POOR DOCUMENT

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ABOUT THE NASTIEST CITY IN THE WORLD IS THE UNSPEAKABLE TURK'S CAPITAL

D. Russell Jack Explodes Many Popular Fallacies About Constantinople--Dirt and Extortion Reign--Outcast Dogs and Swarming Beggars Fill the Streets.

(By D. Russell Jack.)

Para Palace Hotel, Constantinople, March 16—The city of Constantinople is, without doubt, one of the most picturesque of Southern Europe as viewed from the water, but in few instances will such serious disappointments be felt by the traveler, as when having landed, he commences to explore the city critically for places and features such as are ordinarily supposed to interest a visitor. The mosques, with their attendant minarets, give a charm to the landscape, as viewed from a distance, and break up the sky line with a grace peculiar to this particular city; but having examined one of them, the traveler has, one might almost say, seen them all, and looks in vain for something else of interest to which he may turn his attention.

The streets of the city are, at best, but narrow lanes and alleys, strewn with offal and garbage, even the "Grand Rue," the principal business street in Para, which is the fashionable quarter of the city, being scarcely twenty-five feet in width. Narrow as are the streets, the sidewalks are proportionately narrower, and in most instances scarcely admit of two persons walking abreast.

The city is over-run with dogs, the pariah dogs, a species of mongrel who barely manage to sustain life upon the garbage, which is thrown into the streets even in the best parts of the city. These dogs, whose only home is in the streets, sleep in the sunshine upon the sidewalks in the day time, where they are safe from the wheeled traffic, and after dark wander about in quest of food. Fighting and snarling all night long, they make sleep well nigh impossible to one unaccustomed to the uproar.

The Para Palace.

The principal hotel of the city is called the Para Palace, after the quarter of the city in which it is situated. It is indeed an oriental palace in so far as internal arrangements and the elegance of the furnishings of the principal apartments are concerned. The centre of the ground floor of the building is utilized as a general sitting room, and, the ceiling being on a level with the third floor, the corridors of the second floor form a gallery to this parlor, from whence one may look down into the room through latticed windows of eastern design.

Opening out of this central room, are the dining room, the reading room, an oriental sitting room, and a second oriental room, where Turkish coffee is served in tiny cups by a young Turk in native costume. The last mentioned apartment is a marvel of elegance, the rugs, which form the principal feature of its adornment, both on floor and walls, being rich in coloring and supposedly of value. In each of the three windows of this apartment which look into the street, are curtained alcoves, containing comfortable arm-chairs richly upholstered, surrounding small tables carved and inlaid, and here, in semi-seclusion one may sit after dinner and enjoy Turkish coffee and cigarettes, lulled by the strains of a well-conducted orchestra discoursing Turkish music, and gaze upon Turkish street life from as near a distance as will ever be desired after a first experience, however brief, of the streets of Constantinople.

Some of the Turkish hanging lamps are very effective in design, but the brilliancy of the electric light, which has replaced the candles in this particular instance, somewhat detracts from their picturesqueness. Another serious factor which mars, what would otherwise be considered an artistically arranged apartment, is the prominence of the notice which appears in two places, to the effect that the furnishings in this room were supplied by ——————, of Constantinople, to whom intending buyers will please apply.

The Sublime Porte, where the Sultan makes his headquarters, and where he has his harem, is beautifully situated across the Golden Horn from Para, not far from the famous Mosque of St. Sophia. A wide pontoon bridge connects the principal parts of the city separated by the Golden Horn. Here, in an atmosphere somewhat purified by the sea breezes from the Bosphorus, one may observe something of Turkish life on land and water without serious danger of contamination.

Turkish Extortion.

The devices of the Turk to obtain an undue amount of money from the stranger, assisted by the Credit Lyonaise, a French banking institution, the Imperial Ottoman Bank, the capital of which is largely Anglo-French, the hotel proprietors and others, principally Greeks, are varied and usually unavoidable.

Before the sojourner may step from the steamer upon the pier he must pay "top wharfage," as a St. John alderman would call it, six piastres. After this he is at the mercy of a "dragoman," unless he can talk the native language, and even then if he is "a dog of a Christian" he is not likely to receive very much better treatment. The following is a copy of the itemized bill rendered by the Dragoman of the Para Palace Hotel to the writer. This individual appeared in uniform upon the dock at the arrival of the steamer, and to his tender mercies your correspondent entrusted his person and his belongings.

The bill, it will be observed, is for actual disbursements, and was certified to as being reasonable by the management of the hotel:

	Piastres.
To dock charges upon landing	5
To customs official for stamps	5
To customs official for "fixing" him	5
To porter from steamer to dock....	3
To do., dock to custom house..	2
To do., custom house to cab..	2
To do., cab to hotel..	6
To vise of passport..	5
To stamps for do..	3
To "fixing" him.	5
Total.	41

All these items make a total of about $1.60, the piastre being nearly equal to four cents in Canadian money. The amount paid is probably not more than one-half of the amount that other passengers by the same steamer were obliged to contribute. What makes this performance most particularly interesting is the fact that upon leaving the city the entire programme must be repeated, including the customs examination, and the charge for "fixing him." Turkey is one of the few places, if not the only place in the world where a customs examination is insisted upon both upon arrival and departure.

The banking arrangements in Turkey for extortion are about the most refined and complete that intelligent officials can devise. Both small change and gold are at a premium of from 8 per cent. upwards. Upon presenting a draft from a London bank upon the Credit Lyonaise at the agency of that concern in Constantinople, the payment is made in Turkish paper money of large denominations. In case that the traveler receives more money than he intends to use in Turkey he must pay a premium in order to have it exchanged into French or English gold. If he wishes small money for use about the city he must pay a premium. Payment of drafts in gold is refused. French gold and silver is usually accepted for payment of small accounts, but coins of the time of the Empire and the Republic, although current at the office of the Credit Lyonaise in Paris, are "bad" in Constantinople. For changing French gold into small Turkish silver and nickel-plated coppers your correspondent was charged 25 per cent. by the obliging clerk of the Para Palace Hotel, although it was pointed out at the time that according to the table of exchange published in the guide book this was a gross over-charge. That the guide-book was wrong, was the only explanation that was offered.

Turkish rugs may be bought much more reasonably from a reliable dealer in London or New York than in Constantinople. For the services of a barber, for instance, the tourist pays nearly double the price charged in the most expensive establishments in the West End of London. This scale of extortionate demands pervades all classes of trade and business.

Turkish Women.

Very few women are to be seen about the streets of Constantinople, the few that appear in the stores and restaurants being principally Greeks. One may spend a week in Constantinople and not see more than twenty Turkish women, those who appear in public being closely veiled. Upon the lower half of all the windows of a Turkish city residence close screens of wood carefully prevent intrusion from prying eyes.

The street costume of a Turkish woman is invariably of one color or shade, and is uniform in style among the rich and poor. In color, black predominates, but occasionally rich brocaded silks of light weight are worn by women of wealth. The cloak is long, reaching to the ground, and is caught in at the waist. With this cloak, a cape which covers the head and shoulders is worn, while a black veil, thin, but almost impenetrable to the eye, is invariably used to cover the face. Among the more elderly women, and those of the lower classes, the veil is so disposed that the eyes and nose are uncovered, but the mouth and forehead are carefully concealed.

Carnival Week.

Carnival week was inaugurated by a "ball" held in the pavilion of the garden of the Para Palace Hotel, attended principally by the Greek young women of the city, of a respectable class, closely masked, each with her respective swain. None of the guests of the hotel attended this affair either as participants or spectators, and it is difficult to understand why the management of the hotel should associate itself with an entertainment which was obviously not of a class that could be enjoyed by its guests.

In the evenings and far into the night, during Carnival week, the principal streets of the city are paraded by groups of young men and women, masked and in fancy dress, the leader carrying upon his back a hand-organ, the handle of which is turned by the next man in line. For night after night this sort of performance is kept up by numerous parties, the most reasonable explanation of the fun to be derived being that it offered an excellent opportunity to confederates for picking pockets among the crowd of onlookers.

After the opening affair at the Para Pavilion, there were innumerable other "balls" at the small theatres, patronized largely by the hand-organ parties, the members of which, after parading the streets until nearly midnight, usually adjourned to a cafe for supper, and thence to a "ball," where they danced until daylight.

Street Life.

The streets of Constantinople are paved principally with round cobble stones, in addition to the unevenness with which they have been laid, are rendered even more unpleasant for walking upon by the filth and slime with which they are coated. This, in addition to the steep gradients of the principal streets, their narrowness and the consequent congestion of traffic, make them almost impassable to pedestrains.

That portion of the sidewalks which is not occupied by sleeping dogs in day time, is largely taken up by boot-blacks, who sit about in the sun and pound their boxes with their blacking brushes in order to attract the attention of any one who may happen to be a likely customer. The remaining space not utilized by the dogs and boot-blacks is approximated by innumerable beggars, who display club-feet, stumps of amputated limbs and diseased parts of their bodies, artistically arranged, so as to best work upon the feelings of the passers-bye.

It is not an unfrequent occurrence to see hens kept in a coop upon the street, and in the street, leading from the front door of the Para Hotel to the principal business street of the city, a goat, surrounded by cabbage leaves and other green stuff upon which it fed, was kept tethered with about four feet of rope, day and night, during all the time that your correspondent was in the city.

Much of the cooking at the innumerable restaurants of the poorest class, is done on a charcoal brazier upon the sidewalk, the principal disadvantage, if not the only one in the eyes of the Turk being the danger of losing the mess while in preparation, by theft, upon the part of one of the Pariah dogs.

In Constantinople, every man wears a fez, red, with a black tassel, and to appear upon the street with any other head dress is to at once make oneself a target for all those who lie in wait.

His Shadow.

Attached to the Para Hotel are no less than thirty dragomen, whose names are painted upon a sign-board for reference, in the office. The writer was followed about the streets for two days by one of these creatures, who, by no artifice that he could devise except absolute seclusion in his room, was he able to avoid for more than a few minutes at a time.

In addition to the individuals who were permitted access to the hotel, fully as many more were in waiting upon the sidewalk, claiming to talk any language desired, and offering their services at half the usual rates.

The Turk as seen in guide books, upon picture post-cards and hand-bills, and in devices for the ensnaring of the unsophisticated traveler is a trim looking individual, clad in a picturesque costume of brilliant coloring, which harmonizes well with his swarthy skin.

In real life he is a very different being. A bundle of rags of various hues, shoes from which toes and heels protrude, a face unshaven, a red fez from which the perspiration has long ago eliminated the dye around the lower edges, a general indication of the avoidance of the application of the cleansing principle of water either to person or apparel, an odor of garlic pungent and unmistakeable, all these features more truly represent the average Turk as he actually appears, and mark him as something to be avoided.

The only Turkish costumes, corresponding at all to the traveler's ideal in such matters, to be seen about Constantinople, are those worn for advertising effect by some of the employes of the principal hotels. They are supplied by the employer and in them a dirk and a huge revolver stuck through the belt are given undue prominence.

Having once seen Constantinople, few travelers will in the least regret their departure, and fewer still will ever experience a desire to again visit such a place of uncleanliness, dishonesty and discomfort.

One Good Turn Deserves Another.

Help your wife—she will appreciate it and you profit by it. Nothing will contribute more to home comfort than the

New Century Ball Bearing Washing Machine

—not because we say so, but because thousands are talking about it and you would too if you were its happy possessor. You sit while using it—it is fruitful thoroughly cleaned in five minutes. Nothing is too good for a machine housekeepers. The New Century is certainly the best. Sold by local dealers at $5.00. Ask your dealer to show it to you. Send to us for descriptive booklet. THE DOWSWELL MFG. CO., LTD., HAMILTON, CANADA.

ST. JOHN NOT TO CONTROL ITS CHIEF OF POLICE

(Continued from page 1).

temperance societies ask of the government? In the first place they asked that a prohibitory law be placed on the statute books. They had strong ground for this request. A majority of the electors of the province have pronounced in favor of a prohibitory law more than once at the polls. The Scott act, a local open law law is in force in nine of the fourteen counties of the province. When the plebiscite was taken under the dominion law there was a large majority in favor of prohibition. The representatives of the temperance organizations asked the government if it would not give a provincial prohibitory law to give certain other amendments to existing laws, setting forth what were the amendments desired. It is true that the government has given them something but the temperance people may well say, "We asked for bread and you have given us a stone."

They asked the license commissioners be made elective by the people instead of appointed by the government, believing that such elected commissioners would deal more fairly and justly than under the present appointive system.

They also asked that an amendment be granted so that it will be necessary for an applicant for a liquor license to have accompanying his application a petition signed by a majority of the rate payers of the ward or parish where in he wishes to do business.

They also asked that the government provide that no license shall be granted for a saloon within 200 yards of a church, public school or place of public amusement. I regard this as quite important and especially with regard to schools so that the sight of the liquor saloon may be removed as far as possible from the young and rising generation.

I was glad to hear the attorney general state that it was the intention to have licensed beer shops close at 11 o'clock and believe that the hour might well be made 10 o'clock. These beer shops are often a rendezvous for young men and are kept open to very late hours, and often they are but the blind to places where intoxicating liquors are sold.

With the bill now before the committee I am in accord in the main and am only sorry that it does not go further along the lines I have mentioned. It is my intention to move an amendment that before a license is granted to a saloon the applicant must secure the signatures of a majority of the rate payers to a petition.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—I trust that my hon. friend will not think that no others beside himself are sincerely desirous of promoting the true interests and the moral welfare of the province. But we must be practical in these things and recognize things as they are. We must respect the opinions and the rights of others. My hon. friend says that we ought to enact a law prohibiting the sale of liquors in the province.

While I have the greatest possible respect for the views of these who desire such a law yet I canot agree with them that such a law can be enforced in the present state of public opinion. This province had experience with a prohibitory law many years ago and repealed it after one year's experience. Nine counties of the fourteen in this province are under the Scott act and yet that law is not enforced. In most communities it is virtually a license law.

My hon. friend suggests an amendment that an applicant for a license should first secure the signature of a majority of the rate payers of a ward to a petition but such an amendment would not work out as he suggests and might defeat the very object he has in view. This present law is better as provision made for taking a vote of the electors of a ward on petition of one-quarter of the rate payers and if such vote be against the license none shall be allowed.

I am not prepared to admit the correctness of the statements of the hon. gentleman that the keepers of beer shops use their premises as mere blinds for the sale of stronger liquors. My experience is that these dealers are sincerely desirous of obeying the law in all respects.

The bill was considered section by section. All of which were adopted. Hon. Mr. Pugsley moved a section that beer shops close at 11 p. m., which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Maxwell moved the following amendment:

In case of an application for a license the petition must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a majority of the rate payers in the ward in which the premises sought to be licensed are situated. The genuineness of the signatures to such petition together with the qualification of the rate payers and their residence in the ward shall be established on oath.

The amendment was discussed at some length by Mr. Flemming, Hon. Mr. Tweedie, Hon. Mr. Pugsley and Mr. Maxwell and was lost on a vote being taken.

On motion of Mr. Robertson to go into consideration of the St. John telephone bill the three months' hoist was moved and carried after considerable discussion.

The Central Railway Debate.

In the debate on the Central Railway bill last night, Mr. Hazen said in part:

The first chapter was written when the house authorized the issue of $250,000 bonds in 1901 to secure the construction of the railway from Chipman to Fredericton and to instal a plant capable of an output of 500 tons of coal daily. Every prediction made in favor of the grant of $250,000 had been falsified by subsequent facts.

The following year another guarantee of $200,000 was secured on the representations of the attorney general to purchase the old Central Railway. Last summer the sum of $30,000 in cash was advanced to the management of the railway to tide over the difficulties, such money being advanced without a vestige of legislative authority. Today another $250,000 is asked for. In all about $1,500,000 in public moneys have been put into this railway scheme. The Central got a dominion subsidy of $190,000 and a provincial subsidy of $130,000. When this bill passes the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company will have received $700,000 in provincial guarantees. The dominion and provincial subsidies for road from Chipman to Minto amount to $100,000, and $30,000 in cash has been loaned. Not a single dollar of private capital had ever been put into the scheme, and boodlers, speculators, and political pets, have used this scheme, to exploit the provincial revenues. There is no assurance that the present demand will be final, and next year there may be another demand.

Mr. Hill argued that if the house and country had known in 1901 what this scheme was going to lead to it would never have gone into it. A mistake was made then, but the province should go no deeper into the scheme. The attorney general was as hopeful in 1901 as he is now, and his predictions are no more likely to be fulfilled now than were his former glowing hopes. There is nothing final about this, and in a year or two we will have another demand for a quarter of a million more.

It will take at least half a million dollars to equip the road and complete it, and the government might just as well ask for the half million now as to get a quarter of a million dollars this year and come back next year and ask for another quarter million. He objected most strongly to the government going into the operation of railways and the country would find this thing a white elephant on its hands. He favored the appointment of a commission so that some information might be obtained as to what had become of all the public money sunk in this enterprise.

Premier Tweedie closed the debate in a vigorous speech, in which he said the government is in full accord on this matter and the scheme had his hearty endorsement. The government had originally gone into this project with the idea of developing a great coal mining industry and by that would sink or swim. He intended to see the thing through no matter what the cost. He reminded Mr. Hill that he was a member of the government when this policy was initiated and when every subsequent grant had been made, and if mistakes had been made he (Hill) must bear his share of the responsibility. He contended that the province had made a good bargain in acquiring the Central railway for $200,000, and predicted a great future for the coal mining industry in Queens county.

The amendment was defeated on the following vote:

Yeas—Hon. Mr. Hill, Hazen, Flemming, Smith, Grimmer, Clark, Morrisey, Glasier, Maxwell, Hartt, Morrison—11.

Nays—Tweedie, Farris, Pugsley, LaBillois, Jones, Sweeney, King, Whitehead, Copp, Scovil, Osman, Ryan, Carpenter, McLatchy, Campbell, Burden, Gogain, Barnes, Murray Purdy, Robertson, Burns, Young, Johnson, Lantalum, Legere, Clair, Martin—28.

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FERRY'S SEEDS

have been the standard for 49 years. They are not an experiment. Sold by all dealers. 1905 Seed Annual free for the asking.

D. M. FERRY & CO., WINDSOR, ONT.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office, $30 a month with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each Province. Apply at once giving full particulars. THE VETERINARY SCIENCE ASSO'N, London, Can.

CANADA HAS SPENT ABOUT $150,000,000 ON ITS RAILWAYS

Ottawa, April 12.—(Special)—A return brought down today shows that from July 1, 1873, to February 1, 1905, the department of railways spent for constructing and equipping railways $88,310,791. For subsidizing railways in the same period $59,287,995; for constructing and equipping canals $66,966,699.

The return states, no official estimate can be made at present as to the total estimated liability incurred by Canada on account of the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

MILKMAN CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER

It is Alleged Adulterations in His Milk Caused Death of Little Girl.

Providence, April 12—John P. MacDonald, a milkman, was arrested tonight on a warrant charging manslaughter. The warrant was issued following an autopsy performed upon the bodies of William and Ella Shanley, three-months-old twins, who died yesterday. Medical Examiner Dr. John C. Pegram, jr., gave as his opinion after the autopsy that the children died of chronic formaldehyde poisoning.

MacDonald was arraigned at a special session of the District Court shortly after 11 o'clock tonight, and was held for trial on April 28th, in $10,000 bail, which was furnished by friends of the prisoner. He was also arraigned on a charge of three violations of the milk laws and held in bonds of $200. MacDonald pleaded not guilty to all charges.

MacDonald had supplied the Shanley family with milk for five years. W. O. Scott, the city milk inspector, examined samples of the milk delivered to the Shanley family and milk taken from MacDonald's cans. In each instance formaldehyde was found as well as analine coloring, which made the milk appear thick and creamery.

The warrant against MacDonald charged him with the manslaughter of the little girl, Ella.

An inquest has been ordered by the coroner.

HEALTH IN SPRING.

Nature Needs Assistance in Making New Health-giving Blood.

Spring is the season when your system needs toning up. In the spring you must have new blood just as the trees must have new sap. Nature demands it. Without new blood you will feel weak and languid; you may have twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia, occasional headaches, a variable appetite, pimples or eruptions of the skin, or a pale, pasty complexion. These are certain signs that the blood is out of order. The only sure way to get new blood and fresh energy is to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They actually make new, rich blood—they are the greatest spring tonic in the world. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills clear the skin, drive out disease and make tired, depressed men and women bright, active and strong. Mr. Neil H. McDonald, Estmere, N. B., says; "It gives me great satisfaction to state that I have found Dr. Williams' Pink Pills all that is claimed for them. I was completely run down, my appetite was poor and I suffered much from severe headaches. Doctors' medicine did not give me the needed relief, so I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used only a few boxes when my former health returned, and now I feel like a new man."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not only the best spring tonic, but are a cure for all troubles due to poor blood or shattered nerves. That is why they cure headaches and backaches, rheumatism, anaemia, kidney and liver troubles, and the special secret ailments of women and growing girls. But you must get the genuine, with the full name: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," printed on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Shot Husband, Then Took Poison.

Chicago, April 12—Mrs. Ralph Hill today shot her husband and then took a draught of carbolic acid. Her attempt at murder and suicide took place at the home of Benjamin T. Hill, principal of the Seward public school. Neither she nor her husband is expected to live. The cause for the deed is unknown.

Want Rev. Mr. Champion fo Another Year.

Harcourt, April 12—Yesterday at the third quarterly meeting of Wesley Memorial Methodist church, Rev. J. B. Champion was, on motion of Henry Wathen, seconded by Leslie J. Wathen, unanimously invited to remain on this circuit another year.

The Sunlight way of washing requires little or no rubbing. You should try Sunlight Soap. Will not injure dainty fabrics.

3B

SUNLIGHT SOAP

QUEEN OF ACTRESSES PRAISES PE-RU-NA.

MISS JULIA MARLOWE.

In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., Miss Julia Marlowe of New York City, has the following to say of Peruna:

"I am glad to write my endorsement of the great remedy, Peruna, as a nerve tonic. I do so most heartily."—Julia Marlowe.

Nervousness is very common among women. This condition is due to anemic nerve centers. The nerve centers are the reservoirs of nervous vitality. These centers become bloodless for want of proper nutrition. This is especially true in the spring season. Every spring a host of invalids are produced as the direct result of weak nerves.

This could be easily obviated by the use of Peruna. Peruna strikes at the root of the difficulty by correcting the digestion. Digestion furnishes nutrition for the nerve centers. Properly digested food furnishes these reservoirs of life with vitality which leads to strong, steady nerves, and thus nourishes life.

Peruna is in great favor among women, especially those who have vocations that are trying to the nervous system. Peruna furnishes the lasting invigoration for the nerves that such people so much need. Thousands of testimonials from women in all parts of the United States are being received every year. Such unsolicited evidence surely proves that Peruna is without an equal as a nerve tonic and a vital invigorator.

Buy a bottle of Peruna today. If you do not receive all the benefits from Peruna that you expected, write to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

$10,000 forfeit if we cannot produce the original letter and signature of above testimonial which will demonstrates its full genuineness.

ANOTHER QUARTER OF A MILLION FOR THE CENTRAL RAILWAY

Government Decides to Make Another Plunge to Resurrect This Moribund Enterprise---Hazen's Motion to Investigate Affairs of the Company Voted Down and Scheme is Carried on Straight Party Vote Except Mr. Hill who Bolted.

Fredericton, April 13—At an early hour this morning, on the motion to go into committee upon the bill, an act further relating to the development of the coal areas in the counties of Queens and Sunbury, Mr. Hazen moved an amendment that a commission be appointed to inquire into the affairs of the N. B. Coal & Railway Co. He supported his motion in a lengthy speech, and was followed by the attorney general.

The debate which followed was taken part in by many members and a vote was reached at 3 o'clock, when the amendment was defeated by a straight party vote with the exception that Hon. Mr. Hill voted with the opposition and the motion carried by the same vote.

Terms of the Bill

The bill says that owing to unexpected difficulty the cost of constructing the railway from Chipman to the coal areas in Queens and Sunbury, including the branch lines, has been very largely in excess of what was anticipated, and whereas the cost has also been much advanced by reason of the government requiring in the public interest that the road should be built of a very high standard; and whereas in order to prevent the work of construction from being suspended and in order to ensure the operation of the whole line it became necessary that the legislature would be asked for additional financial assistance if the road was to be successfully operated; and whereas a change in the management has been effected at the government's request and there is reason to believe that the certain additional improvements to the road bed and bridges of the Central Railway and adding to the rolling stock, the output of coal can be increased to large quantities which will not only afford a lucrative traffic to the railway, but give the province a large sum in royalties; and whereas if the enterprise had been allowed to collapse the money already invested would have been lost; and whereas it is desirable that the management of the railway should be placed under the control of an independent commission;

Be it therefore enacted that the governor in council be empowered to take a conveyance of the road at a nominal consideration, or if the company fail to convey, an order in council shall be passed declaring the title of the road in the crown.

The governor in council is empowered to appoint a board of two commissioners to manage and operate the railway.

The board may pay existing liabilities and pay interest on outstanding bonds for one year and to make such improvements and addition to the rolling stock as may in the judgment of the commissioners be necessary.

The total amount of such bonds shall not exceed $250,000 for the purpose of providing the moneys necessary for the above improvements, the board being authorized to issue debentures to be a lien on the railway at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent.

The governor in council may direct the provincial secretary to guarantee the principal and interest of the bonds and the province shall be liable for the same. The government is empowered to sell the road at any time and relieve the province of the liability on the bonds. The bonds shall not be guaranteed until the commissioners make a full report and recommend the issuing of the bonds.

The commissioners are to make an annual report to the legislature.

It is understood that the above bill was submitted to a government caucus last night and they agreed to support the increase as they were given to understand that if $250,000 more were not granted the road would collapse.

Captain Benjamin Vaughan

Boston, Mass, April 13—(Special)—Capt. Benjamin Vaughan, 54 years old, a native of St. Martins (N. B.), died at the home of Isaiah M. Hatch, a fish dealer, 33 Anpinwall avenue, tonight.

"What caused Bander's failure!" "His credit was good."—Life.

You Can Kill Mustard Absolutely Free

in a field of growing wheat without injuring the grain, through using the

Spramotor

The proof is positive and the result sure. The improvement in the crop will more than repay you for the trifling expense and the trouble involved in the Spramotor. Write for full particulars; free Booklet D.

SPRAMOTOR CO., 68-70 King St., London, Ont. Agents Wanted