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THE WEEKLY SUN

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JUNE 4, 1898.

U. S. MINERAL PRODUCTION.

The total value of the mineral production of the United States in 1897 was $746,230,892, against $737,958,761 in the preceding year. The production of gold increased from 2,558,433 ounces in 1896 to 2,864,576 ounces in 1897, the greater part of the increase being due to Colorado, which state is credited with an output to the value of $19,579,637, leading all other states in this precious metal. South Dakota and Alaska made increased outputs, and so did Nevada. Contrary to expectation, there was a falling off last year in the gold crops of California and Utah. American refiners turned out over $12,000,000 of fine gold from ores and bullion imported chiefly from Canada and Mexico, which, added to the output of the country, makes a total addition of $71,302,394 to the United States supply of gold during 1897.

The make of pig iron in the United States increased from 8,623,172 long tons in 1896 to 9,652,680 tons in 1897. The production of iron ore was 16,000,056 long tons in 1896 and 18,316,967 tons in 1897. Upward of 66 per cent. of the production of iron ore was from the Lake Superior region. The production of pig iron in 1897 was the largest for any single year in the history of the United States. The production of lead from ores mined in the United States increased from 174,692 short tons to 197,718. Beside this there was a large amount of lead ore and silver-lead imported from British Columbia and Mexico and smelted and refined in the United States, part of it being re-exported.

The production of silver decreased from 58,488,810 ounces in 1896 to 56,547,292 ounces in 1897. This large decrease is attributable to the heavy decline in the value of silver, which compelled a good many mines, whose ores contained their chief value in silver, to close down, especially such mines as the Ontario and Daly of Park City, Utah. The falling off in production would have been much greater had it not been for the comparatively high prices of copper and lead, which stimulated the production of those metals, and, consequently, the silver carried with them. Colorado and Utah showed a large failing off in production, while there was an increase from Montana and Idaho. Besides the silver produced from ores mined in the United States, American refiners turned out 40,318,776 ounces of silver derived from ores, bullion and silver-lead imported from Canada and Mexico. The average price of silver in New York was 59.79c. per fine ounce in 1897, against 67.1c. in 1896.

The production of coal included 52,645,133 ton of anthracite, 147,557,599 tons of bituminous, and 56,511 tons of cannel; a total of 200,259,243 tons, against 187,657,260 tons in 1896. The increase was in the production of bituminous coal. The production of coke in 1897 was 12,742,340 tons, an increase of 2,382,325 tons over 1896. The production of crude petroleum increased from 55,254,795 bbls. to 56,985,643 bbls. There was a considerable increase in the output of the Appalachian field and in California, while the yield of the Lima field showed a small decrease. The average price of pipe line certificates was 78 5-8c. per bbl. in 1897, against $1.19 in the previous year.

GOVERNOR M. C. CAMERON.

Mr. M. C. Cameron, M. P. for West Huron, who sat through the greater part of the present session with his appointment in his pocket, will in a few days succeed Hon. Charles H. MacKintosh as governor of the Northwest Territories. Mr. Cameron is a liberal of the type that J. Israel Tarte regards as the salt of the earth. He held a seat in the commons for South Huron from 1867 to 1882, when he ran for West Huron and was elected. In 1887 he was defeated. He was successful in 1891 but was unseated the next year and was defeated at the subsequent by-election. He was re-elected at a by-election in 1896 and also at the general elections the same year. Mr. Cameron is 66 years of age, a lawyer, and a rich man. A master in the uses of "the resources of civilization," he was of great service to his party in capturing seats that could not be secured in any other way. When unseated in 1892 for bribery he is said to have acknowledged that that one election cost him from $10,000 to $14,000. It was in connection with this investigation the supreme court of Ontario said: "There are strong "grounds for thinking that the respondent, Malcolm Colin Cameron, "was guilty of personal bribery. Had "the judge who tried the case found "the respondent guilty of personal "bribery, we would have sustained "the judgment."

IT MEANS A NEW STATE.

The valiant Cuban insurgents, who were so much an object of solicitude a few months ago, and whom the United States congress very nearly recognized as a repulican government, have thus far done nothing to justify interference in their behalf. In fact the American government now realizes that plans for military operations in Cuba must be made and carried out as if no such people existed. If the congressmen and senators who made such impassioned appeals on behalf of the brave and bleeding Cubans had it to do over again, they would probably talk in a different strain. The event has demonstrated the utter unreliability of the information regarding Cuban affairs given to the public through American news agencies during the last year. Over and over again the insurgents were represented as gaining victories and carrying on a most valiant struggle; and it was made to appear that if they had the moral support alone of the United States they would speedily drive the Spaniards into the sea. The answer to all this appears in the fact that, with both moral and material aid, they have done nothing, and have not even been able to cover the landing of reinforcements from the United States; and also in the fact that President McKinley deems it necessary to throw a hundred thousand troops into Cuba to effect its conquest.

All talk of an independent Cuba may as well now be abandoned. The United States will not expend blood and treasure on the island for mere spectacular effect, nor to replace one form of anarchy by another. There is little reason to doubt that the army of occupation which goes to Cuba will remain there until the State of Cuba is an accomplished fact, however long a time may be required to accomplish the task. The longer the struggle the more certain it is that the American nation will demand the retention of Cuba as an integral part of the union.

EXPENSIVE GOVERNMENT.

The Toronto Empire remarks:

"The bills covering the cost of the recent Hudson Bay expedition will aggregate probably $100,000.

"We had an expedition several years ago; but Sir W. Laurier said in Winnipeg during the election that there had been no such expedition, and that he would have one if successful.

"The second expedition has found out precisely what the first reported, and the cost is in the neighborhood of $100,000.

"We shall pay $250,000 out of the federal funds for the plebiscite on prohibition.

"The plebiscite is the result of a campaign effort to catch the temperance vote, and it means nothing, because Sir W. Laurier says that after it is taken the government will then consider whether or not it will then do anything.

"We have paid twenty thousand for the commission of ministers who went through the country enquiring into the tariff, and did not even read the evidence they had taken.

"Under the new tariff Sir Louis Davies contended that the Belgian and German treaties did not prevent us from giving an exclusive preference to Great Britain.

"Sir Louis went to England to find out that his law was wrong, and has charged the country $1,670 for his ignorance and for his trip.

"In England Sir Louis engaged lawyers to help him discover how wrong he was; their bills aggregate $3,569.

"Clifford Sifton engaged an informer and a number of reform lawyers, including his cousin, to make a political cry by prosecuting certain deputy returning officers for alleged ballot box stuffing.

"The prosecution was a fraud; every man proved his innocence; and Sifton charged the country $15,000 for the exploit."

A POINTER FOR BUSINESS MEN.

Business men and others who have trade relations with Prince Edward Island will find something worthy of carefull consideration in the following section recently added by the island legislature to the "Act Respecting Witnesses and Evidence:"

1. "In any action or proceeding by a creditor not permanently residing in this province against any person doing business within this province for recovery of the purchase money or any part thereof for the sale to such person of any goods, wares or merchandise or for any promissory note, bill of exchange, or other security given for such sale under the provisions of "An Act to impose a direct tax on certain classes of traders," such creditor shall not obtain a verdict, judgment or decision therein unless it is proved at the trial of such action that at the time of such sale, the said creditor or the person who acted or sold for him such goods, wares, or merchandise had duly taken out a license according to the provisions of "An Act to impose a direct tax on Certain Classes of Traders," and which license was in force at the time of the sale of said goods, wares, or merchandise was negotiated. A certificate under the hands of the provincial treasurer that such license had been granted and was in force at the time of such sale, shall be sufficient evidence before any court of competent jurisdiction of the issuing and validity of such license. This section shall not be construed to apply to contracts entered into before the passing of this act.

2. The provisions of this act shall also apply to all such creditors seeking to prove claims against debtors under the provisions of an act passed during the present session and entitled "An Act respecting assignments for the benefit of creditors."

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON XI.—June 12.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Christ died for our sins, according to the scriptures. —1 Cor. 15: 3.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST —The culmination of his life; the great sacrifice; the central point of the world's history.

HISTORICAL SETTING. Time—Friday, April 7, A. D. 30. The crucificion lasted from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Place—Calvary (Golgotha), just outside the city of Jerusalem, probably on the north, 200 feet from the Damascus gate. "It is an isolated white limestone knoll, in contour like the crown of the head, and about 60 feet high. It contains in its perpendicular face the most remarkable resemblanee to a skull."—Ridges

The section includes the crucificion as recorded in all four Gospels.

JESUS CRUCIFIED—Matt. 27: 35-50 Read Matthew 27: 35-66; John 19: 1 37 Islah 53. Commit verses 35-37.

35. And they crucified him, and parted his garments, casting lots; (a) that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet, they parted my garments among them, and upon my vesture did they cast lots.

36. And sitting down they watched him there;

37. And set up over his head his accusation written, This is Jesus, the King of the Jews.

38. Then were there two (b) thieves crucified with him: one on the right hand, and another on the left.

39. And they that passed by (c) reviled him, wagging their heads,

40. And saying, Thou that destroyest the temple, and buildest it in three days, save thyself. If thou be the Son of God, come down from the cross.

41. (d)Likewise also the chief priests mocking him, with the scribes and elders, said,

42. He saved others, himself he cannot save. If he (e) be the King of Israel, let him now come down from the cross, and we will believe him.

43. He trusteth in God; let him deliver him now if (f) he will have him; for he said, I am the Son of God.

44. The (g) thieves also, which were crucified with him, (h) cast the same in his teeth.

45. Now from the sixth hour there was darkness over all the land unto the ninth hour.

46. And about the ninth hour Jesus cried with a loud voice, saying, Eli, Eli, lama, sabachthani? that is to say, My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?

47. Some of them that stood there, when they heard that, said, This man calleth for Elias.

48. And straightway one of them ran, and took a sponge, and filled it with vinegar, and put it on a reed, and gave him to drink.

49. The rest said, Let be, let us see whether (j) Elias will come to save him.

50. Jesus, when he had cried again with a loud voice, yielded up the (k) ghost.

REVISION CHANGES.

Ver. 35. (a) Omit the rest of the verse.
Ver. 38. (b) Two robbers.
Ver. 39. (c) Railed on him.
Ver. 41. (d) In like manner.
Ver. 42. (e) He is the king.
Ver. 43. (f) If he desireth him.
Ver. 44. (g) The robbers also that. (h) Cast upon him the same reproach.
Ver. 47. (i) Elijah.
Ver. 49. (j) Elijah cometh.
Ver. 50. (k) His spirit.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT.

In our last lesson we left Jesus in the courtyard of Pilate crowned with thorns and clothed in a purple robe, in the midst of the rabald mockery of the soldiers while the preparations for the crucifixion were being made. Soon the sad procession moved out of the castle. In advance was a soldier carrying a white wooden board on which was written the nature of the crime. Next came four soldiers, under a centurion, with the hammer and the nails, guarding Jesus, who bore, as always in such cases, the cross on which he was to suffer (John 19: 17, R. V.). Then came two robbers each bearing his cross and guarded by four soldiers. As they went forth into the street they were followed by a great multitude—many with eager curiosity; priests exulting over their enemy; Mary, with other women, weeping (Luke 23: 27).

35. Crucified him.—His hands and feet were nailed to the cross, and he was left to die the most terrible death. Parted his garments.—Among the soldiers; all except his coat, which being seamless, they cast lots who should have that. (See Luke 23: 34; John 19: 23, 24). Might be fulfilled.—(Psa. 22: 18).

37. King of the Jews.—A truth told in mockery. It was written in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, the three languages then used.

40. Destroyest the temple. A misinterpretation of language Jesus used, and which came up at his trial. (John 2: 19; Matt. 26: 61).

41. All these are members of the Sanhedrim, or council, which condemed Jesus. Elders are the heads of families, leading people.

42. Saved others. They could not see how he could be able to save others, and yet not save himself. But really he saved others by not saving himself.

44. Thieves.—Brigands. Only one mocked; the other repented.

45. Sixth hour.—Twelve o'clock, noon. Ninth hour.—Three o'clock in the afternoon.

46. Eli, etc.—A quotation in Hebrew of Psa. 22: 1.

47. Elias—The Greek form of Elijah.

50. Yielded up the ghost. His spirit, his soul.

GUIDING QUESTIONS.

Subject: The Crucifixion of Christ.

Before whom was Jesus tried? On what charge was he condemned? Where did this trial take place?

1. On the Way to Calvary.—Trace out on the map the way from the place of the trial to Calvary. Tell the incident of Simon of Cyrene (Mark 15:21). What about the daughters of Jerusalem? (Luke 23: 27-31). Who were led with Jesus to the same place of execution? (Luke 23: 32).

II. The Crucifixion (vs. 35-38).—Describe the method of crucifixion. At what hour was Jesus crucified? What usually took place at this hour? Who were crucified with Jesus? What title was placed upon the cross? In what languages, and why? Was Jesus the King of the Jews? What lessons can we learn from the title?

III. Scenes around the Cross (vs. 39-45).—What did the soldiers do at the foot of the cross? (v. 35; John 19: 23, 24). How did his enemies treat Jesus on the cross? Who were some of them? How did the crowd treat Jesus? Would they have believed had he come down from the cross? Could Jesus have saved himself? Why did he not? Why do men mock at Jesus? What kind of a heart does it show? What friends were around the cross? (John 19: 25, 27). Describe the scene with his mother. What does this reveal to us about Jesus? Which company would you have joined, had you been there?

Describe the conversion of the robber (Luke 23: 39-43). What lessons does it teach? What took place at noon? (v. 45). Had this any teaching?

IV. The Seven Words from the Cross.—Name the seven utterances by Jesus on the cross, and the circumstances and teachings of each. (1) Luke 23: 34. (2) Luke 23: 43. (3) John 19: 26, 27. (4) Mark 15: 34. (5) John 19: 28. (6) John 19: 30. (7) Luke 23: 46.

V. It is Finished (vs. 46-50).—At what hour did Jesus yield up his life? What sad exclamation did he utter? Had God forsaken him? What were his last words? (John 19: 30; Luke 23: 46). What was finished? What took place immediately after his death? (vs. 51-54). Why was it necessary that Jesus should suffer so much for us? How is the atonement explained in the Bible? (Rom. 5: 8, 11; 2 Cor. 5: 18, 19; Gal. 1: 4; I John 2: 2; 4: 10). What blessings come to us through the crucifixion of Christ? What feelings should we have in view of it? In what sense should we be crucified with Christ? (Gal. 2: 20).

VERDICT IN FULTON BEVERLEY CASE.

(From Thursday's Daily Sun.)

The inquiry relative to the death of Fulton Beverley, who poisoned himself at the Provincial Lunatic Asylum some days since, was finished yesterday. The witnesses examined were George Beverley and Dr. Nase, son and son-in-law respectively of the deceased. J. P. Gregory and W. F. Best, the chemist, and Mr. Cooper, an attendant. Mr. Best stated that he found twenty-three and tenth grains of strichnia in the stomach of the deceased.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that Mr. Beverley came to his death by strychnia administered by his own hand while insane. They were unable to state from what source the poison was obtained, but after carefully investigating the whole matter, they found that the officials had exercised due care and diligence in the execution of their duties. They declared that no blame could attend to anyone in connection with the institution.

NORTH END BOY DROWNED.

A very sad drowning accident occurred in the north end Wednesday, shortly after seven o'clock, when Harold Stewart Wilson, the four year old son of Havelock Wilson of Strait Shore, lost his life by falling from a boat.

The little fellow was, as far as is known, playing about one of his father's boats, Mr. Wilson being a fisherman, and resides near the foot of Bentley street, where the accident occurred. That he fell from one of the boats is supposed, inasmuch as his hat was found in one of them. When the little felow was missed a search was at once instigated. The impression at once became general that he had been drowned, and in a short time eight boats were grappling in search of the body.

About a quarter past eleven the remains were recovered just below the father's house, and near the boat where his hat was found.

The parents of the deceased are grief stricken and in their sad bereavement have the sympathy of all.

Richmond Fire Hall,
Toronto, 26th Feb., 1897.

Dear Sirs,—Constipation for years has been my chief ailment; it seemed to come often in spite of all I could do. However, some time ago I was told to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which I have done, with the result of what appears now to be a perfect cure. Truly yours,

J. HARRIS.

PATENT REPORTS.

Below will be found a list of patents recently granted through Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life building, Montreal:

60,053—A. Lanstram, Hope, B. C., oar lock.

60,055—Aurele Noel, Pointe au Pere, P. Q., oar lock.

60,067—William V. Chisholm, Ashdale, N. S., wrench.

60,070—Jos. Jadieux, Montreal, envelope.

60,095—R. B. Stevenson, Victoria, B. C., swimminig and life preserver.

HARD ON LIBERAL KNIGHTS.

(Dundas Banner, Lib.)

George Brown, Alexander Mackenzie, Edward Blake and several other reformers declined the titles in their time, although no man will deny that if titles were conferred for real merit these men richly earned them. They declined them because they believed them to be meaningless and unsuited to the country. What the giants declined the pigmies are scrambling for.

TRUTH WILL TELL.

(Toronto News.)

The professional revivalist flourishes by the favor of the pastor. It would be better for them, for the church, and for the cause of Christianity in its widest sense if the evangelists would become pastors and the pastors their own evangelists.

Advertising doesn't need to be original. It needs to be truthful and to the point. As a French writer says: "To select well among old things is equal to inventing new ones."

PARLIAMENT.

Another Patient Has Received His Reward.

N. C. Cameron Has Been Appointed Governor of Northwest Territories.

Premier Laurier Sends Another of His Friends to a Good Fat Position.

OTTAWA, May 31.—Another patriot has received his reward. In answer to Hon. Mr. Foster this afternoon, Sir Wilfrid stated that M. C. Cameron, M. P. for West Huron, had been appointed lieutenant governor of the Northwest Territories. Mr. Cameron left Ottawa about a week ago, and it was understood then that he had the appointment in his pocket.

The first morning sitting of the session was held today. The house went into committee on the canal estimates, and presently struck an item which caused a lively discussion. One of the large contracts on that public work was put up to tender. The lowest tender was that of Hogan, and next above him was Onderdonk, who was some $40,000 higher. The specifications gave two years for the completion of the contract. The contract was awarded to Hogan, but when he came forward to sign he was informed that he must complete the job in a year. Hogan said that he was not prepared for this change in conditions, so the contract was taken from him. It was not again put up to tender, but was at once handed over to Onderdonk at his higher figures.

When the orders of the day were called this afternoon Mr. Poupore opened up a long discussion by an appeal on behalf of the Ottawa and Georgian Bay ship canal, which he maintains will be the great future highway for traffic between the west and the St. Lawrence. Mr. Poupore maintains that the construction of the Ottawa ship canal would be taken up by a strong firm if the government would guarantee interest on seventeen million dollars. He contended that it would double the western freight from the United States and Canada forwarded to the St. Lawrence route.

Mr. Belcourt supported the proposition.

Hon. Mr. Haggart spoke favorably of the project, though he had doubts of the merits of Mr. Poupore's plan of operation.

Mr. Charlton condemned the project, which he said would cost many times more than Mr. Poupore supposed.

Hon. Mr. Tarte took opportunity to declaim on the merits of his favorite Parry Sound scheme.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier counselled caution and care, and said it would be wise for the government to look carefully into the matter. He and his colleagues would give the matter their best consideration.

Six o'clock.

The afternoon and evening sessions of the house remained in supply on Blair's estimates, chiefly relating to canals.

The solicitor general gives notice of a motion to ratify the award of Judge Burbidge in favor of the Dominion Atlantic railway, and to authorize the payment to that company of one hundred thousand dollars for commutation of its privileges in respect to drawback duties of customs import duties.

These items were passed, with one or two left over for consideration, and the militia vote was also put through, Mr. Fielding admitting that seven hundred thousand was required next year for the Yukon.

THE SENATE.

In the senate the secretary of state moved the second reading of his plebiscite bill. Senator Scott intimated that the measure was in the fulfilment of the government pledge to the temperance people. Personally he thought the jump from local option legislation to provincial prohibition was an easier and less radical change that to national prohibition was, but the definite pledge of the party must be redeemed.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said the government was restorting to this method to avoid the responsibility. It was the duty of the government to say when the vote would be taken and what it was proposed to do after the will of the people was declared. The supplementary estimates asked for a quarter of a million for this vote, and it was fair to ask the government whether there would be any result.

Hon. Mr. Bernier said that this proposition was a delusion. He said that the bill was a mere evasion, but he advised the senate to accept the measure and the temprance people to poll as large a vote for prohibition as possible.

Hon. Mr. Boulton did not believe in prohibition nor in the plebiscite.

Hon. Mr. Vidal, who is the temperance leader in the senate, said that the temperance people did not ask for this plebiscite. Thy asked for prohibition. The bill seemed to be advice to put off the temperance people. He gave notice that in committee he would move to strike out spirits, ale and cider, so that people would be asked whether they were in favor of prohibition of all alcoholic liquors. The use of words wine and cider, including non-alcoholic drinks, have the effect of reducing the prohibition vote.

Senator McDonald, B. C., was astonished to hear that the temperance people did not ask for the plebiscite. He thought the bill a humbug.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson was in favor of prohibition, but thought it would have been a more manly course for the government to deal directly with temperance legislation.

Hon. Mr. Power said that evidently the senators were opposed to the bill. He thought they apparently intended to vote for it. It would under the circumstances be better for them to do so in respectful silence.

Hon. Mr. Allan would vote for the bill, though it did not suit him.

Hon. Mr. Mills was amazed to hear that the temperance people did not want this reference. He claimed that the late government had done nothing in the way of temperance legislation. Sir Leonard Tilley, who came to Ottawa as a prohibtionist, but in all the years he was a minister he did not hang on to temperance legislation.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell rose to defend the memory of his former colleague, whom he described as one of the truest men who ever sat in parliament.

Hon. Mr. Primrose referred to the indirect and evasive statements of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and directed the attention of the minister of justice to the attitude of his own leader.

The second reading passed without the counting of votes.

NOTES.

The Drummond committee met this morning and considered the question of the report to the house. It was found that no agreement would be reached and that two reports would have to be made. The majority report, which will be submitted by Chairman Lister, is not a lengthy document and does not comment much on the evidence. The minority report is a more elaborate and carefully prepared synopsis of the testimony, with conclusions drawn therefrom. The argument is that Mr. Blair proposed to pay an enormously excessive price for this property, and that the country is deeply indebted to the senate for the action of last year.

OTTAWA, June 1.—This morning, on motion to go into supply, Mr. Monk brought up the shirt and collar makers complaint. Their raw material is taxed twenty-five to thirty-five per cent., and the duty on this product is only thirty-five. Mr. Monk says eight thousand hands, mostly females, were employed in this industry, which paid out one and a half million in wages yearly. The manufacturers cannot pay four dollars a week and compete with European labor at half the price. The Canadian factories had therefore found it necessary to reduce the wages or close down.

Hon. Mr. Fielding said that the shirt and collar industry was not left entirely without protection. Still it had not the same consideration as some other industries. The government had tried to meet the case last year by making the duty fifteen per cent. on cottons for the manufacture of shirts and collars. This provision was withdrawn, and the government could not see its way clear to restore it.

Hon. Mr. Foster pointed out the inequitable nature of the tariff, and reminded the government of Hon. Mr. Laurier's promise to the shirt makers that this industry would not lose its protection.

Mr. Bell of Pictou brought up the case of MacDonald and Fraser, two young Pictou men employed last year on the Crow's Nest Pass. These men contracted diphtheria, and while ill were carried one hundred miles in an open conveyance in midwinter, and at the end of the journey were left by themselves to die in a box car, four miles from a town. A doctor called by a passer by arrived too late to do anything for them. This doctor thought an inquest necessary and began proceedings, but was stopped by a judge's order. He appealed to the department of justice, as did Mr. Oliver, member for Alberta, but the inquest was prevented, and nothing had ever been done by the justice department or any one else.

Mr. Fraser of Guysboro, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Davin and Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper supported Mr. Bell's demand for a thorough investigation and prosecution of the parties responsible for the outrage.

Hon. Mr. Sifton, who brought down the papers relating to Crow's Nest matters generally, stated that he could not clear the C. P. Railway company in this matter.

At the afternoon session Hon. Mr. Foster observed that the house would like to hear from Sir Louis concerning his recent visit to Washington.

Sir Louis Davies stated that he had met the president and his representatives, and every day during the period of his stay had discussed with them and the British minister the various questions to be settled between the two neighboring countries. A conclusion had been reached as to the subjects to be taken up by the commissioners hereafter to be named. The protocal had been sent to the imperial government, and at the present stage he could give no further particulars. It was expected that the commission would meet this summer in the city of Quebec. The commissioners from the United States would be the most distinguished public men in that country. Canada woull of course be represented.

Hon. Mr. Foster congratulated Sir Louis Davies on the success of his mission so far as he had gone. He was glad to notice that the feeling between the United States and Great Britain was now such as to give promise of happier relations between Canada and the republic. So far as Canada was concerned he thought there was always a disposition to be friendly. Unfortunately some of the public men in the United States had not understood our position. He assured the government of his best wishes for a successful issue for the conference.

Premier Laurier said he had to express not only his satisfaction but his gratitude for the words spoken by the acting leader of the opposition. He thought it would be well not to recall the past. Whoever may have been wrong in the difficulties that arose it would be better to forget these things.

The Crow's Nest Pass subject was further discussed in the afternoon. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper observing that the government seemed to have money enough to pay for commissions and political prosecutions all over the country, but apparently could not spare a dollar to investigate the outrage which cost the lives of these two men.

Solicitor General Fitzpatrick explained that he had asked the agent of justice for a report, but that from which he reported the department did not see how it could proceed in the matter. The case was one of great cruelty, and he would see what could be done about it.

Premier Laurier commended Mr.

(Continued on Page Five.)