day with a considerable staff of employees. Wages were increased in many industries and one-third more overtime permits than usual were issued. But few children were illegally employed, compulsory attendance at school assisting the Inspectors in enforcing the law. The number of accidents shows a great increase. There were 157 as compared with 102 in 1898 and 99 in 1897. This is regarded as partly owing to the increase in the numbers employed and partly to the more thorough enforcement of the law in reporting accidents. The accidents reported 84 happened in the wood-working industries. Eleven of the total number were fatal. Elevators were responsible for seven casualties. Similar conditions prevailed in the Central District where numerous complaints against requests for work orders were received. Twenty-three overtime permits were granted. The number of accidents reported was 146, 11 of which were fatal. Nineteen were caused by circular saws, 10 fatalities being among the number, 10 by belts, 15 by power or other presses and 7 by gears. One cause to which the increase of accidents is attributed is the high speed at which machines are run. Some defects in ventilation are pointed out, and the absence of fans for the removal of dust from polishing wheels, steps being taken to improve conditions. The Inspector for the East reports steady improvement in factory conditions, though some causes of complaint remain more especially in the employment of young children and the neglect to guard dangerous machinery. Attention is drawn to the fact that small saw-mills are becoming more numerous under the act owing to the limited number of persons employed are often more dangerous and more frequently the scene of accidents than the larger establishments. Fourteen accidents were reported for this district, one of which was fatal. The Female Factory Inspector reports a rigid enforcement of the law with regard to child labor and a gradual improvement of general conditions as regards sanitation and ventilation. Local medical health officers have been prompt in giving attention to reports calling for their interference. The frequency of elevator accidents is referred to and the suggestion is made that none but capable persons should be permitted to fake charge of elevators. The growing custom of employing women to work at night in paper mills and knitting factories is condemned but legislation to prohibit it is suggested.

BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

The annual report of the Beekeepers' Association of Ontario for 1899 has just been published by the Department of Agriculture and contains much information of importance to honey producers. It comprised the proceedings of the annual meeting held in Toronto in December last, the discussions at which dealt with many topics bearing upon this industry. A strong effort is being made to develop our export trade in this as well as other branches of agricultural produce and this phase of question received due consideration. Among the speakers was Prof. J. W. Robertson, Dairy Commissioner of Ottawa, who has taken such an active part in introducing Canadian products into Britain who emphasized the need of continuing the raising of the market, and sending nothing but articles of first-class quality put up in neat convenient packages. In these requirements were complied with he stated that there was a steady and extended demand in England for Canadian honey at good prices. Another speaker on the marketing of honey was H. G. Sibbald of Cooksville. Other subjects treated were of "Spring Management in the Apries" by D. W. Heise, Bethesda; "Beekeepers' Associations" by W. Z. Huthcison, Flint, Mich.; "Extracting Wax" by Mrs. J. B. Hall, Woodstock; "Management in Extracting Season," by B. Holmes, Athens; and "Production of Court Honey," by John Newton, Thamesford.

question which called forth

noteworthy discussion was the injury caused by the frequent practice of spraying fruit trees during the bloom season as a result of which very large numbers of bees have been poisoned. This has been generally better results in the destruction of noxious insects can be accomplished at a later stage, and the law in the interests of the beekeeper prohibits spraying in bloom, nevertheless many fruit growers continue to do so. It was urged that wider publicity should be given to the law on the subject and that should it be known that disregarded prosecutions against the wrong-doers should be instituted.

A fine display of Ontario honey will be made at the Paris Exposition as it is recognized that by making a good impression there much will be accomplished toward the further development of our export trade. The report of Wm. McEvey, Inspector of Apiaries was very encouraging as regards the suppression of foul brood which has been the most prevalent disease which has been the cause of many localities where it formerly formed a great obstacle to honey production. Last year he visited 126 apiaries and found foul brood in 47 giving directions to the owners as to how to extirpate the evil.

Frost in New York

Fishkilm, N.Y., May 10—There was heavy
 frost in this section last night and the

"Has the giraffe been sick long," asked the veterinary surgeon as he entered the park enclosure. "Yes," replied the keeper, "I should say rather long. He has a

"I saw a train held up last night," remarked young Larimer. "Oh, tell me about it," replied Miss Cora. "Were you frightened?" "Oh, no. You see it was only Mrs. Higgins holding it up while