COPP EXPOSES GOVERNMENT

Broken Promises Bared

$140,000 Spent on Bridges Without Contract or Tender —Central Railway Exploited for Party Purposes—F M. Sproul in Characteristic Role.

Fredericton, March 7—It was a surprise to the house and galleries tonight, when Fred M. Sproul began his reply to Mr. Copp with a bitter attack upon the ex-Surveyor General, Hon. Frank Sweeney, based upon the report of the latter's speech in Westmorland in the Moncton Times, a report that was distinctly denied on Friday last by the member for Westmorland. In spite of this Mr. Sproul made his attack and resurrected the tragic death of the late deputy surveyor general, and in the most dramatic fashion pictured the horror of that event, as it occurred three years ago.

Since last Friday Mr. Sproul has been busy preparing a tirade of abuse against The Telegraph and Times and Carleton Sentinel, which newspapers, he said, were principally concerned in misrepresenting the government.

Mr. Sproul was interrupted in his abuse of Mr. Sweeney by that gentleman, who again said he had been misrepresented and misreported. Mr. Sproul refused to accept the statement of the ex-surveyor general, and was sharply called to order by the speaker, who insisted that he must do so and with the worst possible grace the member for Kings did so and then returned to the attack upon the Liberal newspapers.

He told the house at some length of the cordial relations existing between himself and his colleagues from Kings and of his expectation of again coming before the people at the next election. In this connection he coupled himself with Provincial Secretary Flemming, stating that both of them had been thrown into the discards by the Liberal press, but each of them would be found ready and willing when election time came again.

Sproul's vigorous abuse of the opposition press showed how tender he was in regard to many of the current statements about his political connection in Kings. There is a feeling in the house that he was the last man to make such an attack, for no member has been treated with greater consideration by the press of the country than he has. Opportunities have not been lacking to bring Sproul into the limelight of public opinion and his failure to acknowledge the leniency of the newspapers will not probably be forgotten.

Even his closing words as he adjourned the debate were most suggestive. He said his throat was troubling him and his voice was husky, probably because he had not been exercising it much. There was no need to remind members that he had taken but little part in the house discussions for the past two sessions. Their memories are not short and the case of the government must be weak indeed when vituperative abuse takes the place of argument.

Copp Arraigns Government.

Mr. Copp's continuation of his speech was devoted to showing how miserably the government had caried out their promises, how they had laid aside the planks in their platform and forgotten what they were elected to do.

He was clear and explicit in his exposure of the deficits upon the Central Road, which had increased from $2,066 in 1908 to more than $16,000 last year, while the business of the road had increased from $40,000 to over $70,000.

His references to the good selection made by the Liberals in Kings and his declaration that it was the duty of the government when the Albert Southern rails were allowed to be removed to see that every creditor was protected, was warmly applauded by the opposition.

In masterly fashion he showed how from Oct. 31, 1908, to Oct. 31, 1909, $140,0000 had been spent on bridges by the Hazen government without a tender being asked for. He did not believe Chief Commissioner Morrisy realized the position members supporting the government were placing him in. He said, a frequent answer to oposition charges, was a reference to the former administration. The old administration was dead and this government must be judged by its own acts and not by those of its predecessors.

The conclusion of Mr. Copp's speech was a most eloquent and vigorous araignment of the administration of justice in Albert county, and Premier Hazen's references to some remarks he had made about autocrats and aristocrats at the Fairville meeting after the St. John bye-election. He was not afraid to repeat those remarks: "I do not care who has the autocrats and the aristocrats, give me the common people." That was what he said and he was not afraid to repeat it before the face of the attorney general for he believed that the nearer we get to the common people of this country the better we will be.

Bills and Petitions.

The house met at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of the city of St. John in favor of a bill empowering the city to conduct a plebiscite on the question of introducing a commission plan of government in that city.

Mr. Burchill presented a netition in favor of a bill to amend the act incorporating the Tabusintac Boom Company.

Mr. Wilson presented a petition of the city of St. John in favor of a bill to empower the city to fix the assessment of James Pender & Co., Limited.

Mr. Lowell gave notice of enquiry regarding the safety of the Suspension bridge St. John.

Hon. Mr. Maxwell presented petitions of the city of St. John in favor of bills relating to civic elections and to the assessing of rates and taxes in the city of St. John.

Mr. Robinson presented a petition in favor of a bill relating to sewers and waste land in the parish of Moncton.

Mr. Bentley gave notice of inquiry regarding the timber cut on crown lands, and exported as pulp or pulpwood.

Hon. Mr. Flemming submitted a statement of the bonded debt of Sackville.

Copp Resumes Debate.

Mr. Copp, on order of the day being called, said that when he was speaking on Friday he was pointing out that the exports of lumber from the province in any one year were not a sure criterion for estimating the cut on crown lands. His hon. friend opposite had said that the cut on the crown lands for 1907 was the largest in their history, and if that statement was correct there was a large amount of money due the province, as the stumpage collections in that year were not as large as since then.

It was the duty of the government to investigate this matter, if the statements made as to the 1907 cut were corect, and have the lumber operators pay to the province the money which was due and there should be an investigation. If the statements were not true, such insinuations should not be made.

He was informed that the scalers now at work for the crown land department were to some extent the same as those who worked under the old regime. One of these officials was now known as the superintendent of scalers, a gentleman for whom he had the greatest respect, and who had no doubt faithfully endeavored to see that all stumage due the province was paid, and no doubt still did so. The insinuations which had been made, however, were intimations that he must have known that the stumpage was not all collected under the old government. If this were so, this man was not fit to hold his present position. The government stood condemned before the people for not having investigated this matter and having the money, if any was due the province, paid by the lumbermen.

He said on Friday that he believed the time had come when definite steps should be taken to find the real value of the crown lands of the province. The present government had made it a plank in the platform on which they had been elected that a survey of the crown lands be made, so that they might be properly conserved, but three years had passed by since they had come into power and nothing had been done.

He had no fault to find with the paragraph in the speech regarding the proposed amendment of the public health act if it needed attention, but the house would learn with interest what amendment it was proposed to make to the public utilities commission act. The premier had not told the house whether he proposed to add a member to this body, cut one off or what he proposed to do.

Central Railway Deficit.

But a bill had been promised regarding the New Brunswick Coal & Railway Company. This announcement was of more interest than on Friday, because since then copies of the commisioners report for the past year on operation of the road had appeared in the newspapers. His hon. friends opposite, when they were in opposition, used to speak of the great expense of operating this railway and they used to say that the money was being spent without service, being given therefore. Under the old government, in 1906, the earnings of this road amounted to $44,253.36, and expenses were $42,028.50, leaving a surplus of over $2,000 on the year.

The following year the receipts were $40,502, and the year's operation brought about a deficit of $57.

His hon. friends opposite greeted these announcements at that time with horror, a terrible waste of money and said that public funds were squandered. They came into power, however, in 1908, when the earnings of the railway were largely increased as a result of the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway and that year the earnings of the road amounted to $54,000, but the expenses had increased with these apostles of economy in control until they amounted to $56,096, a deficit of $2,000 with such large earnings.

Next year the earnings were up to $69,000, but the expenditures jumped still further, so that there was a deficit of $6,000 that year, while last year the report showed a deficit of $16,000. Surely when one compared the statements of these gentlemen before 1908, such great expenditures would not be expected under their management. The house awaited an explanation of these expenitures.

Regarding the general clause of the speech, relating to income and expenditure of province, he felt he could almost detect the smile about his honor's face when he remembered that he, in years gone by had supported a government which carried on the business of this province on an income of only about half that of the present administration, and later on when he was at the head of an administration which carried on the public services of the country on a revenue of two or three hundred thousand dollars less annually.

The hon. leader of the government had referred to some remarks made by his hon. friend at a political convention at Hampton, and he had criticized his hon. friend because there was not a larger representation of farmers. He believed it was a proper thing to let the electors of every county select their own candidates, but after those candidates were selected by a properly constituted convention, it was the duty of the leader of the party to step in and do what he could to elect them, whether farmers, lawyers or in other professions. He rather thought the members supporting the government from Kings county were rather bothered at the candidates chosen at that convention, and he believed these candidates would be the next representatives in this house from that county, whenever the government saw fit to call on the elections.

The hon. leader of the opposition had been taken to task by the premier because of what he said regarding an increase in the public debt of this province by $6,000,000 by guaranteeing bonds of the St. John Valley railway. If the obligations of the province had not been increased by such a guarantee, why did the hon. gentlemen when in opposition in 1907 use the same argument and send it forth over this province in a campaign pamphlet which they had printed and circulated? If such criticism was justified then, it is right for the opposition to use the same argument now.

He confessed he did not know much about the legal position of the province in connection with the Albert Southern railway. The attorney-general said that the province had no lien on the property that would prevent the rails being taken up and sold. The former attorney-general did not agree with him and he refused to allow the rails taken up. Mr. Trueman then applied for permission to take up the rails and sell them, but Hon. Mr. Pugsley refused to allow it, and told him if he attempted it he would take out an injunction. It was only when the present government came into power that their political friends at Sussex were allowed to do this. He never had said and would not say that Fowler & Jonah were going to squander the money or defraud the creditors, but he did say that the only excuse the government had for allowing the rails to be taken up and sold was that they should see to it that the proceeds were distributed among the creditors pro rata.

What happened in the county of Albert had created a suspicion that all was not fair and honest and it was the duty of the government to have interfered to see that the money went into the right channels and to the right parties.

The first plank and the principal plank in the hon. gentlemen's platform when they were in opposition, was that all public works should be put up to tender and contracts awarded to the lowest tenderers. They criticized the old administration because, they said, the money was being wasted on public works and if they meant anything at all they meant that was not the proper way to spend the people's money.

Look over the province and go over the auditor-general's report and it would be found that under the present administration thousands and thousands of dollars are spent on public works by day's work and costing as high as 100 per cent. for inspection.

He could not think that the hon. chief commissioner realized the position he was being put into by those who had spent some $140,000 on public works and bridges in this province without tender or contract.

He did not complain of the number of bridges that were being built, but he did say they were costing twice as much as they should. There were lots of bridges that should be built, but the government was spending too much on bridges they built so as to give their friends something to do.

He called the attention of the attorney-general to the way justice was being administered in some counties of the province. He had no complaint to make of the men chosen in his own county, except for a few minor officials, there were men of good standing and ability. He did not complain because the attorney-general selected his political friends to do the crown business that he and the solicitor-general were unable to do, but when he told this house that he was bound to take the advice of his political supporters in selecting such men, he laid down a doctrine that was dangerous to follow in all cases. He would say to the hon. attorney-general and to the house, that in the county of Albert the administration of justice was a disgrace to the province. If the attorney-general did not know it he should go to the county of Albert and find out. He did not ask him to appoint friends of the opposition in that county, but if he could not find men in his own party with honesty and ability to properly look after the administration of justice there, he should send in men from other parts of the province. He said this not from hearsay, but from his own personal knowledge, and the hon. attorney-general could very quickly learn the facts if he would make inquiries.

He and his colleagues had been very severely criticized because of some remarks they made in meetings recently held in Westmorland county. He admitted having made observations and he proposed to repeat them. If he was not correct, the auditor-general's report was to blame, and not he, because he had quoted only from that report. His friend and colleague (Mr. Sweeney) did refer to monopolies, and particularly to the New Brunswick Telephone Company. He (Copp) believed the New Brnnswick Telephone Company was a monopoly that was bleeding the people of this province.

Hon. Mr. Hazen—How about your friend, Frank Carvell?

Mr. Copp said he was not here to defend Mr. Carvell, and he did not care anything about his connection with the telephone company. When the leader of the government admitted he is a stockholder in the telephone monopoly, he pleaded guilty to being one of those bleeding the users of telephones in this country.

He would like, in closing, to add a few words to what had already been said in the house in reference to the death of the late representative for York county, Mr. Robison. He did so at this time because he was not present on Monday when others had spoken. He could only add his personal testimonial to the high esteem in which the deceased gentleman was held by members on the opposition side, as well as by his colleagues in the government party. On both sides of the house, his loss would be deeply felt and sincerely mourned.

Fred M. Sproul followed Mr. Copp, and after a tirade of abuse against The Telegraph, Times, Carleton Centinel, Hon. Mr. Sweeney and others he moved the adjournment of the debate.

Poor Showing of Central Road.

Fredericton, March 7—The poor showing made by the Central Railway Commissioners in their report of last year's operations caused much comment last evening and today. There is every probability that it will call for sharp criticism on the floor of the house from the opposition, and while the adverse comment of members supporting the government may not find expression there they are being made quite freely.

The road showed a deficit of $16,426.17 for the year ended October 31. Earnings were $60,009.82 and expenses, $76,435.49.

It is an open secret that the road has been used as a political machine to assist the members for Queens and Kings and that their demands have proved costly to the province is very evident. It is understood that the auditor general's report has been ready since the house opened last Thursday but it has been held back and has not been available for inspection of the opposition members. This does not show that eagerness for examination of the accounts that Premier Hazen intimated in his speech on Friday.

Fredericton, March 8—The debate upon the address has been drawn out and the government has been in no hurry to get down to business. This is in much contrast to the course pursued at former sessions, when the debate was prolonged into the small hours of the morning to force its conclusion.

There is plenty of business to be done, some measures having been brought down but there is no particular rush. Some delay was necessary because of the adjournment of the house out of respect for the late Mr. Robison, but there was a general feeling when the debate was adjourned so early last evening that the government was not ready to get down to business.

The valley railway project is still a troublesome subject and in all the speeches that have been made by government supporters there has been no enthusiasm displayed in their references to the road and no assurances that a solution satisfactory to the people has been arrived at. And some very pertinent inquiries have been made concerning the intentions of the government regarding the valley railway by the opposition, which, if answered frankly, will throw much light upon what has been done and what is intended. These answers are, of course, delayed until the address is passed.

At a late hour tonight the debate is still in progress and Mr. Hatheway, of St. John, had the floor. There were no special features during the day except perhaps another outbreak by Fred Sproul, upon resuming his speech, because his remarks of last evening were not considered important enough to be printed in The Telegraph, which, he complained, instead of publishing his speech, had resorted to intimidation, to use his own words, "A veiled reference to his one unfortunate weakness, which, thank heaven, is not in evidence this year." Before he finished his speech he rather surprised the house by eulogizing the temperance movement and declared himself in favor of prohibition.

Mr. Bentley.

Mr. Bentley made a dignified reply to the speech of Mr. Sproul, and the contrast was marked. He said he was surprised and shocked at some sentiments that has been hurled across the floor of the house by the member for Kings, who showed how he must have chafed under the criticism of the press.

After expressing his unwillingness to follow Sproul's ramblings he asked that if The Telegraph and Times were too zealous in their work, what might be said of the unrighteous Standard.

His references to the valley railway showed how consistent has been the course of the federal government and the opposition party in the legislature who were opposed only to the selection of the trolley scheme.

His chance reference to the hope that a reciprocty resolution would be brought down showed what the attitude of the government would be should such take place. Sarcastic laughter from the Tory side of the house greeted his remark and an invitation was given to "trot it down." Mr. Bentley was applauded vigorously by the opposition members, showing where they stood upon this question.

Mr. Bentley dealt with the question of increased territorial revenue, and argued from the standpoint of the lumberman that the returns showed there had been a very largely increased cut upon crown lands, thus accounting for the additional receipts.

The report of the factory inspector, submitted today, enlarged upon the renewal of industrial activity throughout the province and mentioning the establishment of industries in and near St. John by Humphrey & Co., Scovil Bros. & Co., Wilson Box Company, and South Bay Woodworking Company. Four large new saw mills had also been built in the province. There were 6,000 hands employed in the lumber industry and there had been no strikes during the year. There were sixty-four accidents, ten fatal and eleven serious. He recommended that an age limit of fourteen be applied to mercantile employes as well as those in industrial establishments.

Mr. Upham followed Mr. Hatheway and Col. Sheridan will close the debate.

Bills Introduced.

Fredericton, N. B., March 8—The house met at 3 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Flemming submitted a report of the contingent committee.

Hon. Mr. Hazen introduced a bill regarding fire insurance and explained that it extended to a fire insurance policy the same provisions extended to life and accident policies, under the bill passed at the last session, so that when the company admits its liability under a policy and there is dispute as to the party to whom the policy ought to be paid, the money can be paid into court and thus do away with having the company sued by the various claimants. He said there are cases sometimes when property was mortgaged and mortgagor and mortgagee both claimed the insurance money.

Hon. Mr. Hazen introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of a stipendiary or police magistrate with civil jurisdiction in the parish of Moncton, Westmorland county.

Hon. Mr. McLeod presented petitions of the city of Fredericton in favor of bills to amend and consolidate the civic election law, an act establishing a police commission, bill to provide aid for John Palmer Co., Ltd., and a bill to confirm the issuance of certain debentures.

Mr. Hatheway presented the petitions of the city of St. John in favor of a bill to further amend the act relating to civic elections in that city, also of the Women's Christian Union of the town of Portland in favor of a bill to amend the act incorporating that body.

Mr. Cyr presented a petition in favor of a bill to incorporate St. Leonard's Electric Company.

Hon. Mr. Flemming submitted the annual report of the factory inspector which, he said, should be greeted with pleasure and interest by members of the house. He reviewed the contents of the report in which it was pointed out that during the year there had been no strike to mar the industrial progress of the province. In the lumber mills of the province there were about 6,000 men employed. Four new mills were erected during the year in the province and a number of new industries had been started. The inspector's report also showed that he had made 684 visits to industrial establishments during the year. There were sixty-four accidents during the year, ten of which proved fatal.

Employers of labor were making many improvements to safeguard their employes from accidents. Seven prosecutions were conducted under the act during the year and all resulted in convictions except one at Campbellton, which was dropped at the time of the fire. Three of these cases were for employment of child labor and the inspector recommended that the child labor law be made to apply to mercantile as well as industrial establishments. The report closed with an optimistic paragraph regarding the outlook for the future of the province in industrial lines.

Mr. Robinson asked if the intention was to have the report printed for distribution.

Mr. Hatheway said he favored having a number of copies printed.

Hon. Mr. Flemming announced that the report would be printed for distribution.

Mr. Tweeddale presented a petition in favor of a bill incorporate the Christian Union Church Association of the parish of Lorne, Victoria county.

Mr. Robinson rose to a question of privilege and said that he had received a request from the editor of the Moncton Transcript asking that arrangements be made to have the speech from the throne sent to the Transcript along with other evening papers for publication on the opening day of the legislature in the future.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said that arrangements could be made with little difficulty to comply with the request and a copy of the speech would be mailed from the office of the deputy provincial secretary.

Mr. Copp presented a petition of the town of Sackville in favor of a bill relating to that town.

Mr. Copp said that in the report sent to the newspapers of his speech last evening, he had been reported as saying that the deficit of the Central Railway in 1907 was $57, while the amount really was $157.71.

Mr. Robinson said that he favored the old system of having the official report laid on the table during the session.

Mr. Sproul continued the debate and consumed the afternoon and part of the evening in abuse of The Telegraph, many of the opposition members and Dr. Pugsley.

Mr. Bentley said he did not intend to follow the speaker who had just taken his seat over the wide range of subjects he had covered, but only to make some observations on matters about which he had personal knowledge. He congratulated the mover and seconder of the address upon the admirable manner in which they had discharged that duty and on their courtesy toward their fellow members. He regretted he could not say as much for the gentleman who had preceded him. It was evident from the remarks of the honmember that some people were chafing under criticism of the opposition press, but if that press was open to censure for the severity of its criticism what should be said of papers supporting the government in their remarks about the opposition. He did not think it hardly fair for the hon. gentleman to characterize the federal government's proposal regarding the Valley Railway as a bluff put up with the intention of deceiving the people. His understanding was that the proposition came first from Premier Hazen whe nthe delegation waited upon him, and it was his suggestion that 40 per cent of the gross earnings of the road be set aside to meet the guarantee on the bonds. He commended that as a statesmanlike proposition from the leader of the government.

The opposition had supported the principle of the Valley Railway bill, but they had strenuously objected to the third section, that regarding the electric operation of the road. The only way in which the opposition could make their objections felt was by moving amendments, and now the members on the government side are trying to make it appear that the opposition were against the entire proposition. He did not think that was fair, and it certainly was not true. Personally he heartily suported the proposition that the government guarantee the bonds and secure the construction of the railway and its operation by the federal government on the 40 per cent basis.

He was glad to hear the premier make the statement that the matter of federal representation of the province was receiving his earnest consideration. The matter was certainly of great importance to the people of the maritime provinces. The eastern provinces had made tremendous sacrifices for the welfare of the west, and he believed that had the framers of the confederation agreement foreseen the rapid development of the West—that the balance of power soon would be west of Winipeg—a different basis of representation than that which has Quebec as the pivotal province, would have resulted.

The question of combating the terrible disease of tuberculosis was occupying a large degree of attention in every civilized country and it touched us vitally on all sides. The gift by Mrs. Jordan of her beautiful property as a foundation for an institution for that class of sufferers was one that deeply touched the gratitude of the people of this province. He was glad to know that it was the intention to place the proposed sanitarium under a commission. He had the hope and assurance that no taint of party politics would be allowed to enter into such a commission.

He was convinced that the future prosperity of our province lay along the line of agricultural progress. He felt that the principal source of revenue of the province was being depleted and for that reason the interests of agriculture should receive earnest consideration and be encouraged in every possible way.

He was willing to give credit to Hon. Commissioner for Agriculture for what he had already accomplished. The fruit show at St. John was certainly very creditable. We were not producing in New Brunswick all the agricultural products we should. We had a magnificent agricultural district, but for some reason production had fallen off. Mixed farming was receiving less attention with the result that we had to go to Ontario for beef and other products. It was time the sound a warning note to our farmers. The fertility of the soil cannot be maintained by artificial fertilizers.

What was the reason so few agricultural products were grown in this province? Because markets in the past had been curtailed. It did seem to him that the question now agitating the people of the whole dominion, that of reciprocity, offered an enlarged market for agricultural products of this province. He did not think prices would be any better but the farmers would be sure of a good market at all times.

The farmer or beef raiser, or apple grower must produce in large quantities nowadays to induce buyers to come in, because the latter will only come when he can secure a large quantity of similar variety of products and he thought the farmers would go in for raising on a large scale if the New England market was opened up for them.

It was an insult to the intelligence of people to say they could not trade with the people south of the border, without affecting their loyalty. The farmers of the State of Maine were much more prosperous than those in the adjoining counties of New Brunswick and a farm worth $20,000 over there could be bought for one-fifth of that sum on this side of the line. That was because they had access to a market of 90,000 people.

When in company with fellow members yesterday he had attended the funeral of the late member of the house and had looked upon the vast concourse of people there and noted their splendid turnouts, the comfortable way in which they were clothed and their prosperous happy condition he appreciated more than ever before that New Brunswick was a good place in which to build happy homes and where our young people should settle. We should give less attention to cutting down the last resources in our forests, and give more encouragement to development of our agricultural wealth.

He believed the common school system was wrong inasmuch as it had tendency to educate our young people away from the land and into professions. It should be possible to introduce into many of our agricultural districts, some system in elementary schools that will turn the attention of the young to cultivation of soil.

The territorial revenues had greatly increased in the last three years and he gave the surveyor general credit for the manner in which he had administered his department. He feared that the greater revenue was due to a larger cut upon the crown lands and he believed it was to the vital interests of the province that our forest wealth should be preserved. He believed we were cutting from our forests faster than the natural growth.

He was glad that the surveyor general had stopped issuing permits to cut below the minimum size. He had known parties to go up on land and sweep everything clean. He thought the government ought to soon announce its policy in regarding the crown land leases which would expire in a few years, because until such policy is known lumber operators were desirous of cutting every possible log from the crown lands and they would soon deplete them. The large export of pulp wood and wood pulp was responsible for the rapid depletion of our forests.

The government should collect information and submit figures showing what quantities of pulp wood were being taken off the crown lands.

Mr. Hatheway followed Mr. Bentley and argued that the old government had not protected the interests of the province in granting the franchise to the New Brunswick Petroleum Company, Grand Falls Water Power Company and other companies.

He also traced the history of legislation in favor of the workingman, and claimed that the present government had enacted any legislation which was of assistance to the workingman and that Dr. Pugsley had not complied with the requests of the St. John Labor Council and labor unions when labor legislation was being considered.

Mr. Upham followed and atacked the government for not having done anything of assistance for the farmers of Carleton county, and read the correspondence which passed between the secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association, recently formed in Carleton county, and the commissioner for agriculture, in reference to the charges of unfairness on the part of the provincial horticulturist, and pointing out in an article published in the Maritime Farmer and Standard of Empire in which it was stated that the best fruit growing section in the province was on the lower end of the St. John river, within eighty miles of St. John.

He claimed there had been no change of system in scaling in the province and that things were carried on now as before except that there was now a market for smaller lumber and more was being taken off the crown lands.

Mr. Sheridan closed the debate in a speech in which he defended the acts of the government and claimed it had carried out its pledges before election.

The address passed about 12.30 a. m. without a division, and the house adjourned.

WANTED

WANTED—By first of April, an experienced girl for general housework; no children; good wages; references required. Apply to Mrs. Brock, Rothesay, N. B. 521-3-tf-sw

WANTED—A third class female teacher for Londonderry District, No. 3, District rated poor. School to open 1st of April. Apply, stating salary, to Walter Seely, Secretary, Hammond, Kings Co., N. B. 1346-3-18-sw

WANTED—A teacher to take charge of school, Sisson Ridge, first of April. Apply to Percy Elliott, secretary. 1760-3-25—sw.

WANTED—A second or third class teacher for school district No. 5, parish of Lepreaux. Apply, stating salary, Hugh Kilcup, New River Mills, Char. Co. 1731-4-4-sw

WANTED—A second or third class teacher to commence school March 1. District rated poor. Apply, stating salary, to N. H. Johnstone, secretary, Clarendon Settlement, N. B. 1418-tf-sw

TEACHER WANTED—A second class female teacher to take charge of North View school, commencing first of April next. District rates poor. Apply, stating salary, to George E. Gough, secretary, North View, Victoria county, N. B. 1409-3-10-sw.

WANTED—A second or third class female teacher for North Clones school, parish of Petersville (district rated poor). Apply, stating salary, to W. L. Polley, secretary, Clones, Queens county, N. B. 238-tf-sw.

AGENTS WANTED

LIVE man or woman wanted for work at home, paying $2.00 to $3.00 per day, with opportunity to advance. Spare time can be used. Work not difficult and requires no experience. Winston Limited, Spadina avenue, Toronto. s.w

PORTRAIT AGENTS—Write us. Reliable men we start in business of their own and give credit. Merchants Portrait Co., Limited, Toronto. 23-3-22-sw

AGENTS—The sale of Pelham's Peerless Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc., has increased forty per cent in New Brunswick because we deliver trees to contract grade. Our agents make money in proportion. We want now reliable agents in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly. Write for best terms. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. 3-7-1211-sw

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for a reliable and energetic salesman to handle our line of First Grade Nursery Stock. Big demand for trees at present time. Thirty-two years in shipping to Maritime Provinces puts us in position to know requirements of the trade. Pay weekly. Permanent situation. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 23-tf-sw

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FOR SALE—To close an estate. About seventy acres in the centre of the village of St. Martins; has a large two-story house, bath room and good water supply; two large barns. Post office, telephone, custom house and railway station close to farm. Cuts a quantity of superior hay, free of stone and, commands a splendid view of bay and village. For full description, terms, etc., apply to S. J. Shanklin or Mrs. James Wishart, St. Martins, St. John County, N. B. 1457-3-22-s.n.

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(Oxygen (or Ozone) sustains life, prevents disease, maintains health. The perfected "Oxygenor King" is a scientific device based on natural laws. Ill health is due to the devitalization of the blood—the absence of a sufficient amount of oxygen. The Oxygenor supplies this Ozone and drives out disease. It benefits every organ of the body—invigorates the system. Almost every curable ailment in every stage yields to its effective power. The Oxygenor will remedy or cure Heart, Liver, Kidney, Bladder and Stomach Diseases; Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nerve Exhaustion, Brain Fag, General Debility; Female Troubles, Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Backache, Catarrh, Constipation, Nervous Dyspepsia, etc. In the treatment of Tuberculosis the Oxygenor has been wonderfully effective. Simply applied, soothing, delightful, refreshing.

Give us an opportunity to demonstrate on your own person or on any member of your family the marvelous results of our Oxygenor treatment.

Send to-day for our free 56 page "Journal of Health" illustrated. Gives full explanation. Perfected "Oxygenor King" Patented.

Beware of Imitations

The Oxygenor Co. BOX 8292, CHATHAM, ONT. CANADA.

Charlotte County Man Badly Injured.

St. Stephen, March 6—Charles Hayman, of Hayman Hill, met with a serious accident this afternoon while cutting wood near St. Stephen. An axe in the hands of another man who was cutting limbs from a tree that they were about to fell slipped and struck him in the arm, severing the bone. He was taken to the hospital, where the bone was reunited, and it is hoped that the arm will be saved.

DISEASE WAS SPREADING TILL D. D. D. CURED IT

This is a translation of a letter written in French, on April 16, 1910, by Mr. Jean Babineau, Cap Lumiere, N. B.: "I had been suffering with eczema for about 6 months, and had consulted several doctors who did not do me any good. The disease was spreading and I was most uncomfortable. I thought I would go crazy. All my friends were telling me I would lose my hands unless I found the right treatment.

"One day I read in the Messenger about your D. D. D. treatment and asked for a sample. It did me so much good that I immediately ordered two large bottles. It took eight bottles altogether to cure me of this terrible disease. I shall never be without a bottle of D. D. D. in my home." The records of ten years of complete cures of thousands of the most severe cases show that D. D. D. stands today as an absolutely reliable eczema cure.

Write today for free trial bottle to the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. T. W. W., 36 Colborne St., Toronto. It will give you instant relief.

(For sale by all Druggists).

DEATHS

O'BRIEN—In this city, on Friday, March 4th, Gertrude Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Timothy and Mary O'Brien, leaving one sister to mourn.

MADILL—At Ray's Lake, Kings county, on March 4, Charles W., son of William J. and the late Martha J. Madill, in the 28th year of his age.

SMITH—Suddenly, at Colville, Washington Territory, on Feb. 17, Isaiah Newton, eldest son of the late Abraham B. and Amelia I. Smith, of Norton, Kings county (N. B.)

CHACE—At Morden, Aylesford (N. S.), Feb. 22, 1911, Mrs. Martha A. Chace, late of Portland (Ore.), daughter of the late John Minniss, of Lancaster, St. John Co (N. B.), aged 79 years. (Portland (Ore.) papers please copy).

OULTON—At Boston, on the 5th inst., George H. Oulton.

McARTHUR—In this city, on March 6, James Walter, second son of Eliza and the late Joseph McArthur.

TREFERY—In East Boston, March 6, Cassie, wife of B. C. Trefery, and daughter of the late Peter Flannigan, of this city.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

Monday, March 6

Sch Helen G King, 126, Gough, Scituate (Mass), A W Adams.

Coastwise—Schs Beulah, 80, Pritchard, St Martins, and cld; Annie Blanche, 68, Newcombe, St Martins.

Tuesday, March 7.

Stmr Saturnia, Taylor, Glasgow, Robert Reford Co.

Stmr Pythia, Stitt, Glasgow, Robert Reford Co.

Stmr Manchester Importer, Haworth, Philadelphia, Wm Thomson & Co.

Stmr Manchester Exchange, Adamson, Manchester, Wm Thomson & Co.

Coatswise—Stmr Brunswick, 73, Estabrooks, Wilson's Beach; Ruby L., 49, Baker, Margaretville and cleared; stmr Granville, 49, Collins, Annapolis and cleared.

Wednesday, March 8.

Stmr Shenandoah, Trinick, London via Halifax, Wm Thomson & Co.

Cleared.

Monday, March 6.

Str Louisburg, 1,182, Holmes, Louisburg.

Sch Manuel R Cuza, 258, Gayton, Elizabethport (N J).

Wednesday, March 8.

Schr Eskimo, 90, Pike, Parrsboro.

Sailed.

Monday, March 6.

Str Sobo, Bridges, West Indies, Wm Thomson & Co.

Sch Catherine, 196, McLeer, Church Point (N S), 75,000 supt feet spruce lumber, 1,400 bundles clapboards.

Wednesday, March 8.

Stmr Manchester Exchange, Adamson, Philadelphia, Wm. Thomson & Co.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Halifax, March 6—Ard, str Shenandoah, London.

Victoria, B C, Feb 26—Ard, str Thor (Nor), San Francisco.

Ard March 3—Str Henley, Balten, Guaymas, etc.

Halifax, Mar 7—Stmr Rosalind, New York.

Vancouver, BC, Mar 4—Ard, stmr Henley (Br), Guaymas.

Steamed 4th, stmr Monteagle (Br) Davidson, Hong Kong via Yokohama, etc.

Victoria, BC, Mar 5—Ard, bark Molière (Fr), Liverpool.

Halifax, March 8—Ard, stmr Sobo, West Indies.

BRITISH PORTS.

Liverpool, Mar 5—Ard, stmrs Grampian, Williams, St John (NB); Laurentic, Hayes, New York via Queenstown.

Cape Town, Mar 7—Ard, stmr Coaling, St John.

Sable Island, March 8—Stmr Maurentania, Liverpool for New York, in wireless communication with the Marconi station here when 176 miles east of Sandy Hook at 6.30. Dock about 8.30 a m Friday.

Cardiff, March 5—Steamed, Wakatuni, Makepiece, St John (N B).

Glasgow, March—Ard, stmr Cassandra, Mitchell, St John.

Steamed—Stmr Athenia, McNeill, St John.

FOREIGN PORTS.

New York, March 6—Ard, strs Franconia, Baltic, Liverpool.

Antwerp, March 4—Ard, str Mount Temple, St John.

Delaware Breakwater, March 6—Sch Calabria, Philadelphia for St John.

Havana, Feb 23—Ard 26th, sch E M Roberts, Jacksonville.

Philadelphia, Mar 7—Ard, schr Emily Anderson, Maitland (NS)

Havre, March 5—Ard, stmr Pomeranian, St John.

Antwerp, March 4.—Ard, stmr Mount Temple, Moore, St John.

Havana, Feb 28—Ard, stmr Hero, (Nor), St John.

Sailed—Ship Kings County, Montevideo.

Gulfport, Miss, March 6—Sld, schr Leonard Parker, Sagua.

Delaware Breakwater, Del, March 6—Ard, schr Calabria, Philadelphia for St John.

DANGERS TO NAVIGATION.

Stmr Maracaibo reports Feb 15, lat 13 50 W, lon 66 48 W, saw a conical buoy covered with marine growth.

On Feb 15 in lat 46 40 N, lon 47 30 W, heavy field ice was encountered which extended northward.

Stmr Purelight reports Feb 24, last 47 25 N, lon 46 25 W, to lat 47 N, lon 46 35 W, saw four icebergs and a large quantity of field ice; one of the bergs was about 100 feet high and 200 feet in diameter.

A DRY SADDLE WHEN IT RAINS IF YOU WEAR

TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER

The long service and the comfort it gives makes it the Slicker of Quality

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