# PARLIAMENT.

## The Drummond Counties Railway Investigation.

### Hon. Mr. Blair Moves Second Reading of Mackenzie—Mann Bargain.

### Minister Consents to Providing a Clause for a Majority of Canadian Directors.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—The first motion today was proposed by the premier, who asked that a special committee be appointed to inquire into the expenditure granted by parliament in aid of the Drummond Counties railway and into the negotiations between the Drummond company and the dominion government. He named as the committee Messrs. Lister, Carroll, McIsaac, Morrison, Haggart, Borden (Halifax), and Powell.

Sir Charles Tupper pointed out that the investigation proposed in the senate was much broader than the one suggested by Premier Laurier. He thought the resolution should be widened so as to cover all transactions in the Drummond matter. The first suggestion he made was that the inquiry should cover the subsidies given by the provincial and municipal governments. This was accepted.

Sir Charles Hibbert, Hon. Messrs. Foster and Haggart asked that the inquiry should take in such questions as would determine the value of the road, and the offers by the company to sell the road for less than half what Hon. Mr. Blair proposed to pay would be proper subjects for inquiry.

Sir Louis Davies protested against the inclusion of the question of the wisdom of the government policy, but desired to confine the inquiry to the charges of turpitude against the government.

Hon. Mr. Tarte referred to Hon. Mr. Foster's speech in Toronto, in which reference was made to the purchase of La Patrie by Greenshields for Tarte's sons. Mr. Tarte worked himself into a furious passion, denying the charge, and challenging Foster to proof. He was proud of his sons and hoped to see one of both of them in parliament.

Mr. Casgrain reminded Mr. Tarte of his own speech last year. It was the minister himself who introduced his sons into the controversy and it was his admission more than anything else which led up to the present inquiry.

The motion passed without further enlargement of the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Blair moved the second reading of the bill confirming the Mackenzie and Mann bargain. He observed there appeared to be an organized attempt to misrepresent his previous explanation. Supporting the proposition, the minister asserted that of all the proposed routes from the coast, the Stickene is the only one which could be opened during the coming summer. He apprehended no international customs difficulties. We had treaties on the Stickene and he refused to believe that the United States would deal dishonorably with this country. Assuming that the house was with him as to the route, the whole question left was whether the government had been too liberal with the contractors. Hon. Mr. Blair then devoted a long time to review the opposition arguments, accusing members of over estimating the value of the lands, and the probable passenger and freight rates. No one yet knew what the area of the Yukon lands were. They are gold bearing and there was no safe ground for high valuation. Turning to the cost of construction, Mr. Blair attacked the report of his own engineer. The estimate of Engineer Jennings was in his view entirely too low. He thought his estimate of the cost of track laying and of rails was exceedingly low. Referring to the points raised by Sir Charles Tupper that the road might be transferred to foreign capitalists, Hon. Mr. Blair said he saw no objection to the addition that a majority of the directors must all be Canadians. This safeguard had been adopted in the Canadian Pacific bill. If other conditions were thought desirable he would not oppose the necessary modifications.

Sir Charles Tupper followed. He began by referring to the proposed change in regard to the preserving of a Canadian directorate. This was a most important matter and the fact that the government had overlooked this safeguard showed the precipitation and want of consideration with which the ministers had acted. The opposition leader then expressed his own conviction that it was highly essential to open up as soon as possible an all Canadian route to the Yukon district. He had studied the question in British Columbia and had reached the conclusion that the Stikine route was the best route and the only one available for the construction of a railway this year. He had some time ago expressed this view to the minister of the interior, that if the government would deal promptly with this matter it would have the support of parliament, even though it was necessary to build the road as a government work. When he learned in Montreal that the government had taken steps for early construction, he commended their course, and hoped that the contract would prove to be such as would prove satisfactory to the house and country. But now that the terms of the contract were made known, new and serious considerations had arisen.

At six o'clock Sir Charles had completed the discussion of the routes, and was about to take up the question of the terms of the contract, which bargain he declared to be of so improvident a character as not to be entitled to the approval of the house.

Hon. Mr. Sifton followed. He warmly denied that the government had been asleep all summer. It was not until late in the summer that the great wealth of the country was known. After that the government lost no time. In October it was impossible to call for tenders, because it was not then known whether there was a navigable passage from Teslin Lake to the Yukon. Mr. Sifton also denied that there was unnecessary delay in sending in supplies. Mr. Walsh had stipulated that if he went he should not leave before September. Since then the commissioner had been struggling with difficulties of which the house and country had no conception. Mr. Sifton gave eloquent praise of Mr. Walsh, whom no one had attacked. He went on to argue that there might be great areas in the Yukon district with no gold in them, and the contractors were apt to get some of them. Hon. Mr. Sifton fiercely attacked Sir Charles, who had declared that hostile legislation of the United States should be met with similar legislation. The minister of the interior said Tupper's speech would discredit a stump speaker in the backwoods, and was calculated to inflame the passions and make trouble. The government had pleasant relations with the United States, whose government had treated Canada with courtesy. We could not have got our officers or supplies into the country except through United States territory.

Hon. Mr. Sifton continued the discussion of the international trades until nearly midnight, when the debate was adjourned, not having yet reached a serious discussion of the contract.

NOTES.

The address was passed in the senate today. Hon. Mr. Ferguson completing his address, discussed the Yukon deal with energy and force.

The letter carriers of Ottawa, with representatives from those of other towns, waited on the postmaster general today and asked for statutory increase, which has been denied the last two years. They were accompanied by several members, including Mr. Borden of Halifax and Messrs. Ellis and Tucker of St. John, all of whom spoke in behalf of the petitioners. Hon. Mr. Mulock spoke kindly, and encouraged the delegation to expect increases. He intimated that he would prefer the men with the lowest salaries in making advances.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—An hour's turbulent discussion took place today on the question raised by Mr. Taylor of Leeds.

Replying to him, the other day, Hon. Mr. Blair stated that no contract had been made for procuring locomotives from the Kingston works, and no telegrams announcing such contract had been sent to Mr. Harty of the Ontario government.

Mr. Taylor read Hon. Mr. Harty's words at the Kingston meeting, where he announced the receipt of the telegram. After a series of sharp questions, Hon. Mr. Blair admitted that he sent a telegram to Hon. Mr. Harty, but said it announced the intention of the government and not the existence of a contract.

Before the exact fact was established several speakers had been called to order, including Hon. Mr. Blair, who had a sharp passage at arms with Hon. Mr. Foster.

Hon. Mr. Sifton resumed his defence of the Yukon deal. He described the situation as critical. There were more people at Skaguay and Dyea now than could be got over the routes from those points between now and next fall. Hon. Mr. Sifton took up some time reading from United States newspapers the commendation of the government's course. After comparison of the Stickine route with the routes farther north as to which there is no controversy, Hon. Mr. Sifton gave his opinion that the proposed land and water route would take passengers from Vancouver to Dawson City in thirteen days.

At six o'clock Mr. Sifton had got along so far as to discuss the question of the United States interference with transport on the Stickene river. He censured Sir John Macdonald for permitting Canadian rights to be sacrificed in the Washington treaty of 1871, but maintained that even yet it was possible to regard the Stickine as an all-Canadian route.

Continuing after dinner, Hon. Mr. Sifton went on to commend the route chosen, informing the Northwest members that the proposed line would not injure the prospect of the road from Edmonton, but would be the complement to it. He would also assure the British Columbia members that he hoped to see the road extended southwest from Telegraph Creek through Cassiar district to the seaboard in British Columbia, and Hon. Mr. Sifton had been speaking three hours when he reached the subject of the contract under consideration. Reading the contract clause by clause, he gave his interpretation.

Hon. Mr. Sifton passed lightly over the subject of the land grant on which the subject of his remarks were very general. He stated, but did not show, that the contractors would have no advantage over the government in the selection of lands. He contradicted the statement that the road was only a tramway. It was to have forty-five pound rails, though possibly the contractors would be allowed to put in lighter ones for temporary purposes. Discussing the Rothschild offer, Hon. Mr. Sifton read correspondence with Maitland Kersey, a representative of these capitalists. Hon. Mr. Sifton said the government had told Mr. Kersey that no cash subsidy would be given, Mr. Kersey, replying, stated that his syndicate was not after land, but preferred a cash subsidy.

Hon. Mr. Sifton then took up the letter signed, "Onlooker" in the Ottawa Citizen, attributing it to Hon. Mr. Foster, and discussion thereon raised. The minister declared in contradiction of this letter that it was not probable the contractors would find very rich deposits on their lands. The contractors probably could not make money in the ordinary placer mining, but might save something by scientific and systematic operations.

Referring to the land monopolies, Hon. Mr. Sifton thought the opposition, which reserved many million acres of land in the Northwest, should not talk about monopolies. The Northwest land monopoly was most oppressive and injurious, but he did not expect such results from this grant.

In closing, Mr. Sifton said if the bill was obstructed, if here or elsewhere it was stopped, people would hold them to better account. He hoped for great results from the measure and was thankful that he had been in position in this way to do some service to Canada. He closed after a speech of four hours and three-quarters at 10.30.

Hon. Mr. Haggart moved adjournment of debate.

NOTES.

Mr. Foster has gone to Toronto on private business.

Return of superannuation brought down today shows that the government has in the past year placed on the retired list 183 officers, whose superannuation allowance is $64,239. Retiring gratuities to the extent of $12,856 were granted in addition.

The London Exploration company, by Hamilton Smith has submitted to the government an offer to build a railway over the Dalton Trail to Yukon, 286 miles, for a subsidy of five thousand acres per mile, and to be taken in alternate blocks along the line of railway. It is said that the company has offered to build a railway by the Stikeen for the same subsidy, which is one-fifth that to be given Mackenzie and Mann.

Roberts, patron, gives notice of motion that the maintenance of government house should be abolished.

The senate has adjourned for a fortnight.

Today Senator McDonald of British Columbia asked for the exclusion of Japanese persons from owning and working Yukon claims.

Hon. Mr. Mills said the Japanese were a civilized people and a powerful nation. He thought it unwise to treat them different from other nations.

Senator Almon put in a word for the Japanese, who were Great Britain's allies in the east.

# FREDERICTON.

## York County Contractor Sent Back by United States Officers.

### John H. Reid Asks the Adoption of Three Propositions.

MARYSVILLE, York Co., Feb. 14. There was a large crowd in attendance at the rink on Thursday evening to witness the hockey match between the Sackville team and the home team. The game ended: Marysville, 3; Sackville, 1. George H. Ferguson was referee and A. Barker and E. Thompson goal judges, and the officials gave entire satisfaction.

Marysville Lodge, No. 18, Knights of Pythias, was organized Friday evening, with twenty members joining by transference from the Fredericton lodge. Nineteen candidates were then initiated, which ceremony took until past midnight. Refreshments were served, after which the new lodge elected its office bearers as follows: P. C., Dr. Bayard Fisher; C. C., Claud Clayton; V. C., George Ward; Prelate, George Mann; K. of R. and S., A. G. Robinson; M. of Ex., J. H. Handley; M. of Fin., J. J. Dibby.; M. at A., Walter Walker; M. of W., George Eno; I. G., George Holmes; O. G., Elwood White. The officers were afterwards installed by Grand Chancellor Deacon, assisted by J. D. Fowler of Fredericton, supreme representative, and W. A. Robinson of St. Stephen. This lodge will meet weekly upon Friday evening for the present.

Mrs. Jerry Grand is very ill. Dr. Crocket is in attendance.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 16.—John Reid will ask the agricultural committee of the house of assembly tomorrow to recommend the adoption of three things: The purchase of his stallion, King of Trumps, at $1,500; to give him a grant of $15,000 to purchase sheep in England next summer for the use of the province, and to loan money at 2 per cent. to the farmers of the province for the purpose of tile drainage.

Next Wednesday is fixed for the marriage of Donald Fraser, jr., of the well known lumber firm of D. Fraser & Sons, to Miss Mary Tennant.

Geo. Gillman presided at a citizens meeting in the Opera house tonight. Addresses were delivered by J. B. Gunter, J. H. Reid and others.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 16.—Sterling McLaughlin of Douglas, York county, came back from Vanceboro this afternoon in no pleasant humor. He purchased a ticket here for New Hampshire this morning. Between Fredericton Junction and McAdam a United States customs official asked McLaughlin several questions, to which he paid little attention, but on his arrival at Vanceboro he was given the option of returning or being locked up. He chose the former and returned. McLaughlin had plenty of money and clothes with him, and is in every way a gentleman who should pass unquestioned as such at any place, and just why Uncle Sam's minions should interfere with his liberties is difficult to imagine. It looks like personal spite. McLaughlin was alone. Four or five sturdy young men from Newfoundland, each with a good supply of clothing and from $15 to $20, were also sent back to Halifax.

The Sun made enquiries concerning the above and learned that McLaughlin was a labor contractor, and therefore under the laws of the United States could not be passed by the immigration officers. As to the statement that "he was given the option of returning or being locked up," a United States officer said the statement was ridiculous. No officer could make such a demand.

As to the Newfoundland people, they did not possess the necessary amount of money to show they would not be a charge on the country, and therefore were turned back.

Yorkville Fire Station,
Toronto, March 3rd, 1897.

Dear Sirs—Having used Dr. Chase's Pills for Costiveness, I am pleased to say that I consider them superior to any pill I ever used, as they have perfectly cured me of this trouble.

THOMAS J. WALLACE,
Fireman.

Age may not be garrulous, but it is sure to tell on a woman in the course of time.

# N. B. LEGISLATURE.

## Bill Amending the Rural Cemetery Company Act.

### Mr. Chipman of Charlotte Makes a Speech on the Address.

### No Evening Session Owing to the Meeting of the Farmers' Association.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 14.—Dr. Stockton introduced a bill amending chapter 95, consolidated statues, of lieus of watchmakers and jewellers.

Mr. Black made his motion, seconded by Mr. Howe, for particulars of warrant and other expenditure from the close of the fiscal year up to the opening of the present session, the return to include the statement of debentures issued since October 31st last.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said no debentures had been issued since the close of the fiscal year. The other information would be furnished without address.

Mr. Black made his motion, seconded by Mr. Pinder, for particulars regarding the public works expenditure, the return to include drafts accepted by the department.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said the department never accepted drafts in connection with work done or to be done. All payments by the department were made by check. The other information would be furnished.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie presented the return of civic indebtedness of the city of St. John; also last years report of the Chatham hospital.

Hon. Mr. White, in the absence of Hon. Mr. Dunn, introduced a bill amending the game law. Hon. Mr. White introduced bills amending the law relating to the appointment of Queen's counsel and providing for the appointment of provincial constables.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said it was agreed between both sides of the house to let the order of the day, further consideration of the address, stand till evening. This arrangement was made to suit the convenience of hon. gentlemen who had left the city. The understanding had been when the address was adjourned that it should be continued today. Some hon. gentlemen seemed to get the impression that the debate was not to be taken up till tomorrow. In view of the farmers' meeting tomorrow and the importance of that meeting it was not desirable that the house should be then discussing the address, hence the agreement to have the order of the day taken up in the evening.

Recess till half-past seven o'clock.

After recess Provincial Secretary Tweedie spoke at some length, and was followed by Messrs. Shaw and Osman.

Dr. Stockton's amendment was lost, the vote being:

Yeas—Stockton, Pitts, Sumner, Shaw, Alward, Lockhart, Black, Pinder, Howe—9.

Nays—Emmerson, Tweedie, White, Labillois, Farris, Richard, Morrow, Smith, McCain, Carpenter, Johnson, Paulin, Harrison, Hill, Mott, O'Brien (Northumberland), Osman, Scovil, Fowler, Wells, Dibblee, Robinson, O'Brien (Charlotte), Barnes, McLeod, Beveridge, Veniot—27.

The address then passed.

Mr. Robinson moved that that address as passed be engrossed, signed by Mr. Speaker and presented to his honor the lieutenant governor by a committee of this house.

Mr. Speaker appointed Mr. Robinson, the mover of the address, Mr. Porter, the seconder, and Hon. Mr. Farris such committee.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Tweedie, supply was made the order of the day for Monday next, the understanding being that it would not then be entered upon unless the auditor general's and other important reports were on the table fully two days before Monday.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Emmerson, Hon. George F. Hill was appointed chairman of supply and ways and means, the appointment being loudly applauded by both sides of the house. —Adjourned.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 14.—The attorney general introduced two bills this afternoon, the first relating to the appointment of Queen's counsel. It provides that after the first list of appointments, which will contain the names of all lawyers who in the opinion of the government are worthy of that honor, is made, the government will be limited to the appointing of no more than two in each year or six in three years. The barrister must be of fifteen years' standing before being appointed.

The second bill, for the appointment of provincial constables, will give these officers power to execute criminal warrants and processes in any county in the province, without the necessity of having them backed by magistrates in the county where the arrest is made.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 15.—Mr. Wells, from the standing rule committee, submitted a report.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson submitted a message from Lieut. Gov. McClelan, inclosing a copy of the following letter from Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Aberdeen:

DOWNING STREET, June 14, 1897.

My Lord—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 104, of the 22nd April, transmitting with a request that it might be laid before the Queen an address to her majesty from the legislative assembly of the province of New Brunswick. I have now laid the address before her majesty, who was graciously pleased to express her appreciation of the devotion which the legislative assembly of the province of New Brunswick have expressed towards her throne and person, and to command me to convey her thanks to the legislative assembly for their loyal message. I have to request that you will cause her majesty's pleasure in the matter to be conveyed to the lieutenant governor of New Brunswick for communication to the legislative assembly.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) CHAMBERLAIN.

The Governor General, the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, G. C. M. G.

Mr. Chipman said he was sorry he had not been able to be present and take part in the debate on the address before it was closed, as he had intended to make a few remarks with regard to some of the different paragraphs, and to have recorded his vote in favor of it. "There is one paragraph in the speech," said Mr. Chipman, "upon which I would like to have the privilege this afternoon of saying a few words, for, sir, I believe I would be remiss in my duty to my constituents if I did not rise in my place on the floors of this house and pay my personal tribute to the memory of the man whose successor in the representation of the county of Charlotte, and of whom such feeling references have been made by members on both sides of this house. Although that vote has been passed, I crave the indulgence of the house, owing to my unavoidable absence, if I for a few moments, on account of the very strong personal friendship which always existed between the late Hon. Jas. Mitchell and myself, and on account of the position I occupy here today, refer back to the sad event which occurred two months ago. The sad news conveying the intelligence that the Hon. James Mitchell had passed away, though not unexpected, was indeed a great shock to the people of our county, as well as to the people of the province at large. None who knew him could help but admire the character of the man who for two years had patiently borne intense suffering without a murmur, and at the same time had discharged his official duties as the representative of the people of Charlotte county, and as a trusted member of the provincial government, tending thereby in a great measure to increase the admiration and regard which we, his constituents, had for him. Coming among us a stranger more than twenty-five years ago, he very soon identified himself with every movement which tended to advance and promote the interest and welfare of his adopted people, and today the successful working of the school law in our country is undoubtedly due to the valuable assistance and valuable work performed by him when that law first came in force in this province—(applause)—and when, in 1882, the people of Charlotte county elected him as one of their representatives to the provincial legislature, his record as a legislator, the zeal which he displayed in looking after the interests of his constituents, the ability which he showed in conducting the affairs of the surveyor general, provincial secretary, attorney general and premier of this province, and the fact, above all, that in all the time he occupied a place in this house no word of reproach was ever uttered against his name, have proved to the people of Charlotte that they made no mistake in their choice at that time. There are today, sir, very many benefits existing in the county of Charlotte received at the hands of the provincial government, with which the name of the late Hon. James Mitchell will be connected, and as we look upon them they will be the means of keeping his memory fresh and green in the hearts of the people of our county.

Although not a native of our county, we were proud to own him as an adopted son, and when he came to us, bringing to Charlotte county the great honor of the premiership for the first time, the spontaneous reception accorded to him by the people of St. Stephen and vicinity, representing the sentiment of the people of Charlotte county, showed the high appreciation in which he was considered by the people of that county, and the warm words of tribute that he spoke on that occasion in reply to the address which was presented to him showed, too, that he had not forgotten the kindness of the people who on more than one occasion had shown their confidence and trust in him by electing him as their representative. As a friend, he was ever true, and the many acts of kindness that he performed in the county of Charlotte will long be remembered by very many people throughout our county. As I review his political career as our representative, I realize today very fully the responsibility of my position, and coming here, as I do, for the first time, without any political experience, I will endeavor to acquaint myself with the different public measures which may come up before us, so that I may be in a position to in some feeble way, assist in whatever legislation may come before the house, in the interests of the province of New Brunswick and also of our county.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the house very much for the kindness they have shown in affording me the opportunity to make these remarks this afternoon. (Loud applause.)

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said that owing to the importance of the meeting of the Farmers and Dairymen's Association, and the desire on the part of hon. members to attend, he would move that the house adjourn.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 16.—Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted returns of the receipts and expenditures, etc., of the commissioners of the General Public Hospital, St. John, for 1897; also of the assessors valuation of the real and personal estate and income for assessment purposes in the city and county of St. John; also of the bonded indebtedness and property valutation of the city and county of St. John; also report of the St. Basil hospital, Madawaska county, for the year 1897.

Mr. Black—I would ask the provincial secretary when we may expect to have the statement of receipts and expenditures since the close of the fiscal year, mentioned in the governor's speech, brough down. It is important that we should have that information before going into supply.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—The information will be furnished as speedily as possible. I may say we have not many officials in the office and their attention is now taken up with the preparation of the estimates, and the matter of the bond issue. I should think it unreasonable that business of that important character should all be laid aside in order to prepare the material the hon. gentleman asks for; at the same time it will be produced as soon as possible.

Dr. Stockton said it was impossible to ascertain what the deficit would be without that information.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—Or the surplus.

Dr. Stockton—Well, we have never been able to see that, even with a microscope. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—You are like the man in the scripture who said he was born blind. (Laughter.)

Dr. Stockton—No man would ever charge the hon. gentleman opposite with being like a scriptural man. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—You are more like the heathen—a law unto yourself. (Laughter.)

Dr. Stockton said no doubt the provincial secretary was now very much exercised over the bond issue, and very properly so. At the same time he hoped the information asked for by the hon. member for York would be produced as soon as possible.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that would certainly be done. The government assented to the proposition that the fullest information should be given to the honorable gentleman. Every information, whether, good, bad or indifferent, would be supplied, as far as he (Tweedie) was concerned. The more the opposition got the worse they were off.

Mr. Beveridge introduced a bill to incorporate the village of Andover for water and fire purposes.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill to amend the act to aid in the construction of railways and other public works in the province, explaining that the object of the bill was to facilitate the calling in of four per cent. railway bonds as rapidly as possible. The bill was read a first and second time.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie asked the leader of the opposition if he had any objection to the bill being committed now.

Dr. Stockton—No; I think it is desirable that the bill should be forwarded as fast as possible.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—I thank the hon. gentleman for his courtesy.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie, by unanimous consent of the house, committed the bill, Hon. Mr. Hill in the chair.—Agreed to without amendment.

Mr. Wells, from the municipalities committee, and Mr. Mott, from the corporations committee, announced that these committees would meet for organization at 10.30 tomorrow morning.—Adjourned.

COSTLY JUSTICE.

A Country that Seems Anxious to Keep Other Countries' Criminals.

The trial and execution of Butler, the notorious Australian murderer, will no doubt be easily recalled by any one who reads the news. Butler expiated his numerous crimes so long ago as July 16, at Sydney, but the New South Wales government seems to be far from having heard the last of the criminal. It will be remembered that Butler shipped as a common seaman from Australia for San Francisco, where he was arrested and detained until the Australian detectives should arrive to take him back. Almost ever since then the New South Wales government has been in constant receipt of claims sanctioned by the United States marshal, said to be due on account of the arrest and extradition of the murderer. To these demands, some of which are said to have been made by ordinary police officers, the attorney general of New South Wales has sent the following pungent reply:

"The extradition proceedings in America occupied nearly four months. In this country the extradition court, the coroner's inquest, the examination of twenty-seven witnesses, autopsy on discovered bodies, granting of the warrant, securing of the signature of the governor, obtaining the verification of the papers by the United States consul, and the departure of the detectives, occupied more than one day, and I will America engaged the attention of the court for eleven days, and when Butler was returned to the colony his trial occupied two days and a half from begining to end. This case in America ought not to have occupied morme than one day, and I will venture to say that if the matter had been left to the control of our own police it would not have occupied more than that time. The police who were on hand to arrest Butler, the officers who were on duty at the jail, have all made enormous charges for their services. The gentleman who presided over the court, the marshal, all the officials in connection with the court, have been paid at a high rate of remuneration. It is all extraordinary to me, and I cannot understand that there are no authorities in California to control such matters. It was certainly not intended when the extradition treaties were framed that such charges should be made. Many applications have been made to this country for extradition, which have always been promptly granted, and without a farthing's cost to the applying government. I shall deem it my duty to advise the government in all future cases to allow unreciprocating governments to keep our criminals, and thus avoid the risk of being asked for such extraordinary payments as these."

As a contrast to the above may be mentioned an incident long since forgotten. Some years ago the United States made a demand upon New South Wales for a certain murderer named Maxwell; he was hunted down, arrested and handed over to the United States agent without as much as one farthing being asked to cover costs. Sensibly enough New South Wales has no ambition to become a dumping ground for other countries' criminals. Apparently the United States is not so squeamish. On one occasion six escaped Siberian convicts were picked up at sea and taken to San Francisco, where there was a big outcry against the poor creatures being exiled. But Russia did not ask for them, and within a fortnight three out of the six were behind prison bars for assault, while a little later a fourth was "wanted" for the cold-blooded murder of a German grocer and his wife in another city.

RUTHENIANS IN MANITOBA.

Colonists in Sheepskins Whose Economy is Painful to the Neighbors.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 9.—About a year ago a colony of Ruthenians, commonly known as Galician, arrived in Winnipeg for settlement in the new lands of Western Manitoba. They came almost entirely without funds, and were supplied with a few necessities by the government.

There are now about 6,000 of these people from East Central Europe, in colonies of about 1,000 each, in Manitoba. They all have cattle and crops, food enough to last till next season, farm machinery, warm dwellings, and barns. The immigrants are no longer penniless peasants, but landowners, and within a few years will be well-to-do. They are economical to a degree painful to the surrounding Canadians, and apparently live on nothing; indeed, it has been seriously debated this winter whether they have not actually been a loss to the country, they spend so little. Not only are they economical in purchases, but they keep their farms in shape and house their machinery. While all over the province valuable machinery is left to rust and warp, not even a plough or a harrow will be seen out of cover on the Ruthenian farms. These people dress in tanned sheepskins, the wool side in, and wear top boots and high wool caps. The women dress like the men, except for the shape of the caps. A woman's greatest adornment is a string of coral beads about the neck, and some count the beads by a dozen strings, and wear the dozen, too, on Sundays. They all live in floorless houses of a single room, in which the entire family does its household business, and in which the smaller domestic animals, such as chickens, pigs, calves, and the like, also reside. The houses are whitewashed inside and out, and are but one storey high.

Several thousand additional Ruthenians will locate in Manitoba this year, coming direct from the old country.

"Next time I'm coming out to Beverly's I'm going to take a camp stool with me." "What for?" "Last time I went I sat down on a little thing that turned out to be a tea-table."