MC2289

POOR DOCUMENT

HUSTINGS SCENE OF UPROAR AS THE PROCEEDINGS CLOSE

W. A. Quinton, Government Official, Uses Violent Language Interrupting A. H. Clark

Opposition Candidates Received With Marked Favor by Big Crowd in Court House---Their Speeches Presage Victory ---Speakers Limited to Half-Hour Each and All Is Over by 6.30 O'Clock.

From 2 o'clock until 6.30 p. m. yesterday the battle of eloquence between the rival candidates in the city and county raged in the court house. The proceedings started rather tamely, but warmed up as the speech making proceeded and wound up with a hurricane finish. A. H. Clark, the last speaker, in the course of his remarks made certain charges in connection with the management of the provincial hospital which roused the ire of W. A. Quinton, the steward of the institution, who interjected frenzied contradictions in no measured terms and amid considerable uproar.

Owing to the illness of W. Frank Hatheway, the number of speakers was reduced to ten, Edward Lantalum on the government side standing down to make the number even. The opposition speakers, as was generally expected, scored their opponents right and left and came in for a great reception. The opposition cause was clearly the popular one, and most of those who attended left the court house convinced that the government will be soundly beaten on March 3. Dr. J. P. McInerney and J. P. Mosher, to name but two, made speeches which greatly delighted the assembly and marked them as strong and resourceful campaigners. For the government Hon. H. A. McKeown and James Lowell were the most prominent and made fighting speeches. The crowd had a distinct leaning in favor of the opposition, but every speaker was given a good hearing and except towards the close there were but few interruptions.

Throughout the proceedings the court house was filled to overflowing, the crowd extending into the passage way. As the candidates arrived they were greeted with cheers by their supporters. Mayor Sears was the first to put in an appearance and was quickly followed by Dr. McInerney. The popular North End opposition candidate met with a great reception which was repeated a few minutes later on the arrival of John E. Wilson. All the candidates arrived within a few minutes of one another and took the places reserved for them behind the judge's desk.

Mr. Sears.

The sheriff announced Mr. Sears as the first speaker.

In his opening remarks, after courteously greeting the other candidates, the mayor spoke of the issues as being of vital importance in the present campaign, and went on to refer to his being in the fight not for his own personal ends, as had been claimed by his opponents, but from a public spirit. He alluded to his career during the last twenty-five years, mentioning that he had first been elected an alderman for Queens ward and to his having more recently been elected mayor. He would have entered the contest again, but it had been pointed out to him that, having sat for four terms, it was hardly fair to monopolize the mayoralty.

He then passed on to refer to his being asked to help the ticket by Mr. Lantalum. He had made a canvass, he said, as a citizen and from a non-partizan stand point. Both Liberal and Conservative circles were too much wedded to a party and were inclined to neglect the common interest of the city. Speaking of his own efforts in that direction, he mentioned the last delegation to Ottawa and amid slight applause pointed out that as a result the government had undertaken to build a wharf.

Turning to a consideration of the provincial government, the mayor said that during the twenty-five years they had been in office he was not prepared to say none of their actions had been worthy of criticism. They had passed good, bad and indifferent legislation, but on the whole it had been good. The times had been unpropitious, yet there had been signs of prosperity in this province.

After praising the policy of the government in connection with farming interests, he passed on to refer to the charges of the opposition. Many of Mr. Fleming's questions, he contended, were put to deceive the public, and he claimed that no government was in a position to speak on the amount of money which had been taken from 1908 for use in 1907 until passed on by the governor in council.

Dealing with the Central railway he spoke, among other matters, of the workshops which would be built in a few months. "Everything is booming," he added, "and the government has done well." He criticized the opposition contention that the government had run the province into debt, taking the ground that the assets were far beyond the amount owed. It was necessary to go into debt, he claimed, to expand the resources of the province and keep pace with competitors. The opposition looked at the matter in a narrow spirit.

After speaking of assistance the provincial government had frequently obtained from Ottawa for New Brunswick, and of the fishery award, the mayor closed with an appeal for confidence in the old government and for the return of his comrades and himself as the city's representatives.

Mr. Wilson.

John E. Wilson, who was the next speaker, was accorded a rousing reception. At the outset he expressed his sympathy with the former speaker and said he would not for the world use any expression which might in any way hurt his feelings. He remembered, however, that five years ago his worship stood on the opposition platform and not only said some very kindly words about him (Mr. Wilson) but also strenuously condemned the same government he was now engaged in supporting. Mr. Wilson protested against the idea of running this election on dominion lines and contended that the administration should be judged by the record of its performances.

He then turned his attention to the importance of the present campaign. He did not believe that the people of St. John fully appreciated this aspect of it. In reality a provincial election was of as great moment to the citizens as a civic one. He said he remembered the time, when he himself had a seat at the council, the local government took away the revenue from liquor licenses from the city. George Robertson, who was then mayor, consulted the city charter and gave it as his opinion that the legislature had no power to do such a thing. Mr. Wilson himself had consulted the recorder whose only answer was that the government was all-powerful. This the speaker said was the only explanation he could get and it meant that if the government ordered a glass roof put over Market Square if such a thing were possible, the city would have to comply with the demand.

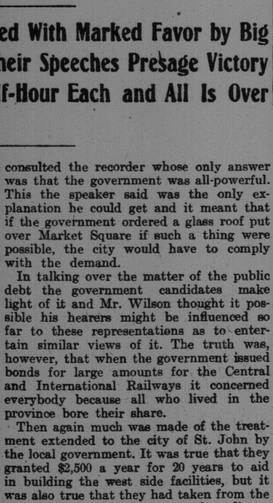
In talking over the matter of the public debt the government candidates make light of it and Mr. Wilson thought it possible his hearers might be influenced so far to these representations as to entertain similar views of it. The truth was, however, that when the government issued bonds for large amounts for the Central and International Railways it concerned everybody because all who lived in the province bore their share.

Then again much was made of the treatment extended to the city of St. John by the local government. It was true that they granted $2,500 a year for 20 years to aid in building the west side facilities, but it was also true that they had taken from the city $14,000 or $15,000 revenue from liquor licenses.

The School Book Question.

Turning to the school book question, Mr. Wilson read from the Sun the statement of Premier Robinson that books would soon be supplied to the primary grades free of charge. He claimed this as a victory for the opposition. (Applause.) It was another case of political death bed repentance, but he did not believe the people would put much faith in the promise.

Turning again to the question of debt he said the government knew more than he, the speaker, about it, because they had to



John E. Wilson, St. John City.

issue bonds to pay the interest on bonds. If the government was returned to power, which he was sure would not be the case, there would be an immediate increase of direct taxation. The legislature had already taxed everything in sight, (a voice—"Yes, and a great many things not in sight.)

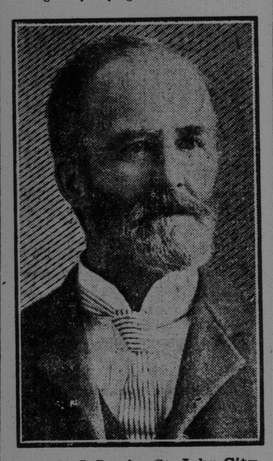
Mr. Wilson thanked the speaker for the interruption and went on to say that it was true the government had taxed the living and the dead. (Applause.) But the government candidates had told the public the debt must of necessity be increased. Personally he did not believe that. The province had great resources which if carefully handled could be made to yield revenue enough for all legitimate purposes. Mr. Hazen did not believe the debt must be increased and he had promised to decrease it when he took up the reins of power in Fredericton, after March 3. (Applause.)

A great deal had also been made of what Mr. Pugsley had done for the city. He submitted that the minister of public works would no doubt receive due credit for it all when he appeared for re-election. The Liberal Conservative party of the city had used Mr. Pugsley well in allowing him to be returned by acclamation, but he was presuming too much and treading on dangerous ground when he asked the electors to support an extravagant and incapable government.

Mr. Wilson reverted at this point to the school book question. He said he was surprised that his worship should speak of the prices of school books as a small matter. He was the more surprised because the votes of the working men of the city had largely put the mayor in his present position. He urged all his hearers to vote the whole opposition ticket on March 3 and not to split the vote.

Hon. D. J. Purdy.

Hon. Mr. Purdy was next called by the chairman and received a good reception. He began by saying that he had been a



Hon. D. J. Furdy, St. John City.

member of the legislature for the past nine years. Personally he had no cause for regret because of the association and he thought the members of the government appreciated him because they had made him (the speaker) one of their number.

Much had been made of the provincial debt, but there were valuable assets covering, and more than covering, the debt. The speaker went on to refer to the attitude of the government towards the city and enumerated benefits conferred by the legislature at Fredericton on the people. There was scarcely anything,he contended, which the city had ever asked for that had not been granted. He contrasted this with the behavior of the previous government to the city and ventured to express the belief that the people would not place the opposition in power. After March 3 he thought Mr. Hazen would have no more followers in the house than he had at the present time.

Mr. Purdy then entered fully into a consideration of the government's agricultural policy, claiming that they had built up the creamery industry of the province as well as improved the live stock of the country. The speaker concluded by urging all his hearers to vote the straight government ticket on March 3.

Mr. Maxwell.

Robert Maxwell, M. P. P., was given a very hearty reception. He referred to his election three years ago and said it was his pleasant duty to give an account of his stewardship, and to tell why he had opposed certain measures. In the Opera House on Friday night, the premier and attorney general had sought to show what the government had done for St. John. The only thing that the provincial government really had accomplished for St. John was the annual grant of $2,500 a year towards west side improvements. Everyone knew that they had to pay taxes into the treasury at the chamberlain's office, and while the government put $2,500 in the treasury with one hand, with the other they took out $16,110, the revenue from liquor licenses. From the county treasury, into which city voters paid 88 per cent of the taxes, the government also took from $2,500 to $5,000 a year for the maintenance of pauper lunatics.

These assessments were not made by any previous government, and even if they had been it was ridiculous for the government to charge the opposition with the responsibility for the misdeeds of an administration which held sway when the present candidates were infants in their cradles. "We are the new party. We are the young men's party," he said, "the party of progress and reform in government."

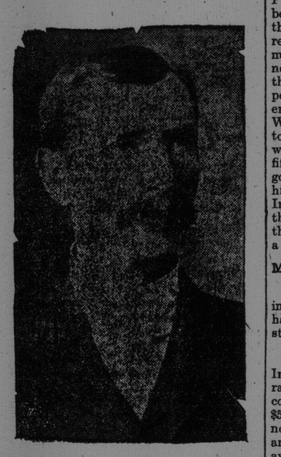
Continuing, Mr. Maxwell called attention to the fact that the government had broken faith as regards the reserving of $30,000 a year from the Ottawa grant towards the payment of the public debt. They secured $130,000 as an additional grant and in order to give strength to the idea of putting away $30,000 a year an act was passed at the last session of the legislature providing that this amount he put away annually. "I tell you right here," said Mr. Maxwell, "before the attorney-general, that they have already violated their agreement."

Mr. McKeown—"No, no."

"I tell you they have," continued Mr. Maxwell, "according to the accounts published in the Royal Gazette and the Globe the whole of the $65,000 has been placed in ordinary revenue. According to their own law they should have set aside $15,000, but in order to cover up a deficit of $6,000 they threw the whole amount into current revenue. That is one way these gentlemen have of keeping their promises."

The Audit.

Mr. Maxwell then discussed the auditing of the accounts. For the purpose of refuting statements made by Mr. Flemming and not for the purpose of inquiring into the finances, an auditor had been engaged and in a few days possibly yesterday, according to the attorney-general, the report of the auditor would be presented. This audit had been made in four days,



Robert Maxwell, St. John City.

and any man who knew anything about business could place the report at its true value. In St. John there had been occasions to have an audit made, for the purpose of accounting for $12,000, and yet it had occupied the time of one auditor—a splendid business man—for four weeks, and he was assisted by Adam McIntyre, the present controller, and the whole staff at the chamberlain's office. At the office of the branch of the Imperial Oil Company in this city it was sometimes necessary to make an audit, and he had been informed by a member of the firm that from six to eight weeks were occupied in completing the audit. In the Bank of New Brunswick it took five men five days to examine the books. Yet the premier and attorney-general had the audacity to give to the public a statement of the work of one man for four days. (Applause).

Continuing, the speaker said the government which had so much pluck had swallowed in the last few months the various features of legislation which they had fought for strenuously for years. Despite the fact that the different members of the opposition offered no less than five amendments to the highway act and voted as a unit against the measure, and Mr. Hazen, at a great political picnic at Gagetown, had said that one of his first acts if returned to power would be to repeal the act and introduce more satisfactory legislation in its place, yet the government charged that the opposition were alike responsible for the act. Now the government swallowed the act root and branch and were going so far as to repeal it. (Applause).

Use Opposition Idea in School Books.

With regard to school books both Attorney-General McKeown and Solicitor-General Jones had stated that school books were sold as cheaply as possible in New Brunswick. "I stated at Salisbury and Chatham," said Mr. Maxwell, "that I, as one member of the opposition, would use my utmost endeavor to supply primary school books, blank books and such like, to the children of the province, and the premier heard about it and last night, in the North End, announced that the government were prepared to provide primary readers free. The government are prepared to swallow the brains of the opposition party and everything else in order to remain in power."

Mr. Maxwell then went into the Central Railway question and said he would stake his political reputation on his statements as they were bona fide facts. When the bonds were first issued the attorney general stated that the bonds were for the whole road from Norton to Fredericton. In 1904, when the second issue was asked for Mr. Pugsley said Mr. Hazen's statements were based on a superficial knowledge of the facts and that there was no doubt that the road would be built through to Fredericton. Altogether they had expended $700,000 which they said was well expended as it went for the development of the coal areas in Queens and Sunbury.

"They have done more than that," said the speaker, "they have deliberately squandered thousands of dollars of the people's money and further have deliberately misappropriated the funds voted for expenditure on the road." Every dollar guaranteed was for the whole road, yet they had constructed nine miles of branches into coal mines for the benefit of their friends. The cost of these branches is placed at $8,000 a mile and in this way $72,000 of the public funds was deliberately misappropriated for the benefit of Senator King and others.

It had been denied in the house that Senator King had profited by the branch railways, but out of Premier Tweedie's own mouth came the contradiction. In reply to a question he had stated in the house that five miles of branch entered Gibbon's coal mine and that another branch entered Senator Kings's.

Today, said Mr. Maxwell, the government were deliberately deceiving the people with reference to the road. Senator King stated that the speaker had made misstatements when he spoke of the road, but the senator used too many "ifs" when speaking of the railway. As Mr. Hill, of Charlotte, had said of the St. John Valley Railway, it was founded on two telegrams and many "ifs."

"I will show you why we characterize the government's system as crooked bookkeeping," said Mr. Maxwell, "and I challenge Senator King or anyone else to account for the discrepancies and point out." Mr. Maxwell then criticized the government's action in charging the item for surveys on the Central to another account in order to bring out a small surplus in 1906. Added to the real deficit of $2,356 should be the interest on the bonds amounting to $30,500 which made the actual loss to the province $32,856.93.

In his Chipman speech Senator King had used figures which the speaker did not possess. He had written to George McAvity, one of the Central commissioners asking for a report. He received a reply stating that the 1907 report was not yet printed, but the statement was given that the surplus for that year was $6,011.13 and that the royalty on the coal carried amounted to $3,098. The royalty amounted to 10 cents a ton and if these figures were accepted the amount of coal was 30,098 tons. This was 1,000 tons less than in 1906 and it was difficult to see where the great development was coming in.

Alleged Surplus, Actual Loss.

As regards the surplus, since the same system of accounts was in vogue, the sum of $3,000 would have to be subtracted for surveys. The interest on the bonds now amounted to $34,612, and when the surplus of $3,296 over working expenses was deducted, an actual loss of $31,316 to the province was sustained. "If we are sent to power, we will either operate the Central so as to save the province from these actual deficits or dispose of it to some corporation under an agreement by which the province can get their money out of the sink-hole."

Referring to the International Railway, Mr. Maxwell characterized it as the greatest outrage ever perpetrated upon an unsuspecting province. Last year Hon. Mr. Pugsley asked the legislature to guarantee bonds to the extent of $8,000 a mile for the last sixty miles, on the strength of the report of Chief Engineer Schrieber. As a matter of fact, the chief engineer had never seen the road or the territory, and the $8,000 was voted without even the report of the provincial engineer. The speaker himself had called at the office of A. R. Wetmore, provincial engineer, and asked to see the plans but was told that there were no plans or surveys beyond the first fifty miles. "Never was a more reckless government," declared Mr. Maxwell, and his statement was received with applause. In closing, the speaker urged the voters to think calmly and dispassionately and judge the parties by their record. He was given a rousing cheer as he finished.

Mr. McKeown.

Hon. H. A. McKeown announced that in Madawaska no opposition candidates had been nominated. The ball had been started rolling and would not stop.

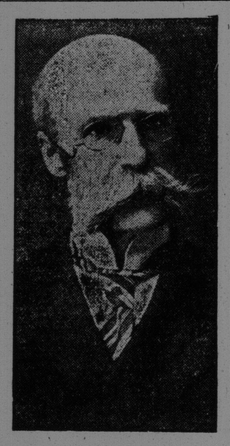
Voice—"Any more joint debates?"

The attorney general first spoke of the International Railway. It was, he said, a railway that passed through a difficult country and it was thought at first that $5,000 a mile would be sufficient. It was now the policy of the government to guarantee bonds rather than to give money away in subsidies. In the very act which guaranteed the further issue of bonds it was recited that the railway cost from $27,000 to $28,000 a mile. Now the province held a first mortgage for the sum of $8,000 a mile. The country traversed was as good as anywhere else and the government considered it good business to take the mortgage for the $8,000 a mile. The government had compelled the company to execute a bond for the continual payment of interest until the road has been built.

Mr. McKeown also spoke of the Central Railway and said that Mr. Maxwell had stated that 30,000 tons had been carried in 1907, which was less than in 1906. How much had been taken out four years ago? Only 362 tons. This was an instance of the development. Mr. Maxwell, though he represented the road to be in a serious condition, himself had voted against the leasing of the road. Mr. McKeown also argued out that the government made $16,500 as freight on the 30,000 tons of coal carried in 1907. The Grand Trunk Pacific was coming into that section and it was important that the coal fields should be developed.

Mr. McKeown also spoke of the public debt and claimed that the government was responsible for only $2,300,000 of it. Of this $1,625,000 was expended in permanent bridges. The government had looked about for means to repay the money, and a sinking fund was created and long before the bridges were worn out would re-imburse the province. In the sinking fund, there was more than 10 per cent collected for the purpose of paying off the debt.

By pressing forward the claims of the province, the government had secured $130,000 from the dominion as an annual grant. If the opposition had had their way they would not have taken anything. Of



W. F. Hatheway, St. John City.

that $130,000, the government had laid by $30,000. If Mr. Maxwell would only seek knowledge and a little light, he would be spared many sleepless nights and the electorate would be spared many harrowing moments. If this $30,000 was put away in 40 or 42 years there would be sufficient to pay the debt.

Mr. Maxwell—"Why did you not put the $15,000 away?"

Mr. McKeown—"How do you know it is not already put away?"

Mr. Maxwell—"The public accounts show that the entire half yearly payment of $65,000 was placed in current revenue."

Mr. McKeown—"Notwithstanding that the $15,000 has already been placed in reserve."

With regard to the liquor license, continued the speaker, Mr. Maxwell knew very well that the government had arranged the license so that the city were not the losers to the extent of a single dollar, when the government took over the license fees. Mr. Maxwell also omitted to say anything as to the school grant made by the government to the city of St. John.

In closing, Mr. McKeown said the government believed in the future of the province.

Dr. McInerney.

Dr. J. P. McInerney made a capital speech. It was the first time many of those present had heard the doctor and his ridicule of the government and witty retorts kept the audience in continued good humor. He made many telling points and even after his time was up there were insistent cries of "go on, go on."

In opening his address, he said there were eight good men seeking to address them that they might judge which were best fitted to represent them in the legislature. He referred to Mayor Sears, who was appealing to them to send the government candidates to Fredericton to strengthen Dr. Pugsley's hands.

He was sorry it was necessary for the government to chloroform one of the party to make Mr. Purdy a member of the government. He was afraid that on this occasion even the title would not save Mr. Purdy. "Our good friend Mr. Lantalum has not been heard here today."

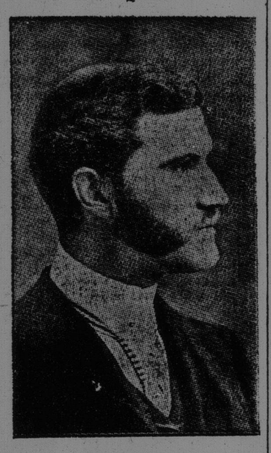
Mr. Lantalum—"I retired as Mr. Hatheway was ill."

Mr. Skinner interjected his little joke about Lantalum's oratorical powers improving and he would be in evidence election day.

Dr. McInerney—"Well, I remember in the last campaign it was said Mr. Lantalum was always around when there was a wreck, so I suppose he will be in evidence on March 3."

He referred to Mr. Skinner as a business man who stands well in the commercial and business life of the city, but he would probably be left home in this fight as in his previous contest with Mr. Maxwell.

He ridiculed the statement of Mr. McKeown about a sinking fund for the maintenance of steel bridges and said that not until pressed by the opposition did the



Dr. J. P. McInerney, St. John City

government give up the practice of bridges built by contractors and middlemen instead of by tender.

The government speakers had not been sticking to the questions as they should. It was not a contest between Liberal and Conservative, but between government and opposition. The highway act was another matter that the government had pinned faith to but they had been forced to abandon it and they stated that when the house met they would repeal the act and form a new one that would be satisfactory. This, matter, however, he believed would be in the hands of Premier Hazen and his government, and not the present administration, after March 3. (Applause.)

Referring to the secret ballot he said this was another matter for which the opposition could claim the credit. It was owing to an arrangement made by Mr. McKeown to keep John E. Wilson from running against him a few years ago, that this act had been passed.

McKeown—"There was no arrangement."

Mr. Wilson (jumping up)—"Do I understand Mr. McKeown to say he made no arrangement?"

Mr. McKeown—"It was the announced policy of the government at that time to give the secret ballot."

Mr. Wilson denied that this was so, but that the arrangement was made between Mr. McKeown and himself.

Mr. McInerney—"You have heard the plain honest statement of a man like Mr. Wilson and you have heard the answer of a smooth man like the attorney general who knows how to quibble, and judge for yourselves." (Applause and cheers.)

The New Administration.

The speaker appealed to the electors to support the men they considered best, irrespective of the crack of the party whip. The new administration would have a new auditor-general, would keep the books of the province so that a young expert from Ontario would not have to come down to do a little simple addition and subtraction for the officials. The official they would appoint would not be swayed by the party in power, but would be so appointed that he would have absolute control.

Dr. McInerney then named the various acts which he had reviewed and asked if the government candidates could say that there was not a particle of constructive ability in the opposition.

Referring to the Central railway, he said they had heard Central railway to right and left of them, but he wanted to touch briefly on some few points. He would tell Mr. McKeown why Mr. Hazen and his colleagues had voted against the proposition to lease the Central railway at $21,000 a year. The Central had cost the government $1,260,000 and it was proposed to lease it for $21,000 a year, which would be only one and three-quarters per cent. on the cost, while they would have to borrow money at five per cent. to pay the balance of the interest. (Applause).

Passing to the International railway, he said it had placed on the province a liability of $1,100,000. Mr. Pugsley would guarantee the bonds of anything. He would agree to build a second Babel to reach to a second heaven. (Laughter). "This octopus, the Central railway, this pap-fed kid of Pugsley, Tweedie and McKeown, they talk of it as an asset." (Laughter and cheers).

Passing to the public debt, he said it was, according to the auditor-general's report, $4,841,710. This was the net debt, but with the amounts for the St. John valley railway, the International railway and permanent steel bridges, it was more than $8,000,000. The government said these had not been built, but the people were as liable for them as if they had put their name to a note.

The reason they had that tidy surplus of $8,000 was because they had not paid their bills. "You take this tidy surplus of $8,000 from the $410,000 of over-expenditure and you have a deficit of more than $400,000." The government before elections made spasmodic promises to the agriculturists. They promise to send Mr. McDade and Mr. Craigie to Ireland to bring immigrants to this fertile country to make it blossom like a rose.

Hon. James Barnes and his pronouncement about Jap. laborers was too much for a long suffering people, and Dr. Pugsley was summoned from Ottawa to examine the patient. He placed his hands on him and said "chloroform." He was thereupon put under the anesthetic and had now gone to his reward of $2,000 a year. (Laughter and applause).

Dr. McInerney here remarked that his time was getting short, but there were insistent cries of "go on, go on." He said he felt confident that on March 3 the people would cast their ballots in favor of good government under the leadership of Mr. Hazen, as from all over the country came the most encouraging reports.

Mr. McKeown—"How about Madawaska?"

Dr. McInerney—"When Madawaska sees how the other counties go, she will get over to the side of good government." (Applause).

The doctor then thanked the audience for their attentive hearing and resumed his seat amid great applause.

Mr. Skinner.

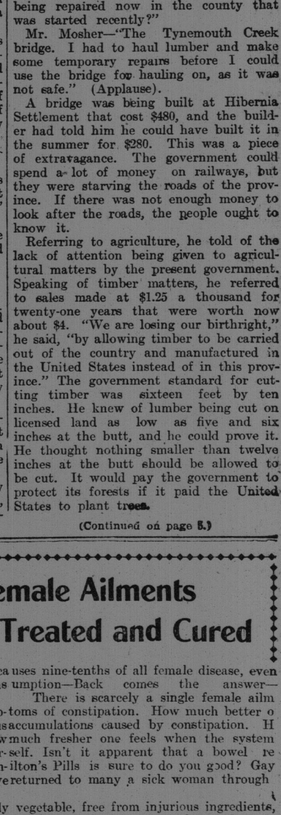
Mr. Skinner was the next speaker, and was well received. He referred to Dr. McInerney's remark about Mr. Lantalum being around when there was a wreck. He thought there would be a wreck, but it would be one Mr. Lantalum would buy cheap.

Regarding the expert accountant's report, it was not intended to be an audit of the accounts as a whole, but simply an audit to see what truth there was in the charges made by Mr. Flemming.

He referred to the money spent here by the federal government from time to time, commencing with Hon. Mr. Blair's elevator to Hon. Mr. Pugsley's wharf and dredging, and he appealed to the electors to make it a party fight. It was a straight party fight. They should strengthen Dr. Pugsley's hands at Ottawa by sending the four government candidates to Fredericton.

Mr. Mosher.

J. P. Mosher, one of the county nominees, was the next speaker and he made a fine impression on the audience. A little interference from Mr. Lowell just after he was started warmed him up to the fight, and he made a capital speech. He said he was asked a short time ago to run for the county of St. John. It was the feeling that a county man should repre-



J. P. Mosher, St. John County.

sent the county and as the last attorney-general was a very extravagant man, they didn't think they could stand another one in the county. (Laughter).

He was not a speaker, he said, but a countryman, a lumberman. He wished to speak to them of the timber limits act and the highway act. St. John county had a different highway act from the rest of the province, yet the people were not satisfied with it. No money was spent for repairing bridges until the elections were coming on. Now they were doing some repair work.

Mr. Lowell—"Name one bridge that is being repaired now in the county that was started recently?"

Mr. Mosher—"The Tynemouth Creek bridge. I had to haul lumber and make some temporary repairs before I could use the bridge for hauling on, as it was not safe." (Applause).

A bridge was being built at Hibernia Settlement that cost $480, and the builder had told him he could have built it in the summer for $280. This was a piece of extravagance. The government could spend a lot of money on railways, but they were starving the roads of the province. If there was not enough money to look after the roads, the people ought to know it.

Referring to agriculture, he told of the lack of attention being given to agricultural matters by the present government. Speaking of timber matters, he referred to sales made at $1.25 a thousand for twenty-one years that were worth now about $4. "We are losing our birthright," he said, "by allowing timber to be carried out of the country and manufactured in the United States instead of in this province." The government standard for cutting timber was sixteen feet by ten inches. He knew of lumber being cut on licensed land as low as five and six inches at the butt, and he could prove it. He thought nothing smaller than twelve inches at the butt should be allowed to be cut. It would pay the government to protect its forests if it paid the United States to plant trees.

(Continued on page 5.)

GREAT BRITAIN says

NO ALUM IN FOOD

and strictly prohibits the sale of alum baking powder—

So does France

So does Germany

The U. S. Congress has made the sale of alum foods illegal in Washington (District of Columbia), and alum baking powders are everywhere recognized as injurious.

To protect yourself against alum, when ordering baking powder,

Say plainly—

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

and be very sure you get Royal.

Royal is the only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar. It adds to the digestibility and wholesomeness of the food.

This Tells How Female Ailments Are Best Treated and Cured

Ask any intelligent physician what causes nine-tenths of all female disease, even including anaemia, nervousness and consumption—Back comes the answer—"Constipated Bowels." There is scarcely a single female ailment that had not in its earlier stages symptoms of constipation. How much better off the system is without the poisonous accumulations caused by constipation. How much clearer the complexion, how much fresher one feels when the system is pure and clean. Think it over yourself. Isn't it apparent that a bowel regulator and liver stimulant like Dr. Hamilton's Pills is sure to do you good? Gay spirits, good looks and happy health have returned to many a sick woman through Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

Better get a few boxes today: purely vegetable, free from injurious ingredients, healthful and antiseptic, Dr. Hamilton's Pills will assist you in a thousand ways.

As delay is always dangerous, your plain duty is to follow the example of Mrs. F. Rowe, who sent the following letter from Gravels, Port au Port, Newfoundland: "Four years ago I got kidney and bladder trouble, I thought it was "female trouble and treated it accordingly. Even my doctor in St. John said it was so.

"In reading about Dr. Hamilton's Pills I noticed symptoms like mine and I bought six boxes. These pills went right to work on my sick condition and helped me from the first. My supposed female trouble, which was bladder disease, was cured. My weight increased eight pounds and never before was I as well as to-day. Dr. Hamilton's Pills did it all."

All dealers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills 25c. per box or five boxes for $1.00.