

In spite of a decline of about \$11,600,000 in the public revenue the Minister of Finance is able to report a surplus of a million and a half for the year just closed after paying all ordinary expenditures and about three millions properly chargeable to capital account. That is the gist of the budget speech delivered in the House of Commons yesterday. And this for a year whose financial stringency has taxed almost every nerve of the nation, the world to spend beyond its income. The British government admits a deficit of about one hundred millions. The United States balance sheet shows results almost as bad. But the Canadian government, notwithstanding a decline of about 12 per cent. in its receipts has been able to control its expenditures as to leave a handsome balance to the good.

Of course the usual partisan effort will be made to minimize the credit due to the Liberal government for this admirable record by emphasis upon the fact that, in spite of the proclaimed surplus, the deficit of the country has been increased by about \$46,000,000. The responsibility is almost wholly due to the cost of the construction of the national freightway, which has amounted to over \$23,000,000 during the year. Of course it would have been possible for the government to have avoided this by stopping work on the great enterprise during the financial stringency, but even Mr. Foster would hardly have endorsed such a policy, particularly as the debt incurred involved is mostly nominal. When the road is completed and gets into regular running order, the company operating it will pay a rental amounting to almost as much as the interest on the cost of construction, so that the public burden of its building is only temporary. The other expenditures on capital account which add to the national debt are for public works of a permanent character which increase the wealth of the country and so may properly be added to its assets and made chargeable to future generations which will share in the profit accruing from them. As a matter of fact the government has been criticized in the past for not charging more of its expenditures to capital account. Mr. Foster and others contending that the government is devoting too much of its revenue to the construction of permanent works and thus making the taxpayers of today pay for benefits which those who follow them on the stage of Canadian history will enjoy.

But the chief points in this year's budget for the average Canadian are that Canada still has the world-wide financial stringency less than any other country, that trade conditions are already improving rapidly and that while countries like Great Britain and the United States have been forced to seek new sources of revenue, Canada has been and will be able to do business prosperously and without increasing the tax rate upon a single item of popular consumption. Built during a period of good times, Canada's tariff and customs revenue is more than sufficient to carry the country through the reactionary period, to pay all expenses, provide for all necessary public works and leave a surplus "to the good. Last year was the hardest Canada has had in a decade, and since the present rate of taxation was more than equal to the emergency prospects are bright for a substantial reduction in the tariff burden for the future.

PROHIBITION IN THE WARDS

Three of the four city wards in which local option was held yesterday have registered their vote emphatically against the saloon. All that was required for the establishment of local prohibition was a bare majority of the voters. In each instance the temperance vote exceeded the three-fifths of the total required by the Ontario law, which many thought should have been a majority in this province. Thus the verdict that the saloon must be removed from the residential districts of the city is given with an emphatic reserve, no question and no reasonable protest. It is now the duty of the government to see that the will of the majority is enforced effectively and with as much respect as is compatible with justice to the license holders affected. But if the decision of Lorne and Divides and Victoria wards that the saloon must be kept separate from homes of the people, is unmistakable, the verdict of Lansdowne, which is largely a business district, shows on the other hand that the city as a whole is not ripe for a general prohibition law. If the local option vote in general means anything it means that in the opinion of the people the demand for liquor warrants its legalized sale, but that this sale must be confined to recognized business localities and not allowed to encroach upon those sections of the city set apart by popular consent for home building. Eventually, perhaps, public opinion will ban the liquor traffic everywhere as a public evil, but for the present both the active parties to this controversy will do well and sensibly to accept the verdict of yesterday in its dual aspect and to make their plans accordingly.

THE TAXPAYER WAKING UP

The civic campaign is warming up, and the fast few hours promise to provide unusual interest. For the first time in recent history the election upon whom the burden of civic taxation falls most heavily have awakened to the necessity of taking active measures to assert their influence. Though this has occurred somewhat late in the day, the organization they have formed is bound to make their voice heard to the disadvantage of the men who have resisted reform. If present appearances are not wholly deceitful, the result of the election will be a report is to be that they are not to be trifled with.

Too long the man with the small income has waited for someone to act in his behalf, now he has made up his mind to act for himself. And though he may not accomplish all that he hopes, he will accomplish much if he injects into the Common Council some of the new blood offering and convinces the civic authorities that he is alive to his interests and will punish those who ignore them.

POLITICS AND THE VALLEY RAILWAY

In the matter of the proposed Saint John Railway is again illustrated the unprofitability of having provincial and federal administrations politically at variance. Mr. Hazen and his colleagues are obviously more anxious to place the Liberal government at Ottawa in an unfavorable light before the people of New Brunswick than they are to have this greatly needed railroad constructed. While they have agreed to guarantee bonds to the amount of \$15,000,000 for a branch line in Gloucester county which is to act solely as a carrier of freight from the Drummond line to the nearest point of shipment out of the province, serving no general public interest, they refuse all assistance to a road which will give necessary transportation facilities to a large and rich and well-settled section of New Brunswick, except upon terms which will make the federal government responsible for the operation of the road, regardless of the fact that this railway will not only have no feeling connection with the interest of the province, but will in a measure be a competitor thereof.

And this at a time when there is prevalent and increasing dissatisfaction with the system of government operation on the Intercolonial and the Valley Railway is just entering upon a new experiment in management, the success or failure of which will largely determine whether or not the Intercolonial is to be continued as a government enterprise. The matter is too important to be played with this way. The urgent need of the province for a railway connecting the two great centers of population and commerce is too great to be made a pawn in the political game. Aside altogether from the fact that there is a reasonable difference of opinion as to the benefit to be secured from government operation of this road, it is apparent that the federal government takes no definite steps in a matter involving so large an extension of that system until it has consulted with the Intercolonial, which has been in operation for many years. It is equally apparent that if the system is sufficiently justified to warrant extension, the federal government is connected as feeding branches with the Intercolonial must be first taken up. The government could not keep over the railway to Kent and Westmorland and Albert and Kings and assume operating control of a road on the west side of the St. John river.

Mr. Hazen must realize this; must recognize that it will be a year or more at the best before the federal government can be in a position to accept the proposition he has put up; must know that the Valley's needs and its splendid possibilities cry out against delay. But even so, this, which he has enabled his organs to say, "If Mr. Williams Laurier and the members of his government are, as they say, so impressed with the necessity for a road down the St. John Valley, they would have it in their power to bring about conditions under which the construction of the road may soon become an accomplished fact." And that compensates in his mind for all the delay and loss to the Valley folk. If he can squeeze some votes for himself and Mr. L. Borden out of the affair, the interests of the St. John Valley may go hang.

THE DRUMMOND SUBSIDY

Introducing the bill providing the bond guarantee for the railway to the Drummond iron mines Premier Hazen announced that these bonds were also to be guaranteed by the Canada Iron Company, another prosperous firm and enterprise, and that this endorsement would come ahead of the provincial security for the province—a fact which is impossible that both these industries should fail—and thus removes from the company eventually to establish a small fortune in Gloucester County. If this is the case there would seem to be no reason why the government should not demand some guarantee from the company as a condition of its proposed subsidy. The small profit the province will receive from the mere mining of the ore seems hardly sufficient to warrant public aid to the extent provided in Mr. Hazen's bill—a bond guarantee to the amount of \$15,000,000 for a railway which will serve no general public interest.

OPEN PATHS AND BLIND ALLEYS

"It is clear that no form of coercion will induce Mr. Pugsley to consent to an inquiry." This, from the Standard, is characteristic of the campaign now being waged against the Minister of Public Works. Mr. Pugsley has openly in parliament challenged his detractors to a formal motion ordering the House to inquire into the conduct of the Minister. He has done this as a whole, and it was so worded that its acceptance by the government would tantamount to a vote of censure in the eyes of the public. The Standard is in error in Dr. Pugsley's equivalent to his condemnation before his case was heard. Obviously the government had no intention of considering the resolution, and as the opposition expected and apparently desired that it should, why, if they desired otherwise, was

one definite accusation against the Minister's integrity. Dr. Daniel, in his speech delivered in the House yesterday for the purpose of placing the Mayes affidavit upon the public records, was particularly careful not to touch the weight of his personal assertion to one's self in that notorious document. Had he even expressed the belief that Mayes' allegations were true, had he stated his personal opinion that they were capable of proof, the government, perhaps, must have ordered investigation at once and thoroughly. But he did not. And why?

Why, also have the Conservatives avoided the other certain and open path to full inquiry—the course pointed out by the Sun months ago as obviously the easiest way to focus publicity upon this or any other transaction involving the expenditure of public money—reference to the Public Accounts Committee? They can involve the almost absolute power of this engine of enquiry at any time. Before the Public Accounts Committee they can compel the production of the documents connected with the case. They can summon any witness who would be likely to throw light on the matter, including Messrs. Mayes, McAvley, Hyman, and Dr. Pugsley, together with the officers of the department. Parliament has been in session three months, and yet this obvious course has not been taken. The Toronto Globe points out, "if there is a man in parliament who believes there is something improper in the awarding of the contract for dredging in St. John harbor to Gershon Mayes he is false to his trust if he loses a day before bringing the matter to the attention of the Public Accounts Committee. It is not a matter of time with him. By neglecting to do it he is false to his trust. He is not deceiving his seat in the House by occupying his seat in the House either by this process or by the other method, preferring a definite charge against the Minister, this course could have been and still can be plumed to the bottom. Yet knowing this Dr. Pugsley's opponents have dodged these obvious methods and have followed a course which they must have known would bury investigation. Why?

And why, again, if Mr. Hazen believes, as he is willing to insinuate, that Dr. Pugsley is a party to the Central Railway affair, why does he not prosecute him? Or, if he believes that Dr. Pugsley and Mr. Tweedie are responsible for the money "unaccounted for," why does he not investigate the machinery of the law in his hands. What reasonable answer can there be, save that Mr. Hazen, like Mr. Daniel and the rest do not themselves believe the truth of the allegations and suspect upon which they base their attacks, do not themselves desire any further investigation; prefer rather to keep these matters open as a breeding ground for party capital than to have them settled one way or the other, definitely and once for all.

THE NEW HIGHWAY ACT

The new Highway Act, which we are informed is to go into force immediately, displays some concessions to the local opinion of protest which the first legislation aroused in the minds of the people throughout the province. The taxation schedule has been reduced, statute law amended, and some other amendments of a minor nature introduced. But none of the amendments are in the nature of a provision for the improvement of the highway system, and the main objectionable feature of the old act, the political domination of the various political boards, is retained. The government's plan to its determination to keep for itself the application of the law which handles the money in the district, thus ensuring the continuance of the political patronage system which is always a curse to every work into which it enters.

There will never be any satisfactory highway legislation until the government takes the road out of politics, places their control where it belongs, in the hands of the municipal council, building experts to advise and assist the local authorities in the making of highways which shall be subject to local conditions and at the same time reasonably uniform in quality throughout the province.

BURKING ENQUIRY

Naturally, the Conservative press interprets the defeat of Dr. Daniel's resolution in the House of Commons yesterday as evidence that the government is determined to prevent investigation of the Mayes-McAvley "scandal." This is wholly unwarranted by the facts. It is the Conservative themselves who are burking enquiry into the affair, while the friends of Dr. Pugsley, confident of their position, would be glad to have fully investigated and wiped off the slate of political controversy.

There are two direct and simple ways in which the light of publicity can be thrown into every cranny of this or any other transaction involving the expenditure of public money. One is by reference to the Public Accounts Committee, which exists just for the purpose of such investigation and before which any item of expenditure in the Auditor General's report can be brought for examination. The other is by the raising of a vote of censure against a Minister or member whose service which he enters. Afterward he must perform eleven days' service each year for seven years. At the age of 32 he is transferred from the Elite to the Landwehr and during the next eight years must perform one season of eleven days. At 40 years of age, he is transferred to the Landwehr, where drill is not compulsory, and at 48 he is free. In the two latter periods he must appear thirteen times in the Landwehr, and during the next three years must perform during his lifetime 183 days of drill and thirteen inspections. On the other hand, a man may pass to the age of 40 without performing a day's service. That is the difference between the military and voluntary service. The President of the Swiss Federation, in speaking of their system, once said: "Our military institutions conditions are a school of democracy, a school of manliness, a school of duty; and with us the obligation to serve is the greatest privilege of a citizen." By a vote of the whole people in 1907, the system which had been in vogue for thirty-three

years was approved and continued by a large majority. It is evident from this comparison that Canada has something to learn from Switzerland. In discipline and efficiency, their system seems infinitely superior to ours. On the other hand, this efficiency is made possible by compulsion on the part of every able male to bear arms in his country's defense. This removes most of the ground for fair comparison, as Canadian public opinion will not permit of conscription until some day the need for knowledge of the means of self-defense is brought home to us.

TAKE THEIR NAGS TO ENGLAND NOW

Americans Transferring Operations as Result of Hart-Agnew Bill

LOTS OF BETTING

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 20.—As an outcome of the restrictions placed upon betting in this state by the Hart-Agnew bill, several of the most prominent race-track men of this city have arranged to transfer their operations to England. A number have established cable communications with betting commissions in London, and already wagers said to be in excess of \$100,000 have been placed for the account of horse owners on American horses entered in the most conspicuous of the forthcoming British turf events. Although no accurate estimate of the amount of money thus to be placed on the races can be obtained, a number of Wall Street houses having London connections have called large sums to be laid on horses entered for the Derby, the City and Suburban, and the Great Jubilee.

Most of the money thus wagered is placed on the chances which such horses as James R. Keene's Ballot and Louis Winans's Sir Mareschal and August Belmont's Norman II and Priellian are said to have in the respective races for which they have been entered.

The odds against these American horses are comparatively long and horse owners are turning expectant returns from their backing of them.

Pneumonia's Race With Consumption

These Two Diseases Mow Down Annually Ten Times More Than War and Famines Combined

At this season, of the two evils pneumonia is most to be feared. It develops quickly and if not taken in time leaves the patient but a skin and bone for his life. Look out for the little cold, don't let it run—keep it from developing into either pneumonia or consumption.

Who knows of a real trusty remedy that can be relied on to cure colds as well as pneumonia? It is impossible to find anything that draws out inflammation, gives such relief as Nerviline. For fifty years in thousands of homes no other medicine is even kept. "Sometimes I hurried off to work without an overcoat," writes Mr. C. C. Hinchley of New London, "and as a consequence caught severe colds. I neglected the colds that were lighting around me and finally La Grippe held me in its grip and I was taken to bed. I rubbed my chest, I used Nerviline and laid like a child. I feared pneumonia, but fortunately I had lots of Nerviline in the house. When it came on I rubbed my chest, I used Nerviline and cough loosened up. I used Nerviline as a gargle and got ease in my throat in a few hours. Every four hours I took a teaspoonful of Nerviline in hot sweetened water to break up the fever and chills. My chest felt better and tender after this attack and I was able to get about. Nerviline Porous Plaster, which strengthened my chest and prevented a relapse.

"I can recommend Nerviline as the best and only cure for coughs, colds, chest, sciatica and rheumatic pains."

Don't be misled into taking anything but "Nerviline" first try Nerviline at once. Large 25c. bottles at all dealers.

THE SWISS MILITARY SYSTEM

The Canadian Courier, apropos of Canada's military problem, calls attention to the fact that the land's militia system enables her to train an army of 280,000 at an expense of \$5,000,000. It costs Canada about \$7,750,000 a year to maintain a force of only 10,000 men. Also the Swiss militia is capable of expansion on a scale which is wholly unattainable in Canada. Switzerland's population is only one million, but she has a standing army of 323,000 men. The Republic contains 3,233,000 people, while Canada has fully 7,000,000. This gives us an advantage and should enable us to maintain a standing army many times as large as ours. Further, Switzerland has 323 field guns, as against Canada's 308.

The difference between the two countries lies in the system. Canada has a purely voluntary enlistment; Switzerland has universal compulsory service. In Switzerland, a citizen twenty years of age must be a recruit for a period of sixty to ninety days, and thereafter he is liable to service which he enters. Afterward he must perform eleven days' service each year for seven years. At the age of 32 he is transferred from the Elite to the Landwehr and during the next eight years must perform one season of eleven days. At 40 years of age, he is transferred to the Landwehr, where drill is not compulsory, and at 48 he is free. In the two latter periods he must appear thirteen times in the Landwehr, and during the next three years must perform during his lifetime 183 days of drill and thirteen inspections. On the other hand, a man may pass to the age of 40 without performing a day's service. That is the difference between the military and voluntary service.

The President of the Swiss Federation, in speaking of their system, once said: "Our military institutions conditions are a school of democracy, a school of manliness, a school of duty; and with us the obligation to serve is the greatest privilege of a citizen." By a vote of the whole people in 1907, the system which had been in vogue for thirty-three

years was approved and continued by a large majority. It is evident from this comparison that Canada has something to learn from Switzerland. In discipline and efficiency, their system seems infinitely superior to ours. On the other hand, this efficiency is made possible by compulsion on the part of every able male to bear arms in his country's defense. This removes most of the ground for fair comparison, as Canadian public opinion will not permit of conscription until some day the need for knowledge of the means of self-defense is brought home to us.

TAKE THEIR NAGS TO ENGLAND NOW

Americans Transferring Operations as Result of Hart-Agnew Bill

LOTS OF BETTING

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 20.—As an outcome of the restrictions placed upon betting in this state by the Hart-Agnew bill, several of the most prominent race-track men of this city have arranged to transfer their operations to England. A number have established cable communications with betting commissions in London, and already wagers said to be in excess of \$100,000 have been placed for the account of horse owners on American horses entered in the most conspicuous of the forthcoming British turf events. Although no accurate estimate of the amount of money thus to be placed on the races can be obtained, a number of Wall Street houses having London connections have called large sums to be laid on horses entered for the Derby, the City and Suburban, and the Great Jubilee.

Most of the money thus wagered is placed on the chances which such horses as James R. Keene's Ballot and Louis Winans's Sir Mareschal and August Belmont's Norman II and Priellian are said to have in the respective races for which they have been entered.

The odds against these American horses are comparatively long and horse owners are turning expectant returns from their backing of them.

Pneumonia's Race With Consumption

These Two Diseases Mow Down Annually Ten Times More Than War and Famines Combined

At this season, of the two evils pneumonia is most to be feared. It develops quickly and if not taken in time leaves the patient but a skin and bone for his life. Look out for the little cold, don't let it run—keep it from developing into either pneumonia or consumption.

Who knows of a real trusty remedy that can be relied on to cure colds as well as pneumonia? It is impossible to find anything that draws out inflammation, gives such relief as Nerviline. For fifty years in thousands of homes no other medicine is even kept. "Sometimes I hurried off to work without an overcoat," writes Mr. C. C. Hinchley of New London, "and as a consequence caught severe colds. I neglected the colds that were lighting around me and finally La Grippe held me in its grip and I was taken to bed. I rubbed my chest, I used Nerviline and laid like a child. I feared pneumonia, but fortunately I had lots of Nerviline in the house. When it came on I rubbed my chest, I used Nerviline and cough loosened up. I used Nerviline as a gargle and got ease in my throat in a few hours. Every four hours I took a teaspoonful of Nerviline in hot sweetened water to break up the fever and chills. My chest felt better and tender after this attack and I was able to get about. Nerviline Porous Plaster, which strengthened my chest and prevented a relapse.

"I can recommend Nerviline as the best and only cure for coughs, colds, chest, sciatica and rheumatic pains."

Don't be misled into taking anything but "Nerviline" first try Nerviline at once. Large 25c. bottles at all dealers.

THE SWISS MILITARY SYSTEM

The Canadian Courier, apropos of Canada's military problem, calls attention to the fact that the land's militia system enables her to train an army of 280,000 at an expense of \$5,000,000. It costs Canada about \$7,750,000 a year to maintain a force of only 10,000 men. Also the Swiss militia is capable of expansion on a scale which is wholly unattainable in Canada. Switzerland's population is only one million, but she has a standing army of 323,000 men. The Republic contains 3,233,000 people, while Canada has fully 7,000,000. This gives us an advantage and should enable us to maintain a standing army many times as large as ours. Further, Switzerland has 323 field guns, as against Canada's 308.

The difference between the two countries lies in the system. Canada has a purely voluntary enlistment; Switzerland has universal compulsory service. In Switzerland, a citizen twenty years of age must be a recruit for a period of sixty to ninety days, and thereafter he is liable to service which he enters. Afterward he must perform eleven days' service each year for seven years. At the age of 32 he is transferred from the Elite to the Landwehr and during the next eight years must perform one season of eleven days. At 40 years of age, he is transferred to the Landwehr, where drill is not compulsory, and at 48 he is free. In the two latter periods he must appear thirteen times in the Landwehr, and during the next three years must perform during his lifetime 183 days of drill and thirteen inspections. On the other hand, a man may pass to the age of 40 without performing a day's service. That is the difference between the military and voluntary service.

The President of the Swiss Federation, in speaking of their system, once said: "Our military institutions conditions are a school of democracy, a school of manliness, a school of duty; and with us the obligation to serve is the greatest privilege of a citizen." By a vote of the whole people in 1907, the system which had been in vogue for thirty-three

Father Morrissey's "No. 10" (Lung Tonic)

has an honorable record of cures of all kinds of Lung and Throat diseases. For years Father Morrissey prescribed it for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough and even Consumption, and the fame of his cures spread throughout the continent.

In the Maritime Provinces, where Father Morrissey was best known, there is scarcely a place where there is not someone who has been benefited or cured by "No. 10," and hundreds have written expressing their gratitude.

You don't need to experiment with a Cough Mixture that may cure you—or may not—when you know that "Father Morrissey's No. 10" will cure.

"No. 10" contains no dangerous drugs, such as Opium or Morphine, and is perfectly safe even for the most delicate.

Trial size 25c. per bottle. Regular size 50c.

At your dealer's.

Father Morrissey Medicine Co. Ltd. Chatham, N.B.

MONCTON TRAMWAY BILL DISCUSSED BY THE HOUSE

Mr. Robinson Introduces an Amendment to the Bill—Company Should Not be Permitted to Charge More Than \$40 Per Horse Power—Number of Bills Pass Third Reading

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 20.—The House met at three o'clock. The following bills were read a third time and passed:

To authorize the City of Moncton to appoint a water and light commission; to enable the town of Edmundston to issue debentures; to authorize the County of Victoria to effect a temporary loan.

A number of bills were read a second time.

Mr. Stupp presented a report for the corporations committee.

Hon. Mr. Morrissey in reply to Mr. McKewen said: "The government is aware that the highway bridge at Grand Settlement, in the parish of St. John, in the County of St. John, is in a dangerous condition and apt to collapse at any moment."

Q.—Is it the government's intention to repair said bridge and if so when?

A.—When they receive the report.

Hon. Mr. Morrissey in reply to Mr. Lowell's inquiry said:

Q.—Is the government aware that the bridge known as New River bridge, over New River, in the parish of Charlotte, has been carried away by freshets?

A.—The department is looking into the matter.

Q.—Is it the intention of the government to rebuild the same, and if so when?

A.—At once.

Mr. Upham gave notice of inquiry respecting tenders for Harland bridge and respecting work done on Kilfoil bridge.

Mr. Byrne gave notice of inquiry if the government had issued letters of incorporation to the company to utilize the power of the Grand Falls of Nepisiguit.

Hon. Mr. Morrissey presented a petition against the bill to authorize the town of Newcastle to issue debentures.

AGRICULTURAL BILL

Hon. Mr. Landry introduced a bill to amend the act respecting the encouragement of the use of muzzel mud as fertilizer. He explained that the present bill permitted the government to bonus only one muzzel mud dredge in a county. The bill would permit bonusing of more than one.

Hon. Mr. Fleming introduced a bill to authorize a loan for the betterment of the New Brunswick Coast and Railway.

Mr. Woods gave notice of motion for leave to introduce a bill in amendment of the act respecting rates and taxes.

Mr. Slipp presented a petition in favor of the Old Shales Company bill. The house went into committee. Mr. Allain in the chair, and considered and agreed to the Moncton tramway bill. Mr. Robinson moved an amendment that the company should not be permitted to charge more than forty dollars per horse power for electric heat or power. He said he introduced the amendment at the request of the city solicitor of Moncton.

Mr. Murray said it was an extraordinary amendment to introduce at the present stage. The only reference made in the corporations committee to the rate of \$40 per horse power was by Mr. Sumner, and that was merely a suggestion. The company believed it could furnish electric heat and power at a lower rate than prevailed at present in the city of Moncton, \$110 per horse power, but they did not claim to be able to supply it at the rate named in the amendment, and if it was carried and the company found it could not supply power at \$40 they would be prohibited from supplying it at all. All competition would be eliminated. No such amendment was proposed at either meeting of the corporation committee when the city solicitor was present, and it was not fair to the promoters of the bill to introduce it now. If the company found they could not supply heat and power at a less rate than the city of Moncton was doing the people would be no worse off than they were now, but if

power could be furnished cheaper the manufacturing industries of Moncton should be given an opportunity to obtain it.

ONE REASON WHY

Mr. Sweeney said one reason why power was so high in Moncton was because the city had to pay so great a price to the electric company for its property and franchise. The tramway company franchise was practically dead, and they were now asking to raise what he believed was one of the most onerous franchises ever granted by the legislature. As the company was going into direct competition with the city of Moncton, it seemed to him only reasonable they should be compelled to sell power at \$40 per horse power.

Mr. Murray said the company was asking for a franchise to build a street railway in the city of Moncton and the county of Westmorland, which was incorporated by a very large capital. The bill was already headed about with very stringent provisions, and if such a clause as the proposed one was incorporated he feared that it would be impossible to interest the necessary capital in the enterprise.

Mr. Robinson said he believed that promoters of the bill had no intention of building a street railway, but a street railway and only wished to get a charter to sell for speculative purposes and to make a few dollars. He said he did not think it was fair to find. Why not give them the same franchise for street railway privilege of supplying heat and power. The amendment was lost.

RIGHT TO EXPROPRIATE

Mr. Robinson thought a clause should be inserted giving the city of Moncton the right to expropriate street railway at any time in the future if they failed to do so. He thought, in fact, that such provision should be inserted in the bill to give the city of Moncton the right to expropriate the franchise or also a general act should be passed to apply to all such bills.

Mr. Murray agreed with the hon. member for Westmorland, that such a general act would be a wise provision in the interests of the public.

He said he would be glad to have now incorporate such a clause in particular bill before the committee and not make it general. The bill was recommended.

The house went into committee, Dr. Sormany in the chair, and agreed to a bill to amend act to incorporate the Tobique and Campbellton Railway Co., and to incorporate Corbinian Masonic Lodge.

Mr. Robinson presented petition of James McQueen, W. A. Russell and four other residents of Shediac, praying that legislation do not pass the house that would prevent the practice of osteopathy by fully qualified osteopaths.

Mr. Robinson presented a similar petition from six hundred residents of the city of Moncton.

The house in committee with Mr. Jones in the chair agreed to a bill to guarantee the bonds of the New Brunswick Cold Storage Company. In reply to a question by Mr. Robinson, Mr. Hazen stated that the title to the property was vested in the crown and it was insured for \$100,000. Two members of the government were named as directors of the company, and although they had not in the past attended meetings of the directors they would see that in future all provisions of the act were complied with.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Hazen the time for introduction of bills was extended till tomorrow.

The house went into committee, Mr. Young in the chair, and agreed to a bill to authorize the exchange of certain lands between the crown and W. A. Quinton.

Hon. Mr. Hazen introduced a bill to amend the School Act.

The house adjourned at six o'clock.

DESERT SULTAN HE

Abdication of Sick Man Expected at Any Hour

Young Turks Choose His Successor—Advance Upon City

Constitutional Army City's Gates Without Meeting Opposition

Death List at Adana Numbers 400—Murder of Missionaries

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

BULLETIN.—Abdication of the Sultan likely—His Successor Named.—Constitutional Forces Reached Gates of City Without Encountering Resistance.—Further Advance Withheld Until Forces "Increased"—Deaths at Adana Number 400.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 19.—The most important feature of the situation in the Turkish capital today was the report that Sultan Abdul Hamid had abdicated. It seemed that the excitement in the lobbies of parliament and spread with lightning-like rapidity throughout the city. A rumor of the Sultan's movements was a widespread one, and a crowd of a few shop followed closely on that of his abdication, but neither could be confirmed. Large crowds gathered at the British embassy, where other reports had it the Sultan had taken refuge and there were also scores of inquiries at the Russian embassy concerning the truth of the report that the monarchy was under the protection of Russia on one of the guardships.

KNOWLEDGE DENIED.

At both of these embassies all knowledge of the Sultan's movements was denied, and the Turkish foreign office also gave a strong denial to one and all of these rumors. The abdication of Abdul Hamid, however, appears to be improbable, and it is believed that within a day or two the Constitutional army are at Dedescaz, and General Rusti Pasha's forces, which now number between 20,000 and 30,000, occupy a range of hills about 20 miles from the capital. Every hour reinforcements are adding to their numbers.

SECRET SITTING.

At a secret sitting of the chamber today the deputies refused to act on a vote of confidence in the government. They were unanimously decided to postpone the discussion of the government's programme until Saturday.

The grand visier, Tewfik Pasha, read a declaration, explaining that he had assumed office under patriotic motives at the moment of a crisis, to save the country and constitution, which every deputy believed to be endangered by recent events. He said he was unable to prepare a programme, but was doing his utmost to cope with the situation. He counted upon the support of the deputies and was ready to withdraw if their confidence were withheld. He concluded by announcing the signing of the Turkish-Bulgarian protocol.

At a secret sitting of the chamber today the deputies refused to act on a vote of confidence in the government. They were unanimously decided to postpone the discussion of the government's programme until Saturday.

The grand visier, Tewfik Pasha, read a declaration, explaining that he had assumed office under patriotic motives at the moment of a crisis, to save the country and constitution, which every deputy believed to be endangered by recent events. He said he was unable to prepare a programme, but was doing his utmost to cope with the situation. He counted upon the support of the deputies and was ready to withdraw if their confidence were withheld. He concluded by announcing the signing of the Turkish-Bulgarian protocol.

At a secret sitting of the chamber today the deputies refused to act on a vote of confidence in the government. They were unanimously decided to postpone the discussion of the government's programme until Saturday.

The grand visier, Tewfik Pasha, read a declaration, explaining that he had assumed office under patriotic motives at the moment of a crisis, to save the country and constitution, which every deputy believed to be endangered by recent events. He said he was unable to prepare a programme, but was doing his utmost to cope with the situation. He counted upon the support of the deputies and was ready to withdraw if their confidence were withheld. He concluded by announcing the signing of the Turkish-Bulgarian protocol.

At a secret sitting of the chamber today the deputies refused to act on a vote of confidence in the government. They were unanimously decided to postpone the discussion of the government's programme until Saturday.

The grand visier, Tewfik Pasha, read a declaration, explaining that he had assumed office under patriotic motives at the moment of a crisis, to save the country and constitution, which every deputy believed to be endangered by recent events. He said he was unable to prepare a programme, but was doing his utmost to cope with the situation. He counted upon the support of the deputies and was ready to withdraw if their confidence were withheld. He concluded by announcing the signing of the Turkish-Bulgarian protocol.

At a secret sitting of the chamber today the deputies refused to act on a vote of confidence in the government. They were unanimously decided to postpone the discussion of the government's programme until Saturday.

The grand visier, Tewfik Pasha, read a declaration, explaining that he had assumed office under patriotic motives at the moment of a crisis, to save the country and constitution, which every deputy believed to be endangered by recent events. He said he was unable to prepare a programme, but was doing his utmost to cope with the situation. He counted upon the support of the deputies and was ready to withdraw if their confidence were withheld. He concluded by announcing the signing of the Turkish-Bulgarian protocol.

At a secret sitting of the chamber today the deputies refused to act on a vote of confidence in the government. They were unanimously decided to postpone the discussion of the government's programme until Saturday.

The grand visier, Tewfik Pasha, read a declaration, explaining that he had assumed office under patriotic motives at the moment of a crisis, to save the country and constitution, which every deputy believed to be endangered by recent events. He said he was unable to prepare a programme, but was doing his utmost to cope with the situation. He counted upon the support of the deputies and was ready to withdraw if their confidence were withheld. He concluded by announcing the signing of the Turkish-Bulgarian protocol.

At a secret sitting of the chamber today the deputies refused to act on a vote of confidence in the government. They were unanimously decided to postpone the discussion of the government's programme until Saturday.

The grand visier, Tewfik Pasha, read a declaration, explaining that he had assumed office under patriotic motives at the moment of a crisis, to save the country and