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one was permitted to know the intention of the government to give such an enormous grant. Contractors were kept dangling about, supposing that they might have an opportunity to tender. They incurred great expense, but were not allowed a chance to compete for the undertaking. It would have been an easy thing after Mr. Sifton had met Mr. Jennings when the survey was completed, for the government to issue a circular, asking for propositions. Sir Charles perceived that they had their reasons for shutting out everybody else but the two men who were decided upon beforehand as the parties to be favored.

Sir Charles next pointed out that the road which Mackenzie and Mann were to build was not the road that Engineer Jennings had described. The engineer had reported on a route of 209 miles. The contract covers a route 40 or 50 miles shorter. The part left was difficult to build, and its omission made it necessary to navigate the river that distance farther. Now the engineer's report shows that this part of the river is very difficult and dangerous. The engineer stated that there were rapids in which boats might be smashed and great damage produced. The minister of railways apparently had not read this part of the report, and knew nothing about it. Therefore Sir Charles took the opportunity to read it to him. More interesting still was the discussion of the land grant. Producing the contract, he showed how it was supposed that the lands should be taken up. The minister had tried to persuade the house that the grant would have to be taken in blocks of three square miles, and that as the government contractors would have to leave each alternate block, the public would have at least an equal chance with them to get gold areas.

That part of the contract which defines the location of the land is rather obscure to a hasty reader. Speaking briefly, it is provided that the contractors may begin by laying down a base line, and that as they proceed they may choose 24 miles on each side of this line blocks of three miles square are located. The odd numbered blocks are the property of the contractors and the others of the government. The first advantage of the contractors consists in the fact that they can choose their location, and direction, and that they have the first three mile block. If they know where the gold is, they can take a starting point that will give them more than a fair share of the areas on this base line. The 24 miles is all that they can be compelled to take in one place, but they can go on and take more if they like. Under the contract they may have 80 of these base lines in different parts of the district, to be located within six years and wherever they may choose.

But at the end of clause 12, which contains these directions, there is a supplementary clause, which gives the whole clause away. This clause reads: "The contractors may also take their option select additional blocks lying on either end or any odd numbered block along the base line, but such additional blocks must be three miles square each, and they shall not exceed three in number on each end of each such odd numbered block."

This means that where the contractors know there is gold, say along a river bed, they may locate their base line at right angles with the direction of the lead, in order that they may even numbered blocks may be the starting point along the stream. They may then run nine miles consecutively at each end of their areas, that is 12 miles on each side of their base line, giving them an unbroken area of 24 miles by 3 along the line of the deposit. This is a magnificent opportunity. The contractors could have taken the whole of the Bonanza Creek deposits under this clause, and there is said to be \$50,000,000 worth of gold in this creek. If there are 20 or 30 more Bonanza creeks in the Yukon district, or even if there are five, the contractors can scoop them all under this innocent appearing clause. Sir Charles Tupper produced a diagram showing how it worked out. It seemed to have passed even the minister of railways, who was "new nothing" in this matter, as in the others connected with the contract.

In the course of the discussion Sir Charles made some strong declarations in respect to our relations with the United States. While speaking with dignity and without offensive language, he asserted clearly and emphatically that the time had come to treat the United States as they treated us. They are hampering our miners by unwise regulations in Alaska. They have enacted McKinley bills and Dingley bills against this country. Now it was time that we should return to them the measure that they meant to us. Sir Charles regretted that Sir Richard Cartwright had been once more on his knees to the government of the United States, and he hoped he would at once abandon the practice. Sir Richard, who was in cheerful mood, observed that it was inconvenient for him to get on his knees to anybody. The minister of trade has the gout, and Sir Charles laughingly replied that while he regretted the gout, he was glad that the kneeling would not happen any more.

Sir Charles declared that for every dollar of gold that Canadians had taken out of these new fields the Americans had taken hundreds. They had been permitted to take the cream of the Rossland districts, and were allowed to own and operate mines freely in all Canada. The time had come when the United States should not be allowed any more privileges in Canada than our people were allowed in their country. Canadians could not own mines in the United States. We should meet them regulation for regulation in exactly the same way. If they imposed alien laws, we should copy them exactly. If they shut out our barley we should shut out their corn. And if they imposed customs regulations interfering with our entrance into the Yukon, we should build 200 miles more railroad

and have a Canadian entrance as well as a Canadian railway.

These expressions met with great favor on the opposition side of the house, though Mr. Sifton, who followed Sir Charles, appeared to be very indignant over it. It was interesting to hear the minister of the interior's lecture the leader of the opposition for his defiance of the United States. Mr. Sifton appears to be afraid that war will result, and he was quite feeling toward the authorities at Washington. The first volume of the speech of Mr. Sifton's was quite interesting. He commended the officers, Walsh and his party, told of their struggle through the snow, described the character of the country, and offered a perfect encyclopedia of miscellaneous information on Yukon questions. In the course of an hour and a half he talked about almost everything except the Yukon contract, which he proposed to take up today after his rest. Mr. Sifton is, unfortunately, quite deaf, and his voice is thick, so that he cannot make himself distinctly heard. He perhaps does not do himself justice on the floor of the house, but is certainly a man of force and determination. This is his contract, and he is determined that it shall not be commended until he has discussed almost every other subject in the universe.

In a previous letter reference was made to Mr. Jennings' estimate of the Yukon railway would furnish a net annual profit of \$209,000, or seven per cent. of the assumed cost. At the time this letter was written the estimate had not been printed. But now that it is available for close study, it is found that Mr. Jennings allowed in the expenditure account ten per cent. on the cost of construction. So that even with his very low estimate of receipts he calculates on \$200,000 profit after ten per cent. has been paid on the entire cost.

In referring to Sir Charles' speech, which has delighted his party, it might also be said that he placed Mr. Blair in an awkward position with respect to the failure of government to provide that the railway should remain Canadian. There is in the contract nothing to prevent the sale of the road to the United States investors. For that matter there is nothing to prevent the owners from shutting the road out together after they have got their land, in case the railway should cease to pay sufficient profits.

I wish there were space to give some account of Senator Ferguson's address in the senate. He handled the Yukon deal with his usual accuracy and precision, showing with great force and clearness how impudent the bargain was and how utterly unnecessary was the surrender. He was able to show by the documents that the government was long ago in possession of facts sufficient to have taken deliberate action. Senator Scott questioned some of the data, but the secretary of state in these days is never accurate when it is possible to be wrong. Mr. Ferguson was able to convince the house that he was himself perfectly correct in his own statements. S. D. S.

NON-SECTARIAN.

Divines All Meet on a Common Level and are of One Accord in Proclaiming the Healing Powers of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder—It Relieves in Thirty Minutes.

"When I know anything is worthy of a recommendation I consider it my duty to tell it." Rev. James M. McKelvey, of Harrisburg, Pa., says this of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder after having been cured of the only great divine on this continent who could, and who has preached little sermons on the wonders effected by this medicine. What names are more familiar to Canadians than the Rev. A. W. Sweetman, Rev. Bishop McKelvey, and Dr. Lagacy, of the Church of England, and Rev. Mungo Fraser, of Knox Presbyterian Church, Hamilton. These noted Methodists, preacher-travellers, Dr. W. H. Withrow, of Toronto. All these men have proved what is claimed for Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and have given their written testimony to it.

DEATH OF STANSFELD.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Right Hon. Sir James Stansfeld, who has held the offices of lord of the admiralty, under secretary for India, lord of the treasury, president of the poor law board, and president of the local government board, is dead. He was born at Halifax in 1820, represented Halifax in parliament from 1859 to 1895, and retired from parliament at the last election.

"Troubled with sleeplessness, are you?" said the passenger with the skull cap. "Try celery. Anybody who makes a free use of celery will sleep like a top." "The top," replied the passenger with the patch over his eye. "I raised celery one season, and I had to get up every morning at 4 o'clock to take it to market."—Chicago Tribune.



DR. HARVEY'S
Southern
RED PINE
FOR
COUGHS
AND
COLDS

PRICE 25c. per Bottle

THE HARVEY MEDICINE CO., MONTREAL
FABRICATEUR DE LAQUELLE
Dr. Harvey's Southern
RED PINE
THE COUGH CURE
Good for Children and Adults

THE FARMERS.

Annual Meeting of the Association at Fredericton.

Prominent Persons Address the Meeting—Names of Those in Attendance.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 15.—Promptly at 2.30 p. m. the Farmers' and Dairyman's Association was called to order by the president, C. T. Raymond. On the platform were seated: The Hon. the lieutenant governor, Premier Emmerson, the commissioner of agriculture, the attorney general, Dr. A. A. Stockton and other members of the legislature. The auditorium of the Temperance hall was densely packed with the largest gathering of farmers ever in attendance at these important annual assemblies of agriculture, the attorney general, Dr. A. A. Stockton and other members of the legislature. The auditorium of the Temperance hall was densely packed with the largest gathering of farmers ever in attendance at these important annual assemblies of agriculture, the attorney general, Dr. A. A. Stockton and other members of the legislature. The auditorium of the Temperance hall was densely packed with the largest gathering of farmers ever in attendance at these important annual assemblies of agriculture, the attorney general, Dr. A. A. Stockton and other members of the legislature.

Gov. McCrellan spoke of the gratification he felt in being present at so grand an assemblage of farmers, and referred to the improved facilities for the exportation of agricultural products through our own winter port in the commercial metropolis of the province.

The commissioner of agriculture congratulated the farmers on the large number of delegates present, and the determination of the government to assist them as far as possible in the development of the province, and the great success of the development of the butter and cheese industry of the province. He closed a practical address amid applause.

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farmers to supply sufficient milk; fruit a great failure; great dissatisfaction as to the crops delivered to farmers, not being true to the name.

Northumberland—Fruit a failure; wheat good average, 30 to 40 bushels to the acre.

West—Good interest in dairy work, but stock plentiful; wheat an abundant crop; potatoes an average; farmers are making good progress. Farmers' institutes have awakened great interest.

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years of age as at any other period. Much of his own orchard was forty years old. In pruning, he carefully to do it in such a manner as to admit plenty of sunshine, and cut the limbs as close to the body of the tree as possible. Too much care cannot be exercised in picking the apples. They should be as carefully handled as eggs. In our orchards they had sorting tables near the trees being picked. The apples are carefully picked in small baskets and placed on tables, when they are graded and packed right there in barrels, and are not again handled. We do not head the barrels immediately, but place them in a cool cellar to sweat and cool off. The heads are then carefully put in and securely nailed. Every grower should be proud of the fruit he puts up, and place his name on the barrel in full. He should also put his full address upon it, so that his customers would know where to find him. Once a fruit grower establishes a reputation he can always sell readily and at good prices, but he must be careful of his reputation and not depart from the standard by which he achieved success. In 1896 Nova Scotia had a large crop of fruit, yet the growers found difficulty in disposing of it in the English market. The fruit was sent to England by the government to encourage the cause of the falling off in the demand. After enquiring into the matter and investigating the subject, he found that the fruit had been spoiled in large quantities, and that thousands of barrels in their hold without proper ventilation. We now insist on proper ventilation, and cold storage was an absolute necessity.

The large hall was densely packed when the