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E. W. McCREADY,
President and Manager.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 6, 1916.

GRAVE CHARGES BY HON. MR. MORRISSY.

Premier Clarke forced Hon. John Morrissy to resign. In a remarkable letter, sent to Hon. Mr. Clarke and published in Wednesday's issue, Mr. Morrissy provides ample material to bring about the resignation of the Premier and the ministry. The government may cling to office for a while through fear of the electors, but all who read the Morrissy letter—and the whole province will read it—will realize long before they reach the concluding sentence that it robs the government of all further pretence to usefulness or respectability.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy confirms by his own testimony much that has been charged against the administration and much more that has been suspected. In some cases he goes beyond the most serious allegations hitherto made by Messrs. Carter and Veniot. In others he corroborates their evidence, often with frank and convincing details. And let no casual reader suppose that the letter is merely the angry rejoinder of a man whose resignation was demanded. The first few sentences lift it completely above that class of correspondence. Mr. Morrissy explains in a reasonable and telling way why he remained so long in the cabinet in spite of his knowledge as to what was going on. The new Premier—Mr. Clarke—promised his senior colleague (at Mr. Morrissy's request) that there would be an investigation of the Public Works Department early in 1915 to dispose of the charges of such men as Messrs. Pinder, Woods and Price. Later, instead of giving Mr. Morrissy credit for bringing such an investigation about, the Premier made it appear that it had been undertaken for other reasons, not creditable to the Minister. When, still later, Mr. Morrissy told the Lieutenant-Governor how matters stood, and said he was going to resign, he says the Governor asked him to wait a while. To the charge that he declined to suspend his deputy, H. M. Blair, Mr. Morrissy replies that Blair was appointed by order-in-council, and the Premier well knew he could be suspended or removed—as finally he was—in like fashion.

Then comes the first direct shot at Premier Clarke. Mr. Morrissy says Blair told him that the Premier suggested to him, Blair, that he play sick or go away when the Teed investigation was brought on, saying that his salary would be forwarded to him if he did so. This was the scheme followed out in the case of W. H. Berry. The parallel is interesting. This accusation, in some respects the gravest in Mr. Morrissy's list, calls for immediate action by the Premier—or by the Lieutenant Governor. The charge is, in effect, that Hon. Mr. Clarke, having appointed a Royal Commission to try Blair, was suggesting a plan whereby the inquiry would be burked and the government would keep the accused as a dependent, with his mouth effectually shut, instead of having him turned into a dangerous enemy. If the Premier is jealous of his honor he cannot rest long under any such accusation as this. If he were willing to do so, the Lieutenant Governor could not afford to permit him to do so. There is a further paragraph in the letter—that with respect to the McVey payment of $10,200 for extras which the provincial engineer disallowed—which also demands clear-cut explanation.

As to the "patriotic potatoes," Hon. Mr. Morrissy contributes one trenchant paragraph. He says Hon. Mr. Murray, whose labored potato explanations have not been explanatory, asked that the books of the Provincial Secretary be kept open longer than usual because of an expected refund of $10,000 from Mr. B. Frank Smith and his associates which was being made because of the opposition inquiries about potatoes, and that Mr. Murray added: "For God's sake, don't tell Morrissy!" Further passionate explanations from Mr. Murray are in order.

The Morrissy indictment is biting in its comparison of Hon. Mr. Clarke's professed regard for integrity in the public service with his retention of Pinder, Robichaud, and others, in the Legislature, and with his failure to investigate the collection of thousands of dollars from the liquor dealers of this city. A hint from the Premier to Commissioner Chandler would have been enough, says Mr. Morrissy. If there was any hint from the government it was not favorable to an investigation. Now Mr. Morrissy establishes the collection of $6,000 and a demand for more, having his evidence direct from Mr. Richard Sullivan of this city, who knows whereof he affirms. The desperate attempts of certain gentlemen to keep this transaction under cover are doomed to failure.

Another most serious count in the indictment is Mr. Morrissy's direct charge that the government deliberately gave false information to the country in reply to questions asked in the House by the opposition. In one peculiar instance the retiring Minister says the Premier asked him to prepare an answer to a question, and he replied: "Take that to those who have done your lying for you in other cases." Some light is thrown upon the campaign fund in the York by-election, too. Messrs. Wood and Murray receive mention in that connection.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy, in fine, shakes the whole fabric of the ministry and the party. He was long in striking, but now that he has struck the blow is of staggering force. And evidently there is more to come.

THE MORRISSY INDICTMENT.

We must take it for granted that Premier Clarke has a better defence against the indictment from Hon. John Morrissy than was set forth in the Standard Tuesday. If not, the sooner his resignation is in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor, the better.

The Standard, so far as we have observed, does not mention the gravest count in the indictment. Mr. Morrissy charges that after an investigation of the conduct of H. M. Blair by Commissioner M. G. Teed was decided upon, Premier Clarke suggested to Blair that he play sick or go away during the investigation, and that his salary would be paid and forwarded to him during his absence if he did so. It is said that more than one man has knowledge of this proposal. In any case, it is an exceedingly serious one, demanding, as has been said, the immediate attention of Hon. Mr. Clarke, or the Lieutenant-Governor. For this accusation, failing absolute refutation, as Hon. Mr. Clarke must recognize, would mean that the Premier, while ordering an investigation by a royal commission, was proposing to remove the accused from the scene and keep him under government pay until the storm blew over. Had that plan been carried out, Blair's mouth would have been closed effectively, as Berry's was. Recently Colonel P. A. Guthrie exposed on the floors of the Legislature another plan to silence Blair. It failed; but the intention was there. We are not trying the case against the Premier, but merely indicating its character. That he will have his own story to tell is to be expected. That he has remained silent so long, that his principal newspaper ignored yesterday the most serious of the charges, gives food for thought.

The Standard does not deny that letters and telegrams passed between Hon. John E. Wilson, when he was a member of the executive council, and members of the Rhodes Curry Company of Amherst in connection with the Moncton bridge contract. Nor does it attempt to deny Mr. Morrissy's charge that in the awarding of that contract the public interest was subordinated to purely political considerations.

As to the case of Mr. Pinder, who was found guilty by the Pringle report, the Standard weakly pleads that as the finding was a Federal one Hon. Mr. Clarke was not under obligation to recognize it. This is an interesting doctrine with respect to public morality. In connection with the case of Mr. M. J. Robichaud, who is still a member of the provincial Legislature, the Standard asserts that there has been ill-feeling between Mr. Morrissy and Mr. Robichaud. But what the public wants to know is why Premier Clarke ignored the findings of Mr. W. B. Chandler with respect to Mr. Robichaud's activities.

Another weak spot is found in the Standard's attitude toward the collection of thousands of dollars from St. John liquor licensees. The Standard suggests that Mr. Morrissy should have urged an investigation of that scandal before he left the government. Interesting if true. But what the public wants to know is why the licensees paid $6,000 and were asked for $2,000 more, to whom they paid it, on what representations, what they were promised, and what they got for their money. No denial of the payments has been made, because there is abundant proof concerning every feature of the transaction. A self-respecting government would have insisted upon a complete revelation of the facts under oath. Such a revelation must be made. If it is not made by the present administration, so much the worse for members of that extraordinary body.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy's assertion that false information was given to the country by the government in response to opposition inquiries is undoubtedly true. The country will form its own conclusion as to why the government dare not tell the truth.

As to the payment of $10,200 to the Messrs. McVay, it is known that the provincial engineer cut this claim down to $600. It is for Premier Clarke to explain why the $10,200 was paid over the head of the government's expert even if Mr. Morrissy, after much hesitation, finally agreed to assent to the payment if the Premier decided in favor of it. The Premier did.

The Standard's defence, instead of disposing of the Morrissy charges, merely deepens the impression they have made, for it indicates that, so far as the Standard is concerned—and it is an organ in the confidence of the government and inspired largely by the Attorney General—there is no adequate defence to be made.

So far as Hon. Mr. Murray is concerned, he now challenges Mr. Morrissy or any other man "to say that there is one cent of graft in connection with the department, either on the part of himself or any official or person over whom the department had control." This is a carefully worded denial, lacking much. It is not necessary to point out that there were many persons over whom Mr. Murray and his department had no official control, and that they were exceedingly active. Mr. Murray, a short time ago, denied that there was a mortgage on a farm in Albert county purchased by the Farm Settlement Board. Hon. A. R. McClelan is a witness to the fact that he actually holds such a mortgage. The public will readily choose between Mr. Murray and Mr. McClelan.

There have been many revelations in the recent history of the local government. The most sensational chapter has been furnished by Hon. Mr. Morrissy. There are other chapters to come. There will be denials, of course. Some of the denials will purport to deny, without really denying. There will be explanations, many of which will not explain. The effect of the indictments is to show the country that the administration is unfit and that it must go. No government party in the history of the province can match the present record for scandal and failure.

PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS.

New Brunswick has been undergoing an experience like that of Manitoba and British Columbia. In those western provinces one political party obtained and held for many years complete control of public affairs. In both instances the opposition was discouraged and disorganized. Gradually, however, the gross misconduct of the ruling party began to prepare the public for a political revolution, and in due time that revolution occurred in Manitoba and the results of it went ringing through the Dominion. In British Columbia the revolution is not yet finished, but according to the advices which come east the discredited Bowser government will be destroyed by the electors a few weeks hence.

In New Brunswick, too, the public mind has been prepared for a political revolution. When Mr. Flemming first went into power he had the support of a great many men of independent or Liberal leanings, who believed in his honesty, and who were deceived by the passionate promises made by him and some of his associates respecting the conduct of public affairs. Mr. Flemming's independent supporters were soon undeceived. The local government, which had promised something like independence in connection with national affairs, threw the whole weight of its machine against the Liberals in the Federal elections of 1908. A little later instances of extravagance, narrow partizanship and shameful use of patronage began to turn up in every part of the province. Promises were broken right and left. The promised reform in connection with the highways of the country did not appear. Still later, after Mr. Flemming succeeded Mr. Hazen, reports began to be heard concerning grave misuse of public funds and of official influence.

Then came the Dugal charges. These were met at first by indignant denial, but soon it was recognized that Mr. Flemming must walk the plank. Immediately some of his associates, who remained in power, with the assistance of the government newspapers, began a campaign to create the impression that all of the government's sins had been carried into the wilderness by Mr. Flemming. This campaign had scarcely been started before Premier Clarke and his colleagues used a supine Legislature to pass a whitewashing resolution concerning Mr. Flemming, and the party machine made him the Conservative candidate for Carleton-Victoria. By this act the present ministry and its supporters in the House confessed to a standard of public policy and public morality that undoubtedly shocked the country and prepared it for the long series of revelations since made, which culminated in Hon. John Morrissy's exposure of his former associates.

Not only has this government persistently sought to cover up wrongdoing, but it has steadily given the people much false and misleading information in reply to questions in the House. While it has investigated a certain number of scandals by means of royal commissions, it has, so far as it felt it could safely do so, limited the scope of these inquiries in order that the public might learn only a portion of the truth. By this means it covered up to some extent the source of the big campaign fund of 1912, particularly the origin of $100,000 which figured in that campaign. Following the same tactics it has recently refused a public investigation of the $6,000 taken from the St. John liquor dealers at a time when they were threatened with prohibition. There was no intention to introduce prohibition at the session of 1915, but the threat was made, not only in St. John but at Fredericton, and it is therefore difficult for the public to avoid connecting the government with the sudden generosity of these licensees under the crown.

The present provincial government, as the public realizes, has had a shameful career and has outlasted its usefulness. It will be overthrown by men of all parties, uniting to give the province, straightforward, progressive, and decent government.

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY.

The action of the New Brunswick Legislature in giving the government authority to discharge the second mortgage bonds of the International Railway, in accordance with the agreement made by the old government at the time the road was built, must give no little satisfaction to Mr. Thomas Malcolm, the builder of the International. It is a railway which opens up an important country, and it was necessary not only for the freight and passenger traffic already in existence there but also as an important agency for the development of that whole region lying between Campbellton and the St. John River.

Mr. Malcolm constructed a railway of excellent standard under great difficulties, and although he and the government of the day encountered some criticism at the time, it is now seen that the province has obtained a first class railway, opening up a very fine lumbering and agricultural country without any liability beyond the ordinary subsidy of $2,500 a mile.

"What is now under way at Verdun," says the New York Evening Post, "is an academic battle to decide whether the ten weeks' struggle has resulted in a German victory or a French victory. If it is a victory to have conquered four or five times the territory won by the French in their great effort in Champagne, then the Germans have won. If it is defeat to be frustrated in the main object of an attack after the most extraordinary efforts and sacrifices, then the Germans have lost. Impartial opinion will easily favor the second interpretation."

WAR COMMENT.

To the general accusation that Britain's war policy has been marked by frightful blunders, by indecision, by procrastination and by bad leadership, the Prime Minister replies by saying:

"If there have been mistakes or blunders, perhaps both, in policy, and in strategy, our contribution—the contribution of the United Kingdom and the Empire to the common cause—has grown and is growing steadily, month by month, and is greater at this moment, and better directed, than ever before. And the naval and military situation of the Allies has never been so good as it is today."

In the light of the statement made by Mr. Asquith and the criticisms he was answering, let us ask: How stands the war? What has Britain done?

A few days ago Mr. Frank H. Simonds returned from Verdun to New York, saturated apparently with that section of French opinion which complains bitterly that Great Britain has always been too late and has not yet accomplished half enough in the land fighting. Mr. Simonds, in his reviews of the war situation from 1914 down to the present day, has been a steady supporter of the Allied causes and a firm believer in Allied victory, and while his criticisms of the British now are bitter, they will serve to help us understand what some neutral observers are saying, what some of the people in France are saying, and how difficult it is for an outsider, even after a visit to the western front, to understand what Great Britain has really done in this war. After paying an eloquent tribute to the work of the French at Verdun, and to the universal determination of the French nation to pay for victory and continued national existence by the most prodigal expenditure of blood and treasure, Mr. Simonds charges Britain with the very faults which Mr. Asquith enumerated on Tuesday as the stock-in-trade of opponents of the coalition government. Mr. Simonds complains that, as contrasted with France, Great Britain is not yet awake to the nature of the war and to the necessity for fighting whole-heartedly with every resource at its disposal. In some measure the system of universal compulsion now to be adopted is an answer to this, but the critics will reply that this course should have been adopted many months ago. Perhaps so.

And yet, how much Mr. Simonds and those who share his views, have overlooked. The British have raised and equipped 5,000,000 men. While they have been doing this their navy has held the sea, and that navy's work, while it is not fully appreciated even by their Allies, alone made possible the saving of Paris and of France during the first year of the war, and, from the beginning of the war until today, British sea power has made it possible to feed and to munition the troops of the Allies, to keep open Allied ports, to protect Allied trade, to banish German commerce from the seas, to shut off German trade with the outside world, and to take one after another of Germany's colonies. Mr. Simonds apparently allowed these facts to slip from his mind when he began to appraise Britain's weight in this war.

His criticism is centered upon the alleged tardiness and ill-success of the British by land. Even in connection with that, it is necessary to remember the fleet. For this reason: At the beginning of the war, Germany, France and Russia all had millions of trained soldiers, while Great Britain had only a small regular army, the best of its kind in existence, but so limited in numbers that its brave men were pretty well devoured by the first few months of fighting. So, while Germany and France particularly were able to put immediately into service their vast standing armies, and were then able to call up older men who had been trained in previous years under the conscript system, and while this was true in some measure also of Russia and Austria, and even of Italy, Great Britain had to begin to create armies of continental size, although she had only officers and N. C. O.'s enough for her small regular army and its reserve. Her resource in artillery, in rifles, and in ammunition were similarly limited. Thus she had to begin a task in these respects greater than that ever before attempted by any nation in the world, in drilling and equipping millions of new men, and at the same time employing another great portion of her population in preparing clothing, arms, cannon and other equipment for the new armies. From the first, she set out to do not less but more than was "nominated in the bond."

Mr. Simonds, whose historic sense seems to have deserted him on this occasion, might well have recalled the experience of the North during the first two years of the Civil War, when it was necessary to call into being citizen armies to meet the shock of the warlike South. From the fall of Sumter up to Gettysburg he might easily have matched in the North any of the faults he charges against British administration or accomplishment from August 1914 down to Loos. He gives the most generous credit to the fighting qualities of the British soldier, and to the troops from Canada, Australia and New Zealand. But he complains that our strategy and leadership has been bad. Has it been as bad as that of the North during the first two years? And it is in the North that we find the nearest parallel to the condition of Britain, not in France or Germany, or any other country which had a big standing army and a citizenship trained to arms when the conflict began. Some British generals have failed, but they are not so numerous as the Northern generals who failed, under less severe tests, up to the time Grant and Sherman and Meade emerged and the strength of the North began to tell, in leadership as well as in wealth, population and general resources.

Britain, because of the needs and requests of her Allies more than for her own sake, had to risk many hurried expeditions before proper preparation could be made. Antwerp, Gallipoli, Bagdad—we are not yet in a position to say how much good these ventures did in holding enemy troops from other employment, and in heartening our Allies, or what would have happened had these enterprises not been undertaken, and hurriedly, as they were. The British will be the decisive factor in this war. Their preparation has been slow, unless one remembers all the circumstances attending it. But their preparation has been vast, and it has been sure, and the employment of that which has been prepared will be unrelenting, and in due time, decisive. John Bull is slow in getting started, but he is a great stayer, and a great finisher.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Dr. Reid, acting Minister of Railways, embraces the Gutelius theory that the McGivney connection is all right for heavy freight because the grades between McGivney and Fredericton are descending grades. Dr. Reid will discover some day that a one-way railroad is not the thing. On a proper road trains can be hauled both ways. It is assumed that freight must go west as well as come east. The Transcontinental has only a maximum grade of six-tenths of one per cent. against west-bound traffic, and of four-tenths against east-bound traffic. It is impossible to make a decent Transcontinental connection of the Canada Eastern without relocating at least eight miles of it, removing many other defects, and rebuilding the Fredericton bridge. Dr. Reid must have been reading the weird words of the Hon. James A. Murray on railway grades. Mr. Murray got his theories from Mr. Gutelius whose views he paraphrased without understanding them. This sort of thing is politics of a sort, no doubt, but it is going to impose one more handicap upon St. John. In normal times traffic seeks the port of easiest access. Given railroad justice, St. John would be that port.

* * *

In its report of the shell commission inquiry The Toronto Globe pays a strong tribute to the ability of Mr. F. B. Carvell, M. P. It says:

"Yet amid the mass of technical evidence, the monotonous interchange of question and answer, the filing of contracts and communications and the discussion of intricacies in manufactures, there were facts that stood out like mountain peaks.

"Recognition came dramatically to Mr. F. B. Carvell, the stalwart New Brunswick Parliamentarian and lawyer. Only those in attendance at the sittings of the Commission realize the tremendous grip that this man has secured upon the whole munitions situation. Agreements, names, places, dates, quantities and prices seem to be at his fingers' ends. He is the man with whom Mr. I. F. Hellmuth, K. C., conducting the examination-in-chief, most frequently confers. He is the man with whom various of the other legal luminaries are in almost constant consultation. He is the man to whom the laymen appeal for the elucidation of the knotty points. He is the 'man behind,' and, in the inquiry room, the man in front of the investigation."

* * *

"The battle of Verdun," says the Toronto Globe's war editor, "is at an end." If so, the second battle of Flanders, on the British front, must be about to begin. If the Germans do not strike the British will.

* * *

A few of the Fenian ringleaders have been shot. Had more been shot long ago there would have been no rebellion in Dublin. There has been too much tenderness with treason in Ireland, and it has not all been Fenian treason either.

* * *

Of the daily cost of the shell commission of inquiry the Ottawa Journal gives this summary:

Two judges, with their expenses, salaries, and cost of assistants, including official stenographers, printing, etc.	$600.00
Fifteen lawyers at $100 per day	1,500.00
Total	$2,100.00

As the commission works on an average of five and a half hours each day, the cost per hour is something like $400, or about $6 a minute.

Kyte's Charges Proven.

(Toronto Star.)

On March 28 last Mr. Kyte disclosed to the house and the country the contracts under which two American companies secured $22,000,000 worth of fuse orders. He declared that the prices at which the two contracts were let were very high, that the companies were not of themselves in a position to fill the contracts on the date specified, that they had sub-let them to middlemen and that they had secured advances totalling into the millions the day the contract was signed. He further declared that Canadian companies which desired to secure parts of the large orders had been turned down. All of these contentions have been proven to the hilt in the first three days of the sittings of the Meredith-Duff commission.

The fruitless attempts of Canadian companies to secure any part of the contracts was indicated in yesterday's evidence. The devious methods by which they were negotiated to the two American companies were further disclosed. But today the proof of the charges was made complete so far as the outstanding features are concerned. On March 28 Mr. Kyte made his speech. On April 9 (twelve days after) the Imperial Munitions Board declared that the American Munition Company had defaulted on its contract, and called upon it to cut its pay by the sum of $1,846,000.

The Wail of a Copy Reader.

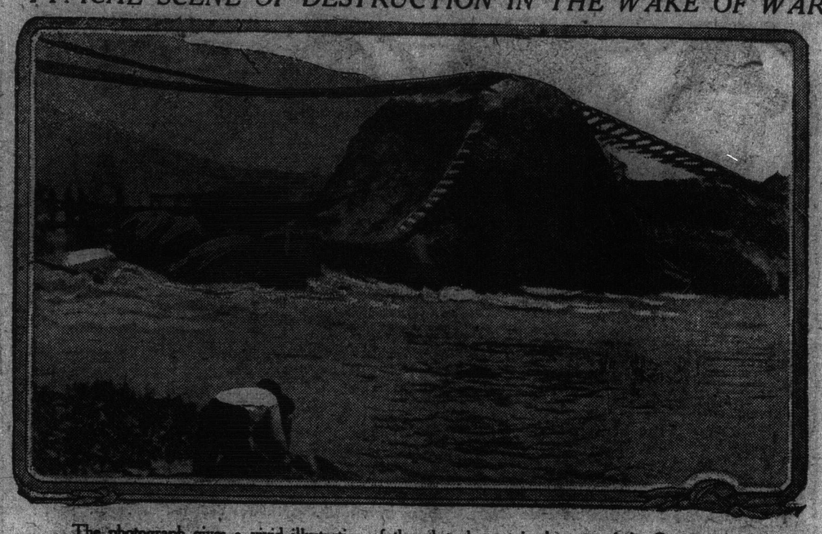
I've learned to locate Sdolbunov; when stories mention Szizz,
I do not need to hunt a map; I know right where it is.
Cettinje doesn't puzzle me, I'm wise to Medvinil
And all those wierd localities where consonants are thick.
But that can't help me any now; today I've got to settle
Disputes about Telacataluplan and Popocatapetl.
Dvinsk and Minsk and Turtychinsk are places I know well.
The Russian map bears scarce a name I haven't learned to spell.
Chanak Kalessi, Artiki, Kilkitch and Akbunar,
And other Turnish towns to me devoid of terror are.
But that does not assist me now; today I've got to know
If Bacabuiriachic is south or west of Chinbampo.
Przemysl was an easy one when once I'd learned to read
The names without the consonants I found I didn't need.
Mahhalasles and Kalabak, Prilip and Velvendos
Were just as soft as any names I ever came across.
But that avails me nothing now; today I've got to show
The same familiarity with all of Mexico.
—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Persistent Flatterer.

Mother—"Why don't you yawn when he stays too long? He'll take the hint and go."

Daughter—"I did, and he told me what beautiful teeth I had."—Farm and Fireside.

TYPICAL SCENE OF DESTRUCTION IN THE WAKE OF WAR



The photograph gives a vivid illustration of the obstacles put in the way of the Germans on the western front, to prevent their advance. This great concrete bridge across a river has been completely demolished, with the exception of the rails and sleepers, which are still in an elevated position.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE RIVER STEAMERS.

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir,—A conundrum which the public would like to have explained by the local government. Why should two ends of the St. John river be subsidized, leaving about fourteen miles between the two ends that remains without any subsidy? Persons traveling on these steamers to reach Fredericton would have to drive about fourteen miles to make connections and it would take a person two days to reach Fredericton. Last year the St. John River S. S. Co. and the Crystal Stream S. S. Co. made application to the local government for a subsidy for their steamers that was a credit to the St. John river, running from St. John to Fredericton and was refused. Knowing as the government did the loss they were making, the Crystal Stream S. S. Co. thought they would make another effort this spring, and to show the government the wish of the people there was a petition sent around, and about all the merchants in the city of St. John, and the greater part of the farmers along the St. John river to the number of about five hundred names, and a statement of the receipts and expenditures of 1915, which was not a profitable one for the company, was sent to the government by one of the St. John representatives who made a date with the executive and asked Mr. Purdy to attend, which, I understand, he did, and speaking to the Queens county representatives, got a cool reception. Mr. Slipp said he would resign if the government gave him the subsidy he asked for, and Mr. Woods said he was not asking much. Mr. Purdy said that was the coolest reception he ever got from members that should have some interest in the people's welfare that elect them. It is only through the strong appeal from the different sections of the county through which these steamers run that has induced them to start their steamer this spring. Mr. Purdy's reply to the government refusal to assist them was that they would not start their steamer this spring.

Yours truly,
RIVER FARMER.

THE COURTS.

Interesting Case Heard at Fredericton—True Bill in Bigamy Case at Dorchester.

Dorchester, N. B., May 2—The supreme court opened here today at 2 p. m. Mr. Justice Crocet is presiding. Mr. Justice McKeown, who was scheduled to attend is ill. There was a large number of jurymen, spectators and witnesses in the court house at the hour of assembling. Warden A. B. Pipes was elected foreman by the grand jury. The deposition in the criminal case of the sheriff's calendar was carefully reviewed by his honor. The grand jury reported a "true bill" on both counts in the indictment against Howard Gill, for bigamy.

The following is the complete docket: Criminal. I King vs. Howard Gill, charged with bigamy and adultery, remanet jury docket. 1, Albert Fillmore vs. Thomas Estabrooks, Jas. Friel for plaintiff, C. L. Hanington for defendant. New jury docket. 1, Medley G. Siddall vs. The Tribune Printing Co., Ltd. M. G. Teed for plaintiff; James Friel for defendant. 2, Alfred D. LeBlanc vs. Thomas W. Madden, Jas. Friel for plaintiff; E. A. Reilly for defendant. 3, Alfred E. Peters vs. Peter J. Venoit. E. A. Reilly for plaintiff; James Byrne for defendant. Non jury case. 1, James H. Corbett vs. A. Cavour Chapman et al. E. A. Reilly for the plaintiff; W. B. Chandler, K. C., for the defendant.

Naturalization papers were submitted for John Albert Olsen, a Norwegian, and were ordered filed. The remanet case is now being tried, Albert E. Fillmore vs. Thomas Estabrooks.

Chatham Case Interesting.

Fredericton, May 2—The May sitting of the chancery court was opened yesterday by Chief Justice McLeod. One of the matters taken up this morning was the case of Henrietta V. Byrne, formerly of Chatham, but now of Yarmouth (N. B.), vs. the Town of Chatham. This is an injunction suit to restrain the sale of lands under an execution for taxes. A. J. Gregory, K. C., appears for the plaintiff and A. R. Slipp, K. C., for the defendant. Besides a large question involved with regard to assessment of vacant lands as well as civic taxation generally, one of the interesting points in the case is over the assessing of the wife's property in her husband's name. Most of the documentary evidence was produced this morning, and several witnesses were heard this afternoon including Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Robert Murray and John Fowlie, town treasurer.

In the matter of John Hilary, Robert Corbett, infant, the petition of John W. West and wife for the adoption by them of the former as their child was read by P. J. Hughes, together with other affidavits. The parties reside in Carleton county. The order granted upon usual conditions.

"My Creed."

(Victoria Colonist).

The Rev. Toward Arnold Walter, of Hartford (Conn.), is the author of a brief poem which has attained a wide circulation, and T. P.'s Weekly expresses a wish that it may be sent round the world. We comply with the request and give the lines herewith:

MY CREED.

I would be true, for there are those who trust me;
I would be pure, for there are those who care;
I would be strong, for there are those who suffer;
I would be brave, for there is much to dare;
I would be friend of all—the foe—the friendless;
I would be giving, and forget the gift:
I would be humble, for I know my weakness;
I would look up—and laugh and love—and lift.

Defined.

Willie Willis—What's the Book of Judgment, pa?

Papa Willis—A work of literature which will be widely read but whose contents I am afraid will not be popular. —Judge.

Economical.

"He inherited a fortune."

"Did he take good care of it?"

"Splendid. The first thing he did after getting it was to decide not to spend too much money for a monument to the rich uncle who left it to him."

Where the Exercise Goes.

"Don't you find gardening a splendid exercise?"

"Yes, for the man I hire to do the digging."