

DIDN'T WANT THEM.

Mrs. Chickering Gives a Body Blow to a Growing Abuse.

Declined to Have a Congressional Committee Attend Her Husband's Funeral—Honored Herself by the Act.

[Special Washington Letter.] CHARITY is said to provide a mantle for a multitude of sins. So does the appropriation called "the contingent fund of the senate."

Out of that fund the sergeant-at-arms of the senate pays for wine, whisky, apollinaris water, cigars, cabs, carriages, funerals and all sorts of things which do not go into the daily public records, but which are necessarily shown in the annual reports of the secretary of the senate.

The sergeant-at-arms is the executive officer of the senate, and it is his duty to anticipate and minister to the wants of the American house of lords. The secretary is the disbursing officer of the senate, and it is his duty to keep an accurate account of all moneys disbursed by him. Consequently, when the annual report of the secretary is compiled and published, all of these things are disclosed. But, as a matter of fact, not one man out of ten thousand ever reads the report. Newspaper men are too busy to scan it closely. Therefore the multitude of sins committed under the cover of "the contingent fund of the senate" remains hidden from the knowledge of the people.

The annual reports for the past ten years show that comparatively little money has been expended for intoxicating liquors. But out of this fund thousands of dozens of lemons, and many grosses of mineral water are bought. So that, when the senate is in session during the spring and summer months, there is always a large bowl of lemonade constantly available in each of the senate cloak-rooms. Also, pitchers of lemonade are prepared for all of the committee rooms. Plain people employed by the senate are able to exist on plain water, but their fellow citizens who are called senators must have luxuries, of which lemonade is only an illustration. They have quinine, soap, cologne, pocket knives, manicure sets, and almost everything conceivable of that nature for which the senators ought to pay out of their own pockets.

In the house of representatives there is also a contingent fund, but the fund is generally used for legitimate purposes, in the nature of actual contingent expenses which cannot be foreseen when the general appropriation bills are prepared and adopted. The only abuse of the contingent fund of the house (or, the most notable one) is in the disbursement of extraordinary sums of money for the expenses of the funerals of representatives who die during their terms of office. This subject is brought to the attention of the writer at this time, and consequently to the attention of the reading public, because of the sudden death of Congressman Chickering, of New York, and the noble action of his widow.

Congressman Chickering had been a member of the national house of representatives for seven years when his dead body was found on the pavement in New York city, in front of his hotel. It is generally supposed that he fell out of the window of his bedroom, or that he leaped forth to death. He had been in poor health for more than a year, and was known to be exceedingly depressed concerning his physical condition. However, he that it may, the manner of his death, or its cause, need not be discussed here and now. The subsequent action of his wife is the subject to which attention is being invited.

Immediately after the public announcement of the death of the con-



THE FUNERAL TRAIN.

gressman, in the senate and house of representatives, committees of those bodies were appointed to attend his funeral, ostensibly to show to his neighbors and friends the esteem in which he had been held by the congress. The sergeant-at-arms of the senate and the sergeant-at-arms of the house made preparations for a funeral train to bear the congressional joint committee to the scene of the funeral. Their preparations were cut short, however, by the decision of Mrs. Chickering that no congressional committee would be desired by her or by the other members of the family.

Congressman Chickering was a very popular member of the house of representatives. The announcement of his death caused sincere sorrow to those of his colleagues who knew him, and he was well known to almost every man in public life. But a congressional committee could not have honestly shown respect and esteem for him, unless the members of the committee had departed from the custom which has prevailed of late years,

On all occasions when the subject came up for discussion Mr. Chickering denounced the hilarious junketing indulged in by congressmen on funeral committees, and he often declared that if he should die, while a member of the house of representatives, he would want no junketing at his funeral. His wife saw enough of the hollowness of this congressional mockery; and it is to her eternal honor as a wife, and to her everlasting credit as an American woman of the highest type, that she carried out the wishes of her deceased husband, and also demonstrated her own individual contempt for the mockery of an ostentation of unreal woe.

It is fortunate for the country that there have arisen a time and a person to stop this ghoul-like performance. Mrs. Chickering has established a precedent which ought to stand forever as a bar to future congressional funeral committees. There ought to be no more funds paid out of "the contingent fund" on such occasions for champagne, whisky, cigars, gloves, flowers, carriages, decorations, sumptuous breakfasts, elaborate dinners and orgy suppers on the funeral trains. Well-informed people have long been shocked and humiliated by knowledge of the preposterous pageantry, the discreditable and vulgar ostentation, the shameful junketing on such occasions, and the extravagant expenditures incurred in these flagrant parodies on sincere mourning and heartfelt grief.

Mrs. Chickering deserves the admiration of the country, the gratitude of



CONGRESSIONAL FUNERAL JUNKET.

women and the plaudits of the people for her firm stand against the congressional spree and vulgar demonstrations of guttersnipes in high places. She honored herself, and honored her sex, in honoring the memory of her husband by thus forbidding the presence of a congressional committee at the funeral.

It would require a great deal of time to examine the books of the senate and house of representatives, in order to secure the statistics concerning the cost of all congressional funerals. But in a speech on this subject, delivered in December, 1895, Senator Peffer, of Kansas, gave some statistics which had been carefully compiled, and from that official utterance the following facts are gathered:

The first congressional funeral was that of Senator Gaillard, of South Carolina, which occurred February 26, 1826, at an expense of \$877.44. Twenty-four senators had previously died, and the congress had not paid their expenses of interment. Read how the expenses increased from time to time in the following funerals of senators:

- John Fairfield, of Maine, December 24, 1817, \$1,072.25.
Chester Ashley, Arkansas, April 29, 1848, \$1,505.42.
John C. Calhoun, South Carolina, March 31, 1850, \$3,196.47.
Henry Clay, Kentucky, June 29, 1852, \$5,447.02.
Solomon Foot, Vermont, March 28, 1866, \$4,239.57.
Charles Sumner, Massachusetts, March 11, 1874, \$4,657.39.
Matthew H. Carpenter, Wisconsin, February 24, 1881, \$5,912.34.
John F. Miller, California, March 8, 1886, \$5,332.34.
George Hearst, California, February 28, 1891, \$21,322.55.

Just look at the difference in the cost of the funerals of the two California senators. The funeral of Senator Miller cost \$3,532.34. The funeral of Senator Hearst cost \$21,322.55. The same distance was traversed, and the expenses should not have been very different. Senator Hearst was a popular man, and a good man in many respects. If he could have had anything to say in the matter his funeral would not have been a three weeks junket for senators, representatives and favorite employes, twice across the continent, in the course of which upwards of \$15,000 should be expended for champagne, cigars and luxurious banqueting. He was a proud man, and a rich man, who would rather have paid all expenses himself, even though they had been twice as large, than to have had his name recorded as it is in this manner. Some of those who disgraced his memory in this manner still hold public places.

This is but a brief presentation of facts; only a partial culling of incidents from a vast accumulation of incidents of this nature. The people do not know, and it is just as well that they do not know, the many ways in which their moneys are wasted, under various pretexts and devices. But the disgraceful funeral junkets which have occurred should be known, at least in part, in order that the brave stand taken by the wife of the late congressman from New York may be better understood and the more fully appreciated.

Without redundancy, but for the sake of emphasis, the statement may be repeated that this good woman has honored herself, honored the memory of her husband, and honored her sex, as well as rendered service to her country, by refusing to permit a recurrence of revolting scandal on the occasion of the closing of the grave over the body of her beloved.

SMITH D. FRY.

BRAVE LITTLE BUGLER.

John Francis Dunne Honored by the Queen and Lionized by the People of England.

One of the proudest boys in the British empire is John Francis Dunne, bugler of the First battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers. He was wounded at the battle of Colenso on December 15, but was one of the first to cross the Tugela river, losing his bugle in the fight. On his return to England he was summoned to Osborne, where the queen presented to him a silver bugle, inscribed: "Presented to Bugler John Francis Dunne, First battalion, Royal



GALLANT BUGLER BOY. (John Francis Dunne Borne Through the Streets of Portsmouth.)

Dublin fusiliers, by Queen Victoria, to replace the bugle lost by him on the field of battle at Colenso on the 15th December, 1899, when he was wounded." His companions thought that he would probably be more afraid to face the queen than the enemy, but he stood firmly to his guns and came off with flying colors.

The queen asked him about his health, and whether he had fully recovered from his wound, and seemed to be pleased with the frank and manly manner in which the little soldier acted, and accepted with evident pleasure the framed portrait of himself which he presented to her. In the room where the little fellow had to wait—and, according to one account, this was in the basement of the palace—he was surrounded by servants from various departments, who were all anxious to see and speak to the young soldier. And then ladies from other parts of the building came and brought their birthday books, which the bugler was asked to sign against the date of his birth, July 14; and before the summons came to appear before the queen he had held a levee in the basement on his own account.

The Standard's correspondent at Kimberley, writing of the hardships of the siege, says: "For many days the novelty of eating horseflesh formed an agreeable break in the war talk. Starving people, however, take kindly to any article of food. Personally, although I have always found a piece of succulent horseflesh excellent eating, I did not take any of it in Kimberley. No; only were the wretched animals reduced to skin and bone, but there was an epidemic of influenza and cough among them which forced me to abandon its use. It was, however, daily served out to the soldiers as well as the people, though there were cases of anthrax in the hospitals and an outbreak of scurvy in many of the redoubts. At 9:30 p. m. all conversation ceased, for by proclamation all lights—except electric or acetylene gas—had to be extinguished.

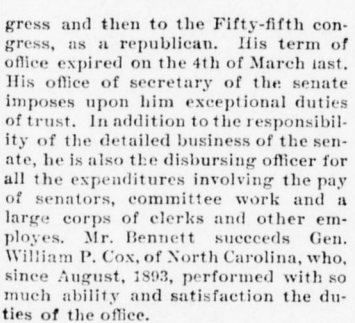
"There were many cases of extreme suffering, which, although due to the siege, reached a climax from constitutional circumstances. There are ladies in Kimberley who are strapped to their beds and wearing straight-jackets, mad from sheer nervousness and fright.

"It is the red tape which made the strain heavier than it would otherwise be. After we had been for weeks shut up in Kimberley—not at the best the most cheerful place in the universe—our hearts became specially fixed on our portion of the British army—the relief column. By accident we learned that it had reached Madder river. Eagerly we awaited news from Lord Methuen. Men and women scanned the horizon nightly to seek the first flash from his searchlight. All night long our three searchlights sent their long streams of light past the rugged fastnesses of Scholtz's Nek and the rocky kopjes of Spytfontein to the two rivers, on whose banks our preservers were encamped.

"At last one night far from the south came the welcome flash. High up in the conning tower sat Lieut. Col. Kekewich and his staff officers, with picked men from the signal corps. Anxiously they deciphered the first message from their chief. It was this: 'Ascertain number on forefoot of mule omitted in Cape Town return.'

"Harrison writes a Pro-Boer Letter. Indianapolis, March 30.—The Indianapolis News says that Gen. Harrison has expressed some pretty blunt views on the Boer question and has written a letter to Secretary Hay on the subject. Either in this letter or in some communication, he is credited with having said: 'He hoped the Boers would find some place on the green earth where they would have a right to live unmolested by the British. They have more than once sacrificed their land and their homes and moved on, to avoid British aggression.'

Cuba and Porto Rico. The preliminary figures of the newly completed census of Cuba and Porto Rico show a total population for Cuba of 1,572,845, a loss from 1887 of 53,842. The population of Porto Rico is 957,000, which is an increase of 150,300 over the census of 1887. The largest Cuban province is Havana, which has 424,811 inhabitants, a falling off of 27,000 in 12 years. The next largest is Santa Clara, which, with its 356,434 residents, shows an increase of 2,000. Santiago has gained about as much as Pinar del Rio has lost, says the Army and Navy Journal. The former province returns a population of 327,716, an increase of 51,337, while Pinar has fallen from 225,891 to 173,082. Matanzas has dropped from 239,578 to 202,462. The smallest province in point of population is Porto Principe, to which the census gives 88,537 inhabitants, a gain of 21,000.



CHARLES G. BENNETT. (The New Secretary of the United States Senate.)

NEW SENATE SECRETARY. Charles G. Bennett, Recently Elected, is a Young Man of More Than Ordinary Abilities. The new secretary of the United States senate, Hon. Charles Goodwin Bennett, is an exceptionally young man to have been elected to such an honorable and important office. But worth is often recognized before years and white hairs announce the period when confidence may be placed with surety. Mr. Bennett was born in the city of Brooklyn, December 11, 1863. He has always resided there, though his law offices are located in New York. He was elected to the Fifty-fourth con-

BESIEGED TOWNS

Pen Pictures of Life in Mafeking and Kimberley.

Shopkeepers at Mafeking Raised the Prices of All Food Products—The Bombproofs Were Stout Enough to Resist the Explosion of 94 Pound Shells.

London, March 30.—Writing after the first 100 days of siege had been completed, the stafeking correspondent of the London Times says: "We have now begun to prepare for an indefinite sojourn in Mafeking and almost all foodstuffs beyond a few luxuries have been taken over by the military authorities. Although we have enough food to last several months, this precaution is necessary, as when the siege is raised many weeks must elapse before supplies can come in from the garrison has been put upon a scale of reduced rations—a half pound of bread and half a pound of meat per day. Matches and milk are prohibited from public sale and the latest order prevents the shops from opening. All supplies of biscuits, tea and sugar—preserves also—have been commandeered. It is perhaps difficult to define precisely what in the present circumstances are luxuries, but less there should be any doubt upon the point the price of every variety of comestible has been inflated to an abnormal value. The shopkeepers and the hotel proprietors and indeed everybody who can find any possible excuse for doing so have trebled the price of their goods, pleading that the inflation is due to the siege."

Lady Sarah Wilson, also shut up in Mafeking, writing to the London Daily Mail, gives the woman's point of view as follows: "There is something very cowardly in the fairly regular evening shell from the big gun which is usually loaded and aimed at sundown and fired off between 8 and 9 p. m., or even later, over a partially sleeping town, very early hours being kept here, when the Boers must know men and women may be killed indiscriminately. "For this last shot warred women and children generally wait before leaving their shelter and seeking their beds in their various homes, but sometimes, as a refinement of cruelty, it is not fired at all, and these evenings the poor things creep to bed at last with many forebodings.

"A feature of the town at present is its bombproofs or shelters from the fire. From rough holes, hastily dug and covered over with boards and earth, which were at first constructed at the arrival of the monster Creusot Boer gun, which fires a projectile of 94 pounds, these refuges have been improved upon till they are now luxurious chambers roofed over with best steel rails and sandbags, ventilated and lighted by round windows.

"Mine, for instance, measures 18 feet by 15 feet, and is eight feet high. With boarded floor, covered with matting and panelled wood walls, painted white, with three large portholes for windows, it much resembles the cabin of a yacht and its efficacy has been tested, as it is, I think, the only shelter in the town on the top of which a 94-pound shell actually exploded—without even making the glasses jingle or disturbing various war trophies hung on the walls inside.

The Standard's correspondent at Kimberley, writing of the hardships of the siege, says:

"For many days the novelty of eating horseflesh formed an agreeable break in the war talk. Starving people, however, take kindly to any article of food. Personally, although I have always found a piece of succulent horseflesh excellent eating, I did not take any of it in Kimberley. No; only were the wretched animals reduced to skin and bone, but there was an epidemic of influenza and cough among them which forced me to abandon its use. It was, however, daily served out to the soldiers as well as the people, though there were cases of anthrax in the hospitals and an outbreak of scurvy in many of the redoubts. At 9:30 p. m. all conversation ceased, for by proclamation all lights—except electric or acetylene gas—had to be extinguished.

"There were many cases of extreme suffering, which, although due to the siege, reached a climax from constitutional circumstances. There are ladies in Kimberley who are strapped to their beds and wearing straight-jackets, mad from sheer nervousness and fright.

"It is the red tape which made the strain heavier than it would otherwise be. After we had been for weeks shut up in Kimberley—not at the best the most cheerful place in the universe—our hearts became specially fixed on our portion of the British army—the relief column. By accident we learned that it had reached Madder river. Eagerly we awaited news from Lord Methuen. Men and women scanned the horizon nightly to seek the first flash from his searchlight. All night long our three searchlights sent their long streams of light past the rugged fastnesses of Scholtz's Nek and the rocky kopjes of Spytfontein to the two rivers, on whose banks our preservers were encamped.

"At last one night far from the south came the welcome flash. High up in the conning tower sat Lieut. Col. Kekewich and his staff officers, with picked men from the signal corps. Anxiously they deciphered the first message from their chief. It was this: 'Ascertain number on forefoot of mule omitted in Cape Town return.'

Harrison writes a Pro-Boer Letter. Indianapolis, March 30.—The Indianapolis News says that Gen. Harrison has expressed some pretty blunt views on the Boer question and has written a letter to Secretary Hay on the subject. Either in this letter or in some communication, he is credited with having said: 'He hoped the Boers would find some place on the green earth where they would have a right to live unmolested by the British. They have more than once sacrificed their land and their homes and moved on, to avoid British aggression.'

HELD TO THE GRAND JURY.

Preliminary Trial of Republican Secretary of State Powers Is Finished at Frankfort, Ky.

Frankfort, Ky., March 28.—There were some startling developments in the Goebel assassination case yesterday. In the afternoon W. H. Culton, who waived examination and was held over to the circuit court, went to the Capitol hotel, where he was in conference with the attorneys for the prosecution for over two hours. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, E. E. Hogg, who is also his attorney.

In the trial of Republican Secretary of State Powers the attorneys for the defense announced that no testimony would be introduced for the defense and that they would waive further examination. The pardon issued to Powers by Gov. Taylor was tendered by ex-Gov. Brown as a bar to the prosecution, and he asked that the defendant be dismissed. Col. Campbell said the commonwealth denied Gov. Taylor's right to issue a pardon at the time the pardon was granted. Gov. Brown moved that the prisoner be dismissed upon the evidence, but the motion was overruled. Bail was asked for Judge Moore said: "It is not my belief that Powers fired the shot which killed Gov. Goebel, but from the evidence it is my opinion that he was connected with the conspiracy to kill him. I shall therefore order that he be held over without bail to the Franklin county grand jury, that the case may be further investigated."

Lexington, Ky., March 30.—The Morning Herald, of this city, prints the following special from Winchester, Ky.:

"If Youstey will tell what I think he knows, he can hang Taylor and destroy the republican party. I feel sure that I can arrange for enough of the appropriation for Youstey to make him and his wife comfortable for the rest of their lives. Culton is going to confess in the morning and Youstey had better get in while he can. The money is going and he might as well have his share."

The above is what James Andrew Scott said at the Reese house Monday night. He was addressing N. H. Witherspoon and Judge C. S. French, respectively brother-in-law and father-in-law of Youstey. Scott had telephoned Witherspoon in the afternoon "Meet me at the Reese house on the quiet," and he had been met. Judge French was later called.

The party stayed in consultation until midnight, Scott insisting that Youstey should confess and make himself rich, and then the others replied: "Youstey has told all he knows and can say nothing more."

Scott dwelt on the point that Culton would confess the next day, and unless Youstey got in his story first, the other man would get away with the money, but neither Witherspoon nor French would accede to the request for Scott to go to Frankfort and advise Youstey to tell a story which would hang Taylor and damage the republican party.

THEY FELL FLAT.

Ex-Consul Macrum Falls to Substantiate His Sensational Charges.

Washington, March 29.—Ex-Consul Macrum, of Pretoria, was heard by the house committee on foreign affairs yesterday in regard to the alleged interference of the British censor with his letters.

Mr. Macrum made out no case whatever and after the hearing the committee determined to let the matter drop without taking any action.

Even the democratic members were disgusted with the result of the examination of Mr. Macrum, and two of them said there was nothing in the case. Mr. Macrum presented two letters which had been opened by the censor, neither of them of any importance.

In reply to a question by Representative Smith, he admitted he had returned to the United States largely on account of private business. He had made no report to the state department in regard to the letters, nor had he attempted to make such a report to the department. He declined to say why he had not made a report, but said he had gone to Assistant Secretary Hill and said: "I understand I have been dismissed."

Mr. Hill said his understanding was correct and Mr. Macrum said he had therefore no report to make. He had attempted to see Secretary Hay, but was informed that he was "out."

RAN A "BLIND POOL."

Manager of a Get Rich Quick Scheme Is in the Law's Clutches.

Philadelphia, March 29.—Charged with conspiracy to defraud by means of an alleged stock transaction, Cecil White, a young man, was yesterday held in \$1,500 bail for a further hearing on April 4.

White is alleged to be connected with a firm trading as Edgar Bevan & Co., Superintendent of Police Quirk recently received a letter from Curwensville, Pa., signed F. L. Arnold, in which the writer enclosed a circular announcing that the "annual Easter pool" of Edgar Bevan & Co. was being formed and that subscriptions of \$10 and upwards were being collected.

The circular explained that the money was to purchase stock in a certain corporation, the quotation on which was to advance from 50 to 75 points within a few weeks. It was shown how a small investment of \$10 would magnify to \$150. The only charge made by the firm was a 5 per cent. commission on the net profits from the investment.

Colonists in Bad Shape.

Havana, March 29.—Gov. Gen. Wood has received the report of Maj. Hatfield, stationed at Porto Principe, who was detailed to investigate the colony of La Gloria. It says the roads leading there are poor and go four and a half miles inland through the swamp, which is impassable in the rainy season. There are 175 people there at present. Rations are plentiful, but very expensive. There have been no fresh meats since the camp was established. All the colonists are living in tents and the sanitary arrangements are bad.

LAW AND ORDER.

New York's Police Have No Regard for Either.

A STARTLING STATEMENT

Grand Jury Arraigns Gotham's Officials in Strong Terms.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

He Is Especially Mentioned as Abetting the Reign of Vice in the Metropolis—He Asks Gov. Roosevelt to Order an Investigation.

New York, March 31.—The March grand jury concluded its labor Friday by handing up to Recorder Goff a presentment which arraigns in severest terms the police department and the city government, the Third Avenue wreckers, the district attorney and the newspapers. George Putnam, foreman of the jury, explained that the grand jury had not dropped the Third Avenue investigation. The announcement by the district attorney's office to that effect was untrue, he said. Neither had Assistant District Attorney Unger asked the grand jury to authorize the abandonment of the inquiry.

The presentment says that the grand jury "undertook to inquire into and secure knowledge as far as possible concerning the work and the methods of the police department in its relation to violations of the law on the part of the managers of immoral resorts." They report further that in such endeavor they failed to receive from the district attorney any help or effective co-operation. The grand jury were in duty bound to find indictments as so advised by the district attorney against a comparatively inconspicuous official. But they were of the opinion and they so stated to the district attorney that if this official was guilty of criminal negligence in permitting open violation of law to flourish in his precinct his superiors were criminally responsible, even to a greater degree, for the existence of such conditions. "The district attorney in reply to our specific written questions stated in his written answer that no complaints have been made, nor did he know of any violation of law and that he had no evidence to present on this question of the responsibility of a higher official."

The grand jury expresses the opinion that with a capable and earnest district attorney the police department would find it "both difficult and dangerous to permit or to tolerate certain conditions in our city which are almost flagrant in their defiance of law and order."

The presentment handed up by the grand jury was promptly reflected in the hearing of the City club's charges against District Attorney Gardner. When the hearing convened Mr. Untermyer, counsel for Col. Gardner, arose and called attention to the presentment and stated that Col. Gardner had prepared a telegram to be sent to the governor asking for investigation. Mr. Untermyer then read the dispatch, as follows:

"Hon. Theodore Roosevelt: A majority of the grand jury of this county has to-day made a presentment against me, concerning the conduct of the office of district attorney of this county, which is monstrously unjust and is unsupported by so much as a semblance of evidence. I am convinced that the present action is due to the active advice of one whose personal hostility to me has been a matter of public notoriety and the subject of newspaper comments from the time I assumed office. Contrary to the immemorial usage of grand juries, its communications with me have been almost exclusively in the form of correspondence, although an assistant and deputy assistant were regularly on duty with them and present every day, and although on several occasions I personally attended before them. This unusual course I have assumed to have been resorted to in the hope of procuring in that way a foundation for a presentment. I am most anxious that the correspondence and all the transactions between the grand jury and myself and my office shall be the subject of your immediate investigation.

"I therefore respectfully request you to refer this presentment and statements contained in it to the commissioner appointed by you who is now taking testimony upon the charges preferred against me.

"For the purpose of expediting this course, I hereby consent to any mode of procedure that the attorney general may deem legal for that purpose."

Russia's Warlike Preparations.

London, March 31.—The Sebastopol correspondent of the Daily Graphic says: "War alarms fill the naval headquarters here. The whole Euxine squadron is fully equipped for instant service. Troops with full war kits are daily arriving from the interior. The garrison will soon be a powerful army corps. There is much excitement among the staffs of both services, and all the talk is of bringing Turkey to her senses by forcible measures."

A Gigantic Scheme.

New York, March 31.—A special to the World from Toronto says: A contract has been signed between the Ontario government and J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York, under which millions of dollars are to be spent in developing power from Niagara Falls on the Canadian side. Mr. Morgan represents a British syndicate, which agrees to erect pulp works costing not less than \$500,000 and to supply power to an places from the falls to Toronto, and the government will give the right of way for channels and cables. Power is to be ready in three years and can only be supplied in Canada, and