ST. JOHN WEEKLY SUN.

VOL. 21.—NO. 19. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1898. FIRST PART.

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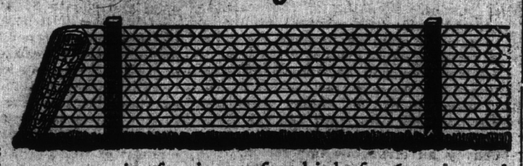

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FRANK E. WINTER.

Formerly of Newcastle, Joins a Hospital Ship for the Seat of War.

The following, from the Fort Fairfield, Me., Leader, relates to a former resident of Newcastle, and brother to Mrs. Geo. A. Smith of this city:

The many friends of Frank E. Winters in this section will be pleased to hear of his appointment as apothecary clerk on board the Solace, the first vessel to be used solely for hospital purposes in the history of naval warfare.

Frank has been a student for the past year in the College of Pharmacy of the city of New York, and under date of April 23 was informed that he had successfully passed the junior examination in that institution and of his admission to the senior class.

He immediately received the appointment above spoken of. The vessel sailed last Monday for Norfolk, Va.

The exact destination of the Solace when she leaves Norfolk is unknown, but is presumably Key West, or that neighborhood.

The Solace is a steel steamship of about 3,800 tons displacement, with a speed of about seventeen knots, which will enable her to keep close to the American fleet or any expedition against the enemy.

She was formerly the Creole, belonging to the Cromwell line, and has been completely refitted for the purpose in which she is now engaged. All the comforts found in any well equipped hospital are present in this hospital of the sea. Never before in battles on the seas has there been such provision to allay suffering and prevent death that might ensue from lack of proper attention.

Two large steam launches form a part of the equipment of the Solace, and are designed to remove the wounded on our battle ships to more comfortable quarters. Every convenience is made for the transfer of the wounded from one vessel to another.

The saloon on the main deck amidships is reserved for officers, and the main ward for the sailors is on the main deck forward, where are located tunks for one hundred and fifty patients. The woman's steerage is occupied as a convalescing room. A laundry, bath room and disinfecting machine are among the equipments. A corps of trained men nurses from New York will accompany the ship.

The vessel will be protected from menace by the Red Cross flag.

Mr. Winter was examined for the position which he holds by Surgeon C. F. Stokes, an attache of the Solace, who complimented him highly upon the result.

Fort Fairfield will watch with keen interest the career of this floating hospital, as the first regularly enlisted man from this town in the present war is attached to it in a most responsible position.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, May 5.—The striking employes of the King shoe factory have made application to Solicitor General Fitzpatrick for permission to put the alien labor law in operation, to compel the deportation of men brought in from the United States to replace the strikers. The penalty provided is one thousand dollars per day and the deportation of workmen by the employers.

Senor Polo and members of the Spanish legation leave for the east tomorrow en route to Madrid. They will sail from Montreal.

CANADIAN ROUTE OPEN.

BERLIN, May 5.—In the Reichstag today, Baron Von Thielmann, secretary of the imperial treasury, replying to an interpellation, declared the government had no intention of asking the Bundesrath to suspend the duties on grain. He said that the fears of a blockade of American ports were exaggerated, asserted that there was no likelihood of such a blockade, and added that in any case the Canadian route would remain open.

Count Posadowsky, minister for the interior and representative of the chancellor, then announced that the ceremony of closing the session would taken place in the White Hall of the Royal Castle at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The proceedings closed with cheers for the Emperor.

PARLIAMENT.

The Salary of Canadian Militia Commander to be Increased.

Sir Charles Tupper Hopes a Better Man Than Gascoigne Will be Appointed.

The Winter Service to P. E. Island—The Dismissal of the Keeper of Palmer's Point Light.

OTTAWA, May 3.—This afternoon Hon. Mr. Fisher moved the second reading of the plebiscite bill. The minister of agriculture recited the various resolution passed by the house since 1889. He quoted the resolution of the Ottawa convention constituting the platform of the liberal party. The bill before the house was the fulfillment of this pledge. He did not think it was wise to discuss in this debate the question of prohibition. That issue had been transferred to the hustings and would be fought out there. The only question before the house was whether it was wise to appeal to the people for their opinion on this question. Speaking for the government, Hon. Mr. Fisher said that if the bill was carried the day fixed for the vote would be the earliest time possible.

Replying to Hon. Mr. Foster, Hon. Mr. Fisher thought the cost of the vote would not be different from that of a general election, or say between $200,000 to $300,000.

Mr. Bergeron asked why cider was included in the list of intoxicating liquors.

Hon. Mr. Fisher said that old cider was intoxicating, but it was not intended to refer to the fresh juice of the apples.

Mr. Bergeron said he was sure this inclusion of the word would increase the vote against prohibition, as many people would vote against the prohibition of cider who were not in favor of the sale of other liquors.

Hon. Mr. Foster said that while he appreciated the reasons why the minister had declined to discuss the question of prohibition, he thought he ought to have gone so far as to say what action the government proposed to take in case the people vote yes. Before the house incur such an expense of a quarter of a million dollars it ought to know whether anything was to come of it. Four provinces had already voted on the prohibition plebiscite, and the result seemed to indicate a preponderance of opinion the country over in favor of prohibition. Quebec might vote against prohibition. Before the bill passed it should be stated by the government whether it was intended to accept the majority of the vote the country over as a mandate to pass a prohibitory law. Instead of harnessing the plebiscite to the franchise bill and enacting that the vote should be taken on the terms of the franchise bill of 1898, Mr. Foster proposed that this clause be amended by causing the vote to be taken under the franchise laws in force at the time. If the franchise bill carried, the prohibition vote would be taken under it. If not, the question would not be shunted off altogether. Mr. Foster would not delay or oppose the bill, but claimed the right to know what the government would regard as a mandate for prohibition. He was himself prepared to vote for prohibition and to pay his share of the cost. If a majority of the people who poll their vote declare in favor of prohibition, he would expect the government to give effect to their will.

Mr. Sproule did not favor government by plebiscite, but was willing to support the programme since the government would adopt no other.

Mr. Casey, liberal, would vote on the second reading, though he would have preferred to have the prohibition bill drawn up first and then submitted to popular vote. He commended the premier's refusal to promise prohibition. He thought the result of the vote would furnish useful instruction and be one of the elements to be considered by government in the future.

Mr. Bergeron condemned both the plebiscite and the policy of prohibition. He supposed that Premier Laurier felt the same way, and was merely giving the people something to play with. The second reading was then passed.

On motion, the speaker left the chair for the bill to go into committee. Mr. Davin was speaking at recess.

In the evening, after Mr. Davin's speech, the house went into committee. A motion by Mr. Davin proposed that the vote on the plebiscite be given to all entitled to vote in municipal elections, which was supported on the ground that that would give votes to women.

The amendment was lost on division.

Dr. Montague proposed an amendment that a man should not vote on the plebiscite in more that one place. This one man one vote motion was also rejected.

A third amendment proposed to add to the clause requiring the vote to be taken by the procedure of the franchise bill now before the house, the words "Provided the latter measure becomes law." The government refused to accept these amendments, and they were all rejected.

Premier Laurier charged that Hon. Mr. Foster was once an ardent prohibitionist and lost his old enthusiasm some years ago. He seemed to have regained it now. Mr. Foster ought to be satisfied with the bill before the house, and if he did not like it he should oppose it. Hon. Mr. Laurier would admit that the bill had given him great anxiety, but the government had only one object, which was to learn the opinion of the people. The ministry had decided to submit no riders or additional questions. Of course the adoption of prohibition would require new taxes, and there were doubts whether prohibition could be enforced. But the government expected the people to consider these things and would give effect to the will of the people as expressed in the vote.

Hon. Mr. Foster, interrupting, asked: "Does this mean that if a majority of the vote is in favor of prohibition, the government will introduce a prohibition bill?"

Premier Laurier—"It means nothing of the kind; it only means that the government will take such steps as will effect the purpose will." Mr. Laurier went on to say that Mr. Foster was seeking to obtain party advantage and was professing to be disappointed with the government because it did not give a definite statement as to what action would be taken after the plebiscite. The premier declared that the temperance people had obtained what they asked for and were satisfied with the bill. He promises that the government would act consistently in the matter, and if they were recreant to their duty Mr. Foster would be there to remind them of the fact.

Mr. Osler attacked the measure as an attempt to fool the temperance people.

Mr. Mills of Annapolis, Taylor, Clancy and other members thought the form of the question including cider, as one of the articles of which the manufacture is prohibited would increase the "No" vote. Mr. Mills said Annapolis farmers, most of whom were temperate, made a good deal of sweet cider. It was when fresh not considered intoxicating and was used for many domestic purposes. He suggested that the ballot should read "alcoholic" or "fermented" cider. The suggestion was not received.

Replying to Hon. Mr. Foster, Premier Laurier said the plebiscite vote would be taken the latter part of the summer or early in the autumn.

The bill was reported and the house adjourned at 11.30.

NOTES.

Colonel Carlisle, who commands a battalion at Hamilton, has been summoned to Ottawa to give an account of himself. He is said to have sent a despatch to a Chicago regiment going to the front offering his best wishes for the success of the expedition. The neutrality regulations do not admit of such friendly messages from the British military.

This evening the World's W. C. T. U. polygot petition for prohibition was presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Dominion Methodist church in this city. A large number of the representatives of the union were present. Mrs. Rutherford, president of the Canadian Union, occupied the chair. Mrs. Atkinson of oncton and Mrs. Alexander of Ottawa, presented the petition, the former making a short address. Mrs. Stevens of Portland, Maine, also spoke. Sir Wilfrid made a pleasant speech which, like his address in the house, is absolutely non-commital. Mr. Fisher and Senator Scott also spoke briefly. Hon. Mr. Foster and Senator Vidal were also on the platform. The petition is signed by seven million names of people speaking fifty languages.

OTTAWA, May 4.—This afternoon Hon. Mr. Joly's adulteration bill was read a second time and passed the committee.

The senate government bill for securing the safety of certain fishermen was the next order. This bill requires masters of deep sea fishing vessels to see that the dories which leave the vessel at sea shall be provided with a supply of provisions and water and with a compass.

The details of the measure have been discussed by Sir C. H. Tupper, Messrs. Kaulback and Hector McDougall, at whose instance Sir Louis accepted a number of amendments.

Before the house went into supply the minister of militia, at the request of Mr. Foster, explained the purpose and gave the probable cost of the Yukon military expedition. It was thought that the police force of one hundred and ninety men in the Yukon was not sufficient, and it was decided advisable to send two hundred men of the permanent force instead of that number of mounted police. The United States has four companies, say three hundred to four hundred men, in Alaska. Hon. Mr. Borden thought that this proposed expedition would cost next year, in addition to what the cost would be heretofore, $200,000, that is, the cost of pay and maintenance would be $100,000 at their old post, and $300,000 in the Yukon. One element of additional cost arose from the fact that the men were to receive double the regular pay, as the mounted police in that region do. It is intended to move the force in by way of the Stickine and Lake Teslin, and the headquarters will be at Selkirk. They will be under control of the civil power in the district, and will take with them two Maxim guns, the men being armed with Lee-Enfield rifles.

When the motion was made to go into supply, Dr. Montague brought up the question of appointments made by the late retiring government, and either cancelled or not acted upon since. A full discussion took place last year of the cases where the governor general refused approval. Today's discussion related to the forty-five cases in which Lord Aberdeen sanctioned the appointment, and in respect to which Sir Wilfrid Laurier last May declared that the appointments would be respected. In spite of the governor general's signature and the premier's declaration of last year all these latter class of appointments but half a dozen or so have been cancelled or not brought into effect. The discussion was continued by Sir Charles Tupper, Messrs. Davies, Haggart, Laurier, Bennett, Paterson and others until a late hour. The government seems now to take the ground that the appointments which Premier Laurier promised last year to respect had never been made.

The house went into supply at eleven o'clock. In supply Sir Charles Tupper suggested that a case be agreed on and presented to the supreme court to determine the legal question of statutory increases. The government declined to accept the suggestion.

THE SENATE.

The senate discussed at some length the question raised by Senator Landry based on a letter of Charles Russell, solicitor in London of the Canadian government to Cardinal Hampolla, secretary of state at the vatican. In this letter Mr. Russell stated that he had gone to Rome at the instance of the Catholic members of the cabinet.

Senator Scott declared that he knew nothing of Mr. Russell letter, but declined to say whether he and the other Catholic ministers had employed Mr. Russell to go to Rome and lay the case of the government before the vatican.

OTTAWA, May 5.—This afternoon Hon. Mr. Borden moved his resolution adding to the salary of the major general of militia of four thousand a year, an allowance of two thousand. This latter sum is an increase of pay, as there is now no grant of allowance. The minister explained that the commandant's pay in the Australian colonies was twelve to fourteen hundred pounds sterling, or much larger than the Canadian pay. It was also explained that a major-general's pay and allowances in the imperial service amounted to sixteen houndred pounds sterling, or nearly $8,000. Hon. Dr. Borden stated that the home government had made representations to Canada that the pay here was not sufficient to command the service of the best officers.

Sir Charles Tupper favored the increase, and hoped it would result in the appointment of a more capable man than the present commandant. He was glad to know that General Gascoigne was departing. The leader of the opposition would be willing to pay still more if that were necessary to protect Canada from the appointment of another like him. That officer had brought the Canadian militia into contempt, and had disgraced his own position by unseemly disputings with his own officers by rushing into print and describing officers in his force as washerwomen. The Col. Strathy affair and the conduct of the general at Halifax was disgraceful. He had laid himself open to action in the courts, and probably his withdrawal had saved him action that would have driven him from the imperial service. Sir Charles would give his support most cheerfully to this appropriation on the understanding that not a cent of the money would find its way to General Gascoigne's pocket.

The premier scolded Sir Charles for attacking a man who was not in a position to defend himself and for showing disrespect for an officer who wore the Queen's uniform. Gen. Gascoigne might have committed some indiscretions, but his intentions were good.

Hon. Dr. Borden went farther. He declared that his own relations with the general had always been cordial. There had been no friction, and he believed Gen. Gascoigne had done greater service to the Canadian militia than any other commandant in the same time. Cols. Tisdale, Caron and Hughes supported the resolution.

Clarke Wallace put in a plea for the appointment of a Canadian.

The resolution passed, but not before Sir Charles Tupper had taken occasion to say that he had as much respect for the Queen's uniform as Premier Laurier had, but that he did not propose to bow down before a red coat that had a cad in it. He adhered to the statement that he was glad Canada was soon to be rid of Gen. Gascoigne.

The committee of supply this afternoon and evening dealt with the marine department.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper condemned the reduction of the appropriation for the survey of the tidal currents, which has been reduced from ten thousand dollars to one quarter of that sum, which means a practical abondonment of the whole business. There was also a discussion on the steamboat connection with Prince Edward Island.

Sir Louis Davies confessed that the Petrel experiment had been a failure and that it was not a fair test. Messrs. Foster and Powell thought it a pity that so much money, fifteen thousand dollars, had been spent in a way that did no good, or rather did harm in discrediting the route. Mr. MacDonald of P. E. Island thought that the Cape Traverse route could never be regularly used in winter, though he admitted that the Petrel experiment was not a fair test. Mr. Yeo believes that Cape Traverse is the proper route and that a boat like the Stanley could make regular trips on it.

On the item for lighthouses, Hon. Mr. Foster brought up the case of the dismissal of Benjamin Palmer, keeper of Palmer's Point light, who was turned out for offensive partizanship after Commissioner McAlpine had reported that the charge was not sustained.

On the item of fish inspection Sir Louis Davies explained that the addition of five thousand dollars was asked to furnish two steam launches to promenade the coast to watch for persons violating the lobster acts.

Mr. MacDonald thinks the purpose good, but does not think the plan will be effective. Fishermen are able to hide their traps. Only a skilled detective service would meet the case. Sir Louis Davies says that he tried the experiment last year and destroyed thousands of traps.

Mr. Yeo believed the whole trouble was due to regulations making lobster men take lobsters when there are none and cease fishing when lobsters came.

The lobster question was discussed by Messrs. Martin, Ganong and other members.

Sir Louis Davies said that it was the intention to increase the length of the lobster allowed to be taken in the Bay of Fundy.

The house adjourned at 11.25 p. m.

NOTES.

The supplementary contract with Paterson and Taft respecting the fast line makes some concessions to the contractors beside the extension of time for another year. The speed is allowed to be less than the specified rate in case the weather is bad.

Replying to a question respecting Charles Russell's letter to the vatican, Premier Laurier informed Mr. McDougall that he had no information about this letter and could not say if genuine.

The postmaster general got part of his estimates through at six o'clock this morning. A number of opposition members had voluminous remarks to make about Mr. Mulock and his doings. That officer was sorry that he had not behaved better with the opposition before they had done with him.

HALIFAX

The Leinster Regiment go Aboard the Transport Bound for Jamaica.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 5.—The First Leinster regiment embarked on the transport Dilwara this afternoon, bound for Jamaica. Great crowds cheered as the soldiers marched from the barracks to the ship. The married men, who are limited in number, and the women and children, were left behind. It is thought the Leinsters will be ordered back in the autumn, or as soon as the conclusion of the Spanish-American war renders their presence in Jamaica no longer necessary. It was expected that the transport would have sailed at once on the soldiers getting on board, but Captain Mann, who is in command of the Dilwara, was directed by cable to wait for orders before proceeding. The transport is in the stream. It is expected she will sail early in the morning.

DORCHESTER.

Circuit Court Business—Three Months in Jail for Violating the Scott Act.

DORCHESTER, N. B., May 5.—Sonier v. Hicks, for trespass, has been before the court all day, but has not progressed far as yet, and probably will not conclude before Saturday. M. G. Teed and A. D. Richard for plaintiff, and Hon. H. R. Emmerson and Jas. Friel for defendant.

Geo. F. Gregory of Fredericton is in town, being engaged by Mr. Gallagher to conduct his case against the Dorchester Hotel company.

Geo. Wallace, proprietor of the Brunswick house, Sackville, was today sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the common jail upon a third offence against the Canada Temperance act, and was brought to Dorchester this evening.

MARINE MATTERS.

Barkta. Fredrica, Capt. Ryder, is loading deals here for Dronthein, and will probably sail for that port Saturday.

The S. S. Lake Winnipeg, from Liverpool for Montreal, passed Matane light, near Rimouski, at 5.30 o'clock yesterday morning.

Ship Austria, Capt. Fred Anderson, arrived at Manila, April 10, and was there during the recent fight. Captain Anderson belongs to Sackville.

Schooner Mary F. Corson has been unable to go through the Falls on account of the freshet. She will proceed to Apple River to load piling for New York.

Brig Curacoa, Capt. Olsen, at New York May 3 from Macoris reports: April 27, off Abeecum, had a heavy gale from N. E., with high sea, lasting 54 hours, in which smashed two boats and received other damage about decks.

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