

The Daily Herald.

VOL. VIII.

FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1903.

NO. 245

A RECORD BREAKING SESSION.

The One Just Closed
Was the Longest
in the

HISTORY OF THE DOMINION

Notable for the Large
Number of Import-
ant Measures

Sir Wilfrid in Excellent
Health and Spirits.

The session of the Dominion Parliament, which closed on Saturday was a record breaker in a variety of ways. In the first place it was the longest in the history of Canada. It lasted seven calendar months and twelve days, or eight common months and two days. It met on March 12th and prorogued on October 24th, so that there was a session of thirty-two weeks and two days. For about two months of this time there was forenoon meetings of the House and the sittings generally lasted until early next morning.

The Budget speech of the Minister of Finance was a record breaker. The surplus exceeded anything in the past, and the net results of the year's financial transaction was to reduce the public debt by \$9,000,000.

While the opposition consumed a great deal of the session in obstruction and otherwise a number of important measures were passed. The principal reason that the Conservatives had in view in delaying prorogation was to enable them to get their electioneering literature distributed free from Ottawa. Had it not been that the Postmaster General provided special trains to send forward the campaign sheets, it would have taken nearly a month to send it forward in the regular way and parliament would have been kept in session by the opposition until this was done.

OTHER LONG SESSIONS.

The other long sessions of the Dominion Parliament were in 1855, 1887, 1891 and 1899. In 1855 the House sat for five months and twenty-one days; in 1887 five months and sixteen days; in 1891 five months and one day, and in 1899 five months less four days. These are all calendar months.

The most important Bill of the session was the National Transcontinental Railway Bill, which is for the construction of a road from Moncton, N. B., to Port Simpson on the Pacific Coast. When considering this measure it is always necessary to bear in mind the Grand Trunk Pacific charter or Bill. In the first instance the Grand Trunk Pacific people applied for a charter to build from North Bay westward. Later on it was changed to start at Quebec and to run through Northern Ontario and Quebec passing Lake Abitibi, Lake Nipigon, and north of the City of Winnipeg on to Edmonton toward the Pine or Peace River Pass and on to the Pacific Coast.

The change from North Bay to Quebec was made at the instance of the government. The City of Winnipeg and the people of Manitoba wanted the railway to be diverted to that city.

The company decided to do so.

When the bill came before the Railway Committee the Maritime Province members demanded that the road should be extended to a harbor on the Canadian seaboard so as to secure trade of the country for the Dominion. Moncton was agreed on as a common point. It was in connection with this that Mr. Blair broke away from his colleagues and resigned the portfolio of Railways and Canals. In doing so he declared that on all other points he was with them, and since then

he has shown this by continuously voting with the government.

The opposition made a bitter fight against the G. T. Pacific Bill and the measure was kept for several weeks before the committee. Amendments of all kinds were moved, but it was adopted, and finally passed both Houses. While the Bill was going through its different stages Messrs. Hays and Wainwright and others interested in the undertaking were almost daily having interviews with the government, and the result was that the Premier introduced the National Transcontinental Railway Bill containing a contract between the government and the company for the construction of the road.

Then followed another fight by the Opposition, and later an alternative policy of the leader of the Opposition which was never treated seriously. Amendment after amendment was put to the Bill, but it was carried through both houses on a party vote with exception of the ore recorded by Mr. Blair in the Commons.

A FAIR REDISTRIBUTION.

The Redistribution Bill will rank next in importance to the Railway Bill. For the first time in Canada the work of redistributing the constituencies was left to a committee composed of both sides of politics. To Sir Wilfrid Laurier will always belong the credit of setting the example against any attempts of gerrymandering the Ridings by the party in power, as was shamefully done in 1882, it is generally admitted that the committee did its work well. With the exception of a couple of constituencies in Manitoba and a few in Ontario there were practically no differences of opinion between the members of the committee. The Senate found the work so well done that it passed the Bill without an amendment.

The Railway Commission Bill took up considerable time of the House, although the discussion on it was generally confined to a few members on each side who made a study of it.

CREDIT DUE TO MR. BLAIR.

There was an extraordinary amount of work put into it and but for the determined stand taken by the late Minister of Railways, Mr. Blair, who prepared the measure, it is safe to say that it would not have been put through this session. Mr. Blair kept back his resignation for a week to enable him to get the bill through. The railway companies were opposed to it and were present in the committee to oppose it. When they saw that the minister had made up his mind to put it through they proceeded to give him the benefit of their practical experience and in consequence a very good measure has been prepared. The farmers were also getting their work in while everything that each wanted has not been granted both parties are fairly well satisfied.

It was on account of the amendments to this Bill that the first conference since Confederation was held between the Senate and the Commons. The result of three conferences was a compromise, which enabled the Bill to be placed on the statute book.

Besides these bills a great deal of useful legislation was passed. There was an unprecedented number of private as well as public bills. The aid to railways was considerable and the grants of public works liberal.

When the session opened the Premier was not in the best of health, but he was able to remain steadily at work occupying his seat until the hour of adjournment every night. He never looked better than he does today, despite the arduous duty that he had to perform. Those who expect political preferment through Sir Wilfrid Laurier stepping aside will have to wait a long time.

IF TORMENTED BY CORNS

Use Patnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor; it acts in one night and never causes discomfort. For years "Patnam's" has been the standard Corn cure of Great Britain and America, is the best—try it.

CIVIL SERVANTS' ORDER.

Imperial Service Decorations at Ottawa—Mr. Beek One of the Recipients.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—In the presence of a notable gathering of politicians, officers

and ladies, the Governor General yesterday invested a number of gentlemen with the insignia of the Imperial Service Order, a decoration bestowed by the King for long and meritorious service in the employ of the governments of Great Britain and the self governing possessions.

Only a limited number are selected for the distinction each year, and this was the first investiture of the new order which has taken place in Canada. The recipients were: Colonel Macdonald, Director-General of Ordnance; W. G. Parmelee, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce; John MacDougall, Commissioner of Customs; Charles Jerome Jones, chief clerk Governor General's office; Wm. Montizambert, Director-General of Public Health; Mr. Augustus Power, chief clerk Department of Justice; S. W. McMichael, Inspector of Customs, Toronto; Eugene Erienne Tache, Deputy Minister of Public Works for Quebec, and Martin Murphy, Provincial Engineer of New Brunswick.

Mr. J. M. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr. Kivas Tully of Toronto, and Auditor General Beek of Fredericton, N. B., have also been awarded the decoration, but were not present.

The investiture took place in the drawing room of the Speaker of the Senate after prorogation. His Excellency was attended by Major Maude, who acted as master of ceremonies. Lord Dundonald was among those present, and the governor general's A. D. C. included Col. Buchanan and Col. Lessard of Toronto. The investiture was a very simple affair. The recipients stood in a row, and as the name was called each advanced and bowed and received the decoration from His Excellency, who shook him heartily by the hand.

Kitchener's Brother Retires.

London, October 26.—Colonel Henry Kitchener, brother of Lord Kitchener, has retired from the army and relinquished the command of the depot of the West Indian Regiment at Jamaica, where he has done good service. Col. Kitchener, who was distinguished for good transport organization in the Burma and Manipur expedition, is fifty-seven years of age, and therefore older than his more famous brother.

The new Army Corps appointments announced together with the old ones, will make the chief comments at the end of the year as follows:

1st Army Corps. Lieut.-General Sir J. French.

2nd Army corps. Field Marshall Sir Evelyn Wood.

3rd Army corps. Field Marshall Duke of Connaught.

4th Army Corps. General Grenfell.

5th. Army Corps District. Major-General Sir Leslie Rundle; and

6th Army Corps District. Lieut.-General Sir Charles Tucker.

The name of Lord Methuen has been mentioned for the next vacant Army Corps command and a new post is to be found for Lieut. General Sir William Butler very shortly.

The Engine Exploded.

Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 27.—Two railway employes were killed and two others fatally injured yesterday by the explosion of a locomotive on the Pennsylvania railroad near Robertstown. The engineer and fireman were blown fifty yards from the engine and were terribly mangled. They cannot recover. The tracks were torn up for a distance of 200 feet by the force of the explosion.

HEARTS THAT ARE DECEASED.

will never be cured by the false unnatural stimulation of liquor. First increase your vitality, build up the system, strengthen and purify the blood—then the heart will respond and grow strong.

Ferrozone is precisely what to take, it gives you an appetite and a digestion that will look after everything that is eaten. Ferrozone improves nutrition, makes rich, vitalizing blood, and is positively the most powerful restorative and strengthener known to science; it improves the nerve tone, regulates the heart's action, makes the feeble strong and the sick well. Ferrozone will do you untold good and costs only 50c., at druggists, or Poleon & Co., Kingston, Ont. Dr. Hamilton's pills stimulate the liver.

When you want a physic that is mild and gentle, easy to take and certain to act, always use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For sale by all druggists.

INITIALS ARE "J.I.T."

Liberal Speakers Answer
Certain Rumors and Hit
Tarte Hard.

A BIG AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT LONGUEUIL.

Montreal, Oct. 25.—At a Liberal meeting held yesterday at Longueuil, a pretty hamlet across the river from this city, rumors of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's failing health were denied successively by Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Hon. M. E. Bernier, Minister of Inland Revenue; Mr. D. Monet, M. P., and Mr. Victor Geoffrin, M. P. Mr. Prefontaine told his hearers that if they had been in the House of Commons on Friday they would have seen their great leader radiant with the glow of health, while a short distance away, with a look of anguish and despair on his nervous, discouraged face, sat a man who had once considered himself great, but who was now very small indeed.

A voice from the audience—Name him.

Mr. Prefontaine—His name is no longer spoken in respectable company.

Mr. Bernier said that he too was present to say that the reports circulated of the Premier's ill health were grossly exaggerated. There was no reason to despair; the country was in good hands. The people of the Province of Quebec had been told of late not to think of "Rouge" or "Bleu." It was a false prophet who said, "Don't do as I do, but do as I tell you."

Voices—Name him.

Mr. Bernier—No, he is not here, and I will not attack him except in his presence.

Mr. Tarte's name had been withheld, but Mr. Geoffrin went close enough to say that it was a cruel act on the part of any man to proclaim from the platform and through the columns of his own newspaper serious reports of any man's man's health. When the facts happened to be false the act was unpardonable.

Mr. Monet said that a certain prophet of evil had ever since he had gone back to his old party been causing trouble. That prophet was animated with hatred towards the Liberals because he had been made a mistake in supposing that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was dying. Now he was trying to supplant Mr. Monk, the recognized leader of the Conservatives in Quebec province.

The meeting was held in a spacious hall over the market. The accommodation became so taxed when the speaking had well begun that it was necessary to assemble the crowd outside and to deliver the addresses from a balcony.

PEOPLE WITH BAD BREATH.

Generally suffer from Catarrh and should use Catarrhzone Inhaler four times daily and be cured. The pleasant scented Catarrhzone vapor spreads through every air passage of the breathing organs, and reaches the very root of the disease at once; it kills the germs, purifies and cleanses the mucous surfaces, and eradicates every vestige of catarrh in a short time.

Pure sweet breath, free from headache, sneezing and discharge are quickly derived from the use of Catarrhzone Inhaler. Complete outfit guaranteed to cure, costs \$1.00, trial size 25c. Druggists or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. Dr. Hamilton's Pills stimulate the liver.

WARNING TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Should Not Mistake Attitude of Canadians.

London, Oct. 26.—A barrister, writing to the Sunday Sun, says the strength of the American case before the Alaska Tribunal rested upon the negotiations, and the Canadians' upon the words of the treaty expressing the mind of the negotiators in 1825. A glance at the map shows greater plausibility for the British case, though something can be said for the other side. Lord Alverstone and his American colleagues hit upon a third course, for which the map gives little justification. One can hardly be sur-

prised at Mr. Aylesworth's strong language.

A Canadian, writing to The Express, says: "Let not English statesmen deceive themselves regarding the attitude of the Canadian people as represented by the tone of the Canadian papers. The Alaska case is an infinitely better test of Canada's attitude towards the motherland than her sentiment at the time of South African war. The Anglo-Saxon overseas has not lost the fighting blood of his ancestry, which Canadians would not hesitate to sacrifice to uphold their own on the continent of British North America." After declaring that American social claims, social prestige, immense wealth and adroit manipulation of men affected the verdict, and referring to Canada's demand for more power regarding treaty making, the writer adds:—"The machinery binding the self-governing colonies to the motherland is antiquated, inefficient and absurd as a handloom compared to a new machine driven by electric power."

Edgar Wallace, The London Daily Mail's special correspondent in Canada, wires from Winnipeg regarding the Alaska verdict that it is a diplomatic M-jaba. In British Columbia feeling is so bitter it is impossible to predict the result. The award puts the question of preferential tariffs in a new light. Britain must take a decisive step to wipe out this unfortunate incident.

New York, Oct. 25.—The Evening Post tonight had an interesting despatch from its London correspondent, in which, in part, he says: "There is no denying the widespread feeling of uneasiness provoked by the official and unofficial Canadian outburst of anger over the Alaska boundary reward. Today's papers flame forth with headlines after this manner: 'Injustice to Canada,' 'Forced to Accept a Packed Tribunal,' and Englishmen have of late years had so many revelations of Ministerial ineptitude that, in the absence of official denials, they are half prepared to believe that Canada has been most badly treated, both at Washington and Downing Street. Even such mild-mannered imperial peace-makers as the venerable Lord Strathcona talk in the same strain. Moreover, Mr. Chamberlain's friends are anxious to remind one that the commission was formed when the Colonial office was in the hands of that estimable country gentleman, Lord Oslow, Mr. Chamberlain being in South Africa, while the award came after Mr. Chamberlain had quitted the office."

A CAPITAL CURE FOR SORE THROAT.

Is to use as a gargle a few drops of Polson's Nerviline in sweetened water, and before retiring rub the throat and chest vigorously with Nerviline. By morning the soreness and inflammation will have disappeared entirely. Nerviline drives away the pain and cures sore throat and hoarseness quickly, simply because that's what it's made for. Dr. Hamilton's pills stimulate the liver.

Hats off in Church.

Before commencing his sermon in Wesley Methodist church, Toronto, Sunday night, the pastor, Rev. C. O. Johnston, suggested that at future evening services the ladies of the congregation remove their hats. If they were attending a theatre they would do so willingly, in fact in some theatres the regulations made it incumbent upon them to do so. He did not propose to make the suggestion a law, but he asked the ladies who thought it would help in any way towards someone enjoying the service to follow it. He hoped that the ladies would come to church next Sunday prepared to carry out the suggestion. A number of the ladies present promptly removed their hats and the service proceeded.

GOOD CLASS OF IMMIGRANTS.

Better Stamp is Now Entering the Northwest.

Mr. Robert Watchorn, U. S. Inspector of Immigration for Canada, says there is a marked improvement in the class of immigrants going into the Canadian Northwest. Out of many who entered Winnipeg up to the end of last month there has been but one rejection. The majority of these men are going in for farming and will shortly be producing the quality of wheat from which Ogilvie's Hungarian Flour is made. Their outlook for prosperity, therefore, is almost assured.