HUNTER'S BODY FOUND BY BOY SCOUTS NEAR THE ARTIFICIAL LAKES

No Marks on It, and He Had Evidently Died from Exposure—Body of George McAdoo Discovered in Field Near City—James Halfpenny Found Dead in His Home—Coroner Not Likely to Hold Inquests.

Monday, Mar. 18

In a ravine near the artificial lakes, Rockwood Park, uncovered by the snow as the result of the mild weather, the body of William J. Hunter, the former locomotive engineer, who has been missing from his home for some weeks, was found by boy scouts on Saturday afternoon.

Saturday seems to have been a day of tragic events, as another body, that of George McAdoo, who had met death from exposure also, was found in a field near Fernhill Cemetery. James Halfpenny, who laid down on a lounge in his home, Drury Lane, Friday night, was found dead by his wife early Saturday morning. Coroner Berryman has all three cases under consideration, and while it is unlikely that inquests will be held, he had not decided at a late hour last night.

The credit of finding Mr. Hunter's body goes to three members of the boy scouts—Gilbert Seely, aged 15, and Kenneth Seely, aged 13, sons of E. B. Seely, of 38 Wright street, and Jack L. Sutherland, aged 12, son of John L. Sutherland, of 30 Summer street. Kenneth Seely and Jack Sutherland are members of the scout troop of St. Paul's (Valley) church, and Gilbert Seely is a member of the Y. M. C. A. scout troop.

According to the story told by the Seely boys to a Telegraph reporter yesterday, all three started out from the Seely home Saturday afternoon about 1.30. They were on a cave hunting expedition, their desire being to explore some caves said to be in the vicinity of the artificial lakes in Rockwood Park. They were not uniformed, but each had a haversack well filled with eatables as the intention was to have supper in the woods. They shaped their course from Seely street, taking a short cut through the woods into the park. Coming to the ice house they passed under the large conveyor used for bringing ice up from the lake, and struck the road leading to the artificial lakes. Coming to the last of the lakes, they left the road, and it was just about twenty yards in that the body was found.

The boys were walking single file, Indian fashion, Kenneth Seely in the lead, followed by Jack Sutherland, with Gilbert Seely bringing up the rear. They had come to a large rock near which they expected to find the caves, when, looking down a ravine, Gilbert Seely saw what he thought was a man sleeping. "Look, look," he called to his companions, and all went closer to the body which was lying face upwards. It was quickly discovered that the form was lifeless. With the thought of Hunter fresh in their minds, they hastened for assistance, first taking observations to mark the spot. Finding two park employes, they returned to the body and the lads with one of the men remained by while the other man sent word to the city for the ambulance.

With the ambulance when it arrived at the park was Police Sergeant Thomas Caples. Coroner Berryman had also been notified and his intention was to view the body where it had been found, but as he had taken the wrong road he failed to get there, but on being communicated with later by telephone he gave permission to have the body taken to the morgue, where he viewed it. Undertaker M. N. Powers was permitted to take charge of the remains and the body was removed to the stricken home, 153 Waterloo street. There were no marks on the body and the hat and gloves were beside it, as was his gun. The gun had not been discharged. The opinon is that being in a frail state of health he had become exhausted and, lying down, died from exposure, the heavy snow storm of the day following his disappearance, covering the body.

Left Home February 26.

William J. Hunter left his home on the afternoon of February 26 with his gun, and it was believed that he had either taken it to loan to some one or had gone shooting near the city. When he failed to return that night his wife became anxious and as a week went by she became terribly alarmed and decided to try and clear up the mystery through the medium of the newspapers. Nothing, however, had been heard of him though there had been reports that some people had seen and talked with Mr. Hunter. The police, who had also been informed of the matter and had made every effort to find the missing man, were unsuccessful. Mrs. Hunter had herself expressed the fear that she would never see her husband again alive, feeling that in his weak condition he must have fallen exhausted in the woods. This view was shared by many others who gave it as their opinion that he would be found in Rockwood Park.

Another Body Found.

The other body discovered was that of George McAdoo, a painter, aged about thirty-five. He was found about 8.30 o'clock Saturday morning by Richard Stackhouse, a driver for O. S. Dykeman & Co., in a field nearly opposite Fernhill cemetery. The body was found in a rather roundabout way. A farmer had purchased some goods from Dykeman & Co. but on account of the bad sleighing could not come into the city, and the goods were being carted out to his sled. To facilitate the work Mr. Stackhouse went into a nearby field and almost stumbled over the body of the unfortunate man. The body was lying face upwards, the clothing was water-soaked and the man had evidently been lying out in the field during the storm of Friday night. Sergt. Kilpatrick was communicated with and went out with the patrol wagon and brought the body to the morgue, where it was later identified by a brother of the dead man.

Several men around the Marsh Bridge saw the man walking out the road late yesterday afternoon, but did not think anything of the matter at the time. He was employed as a painter with Robert Magee and was well known. He is survived by two brothers and two sisters. The brothers are Matthew and Jeremiah, both of this city. Mrs. Jones, of Roslindale (Mass.), and Miss Elizabeth McAdoo, of this city, are sisters. Two half-brothers, William and Robert, of this city, also survive.

A Third Sudden Death.

James Halfpenny, of Drury Lane, also met death with awful suddenness. He came home Friday night feeling unwell, and Mrs. Halfpenny made a bed for him on the lounge in one of the rooms. On arising early Saturday morning she was shocked to find her husband partly off the lounge, dead. He was in the 38th year of his age and had been in the employ of the Dominion Coal Company.

The funeral of Mr. Hunter will take place this afternoon from his late home, 153 Waterloo street, at 2.30. George McAdoo will be buried from the home of his brother, J. M McAdoo, 368 Haymarket square, tomorrow afternoon at 2.30, and the funeral of James Halfpenny will be held from his home, 25 Drury Lane, this afternoon at 2.30.

OBITUARY

Kenneth G. Scribner.

Friday, Mar. 15.

The death of Kenneth George Scribner occurred at his home, 77 Exmouth street, yesterday of acute Bright's disease. He was a son of Gilvan and Maud Scribner, and was aged eleven years. Besides his parents he leaves five sisters—Mrs. Theodore Bates of Guelph, Ont., Mrs. Herbert Arrowsmith of St. John, and Misses Edith Eva and Victoria, at home; and one brother, Samuel. There will be a service at the home on Friday evening at eight o'clock, and the funeral will take place at Kiersteadville, Kings county, on Saturday.

Mrs. Annie Weldon.

Friday, Mar. 15.

The death of Mrs. Annie Weldon, widow of Charles W. Weldon, formerly a member of the well known law firm of Weldon & McLean and a member of parliament, died at her home, 1 Prince William street, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She had been ill for about six weeks and death was not unexpected. She was one of the oldest residents of this city and was of a family very prominent in years gone, being a daughter of the late John Tucker, who was Lloyd's agent at this port, and a sister of Col. J. J. Tucker, ex-M. P., who resided with her. The old Tucker homestead was in Mount Pleasant on the site of the present residence of Dr. Silas Alward, K. C.

Of a kindly disposition, her gentle nature endeared her to all who were fortunate in knowing her, and her death marks the passing of one more largely identified with the social life of this city.

Mrs. Weldon's husband, the late Charles Wesley Weldon, A. M., Q. C., was one of the ablest lawyers in this province. He was a Liberal in politics and was returned to parliament as a member from this city in the general elections of 1878 and was re-elected at the general elections the following term.

Michael Sweeny.

Friday, Mar. 15.

The death took place yesterday morning at the Home for Incurables of Michael Sweeny. Mr. Sweeny was forty-five years old and a son of the late Dennis and Cecilia Sweeny, and a brother of the late Thomas Sweeny. He spent several years in the United States, returning to St. John about a year ago in poor health. The funeral will be held this afternoon at 2.30 from the Home to St. John the Baptist church.

Mrs. Wilson Estabrooks.

Moncton, N. B., March 15—(Special)—The death of Mrs. Estabrooks, wife of Capt. Wilson Estabrook occurred this morning. About two weeks ago she contracted a cold which developed into pneumonia. She had many friends who will learn, with regret, of her death. She was in her 68th year, a native of Sackville, but had lived in this city about twenty years.

She leaves her husband, employed in the I. C. R. stores department; two sons and two step-daughters. The sons are—W. Cecil, of Worcester, Mass., and J. Holmer, of Boston. The step-daughters are: Mrs John Back, of Dorchester, Mass., and Mrs. Judson Black, of Moncton. Interment will take place in Sackville.

R. R. Phillips.

Saturday, Mar. 16.

Robert R. Phillips died yesterday at his home, 64 Queen street, after a lingering illness. Mr. Phillips was sixty-nine years of age and is survived by his wife and two sons, Robert, jr., of Norwood (Mass.), and George, of this city. The funeral will be held on Sunday afternoon.

Michael Brennan.

Newcastle, N. B., March 15—(Special)—The death of Michael Brennan, aged seventy, occurred in Douglastown this afternoon after several months' illness from heart trouble. He came to Lower Newcastle from County Waterford, Ireland, fifty-seven years ago and had lived in Douglastown forty-eight years. He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Nancy Maloney and they had one child, who died. His second wife, formerly Mrs. George Arbeau, survives, also one older brother, John, of Bartibogue.

Henry B. Ingraham.

Woodstock, N. B, March 15—Henry B. Ingraham, a native of Bear Island, York county, who has been a resident of Woodstock for the past thirty years, died in the Carleton County Hospital on Thursday evening. He went to the hospital about two weeks ago for treatment for gangrene, caused by a frozen toe. He was in his 65th year, and leaves a wife, one brother, George, of Bear Island, and one sister, Mrs. Charles A. McKeen, of this town.

Mrs. Eleanor Foster.

Saturday, Mar. 16.

The death of Mrs. Eleanor Cochrane Foster, wife of Thomas R. Foster, occurred at her home, 117 Adelaide street, last evening, after an illness of some months duration. Mrs. Foster was 64 years old and besides her husband, is survived by four sons and six daughters. The sons are W. George Foster, of Monarda, Maine; John C. Foster, of Halifax; W. Smith Foster, of West Virgina, and Clarence O. Foster, at home. The daughters are Mrs. J. S. Koshinsky, of Grove, Vermont; Misses Margaret, Gussie, Ida and Ella at home, and Miss Susie Foster, of Greenfield (Mass.), who has ben nursing her mother.

Mrs. Charlotte D. Washburn.

The death of Mrs. Charlotte Dougias Washburn occurred at her home, Scott Brook, Clarendon, Charlotte county, March 9, aged 86 years. She leaves two sons and two daughters, and four grandchildren. The sons are Isaac M., at home; J. Henry, of West St. John. The daughters are Mrs. George Crawford, of Bremerton, Washington state, and Miss Lottie E., at home.

The deceased lady was born at Burton, Sunbury county, July 30, 1825. In 1856 she married Thomas M. Washburn, of P. E. Island, who died in 1866. She lived one year of her married life in West St. John, then she came to her late home. She was converted in 1843 under the ministry of the late R. Wm. Temple and joined the Methodist church.

Her funeral was attended by her pastor, Rev. J. K. King.

John H. Sproul.

Sussex, N. B., March 17—John H. Sproul, ex-conductor of the I. C. R., died very suddenly this morning at his home, Pitt street.

His death caused a great shock to his family, relatives and citizens of the town, as only yesterday he walked about town and last evening he was at the station to meet the evening train.

This morning he got up as usual, had breakfast and shortly after started to walk into the sitting room, when he collapsed and died a few minutes later. He was 76 years of age and is survived by a wife and five children, two daughters, Mrs. John McNichol, Bathurst, and Mrs. George Warren, Sussex; three sons, Dr. Heber, Newcastle; Dr. Jasper, Chatham, and Dr. Beverly, of Campbellton.

Mr. Sproul, who is widely known in railway circles, was in the service of the I. C. R. for forty-seven years and forty years of this time he ran as conductor on the Sussex express. He was on this train so long that the train was commonly known as Mr. Sproul's train.

A little over two years ago he was superannuated. He was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church and a man held in high esteem by his many friends.

Leonard J. Belliveau.

Fredericton, N. B., March 16—(Special)—The community was shocked this morning by the death of Leonard Joseph Belliveau, clerk in the public works department, and son of Professor A. Belliveaue of the Normal school staff. He was operated upon a few days ago for appendicitis and complications developed. He was a young man of examplary character and popular with all his acquaintances. He was engaged to a young woman in Kent county and was to have been married in the early summer. Besides his parents, he leaves three brothers—Hector, attending Laval Seminary, Quebec; Alfred, a student at Memramcook, and Edward, at home; and two sisters—Alma, of Lowell, and Alice, of this city.

William Cleary.

A well-known resident of North End passed away Friday evening at his home, 35 Bentley street, in the person of William Cleary, aged seventy-four years. He had a great many friends in that section of the city and was respected and liked. For some years he was in the employ of Scott & Lawton as engineer, and he had also been with the I. C. R., but for several years he has not been able to work, owing to an accident which happened to him some time ago. Six sons and one daughter, Miss Margaret, survive. The sons are—Hugh, John, Patrick and Joseph, of this city and William and Frank in the states.

Mrs. N. H. Upham.

Tuesday, March 19.

Word has been received from St. Stephen of the death of Mrs. N. H. Upham, at the home of her son, J. Aubrey Upham. Death was due to pneumonia, and was a great shock to her family and friends, as Mrs. Upham was out on Saturday last in her usual health. She leaves three sons—J. Aubrey of St. Stephen; Geo. of Indian Head, and Harold H., of this city; and one daughter, wife of Rev. Herbert Johnson, of Port Dover (Ont.); also three sisters—Mrs. G. S. Hunter, Mrs. S. T. Vaughan and Mrs. R. C. Taylor, and two brothers—Fred and John Godard, of this city.

Mrs. Wilmot T. Pitt.

Tuesday, March 19.

The death occurred at Greenwich on March 18 of Mrs. Wilmot T. Pitt. She had been ill for several months. Beside her husband two children, Ralph and Grace, survive. The funeral is to take place in Greenwich on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. J. R. Humphrey.

Tuesday, March 19.

Mrs. James R. Humphrey, formerly of Apohaqui, died at the home of her daughter in Lawrence, Mass., on Friday. Besides her husband she is survived by one son and daughter in Lawrence, and one daughter, Mrs. J. R. McManus, of Hampton, N. B.

Mrs. Humphrey was stricken with paralysis on Christmas Day, and never recovered. She was seventy-two years of age, and a sister of the late James A. Sinnot of Apohaqui, and David Sinnot, both formerly prominent men in Kings county. Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey at one time kept a hotel at Apohaqui and years ago he was actively engaged in lumbering operations on the Millstream and Kennebeccasis. Many friends will learn with sincere regret of Mrs. Humphrey's death. The funeral took place at River Bank burial ground, between Norton and Apohaqui, yesterday afternoon.

IN THE COURTS

Probate Court.

In the probate court Friday the will of Henry Cochran, retired employe of the I. C. R. was proved. He gives his estate to his wife, Annie, for life, and after her death to his daughter, Margaret Ellen, wife of Aquila D. Hopkins, and he nominates his wife and daughter executrixes. They were accordingly sworn in as such. Real estate is $1,000; personal estate, $2,800. J. King Kelley, K. C., is proctor.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Jane Cochran, late of St. Martins, Mrs. Hannah V. Moran, of St. Martins, administratrix, filed her accounts and asked for citation for passing them and for order for distribution. A citation was issued returnable on April 29 next at three p. m. John Willett, K.C., is proctor.

Sussex is to have a modern apartment house. Of late there has been a big demand and it is expected that the new building will help materially in relieving the situation. The structure will be fitted with all conveniences and will be looked after by a permanent janitor. The building will be located in Pleasant street, near the Record office and already there are several of the suites spoken for.—Sussex Record.

LIBERALS FLAY TORIES' ATTITUDE ABOUT NAVY

(Continued from page 1.)

associates that Canada owes the motherland something."

It was new from that source. Formerly it was stated that as soon as the present government took office there would be an end of everything. "Well," observed Sir Wilfrid. "The Laurier policy has not been repealed yet, it is in force yet and we are asked to pass an appropriation of $1,660,000 to carry on the naval policy of the Laurier government. It is true it is to be devoted to the department and the college. There is to be no more building of warships until after Great Britain has been consulted. In the meantime the frills and feathers are to be maintained, but nothing is to be done for ships. This is not, sir, to be a tinpot navy it is to be a gold lace navy with captain and officials and show men but no sailors or ships." (Laughter and applause.)

Dr. Pugsley.

Continuing the debate after recess, Hon. Dr. Pugsley and Hon. Mr. Hazen succinctly put before the house the Liberal and the Conservative policy on the navy. Dr. Pugsley noted that there had been but three suggestions from the British admiralty. First, there was the proposal for a direct contribution with the admiralty building and controlling the ships entirely. Second, there was a proposal for a complete fleet to be built by Canada and operated in the Pacific waters. To these two proposals he did not believe the people of Canada, nor the present government would ever consent. The third proposal of the admiralty and the one which the late government had adopted was the Laurier naval plan.

The present government could again consult the admiralty but could not escape from one or other of these proposals. The chief reason given for the government's present action was that by the time the eleven vessels for which tenders had been received, had been completed they would be obsolete. Dr. Pugsley noted that the very memorandum of Admiral Kingsmill, on which Hon. Mr. Hazen had based this declaration, refuted it. Admiral Kingsmill had declared in that memorandum that the Laurier naval programme met present requirements, but had suggested that the construction of all the ships be completed within four years instead of six, through the expedient of having the first three or four vessels built in England, pending the establishment of a Canadian ship building yard to construct the remaining vessels.

In the contract which would have been entered into had the late government remained in power, it would have been specified that at least two warships should have been completed every eighteen months. Changes would have been required during the process of construction covering the latest improvements in naval construction. This was the policy on which Great Britain herself was now proceeding in building vessels of the very type proposed by Canada. If vessels were to be constructed at all, how otherwise could the present government proceed?

As to the government declaration that the late government had delayed awarding the tenders because convinced that the vessels would be obsolete by the time they were finished, Dr. Pugsley noted that this delay of five months had been for good reason. In the first place, after tenders had been received in May last, they were submitted to the admiralty for final suggestions and alteration of plans so as to be absolutely up to date. This took two or three months. In the second place, the question of awarding the contract to the lowest tenderer, the Cammel Laird Co., had to be considered in the light of the arrangements which this company was making with the Norton Griffith Company for jointly undertaking the construction of shipyards at St. John in connection with the Courtenay Bay improvements.

All arrangements had been nearly completed when the government went out of office, and the final step of awarding the tenders had been naturally left to the incoming government.

Hon. Mr. Hazen ignoring Dr. Pugsley's statement of facts, declared that as far as the departmental records went, there was nothing to show that anything had been done from the time tenders should be opened in May last, till the new government came into office, and he repeated his statement that at the end of the six years, when all the vessels were to have been completed, they would have been obsolete.

To have established shipyards capable of building war vessels would, he said, have taken at least four years. His declaration as to the policy the government now intended to pursue was vague. He laid down the principle that a do-nothing policy was humiliating, and that it was Canada's duty to contribute a fair share to imperial defence. A navy to be effective must have one central control and separate units, whether in Canada, Australia or New Zealand would destroy unity. The whole must be prepared to act and strike as one united whole. He threw out the significant suggestion that possibly Canada should have representatives on the imperial board controlling the imperial navy.

In conclusion, he declared that the late government's policy was unpopular not only in Quebec but in every province and that the present government after consultation with the admiralty would evolve "some scheme" which would be satisfactory to every section of the dominion and to the British Admiralty.

SCORES FEDERAL HIGHWAY AID BILL

(Continued from page 1.)

what little compensation that can be made for the injury done in September to the people of the West. Now is the time at any rate to reduce their huge burden of taxation which I really believe is heavier than that imposed on any other part of his majesty's dominion.

"In a bill now before parliament, the government is tendering the northwest a protective tariff to be constructed on the most scientific principles for dividing the plunder among the proprietors of the present government. The northwest asks some compensation for the loss of their natural markets and by this bill they are being offered the privilege of paying for the roads and bridges of other provinces at a distance three thousand miles from them."

Senator Kerr adjourned the debate. The second reading of the Manitoba boundary bill was moved by Senator Lougheed.

Senator Cloran asked if it would continue the rights of the minority in Keewatin.

Senator Lougheed said Senator Cloran would have to seek for his answer by reading the bill.

Senator Davis protested that Saskatchewan should be given access to the Hudson Bay, as Ontario had been.

Twelve births—six boys and six girls, were recorded during last week. Only one marriage was reported.

MORRISSY BALKS AGAIN AT OPPOSITION QUERIES

(Continued from page 1.)

felt therefore that it was not irreverent to ask for a change in our educational system which is not in favor of farmer and mechanic but rather for professional classes.

For the past few years Canada, it is said, had large surpluses each year amounting in the past year to over $30,000,000. This resolution asked the dominion government to take $4,000,000 of this surplus annually for ten years and devote it to agricultural and technical education. There were demands for this surplus including the navy. He did not propose to discuss that subject but he would say that more mould be done to advance a nation by having a fine force of mechanics in city.

Mr. McLachlan, in seconding the resolution, said the mover had in an exhaustive and lucid way ably said about all that was necessary in favor of this resolution, and therefore he would not make his remarks at all lengthy.

One of the honorable members for Westmorland had the other day said he thought very properly that the school curriculum was overloaded and he believed that perhaps there was too much education and too little learning and too little time devoted to fundamental subjects. It was not by accident that so many eminent men had gone out from the maritime provinces because the first settlers of this country appreciated education. The object of the educational system lately, however, had been to lead the young people away from manual work.

If our boys and girls are to make the most of their lives they must be given some chance while getting their common school education. It is time that we began to recognize the fact and to see to it that our young people are not handicapped at the outset of their careers, and the mistakes and failures of the past must not be perpetuated.

Mr. Copp said that while he had not given the resolution that serious consideration it merited, yet he felt that subject was one of very great importance. The province had not been able to spend sufficient money upon education in the past and in the matter of technical and agricultural education New Brunswick did not compare favorably with other provinces of Canada, and was very much behind the United States. Technical education touched at the very root of the subject of immigration. It was more important and more valuable to equip our own schools and give our own sons and daughters a good technical education than to bring in any number of immigrants. He would like to see a better class of schools in the country.

If it were expected to have the rural districts populated and to keep the boys on farms we must give them as good an education as is provided for the young people of the towns If some scheme could be devised whereby this province could get some of the surplus of the dominion treasury and apply it to bettering educational facilities of country schools he would heartily support such movement. He thought that the honorable member who had introduced the resolution deserved thanks of house but something more should be done than to merely pass a resolution. It should be taken up by a committee and pressed to a practical termination. For his own part he would like the resolution to stand over for further consideration and information.

Hon. Mr. Maxwell said that matters under discussion deserved most careful attention of the house and were of vital importance to the province, and more particularly in the country districts. The towns can work out their educational problems better than rural communities can do.

Mr. Bentley agreed with what had been said on the subject and thought that country boys were under a great disadvantage in the matter of procuring an education as compared with the boys of the towns and cities. Provision should be made for agricultural training in rural schools of the province. Our public schools were turning out one-sided young men with their education developed only on professional side, and it was time some attention was given to the practical. Practical education is needed to teach the farmer what lies dormant in the soil he tills.

Mr. Woods agreed with the previous speaker.

Mr. Flemming endorsed the principle that greater effort should be made along the lines of industrial and agricultural education. He thought that the naming of any specific sum in the resolution was a mistake, and that it should only express the opinion that the federal government should take up this matter of technical education.

Mr. Hatheway said that he preferred to have the resolution go through as it was. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Copp, in the absence of Mr. Robinson, moved for an address to the lieutenant-governor praying that the details of all expenditures on several named bridges in Albert county might be laid before the house.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy said that he was pleased to bring down the papers requested without the formality of an address, and he laid them before the house.

Mr. Copp moved that Rule 84 be suspended to permit of the introduction of a bill to incorporate Providence St. Joseph, a charitable organization, without the payment of fees. The motion was adopted, and Mr. Copp introduced the bill, which was read the first time.

The house went into committee of the whole on the St. John Valley railway bill and agreed to several sections.

Mr Copp thought that the province should be thoroughly satisfied as to the financial capabilities of the company.

Hon. Mr. Flemming said that the company was a sound one financially and was able to furnish all the capital required. They had undertaken in the contract to provide $2,000 per mile in excess of the sum the engineers estimated it would take to build the road, and it was generally thought that these estimates were high. When the terms of the contract were studied it would be seen that no contingency could arise whereby the province could lose. If a contingency did arise and the province had to take the road off the hands of the company, it would be found that they would have a property on their hands on which the company had expended far more than the amount of the bonds guaranteed, and the road would be under lease to the Intercolonial to operate and pay the province forty per cent. of the gross earnings. The financial interests of the province were absolutely safeguarded.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Flemming a section was added that the amount which the company must deposit if the bonds were sold by them must be not less than ninety-eight per cent. of the fair value of the bonds. He explained that this would absolutely prevent the company from realizing a high sum from the sale of bonds, and then stating that they had sold at a loss, thereby taking a considerable sum. Progress was reported.

The house adjourned at 6.30.

It is understood that the residents along the line of the Intercolonial between Hampton and Sussex have started a movement to have the suburban trains run as far as Sussex instead of Hampton, as under former shedules.

ST. JOHN MARKETS

The prices quoted in the local market show very little change from last week. The price of sugar has been reduced ten cents a hundred. The price of fish remains about the same, but it is expected that it will be lower in a short time.

The following were the wholesale quotations Thursday.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Beef, western	0.09½	to	0.10½
Beef, butchers	0.08	"	0.10½
Beef, country	0.06	"	0.08
Mutton, per lb	0.08	"	0.09
Pork, per lb	0.08½	"	0.09
Spring lamb, per lb	0.11	"	0.13
Veal, per lb	0.08	"	0.16
Potatoes, per bbl	2.50	"	2.75
Eggs, hennery, per doz	0.35	"	0.40
Eggs, case, per doz	0.29	"	0.30
Tub butter, per lb	0.27	"	0.30
Creamery butter	0.32	"	0.34
Ducks	1.25	"	1.50
Fowls, pair, fresh killed, per lb.	0.20	"	0.18
Spring chickens, pair, fresh killed, per lb	0.22	"	0.25
Turkey, per lb.	0.27	"	0.30
Lettuce, per doz	0.40	"	0.50
Maple syrup, per gal	1.00	"	1.25
Maple sugar, per lb	0.14	"	0.00
Bacon	0.15	"	0.00
Ham	0.00	"	0.15
Carrots, per bbl	1.30	"	1.75
Beets, per bbl.	0.00	"	1.50
Mushrooms	0.50	"	0.00
Squash	0.00	"	0.02
Turnips, per bbl	0.80	"	0.90
Calfskins	0.16	"	0.17
Wool (washed)	0.21	"	0.22
Wool (unwashed)	0.00	"	0.14
Beef hides	0.11	"	0.11½
Rendered tallow	0.00	"	0.05½
Sheepskins	0.80	"	1.00

FRUITS, ETC.

Apples—			
Bishop Pippins, No. 1	2.00	"	2.25
Bishop Pippins, No. 2	1.75	"	2.00
Ribston Pippins, No. 1	0.00	"	2.00
Ribston Pippins, No. 2	0.00	"	1.75
N. S. Spy No. 1	0.00	"	3.50
N. S. Spy, No. 2	0.00	"	3.00
Grenoble walnuts	0.14	"	0.15
Marbot walnuts	0.12	"	0.13
Almonds	0.15	"	0.00
California prunes	0.12½	"	0.14
Filberts	0.11	"	0.12
Brazils	0.00	"	0.20
Pecans	0.14	"	0.10
New dates, per lb	0.05	"	0.08½
Peanuts, roasted	0.10	"	0.13
Bag figs, per lb	0.04	"	0.05
Lemons, Messina, box	3.50	"	4.00
Cocoanuts, per doz	0.60	"	0.70
Cocoanuts, per sack	4.00	"	4.50
Corned beef, 2s	3.35	"	3.45
Peaches, 2s	1.95	"	2.00
Bananas	1.75	"	2.75
California navel, box	3.25	"	4.00
Val. oranges	3.50	"	5.00
Valencia onions, per crate	4.25	"	4.50
New figs, box	0.10	"	0.15

GROCERIES.

Choice seeded raisins, 1s	0.09½	"	0.10
Fancy do	0.10	"	0.10½
Malaga clusters	2.35	"	3.00
Currants, cleaned, 1s	0.08	"	0.08¼
Cheese, per lb	0.16½	"	0.17
Rice, per lb	0.03¾	"	0.04
Cream tartar, pure, box	0.24	"	0.25
Cicarb soda, per keg	2.10	"	2.20
Molasses, fancy Barbados	0.34	"	0.35
Beans, hand picked	2.50	"	2.55
Beans, yellow eye	2.60	"	2.65
Split peas	7.50	"	7.60
Pot barley	7.50	"	7.60
Cornmeal	3.60	"	3.70
Granulated cornmeal	5.00	"	5.25
Liverpool salt, per sack, ex store	0.70	"	0.75

SUGAR.

Standard granulated	5.70	"	5.80
United Empire granulated	5.60	"	5.70
Bright yellow	5.50	"	5.60
No. 1 yellow	5.20	"	5.30
Paris lump	6.50	"	6.75

PROVISIONS.

Pork, domestic mess	20.50	"	21.00
Pork, American clear	21.00	"	23.00
American plate beef	18.00	"	18.25
Lard, pure, tub	0.12¾	"	0.13¼
Lard, compound, tub	0.10¼	"	0.10½

FLOUR, ETC.

Oatmeal	5.70	"	5.80
Standard oatmeal	6.30	"	6.40
Manitoba high grade	6.55	"	6.60
Ontario medium patent	5.45	"	5.50
Ontario full patent	5.60	"	5.70

CANNED GOODS.

The following are the wholesale quotations per case:

Salmon, cohoes	7.25	"	7.50
Salmon, red spring	7.75	"	8.00
Finnan haddies	4.40	"	4.50
Kippered herring	4.25	"	4.40
Clams	4.00	"	4.25
Oysters, 1s	1.35	"	1.45
Oysters, 2s	2.25	"	2.50
Corned beef, 1s	2.00	"	2.10
Peaches, 3s	3.00	"	3.05
Pineapple, sliced	2.10	"	2.15
Pineapple, grated	2.10	"	2.15
Singapore pineapples	1.75	"	1.85
Lombard plums	1.10	"	1.15
Raspberries	2.05	"	2.10
Corn, per doz	1.00	"	1.05
Peas	1.20	"	1.80
Strawberries	1.85	"	1.90
Tomatoes	1.75	"	1.80
Pumpkins	1.05	"	0.10
Squash	1.20	"	1.25
String beans	1.20	"	125
Baked beans	1.15	"	1.25

GRAINS.

Middlings, car lots	28.50	"	29.00
Mid., small lots, bagged	30.00	"	31.00
Bran, ton lots, bagged	27.50	"	28.50
Cornmeal, in bags	1.70	"	1.75
Provincial oats	0.51	"	0.53
Pressed hay, car lots	11.50	"	13.00
Pressed hay, per ton	12.50	"	15.00
Oats, Canadian	0.56	"	0.58

FISH.

Small dry cod	4.25	"	4.50
Medium dry cod	6.00	"	6.25
Pollock	3.75	"	4.00
Grand Manan herring, bbls	5.00	"	5.25
Grand Manan herring, half-bbls	2.75	"	3.00
Fresh haddock	0.03	"	0.03½
Pickled shad, half-bbls	8.00	"	11.00
Fresh cod, per lb	0.03	"	0.03¼
Bloaters, per box	0.85	"	0.90
Halibut	0.10	"	0.15
Kippered herring, per doz	0.30	"	0.00
Finnan haddies	0.00	"	0.06

OILS.

Pratt's Astral	0.00	"	0.20½
White Rose and Chester	0.00	"	0.17½
High grade Sarnia and Arclight	0.00	"	0.17
Silver Star	0.00	"	0.17
Turpentine	0.67½	"	0.00
Raw oil	0.00	"	0.89½
Boiled oil	0.00	"	0.92½
Extra lard oil	0.87	"	0.00
Extra No. 1 lard	0.81	"	0.00
Motor gasoline	0.20	"	0.00

ALL DEPENDS ON GERMANY

(Continued from page 1.)

to the development of aviation and said not many months would pass before regular flocks of naval aeroplanes would be attached for ordinary service to all the various squadrons and other commands. He eulogized British shipbuilding resources which he declared were largely in advance of those of any other single power in the world. "There is therefore no danger of our being ever taken unless we want to be."

After reviewing the necessity for British naval preponderance, which he described as purely defensive, and pointing out that as she did not possess a great army Britain could not even if she wished menace the independence or vital interests of any great continental state, Mr. Churchill outlined the government's plans to bring the existing naval reserves into a condition of greater readiness. Under the new organization the ships available for home defense are to be divided into three fleets comprising three battle squadrons of eight ships each with their attendant cruiser squadrons, torpedo boat flotillas and all auxiliaries.

An expansion of the force of destroyers and submarines was also announced by the first lord, who said that this force would hereafter be placed under the control of an "admiral of patrols." They would be combined with a special new system of coast defense which would enable the battle fleets to confine themselves to their prime business of defeating the enemy's battle fleet without being diverted by the necessity of protecting the British coasts from raids either naval or military.

The first lord also foretold a modest democratization of the navy by the yearly promotion of 25 or 30 warrant officers to commission rank as sub-lieutenants.

Mr. Churchill's statement was received with a general chorus of approval. The only strongly dissenting voice was James Kier Hardie's, who in behalf of the Laborites, protested against the constantly increasing naval expenditures. He declared that this constituted a challenge to the other powers, which they were bound to accept and which eventually would lead to war.

Lord Charles Beresford said that the programme did not make sufficient provision for the protection of trade routes. He regarded the mention of Germany as unnecessary and sure to provoke that country.

LOCAL NEWS

Rev. E. J. Jenkins, formerly pastor of Ludlow street Baptist church, west side, has been in the city during the last few days, the guest of E. A. Young, Carleton. He intends to make his home in Centreville Carleton county in the future.

Five of the sixteen deaths for which burial permits were issued by the board of health during the last week were due to tubucular trouble. The list is as follows: Tuberculosis, four; tubucular peritonitis, one; pneumonia, two; senility, inanition, anaemia, eclapsia, convulsions, appendicitis, abcess of liver, acute nephritis and cerebral hemorahage one each.

The big British coal strike is already seriously effecting the earnings of the large steamship companies and will effect the export business at this port, unless it is settled soon. Steamship men here state that the bunkering of a double supply of coal at this port means that an extra cargo hold must be used. This, of course, means that the homeward earnings are largely affected.

Mrs. Thomas Hargreaves, who with her two children arrived on the Donaldson liner Saturnia some days ago, expecting to meet her husband, a well to do Scotch farmer, of Alberta, is still at the Western House, West End. Mrs. Hargreaves has heard nothing of her husband and, naturally, feels worried. She has communicated with Mr. Hargreaves' father in Alberta, as she believes that her husband is on his way to the west. She will remain here till she has word from Alberta.

Many big game animals were killed in the province last year. In Restigouche, Gloucester and Northumberland 687 moose, 240 caribou and 743 deer fell before the hunter's rifles. In Albert, Kings, Kent and Westmorland the number was 516 moose and 608 deer. In Carleton, Victoria, Charlotte and Madawaska the totals were 289 moose, eight caribou and 240 deer, while in York, Sunbury, Queens and St. John, 240 moose, e