

PERJURY IN ZIMMERMAN CASE

Eskoskantetragamy They Call It, and This Man Has it Badly...

New York, March 23.—The polygamist, or, to be precise, the ekoskantetragamist, Arthur F. Zimmerman...

The charge upon which Zimmerman was convicted a week ago was not bigamy, but perjury...

But District Attorney Clark of Kings county figured that Zimmerman had committed perjury in signing the application for his latest marriage license...

Before Judge Dike passed sentence he asked Harry Howard Dale, attorney for Zimmerman...

"You have been convicted of the crime of perjury, but back of this charge is the more serious one, so far as it affects the lives of many people, namely bigamy...

"Marriage with you was not only a habit, it was a disease, and when, as in your case, it was accompanied with elements of high finance in always securing for your victims all the cash they possessed...

"Apparently you have operated in very many States in marrying various women, and you began as early as 1872. Your life has practically been passed in marrying, securing the property of and leaving your victims in order to seek another...

"From your own confession to detectives in the jail just now twenty-two women have been secured in this way, eleven of whom have children by you, one of them twins. It will be impossible probably ever to know how much money you have secured in this way...

Zimmerman is father of nineteen children, some of whom were born in Germany. Thirteen of his wives he married there prior to his coming to this country in 1876...

Zimmerman said that his father spent his life in a good deal the same way. He was married twenty times. "But my father," said he, "was found dead in bed in a New Jersey hotel with a dagger sticking in his heart."

With his last breath he expressed his inextinguishable love for and absolute domination by the Countess. Captain Rosso, one of those who hurried to the dying Count, testified that he said: "The Countess is a tyrant from whose fascination nobody, when once enmeshed, has ever escaped."

Canada And The Task That Confronts The British Empire

Continued from page 1. Today the republic and the empire stand forth as the two great democracies of the world. It may be that the system of responsible government is not so absolutely modern in its origin as many have supposed...

Not Essential. "I will not pause to dwell upon the differences between your form of government and our own. They are important but not essential. We believe that under our system there is a more immediate response to the will of the people...

"It is the fashion now to enlarge upon the defects of the constitution of the United States and I am not one of those who look upon it as a failure. I think and believe that it is one of the most skilful works which human intelligence ever created. It is one of the most perfect organizations that ever governed a free people...

"On the other hand it may be said with equal truth that under no system hitherto known to the world has the great mass of the people enjoyed a fuller measure of liberty, of hope and of opportunity than under that which now prevails in your country and in the British Dominions. It may be added that whether under the Stars and Stripes or under the Union Jack the people will usually obtain under this system as honest, as efficient and as wise government as in truth they collectively deserve in the ultimate analysis...

Not Enduring. There are some who prophesy that the institution of government of responsible government will not be enduring whether in the United States or within the British Empire. They affirm that in the modern stress and strain of every day life, in the tremendous competition which besets us more and more in every walk and occupation, it is impossible to expect that the strong, progressive and intelligent elements of the community will give to the public affairs and to the service of the state that measure of their energies, that vigilant attention and that earnest and abiding interest without which no government can truly be said to be the public's government...

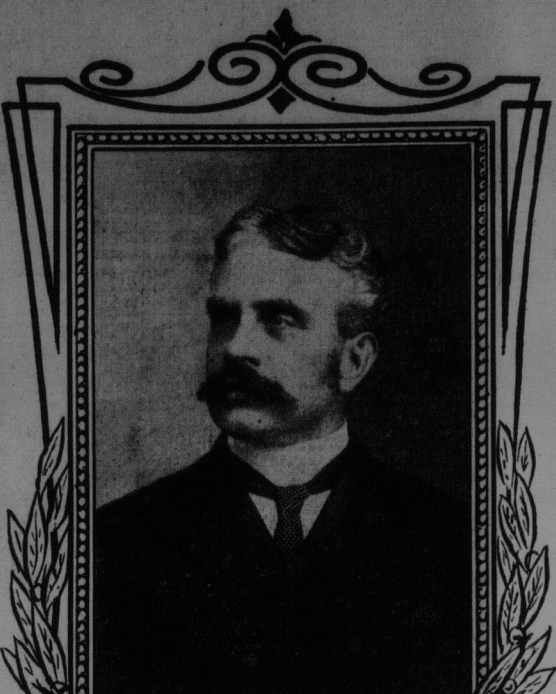
Individual Responsibility. Mr. Bryce in a series of thoughtful and instructive lectures at Yale has told us that these deficiencies are due to three great causes, indolence, self-interest and party spirit. Perhaps, I am expressing the same idea in other words, but to me it seems that the cause lies in the lack of moral earnestness, in the absence of a sense of individual responsibility and in a certain spirit of soulless commercialism which has attended modern industrial development, especially upon this continent, and which pardons everything to succeed. Let us beware lest the spirit of the market place dominate too greatly our ideals. Let us never forget that the life blood of the Commonwealth is to be found not in its abounding prosperity, but in its moral earnestness, its ethical standards of private and public life, and its spirit of intelligent and unselfish patriotism...

The Same Task. The task which confronted Washington and Hamilton after 1784 was not unlike that which confronts the statesmen of the British Empire today. I desire you especially to bear in mind that the Empire as at present constituted is of very recent development. Your constitutional relations were in the main fully framed settled and developed more than half a century before those of the Empire as they now exist had begun their growth. Your republic is a very much older institution than the British Empire as constituted today. When the thirteen states separated from Great Britain in 1776, the remainder of the Empire was of very moderate dimensions. Indeed it was not then an Empire at all. The British possessions north of the new republic with its western boundary line not definitely fixed, did not extend more than half way across the continent, and were then regarded as a great value or moment. The attention of the British statesmen was concentrated upon matters of domestic and European concern. It was not until after 1840 that real development began into constitutional relations of the Empire and it has by no means ceased. In this development progress has not gone far in advance of necessity, but it is not difficult to realize the immediate importance of organizing the Empire upon a more comprehensive and permanent basis.

Complete Autonomy. "The great dominions have complete self government in respect of their domestic affairs. Foreign relations have hitherto been kept under the control of the Imperial Cabinet which exercises such powers on behalf of the whole Empire. The great self-governing dominions are, of course, consulted in all matters that specially concern the welfare of their people. Indeed, in respects of purely commercial treaties, these dominions during the last quarter of a century have been entrusted with powers that are practically autonomous, although the Foreign Office must necessarily be more or less formally consulted in order that no treaty engagements shall be made in violation of those already binding upon the Empire. But it is apparent that the stability of organization and effective co-operation between the Mother Country and the dominions in matters of trade and of defence; and such co-operation will undoubtedly give rise to questions beset with difficulties. The problem may be stated in very simple terms. How may the dominions and the Mother Country join together in this much desired co-operation, while the dominions still preserved that autonomous self-government which they justly hold dear, and which shall the dominions have in regard to foreign relations? It is in effect the same problem that presented itself to Washington and Hamilton. The differences were great then, but they were overcome by the genius and the statesmanship of the fathers of your republic. It is not too much to hope that the statesmen of the Empire may with an equal courage, and equal patriotism and let us trust with an equal ability, encounter and solve the Imperial problems which confront them today.

Superseding Greatness. "And indeed the task the British Empire today is one of surpassing greatness. You have great problems, but the still greater stress of the day is the Empire. Double the area of your vast territory, divide it into hundreds of fragments great and small, and make it make it dependent upon the seas dominions for its food supply. Undertake the Government of a distant alien population of 50,000,000, endowed with a complex civilization, with very old, complicated civilizations, embracing fifty jarring and jealous nationalities, a hundred religions, a thousand different customs, and permeated by any real capacity for the task of self-government. Add to your responsibilities some 50 colonies and protectorates scattered throughout the world and governed by such diverse administrative methods as are best adapted to the requirements of their respective peoples. Complicate this situation by the growth of great neighboring naval powers tending to deprive you of that secure and open path to the seas, which was so vitally and so essentially to the integrity and cohesion of your empire, commit the control of so vast an empire to a parliament that is called upon to settle not only great Imperial questions, but a thousand matters of purely domestic concern, which in the United States or in Canada are largely left to state or provincial legislatures or to municipalities authorities. Restrict the authority of that parliament by conferring upon your great dominions beyond the seas autonomous powers of self-government and dispense absolutely with any effective co-operation in trade or in defence. Consider the difficulties of such a situation and realize some of the present day problems of British statesmanship.

Gravely Conscious. "We on the northern half of this continent are gravely conscious of the exceeding magnitude and importance of these problems; and we are not the less conscious of our duty to assist in their solution. We realize that our problems of domestic concern are similar in not a few respects to those which confront the British Empire. In many such matters we have profited by your experience and your example; and we trust that in the glorious years to come, when we are united by the noblest conception of democracy that a light upon our feet and a lamp unto our path in all that concerns the task of good government. I rejoice today in the relations between the republic and the empire of the most cordial character. We are heartily glad to see the right as God gives us to see the right; let us strive on to the finish the work we are in."



R. L. BORDEN, M. P.

not unsoiled or stainless. Thomas Carlyle had no great love or admiration for modern institutions and ideals. But he was at heart an optimist and the concluding sentence of his address to the Edinburgh students may well be the watchword of democracy. "Work and despair not; We will sell each hofen, We bid you be of hope—let that be my last word."

Hope For Liberty. "If the world spirit of liberty be not transitory, but eternal, there is hope for the future. The errant step, the loitering on the path, the stumbling by the wayside, be assured that these are but the phenomena of the moment. The river must be forded, the morass must be crossed before the hill shall be gained. To despair of Democracies is to despair of humanity. "Work and despair not." The years to come shall hail her as the Mother triumphant.

"My face is as a sword smiting in sunder Shadows and chains, and dreams and iron things, and the thunder of the sea is dumb before thy face, the thunder Silent, the skies are narrower than thy wings. The years are as thy garments, the world's ages As sandals loosed and loosed from thy swift feet; Time serves before thee, as one that bath for wages Praise or shame only, bitter words or sweet."

"I have spoken of the excellence of your constitution. Has not the democracy justified itself in your statesmen? Two great men stand forth transcendent in the critical periods of your national life: Washington in the first struggle of the republic and Lincoln in the still greater stress of the day. But apart from these and speaking only of the past, I greatly reverence the name of Alexander Hamilton for all that he wrought in the supreme task of laying strong and secure the foundations of your great republic. Looking back upon his life's work, one is struck with the wonderful insight of his vision and marvels at his profound grasp of the future conditions with which his country was confronted. Consider the great articles of your country's policy which largely attract the attention of the world today:—Protection, the Monroe Doctrine, and the conservation of your natural resources. Alexander Hamilton either laid the foundation or foresaw the importance of each of these the statesmen of today, speaking from the same viewpoint can add little of real value to what Hamilton said upon these great questions nearly a century and a half ago. His marvellous insight was matched by a sublime and unflinching courage which more than once withstood and overcame the passing passion of the multitude in great national issues.

The task which confronted Washington and Hamilton after 1784 was not unlike that which confronts the statesmen of the British Empire today. I desire you especially to bear in mind that the Empire as at present constituted is of very recent development. Your constitutional relations were in the main fully framed settled and developed more than half a century before those of the Empire as they now exist had begun their growth. Your republic is a very much older institution than the British Empire as constituted today. When the thirteen states separated from Great Britain in 1776, the remainder of the Empire was of very moderate dimensions. Indeed it was not then an Empire at all. The British possessions north of the new republic with its western boundary line not definitely fixed, did not extend more than half way across the continent, and were then regarded as a great value or moment. The attention of the British statesmen was concentrated upon matters of domestic and European concern. It was not until after 1840 that real development began into constitutional relations of the Empire and it has by no means ceased. In this development progress has not gone far in advance of necessity, but it is not difficult to realize the immediate importance of organizing the Empire upon a more comprehensive and permanent basis.

Complete Autonomy. "The great dominions have complete self government in respect of their domestic affairs. Foreign relations have hitherto been kept under the control of the Imperial Cabinet which exercises such powers on behalf of the whole Empire. The great self-governing dominions are, of course, consulted in all matters that specially concern the welfare of their people. Indeed, in respects of purely commercial treaties, these dominions during the last quarter of a century have been entrusted with powers that are practically autonomous, although the Foreign Office must necessarily be more or less formally consulted in order that no treaty engagements shall be made in violation of those already binding upon the Empire. But it is apparent that the stability of organization and effective co-operation between the Mother Country and the dominions in matters of trade and of defence; and such co-operation will undoubtedly give rise to questions beset with difficulties. The problem may be stated in very simple terms. How may the dominions and the Mother Country join together in this much desired co-operation, while the dominions still preserved that autonomous self-government which they justly hold dear, and which shall the dominions have in regard to foreign relations? It is in effect the same problem that presented itself to Washington and Hamilton. The differences were great then, but they were overcome by the genius and the statesmanship of the fathers of your republic. It is not too much to hope that the statesmen of the Empire may with an equal courage, and equal patriotism and let us trust with an equal ability, encounter and solve the Imperial problems which confront them today.

Superseding Greatness. "And indeed the task the British Empire today is one of surpassing greatness. You have great problems, but the still greater stress of the day is the Empire. Double the area of your vast territory, divide it into hundreds of fragments great and small, and make it make it dependent upon the seas dominions for its food supply. Undertake the Government of a distant alien population of 50,000,000, endowed with a complex civilization, with very old, complicated civilizations, embracing fifty jarring and jealous nationalities, a hundred religions, a thousand different customs, and permeated by any real capacity for the task of self-government. Add to your responsibilities some 50 colonies and protectorates scattered throughout the world and governed by such diverse administrative methods as are best adapted to the requirements of their respective peoples. Complicate this situation by the growth of great neighboring naval powers tending to deprive you of that secure and open path to the seas, which was so vitally and so essentially to the integrity and cohesion of your empire, commit the control of so vast an empire to a parliament that is called upon to settle not only great Imperial questions, but a thousand matters of purely domestic concern, which in the United States or in Canada are largely left to state or provincial legislatures or to municipalities authorities. Restrict the authority of that parliament by conferring upon your great dominions beyond the seas autonomous powers of self-government and dispense absolutely with any effective co-operation in trade or in defence. Consider the difficulties of such a situation and realize some of the present day problems of British statesmanship.

Gravely Conscious. "We on the northern half of this continent are gravely conscious of the exceeding magnitude and importance of these problems; and we are not the less conscious of our duty to assist in their solution. We realize that our problems of domestic concern are similar in not a few respects to those which confront the British Empire. In many such matters we have profited by your experience and your example; and we trust that in the glorious years to come, when we are united by the noblest conception of democracy that a light upon our feet and a lamp unto our path in all that concerns the task of good government. I rejoice today in the relations between the republic and the empire of the most cordial character. We are heartily glad to see the right as God gives us to see the right; let us strive on to the finish the work we are in."

Complete Autonomy. "The great dominions have complete self government in respect of their domestic affairs. Foreign relations have hitherto been kept under the control of the Imperial Cabinet which exercises such powers on behalf of the whole Empire. The great self-governing dominions are, of course, consulted in all matters that specially concern the welfare of their people. Indeed, in respects of purely commercial treaties, these dominions during the last quarter of a century have been entrusted with powers that are practically autonomous, although the Foreign Office must necessarily be more or less formally consulted in order that no treaty engagements shall be made in violation of those already binding upon the Empire. But it is apparent that the stability of organization and effective co-operation between the Mother Country and the dominions in matters of trade and of defence; and such co-operation will undoubtedly give rise to questions beset with difficulties. The problem may be stated in very simple terms. How may the dominions and the Mother Country join together in this much desired co-operation, while the dominions still preserved that autonomous self-government which they justly hold dear, and which shall the dominions have in regard to foreign relations? It is in effect the same problem that presented itself to Washington and Hamilton. The differences were great then, but they were overcome by the genius and the statesmanship of the fathers of your republic. It is not too much to hope that the statesmen of the Empire may with an equal courage, and equal patriotism and let us trust with an equal ability, encounter and solve the Imperial problems which confront them today.

Superseding Greatness. "And indeed the task the British Empire today is one of surpassing greatness. You have great problems, but the still greater stress of the day is the Empire. Double the area of your vast territory, divide it into hundreds of fragments great and small, and make it make it dependent upon the seas dominions for its food supply. Undertake the Government of a distant alien population of 50,000,000, endowed with a complex civilization, with very old, complicated civilizations, embracing fifty jarring and jealous nationalities, a hundred religions, a thousand different customs, and permeated by any real capacity for the task of self-government. Add to your responsibilities some 50 colonies and protectorates scattered throughout the world and governed by such diverse administrative methods as are best adapted to the requirements of their respective peoples. Complicate this situation by the growth of great neighboring naval powers tending to deprive you of that secure and open path to the seas, which was so vitally and so essentially to the integrity and cohesion of your empire, commit the control of so vast an empire to a parliament that is called upon to settle not only great Imperial questions, but a thousand matters of purely domestic concern, which in the United States or in Canada are largely left to state or provincial legislatures or to municipalities authorities. Restrict the authority of that parliament by conferring upon your great dominions beyond the seas autonomous powers of self-government and dispense absolutely with any effective co-operation in trade or in defence. Consider the difficulties of such a situation and realize some of the present day problems of British statesmanship.

Gravely Conscious. "We on the northern half of this continent are gravely conscious of the exceeding magnitude and importance of these problems; and we are not the less conscious of our duty to assist in their solution. We realize that our problems of domestic concern are similar in not a few respects to those which confront the British Empire. In many such matters we have profited by your experience and your example; and we trust that in the glorious years to come, when we are united by the noblest conception of democracy that a light upon our feet and a lamp unto our path in all that concerns the task of good government. I rejoice today in the relations between the republic and the empire of the most cordial character. We are heartily glad to see the right as God gives us to see the right; let us strive on to the finish the work we are in."

Complete Autonomy. "The great dominions have complete self government in respect of their domestic affairs. Foreign relations have hitherto been kept under the control of the Imperial Cabinet which exercises such powers on behalf of the whole Empire. The great self-governing dominions are, of course, consulted in all matters that specially concern the welfare of their people. Indeed, in respects of purely commercial treaties, these dominions during the last quarter of a century have been entrusted with powers that are practically autonomous, although the Foreign Office must necessarily be more or less formally consulted in order that no treaty engagements shall be made in violation of those already binding upon the Empire. But it is apparent that the stability of organization and effective co-operation between the Mother Country and the dominions in matters of trade and of defence; and such co-operation will undoubtedly give rise to questions beset with difficulties. The problem may be stated in very simple terms. How may the dominions and the Mother Country join together in this much desired co-operation, while the dominions still preserved that autonomous self-government which they justly hold dear, and which shall the dominions have in regard to foreign relations? It is in effect the same problem that presented itself to Washington and Hamilton. The differences were great then, but they were overcome by the genius and the statesmanship of the fathers of your republic. It is not too much to hope that the statesmen of the Empire may with an equal courage, and equal patriotism and let us trust with an equal ability, encounter and solve the Imperial problems which confront them today.

ASSOCIATED BOARDS THE LORDS' HOUSES

No Action on Resolution for Veto Power -- Peers Take No Action on New Election Scheme.

London, Mar. 23.—Premier Asquith has tabled in the House of Commons the long promised resolutions which the Commons will be asked to pass, with a view to abolishing the veto power of the Lords. The resolutions are three in number and identical with those moved by the late Campbell-Bannerman except that they are stronger and more definite.

The first says it is expedient that the Lords be prevented by law from rejecting or amending a money bill, but that such limitation shall not in anywise affect the rights and privileges of the Commons as they now exist. Then follows a definition of a money bill as amended.

The second resolution sets forth that it is expedient that the powers of the House of Lords respecting all other bills be restricted so that any such bill shall be passed by the Commons at three successive sessions and rejected by the Lords at each of those sessions. It shall become law without the consent of the Lords and without the Royal assent being given, provided that at least two years shall have elapsed between the introduction of the measure and its third passage by the Commons. The definition of what constitutes rejection by the Lords follows.

The third resolution says it is expedient to limit the duration of Parliament to five years. The House of Lords in committee of the whole has adopted the first and second of the three resolutions moved by Lord Rosebery on March 14.

The two resolutions which were adopted read as follows: "That a strong and efficient second chamber is not merely an integral part of the British constitution, but is necessary to the well being of the state and the balance of Parliament. "That a second chamber can best be obtained by reforming and reconstituting the House of Lords."

"That a necessary preliminary to such reform and reconstitution is the acceptance of the principle that no longer in itself give the right to sit and vote in the House of Lords. When the debate opened the attendance was not large. The impression had gained ground among the "backwoodmen" peers are known who habitually shun the house except when summoned by their leaders—that a vote would not be taken before Easter.

Practically all the active and prominent peers were present. The Prince of Wales occupied a seat alongside Lord Rosebery. The Conservative Government leader in the upper house, opened the debate on the first resolution, which he said he did not oppose. He was followed by Lord Lansdowne, who said none of those who made up the House of Lords thought of asking for an increase of power. They merely protested, he added, against the idea of reducing it.

Lord Rosebery criticised the Government's attitude toward a second chamber, contending that every member of the Cabinet had expressed a different view. The first two resolutions were passed by a majority of 121 to 107. The third resolution, which depends on the political life or death of the "backwoodmen," Lord Rosebery moved to ask their lordships to abstain from discussion, or to postpone the matter till some future time. A division was then taken, with the result that there were 78 votes for immediate discussion, or, as one peer termed it "sudden death," while 80 only were for postponement. Consequently the debate was over.

Lord Lansdowne proposed an amendment to the resolution making it inapplicable to the members of the present chamber. He would make it apply, however, to their successors. This was eventually withdrawn, and after two and a half hours of speeches a motion to adjourn was carried.

The opinion of the nobles is that the veto resolutions tabled by Mr. Asquith will greatly strengthen the parliamentary position of the government, and is believed that they are likely to draw the Liberals, Nationalists and Laborites closer together. The most criticised feature is the time limit provision. It is assumed that this may be the subject of amendment. The papers of the Conservative type denounce the resolutions strongly.

concern the national honor, will be referred to the High Tribunal. In the past there has been on more than one occasion perhaps a little feeling and some slight friction between the public and the nobles. The incidents were of a transient character like some petty quarrels between a young man and his younger brother.

Canada and the Empire. By strong and enduring ties of blood, of sentiment and of fealty, by historic association and tradition, by the character of her institutions and by the free will of her people, Canada is inseparably united to the great empire which owes a proud allegiance to King Edward the Peacemaker. By the same ties of blood, by constant social and commercial intercourse, by her federal system of government, by proximity and by mutual respect and good will she is likewise closely associated with this glorious republic. May her voice and influence be always a harmony and never a discord between the two nations. Canada ought to be, I pray that she may always be, a strong tie and a close bond of abiding friendship between the republic and the empire. We shall soon celebrate our hundredth anniversary of peace. Let the anniversary be commemorated in both countries with a deep and solemn sense of national responsibility. Upon these two great world powers, the forces, the empire and the republic, rests the future peace of the world. A great task, a lofty destiny, create before each. May they accomplish that destiny under a splendid inspiration of enduring and increasing friendship and good will. In the ever memorable words of your martyr president: "With malice towards none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right; let us strive on to the finish the work we are in."

Wanted—Boys 14 to 18 years of age to learn Dry Goods Business. Good opportunity. Apply to Geo. H. NICHOLSON, 100 Prince Street, opposite White Star.

Wanted—Two good experienced clerks for dry goods, clothing and ladies' garment stores; one capable to take entire charge for Fredericton, one for St. Stephen; good pay to right parties. None but first class need apply. Address E. I. KENEN, LTD., St. John, N. B. 870-61-23.

Pantmakers Wanted Steady work. H. L. Colner, 10 Paradise Row, 871-4.

Wanted—At once boys 16 to 17 years of age to learn the copper business. Apply to G. Heywood, Ltd., Corner of Main and Nelson Sts. 877-11-25.

THE ASSOCIATED BOARD of the ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON, ENGLAND. FOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE. PATRON, HIS MAJESTY THE KING. PRESIDENT, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K. G. The annual examinations in practical music and theory will be held throughout Canada in May and June, 1910. Entries close April 1st. Syllabus, music for examination and all particulars, may be obtained on application to M. WARING DAVIS, (Resident Secretary for Canada), 87 Shuter street, Montreal, Que.

A. R. CAMPBELL & SON, HIGH-CLASS TAILORING 26 Cermain Street.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING Necessity is the Mother of Invention, and Classified Advertising was invented by The Man who was Forced to be brief. 1c. per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of 4.

FOR SALE—Domestic and New Home sewing machines, latest improved. Buy in lots and save \$10. Genuine needles and bobbins. Sewing machines and typewriters repaired. WILLIAM CRAWFORD, 100 Prince Street, opposite White Star.

FOR SALE—Edison Records for March, Edison Phonograph and Gramophone. Sewing Machines repaired at W.M. CRAWFORD'S, 100 Prince Street, opposite White Star.

TO LET—From May 1st, Earny three-stall, one floor and one, W. J. STACKHOUSE, 80 City Road, 867-61-23.

TO LET—Modern upper part, 9 rooms, bath, electric light, gas, central heating, also self-contained, electric light, gas, bath, electric light. Both on line of street cars. Apply 2 Victoria Street, west of 5 College City, 876-61-23.

TO LET—Summer cottage at Riverside, Fredericton, N. B. Apply to Geo. H. NICHOLSON, 100 Prince Street, 877-11-25.

Painters and Decorators F. W. EDDLESTON, House and Sign Work a Specialty. 55 Sydney St., Phone 1611.

WOODLEY & SCHEFER, 19 Brussels St. PAINTING, WHITEWASHING and DECORATING.

BEAUTY PARLORS Hairdressing, facial massage, manicuring, scalp treatment, wigs, toupees, nail care, etc. MADAME WHITE, King Square, 875-11-25.

Rich'd Sullivan & Co. Wines and Liquors Wholesale only AGENTS FOR WHITE HORSE CELLAR SCOTCH WHISKY, LAWSON'S LIQUEUR, GEO. BAYER & CO.'S FAMOUS COGNAC BRANDIES, FABST MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER, 44 & 46 Dock St.

ROBT. MAXWELL, Mason and Builder, Valuator and Appraiser.

Brick, Lime, Stone, Tile, and Plaster Worker. General Jobbing Promptly and Neatly Done. Office 16 Sydney Street. Res. 385 Dalen St. Tel. 828.

TLC T. L. Coughlan AUCTIONEER. 70 Princess St. ST. JOHN, N. B. Clifton House Building.

F. L. POTTS, Auctioneer, Real Estate, Stock and Bond Broker, Office and Salesroom, No. 86 Terminal St. (Marion Block). Goods and Merchandise received for Auction. Specialties in Real Estate and Sales at Real Estate.

COAL My Coal is good Coal, gives best satisfaction. TRY IT. JAMES S. MCGIVERN, Agent, 5 Mill Street. Tel. 42.

FOR SALE—Edison Records for March, Edison Phonograph and Gramophone. Sewing Machines repaired at W.M. CRAWFORD'S, 100 Prince Street, opposite White Star.

FOR SALE—One Express wagon, with cover, one lake cart. W. J. STACKHOUSE, 80 City Road, 867-61-23.

FOR SALE—Light covered express also heavy delivery express at a bargain. Apply 56 Dock St. 861-14-25.

FOR SALE—Edison Records for March, Edison Phonograph and Gramophone. Sewing Machines repaired at W.M. CRAWFORD'S, 100 Prince Street, opposite White Star.

FOR SALE—Freshly packed, house on Havlock St., Leinster Heights. For information apply to George Maxwell or Barnhill, Sanford & White, 867-19-11.

TO LET—From May 1st, Earny three-stall, one floor and one, W. J. STACKHOUSE, 80 City Road, 867-61-23.

TO LET—Modern upper part, 9 rooms, bath, electric light, gas, central heating, also self-contained, electric light, gas, bath, electric light. Both on line of street cars. Apply 2 Victoria Street, west of 5 College City, 876-61-23.

TO LET—Summer cottage at Riverside, Fredericton, N. B. Apply to Geo. H. NICHOLSON, 100 Prince Street, 877-11-25.

Painters and Decorators F. W. EDDLESTON, House and Sign Work a Specialty. 55 Sydney St., Phone 1611.

WOODLEY & SCHEFER, 19 Brussels St. PAINTING, WHITEWASHING and DECORATING.

BEAUTY PARLORS Hairdressing, facial massage, manicuring, scalp treatment, wigs, toupees, nail care, etc. MADAME WHITE, King Square, 875-11-25.

Rich'd Sullivan & Co. Wines and Liquors Wholesale only AGENTS FOR WHITE HORSE CELLAR SCOTCH WHISKY, LAWSON'S LIQUEUR, GEO. BAYER & CO.'S FAMOUS COGNAC BRANDIES, FABST MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER, 44 & 46 Dock St.

ADAM SHAND, FLORIST. Cut Flowers and Floral Emblems a Specialty. 84 King Street.

PICTURE FRAMING 1001 Bross, 100 King Street, Picture Framing and Picture Hanging. Phone 1423-11.

WATCHMAKER A choice selection of Kings, Brooks, Scarf, Patek, Haviland, Links, Waltham, etc. L. W. 3-10-23.

Professional D. K. HAZEN, Attorney-at-Law 108 Prince William Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

HAZEN & RAYMOND, BARRISTERS-AT-LAW. 108 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

John B. M. Baxter, K. C. BARRISTER, ETC. (1 Prince Street) ST. JOHN, N. B.

Crockett & Guthrie, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. Offices, Kitchen Bldg., opp. Post Office, FREDERICTON, N. B.

H. F. McLEOD, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. Office in the Royal Bank Building, Opposite Post Office, Queen St. FREDERICTON, N. B.

120 SHARES OF 7 p. c. Preferred Stock in A. E. Hamilton, Ltd. yet unsold. Telephone Main 211 or 1628 for number of shares you wish to subscribe for.

Butt & McCarthy, MERCHANT TAILORS 68 Germain Street, Next Canadian Bank of Commerce, ST. JOHN, N. B.

HOTELS The ROYAL Saint John, N. B. RAYMOND & DOHERTY, PROPRIETORS

Victoria Hotel 1 and 27 King Street, ST. JOHN, N. B. Electric passenger elevator and all modern improvements. D. W. McCormick, Proprietor.

Felix Herbert Hotel EDMUNTON. Sample Rooms, Livery Stable, Good Comfortable Rooms and Good Table. Free Hack to all trains. Moderate Prices. J. M. SIBBIS, Proprietor. FREDERICTON'S LEADING HOTEL IS THIS

BARKERHOUSE QUEEN STREET. Centrally located, large new sample rooms, private baths, electric lights and bells, hot water heating throughout. I. V. MONAHAN, Proprietor.

WAVERLY HOTEL FREDERICTON, N. B. The best \$1.00 a day Hotel in New Brunswick. Some of our best rooms \$1.50 per day. Electric lights and steam heat throughout. JOHNSTON and DEWAR, Proprietors, Regent St., Fredericton, N. B.