

AN WAS HER HOME

March 16.dy about sevived alone in was found bor that she in the counneighbor felt amford, and body lying ad been dead was in her on the forewhich the

quiet habits her neigh-

SUDDENLY terside, Albert

Waterside. a the departure Mr. Ander l health, was the platform tart when he without a almost insupposed to Mr. Andersor mber of the was former-Vaterside. He he Waterside lery and conmarried and wife who is Coonon, of three daugh n Avery An-George, at re Mrs. Geo. Misses Carrie ding at home. many friends et throughout

trestlework nion street at e as that of

ortunate man age, was liv-Mrs. Lauchlan street, West forning at six go to the stag to visit her nged to go by

about the ome, it was ishes of lightseen. It is and not seepped over.

o the Phoeni-"the land of rear 1037 B. C. ard the island which subseinto Britain

Europe and them about

ing Farms

CANADA'S SURPLUS FOR THIS YEAR \$19,000,000; THE GREATEST EVER

National Debt Reduced \$13,371,000---Net Debt is Less institutions. Where money was withdrawn-it was not to be hoarded but Than at Any Time in Twenty Years---Trade **Expanding Marvellously**

Fielding's Budget Speech a Splendid Justification of Government's Financial Policy—Legislation Promised for Currency Reform—Government Will Build Quebec Bridge—Tobacco Duties Readjusted—Customs Tariff Unchanged

OTTAWA, March 17.-The Finance Minister of Canada delivered the budget of the year this afternoon It was the shortest budget speech in the history of the country, occupying only an hour and a half. He announced a surplus of nineteen millions for last year and the expectation of a handsome surplus for the cur-

He left the tariff unchanged, expressing the opinion that in the present tariff the business interests of the country had a good instrument to work

The only change in the fiscal arrange ment was in the excise rates. The "green stamp" is to be abolished and all Canadian made tobacco goods will carry one color stamp. Mr. Fielding said the change was one of practice and not one of charge, which will re main practically as they are at the

Mr. Fielding was able to make a mos hopeful review of the financial situation of the country for the future and a most satisfactory statement of the present condition of affairs with the tions of the country. He announced the intention of the

government to hurry to completion the National Transcontinental Railway. He made the first statement which had been given of the manner in which the government aided the banks in financing the movement of the last crop themselves of the aid of the govern ment to the extent of over five millions He foreshadowed a change in banking act which will enable the banks to meet extraordinary demands upon them in future without recourse to the government for aid. He made it clear that it is the intention of the government to immediately carry out the erection of the Quebec bridge as a national undertaking, and intimated that

Owing to the expenditure on the National Transcontinental there is an ad-

In moving house into committee of ways and means, Mr. Fielding said:-The outturn of the financial period end of March 31, 1907, proved somewhat more favorable than the anticipations which I ventured to present to the house in the budget speech of the be claimed by the present administraprevious November. I had estimated a | tion. revenue of \$65,000,000, but the actual revenue for the nine months was \$67,-\$2 969 328

"I estimated an expenditure chargeable to consolidated fund of \$52,000,000, the expenditure proved to be \$51,542,mated a surplus of \$13,000,000. The actual surplus for the nine months was nine months was larger than the surplus of any fiscal year since confederation."

months proved very buoyant, showing excise. The post office revenue conlished on a paying basis. The receipts for this period from

Mr. Fielding then quoted the statement of the post office revenue and N. T. Railway, which is of an exthat in the former year there had been | that during the ten and three-quarter the surplus of nearly \$2,000,000 men-

It was to be remembered, be said, that this great change was coincident with a very material reduction in the postal rates of the country. We have venue, a lower rate of postal taxation, but a continued expansion in the service. He quoted figures to show that in the last nine months 236 post offices, offices and 92 savings banks had been there will be nothing to complain of. service as compared with previous head there has been no increase, but

I. C. R.'s Splendid Showing

Turning to another branch of revenue and expenditure Mr. Fielding drew attion to the fact that for the nine ths the I. C. R. has a revenue of \$6,248,251, while the working expenses lows: Was in 1891, \$49.09; 1896, 50.92, \$6,030,171, showing an excess of over working expenses of \$218,079. The Prince Edward Island excess of expense over revenue of

For the nine months the decrease of net debt was \$3.371.117.

The Public Debt

Referring to the reduction of the pub- Big Expenditures Necessary lie debt Mr. Fielding reminded the house that on every occasion when he

HON. W. S. FIELDING If the hands of the Quebec Bridge taken the precaution to warn the house have to be estimated on a pretty liband the country that it would not be eral scale, as the country was now reasonable to expect in a country like engaged in the construction of large Canada that we should have frequent works. He estimated the capital and tion to the public debt of some twelve reductions of the public debt. Since special expenditure for the current year confederation there have been only six at \$33,000,000. This would make a years during which there have been re- grand total expenditure for the year ductions in the debt. One of these reductions stands to the credit of Sir estimated revenue of \$95,500,000 and the Francis Hincks away back in 1871. Another is to the credit of Sir Leonard Tilley in 1892. The remaining four can

A Creditable Record

"Moderate increase in the public debt from time to time," continued Mr. Fielding, "is to be expected and would be quite defensible. I think it would be a cause of surprise to many persons to 161, which was less than the estimate know that after the lapse of ten and to the extent of \$457.838. I had esti- three-quarter years of the present administration there has been such a very small addition to the public debt. \$16,427,167. That is, the surplus for the During that period we have carried on large operations. We have provided generously for the public service, although my honorable friends opposite would use a stronger word, they would say 'lavishly.' We have provided for our capital and special conditions. Proceeding, Mr. Fielding remarked We have expended \$127,000,000, which that the revenue during the nine forms what is called the capital and special account, and notwithstanding a large proportion of increase over that all these liberal allowances for all the of 1905-06. The same could be said of public services, notwithstanding the liberality with which all branches of tinues to increase and that service the public services have been mainmay now be regarded as being estab- tained, notwithstanding the energy carried into the development of our public works, we find ourselves at the end of this source were \$5,061,728, and the ex- this ten and three-quarter year period penditures \$3,979,557, leaving a surplus with an addition to the public debt amounting to only \$5,174,427. If it were

not for the special item of the expenditure from 1896 to 1907, showing ceptional character, we would find a deficit of \$700,997 as contrasted with years we have had no increase of the public debt whatever, but a very considerable surplus over expenditure of every kind. If we look into the question of the debt in its relation to the population of the country we find reason for believing that Canada is very modest in the matter of incurring public debts. As the country increases its population we of course increase in ability to bear the burden. If the increase of the public debt should simply keep race with the increase of population 355 postal note offices, 115 money order and the development of our resources added to the service in addition to the But when we are able to show that large increase in the mileage of mail from the point of view of the debt per in reality an actual decrease of the admitted that we are making a very gratifying statement. Beginning at the year 1891 and taking the figures of the

per head of the population is as foland in 1907, 42.84. For the fiscal year ending March 31 1908, Mr. Fielding estimated that the ailway on the other hand showed an revenue would amount to \$96,500,000 and the amount chargeable to consolidated fund to \$77,500,000. If these expectations were realized the year would close with a surplus of \$19,000,-000, a larger surplus than in any previ-

population as furnished by the census

department, we find that the net debt

ous year. (Cheers).

sinking funds of about \$2,000,000, making in all \$98,000,000, there would be left a balance at the end of the year to be added to the public debt of probably \$12,000,000. This, however, would be brought about by the fact that the government planned to spend no less a sum than \$17,750,000 on the national

transcontinental railway. Otherwise the year would close not with an addition to the public debt, but with a reduction to the extent of \$5,750,000. He believed that the particularly large increase in population would tions with the Quebec Bridge Commore than balance the increase in the public debt and that the net result would be that the public debt at the close of this year would not be any

higher than it was last year. Transcontinental railway (eastern division). Mr. Felding gave the following spent in the last four years: 1904, \$6.249; 1905, \$778.491; 1906, \$1.841.269; 1907, \$5,537,867, making a total of \$8,163,878. Adding the estimates for the current year he went on to say that the government would have spent on this work at the close of the present

fiscal year \$26,000,000. The Finance Minister pointed out that by the amendment to the B. N. A act of last year the provincial governments are now receiving much larger allowances than in previous

TRADE RETURNS ENCOURAGING, ther action was suspended. Since the months had been by no means discour-The total imports for eleven months of 1907 were \$308,764,306. For the corresponding period of the present year they were \$341,175,095. The total exports for the eleven months of 1907 were \$266,878,601. For the corresponding months of the present year they were \$261,434,521. Thus the imports had somewhat increased and the exports slightly decreased. He realized, however, that the country was now at the stage where there must be some falling off in revenue. Foster asked what the govern-

ment had done in regard to the overdraft of £3,000 which had been paying Bank of England rates. Mr. Fielding replied that as the result of negotiations between the bank paid for the short time during which this overdraft existed, although the bank rate at that time stood at 7 per The overdraft had since been

paid off. CAUSE FOR REJOICING.

Turning now to the fiscal year 1908-09, upon which we shall soon enter, I think I am correct when I say that the general feeling of our business men is one of honeful confidence, united with much caution. We are just emerging from a period of world-wide financial stringency. Financial systems and institutions of all countries have been severely tried, it should be a Dealing with the capital and special gratification that none have stood

In the single case in which one of our banks became embarrassed sister institutions promptly took over its affairs and its business went on without the slightest hitch so far as, the public uated the difficulties in the neighbor-

here. I refer to what is called , the noarding of money. In the United states men lost faith in financial inocked it up. Happily nothing of the sind occurred in Canada. There was a justifiable confidence in our banking institutions. Where money was withto be applied to investment or other

the test better than those of Canada.

neavy outlay, must not be neglected.

orward the great enterprise of the reached a stage in that enterprise which calls for heavy expenditure. Yet we feel it our duty to urge upon the mmissioners the prosecution of the vork so that the new road may be comoleted at the earliest possible date. The main estimates for the year already in the possession of the house esolidated fund \$76.871.471 and for cap-Ital account \$42,365,620. Supplementary mates will come in due course and add considerable to these appropriations. It must be remembered, however, that the estimates do not usually, by any means, represent the actual ex penditure. 'A considerable proportion of the appropriations of every year renains unexpended and the works concerned are provided for in the following year. As to the probable revenue : for the coming year I would wish to speak with caution. Monetary stringency is producing hearers will not regard that as a mis-

in the early part of the new year. I am hopeful that later on the loss will, and that in the end we shall find the revenue fairly satisfactory. I am esyear soon to close. I do not feel justified in expecting so large a revenue be more likely to fall below \$90,000,000 than to rise above it. Such a revenue financial position. We should have to be content with a reduction of the surto enable us to provide for all our consolidated fund expenditure and something as well by way of surplus. For our capital expenditure, or a considerable part of it, we shall undoubt edly have to add to our public debt. But, as I have often pointed out, it is unreasonable to expect that in a country like Canada we can carry sional additions to that deht. If we work of development without occahave to add in the coming year to our debt account it will not be for ordinary expenditure, but for our work on capital account and particularly for our great work of the Transcontinen tal railway. For that work alone w are asking an appropriation of \$30,

000,000 for the coming year. . THE QUEBEC BRIDGE.

Dealing with the government's relapany, Mr. Fielding recalled that last session authority was taken from parliament to advance money to that company. Authority had previously been taken to guarantee an issue of the Reviewing the expenditure of the bridge company's bonds. But the money market conditions for the sale of the latter were not satisfactory and they figures which the government had were used instead as a basis for raising advance from the banks. It became apparent to the government that the Dominion-would probably have to take over the bridge and that if these bonds were sold at a sacrifice they might have to buy them back in a few years at par. Accordingly authority was obtained to advance money to the Quebec Bridge Company in the same way as money is advanced to the Montreal Harbor Commission, taking over the company's bonds as security.

The government was about to act in this way when the bridge fell and furgovernment recognized the fact that the bridge must be completed and that they would probably have to take the enterprise over. They had determined to carry out the legislation of last session: \$2,000,000 had been recently advanced to the bridge company to enable it to meet part of its indebtedness to the banks, and as soon as it could be arranged they would be given the balance a little over \$3,000,000. The bonds would then be entirely released. The bank would not any longer have claim upon them and the debt would become a debt like that of the Montreal Harbor Commission

Mr. Borden asked how much the country would have put into the bridge when that transaction was completed. Mr. Fielding replied that the money actually paid in would be the \$5,016,000 with interest; plus that portion of the subsidy which was originally paid, viz \$374 353

Mr. Ames asked if the \$30,000,000 which the Minister estimated for the transcontinental next year included the amount required for the bridge. Bridge Company is treated separate

Mr. Borden-Has the government any estimate of the additional expenditure required to complete the Quebec Mr. Fielding-No.

THE MOVING OF THE CROPS. Mr. Fielding next gave to the House an explanation of the action of the government in connection with the one in regard to which they were jus- Wellville," in pkgs.

moving of the crops last season. He | tifled in adopting exceptional methods. | tions should be changed, that present said he would find it necessary to Even after putting aside the securities conditions are not all they wish. There present to the House a bill in a day they still had at the worst point a reor two and that before that bill comes down all the papers in connection with the matter will be laid on the table of the House. At the beginning of November last, he said, urgent representations were made to the government could be made with the banks were insufficient to provide the means for

"We were informed," he said, "that the banks had either been exhausted or ency. The condition of the crop was was called. Unfortunately a considerable proportion of the crop of last seadition, we were advised, was such that the year, to issue circulation to the produced some embarrassment. But it could not be carried over the winter extent of 15 per cent of their comwith safety. For that cause and other come. There was danger that the reasons it seemed to be important that rapid expansion might lead to over the crop should be moved, and we were crease the deposit which the bank will trading and imprudent ventures. It is asked to devise some means of grant- be required to put up to protect the well, perhaps, that all should be warn- ing aid: Mr. Gladstone of Beaconsfield note holders? ed against such things. Business has en one occasion when asked that some received a check but I do not look for thing be done said that evidently the a continued period of depression. Con- party who asked did not know what up a proper deposit in the guarantee ditions should improve in the early eught to be done. I suppose that those fund. On present capital that would summer and if we are blessed with a who began this movement had no very season of good crops, confidence will clear idea of the form in which relief should be granted. I must do the banks On the part of the government it is the justice, if justice it be, to say that to make some important changes in a time for caution and yet for courage: they were not the movers in the mat-Large new enterprises which would call ter; they did not initiate the demand not intended to affect the revenue. for great outlays may well be laid for ald. Indeed it is fair to them to say aside for a little while, but the work that when the matter was first moved which we already have in hand, and some of our best bankers were inclined perhaps other works not calling for to think that there was no need of fur- taxation on tobacco. There is a wellther aid, that the banking facilities of known expression-readjustment withthe country were sufficient to meet all out increase—this is I think entirely a administration had been very careful the requirements. However, represent- case of that kind; at all events we do to hide in background the fact that durations continued to come to us in such not aim to increase it; we aim so to ing the past ten years Canada had enform as demanded consideration. One readjust the tobacco duties as to meet joyed an era of prosperity in common of the first communications the govern- the new conditions which have arisen, with rest of world. No government had ment received was from one of our but without adding to the burden of

> knowledge and advice." that it could not afford to set aside. The bankers who were at first dubious about it and thought it not necessary, Chewing and smoking modified their views and advised the government that some such action as proposed should be taken. The conclugovernment decided that it would aid Snuff containing not such of the banks as were engaged in might wish to avail themselves of assistance with Snuff containing over loans not to exceed in the aggregate \$10,000,000. The government proposed that the rates of interest should be 6 and 7 per cent. These, said Mr. Field-

interest but they were no higher than Cigars from the Bank of England rate at that time for it was seven per centum. Cigars in packages of So they decided to authorize the advance of that money to the banks on Cigarettes from docondition that they should repay it within a short time. Under the arrangement they allowed the Bank of Montreal to deal directly with the Cigarettes from forbanks. The Bank of Montreal acted to arrange matters with the banks and collect a rate of interest not less than four per cent.

Mr. Fielding was inclined to think that if they had done nothing more than announce their intentions to grant this aid much help would have been given by that simple act to the west. He had the opinion of eminent bankers that as soon as it was announced that the government intended to provide relief for the situation con fidence in the west was restored. Bankers who had been slackening up in their credit stock took a more generous view of the situation and things began to improve. It had been stated that the vernment did not give any money to the banks or the banks to the people.

SERIOUS CRISIS AVOIDED.

He was glad to be able to say that the banks had taken the funds thus loaned to them by the government to the extent of \$5,135,000. Nearly all of that money had now been returned. At that moment about \$965,000 remained unpaid, and there could be no question but the balance would be promptly paid. What threatened to be a serious crisis in the financial situation of the West was avoided, confidence was restored, the situation was improved and the interests of the government were protected at every point. They did not have ten million dollars always lying idle in the treasury of Canada, and at a mement when the Bank of England rate was seven per cent it was seemed to be a case where the government might be justified in impairing the reserves held against the redemp tion of Dominion notes. Any part of the ten million dollars required could be furnished in the shape of Dominion notes, but the issues of that amount of notes would carry them to a figure beyond their gold reserve. They found operation was unnecessary. that it was necessary, if they would provide the money promptly, to affect position of the rein some degree the serves. They decided to accept from the borrowing banks the security they were able to give plus the guarantee of the Bank of Montreal It was a technical departure from

the currency act which would require the ratification and approval of parnent, but he thought he was justified in saying that if ever there was an occasion when the government might put a strain upon their reserves it was in the condition of affairs then existing and for the purpose which he had indicated. The highest point reached by the circulation was on December 3, when it was \$62,623,628 and included the extra additional issue. But for that extra issue the circulation would have been \$57,500,000 and the reserve of gold and guaranteed debentures held abainst them would have equal to 61 per cent. The effect of the issue was to reduce our percentage of reserve to 56 per cent., a difference of 5 per cent. For that 5 per cent, reduction in the reserve the government had the securities put up 160 lbs., as against 130 before I was by all the banks to which the money was advanced, and they had in addition to that the guarantee of the Bank of Montreal. Thus he thought it would be found that while there was a technical departure from the law governing their Dominion notes, which called for ratification by parliament, still the occasion was a very exceptional one and

was a very strong position. perience that we have had, the difficulties of the past season must suggest that there is need of great elas without a technical violation of our

"I think the best form in which we the ordinary lines of credit granted by can do that is by expanding our powers of the banks with respect to their were too limited to meet the emerg- circulation. I propose in a bill which it is my intention to introduce to authorize the banks during an emergency period of the crop movement which will be defined beginning probably in October and ending after the turn of

Mr. Fielding - Yes, certainly.

amount to \$24,619,395. Mr. Fielding then announced that it was the intention of the government

not intended to affect the revenue. TAXATION ON TOBACCCO.

We propose, he said, to readjust the trusted officers in the Northwest, the taxation. The object of the change able time than the Liberal admiris warehouse commissioner, Mr. Castle, a will be to establish a uniform rate of gentleman in every way capable of ad- license for tobacco manufacturers invising what was the need of the situa- stead of the various rates which now tion. We summoned Mr. Castle to exist. The second object will be to Ottawa and had the benefit of his carry a larger part of the burden of the taxation on the raw leaf as it is Continuing, Mr. Fielding said that introduced into the manufacture of tonecessity for action had been urged by bacco, and the third purpose is to esthe Winnipeg Board of Trade, the tablish a uniform stamp. I may pre-Manitoba Grain Growers' Asociation sent at once a summary of the changes and other parties. All agreed that proposed. It will be observed that something must be done quickly as the some of them seem to be very importseason of navigation was about to ant, but they work out so as to leave close. The government came to the the burden of taxation substantially sion that the subject was one as it is today. There are as follows:

ported leaf .. 27 p.c. per lb. 5c. per ll Manufactured tobacco from native leaf.5c. per lb. more than 40 p. c. of

40 p. c. moisture, in Cigars from imported tobacco..

Cigarettes from either

foreign or native leaf, weighing more than 3 lbs. per M.\$8 per M. \$7 per Foreign leaf tobacco unstemmed . .. 10c. per lb. 28c. per l

..14c per lb. 42c. per l Mr. Fielding said that it was not intended that this change of rates should take effect immediately, but would be proclaimed by order in council.

med.

NO TARIFF CHANGES AT PRE-SENT.

Coming to the question of tariff, Mr. for some three-quarters of an hour. Fielding announced that it was not He was tired, however, and with the the intention of the government to

make any changes at present. "We made," he said, "a revision the tariff a year ago, and while I do not imagine that it was a perfect / instrument, we think that on the whole it has worked well and it is well adapted to the requirements of the country. Some institutions have made representation that things are not quite as well in their line as they would like to have them, and they would be glad to have some changes. I do not suppose that we shall ever reach a time when there will not be somebody who thinks that the condi-

APPENDICITIS

borrow money quickly. It Grape-Nuts as a Reconstructing Food

The number of cases of appendicitis which get well by proper feeding and nursing is not less remarkable than has been ill of la grippe and throat the number of cases which were formerly operated on only to find that the While looking for the cause of this rapid as could be desired. He still condisease, it is well to remember that excessive starch fermentation may be considered a frequent cause, and that in the course of a few days. This is suggests more care in the use of

Grape-Nuts can be retained on the most sensitive stomach and is ex-tremely nourishing—just the ideal food for appendicitis cases. "Last spring I was taken ill with writes an Ind. man. "The doctor told me not to be alarmed, for he would do the best he

starchy foods.

could to save me from the operating table. "He advised me to eat nothing for two weeks, during which time I became so weak I could hardly The trouble began to leave me and began to regain the strength I had before I was sick.

"A friend of mine recommended Grape-Nuts. I tried it and it worked speaking. wonders with me. I soon began to gain in strength, and in a month was gently criticise. as strong as ever-"I don't think I ever used a food that did me so much good. I now weigh

sick, all due to Grape-Nuts and regu-"My muscles are like iron and I can do the hardest work. Being employed in a printing office, I have to think a lot, and my mind is clear, thanks to Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to

is always a disposition to feel that serve of 56 per cent. of their total is- when any business difficulty arises the sue, which most financiers would say proper remedy is to be found in a higher tariff. One would think that what is occurring across the line to the south heresy, because over there they have ticity, so that it will be able to meet a the benefit, if it be a benefit, of a much difficulty of this kind in the future, higher tariff than we have in Canada. ness over there during the past few months have been very much worse than they have been with us. However, that may be, we think that the Canadian tariff is in a pretty fair condition and we think that those who have made representations to us with a view to a change in some respects possibly the act in all, will find that as ousiness improves, as we think it will in a short time their disadvantages will disappear and their industry will have all the encouragement that it reasonably requires

In conclusion Mr. Fielding said: "I thing that the tendency in late years has been to let the House be content with a budget speech not so long as every note a bank issues, it must put some of us have in times past imposed upon it and I thought that I would be content with a somewhat concise statement of the financial position of the country, and not having any tariff changes as respects customs to impose should continue my remarks."

bers of the government in making comparisons between their own and nast government, and he outlined as he has often done in his role of financial critic the country to emerge successful from a period of hard times and finan-

cial stress. His honorable friends has as a result found on attaining power in 1896 a united people. The only question that from a surface view might be regarded by outsiders as disturbing, was the school question, and that his honorable friends and their supporters of the press had striven to make appear to be of much deeper significance than t ever was. He claimed credit for the old government for opening up the Northwest and inaugurating the present wonderful expansion. paid some attention to the gov ment's promises and policies, when in opposition, charging that these ha not been carried out. They had, however, largely adopted principles and policies of their sors with important diversions and had

The government had increased taxation and had increased expenditure from \$800,000 a week or \$140,000 a day under Conservative rule in 1896, to \$2,120,000 a week, or \$300,000 a day under Liberal administration in 1908. He criticized the govt.'s manner in dealing with national transcontinental which he believed would cost the country (from per M... ... \$3 per M. \$2.40 per M. the prime minister had said it would. Foster condemned Fielding's dealings with banks in regard to moving Northwest crops, declaring that the plain duty of the government was to have come to the house and laid information before them, and secured their bill of

> Foster then entered upon criticism as wide as Canada is long, condemning expeditions to Arctic seas, the dealings with the North Atlantic Trading Company, matters connected with establishment of the Ross Rifle Fastory. the Quebec Bridge, the mint and administration of the Yukon. At 10 o'clock Foster said there was another matter on which he desired to speak consent of the prime minister would like to move adjournment. This was Sir Wilfrid Laurier's motion that

after tomorrow to the end of the session, government orders have precedence on Wednesday, which is private members day, was carried.

CASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Chart Fletchire

ASTIGONISH, N. S., March 17.— Bishop Cameron of this diocese, who trouble the past three weeks, is slowly recovering. Owing to the extreme age tinues in a weak state, but it is hoped that he will regain his former strength the first serious illness of his lordship

THREE MEN WERE KILLED

TORONTO, March 17.-A light engine struck a hand car while coming around a curve near Kaladar today and three C. P. R. section men were instantly Anderson, Fleming and Woodcock, all married with families.

CONVERSATION HINTS.

Do not interrupt another while Do not find fault, though you may

Do not appear to notice inaccuracies of speech in others. Do not talk of your private, person al and family matters.

ent may have the same defects.

Do not always commence a conversation by allusion to the weather. Do not, when narrating an incident. continually say "you see," "you know." Do not intrude professional or other topics that the company cannot take Do not speak disrespectfully of personal appearance when any one pres-