MR. PUGSLEY AND MAYES AFFIDAVIT.

He Exposes the Tory Conspiracy to Drive Him From Public Life.

Shows the Falsity of the Charges Against Him and Makes a Great Hit With House.

House of Commons this afternoon in a speech which for telling force seldom been equalled, tore to tatters notor Nous Mayes affidavit, exposed motives which inspired it and the falsity of its charges, and completely vindicated his conduct in connection with the transaction upon which it was ed. It was the first round of a battle that promises to be waged at some length and with considerable bitterness and even the Conservatives were con strained to admit that so far honors lie with the Minister of Public Works. The motion for an inquiry was defeated by 100 to 60. The Opposition are now pinning their hopes upon the report of the New Brunswick Royal Commission, panning their hopes upon the report of the New Brunswick Royal Commission, the fight over which will in all probability open next week. This afternoon the Prime Minister intimated that so far as he had read the report of the commission there appeared nothing to warrant the Government interfering, whereupon Mr. Foster announced that the Opposition would challenge that position on Monday. To-day's session beganiby Mr. Commee taking Mr. Lennox and other members of the Opposition to task for their references to the Commee special train. He quickly had Mr. Foster appealing to the chair for protection, and for a time matters looked ugly. The incident ended, however, with an explanation by Mr. Lennox and an emphatic denial on the part of Mr. Commee that he had anything to do with a special train.

Mr. Foster asked what juternestation.

Mr. Foster asked what interpretation the Government placed upon the naval defence resolution recently passed, and whether any action was to be taken

whether any acceptance of the control of the contro tion into effect.

THE MAYES AFFIDAVIT.

On motion to go into supply Dr. aniel rose to continue the discussion miel rose to continue the discussion the Mayes-McAvity affidavit. The Speaker suggested that the point order raised yesterday might first be

of order raised yesterday might first be disposed of.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley—May 1 be allowed to make a statement? I stated yesterday that if my hon. friend (Dr. Daniel) would produce to the House the original affidavit, which was sworn to or declared on Oct. 12. I would offer no objection to the reading of the whole of it. I had a conference with the member for St. John, and he has undertaken to produce and file with the clerk of the House, the original declaration, sworn to on Oct. 12. and upon that undertaking I withdraw all objections to its being read.

Dr. Daniel said he was very glad to hear the statement of the Minister, and was prepared to take the course requested. After reading the affidavit he would place it in the hands of the clerk of the House. He thought the stand taken by the Minister of Public Works was not only in his own interest, but in the interest of the public life of Canada.

THE WRONG DATE.

Dr. Daniel then proceeded to read the original affidavit. When he reached the point where the date was mentioned on which Mayes said he had the conversal.

Or. Daniel then proceeded to read the point where the date was mentioned on which Mayes said he had the conversation with Dr. Pugsley, and which was read out at the St. John meeting and published as 1907, he was very indistinct, and the Minister of Public Works had to the confusion of the seats. "I have not," he said, "had a long except his date, "1007," real this content of the confusion and uproar. members to take their seats. The said, "had a long experience in this chair, and I appeal to the members of both sides of the flouse to assist me in maintaining the flouse to assist me in maintaining the contract, said Dr. Daniel, was the wielding of the latter's political influence. There was no other financial consideration suggested, and the corrupt and immoral agreement entered into between Mayes and McAvity on this basis was under the criminal code an indictable offence. The \$35,335 paid over to McAvity in fulfilment of the agreement was, the speaker maintained, nothing more nor less than a sum looted from the public treasury. With respect to Dr. Pugsley's connection of the days in making the contract until he had little more clearing uphe added, was the delay in making the final settlement with Mayes for the work done on contract until he had settled up with McAvity for the amount owed him under the agreement.

OTHER CASES CITED.

members to take their seats. The was ald a long experience in this chair, and I appeal to the members of both sides of the members of both sides of the flouse to assist me in maintaining the decorum and dignity worthy of Parisiment. If the member for York (Mr. Crocket has a question to ask the chair he has a right to be heard."

Mr. Crocket hen asked if the Speaker's ruling on the point of order raised by Mr. Lennox did not mean that the statement made by one members of by Mr. Lennox did not mean that the statement made by one members of the House need not necessarily be accepted as true by another member.

Mr. Speaker Marcil—That is not the point. In this case it is simply a question for two different versions as to what took place at the St. John meeting in the point. In this case it is simply a question for two different versions as to what took place at the St. John meeting in the point. In this case it is simply a question for two different versions as to what the chair.

Or. Pugsley, resuming, noted amid did the chair.

Dr. Pugsley, proceeding, asked if the chair had been

OTHER CASES CITED. OTHER CASES CITED.

In the case of Hon. Mr. Emmerson, when serious charges had been publicly made against him, Sir Wilfrid Laurier had said the Minister's resignation was in the public interest, pending the clearing up of the charges by an adequate investigation. In the case of the Hodgins' charges also the Premier had at once granted an investigation. In the present instance serious charges reflecting on the administrations charges reflecting on the administrations. charges reflecting on the adminis on of the Public Works Depart ment had been made and published all over the country. A thorough investigation of all the facts of the present tigation of all the facts of the present case was likewise necessary, and he concluded by moving a resolution recting the allegations made by Mayes in the affidavit, and providing for a reference of all the matters pertaining to the contract in question to a special committee of the House, which committee should also consider if in any way the money improperly paid out might be restored to the public

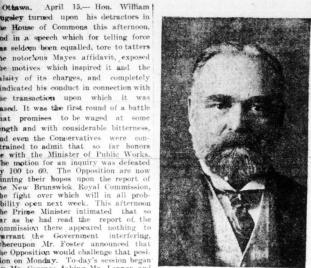
owed him under the agreement

DR. PUGSLEY'S REPLY. DR. PUGSLEY'S REPLY.

Before beginning his reply Dr.

Pugsley paused for a few moments
to glance över the original Mayes
affidavit, as read by Dr. Daniel, and
laid on the table of the House at
the conclusion of his speech. "This
affidavit," said Dr. Pugsley, "gives the
date of the alleged transaction between myself and Mr. Mayes as 1995.
Is that the original affidavit which Mr.

Hazen read at St. John? Surely not."
Dr. Daniel—That is the original af-



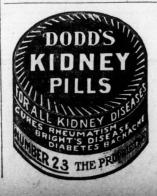
the intention of misleading and de-ceiving the people.

Loud cries of "Order" greeted this statement, and several Opposition members were on their feet at the same time to raise points of order.

Mr. Speaker Marcil declared, amid considerable uprous, that no specific point of order had been raised, and that in any case he would not allow

WHAT DR. DANIEL THOUGHT.

Proceeding, Dr. Pugsley asked Dr.
Daniel what he thought, next day, when
he read in the St. John papers the statement that he (Dr. Pugsley) had received
noney in 1907 when he was Minister of
Public Works. What did he think of
the editorials which charged that as a
Minister of the Crown he had prostitut
ed his office 'and received that money?
What efforts did he take to correct the



wrong impression conveyed to the public?

Dr. Daniel—When I saw it in the press I just thought the reporters at the meeting had faited lamentably in their duty. (Oh, oh, and laughter.)

Dr. Pugsley—What does the hon, gentleman think of his own failure of duty to let the public know that the affidavit was wrong? What does he think of the failure of duty on the part of Mr. Hazen, who has not expressed the slightest regret for the wrong done to me? Was it not strange that through a type-writer's error the reporters had fallen into the same error; and that all the Conservative papers from the Atlantic to the Pacific should have been guilty of the same error? There was evidence in the affidavit outside of the date that those who had to do with the affidavit deliberately got to work with the intention of inducing the people to believe I had received the money in 1907.

Again he asked was it not strange that the date should have been put forward from the time when he was acting as solicitor for Mayes to the time when he was Minister of Public Works? MANY FALSE STATEMENTS

MANY FALSE STATEMENTS.

In the affidavit Mayes states that he (Dr. Pugsley) had said to him that it would be nice to have some one at Ottawa to do something for him. "I want," declared Dr. Pugsley, "to denounce that statement as absolutely false." Mayes was indebted to him for a considerable amount of money for services which he had performed as solicitor. It was true that he asked Mayes for money on account for professional services, and Mayes gave him his note for \$2.000. Was there anything in that which would render him unworthy of a position in the House or in the Government? There was another statement in the affidavit which was equally false. That stateemnt was that he had declined to pay Mayes any money unless he settled with McAvity. That statement was absolutely false. Further, Mayes stated that he (Dr. Pugsley) held up money to which he was entitled. There was no shadow of foundation for that as no shadow of foundation for that MAYES AND MCAVITY RELATIONS.

What the relations were between Mayes and McAvity he did not know

but he supposed they were partners in the dredging transaction. In the summer of 1908 he received a communication from Mr. McAvity, stating that he was interested in the contract. On August 22, 1908, he wrote to Mayes, informing him that he did not intend to intervene in the matter. Mayes was constantly seeking favors from the Department of Public Works. When he but he supposed they were partners in intend to intervene in the matter. Mayes was constantly seeking favors from the Department of Public Works. When he became Minister Mayes was seeking to have the contract, which he had agreed to carry out for 55 cents per cubic yard, increased to 90 cents, but if the correspondence of the department was examined it would be found that he never treated either Mayes or McAvity as if they had the slightest claim upon his friendship or consideration. In every case he had acted in the discharge of his public duty and had held Mayes strictly

public duty and had held Mayes strictly CHALLENGE TO OPPOSITION

"If," Dr. Pugsley said, "any hon. member can find in the correspondence anything upon which he might feel that a charge can be made against me as Minister of Public Works I invite him to make the charge. That is the proper and wants converted that is the proper and wants converted that is the proper and manly course to take. My hon. friend is neither manly, nor is it the honorable conduct to be expected from public men that they should seek upon mere insinuations to destroy the charmere insinuations to destroy the character of their opponents, when they are not prepared to take the responsibility of submitting definite charges."

Dr. Daniel objected to being described as unmanly or dishonorable, and asked the Minister to take back the words.

Crise of "Take your medicine."

cries of "Take your medicine."

Dr. Pugsley said he was endeavoring to point out what the duty of a member of the House was. "I cannot." he added, "by any possibility withdraw that statement." (Loud Lib-

withdraw that statement.
eral cheers.)

Amid considerable uproar, Dr. Daniel repeated his demand that the words unmanly and dishonorable be withdrawn, stating that if not he would follow suit.
The Speaker—The words, if used, are

not Parliamentary.
Dr. Pugsley—I said the honorable and manly course for a member of this House, instead of making insinumake a charge

tion of two different versions as to what took place at the St. John meeting. It does not refer to the proceedings in this House.

CORRECTED ONLY LAST MONTH.

Dr. Pugsley, resuming, noted amid loud Liberal applause that the original affidavit, which it was now alleged had been corrected at the St. John meeting on October 12 last, had evidently not been really corrected until March 24 last, for the corrected affidavit, as laid on the table of the House, was only sworn to on the later date.

"This admittedly false affidavit," he said, "which I asked for over and over again, has been concealed until now and no attempt has been made to correct it until last month."

WHAT DR. DANIEL THOUGHT.

Proceeding, Dr. Pugsley asked Dr. Daniel what he thought, next day, when he read in the St. John papers the statement that he (Dr. Pugsley) had received amoney in 1907 when he was Minister of the casions, there being a different consolers that the papers brought down, that Mayes was not the only tenderer, but on both occasions, there being a different coasion shaney & Miller, Toronto, also tendered. Mayes' tender was the lowest on both occasions, there being a different property than the correction of the case of 45 cents between his and that of Haney & Miller, and the former Minister of Public Works had acted proporty Haney & Miller, and the former Minis-ter of Public Works had acted properly in accepting the lowest tender TRANSACTION WAS PERFECTLY

SQUARE.

SQUARE.

From the beginning to the end of the transaction there was nothing reflecting upon either Mr. Hyman or chimself, and yet what the motion called for was an investigation into the conduct of the previous Minister of Public Works. Dr. Daniel had admitted that there was no collusion between Mr. McAvity, Mr. Mayes and the Minister. If the Crown could proceed to recover the money which the Opposition said had been wrongfully paid it would be against Mayes, because it was to him that it had been paid. The Crown had no contract with McAvity, and would have no ground of action and no claim against him. But if there was no collusion the Crown could not proceed at all. As a matter of fact, he understood Mayes had sued McAvity because he had not received any favors from the Dapartment of Public Works. (Liberal

cheers.) However, the people of St. John on Dr. Pugsley's neglect to sue Maye and of New Brunswick had accepted the or Premier Hazen.

affidavit at'its true value.

HON. W. S. FIELDING. ONLY TWO LEFT.

affidavit at its true value.

ONLY TWO LEFT.

Probably to some extent the success achieved by the Liberal party in New Brunswick at the last election was due to the conduct of the Conscrvatives. "There," he said, pointing to Dr. Daniel and Mr. Crocket, "is all that is left of the once great Conscrvative party of New Brunswick." Continuing, he said, "I have always been ready and willing to meet any attacks made upon myself, and it gives me great pleasure to-day to have the opportunity of meeting the insimations contained in the statement presented to the House. What I always desired was that I should meet my opponents in the open. I never shall be afraid to meet my enemies in the open. I desire to say in the most emphatic manner possible that I had no interest at any time, either in 1905 or since, directly or indirectly, in that contract. I was not benefited in any way directly or indirectly by that contract or in whatever was derived by Mr. McAvity. In 1905 I acted simply as solicitor of Mr. Mayes. I was discharging towards him a duty which I thought as counsel and solicitor I might fairly discharge.

MAYES PROBABLE MOTIVES.

MAYES' PROBABLE MOTIVES.

Dr. Pugsley then turned to the ques-ion of the motive impelling Mr. laves to make the affidavit. First, Mayes to make the affidavit, Mayes to make the affidavit. First, there was the refusal to buy Mayes' dredge for the department, although Mayes had gone to Mr. C. J. Osman and other Liberals in St. John. and threatened to make damaging disclosures unless the dredge was purchased at the price he named. Moreover, as a further inducement, he had offered to contribute \$20,000 of the purchase price to the Liberal campaign fund. But the reply made to the threats and bribe alike was that the price asked for the dredge was too igh and the department could not busider it. After having tried first secure favors from the Department Public Works by suggesting a continuds, after having failed, through at tempted blackmail, to get his claims against the department settled other than in the regular and proper way, after failing to get the terms of his contract with the department altered, so as to raise the price for the workdone, Mr. Mayes went in a vengeful spirit to the Conservative leader in New Brunswick and had him read a false affidavit. But that affidavit in stead of proving a bombshell, turned out to be a boomerang. The people of New Brunswick resented unfair flighting, and it was, said Dr. Pugsley, a common statement in St. John that Mr. Daniel himself only saved his seat by repudiating the affidavit. at by repudiating the affidavit.

TACTICS WERE DISGRACEFUL, opponents in St. John during the election campaign, cuminating with this affidavit, were calculated to bring disgrace on the political life of this country. Nothing could be were than for any party to adopt the policy of building themselves up in the public estimation by seeking to destroy the reputations and character of their opponents through falsehoods and slander, instead of by appealing to the public on the higher ground of their own constructive policy and record. But the tactics in St. John, he added, were not different from those adopted in other sections of the country. In Quebec the name of Sir Lomer Gouin had been forged to a telegram designed to help a Consertative to the public services a brisk correspondence that adds greatly to the postal revenue or there comes upon the scene a distinguished decrease in the public of the public of the country. In Quebec the name of Lomer Gouin had been forged to a telegram designed to help a Consertative postal revenue or there comes upon the scene a distinguished decrease a price of the country of the country of the public of t

try. In Quebec the name of Sir Lomer Gouin had been forged to a delegram designed to help a Conservative candidate. In British Columbia there was another ease of a forged felegram. Fortunately the people of New Brunswick were not deceived by the falsehoods, and the best answer to the charges made was to be seen in the contingent of eleven Liberals sent to represent the Province in the Commons. "If I have ever varied a hair's breadth from the line of my duty as a Minister of the Crown I call upon the hon. gentlemen opposite to prove it from anything in the record of every telegram or letter sent or act done by me. While, like every man of long experience in public life, I have made mistakes, those mistakes were of the head, not of the heart. I have always endeavored to discharge faithfully my duty to the public, and if there is any ground for the attack against me in connection with this or any other transaction I challenge my against me in connection with this or any other transaction I challenge my opponents to do the fair and manly thing and lay a definite charge, so that I may meet it squarely and have all the facts brought out." (Loud Lib-

SIR WILFRID LAURIER. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said it was with a clear conscience and without any doubt that he believed the motion should not be sustained. That was not the first time that a member had thought it his duty to bring charges against a fellow-member or a Minister of the Crown, but when that had been done the member making the charge had stated that he had reason to believe or had been could be substantiated by evidence. Did Dr. Daniel dare say that he was credibly informed that the accusations in the affidavit could be substantiated? No, he did not take that responsibility. The affidavit bore on its face the evidence of falsehood. They had the statements of a man who, if they were to take his word, was a self-confessed boodle. What faith were they to Sir Wilfrid Laurier said it was with clear conscience and without any statements of a man who, if they were to take his word, was a self-confessed boodler. What faith were they to have in testimony of that character?? In any case, the member for St. John had made it impossible for the Government to accept the motion, because, having been made on motion to go into supply it could not be amended if it was considered necessary. But the last and supreme consideration was that the motion was one of no confidence. "We are not disposed to vote no confidence in the Minister of Public Works," declared Sir Wilfrid. "We have been proud of the Minister of Public Works, and this evening we are prouder of him than ever." (Liberal cheers.)

HON. W. S. FLEIDING.

Hon. Mr. Fielding wound up the debute in a vigorous speech, in which he charged the Opposition with bringing forward the motion, not for the purpose of investigation, but to make political capital. It was not consistent with the dignity and honey of ent with the dignity and honor of Parliament that such motions should

PEOPLE TRY TO EVADE LAW

Dr. Colquhoun's Criticism of Some People's Methods.

Sir James Grant Talks Hygiene to Teachers.

Discussed Subjects of Interest to Teachers and Scholars.

Toronto, April 16 .- The closing meet ing last night of the three days' session of the Ontario Educational Association was as successful as have been the price asked for the dredge was too the many sectional and joint meetings. Several hundred teachers assembled in Convocation Hall and listened to an in-teresting address by Dr. A. H. U. teresting address by Dr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, Deputy Minister of Education, who in part said that it was the duty of all officially connected with the

call for an advance.

Compulsory education meant an educated democracy, and to think of any other form of government as permanent was absurd. Education cost Ontario last year an aggregate of \$9,500,000, and the burden would rather increase than disnish for the country.

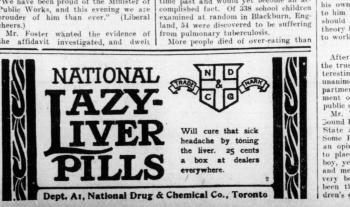
vince. Three of them at least were worsions which allow no unlicensed persons to practice and which are vigilant to impose the pains and penalties provided in such cases. The teaching profession has an equal right to be protected in its undoubted privileges, and the fact that the public interest is best served by obligatory professional training is as true in respect to education as it is, of law or of medicine. SHOULD NOT COMPLAIN.

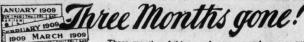
"No one is serving the cause of edu those who think the statutes and regula tions can be capriciously set aside the benefit of particular individuals. An the benefit of particular individuals. An impression seems to prevail that pressure brought to bear in the right quarters can secure immunity from rules. Other professions are not so beset." Dr. Colquhoun concluded by a reference to the steps being taken to inquire into the feasibility of establishing a superannuation fund for the teachers.

He was cerdially thanked for the address.

INTERNATIONAL HYGIENE.
Sir James Grant, of Ottawa, delivered an address at a joint meeting of
all sections in the afternon on "The
Life of Our Young Nation," following
which a Canadian branch of the International Congress for School Hygiene
was formed, with Sir James as President.

In his address Sir James Grant san that length of years was not of simuch importance as the physiological age. Chiefly due to the better car of infants, the average length of lift in the cities is greater to-day that fifty years ago. Bakers' shops, slaugh ter-houses, milk shops, playgrounds etc., now received careful inspection Germany now had 676 regularly appoint Germany now had 676 regularly appointed school doctors. The systematic inspection of school children in Canada had been under consideration for some time past and would yet become an ac complished fact. Of 338 school children





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"Mrs. Worden has taken four bottles of PSYCHINE and it has made a new woman of her. Before she started to take PSYCHINE she could scarcely get around to do her work, and now she can do it without feeling the least fatigue. I will strongly recommend PSYCHINE to any one. It will relieve their suffering."

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from under-eating and alcohol. Many men treated their stomach as if it were a machine. Men should leave all the af-fairs of business behind when they go to meals. The brain requires a rest from its ordinary labors at mealtime, for

The new Canadian branch of the International Congress on School lygiene will have for its patron Earl drey, the Governor-General of Cantey, the Governor-General of Can ba, with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Lieu mant-Governors of all the Provinces Wm. Mortimer Clark, all the Angli a and Roman Catholic Bishops and the ids of each set.

In the modern language section Mr.
A. F. B. Clark, B. A., read a paper on "Literary Relations of England and france in the Eighteenth Century."
Mr. Clark was very cordially thanked for his paper.

Colquhoun concluded by a reference to the steps being taken to inquire into the feasibility of establishing a superannuation fund for the teachers.

He was cerdially thanked for the address.

Mr. W. H. Ballard, M. A., of Hamilton, the retiring President of the association, occupied the chair.

Sir James Grant, of Ottawa, deliverated an address at a joint meeting of the Martz and Miss J. S. Hillock, Councillors. PROBLEM METHOD.

The joint meeting of the various departments and of the Ontario Educational Association sections heard an address on "The Problem Form of Instruction" from Prof. Chas. De Garmo, Ph. D., of Cornell University.

PROF. DE GARMO'S ADDRESS. PROF. DE GARMO'S ADDRESS.

In his address, the speaker said in part: The partial use of the problem form of instruction is inevitable in most subjects. The man in the business world had his problems, which he faced by investigating and relating the facts.

Applying this to school work, he said that, instead of the text book giving the facts, the student should be made to reason out the facts. So long as the student felt he was on the frontiers of his own knowledge it was an incentive to him to push on and learn more. He should be asked to demonstrate the theory from simple facts and be allowed to work it out for himself. to work it out for himself.

TRUSTEES SECTION. After the keen debates of Wednesday the trustees' section had a quiet and inthe trustees sector had a quet and here teresting meeting yesterday. It was unanimously resolved to urge on the department the necessity for the establishment of higher grade classes in all the

ment of higher grade classes in all the public schools.

Mr. T. A. Reid, principal of Owen Sound Public School, in a paper on "The State and Its Primary Schools, With Some Present-day Problems," expressed an opinion that it would not be right to place a rifle in the hands of every boy, yet he believed that physical drill and medical examination would be the very best thing for scholars. He had been the means of saving some children's eyesight and having other defects

corrected by drawing the attention of parents to these matters and so secur-

In the training department Mr. J. R. Seavey, art instructor, Normal School, Hamilton, said in part that the most prominent authorities who direct the methods of modern education in various methods of modern education in various countries hold the theory that the brain is not a collection of a few general faculties, but is composed of numberless special ations, and that power developed through one mental process cannot be transferred to another process. This modern theory, combined with the demand for technical and manual training of the boy or girl of to-day, leads us to establish a broader curriculum in the public schools, which brings out all the latent possibilities of the child. This is a system which arouses, interests and develops its capacities and so prepares it for self-reliance in its life work.

FATAL BLOW.

Gus Zucht Fractured Skull of E. Inglis With Hammer.

Edmonton, April 15.-A charge of nurder or manslaughter will be preferred against Gus Zucht, liveryman, at Stoney Plains, as the result of a fight in the hotel there on the 3rd fight in the hotel there on the 3rd instant. Zucht got into an altercation with a man named Edward Inglis and struck him on the head with a hammer, fracturing the skull. Zucht was brought in here and fined \$45 on the charge of assault, as the dangerous nature of the injuries to Inglis was not realized by the surgeons at that time. Inglis was placed in the hospital, where he died last night. After being fined he died last night. After being fined Zucht was given his liberty, and upon learning of the serious condition of his victim he fled from the country, er, at least, from the district. The police are now on his track.



Three Valuable Insecticides.

Siberian Itch Ointment—three appli-ations completely cures itch. Price

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Lightning Bug Poison instantly kills bed bugs. Price 25c bottle.

Sold only at Gerrie's drug store, 32 James street north.

DETECTIVE BUREAU ROBBED.

Private Sleuths at London Invoke Aid of Local Police.

London, Ont., April 15 .- Son their entered the office of the Inter-national Detective Bureau on Monday night and stole a typewriter. The da-tectives connected with the office have been unable to obtain any trace of the machine, and to-day called in the aid of the local detectives, when the story leak-ed out.

Will Hand Over Navy.

London, April 15.— It is stated that the Commonwealth Government has cabled to the Admiralty that in the event of an emergency the whole naval forces of Australia will be plac-ed under its direction.