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DEFENDED I. C. R.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson's Eloquent and Effective Speech in the Commons.

DECLINED TO TAKE LESSONS IN POLITICAL MORALS FROM ONTARIO TORIES.

Member for Westmorland Was in Great Fighting Trim.

Ottawa, April 26.—A feature of yesterday afternoon's proceedings in the House of Commons was a speech from Hon. H. R. Emmerson (Westmorland). Mr. Emmerson does not speak very often, but when he does he commands the attention of both sides of the house. His speech yesterday was an excellent one. He started off by saying that but for the way in which his name was mentioned last evening he would not have troubled the house because his physician had asked him to avoid excitement. It might, however, be expected, in addition to this, that, as he represented a railway centre, he should have something to say when so important a subject was discussed.

In the first place, he would like to call attention that the I. C. R. was one of the essential features of the coming into confederation of the maritime provinces. It was the stepping stone upon which they entered the threshold of the dominion. As such, the people of the maritime provinces, as well as those of the dominion generally, would be very much interested in this question.

In his own opinion, it was one of the best assets that the government of Canada ever possessed. The dividends, from a dollar point of view, might not be large, but the benefits were incalculable. Mr. Emmerson then proceeded to draw a word picture of how little the maritime provinces knew of the other portions of the dominion before confederation. Now all this was changed. It was the construction of the I. C. R. that brought about this change. It was not necessary for him to mention all the advantages which were derived from the intercourse and intercommunication which followed the building of the railway.

It ought to be apparent to all of them, and it was utter folly for the opposition to be attacking the government road. They should approach the matter in a national spirit and in no carping way. It was said that the Conservatives were the great imperialists, but as far as the Intercolonial was concerned they did not approach it in a Canadian spirit. He wondered how his friends from the Maritime Provinces viewed the remarks of Mr. Haggart on the Intercolonial.

The ex-minister of railways (Haggart) travelled all the way from Manhattan Beach to St. Peter's village in his speech last night, but in no way discussed the subject of the government road proper. (Hear, hear). There was a rumor that Mr. Haggart once passed over the Intercolonial and took a breathing spell at Moncton of an hour. He was not in a position to vouch for the truth of that rumor, but certainly the ex-minister in his speech exhibited an entire lack of knowledge of all the conditions that existed along that highway. He (Haggart) did not know the name of the city of St. John, which he spoke of as St. John's. (Hear, hear.)

The promotion and furtherance of the interests of the Intercolonial was on a line with the fostering of that inter-communication between people which was the spirit of the age. When the builders of confederation had arranged for the construction of the Intercolonial as a means of communication between the older provinces they had, no doubt, in their minds the idea that in the future it would be still further extended westward and would do for the new and growing provinces of the west what it had done for the provinces down by the sea. Some people talked of an expenditure of \$65,000,000 for the building of the Intercolonial, but these same members never talked of the amount spent on canals. The same parties did not refer to the millions that were spent on the Canadian Pacific, and Canada did not control that road. (Cheers). On the contrary, it rather controlled Canada. It also passed through American territory to reach the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. Emmerson then pointed out that trading the Intercolonial had to be left to men like Mr. Barker, of Hamilton, who

never travelled over the Intercolonial. He (Barker) never went so far as Moncton.

An honorable member—"Oh, yes; he went down to see P. S. Archibald."

Mr. Emmerson—"Oh no; Archibald came to see him."

Proceeding, Mr. Emmerson pointed out that there were thousands of dollars expended on immigration, yet none of these immigrant agents ever directed people from the old world or the United States to take up land in the maritime provinces. He did not complain of the efforts made to people the great west, but he would remind the house that there were marsh lands in the maritime provinces that would compare favorably for fertility with the prairie lands of the west.

Mr. Emmerson referred to the work which Mr. Blair had done in improving the Intercolonial. The feeling of the business men of Toronto and Montreal over the establishment of a fast freight service between these cities and the maritime provinces, he happened to know, was of a very appreciative character. The Intercolonial was contributing towards the advancements of the best interests of the country. The minister of railways was doing good work in this direction. There were others who would like to sidetrack a portion of the Intercolonial. There were also railway corporations that had an eye on that portion of the Intercolonial between St. John and Sydney. It was one of the best paying sections and they desired to get hold of it.

It was to the best interests of the country that this road should be extended westward year by year, until it reached the prairies. (Cheers.) The Intercolonial was of importance in controlling freight rates, and it would be still more important in accordance with the extent to which it would be extended westward. The ex-minister of railways said that the money spent at St. John was thrown into a sink hole. He (Emmerson) told him that some of it was expended in renewing the station of St. John, which was falling into decay under Conservative rule. On the other hand, the property purchased by Mr. Haggart, known as the Harris property, and for which some \$200,000 was paid, was lying unproductive all the time the Conservatives remained in power. It was used as a ground to play ball.

Mr. Emmerson referring to the Manus letter, said:

"And now, Mr. Chairman there has been considerable reference made to the production of a letter before the public accounts committee. I believe that last evening when I happened to be out of the chamber for a moment a very courteous remark was made by the honorable member for Elgin (Ingram) with respect to myself and at that moment, if I am informed correctly, some honorable member from one of the Ontario constituencies interjected the remark: 'That is a specimen of N. B. politics.'"

"I want to tell my honorable friends, the Tory members for the province of Ontario, that if I wish to and need to take lessons in political morals or political ethics I will not go to them. I did produce a letter and I have recited to the committee and it is part of the records of this house, the circumstances under which I secured that letter, I did not go to any spittoon and pick the pieces and have them pasted together as was done by the Tory party some years ago in the province of Ontario in connection with a letter of the Hon. Edward Blake. (Cheers.)

Here was a witness, continued Mr. Emmerson, who had stated that he had received a letter from the minister of railways and he thought that the words of that letter were to tell him to accept certain railway ties and the honorable member from Hamilton (Mr. Barker) was pressing the witness with the question, 'Yes, the letter told you to take or accept these ties.' The witness not having in mind clearly the exact terms of the letter did not know exactly, but he thought that was it. My honorable friends opposite in their anticipation, expecting to go before the country with a grievance, knowing that they had utterly failed in their exploring expedition before the public accounts committee, knowing that they had utterly failed in respect to finding anything that would in any way besmirch the minister or railways, thought, 'Oh, here is something we can appeal to the country upon; the minister of railways had written this letter and it is not forthcoming.' But, unfortunately for them, I had taken the precaution to secure that letter.

Some honorable members—"Hear, hear."

Mr. Emmerson—"Yes, unfortunately

for them, that letter was produced, and that is what bothers them and, sir, the country will thank me for having that letter and for having placed it before this House.

After disposing effectually of the Tory yarn of strained relations between himself and Mr. Blair, Mr. Emmerson continued: "But let me say this: I have not always agreed with the minister of railways with respect to the management of the I. C. R. I have not hesitated to tell the honorable minister in private and I am not ashamed to say it before this committee and before the country, that in respect to the management of the I. C. R. I have not been in accord with him. These gentlemen opposite call it a political road and well may they call it that, but it is not a political road in the interests of the Liberal party. The complaint that has been made, and the honorable minister of railways knows it was that the management of the I. C. R. during the past six years in so far as its details and its officials are concerned, has been identical with that which prevailed prior to 1896. And while the minister of railways has stated before this house that he has given the utmost freedom to the employees of that road in respect to their voting, I want to tell him that his officers and that his bosses and that his foremen have not been so generous. I want to tell the minister that in many instances there have been good Liberal votes sacrificed in the interest of that fairness of which he has been an apostle, but of which his officials and his foremen have not always been apostles by any means.

"I have not seen eye to eye with the minister. I have felt on occasions that there had been men placed in the employ of the I. C. R. who should not be there and I have so told the minister. I have felt that these men were there to the exclusion of many competent men in our own ranks; but, sir, that has in no sense interfered with the relationship between the minister and myself.

"I hold these views and I am an apostle of the idea that the minister should be surrounded by men who are in sympathy, by men who are not seeking to make the Liberal party dissatisfied with the management of the I. C. R., by men who are not seeking to create dissensions in the ranks of the Liberal party. I have been an apostle of the idea that the minister should be surrounded by men who are in sympathy not only with him but with the government."

Mr. Emmerson then proceeded to review the history of P. S. Archibald and how the latter had disseminated railway passes during election times under Conservative rule. It had been necessary to dismiss Mr. Archibald and, therefore he did not feel kindly towards Mr. Blair. Mr. Emmerson recalled an occasion when Mr. Archibald had been waiting in Fredericton for an investigation which was to be held by the legislature, but before it was necessary to call him he disappeared into thin air and the people of Fredericton had not seen him since. It might have happened in this case that there would not be any necessity for the letter. "But the necessity," said Mr. Emmerson, "arose, and I produced it in good time, unfortunately for the member for Hamilton." (Cheers.)

Mr. Emmerson then took up the reference which Mr. Haggart made about Dr. Pugsley the previous evening, and in this connection read a telegram from Dr. Pugsley, and the discussion proceeded as already outlined in the Herald.

"It is the little rift within the lute which ever widening, makes the music mute." It is just a little rift in the health of a woman often, which gradually takes the spring from her step, the light from her eyes, the rose from her cheek and the music from her voice. Perhaps the bug-bear which has frightened the woman from the timely help needed at the beginning has been the dreaded questions, the obnoxious examination, the local treatments, of the home physician. There is no need for these. Nor is there need for continued suffering. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription can be relied on by every woman, suffering from what are called "female troubles," to renew the health and cure the disease. Women are astonished at the results of the use of this medicine. It not only makes weak women "robust and rosy cheeked," but it gives them back the vigor and vitality of youth.

Free. Dr. Pierce's People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing and customs. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

RUSIAGORNISH.

(Special Correspondence to the Herald.)

April 21.—Miss Della Gerow is visiting friends at Marysville.

Samuel Nason of Upper Queensbury is visiting here, the guest of Fraser Noble. Mrs. Herbert Noble is spending a few days with friends and relatives at Sunpoke.

O'Leary Bros. of Beaver Dam are rafting their logs here.

Mr. Hilyard of French Lake was in this place on Saturday last. He was accompanied by D. Wood. They were on a business trip.

We are sorry to hear that Miss Irene Carr is sick. Dr. Seery is in attendance.

Willie Bryson who is working at St. John spent Sunday at home.

Miss Gertie Phillips of Waasis was in this place on Sunday.

Miss Nina Peabody visited friends and relatives at Lincoln last week.

We think we hear the merry chimes of wedding bells.

Prof. Trombly of French Lake was here on Tuesday calling on friends. The Professor has started a class in music at Sunpoke. We hope to have some good sinners before long.

Patrick Owens took very ill last Wednesday while at work in the field, he was carried to the house and Dr. Atherton was summoned, and reported a severe case of heart trouble. Mr. Owens now lies in a critical condition.

Mrs. Samuel Waugh and Miss Wagh of Sunpoke, visited friends here one day last week.

William O'Neill of Inniskillen, passed through here last Friday enroute to the Celestial.

Rev. Mr. Cochrane preached a very interesting sermon to a large congregation here last Sunday. Rev. J. Henderson of Royal Road, was here, and attended the meeting.

Joseph Noble is busy going the rounds with his wood cutter.

A. Smith, our merchant, is filling his store with spring supplies. By the looks of things he expects to do a great business this spring and summer.

People with Bad Breath.

Generally suffer from Catarrh and should use Catarrhzone Inhaler four times daily, and be cured. The pleasant scented 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.

A model in plaster, which has been on exhibition in the Liberal Whip's room of the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, has attracted considerable attention. It is entitled "At Bay," and bears underneath the words "Charles Napier Evans, Hero of Hart's River." The study has been worked out by Mr. John Sharpe, of Ottawa. It communicates one of the

CHILD'S MEDICINE—WHY?

Because Scott's Emulsion relieves such an extraordinary variety of children's diseases all the way from slight colds to the serious hip disease.

Because Scott's Emulsion is as harmless as milk. Well borne even by the delicate stomachs of babies.

Because children respond so quickly to its action. A medicine peculiarly suited to their sensitive nature. It is wonderful how rapidly delicate children improve in every way while taking Scott's Emulsion.

Because children like the taste. Most of them like Scott's Emulsion at once. The rest soon learn to like it. Little daily doses bring the results.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto

most gallant deeds of the later South African campaign, with which is associated the name of a Canadian whose name will live in his nation's history. The conception is a worthy one and treatment of merit. It is to be reproduced for sale throughout all the provinces of Canada.

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. Buy a 25c. bottle from your druggist to-day.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills Stimulate the Liver.

A serious accident happened at Aliston, P. E. I., last week, the victim being the five-year-old son of Jacob Acorn. His grandfather was engaged in cleaning out one of the stables and the little fellow was romping outside. By way of play he gleefully put his head in through the window through which the manure was being pitched, and his grandfather not noticing him, drove one of the tines of the fork into the left temple of the boy. The tine pierced the brain and the unfortunate child is now paralyzed in the right arm and leg, and has lost the use of his voice.

If Tormented by Corns

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

St. Peter's, Eaton Square, London, was the scene of a brilliant military and Parliamentary wedding. The bridegroom was Capt. Bathurst, member for Cirencester, and the bride was the eldest daughter of Lord Edward Spencer Churchill. There were nine bridesmaids and two pages as train bearers. A motor car brougham was the equipage in which the bridal pair, after a reception at Berkeley Square, started for their honeymoon.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS is the best known remedy for Dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness, and will cure all blood diseases from a common pimple to the worst rofulous sore.

General French seems to have but one word for our young men, and that is to learn to shoot, and to shoot well. The rifle is the great arm of today. General French is an artillery commander, but he urges preparation for work with the rifle. What all Lord Roberts' splendid park of artillery could not accomplish at Paardeberg, the rifles of the Canadians did. Cronje and his command stood a storm of lyddite and shell; but they surrendered to our entrenched riflemen.

PICKING THE NOSE is a common symptom of worms. Mothers who suspect their child is troubled with worms should administer Dr. Low's Worm Syrup. It is pleasant, safe and effectual.

Major-General O'Grady-Haly has booked passages for England for himself and wife by the Ionian, leaving on May 31. By that date the four Canadian regiments for South Africa will be well on their way there. The Minister of Militia and Mrs. Borden will probably leave for England about the same date.

GOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE without regular action of the bowels. Laxa-Liver Pills regulate the bowels, cure constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness and sick headache.

Crazed with thirst for liquor, seven convicts in Thomaston, Maine state prison drank freely from a can containing spirits, Wednesday afternoon. As a result of their folly, three of the prisoners are dead and four in a condition which is regarded by prison physician Smith as very critical.

It is the strongest, therefore the most economical, it has a delicious flavor therefore it is agreeable to the palate—it is pure, therefore it is healthful—it is UNION BLEND TEA, the tea of the century and therefore the tea of the people of the Maritime Provinces.

At the annual meeting of the Standard Bank of South Africa the report showed that of their staff of 1,000 clerks in South Africa 528 had enlisted in the British forces during the war.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.