WHERE "BEAVER" FLOUR IS MADE.

The Mammoth New Mill of the T. H. Taylor Company, Chatham---Modern in Every Respect, With No Superior in North America.

"The dusty miller has had his day, and now the dustless miller has come to stay."

To spend two hours among the whirring machinery of a big flour mill and come out without a speck of dust on your clothes is an experience to be remembered. A like visit to one of the old-fashioned mills would mean to have been covered from head to foot, but so absolutely dustless and clean is the mammoth mill of the T. H. Taylor Co. of Chatham, where "Beaver" flour is made, that the miller can no longer be distinguished by his appearance or the clothes he wears while at work.

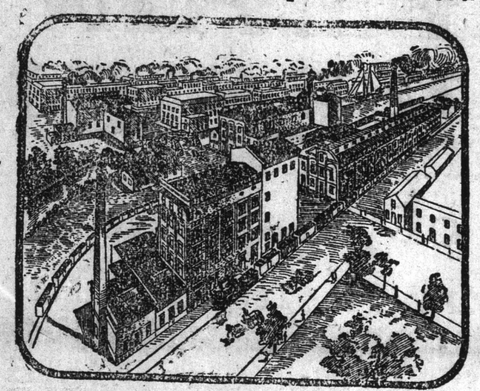
Everyone has heard of "Beaver" flour, and many know it by its superior products after it has passed through the hands of the housewife, but not many have had an opportunity of visiting the place where it is made or watching the process of its manufacture from the time the proper proportion of spring and fall wheat has been blended through the use of delicate scales and proper mixing apparatus, until the finished product is packed in the spotlessly clean packing room. The amount of machinery and the outlay and expense necessary to perfect a plant of this magnitude and equipment are truly astounding. A mill that has all the modern dust-proof appliances, as well as a complete equipment of all the latest inventions for converting grain into flour and feedstuffs, is a sight well worth remembering.

The new mill, which was built within the year, and represents a heavy investment of capital, has been built with a view to permanency, convenience and economy, and expense has not been spared to assure any of these qualities. The contract for the building was executed according to plans supplied by one of the largest mill-building companies in America. It was under the supervision of Mr. Goune, and the massive and well-built structure is a credit to the builders. The milling machinery was selected from the most modern designs and from different firms, and the expert millwright who installed it asserts there is no better mill to be found anywhere.

The mill proper is a spacious five-story brick structure, with a cleaning department separated from the rest of the mill by fireproof walls and doors—a new feature in modern mill-building—with an immense and solidly built elevator adjoining. They are all well lighted and heated, and furnished with fire-fighting appliances and fire escapes throughout. The danger of dust explosion, to which all flour mills have been formerly exposed, is entirely obviated by a system of dust collectors, which prevent the accumulation of dust in any quantity whatever.

So solidly is the great building constructed that not the least jarring or tremor is perceptible on any of the floors when all the machinery is running. Under the building was driven a veritable forest of a thousand piles from thirty to thirty-five feet long for the security of the foundation, and after inspection of the massive structure, filled with machinery, one can understand the sagacity of the firm in so doing.

All the exposed woodwork of the building was planed, and afterwards given two coats of white magnite cold water [illegible], an absolute fire protection, and



The T. H. Taylor Co., Limited, Plant at Chatham.

which adds to the beauty and cleanliness of the building. The walls are plastered and painted with a frescoed border throughout, which adds materially to the handsome appearance of the interior. The spouting, trunking and elevators are made of clear pine, planed and sandpapered at the mill and then shellaced and varnished after installation. Such finish is not given to most modern dwellings.

The spouts, put together with round head screws, are lined throughout with polished tin, so as to make the flow of the ground products smooth and regular. All the shafting is of rolled steel, and the bearings are enclosed in ring oilers, so as to prevent dripping of oil upon the floors and machinery. The machinery is oiled automatically, requiring little care in that respect.

A technical description of the machinery and manifold processes employed in the conversion of wheat into flour would not interest the casual reader. Suffice it to say that the main floor of the mill proper contains the packers, boots or bottoms of the elevator stands, and the main driving shaft and rope drive for the cleaning room and elevator, which leaves ample space for sorting and shipping purposes. This story is eighteen feet in height, with walls twenty-three inches thick. Off this floor one enters the cleaning-room, in which are placed the chopper or attrition mill for custom work, the bran and shorts packers, main driving shaft and pulleys of this department. Off this you enter the massive structure used as an elevator and mixing warehouse, fully equipped with scales, conveyors and spouts requisite for the operation of the same. To the south of the mill—first floor—is a large and spacious shipping room, with tracks alongside. Off the end of this room is a well-equipped toilet room and room filled with lockers for the use of employees.

Passing upstairs to the second floor, are encountered the roller mills or grinders, fourteen of them, with a Columbia feed break governor, a machine designed to feed the mill with the desired number of flour up to grade. This obviates entirely the necessity of returning any portion of the flour back through the machine to bring up the grade, a retrograde practice that some millers have been compelled to adopt owing to a lack of these facilities. These machines run steadily and quietly, with practically no vibration, and make separations that are dry and as near the ideal separation as has ever been seen by the most exacting miller.

The fifth and last story contains the heads of the elevator stands, and impresses one with the unique design and planning of the machinery, for here one finds the elevator stands for the whole of the mill are on one main shaft, simplifying construction and economizing power. Passing into the cleaning department, one still finds cleaning machinery, separators, cooling screens, dust collectors, etc. It is remarkable how few people have any idea of the quantity and variety of machinery a first-class milling plant requires for the manipulation of the grain to secure the best results. The flour can be reduced to any desired stage of fineness, and when it reaches the final stage not a speck of dark dust can be found in the snowy mass with the most powerful microscope.

The fact that all the cleaning and scouring of the raw grain is done in a department cut off from the mill proper must recommend itself to the cleanly housewife, whose desire is to use nothing but the best and cleanest flour obtainable. There is no other mill in Canada that contains this feature in its construction, so that the product of this mill should, and no doubt will stand far ahead of competitors in this respect.

The finely finished woodwork, the brightly painted ironwork of the various machines, the tinted and frescoed walls, and bright, airy ceilings altogether present a really effective and cleanly appearance, and reflect great credit on the proprietors of this up-to-date plant.

In the boiler room no expense has been spared, and great care has been taken in installing one of the most improved and up-to-date power plants to be found in Canada. Two new 72-inch x 16 ft. lap-welded extra heavy boilers have been installed, capable of carrying a working pressure of 125 pounds of steam to the square inch. Coupled to these are under-feed stokers, with engine and blower, which enable the firm to burn the cheapest kind of slack with the best results. These are guaranteed to save fifteen per cent. of the cost of the fuel, while entirely eliminating the smoke nuisance. They feed the boilers automatically, and the small engine that operates the blowers is started or stopped by an automatic device as the steam in the boilers indicates.

The engine room would delight those who take an interest in machinery, for here is installed a tandem compound Wheelock engine of 250 horse-power, producing the power, which is conveyed by an extra heavy double leather 30-inch belt from the eleven-foot flywheel to the main driving shaft. A Northey condenser of ample capacity and pump connected assist materially the compound engine in the performance of its duty. An ideal high speed engine is also installed to drive the electric light dynamo in case the mill is stopped.

Both the boiler and engine rooms are of large dimensions, and with high vaulted ceilings and skylights make the rooms cool and pleasant to work in.

Ample room through the plant still remains unoccupied, for it is designed to permit of doubling the present capacity of the mill, and it is the intention of the company to install additional machinery for a spring wheat plant as soon as the condition of the trade will require it.

The firm is one of the oldest in the milling business in Canada, the founder, Mr. T. H. Taylor, having established the business in 1865. The present company was incorporated in 1892, the year following the death of Mr. Taylor. The company also operates the Daisy mill, a modern Plansifter mill, with a additional capacity in busy seasons. The total capacity of the two mills will be between eight and nine hundred barrels per twenty-four hours.

The officers and managers of the company are:—Mr. W. H. Taylor, who looks after the financial and sales department; Mr. W. J. Taylor, the mechanical and general supervision of the flour mills, and the worrying task of erecting and installing a plant of this magnitude.

OTTAWA LETTER.

How Ontario Has Been Gerrymandered by the Government.

Municipal Boundaries Are Disregarded Without the Slightest Pretence,

And Men Who Have Voted All Their Lives Are, Without Their Consent, Ruthlessly Thrust Into Another.

(Special Correspondence of the Sun.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 12.—The redistribution bill, which has been the cause of many heated discussions during the past three days, has disappeared from sight until such time as parliament will have disposed of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway scheme. At times, the government and opposition forces came into sharp conflict over this vexed question and some of the exchanges were interesting. It is rather amusing to watch the prime minister, Hon. James Sutherland and Charles Hyman endeavoring to prove to the conservative party, that they have been given every chance of holding their own in the province of Ontario by the present measure. The liberals, however, might as well endeavor to convince a blind man that he can see, as to satisfy the opposition that they have been treated with anything like fairness. Discussion as to the justice of the present redistribution bill simply strengthens the claim that an indefensible gerrymander is being perpetrated in Ontario. Under the terms of the redistribution in 1882, the liberals have always had a good fighting chance to secure a majority in that province. Yet they were never satisfied and invariably complained that the constituencies had been distorted beyond recognition in order to give the conservative party an advantage. That Sir Wilfrid Laurier is equally capable of arranging the different ridings in most grotesque fashion is evidenced by his handiwork on this occasion. But the liberal party has not stopped at cutting up the constituencies to suit themselves, they go further and without the slightest attempt at concealment, refuse to conservative sections their proper representation, while they give to counties of liberal leaning more members than they are entitled to. This is the plot the conservative party is attempting to defeat, but from present indications their efforts will prove futile.

The special committee to whom the redistribution bill was referred sat for several months, and listened to the evidence of those who were supposed to know the requirements of the Ontario ridings. That this was so much time wasted is apparent, because in no particular has the redistribution bill been changed. It comes to parliament just as it was handed to the committee, accompanied by a number of amendments, proposed by the conservative committeemen, and voted down by the government's majority. Yet Sir Wilfrid Laurier was cheeky enough to state that the government has given every consideration to the proposals of the leader of the opposition and his associates who sat with him on the committee. As there is indisputable evidence to prove that the maps on the redistribution of Ontario were prepared before parliament assembled on March 12th, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not make his promise of fair play until March 31st, it can be gathered that there is not any great amount of reliance to be placed on some of the pledges of the first minister. But it must not be supposed that the opposition were at all misled by the oily words of Sir Wilfrid. From first to last they have doubted his sincerity, and while they continued to sit on the committee, they took little interest in the proceedings after it became apparent that they were being made the subject of double dealing.

An effort was made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to make it appear that while R. L. Borden, the leader of the opposition, had agreed to a number of the government's proposals, his followers were not supporting him in his action. But this was most unfair. Before the committee closed its deliberations Mr. Borden brought in a minority report embodying certain amendments to the present bill. Each amendment hinged on the others. The conservatives asked that all or none be accepted. In some cases the government proposals were sanctioned, but they were only agreed to on condition that the entire plan of the opposition be concurred in. Sir Wilfrid selected these particular sections from the minority report and triumphantly proclaimed that Mr. Borden was being deserted by his followers. But he did not get away with that style of argument without being upbraided by many of the opposition for his palpable unfairness. The opposition are with Mr. Borden in this as in other matters, and perhaps Sir Wilfrid Laurier could devote his time to better advantage if he concerned himself with some of the quarrels among his own following.

The constituency of Brant, of which Hon. William Paterson is one of the representatives, was the bone of contention for two days. Mr. Paterson did not relish the truth on all occasions and lost his temper a number of times during the discussion. Brant is riding of 38,430 persons. It would not be so large were it not that the Indian township of Oaklands has been taken in, in order to give it two members. The conservatives pointed out that the minister of customs had to resort to the introduction of Indians, who have not the right to exercise their franchise, in order to save his seat. The Hon. William pretty nearly exploded, very much as the strange fish encountered by the whale in the North Sea. Probably he never spoke louder in his life than he did in his effort to refute this well-founded charge. But noise does not change the situation at all, and the position is that without the Indians the minister of customs would have to look elsewhere for a riding.

Before analyzing the effect of this stuffing of the population in Brant, it would be well to refer to the rules laid down by the special committee for their guidance in redistributing the seats of Ontario. They were as follows: "Each county having a population of not less than two-thirds of the unit (24,381) shall be entitled to one member. Each county or combined county having a population of not less than fifty per cent., and not more than 150 per cent. above the unit, shall be entitled to two members, and each county or combined county having a population of not less than 150 per cent. and not more than 250 per cent. above the unit shall be entitled to three members." That is to say, a county having a population of not less than 16,254, and below 36,572, would be entitled to one member. Two members were to be given to counties with a population ranging from 36,572 to 60,937, and three members were to be allotted in constituencies where the population ran from 60,937 to 85,318.

In the case of Brant the total population, including the Indians of Oakland township, is only 38,430. Brant at present is represented by two liberals, and of course the majority in the committee decided that two seats should be granted to that constituency. In the case of Victoria and Haliburton, however, with a population of 38,550, not including Indians, it was ordered that one member was its proper representation. It is hardly necessary to state that Victoria elects two conservatives and would continue to do so no matter how it might be carved up. Mr. Paterson asserts that this is a fair proposition, and waxes wrathy when it is suggested that the opposition are being bunced out of their rights. The absurdity of his claim is further exposed by a consideration of the situation in Carleton county. It has a population of 36,976, which is considerably above the unit which entitles it to an increase of one member. But here again is to be found a constituency unfortunate enough to be conservative beyond question, and its claims for proper representation are quietly put aside. Such is the position in which the opposition find themselves in combatting the fair redistribution bill which Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised on March 31st.

In the Peterboros the government hope to do better than at the last election, and here again two members have been given to a population of 36,995, which is considerably below that of Victoria and Haliburton. According to Hon. John Haggart, the prime minister may be disappointed in this, and it is not unlikely that the Peterboros will return two good conservatives when the next election comes off. Still this does not justify the government's action in treating some constituencies generously and denying to others the representation to which they are legally entitled.

Perhaps the greatest inequality in representation is to be found in the constituencies of Middlesex and Hastings. Without the city of London, which is given one member, Middlesex has a population of 54,730. Hastings has a population of 58,291. Middlesex is fairly liberal. Hastings is a conservative stronghold. To Middlesex, with a population of 54,726, three members are granted. Hastings, which at present is represented in the commons by four members, will be compelled to drop two, although its population is 3,571 greater than that of Middlesex. Neither constituency has the right to three members, inasmuch as the unit for that number of members is 60,937. Why in the name of all that is righteous should Hastings be made the scapegoat in a bill which Sir Wilfrid Laurier declares to be absolutely fair? If there is a fair-minded man willing to accept this well watered generosity of the premier he should write to the premier and encourage him in his course.



USED FOURTEEN YEARS WITH GOOD RESULTS.

721 E, 164 St., New York, Sept. 8, 1902.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,

Gentlemen:—I have used your Spavin Cure on my horses for the past fourteen years and it has always given me good results in every particular. I also have one of your books that I have found very useful. If you have any later edition of the "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," will you kindly send me one.

Respectfully yours, B. F. FRISBIE.

It is an absolutely reliable remedy for Spavins, Splints, Curbs, Ringbones, etc. Removes the bunch and leaves no scar. Price $1 a bottle for $5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

A pure hard Soap.

SURPRISE SOAP

MAKES CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY

FREDERICTON NEWS

FREDERICTON, Sept. 15.—Jas. M. Scott, Wm. J. Scott, John Scott, Chas. E. Scott, all of Dumfries, York Co., and John S. Scott of this city are applying for incorporation as the Scott Lumber Co., Ltd., with a capital stock of $98,000. The company propose to carry on large lumber operations at Victoria Mills below this city and on second Magaguadavic Lake, also with power to operate a line of tow boats, tugs and scows on the St. John River.

The death occurred this morning of David Hatt, a well known citizen. Deceased had been a great sufferer from stomach trouble for some time past, and a few days ago was stricken with inflammation of the bowels, which caused his death. Mr. Hatt was a native of this city, a son of the late Geo. Hatt, and early in life went into his father's store and later on was admitted to partnership in the firm of Geo. Hatt & Son, and for years did business at the store now occupied by A. H. Vanwart. After the dissolution of this firm by the death of his father he entered into partnership with S. L. Morrison as Hatt, Morrison & Co., from which he retired a few years ago. Deceased was 58 years of age. He leaves a widow, a sister of R. A. Estey of this city, and three children, Fred P. Hatt of the Eastern S. S. Co., Mrs. Harold R. Babbitt and Miss Kathleen Hatt of this city. He is also survived by one brother, Charles H. Hatt of Marysville, and five sisters, Mrs. Dr. Colter, St. John; Mrs. F. S. Williams, Marysville; Mrs. J. J. Weddall, Mrs. Dr. Townes and Miss Hatt of this city.

Five companies of the 71st batt. and Co. 4, R. C. R., under command of Lieut. Col. Loggie, left this morning by special for Sussex. None of the companies were up to their full strength, the officers having found it almost impossible to induce recruits to join. Company No. 5 was picked up at the junction.

The annual field camp in connection with the engineering department of the U. N. B. will be held this year at Taymouth. Students to the number of thirty or more, in charge of Prof. Brydone-Jack, will engage in surveying and railway construction work.

A. B. Wetmore, formerly agent of the Nexon Company of this city, but lately at St. John, has left for the United States [illegible] return for a [illegible] laughter [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] will [illegible] the [illegible] losers. It is [illegible] that a number of farmers in this vicinity have been victimized. His business methods are said to have been open to question, and in some instances he collected large sums due the company, which were never accounted for. Just prior to his departure he sold a horse and carriage, the property of the company, and appropriated the proceeds to his own use.

W. A. B. McLellan, for the past four years on the staff of the British Bank here, has received notice of his transfer to London, Ont., and will leave on Monday. Mr. McLellan will be much missed in social and athletic circles. He was for several years past the popular captain of the Fredericton football team. His place will be taken by Mr. Carlisle of Toronto.

BRITAIN'S PREMIER.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Premier Balfour tonight issued the advance sheets of a pamphlet on the subject of "insular free trade," in which he presents at length arguments in favor of a change in Great Britain's fiscal policy. In introducing the pamphlet, Mr. Balfour says his purpose in issuing it is that it would be impossible to put all the important points of this question within the limits of a single speech, and therefore the pamphlet may be a fitting preliminary to the speech which he will shortly make. This undoubtedly refers to the speech Mr. Balfour will make at Springfield October 1st.

Mr. Balfour says:—

"I am a free trader, but not of the pattern which holds that the doctrine of free trade is so universal in its application and so capable of an exact expression that every conclusion to which it logically leads must be accepted without hesitation and without reserve."

The premier points out that as a result of England's policy of retaining a fiscal policy made for a free trade country in a world of free traders, not for a free trade country in a world of protectionists, the rate of her export trade has not increased and in fact has seriously diminished. Meanwhile Germany, America, France, Russia and even Great Britain's self-governing colonies continue to build up a protected interest within their borders.

Mr. Balfour says the mistakes made by the free traders half a century ago have left Great Britain bearing all the burdens and enjoying only half the advantages which should attach to the empire. The effect of protection upon combinations, the premier points out, is to the disadvantage of the British manufacturer, who is unable to cope with the manufacturer who is able to sell abroad at a lower price than he charges for the same article at home.

Mr. Balfour declares that the only possible hope of mitigation of the evil is through negotiation which, he says, can only appeal to self-interest in foreign protected countries and in the case of the colonies, to self-interest coupled with sentiment.

Mr. Balfour's pamphlet is a reprint of notes which he circulated among his colleagues in the cabinet in the early part of August. The publication of the pamphlet immediately after the momentous cabinet council held yesterday and today indicates that it embodies a statement of policy accepted or acquiesced in by the majority of the cabinet. If this assumption is correct it means an abandonment of the idea of a preferential tariff with the colonies and taxation of food in favor of a system of retaliatory duties.

Mr. Balfour in his speech October 1st is expected to elaborate and explain his case, when the cabinet will closely watch its reception by the conservative delegates.

What will be Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's attitude is the burning question of the moment.

The most striking feature of Mr. Balfour's pamphlet is that from the beginning to the end it does not refer to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. On the contrary, the whole line of Mr. Balfour's reasoning is opposed to tariffs for purely protectionist purposes. Hence Mr. Chamberlain is faced with the alternative of either abandoning the preferential tariffs or prosecuting his campaign unsupported by Mr. Balfour.

On the zollverein question Mr. Balfour says:

"The most momentous, perhaps the most permanent victory for free trade was won when rather on national than on economic grounds interstate tariffs were forbidden in the United States."

Neither does Mr. Balfour admit that Great Britain's trade is on the verge of ruin. He says: "Judged by all available tests, both the total wealth and the diffused well-being of the country are greater than they have ever been."

Mr. Balfour says further: "The only alternative is to do to foreign nations what they have always done to each other and instead of appealing to economic theories in which they wholly disbelieve, to use the fiscal inducements which they thoroughly understand."

MOUNT ALLISON.

School of Industrial Arts—Professional Courses.

The University of Mount Allison has just issued a bulletin setting forth the various professional courses offered there. By the establishment and equipment of the McClelan School of Industrial Arts and the appointment of an additional professor, Mount Allison is able to offer thorough courses in the first two years' work in architecture, civil, electrical and mining engineering. The courses will be so arranged that a student may receive the two degrees, Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Engineering, in six years. As the expenses of living and tuition at Mount Allison are two hundred a year less than at McGill, a student taking engineering subjects only may reduce his educational expenses at least $300. In these courses great use will be made of the two foundries of Sackville, the engineering shops of Amherst and the railway shops of Moncton, which will be visited by the students, with their instructors. Students intending to pursue engineering studies should take the manual training courses of Mt. Allison Academy.

The Hall of Science when fully fitted up will be the most spacious scientific building in this part of Canada. Four stories of a building 70x70 feet will be devoted to the work of science. The work of the McClelan school will be carried on in the large and well lighted basement and on the second, third and fourth floors. Physics, chemistry and geology will be provided for on the first floor. Biological subjects and honor chemistry will be found on the second floor.

A course in agriculture is also being established. This course will embrace lectures in physics, chemistry, the relation of chemistry to agriculture, botany, physiology and geology. Laboratory experimentation and special reading will also form part of this course.

Lectures will be delivered and discussions conducted by specialists in agriculture visiting the university. Regular excursions will also be made to the Dominion Experimental Farm at Nappan.

Those proceeding to a course in medicine will find at Mount Allison sufficient instruction bearing directly on their medical course to enable them to enter the second year in any professional school.

Mount Allison students may so arrange their arts studies that upon graduation they may enter the second year of the law school course.

For graduates of commercial colleges seeking a higher course in finance and commerce, a course is provided covering two years and including English physics, one foreign language, political economy, geography and commerce (transportation), banking, chemistry and botany, international law, law of contracts, public finance, money, credit and foreign exchange.

At the Ladies' College a complete and thorough course in domestic science has been arranged which, in addition to providing the ordinary domestic science course, provides a normal course for teachers.

Announcement will shortly be made of a university course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Music. All the courses outlined promise to be equal to the best given anywhere, and no doubt the well known Mount Allison institutions will become even better known on their account.

WEDDED AT RIVER HEBERT.

Last week the home of Joseph Ward, River Hebert, Cumberland Co., N. S., was the scene of a very happy event, when his eldest daughter Maud was united in marriage to Frederick McIver. While Mendelssohn's Wedding March was being played they entered the parlor and under a lovely arch of golden rod and ferns and surrounded by friends and relatives, the nuptial knot was tied by the Rev. Joseph Seiler, uncle of the bride. The bride was prettily attired in a dress of light fawn crepe de chene. The house resembled a conservatory and the beautiful presents testified to the popularity of the bride.

After a sumptuous luncheon, the bridal couple, accompanied by Charles Ward and Miss Della Knowlton, amid showers of flowers and good wishes, drove to Maccan, where they took the C. P. R. for Halifax.

Mr. and Mrs. McIver returned Saturday, Sept. 12th, to River Hebert, where they will take up their future residence.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Sept. 10.—In the hou[illegible] this morning Mr. Barker called atte[illegible] tion to the refusal of the auditor ge[illegible] eral to issue cheques for the payme[illegible] of the sessional indemnity of membe[illegible] The tie-up is the result of a dispu[illegible] between McDougall and Fielding ov[illegible] the Martineau defalcation. Mr. Fiel[illegible] ing promised that if a settlement w[illegible] not reached in a few days legislati[illegible] will be introduced to straighten ma[illegible] ters out.

A strong protest has been receiv[illegible] from the Farmers' Association of O[illegible] tario against the action of the sena[illegible] in dropping the cattle guards secti[illegible] of the railway commission bill.

OTTAWA, Sept. 10.—In the commo[illegible] today Mr. Hackett was assured th[illegible] a searching inquiry would be made i[illegible] to the charges of fraud in connecti[illegible] with the issue of fishing bounty check[illegible] by government officers in Prince Ed[illegible] ward Island.

In reply to a question by Mr. Carsca[illegible] len, the minister of public works sa[illegible] it is the intention of the governme[illegible] to proceed with the erection of a mi[illegible] in Ottawa as soon as the estimates [illegible] the present session are passed.

Mr. Monk inquired if any railwa[illegible] subsidies were to be brought down, i[illegible] timating that possibly in view of t[illegible] G. T. P. scheme there might be no su[illegible] sidies this year.

Laurier answered that on the co[illegible] trary the development of the cou[illegible] try made it more than probable the[illegible] would be railway subsidies. The[illegible] could be brought down in good tim[illegible]

Mr. Earle read a letter, intimati[illegible] that at the conclusion of his term t[illegible] admiral of the Pacific squadron wou[illegible] be replaced by a commodore, thus r[illegible] ducing the importance of the statio[illegible] He asked that the government prote[illegible] against the change.

The redistribution bill was then ta[illegible] en up in committee and the conten[illegible] plated changes in Ontario were di[illegible] cussed at length. Many unfair fe[illegible] tures as it applies to that provin[illegible] were brought out. The governme[illegible] positively refused to accept any su[illegible] gestion from the opposition. Lauri[illegible] was asked on what principle Pete[illegible] boro, with a population of 36,000, w[illegible] get two members, while Hastings, wi[illegible] a population of 54,000, will only have [illegible] like representation. It was explain[illegible] that certain rules were followed, b[illegible] when they were called for they we[illegible] not forthcoming.

Mr. Ingram observed that it was n[illegible] rules, but the political complexion [illegible] the constituencies, which governe[illegible] the government's course.

In the house tonight the represents[illegible] tion of a number of Ontario constit[illegible] encies, concerning which no prote[illegible] had been raised, was concurred in.

When Nova Scotia was reached, M[illegible] Bell protested against the reduction [illegible] Pictou's representation. He did n[illegible] make his protest very vigorously, [illegible] view of the fact that the populatio[illegible] of Cumberland was now larger tha[illegible] that of Pictou.

Mr. Monk asked that consideratio[illegible] of the changes in Cape Breton be pos[illegible] poned until the return of the leader [illegible] the opposition, who wished to mo[illegible] for the union of Richmond and Vi[illegible] toria, instead of the division of Cap[illegible] Breton and Victoria into two constitu[illegible] encies. Mr. Matheson said that th[illegible] Richmond-Victoria proposal was rid[illegible] culous.

It was decided to allowed Mr. Borde[illegible] to discuss the question on his return.

Mr. Hackett submitted a resolutio[illegible] calling for the retention of P. E. Is[illegible] land's present representation.

Laurier objected to this, because th[illegible] supreme court had decided that th[illegible] Island was only entitled to four mem[illegible] bers. The chairman ruled the resolu[illegible] tion out of order.

Mr. Hackett gave notice that h[illegible] would place his motion before th[illegible] house in the form of an amendme[illegible] on the third reading of the bill.

New Brunswick's case was not dea[illegible] with owing to Mr. Fowler's absence.

On adjournment Mr. Monk asked t[illegible] have the railway subsidies and furthe[illegible] supplementary estimates brought dow[illegible] before the Grand Trunk Pacific bi[illegible] was again taken up.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he could fi[illegible] no day for bringing them down.

OTTAWA, Sept. 14.—R. L. Borde[illegible] was in his seat in the house of com[illegible] mons this morning for the first tim[illegible] for some weeks. His appearance wa[illegible] greeted with hearty applause and h[illegible] was the recipient of many congratula[illegible] tions on his restored health.

Mr. Fielding introduced a bill t[illegible] amend the consolidated revenue an[illegible] audit account. It is a measure fo[illegible] curtailing the powers of the audito[illegible] general. Fielding explained that it [illegible] intended to remove some of the diff[illegible] culties which have arisen in the pay[illegible] ment of public accounts and to relieve [illegible] the auditor general from undue re[illegible] sponsibility. Under the present sys[illegible] tem the auditor general can prever[illegible] the issuing of letters of credit to pro[illegible] vide money for the use of department[illegible] unless he is satisfied on all point[illegible] This measure will deprive him of hi[illegible] present duties to examine and adjus[illegible] accounts, to enquire whether there [illegible] proper appropriation and whether pro[illegible] per vouchers have been paid. The bi[illegible] will empower the treasury board t[illegible] authorize the minister of finance t[illegible] issue letters of credit when the audi[illegible] tor general refuses to do so. Anothe[illegible] point is that the auditor general no[illegible] claims to be entitled to refuse repay[illegible] ment of money borrowed from th[illegible] banks, unless he is satisfied on a[illegible] points. The government proposes t[illegible] make another provision that when th[illegible] auditor general allows an unreasonabl[illegible] time to elapse before providing for th[illegible] payment of any accounts the treasur[illegible] board may authorize such payment[illegible] on its own account, the treasur[illegible] board to be the judge of what is a rea[illegible] sonable time.

The view of the government accord[illegible] ing to Mr. Fielding, is that when ther[illegible] is a difference of opinion regardin[illegible] the power of the auditor general, th[illegible] final authority must be the govern[illegible] ment, on its responsibility to parlia[illegible] ment. The present difficulty ha[illegible] arisen as a consequence of the marin[illegible] defalcations, the auditor genera[illegible] claiming that charges made on th[illegible] recommendation of the commissione[illegible] were, contrary to law. Among thos[illegible] who feel the effects of the disagree[illegible] ment existing are members of parlia[illegible] ment who are unable to get their ses[illegible] sional indemnity.

After some discussion the bill wa[illegible] read a first time.

OTTAWA, Sept. 14.—Mr. Preston ha[illegible] again made himself obnoxious. Mr [illegible] Cochrane drew the attention of th[illegible] house today to a statement by Pres[illegible]

Chronic Constipation surely cured or money back. LAXA-CARA TABLETS never fail. Small, chocolate coated, easy to take. Price, 35 cents. At druggists.

NEW RAILROAD TO ST. JOHN.

Disgusted with the service maintained by the old organization, the people of St. Martins, business and professional, have resolved to take the road into their own charge and maintain an efficient service. Tuesday morning the H. & St. M. railway passed over to the new company, who have Robert Carson at their head as president, S. Ernest Vaughan, treasurer, and W. E. Skillen, secretary. The terms of the sale have not yet been disclosed.

In addition to providing good transportation facilities on the old road, the company is desirous of direct connections with St. John, and may in the near future build a line, via Barnesville and Loch Lomond, to this city.

SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT.

Mickey — Say, de guy I uster sit wid in school give it ter me in de neck.

Patsy—Licked yer, eh?

Mickey—Naw. He gimme de mumps.

"Do you think those new people will make good neighbors?" "Oh, delightful! Why, I can see already that they're going to do enough scandalous things to keep us in gossip all winer."—Chicago Post.

"Is your son going back to college?" "Yes," answered Farmer Corntossel. "Doesn't he know enough?" "Yes; he's got book learnin', but from the way he's been helpin' around the place this summer I reckon he needs a few more athletics."—Washington Star.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.



Ladies' Favorite.

Is the only safe, reliable regulator on which woman can depend "in the hour and time of need."

Prepared in two degrees of strength. No. 1 and No. 2.

No. 1.—For ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known.

No. 2—For special cases—10 degrees stronger—three dollars per box.

Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all pills, mixtures and imitations are dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Mailed to any address on receipt of price and four 2-cent postage stamps. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont.

No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in St. John by all druggists.

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