

OTTAWA LETTER.

OTTAWA, June 6—Cool, wet weather still continues to reign and so far Ottawa has no old summer time. It will be a great season for hay on the hills and in the valleys that lie hidden away in the recesses of the Gatineau hills, but as the farmers' desire. However, it is altogether likely that in July and August the granger will be complaining of the excessive heat and praying for many fruitful showers. It is the heritage of a Britisher to grumble. Canadian farmers exercise the same privilege.

The feast of Corpus Christi was observed here on Sunday with more than the usual pomp and circumstance, and it is within the reach to say there were over four thousand persons, men, women and children in the parade, which extended from the Basilica three-quarters of the way to St. Anne's Church. The sky was overcast, but the rain held off till after the ceremonies had concluded. The procession through which the procession passed had been carefully sprinkled with sand, so that the walkers passed over dry shoes. Lower town, the Old By Town, was en fête for the occasion. Jean Baptiste was in his Sunday clothes. Across St. Patrick street from Sussex for a great distance flags and banners were displayed in bowdlering numbers, while young green trees were planted freely along the sides of the streets. The procession itself was a display of the eye of the visitors from a distance. It embraced all ages from children in the white robes of their first communions to the bowed and grey haired parishioners of the Catholic churches here, who for scores of years have been participants in the Fete Dieu. School children in charge of the Christian Brothers formed the first division. There came the new communicants, the ladies' sodality of the Basilica, the congregation of St. Anne, the Gardes Leo XIII, of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, the Catholic Foresters, another detachment of the Cercle Charlevoix, the Union St. Joseph Men's congregations of the Basilica, choir boys in surplice, seminaries of the university and the band of the Guard Champlain.

Then came the archbishop, two acolytes supporting his robes and a bearer of clergy. The archbishop followed and immediately behind him, His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate carried the sacred host beneath a black canopy. The general public followed. As the procession moved along the prescribed route, religious offices were recited and when the blessed sacrament was carried, the crowds melted reverently. At St. Bridget's and St. Anne's churches beautiful representations had been erected and there solemn benediction was given while the Tantum Ergo was chanted.

There is a bill now directly dealing with Ottawa, might, if passed, be taken as a precedent for the application of similar legislation throughout Canada. It is the application of the Ottawa Electric Company for rights to increase its capital and its issue of bonds and for the purchase of all other electric light companies at the capital. The bill is strenuously opposed by the city corporation on the ground that the rate of interest being granted, and if results in the acquisition by the Ottawa company of the rights and franchises of the Consumers' Co., which has the contract for lighting the city, would be that the citizens of Ottawa may have to pay from \$250,000 to \$300,000 per year more than at present for their electric light. The bill is associated and upon being prepared to advance towards the development of Canadian interests as the policy to be avowed openly and maintained in the most perfect development by the government of the day.

Turning to the tariff changes Mr. Bell showed that both woollens, textiles and cordage there had been an increase in the direction of higher protection, while on the other hand the duties on raw materials were lowered. Then came the matter of the woolen industry, the duty on glass and on iron being lowered. Mr. Bell, who chiefly in the interest of Canadian manufacturers of mirrors. When we come to consider what has been done in increasing the duty on oranges we find that to be likewise protectionist, as is the item to prevent the importation of cheap horses into the Dominion, which is to be done by the cheaper grades to nothing at all. Molasses from the West Indies and British Guiana is made free, the possible interest of the summer. And then Mr. Bell pertinently asked if the government is disposed to make these comparatively small concessions why not make larger ones? They could get clear of a large portion of their surpluses of from \$14,000,000 to \$16,000,000 by extending the reduction of duties from molasses to sugar. They could also make a reduction in the duty on tobacco, which would prove an immense boon to almost every man who contributes to taxation.

But when it comes to the free list, Mr. Bell shows his skillful hand. The first item, said Mr. Bell, is goats. Then come whole oil, soap and tallow, the latter probably on some lines that induced this limping government last year to make wooden legs free. Quassia Juice is likewise made free, which should rejoice the heart of every man who uses that intensely bitter article.

their leaders to the limit. Perhaps the most disappointed men are those from the Pacific slope, who demanded to understand unless their vague promises held out by one or two members of the cabinet.

Perhaps the most unfortunate part of the tariff changes is that which Mr. Fielding says is intended to deal with the "dumping" evil in a manner that will prevent the foreign manufacturer from crushing out Canadian industries by making this country a slaughter market, and having accomplished that duty, to throw the burden of the prices to the Canadian consumer.

The speech of Mr. A. C. Bell of Pictou, who followed the finance minister after recess and spoke for two hours and a quarter, was a comprehensive criticism of the remarks of Mr. Fielding in so far as was possible with only an hour or two at the most for preparation. Mr. Bell is well versed in Canadian tariff legislation, and therefore knows his ground. He was repeatedly applauded by the conservative benches. It was noticed that no man in the house paid closer attention to his speech than Dr. Laurier. Mr. Bell's first point by opening with the remark that the conservatives looked with surprise on Mr. Fielding's course in rolling up the tariff plank year after year, when the finance minister must know that the reduction of his surplus for one year or for a succession of years should prove a lighter burden on the backs of the people, because the money extracted from the people in customs duties is quite as much an exaction as is the tax which they pay for money which Mr. Fielding claims the postmaster general to have cut down within a year by one million dollars.

Dealing with the proposition to appoint a tariff revision commission, Mr. Bell said this step was not unexpected. This government had fairly earned the distinction of administering the affairs of Canada by commission. After eight years of experience, after having themselves as a commission visited the various manufacturing industries and workmen all over the country in 1896, the government is today unable to decide whether the interests of the manufacturer or the workman would be better served by free trade—hence the proposed commission.

The member for Pictou forcibly contrasted the attitude taken by Sir Richard Cartwright, a minister of the late government, with the attitude which he assumed when financial critic in opposition to the late government, as well as that of Mr. Fielding with his former attitude as a member of the late government. "That the customs tariff should be based, not as it is now, on the protective principle, but on the requirements of the public service," Mr. Bell said, "is a principle which is not only sound in itself, but is one which is being recited by the liberals with the promise now held out of a step towards the highest development of the protective principle which any protective country has yet advanced? The liberal party in the house had blotted out every word of their old tariff castles in the hope that they might retain power by thus appealing alike to the manufacturers and the consumers. Mr. Fielding's speech was practically a prediction of the result. He has not only already welcomed the conversion of that hon. gentleman to sounder views of political nationality, but he has also shown that he is ready to renounce the more sectional and provincial views he once entertained and resort to the full stature of Canadian nationalism. He has shown that he is ready to associate and upon being prepared to advance towards the development of Canadian interests as the policy to be avowed openly and maintained in the most perfect development by the government of the day.

Water Downing of Victoria street, north end, who was so terribly injured in a mill down in Maine early in the winter, is still confined to his home and is under the special care of Dr. D. E. Berryman. The unfortunate man was caught in a maze of moving machinery and besides being hurt seriously by the machinery, he was lacerated on both arms and in the back and legs, the flesh being literally shredded off his bones. By the most careful of surgical treatment, his home attention he has almost recovered, though he has not yet the full use of his hands. Mr. Downing's was a miraculous recovery.

DIED IN THE STATES. James Tupper received the sad announcement of the death of his father, Elakim Tupper, which occurred Tuesday at Stoneham, Mass. Mr. Tupper was born in Nova Scotia and removed to Princeton about 25 years ago. He went into business there and continued in business there until about twelve years ago, when he came to Canada, removing to Stoneham about three years ago. In politics he was a democrat, and was a member of the Congregational Church. He leaves four children—James H. and Laura of this city, Grant Tupper of Princeton, and Mrs. Etta McIntosh of Milltown, N. B.—Bangor News.

A WOMAN'S SUPERSTITION. "Speaking of the superstition of women," said Phil Thompson at the Waldorf the other night, "I have a friend who lives in a studio building. Not long ago a man committed suicide in the building. She was distressed. She was sure that two other suicides would be committed before the reign of disaster was finished and done with. She was afraid that she would commit suicide herself or move the thing along. 'Later I met her. She had a more satisfied air.' 'Well, said I, 'how did it come out?' 'All right,' she said. 'Two of my goldfish died and that made three.'"



This Woman is Unhappy. Her breath is bad, because of Catarrh. This is a mercy to tell her that she has Catarrh. It is a disease which is very common, and it is a disease which is very dangerous. It is a disease which is very common, and it is a disease which is very dangerous. It is a disease which is very common, and it is a disease which is very dangerous.

DR. AGNEW'S HEART CURE. Keeps the heart going, which keeps the nerves in good health, and the system in order. It is the only medicine that will cure the heart, and it is the only medicine that will cure the nerves. It is the only medicine that will cure the system, and it is the only medicine that will cure the nerves.

When we come to deal with trade questions, said Mr. Bell in the course of his speech, we are simply dealing with an extraordinary increase in prices for any to pretend that there is any mystical influence exerted by man or administration to account for the prosperity of the country. To a considerable extent there can be no doubt that the increase of the trade of this country has been due to the good prices of recent years. It is not that we have been producing more than we have been so much more active, although we have been both active and industrious. It is due to the fact that the market for our goods has been unparalleled in our history, and our country has been the beneficiary of that fact.

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REMARKABLE RECOVERY. WATER DOWNING OF VICTORIA STREET, north end, who was so terribly injured in a mill down in Maine early in the winter, is still confined to his home and is under the special care of Dr. D. E. Berryman. The unfortunate man was caught in a maze of moving machinery and besides being hurt seriously by the machinery, he was lacerated on both arms and in the back and legs, the flesh being literally shredded off his bones. By the most careful of surgical treatment, his home attention he has almost recovered, though he has not yet the full use of his hands. Mr. Downing's was a miraculous recovery.

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THE JOY OF LIVING. It is only the healthy who find a real joy in life. A weak, nervous, languid and discouraged people find new hope and energy in the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. With new rich blood coursing through the veins and the thrill of new nerve force sent tingling along the nerve fibres, the joy of living returns and disease and weakness disappear.

THE MARKETS.

Table of market prices for various commodities including Wheat, Corn, and other grains. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

Table of market prices for various commodities including Beef, Pork, and other meats. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

Table of market prices for various commodities including Fish, Eggs, and other food items. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

Table of market prices for various commodities including Groceries, Sugar, and other household goods. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

Table of market prices for various commodities including Fruits, Nuts, and other food items. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

Table of market prices for various commodities including Provisions, Flour, and other food items. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

Table of market prices for various commodities including other food items and miscellaneous goods. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

GRAIN, ETC.

Table of market prices for grain and other agricultural products. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

Table of market prices for oil and other commodities. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

Table of market prices for various commodities including other food items. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

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Advertisement for Surprise Soap, featuring an illustration of a woman and text describing the soap's benefits for cleaning and freshness.

TWO TRAMPS. One of Them Found a Dinner But Did Not Want it. The Other Patronized a Well Known Broker and Managed to Get a Quarter.

OTTAWA, June 8.—Replying to Dr. Daniel of St. John, today, Hon. Mr. Hyman, acting minister of public works, said the total amount expended to May 31, 1904, in the construction and maintenance of the public wharf at Cole's Point, Dorchester, Westmorland Co., was \$27,822.25, and that no returns as to the revenue up to that date had been received at the marine and fisheries department. The same minister further stated in answer to Dr. Daniel that \$35,496.25 had been expended up to May 31, 1904, in the construction and maintenance of the upper or new public wharf at Hopewell Cape, Albert Co., and that the total revenue to the same date was only \$54.

Replying to Mr. Letourneau, P. E. I., who asked, what is the local passenger rate in effect on the I. C. R. system and (3) what is the through passenger rate per mile in effect from Montreal and Quebec to Atlantic ports, Hon. Mr. Emmerson read the following statement: "The local passenger fares are based on the following: The first class fare is three cents (.03c) per mile up to 100 miles; and from 100 up to 400 miles the rate per mile is lessened until 400 miles is reached, when the rate is two cents (.02c) per mile or \$8.00 first class for 400 miles. This is the lowest rate per mile first class. For distances 400 miles and over the rate is two cents (.02c) per mile first class. For any distance over 400 miles, but under 800 miles (say 600 miles) the rate is based as follows: Montreal to 400 miles—\$8.00; the tariff for 200 miles—\$4.75, making \$12.75 first class fare for 600 miles. The second class rate per mile is two-thirds of the first class rate. Return fare is one and one-half first class fare.

2. In regular through fares Montreal and Quebec to Atlantic ports, the rate per mile is as follows: Montreal to St. John, 1 91-100 cents first class; 1 23-100 cents second; Montreal to Halifax, 1 97-100 cents first class; 1 25-100 cents second; Quebec to St. John, 1 84-100 cents first; 1 23-100 cents second. Quebec to Halifax, 2 07-100 cents first; 1 38-100 cents second. Regular fares are as follows: Montreal to St. John, \$14.15 first; \$9.10 second; Montreal to Halifax, \$16.50 first; \$10.50 second. Quebec to St. John, \$17.00 first; \$11.00 second. Montreal to Halifax, \$14.00 first; \$9.00 second. On steamship passengers Montreal and Quebec to St. John, 1 01-100 cents first; 1 25-100 cents second; Quebec to St. John, 1 84-100 cents first; 1 23-100 cents second. Quebec to Halifax, 2 07-100 cents first; 1 38-100 cents second. Regular fares are as follows: Montreal to St. John, \$14.15 first; \$9.10 second; Montreal to Halifax, \$16.50 first; \$10.50 second. Quebec to St. John, \$17.00 first; \$11.00 second. Montreal to Halifax, \$14.00 first; \$9.00 second.

HALIFAX SENSATION. Mrs. A. Blakney, proprietress of the Hastings House, Granville street, was before the police court yesterday on the charge of keeping a bawdy house. J. Hickey, who laid the information against the accused, gave the crown the names of forty-one witnesses and asked that summonses be issued for them. The crown cut the list down to ten. The list included the names of clerks and professional men whom Hickey claimed frequented the house. In court yesterday Hickey took the stand and gave sensational evidence. He gave the names of the inmates of the house, and also the names of young, middle-aged and elderly men who visited the place, also the names of young women who made occasional visits to the house. The names included those of some well known people. The other witnesses examined were Police Officer Neil Ross, Glawson Mitchell, Annie Kennedy and Lillie King. A warrant was applied for for the arrest of a young business man who is evading the service of a subpoena. The case was continued till next Friday, June 17.—Halifax Herald.

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Advertisement for General Committee, featuring an illustration of a woman and text describing the committee's work.

A WANDERING BUOY. Last fall the North West ledge buoy off Brier Island disappeared. The government steamer Lady Laurier picked up a new one in the position which the missing one had occupied in February. Recently the old buoy reappeared, showing that the idea of its having been carried away by a storm was incorrect. Fishermen who have seen it at low tide are of the opinion that it had frequently been seen at low tide.

MARINE MATTERS. Several Vessels Have Been Undergoing Repairs. Sch. Helen E. Kenney was docked at Bear River recently, was calked, altered and metalled, opened and classed record A1 for four years from Mr. and Mrs. Emmerson read the following statement: "The local passenger fares are based on the following: The first class fare is three cents (.03c) per mile up to 100 miles; and from 100 up to 400 miles the rate per mile is lessened until 400 miles is reached, when the rate is two cents (.02c) per mile or \$8.00 first class for 400 miles. This is the lowest rate per mile first class. For distances 400 miles and over the rate is two cents (.02c) per mile first class. For any distance over 400 miles, but under 800 miles (say 600 miles) the rate is based as follows: Montreal to 400 miles—\$8.00; the tariff for 200 miles—\$4.75, making \$12.75 first class fare for 600 miles. The second class rate per mile is two-thirds of the first class rate. Return fare is one and one-half first class fare.

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