

POUNDING MAN OF STRAW.

The Real Facts Attending Formation of North Atlantic Trading Company--Contract a Fair One.

Ottawa, May 3.—The opposition is quite naturally making all the capital it can out of the contract made by the Department of the Interior with the North Atlantic Trading Company. Such misleading inferences are being drawn from the facts, that a statement of what these facts really are is necessary to a clear understanding of the position and the merits of the case.

Prior to 1849 the Canadian government had dealt directly with individual booking agents from various continental countries, and had paid them \$5 per head for certain class of emigrants, whom they sent to Canada. These local agents were found to be of very little value in promoting emigration, as they were not conducting a campaign of education, and practically did little else but sell tickets to people already desirous of settling in Canada. The Canadian government was sending these agents immigration literature, only to learn that in many instances this literature was never distributed. Under this system, the number of emigrants sent to Canada would average perhaps 4,000 per year. When Mr. Sifton undertook to conduct an active propaganda on the continent, he found that the system in operation was wholly inadequate. The increasing severity of the regulations of the various countries governing the securing of emigrants, made it difficult for the Department of the Interior to perform the work through its regular officers. It was suggested, therefore, that the work should be done through certain men whose experience in the booking business, and intimate knowledge of the local laws and conditions, placed them in a peculiarly advantageous position to perform the work profitably. This suggestion was carried into effect, and a contract was entered into with a group of men calling themselves the North Atlantic Trading Company. This contract, as originally made, was so onerous that it was afterwards found necessary to make changes in it, and this is what furnished the opposition ground for the charge that the changes made were all in the favor of the company. (?) But one of these changes the length of time that had to elapse before the cancellation of the contract was increased to two years, as it was shown that much of the work performed by the company was done at least two years before the emigrants would arrive in Canada. This term was afterwards increased to four years in consideration of certain concessions made by the company. Another somewhat onerous condition contained in the first contract was that each emigrant should possess at least \$100 before the company could claim its bonus in regard to him. The Department was satisfied that such a condition was not necessary in the case of immigrants from Germany or Scandinavian, and a change was consequently made in this article of the contract.

TERMS OF THE CONTRACT

The general understanding was that the company was to carry on an active campaign in certain European countries to induce emigration to Canada. They were to spend each year in this work a definite sum (10,000) in issuing literature, maintaining a travelling staff, and in performing the other work necessary to a propaganda. For this they were to receive a bonus of \$5.00 per head on each agricultural emigrant and domestic servant coming to Canada from these specified countries. The company was to accept the government's estimate of the number of emigrants, which was liable to pay the bonus. Another interesting development grew out of this arrangement. The booking company satisfied themselves that the people they were sending out possessed the qualifying amount of money, and the Canadian officers of the Department of the Interior examined these people at the port of entry, quite a large proportion of the immigrants confessed only to the small amounts of silver which they might happen to have in their pockets. As a consequence, the Department paid the bonus on a number which came below that on which the booking agents claimed they were earning the bonus. The result was that a maximum number of the restricted classes was agreed on and the money qualification was rather against the company, but they accepted it as a settlement of the difficulty. When this change was made a number of other countries which had been included in the original contract were taken out, and in consideration of the department extending the time of the contract for two years, but the minister always retained the right to cancel it in his judgment the company was failing to live up to its agreement. It must not be forgotten that the company was required by its contract to deposit one thousand pounds as security for the contract for a faithful compliance of its terms. It will be seen that the charge made by the opposition that the government was keeping the books of the company, while true, operates decidedly in favor of the Department of the Interior, as it was paying the bonus only for those immigrants which its own officials were satisfied came within the terms of the contract.

A special advantage claimed for the method adopted from obtaining immigrants under this contract was that a far more careful selection of persons suitable for settling in Canada was made than was possible under the old system. Naturally large booking agents were able to make selections where small ones were not.

Again it was understood that some of these agencies worked on the principle of sending to Canada only agriculturalists and domestic servants, sending people of other classes to the United States or South America. Such a sifting of the emigrant classes was certainly most desirable in the interests of the Dominion.

ARRANGEMENT PROVED SATISFACTORY.

The effect of the work of the North Atlantic Trading Company was quickly apparent, and fully justified the arrangement. In the eyes of the office of the Interior, from 4,000 emigrants per year the number rose to some 30,000. The suspicions of the opposition appear to be chiefly due to the fact that the names of the real members of the company have not been disclosed, and that a list of fictitious directors of the company, incorporated in Guernsey, is all that has been given to the public. The reason for withholding the names of the members of the company was the necessity of protecting them from the agitation against their work which might arise in several of the continental countries, were it known who were conducting the campaign of emigration in favor of any one country. The men interested in the company are, it is understood, men who have large business interests throughout the continent and have objected from the outset to being involved in any questions which might arise through the publication of the fact that they were parties to the emigration propaganda of the Canadian government. Why these men should thus have deemed it wise to secure a charter in the names of a few men of straw, is not understood on this side of the water, and Mr. Monk and other members of the opposition have endeavored to make capital against the government by endeavoring to implicate Mr. Preston, the Canadian Commissioner of Immigration in London. There is not the slightest evidence, however, that Mr. Preston has had any connection with the company other than that it was his duty to have owing to his position. It was clearly shown before the Agricultural Committee that money due the company, which was sent to Mr. Preston, was sent to him in his capacity as Commissioner, and was only paid to the company on the endorsement of Lord Strathcona. Mr. Preston is being called to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committee, and there has been nothing to show that he will not be able to absolutely clear himself from any suspicion of wrong doing. The same remark applies to Mr. Smart, formerly Deputy Minister of the Interior. He frankly acknowledges that he has had some business connections with the company, but since his resignation of his position as deputy minister. Throughout the tenure of his office, however, Mr. Smart's relations with the company were strictly official.

HOW RETURNS WERE CHECKED

One of the accusations made in this connection, is that the bonus was probably paid on immigrants passing through Canada to the United States, and Mr. Monk is reported as saying that there was no evidence that any deduction had been made on account of such immigrants. As a matter of fact, the bonus was not paid on any immigrants who, after reaching Winnipeg and other points, left for the United States, it is well known that such people cannot enter the States without a certificate from the American officials resident in Canada. Copies of these certificates are regularly supplied to the Department of the Interior, and deductions have been made from the bonus paid to the North Atlantic Trading Company, in any cases where it was shown by these certificates that the bonus had been paid on immigrants who afterwards went to the United States. It has to be acknowledged that it would be decidedly preferable that business relations should be had by any Department of the government with people whose names cannot be made public, but it will be seen that in this case the Department of the Interior had a very peculiar situation to face. That there could be no desire to hide the facts of the case is proven by the regular inclusion in the Auditor-General's report of the payments made to this company since it began to operate, and as far back as 1902 the leading facts in connection therewith were set forth in the report of the Department of the Interior, and discussed by the Agriculture committee.

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PROUD OF SHERRING.

Hamilton, Ont., May 3.—Tuesday night cables of congratulations were sent to Sherring, the Hamilton athlete who won the Marathon race at Athens, Greece, by Mayor Biggar, the Canadian Club, St. Patrick's Club and others, and some friends cabled him \$1,000 and told him to return via England instead of coming home direct and have a good time. Arrangements are being made to tender him a reception in the drill hall or opera house. Subscription lists have been opened by the newspapers and an effort will be made to raise a goodly sum.

MAILS CLOSING.

6 a.m.—For St. John, etc., St. Stephen and Charlotte Co., Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska Counties, and United States.

7.00 a.m.—Woodstock and Gibson Branch Stations.

WAY MAILS—East Side St. John River.

7.00 a.m.—For Keswick Ridge, Southampton, etc., Mondays and Thursdays.

7.00 a.m.—For Springhill, Kingsclear, Prince William, etc. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

7.00 a.m.—St. John River via Steamer—For Oromocto, Sheffield, Gagetown, etc.

9.15 a.m.—St. John, etc., C. P. Railway Stations, etc., Nova Scotia and P. E. Island.

10 a.m.—For St. Marys Ferry, Gibson and Marysville.

WAY MAILS.

2 p.m.—For Nashwaakiss and St. Marys Ferry, daily, Nasownorth, New Maryland, Hanwell, Lower St. Marys and Royal Road. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

3.30 p.m.—For Gibson, Marysville, Boileston, Doaktown, Blackville, etc., Chatham and I. C. Railway Stations north and south.

4.45 p.m.—For St. Stephen, Woodstock, United States, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and North West Provinces.

4.15 p.m.—For St. John, etc., Nova Scotia and P. E. Island.

8.15 p.m.—For St. John, etc., Nova York. Mondays and Thursdays.

MAILS RECEIVED.

9.30 a.m.—From St. John, etc., and Nova Scotia, From Hamtown, Royal Road, etc.

11.00 a.m.—From Nasownorth and New Maryland. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

12.00 a.m.—From Montreal, Ottawa, North West Provinces, etc., and United States.

12.30 a.m.—From I. C. Railway Stations, North Shore and Quebec, St. John River via Steamer.

5 p.m.—From Oromocto, Sheffield, Gagetown, etc.

8.30 p.m.—From Woodstock and Gibson Branch Stations.

8.45 p.m.—From Nova Scotia and P. E. Island.

WAY MAILS.

7.00 p.m.—West Side River St. John—From Meductic and Way Offices. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

9.15 p.m.—East Side River St. John—From Woodstock and Way Offices.

NO SATISFACTION IN EATING.

Food does you no good. You can't digest—consequently you're afraid to eat; tongue is coated, mouth tastes bad, stomach is bloated. Pretty soon you'll be overcome by weakness and nervous prostration.

Best prescription for your condition is Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Bitternut. For Dyspepsia and indigestion it is doubtful if a better remedy will ever be devised. These pills bring new strength and vitality to the stomach and digestive organs; they build up the general health and instil such vim and resisting power into the system that sickness is impossible; Try Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

THE MARATHON RACE.

Montreal Herald's Funny Man Relates the True Tale of How a Canuck Skinned His Competitors in Cool Careless Fashion.

Athens, May 1.—Fourteen million adults, four twines of tender years, 480 crowned heads and another man who was in to excite a state of mind to be counted, witnessed Sherring, of Hamilton, Canada, win the Marathon race. At no period was the winner in any trouble, and at several stages in the race he took extensive trips on either side of the course for the purpose of admiring the scenery. At the 20th kilometre, where he threw Hachenschmidt three times in 1 min. 45-2-5 seconds. Sherring was about to take on Madrid, when he noticed a gentleman from Sweden some five miles in the rear; so contenting himself with writing a letter to mother, he continued on his way to the 35th kilometre post. From here he took a run down to Paris to get shaved. Receiving a wire that the other contestants were approaching, he returned, and finally entered the Stadium walking backwards, with his hands and knees. His performance was all the more remarkable as he is practically a novice at this form of locomotion. Sherring re-

THE HERALDS FASHION PLATE.



FOR THE VERY LITTLE TOT.

The Mother Hubbard model is replacing to a marked extent the long-waisted French dress worn for several seasons past by the little tots of the nursery. Variations from the old-style Mother Hubbard in the form of a pointed and round yoke are much seen, with the scalloped model claiming favor with all fond mothers. Fine white lawn was the material used for this model, though

any one of the season's dainty wash fabrics might be employed with equally good effect, and the yoke cut in triple scallops front and back, is inset with inch-wide Valenciennes insertions. The skirt is very full and shirred into the yoke. Narrow bands of lawn, inset with the lace, finish the full length bishop sleeves, which may, if desired, be cut in shorter lengths and the neck is finished with a lace inserted band of the lawn. The closing is of course, in the back.

"Money Back"

means merit. No house would offer to refund money, unless they were sure you would not want to have it refunded. When a house with a well earned reputation says, "your money back if you are not satisfied with our goods," you may be sure the goods are right. We have such implicit confidence in the virtues of

CIN PILLS

that we authorize druggists to refund the money if they fail to cure. We KNOW they WILL CURE all Kidney Troubles—strengthen weak Kidneys, and relieve pain in the back, dull headaches and all other distressing symptoms of Kidney Disease. That is why we make this emphatic offer. It's worth \$10 to be relieved of the agonizing pains—it's worth \$1 or even \$2.50 to be completely cured. And we refund the price if they fail. You certainly get your money's worth either way. Get box 6 for \$2.50, at druggists or direct from THE BOLE DRUG CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

the long ago; To whisper the wood-wind of things we used to know When we were old companions, before my heart knew woe,

To walk with the morning and watch its rose unfold; To drowse with the noontide, lulled on its heart of gold; To lie with the night-time and dream the dreams of old.

To tell to the old trees, and to each listening leaf, The longing, the yearning, as in my boyhood brief, The old hope, the old love, would ease y heart of grief.

The old lane, the old gate, the old house by the tree, The wild wood, the wild-brook—they will not let me be. In boyhood I knew them, and still they call to me.

BOILS ALL OVER HIS FACE AND NECK

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS DID FOR HIM WHAT FOUR DOCTORS FAILED TO DO

KEEWATIN, Ont., July 23rd, 1906. MEMBERS: THE T. MILBURN CO., LTD., TORONTO, Ont.

DEAR SIR:—I am writing to let you know what Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. I am a young man, twenty years old, and a year ago last March I began to feel dull and sick, and was greatly troubled with boils coming out on my face and neck, mostly on the latter. I would no sooner get rid of one than I would have, perhaps, two or three more appear.

I had four doctors trying to cure me but they had very little success. They would stop them for a month or six weeks and then they would be as bad as ever again.

Almost every patent medicine, advertised to cure boils, I could get hold of. I tried, but still without success. At last one day, last spring, someone happened to say, "why not try taking Burdock Blood Bitters for the blood?" I was willing to try anything, and immediately sent for a bottle, but at the time was doubtful if it would be of any use.

However, I used that bottle and while I was taking it I began to feel better, although I still kept having a few boils but not nearly such bad ones. I did not miss any work, while otherwise, I used to miss, sometimes, a week out of every month. I kept on taking the medicine until I had taken six bottles, and needless to say, I was no sorer I did so when I tell you I have not had a boil appear for the past three months. Everybody was surprised when they heard that Burdock Blood Bitters had done for me what four doctors failed to do. If any one fears are afflicted with boils, I would strongly advise them to use B.B.B. It makes you feel like a new man. I always keep a bottle in the house, now, as I think it is a medicine that should be in every household.

Yours truly, HENRY A. SMITH.

EXCEPTIONAL Bargains!

For FRIDAY and SATURDAY we are going to offer the greatest bargains in most up-to-date goods ever offered in Fredericton.

Don't miss it—Don't forget our new store.

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ROBT. B. ADAMS Above the Herald Office. Tel. 130.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Sunday, Oct. 15th, 1906 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE FREDERICTON
No. 203 Mixed for Campbellton, Moncton, Chatham and Loggville..... 5.45
No. 201 Express for Montreal, Chatham, Loggville..... 16.20
No. 317 Suburban from Marysville..... 4.15
No. 321 Suburban for Marysville..... 11.15
No. 327 Suburban for Marysville..... 15.25
No. 329 Suburban for Marysville..... 21.00

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT FREDERICTON.

No. 302 Express from Montreal, Quebec, Chatham and Loggville..... 13.05
No. 304 Mixed from Chatham Junction, Chatham and Loggville..... 13.55
No. 318 Suburban from Marysville..... 8.15
No. 328 Suburban from Marysville..... 19.20
All trains are run by Atlantic Standard time. Twenty-four hour notation. 24.00
Clock is midnight.
Moncton, N. B. Oct. 12th, 1906

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