POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

WANTED

WANTED—A capable general girl in small family. Apply at 110 Wentworth street.

WANTED—By the 15th of May, a girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. John H. Thomson, 187 Duke street. wtf

WANTED—By 22nd of April, a good girl for general house work. References required. Apply to Mrs. Domville, Rothesay. 4-4-4-w.

TEACHER WANTED—At Biggar Ridge, school district No. 11, Aberdeen, Carleton county, to take charge of the school at once. Apply, stating lowest salary, to W. A. Biggar, Secretary, Foreston post office. wky

LADY TEACHER WANTED, holding second class certificate for School District No. 306 for a term of seven or eight months. Salary $50 per month. Applicant to state experience and reference. Apply to A. B. Smith, Treasurer, Moosonim, Sask. w-3-21

WANTED—Reliable and energetic men to sell for "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES." Largest list of hardy varieties suited for the Province of New Brunswick, especially recommended by the N. B. Department of Agriculture. Apply now. Spring Season now starting. Liberal terms. Pay weekly. Permanent situation. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ontario. 2-8-sw-tf.

WANTED—A third class female teacher for School District No. 3, Parish of Hammond, Kings Co., to commence first of April, 1908. Apply, stating salary, to James Oscar Seely, Secretary Hammond, Kings Co., N. B. 2-26-sw

WANTED—A second class female teacher for school district No. 13, Gardner's Creek, parish of Simonds, St. John County, N. B. State salary. H. Beckwith, Secretary. 2-19 sw

WANTED—Second class female teacher for District No. 5, Parish of Kars, Kings County (N. B.) Apply to Alvin A. Morrell, secretary to trustees. 2-6-2wk-s.w.

WANTED—At once, on salary and expenses, one good man in each locality with rig, or capable of handling horses, to advertise and introduce our guaranteed stock and poultry specifics. No experience necessary; we lay out your work for you. $25 a week and expenses. Position permanent. Write W. A. Jenkins Manufacturing Co., London Ont.

TEACHERS holding first or second class professional certificates wanted immediately. Salaries $45 to $50 per month. Write Edmonton Teachers' Agency, Edmonton, Alta 2-5-tf.

MEN WANTED—In every locality in Canada to advertise our goods, tack up showcards in all conspicuous places and distribute small advertising matter. Commission or salary $83 per month and expenses $3 per day. Steady work the year round. Entirely new plan; no experience required. Write for particulars. Wm. R. Warner Med. Co., London, Ont., Canada. 10-14-eaw-d

WANTED
to hear from owner having
A GOOD FARM
for sale. Not particular about location. Please give price and description, and reason for selling. State when possession can be had. Will deal with owners only.
L. Darbyshire, Box 984, Rochester, N. Y.

Ambitious young men for large Insurance Company as agents. Experience not necessary. Men of character, energy and push can make big money and position. A few good country districts open for the right parties. Address at once "AGENT," P. O. Box 13, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Heavy draught horse; can be bought cheap. G. S. Cosman & Co., 176 Mill street. 1t-sw

Eggs for Hatching—Barred Plymouth Rocks only, $1.00 per setting, $5.00 per 100. Cash with order. Address W. A. Jack, Hampton, N. B.

FOR SALE or to rent, farm, Golden Grove, 12 miles from city, 375 acres more or less. House and three frame barns; good fishing resort. Apply Frederick Pace, 664 Main street. Would sell on reasonable terms. 3-28-1mo-w

FOR SALE—The vessel Fleur de Lis, 16 tons; built at Gloucester, Mass.; sails and running gear in good order. For information write to Pearl Morse, White Head, Grand Manan, N. B. sw

FOR SALE—400 acres of farm land in Kincardine, Victoria county, N. B.; 100 cleared and 300 in heavy timber. Good dwelling house and two large barns, also a blacksmith shop and tools. Apply after March 15 to D. Aitken, Kincardine, Victoria county, N. B. 2-22-4wks-wky

FOR SALE—A Rotary Saw-Mill consisting of 45 H. P. Boiler in use two years, 1 Engine, 40 H. P., needing slight repairs, 1 Oxford 3 saw edger, in use two years, also 1 Trimmer, in use one year, Carriage and Rotary, etc., in first class order. Particulars apply to Ingram C. Steeves, Albert county. 2-15-1 mo-wky

FOR SALE NEAR WATERVILLE, ME.
200 Acres $2,800
Spring-watered pasture for 25 head; cuts 40 tons hay; has cut 100 cords can readily be made to cut 150 again; 500 cords of mixed wood; good quantity of fruit trees; one mile to station; near neighbors, schools, stores and churches; convenient house of 6 rooms; barn 36x46; tie-up for 15 head; cornhouses, hen houses and other outbuildings; borders river 80 rods; to settle estate the price has been reduced to $2,800; part may remain on easy terms. W. H. ROCKWOOD, 142 Main street, Waterville, Maine. 4-22-21-wkly

RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

The Rhode Island Hospital offers a 3-year course of training in care of patients in Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical and 6 Special Departments. 4,399 patients treated in 1907. Applications are now being considered for classes entering in July and Oct., 1908, and January 1909. Maintenance and money allowance sufficient for personal expenses are given. For further information and circulars, address Miss Lucy C. Ayers, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, R. I.

A. R. Slipp, LL. B. R. B. Hanson, B. A., LL. B.

Slipp & Hanson

Barristers-at-Law
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Solicitors for the Bank of Nova Scotia.
Long distance telephone connection.

Farmers' Opportunity

One of the best farms in the province, within easy access of St. John, can be purchased on easy terms, or arrangements to rent, or work on shares made with a capable party. The chance of a lifetime; is well equipped and soil in best of shape. Apply to
H. M. HAIN,
Care Standard Buggy Co., 170 Brussels St., St. John, N. B. 879-4-20

TOLSTOI AS NOVELIST.

(London Evening Standard.)

As social reformer alone, Tolstoi could not command widespread appreciation. It is as novelist and novelist alone that he occupies his peak of supremacy.

SIMPLE MIXTURE SAID TO RELIEVE VICTIMS

Mix This Simple, Helpful Recipe at Home and Try It, Anyway.

Get from any prescription pharmacist the following:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces.

Shake well in a bottle and take a teaspoonful dose after each meal and at bedtime.

The above is considered by an eminent authority, who writes in a New York daily paper, as the finest prescription ever written to relieve Backache, Kidney Trouble, Weak Bladder and all forms of Urinary difficulties. This mixture acts promptly on the eliminative tissues of the Kidneys, enabling them to filter and strain the uric acid and other waste matter from the blood which causes Rheumatism.

Some persons who suffer with the afflictions may not feel inclined to place much confidence in this simple mixture, yet those who have tried it say the results are simply surprising, the relief being effected without the slightest injury to the stomach or other organs.

Mix some and give it a trial. It certainly comes highly recommended. It is the prescription of an eminent authority, whose entire reputation, it is said, was established by it.

A druggist here at home when asked stated that he could either supply the ingredients or mix the prescription for our readers, also recommends it as harmless.

MARRIAGES

HALL-VAUGHAN—In this city on April 20, by the Rev. Wellington Camp, Kendall Hall to Gertrude Irene Vaughan.

MORRISEY-AIDE—On April 20, in St. Peter's church, Dorchester (Mass.), by Rev. Father Halloran, Thomas L. Morrisey to Laura L. Aide.

DEATHS

PARKS—At Barnesville, on the 18th inst., William Parks, aged 73 years, leaving a sister, widow, three daughters and two sons to mourn their sad loss. (Moncton and Providence papers please copy.)

LOCKHART—In this city on the 23rd inst., Rachel E. Lockhart, daughter of the late Alexander Lockhart.

GREENE—Suddenly, in this city, on the 22nd inst., Esther (Gooley), beloved wife of James Greene, leaving her husband, one child, her father, brother and sister to mourn. (Beverly (Mass.), papers please copy.)

JOHNSTON—After a short illness, at his home, Otter Lake, on April 22, Edward J., eldest son of Joseph and Eliza Johnston, in the forty-second year of his age, leaving father, mother and three brothers to mourn their sad loss. (New York and Chicago papers please copy.)

MILLER—In this city on 22nd inst. Arthur Miller, aged 17 years, beloved and only child of Wm. and Georgie Miller.

LYNE—At Barnesville, on April 21st, Samuel Lyne, aged 80 years, leaving a widow and two daughters to mourn their loss.

CLARK—On 17th inst., Melban, youngest son of E. Clay and Evelyn Clark, of 13 Prince street, West End, aged five years and one month.

WETMORE—Saturday, April 18, in Boston, Margaret, wife of Charles E. Wetmore.

COLES—In this city on the 20th inst., Bessie May, second child of William A. and Mary E. Coles, aged two years and 10 months.

KIERVIN—Suddenly, in this city, on April 19, Richard Kiervin.

HARTT—At Whitestone (N. Y.), on the 18th inst., Charlotte E. Hartt, daughter of the late Jarvis William and Prudence Brown Hartt.

SHORT—At Shortholme, Queens Co., N. B., April 14, Ira Sidney, and on April 15, Inez Silvia, twin children of Timothy L. and Margaret H. Short, aged three weeks.

KILLORN—In this city, on the 20th inst., Mary A., wife of Patrick Killorn, leaving a husband, one daughter and one brother to mourn their sad loss.

ENSLOW—In this city on the 20th inst., Mary Josephine (Marie), eldest daughter of Charles I. and Mary J. Enslow, aged fourteen years, leaving a father, mother, two brothers and six sisters to mourn their sad loss.

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WILL REPAIR BRIDGE AT SMITHTOWN

Hampton, N. B., April 20.—Through representations to the government made by F. M. Sproul, M.P.P., as to the state of the bridge over the Hammond river, at Smithtown, A. R. Wetmore, chief engineer of the public works department, arrived here on Saturday morning, and was driven out to the bridge by Mr. Sproul.

Mr. Wetmore decided that considerable work would have to be done to put the bridge in good condition, a new concrete pier being needed at the Smithtown end, to replace the trestles and bank foundations. This improvement cannot be effected till next year, but meantime, the bridge will be strengthened and temporarily repaired, so as to ensure the safety and comfort of those who have to use it. There is some suggestion that the bridge may be made a covered structure, when the permanent piers are put in place.

Salisbury Notes.

Salisbury, N. B., April 23.—A very successful basket social was held on Wednesday evening under the auspices of the Catholic church (a part of the late Father McAuley's parish). The proceeds amounted to about $65. Judson E. Foster acted as auctioneer.

George Chapman, Parish Court Commissioner, is able to be out again.

Fred Smith, of Needham, Mass., is visiting his father, Abram Smith, at his place.

The Lewis Mountain butter factory which was taken down in sections and removed to this village recently, is now being reconstructed under the supervision of J. E. Stultz, who will operate here this season beginning about the 1st of May.

Thomas Stevens, of Moncton, and Miss Georgie Burgess, of Wheaton Settlement, were united in marriage at the United Baptist parsonage at this place on Wednesday, Rev. H. H. Ferguson tying the nuptial knot. The happy young couple left on a bridal tour through Nova Scotia. They will reside in Moncton.

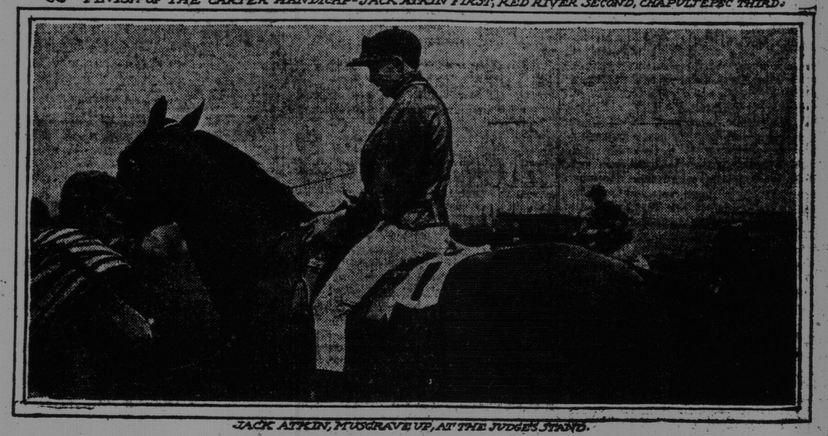
It is no uncommon thing for an actor to become obsessed by his own personality, and to grow at last into something little better than a parody of himself.

Every Woman in Poor Health

Has an awful struggle. Lots to do, all kinds of worry, must contend with loss of sleep, poor appetite and tired nerves. Her only desire is for more strength and better health. This is exactly what comes from using Ferrozone, the greatest tonic sickly women can possibly use. Ferrozone makes the blood tingle and grow red, the cheeks grow rosy, the eyes bright. Ferrozone invigorates the body, develops new strength and makes life worth living. Ferrozone is the sort of tonic that builds up, it gives one a reserve of nerve force and establishes such health conditions that sickness is unknown. Get every woman use Ferrozone. Price 50c.

The Carter Handicap.

FINISH OF THE CARTER HANDICAP—JACK ATKIN FIRST, RED RIVER SECOND, CHAPULTEPEC THIRD.



JACK ATKIN, MUSGRAVE UP, AT THE JUDGES' STAND.

New York, April 19.—Under new rules, which exerted a strong restrictive influence on the speculative feature of the game, and with a drizzling rain that kept thousands away, the metropolitan racing season was opened at Aqueduct.

Jack Atkin, owned by Barney Schreiber, and known to the "regulars" as the "Roseben of the South," won the fourteenth running of the Carter Handicap and the $8,000 that went with the victory. Red River, classed as an outsider by the layers of odds, finished second, while Chapultepec, which went to the post a strong favorite, ran third.

Notwithstanding the strong deterrent influences of new rules and bad weather, the racing season was opened by 15,000 persons, whose racing enthusiasm seemed only to have been whetted by the recent legislative fight to suppress the racing of horses in New York. For the "regulars" it was the annual roll call day. They were there to a man—and a woman.

CHURCHILL'S NEW POST

The Importance of His Cabinet Position

The Presidency of the Board of Trade, Which Had Its Rise in the Days of Charles II.--The Prestige Which Chamberlain and Lloyd George Won in That Office.

(Ex-Attache, in Boston Transcript.)

Of all the changes in connection with the reconstruction of the Liberal Administration in England, by its new premier, Herbert Asquith, there is none that has aroused a greater degree of sympathetic interest on this side of the Atlantic than the promotion of young Winston Churchill, at the age of thirty-four, to a seat in the cabinet as president of the board of trade. This is only natural. For by common consent, and his own grateful admission, he is largely indebted for his phenominal success in the political life of the British Empire to his brilliant American mother, now Mrs. George Cornwallis-West, widow of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, and daughter of Leonard Jerome of New York. Possessed of a marvellous degree of tact, combined with an even still greater quantum of political experience, she has been his wisest and most trusted counsellor. Enjoying the reputation of having made Lord Randolph, who has justly been described as the political comet of the Victorian era, she is now in a fair way to do the same for his gifted son. Whereas Lord Randolph's appearance on the horizon was as fleeting as that of most meteors, his lamentable fall being due to no fault of his own, but rather to the condition of his health, Winston Churchill's presence in the planetary system of political life seems destined to be more enduring. American traits inherited from his mother appear to have tempered a certain strain of instability of purpose and even eccentricity which have signalized the character of so many of the Spencer Churchills.

Names of English government departments are sometimes confusing, and it may be therefore as well to explain just what the office is to which Winston Churchill has been promoted from the undersecretaryship of state of the colonies. The presidency of the board of trade is the British equivalent of the secretaryship of labor and commerce at Washington, in addition to other duties.

Although inferior in rank, prestige and emolument to the chancellorship of the exchequer, to the post of first lord of the admiralty, or to any one of the great secretaryships of state, yet it is an office of vast importance, the influence of which makes itself felt in almost every phase of British life, both at home and abroad. Indeed, its occupant is by virtue of his duties so constantly in the eye of the public that, provided he is a man of any strength, his promotion is speedily forced upon the Crown, and upon the premier, by popular acclaim. This was the case with Joseph Chamberlain, who left the presidency of the board of trade to become secretary of state for the colonies, and it has now again been so with its recent incumbent, David Lloyd George, who has just become chancellor of the exchequer; that is to say, minister of finance of the Empire.

Theoretically, the board of trade is a committee of the Privy Council, and may be said to owe its origin in any permanent form to Charles II. Until this time, whenever questions arose affecting the commerce of the country and which required action or interference on the part of the Crown, they were referred by the latter to a committee of the Privy Council appointed for the purpose of dealing with the particular matter under consideration. This, however, was found so inconvenient that in 1668 the merrie monarch was induced to create a special board of trade and plantations, independent of the Privy Council. William III. confirmed it, and assigned to the board the duty of settling all the laws, regulations and disputes relating to the colonies and to commerce. It was in his reign that the celebrated John Locke was the secretary and executive officer of the board. The latter consisted of a first lord commissioner, the principal officers of state, and seven other commissioners, with a salary of $5,000 apiece. Although it was deprived of its control of the colonies in 1768, when a secretary of state for the colonies was first appointed, yet it had prior to that time a considerable share in bringing about those conditions between England and her North American dependencies which culminated in the war of Independence and in the birth of the United States.

Largely on this account, and owing to popular dissatisfaction with the board, it was legislated out of existence by means of Burke's celebrated bill for retrenchment in 1782. But Pitt, on coming into office, found the need of assistance in dealing with questions of trade, industry and commerce, and accordingly re-inaugurated the method in vogue up to the reign of Charles II., of transferring matters relating to commerce to a special committee of the Privy Council, with this difference; that the committee, instead of being appointed for the consideration of any particular affair, was made a permanent creation. Its presidency he entrusted to Lord Hawkesbury, afterwards the Earl of Liverpool, as the man above all others best qualified to conduct its deliberations. The other members of the society consisted at first of himself, Lord Sidney, Lord Mulgrave, William Grenville, paymaster of the forces, and Henry Dundas, the treasurer of the navy; also the secretaries of state, and the archbishop of Canterbury.

But it was soon found that the work was of far too comprehensive and important a character to admit of its transaction in the office of the Privy Council. The president of the committee was provided with offices of his own, and with an ever growing staff of assistants, until towards the end of the reign of George IV. the board had developed into a full-fledged department, in the work of which the other ministers took no longer any share, but which was left wholly in the hands of the president, who was accorded a regular salary of $10,000 a year, and a seat in the Cabinet. Since then all sorts of duties and powers have been added to the presidency of the Board of Trade, both by act of the Privy Council and by act of Parliament, until today its work comprises the control, inspection and supervision of all railroads, tramways, water supply, gas and electric lighting, the issue of patents, registration of trademarks and of copyrights. The president of the Board of Trade is also intrusted with the survey of passenger and freight steamers, the compulsory examination of masters and mates, the control of lighthouses, and pilotage funds and charges, and, in one word, the execution of all the merchant shipping laws. He has charge of the entire fisheries, and the fulfilment of the laws in connection therewith, and control of the harbors, of everything relating to wrecks, quarantine, protection of navigable harbors and channels, and of the foreshores belonging to the Crown. He has also charge of all the machinery pertaining to bankruptcy, supervision of joint stock companies and concerns, is required to co-operate with the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the negotiation of foreign commercial treaties, and with the Colonial Department on all matters relating to Colonial trade and commerce. He is likewise at the head of the Department of Labor, and the work accomplished by David Lloyd George while president of the Board of Trade in reconciling the differences between capital and labor on various occasions, and thus either averting great and paralyzing strikes, or else bringing them to a speedy close, must still be fresh in the memory of many of my readers. Indeed, matters have reached such a pass now that the people instinctively look to the Board of Trade in London to preserve the peace between the employer and the employed, by dispensing, in the role of friendly arbitrator, impartial justice both to one side and to the other. Then there is the commercial intelligence department, where information on all subjects of commercial interest is collected and focussed in a form convenient for reference, and supplied free to personal or written inquiries, such as, for instance, commercial statistics, data on foreign and colonial tariffs and customs regulations, lists of firms abroad engaged in particular lines of business, foreign and colonial contracts open to tender, sources of supply, prices, etc., of trade products, and regulations concerning commercial travellers. Connected with the department of the Board of Trade is a museum or sample room, and I may add that the British consuls abroad, and above all the commercial attaches of the British embassies, are extensively represented in this division of the Board of Trade. This does not by any means exhaust the long list of duties intrusted to the president of the Board of Trade. In fact, there is no end to them, and so important has the work become, that it has frequently been urged that the presidency, instead of ranking among the minor offices of the Cabinet, should be advanced to the rank of a full secretaryship of state, and remunerated with a salary equal to the latter, namely, $25,000 a year.

No better office, however, could have been selected than this for the purpose of enabling Winston Churchill to show his mettle, and to prove the extraordinary wide range of his attainments and the many sidedness of his character. That he will bring to the board of trade all that spirit of initiative, that zest for work, and that wonderful grasp of manifold problems forever coming before the department and which so distinguished Joseph Chamberlain and David Lloyd George, is a foregone conclusion. But it is just a question whether he possesses the same degree of powers of conciliation manifested by the new chancellor of the exchequer, and the great amount of patience necessary in dealing with that bugbear of modern industry and commerce, namely, labor troubles. The necessity of averting these is of paramount importance, and it remains to be seen whether, with his somewhat aggressive, quick and imperious manner, he will prove as satisfactory in this respect as David Lloyd George.

Walter Runciman, who has likewise secured promotion to cabinet rank, as minister of education, is but two or three years older at the most than Winston Churchill, and although they now share one another's advancement, and occupy seats in the same cabinet, they were formerly the bitterest of political adversaries, Runciman defeating Winston Churchill at Oldham in 1899, while Winston Churchill secured a slashing victory over Runciman for the same constituency just twelve months later. The Runcimans hail from Scotland and although one of them was president of the Scottish Academy at the close of the eighteenth century, the father of Walter Runciman, the new minister of education, may be described as a self-made man. For he went to sea at the age of twelve, worked up through all grades, from ship's boy to master mariner, founded a steamship line, known as the Moor Line, and is the head of the great shipping firm of W. Runciman & Co. A brother was James Runciman, the literateur and journalist on the staff of the Pall Mall Gazette in the days when "honest John Morley," now about to be created a peer, was editor. It was at James Runciman's house, by the by, that young Walter Runciman made the acquaintance and became a friend of Robert Louis Stevenson. As befits a man who can boast of having had two grandfathers fighting in the battle of Trafalgar, and who prizes as his most valued treasures the medals which they won on that occasion under Nelson, he is devoted to the sea, and fond above everything else of the sport of yachting. There is no doubt that if he had had his choice of offices he would infinitely have preferred becoming first lord of the admiralty, instead of minister of education. As such he receives a salary of $10,000 a year, and his title is president of the board of education. The latter was until about a decade ago a committee of the privy council, like the board of trade. But in 1889 an act of parliament was passed establishing the board of education as a department wholly independent and separate from the privy council, under a president with a seat in the cabinet, and supported by a consultative committee, to be called by him for advice when necessary, the consultative board in question comprising the premier, the chancellor of the exchequer, the lord president of the privy council and the secretaries of state.

The most remarkable promotion of all in connection with the reconstruction of the cabinet is that of David Lloyd George, who as chancellor of the exchequer becomes by virtue of his office to all intents and purposes the deputy premier. He is the son of a Welsh unitarian schoolmaster, possessed of no fortune whatsoever, and who has made his way entirely by his own merits, obstructed by the Anglican church, which saw in him a champion of the cause of disestablishment, and also by the conservatives, the liberal-unionists, and even by the less advanced members of his own party, who professed to regard him as something very much akin to a socialist. Yet today he is the principal finance minister of the government.

Directions for Making Tea.

Warm the teapot (crockery is best). Put in a teaspoonful of "Salada" Tea for every two cups. Pour on freshly boiled water and allow it to steep (not boil) from five to eight minutes. Pour the liquor off the leaves into another teapot and serve. When made in this way, if kept warm, "Salada" Tea will retain its delicious flavor for hours. On account of its delicious strength a pound of "Salada" will go as far as a pound and a quarter of other teas.

Generous Boston Landlords.

Boston, April 20—A measure of practical relief was adopted by the West End Landlords Association, composing about 400 property owners in the west end of Boston, who announced tonight that they would place all their empty tenements at the disposal of those families who were burned out and had no other prospects of shelter save those offered by halls and public buildings.

Instructions have been received from the postmaster general by the inspector for New Brunswick that hereafter mail carriers throughout the province will not be permitted to carry any liquor in their teams.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO ESTABLISHED 1867

B. E. WALKER, President
ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager
A. H. IRELAND, Superintendent of Branches

Paid-up Capital, $10,000,000
Rest, - - - 5,000,000
Total Assets, - 113,000,000

BANK MONEY ORDERS
ISSUED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

$5 and under	3 cents
Over $5 and not exceeding $10	6 cents
" $10 " " $30	10 cents
" $30 " " $50	15 cents

These Orders are payable at par at any office in Canada of a Chartered Bank (Yukon excepted), and at the principal banking towns in the United States. They are negotiable at $4.90 to the pound sterling in Great Britain and Ireland.

They form an excellent method of remitting small sums of money with safety and at small cost, and may be obtained without delay at any office of the Bank

St. John Branch, corner King and Germain Streets
F. B. FRANCIS, Manager.

87

A Black Sun

"Black Knight" Stove Polish is better than the sun, because it makes stoves shine by night as well as day.

It saves time — does away with hard rubbing — cuts out all the dirty work.

"Black Knight" means a quick, lasting polish, that is a revelation to housekeepers.

"Black Knight" Stove Polish

Best Polish — Biggest Box. At dealers'. 2

HOW DR. PUGSLEY "EMERGED" FROM THE DREDGING DEBATE

Minister Had a Bad Quarter of an Hour, Advanced Some Strange Doctrines, and Was Rebuked by Several Critics -- The Speaker's Remark About Good Taste.

The Telegraph's entirely accurate, but somewhat curtailed, report of the dredging debate at Ottawa, is supplemented here by further interesting details, including a tilt between Dr. Pugsley and Dr. Sproule, and a somewhat cutting remark by the Speaker. With how much credit Hon. Mr. Pugsley emerged from the argument may be judged by what follows:

Mr. Bennett insisted that his remarks were in order but the Speaker ruled against him. Several members of the opposition protested vigorously, including Mr. Taylor (Leeds), Mr. Lake (Qu'Appelle), Mr. Northrup (E. Hastings), and Hon. John Haggart.

Being at last allowed to proceed, Mr. Bennett gave some startling figures as to the profits in dredging. Aided by friendly inspectors, these companies charged up 18 and 19 hours a day for four or five months out of the year. One tug was rented one year to the department for eight dollars an hour, and the next year was able to "earn" under a dredging contract $250 per day.

Mr. Bennett closed by calling upon the government to advertise for tenders and to put an end to the notorious scandals attached to the dredging contracts.

Mr. Pugsley said in defence that the government was poorly equipped for dredging, and there were demands for dredging work from all over the country. This necessitated the government letting a great deal of its work, especially on the Great Lakes. In order to safeguard the interests of the country, inspectors were appointed and he believed that as a rule they were honest and competent. He was not prepared to say that collusion between tenderers amounted to fraud.

Mr. Lake—Do you approve of it?

Mr. Pugsley—I am not called upon to give an opinion on that, but I would prefer that a tenderer did not know what another one was tendering.

As to Mr. Bennett's argument that he (the minister) ought not to extend the time for the work at Tiffin and Victoria without again asking for public tenders, Mr. Pugsley said he considered there were cogent reasons for this course. The Grand Trunk Pacific were creating a new port at Tiffin, and were hurrying on the work so as to be able to handle the grain there next fall. The Owen Sound Dredging Co. had hitherto performed the dredging work in a most effective way; they had a most up-to-date plant; they knew the ground, and the chief engineer reported that the price was fair and reasonable. For these reasons he thought it advisable that they should have the dredging done. The same remarks applied to the work at Victoria. Mr. Pugsley said he had been strongly urged by transportation interests and by the boards of trade of Winnipeg and Port Arthur to consider the question of dredging the harbors on the Great Lakes to a depth of 25 feet instead of 22 feet.

Hon. John Haggart strongly condemned the system of awarding contracts for dredging, and said in no other country in the world was such a system permitted. He rebuked Mr. Pugsley for having in his speech sought to condone the collusion between tenderers, and said that the Government were willing to ignore what was laid down in any statute in order to give contracts to party friends. The frauds which were being perpetrated in connection with the awarding of dredging contracts could easily be prevented by ordinary intelligent means of estimating the work which was to be done. The things which had been going on were disgraceful, and it would be better that the commerce of the country should stop than that these things should continue. Honor and purity among public men and officials were far above any wealth which could be acquired in this way. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Blain (Con., Peel) censured the Government for setting aside the statute which required that there shall be public competition. The amounts involved in the cases under discussion were extremely large, and, whilst the question might be open to discussion as to whether tenders must necessarily be called for in the case of a contract of two or three thousand dollars, in the present instances the fact that these contracts should be open to public competition was beyond argument. It was wrong for the Minister to allow these contracts to go out without public competition, and he felt sure the people of the country would disapprove of it.

Dr. Sproule severely scored the Minister for ignoring the statute, which clearly set forth that when public works had to be carried out the department concerned must invite tenders by public advertisement. The Minister's action in this respect, Dr. Sproule predicted, would lead to some of the greatest scandals which had yet been brought to light.

When Dr. Sproule was speaking at the evening session the House was surprised to see Mr. Pugsley, the Minister under attack, engaged in close conference at his desk with Mr. Carvell (Lib., N.B.), and paying but slight attention. He required several questions to be repeated to him and had to ask Dr. Sproule to repeat his statements until the latter read to the Minister a lecture upon good manners.

"I regret to see you are losing your temper," said Mr. Pugsley.

"I regret to see that you have not the instincts of a gentleman," retorted the doctor.

Mr. Pugsley then rose, and in a tearful voice begged to know if there was any rule of the House requiring him to listen intently to every word that was said about his department.

Mr. Speaker—There is no rule on the subject. It is rather a question of good taste.

Mr. Taylor (Leeds) pointed out how dredging was profitable at Quebec. The contractor got 75 cents a yard for excavation and 35 cents a yard more for filling in a wharf foundation with the dump at 35 cents additional. He sublet the entire job at 15 cents a yard.

Havelock Happenings.

Havelock, April 20.—Misses Nellie, Bertha, and Hattie Alwood and Miss Flossie Keith, who have been attending Normal school, are at home for Easter.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. M. Lawson, of Norton, are taking their Easter vacation with friends here. Mr. Lawson has charge of the Superior school at Norton.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Keith for the death of their second girl, the baby over a year old. The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon and was conducted by Rev. W. L. McNeil, of Sackville.

The funeral of Mrs. William Oldfield of this place took place last Tuesday at Kinnear settlement and was conducted by the pastor of that church, Rev. J. B. Caldwell.

Wm. J. Alward, of Upper Ridge, is laid up with a bruised hand. For a time it was feared that blood poisoning had set in, but yesterday it was somewhat better. Dr. Lamb is attending him.

Rev. L. Hopper, of Salisbury, went to New Canaan on Friday to hold a series of meetings in that locality.

Mrs. C. F. Alward, who was seriously injured by falling from a carriage, is improving so that she is able to sit up part each day, but cannot walk yet.

Mrs. Joseph Weldon, of Amherst, is visiting her mother, Mrs. O. J. Keith, in Steeves Settlement.

Mrs. C. E. Ryder and her son, Eddie, of Moncton, are visiting friends here and in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Keith have been poorly all the spring and are just now able to be around.

Mrs. C. W. Hicks returned to her old home at Rockport, N.B., to spend Easter.

Roland Keirstead and wife, of Queens Co., left today for Vancouver, B.C., intending to locate there.

Mrs. Fred Seely and her daughter were visiting friends in Havelock over Sunday, returning to their home in St. John this morning.

Messrs. Harry and Fred Keith, of Amherst, returned today after enjoying Easter with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Keith.

Harcourt Notes.

Harcourt, April 23.—Among the many who spent Easter here were:—Miss Jessie Miller, of Chatham; Mrs. J. F. R. McMichael, of Rogersville; Misses Blanche Wathen and Jean Thurer and Ernest Manatom, of Mt. Allison; Miss Sadie Buckley, of Amherst; Gilchrist Allan, of Campbellton; Kirby Wathen, Back Bay, Char. county, and James Buckley, of Pictou.

Rev. R. H. Stavert is spending some time in Halifax.

Miss Mary Koswick is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. N. Ingram of Moncton.

Friday, May 15, has been fixed by School Inspector R. P. Steeves, as Arbor day in his district, No. 5.

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