

INDIANS BITTER IN TRENCHES; RESOLVED TO CRUSH GERMANS

The Canadian soldiers in Europe, extremely bitter against the Germans, said R. P. Cowan, of this city, returned Tuesday from a business trip to London and Paris.

"The story of the crucifixion of a Canadian sergeant by Huns has aroused the Expeditionary Force a firm resolve to show the Germans that this blood of war will not help the Teutons in their attempt to overrun Europe and civilization.

"I have seen Canadian soldiers as they have been hurried to hospitals in England after having been wounded at the front, and I know that the Canadian trenches are quickly being filled with men to remove their clothing and boots, the mud which caked their bodies during days and nights of battle.

"The wounded are being treated continuously in an endeavor to relieve themselves from the terrible effects of gas fumes from which they suffered, and the British, French and Canadian Red Cross units are doing excellent work.

A new line of railway has been constructed from Boulogne to La Bassee, and the wounded are now carried from the trenches to England in from five to six hours.

Red Cross steamers make six trips daily across the English Channel, connecting with trains from La Bassee, and the wounded are subjected to only the shortest period of travel before they are under treatment in English hospitals.

All trains and steamers are equipped with the latest appliances and devices for hospital work and corps of trained nurses are in attendance.

"It has been said that the women of France are taking the places of the men carrying on farming and gardening, and I did not notice any unusually large number of women at work in the fields of France.

"I have been in French trenches on business trips, from time to time, and I know that it is customary for French women to work at gardening and farming. The women of France, who are at such work during war time, are probably so engaged before the war.

"Business conditions are not good in Paris, but in other districts of France through which your investigation was conducted in quite a normal way, Paris is practically in darkness after 9 o'clock at night; theatres and other places of amusement, except moving picture houses, are closed, and the boundaries are generally deserted after early evening.

"The French are confident that the Allies will win, but are sometimes inclined to be depressed when they learn that reverses have occurred. France adopted the use of gas against the Germans when the Huns were using this means to gain ground; Britain insisted on first fighting even if the enemy resorted to barbarous methods of warfare.

"The British have carried out considerable work in England and rioting has occurred, but the authorities are gradually winning discomfited workmen over to complete co-operation in the war against Germany.

"England presents little change since the war, and London, in particular, has not been affected in the least by the stirring events which threaten the security of civilization.

"A decrease in the number of automobiles and taxis is noticeable to one who has been in the metropolis before. The hotels are well patronized and prices are not increasing, the contrary, the higher-priced hotels are reducing their rates in many cases.

"A new hotel, the Regent Palace, was opened while I was in London and, although the huge building requires accommodation for 1,600 guests, all rooms were taken in two days. The hotel, a magnificent structure, is splendidly situated and is under the management of a firm of caterers of international reputation for excellence of service.

"Mr. Cowan, who represents the W. H. Brown Company, reports that the British industrial manufacturers' exhibition in London. The object of the exhibition was to show foreign buyers that British manufacturers were producing goods of first class quality and that they were able to compete successfully with Germany for the foreign trade.

"The exhibition was a tremendous success and will be held next year on a larger scale. Attendance of representatives from countries throughout the world, except the German Empire, was estimated at 100,000 numbers and for the interest shown by the buyers. Excellent results are sure to follow.

"Mr. Cowan spent several hours at the camp of the Army Service Corps, near Folkestone, and he found the soldiers in the fettle. The men are being well treated by the officers, and although they give the privates every opportunity for seeing points of interest in London and other points within reasonable distance from the camp.

"Recently Mr. Cowan and Lieutenant Pidgeon visited the Canadian factories at the Savoy Theatre, London, one evening.

"Douglas Malloch in Chicago Tribune) Take down the battered bugle— And let it speak again— Let the drum's mad beat— In the smelt street— Keep time for the marching men.

Unfold the tattered banner— To wave as once of yore— O'er the sleeping dead— Of the soldier dead— Who shall look on its folds no more.

Take down the battered bugle— And sound the old time note— Let us listen still— To the message shrill— That comes from his ancient throat.

But the red and rusted rifle— The sword with the battle scar— Shall keep no more— To the breasts of men— Let them hang where they are, where they are!

Let Us Heed, (Montreal Journal of Commerce). The words of warning uttered by Lloyd George should not go unheeded in Canada. He makes it plain that the Anglo-German rivalry in the world is due to their superior supply of munitions. He also states that the Germans would have been driven out of Belgium and France long ago had the British supply of shells been adequate. It is imperative that more ammunition be furnished the armies at the front, and it is hoped that the Canadian factories producing this work will be speeded up to their fullest capacity.

SOME LETTERS ABOUT THOSE INVESTIGATIONS, INCLUDING ONE FROM THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Those who heard the declaration of Premier Clarke when addressing the legislature the day of its opening respecting the appointment of Royal Commissions and charges that might be brought against the administration will perhaps wonder what has happened since that time. The charges were promptly made by Organizer P. J. Veniot respecting several transactions in the outside service of the public works department have not been followed up promptly by the royal commissioner. This is the more remarkable inasmuch as three members of the legislature were connected in one way or another with the charges made.

After the adjournment of the legislature Mr. Veniot waited a reasonable time for Mr. Chandler to make a move, as he promised, to hold the inquiries, but getting no word from him on May 10 he wrote him as follows:

Moncton, N. B., May 10, 1915. Dear Sir:—I have heard from the Attorney General with reference to the matters referred to in your letter of a few days ago. From what he tells me I think I shall be able to arrange to take up the Kent county matters before very long but I am not able to name the exact date just at present.

The investigation into the Kent county matters will be held at Fredericton. I am informed that the Minister of Public Works wishes to inspect the work on the Shippegan road referred to by you in some of the charges submitted and I prefer not to arrange for my hearing as to this matter until after the Attorney General has made his inspection.

I think you should procure from Edouard Girouard, of MacLean Settlement, Kent Co., N. B., a statutory declaration as to the charge made in connection with the MacLean Settlement bridge which is based apparently on information furnished by Edouard Girouard.

In view of the large number of witnesses that will apparently have to be heard, in connection with matters arising in the County of Gloucester and referred to in the charges made by you, I think that each of these charges should be substantiated by an affidavit or statutory declaration of some person having knowledge of the matter.

The time and place of holding the Gloucester county investigation can be settled when we meet at Fredericton to take up the Kent county matters.

Yours truly, W. B. CHANDLER.

A Change of Attitude. It will be noted that the conditions necessary for an investigation have changed since the day Mr. Baxter made his statement in the Royal Commission's Court, when he said that any "hearing or suspension of proceedings" were all that were necessary for an investigation.

Mr. Veniot replied very fully to Mr. Chandler as follows: Bathurst, N. B., May 17, 1915. Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 17th instant received. I mentioned the matters referred to by you to the attorney-general some few days ago. At that time the attorney-general told me that he could not tell me just then what arrangements would be made as to the hearing of the matters to be investigated. I will write to the attorney-general and call his attention to this matter.

Yours truly, P. J. VENIOT.

It will be noted that Mr. Chandler was appointed a royal commissioner with all the powers of that high office he says that he conferred with the attorney-general and that he had received his decision as to what arrangements would be made to hold the investigation.

That the attorney-general is considering the government which must be affected by the investigation this cannot be regarded as other than a remarkable situation.

It is probable that Royal Commissioner Chandler and Attorney-General Baxter did confer about the matter for a short time on Hon. John Morrisey's visit to Bathurst, N. B., on May 10. Mr. Baxter to Edouard Girouard, father of the ten-year-old boy charged with the murder of the child, had been added to the pay list. From the letter that follows Hon. Mr. Baxter is apparently anxious that the money should be paid before the investigation begins. Here is the letter:

Fredericton, May 12, 1915. Hon. John Morrisey, Minister of Public Works, Fredericton. Dear Sir:—In the matter of the investigations which are to be held, I would like to facilitate matters if you would write to Edouard Girouard, of MacLean Settlement, Kent county, calling on him to refund to the department the amount of \$87 or \$90, the amount of a check issued to Girouard on May 10, 1911 for work on the MacLean Settlement bridge in the parish of St. Paul. It has been stated to the commission that Girouard says that his son never worked on the bridge, and that he (Girouard) received the proceeds of the check. I would like to have the money paid before the investigation is held. It would be just as well to have him repay the money or say that he will not repay it.

Yours sincerely, (Sgd.) JOHN B. BAXTER.

Mr. Baxter in the above letter speaks of the "trouble of holding an investigation." The charge was first made by Mr. Veniot before an audience of 4,000 people in Bouctouche with Hon. Dr. Landry on the platform. At that time Dr. Landry promised an investigation but it has never been held. The difficulty is being placed in Mr. Veniot's way as the following correspondence will show.

The Girouard Case a Typical One. The charge is a serious one and in the first place it is asserted that foreman paid the list and secondly somebody forged the endorsement of the young boy. At the meeting in Bouctouche referred to by Dr. Landry on the platform, Girouard, father and son, were present with Mr. Veniot and the father said he still had the money as he had received it—had never spent a cent of it—and kept it as part of the proof of the falsity of the charge. The charge which Mr. Veniot now asks Royal Commissioner Chandler to investigate reads as follows: "I have been informed by Edouard Girouard, of MacLean Settlement, Kent County, that a cheque was issued to him in 1911, which was only 10 years old at the time, for work on the MacLean Settlement bridge. That his son never worked on said bridge. That the amount of cheque is \$87.00."

in the vicinity of \$80. The son's name was endorsed on cheque; the father received the proceeds of said cheque."

More Consultations. After consulting with the Attorney General, W. B. Chandler wrote Mr. Veniot as follows: Moncton, N. B., May 17th, 1915. Dear Sir:—I have heard from the Attorney General with reference to the matters referred to in your letter of a few days ago. From what he tells me I think I shall be able to arrange to take up the Kent county matters before very long but I am not able to name the exact date just at present.

The investigation into the Kent county matters will be held at Fredericton. I am informed that the Minister of Public Works wishes to inspect the work on the Shippegan road referred to by you in some of the charges submitted and I prefer not to arrange for my hearing as to this matter until after the Attorney General has made his inspection.

I think you should procure from Edouard Girouard, of MacLean Settlement, Kent Co., N. B., a statutory declaration as to the charge made in connection with the MacLean Settlement bridge which is based apparently on information furnished by Edouard Girouard.

In view of the large number of witnesses that will apparently have to be heard, in connection with matters arising in the County of Gloucester and referred to in the charges made by you, I think that each of these charges should be substantiated by an affidavit or statutory declaration of some person having knowledge of the matter.

The time and place of holding the Gloucester county investigation can be settled when we meet at Fredericton to take up the Kent county matters.

Yours truly, W. B. CHANDLER.

It will be noted that the conditions necessary for an investigation have changed since the day Mr. Baxter made his statement in the Royal Commission's Court, when he said that any "hearing or suspension of proceedings" were all that were necessary for an investigation.

Mr. Veniot replied very fully to Mr. Chandler as follows: Bathurst, N. B., May 17, 1915. Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 17th instant received. I mentioned the matters referred to by you to the attorney-general some few days ago. At that time the attorney-general told me that he could not tell me just then what arrangements would be made as to the hearing of the matters to be investigated. I will write to the attorney-general and call his attention to this matter.

Yours truly, P. J. VENIOT.

It will be noted that Mr. Chandler was appointed a royal commissioner with all the powers of that high office he says that he conferred with the attorney-general and that he had received his decision as to what arrangements would be made to hold the investigation.

That the attorney-general is considering the government which must be affected by the investigation this cannot be regarded as other than a remarkable situation.

It is probable that Royal Commissioner Chandler and Attorney-General Baxter did confer about the matter for a short time on Hon. John Morrisey's visit to Bathurst, N. B., on May 10. Mr. Baxter to Edouard Girouard, father of the ten-year-old boy charged with the murder of the child, had been added to the pay list. From the letter that follows Hon. Mr. Baxter is apparently anxious that the money should be paid before the investigation begins. Here is the letter:

Fredericton, May 12, 1915. Hon. John Morrisey, Minister of Public Works, Fredericton. Dear Sir:—In the matter of the investigations which are to be held, I would like to facilitate matters if you would write to Edouard Girouard, of MacLean Settlement, Kent county, calling on him to refund to the department the amount of \$87 or \$90, the amount of a check issued to Girouard on May 10, 1911 for work on the MacLean Settlement bridge in the parish of St. Paul. It has been stated to the commission that Girouard says that his son never worked on the bridge, and that he (Girouard) received the proceeds of the check. I would like to have the money paid before the investigation is held. It would be just as well to have him repay the money or say that he will not repay it.

Yours sincerely, (Sgd.) JOHN B. BAXTER.

Mr. Baxter in the above letter speaks of the "trouble of holding an investigation." The charge was first made by Mr. Veniot before an audience of 4,000 people in Bouctouche with Hon. Dr. Landry on the platform. At that time Dr. Landry promised an investigation but it has never been held. The difficulty is being placed in Mr. Veniot's way as the following correspondence will show.

The Girouard Case a Typical One. The charge is a serious one and in the first place it is asserted that foreman paid the list and secondly somebody forged the endorsement of the young boy. At the meeting in Bouctouche referred to by Dr. Landry on the platform, Girouard, father and son, were present with Mr. Veniot and the father said he still had the money as he had received it—had never spent a cent of it—and kept it as part of the proof of the falsity of the charge. The charge which Mr. Veniot now asks Royal Commissioner Chandler to investigate reads as follows: "I have been informed by Edouard Girouard, of MacLean Settlement, Kent County, that a cheque was issued to him in 1911, which was only 10 years old at the time, for work on the MacLean Settlement bridge. That his son never worked on said bridge. That the amount of cheque is \$87.00."

Yours sincerely, (Sgd.) JOHN B. BAXTER.

Mr. Baxter in the above letter speaks of the "trouble of holding an investigation." The charge was first made by Mr. Veniot before an audience of 4,000 people in Bouctouche with Hon. Dr. Landry on the platform. At that time Dr. Landry promised an investigation but it has never been held. The difficulty is being placed in Mr. Veniot's way as the following correspondence will show.

The Girouard Case a Typical One. The charge is a serious one and in the first place it is asserted that foreman paid the list and secondly somebody forged the endorsement of the young boy. At the meeting in Bouctouche referred to by Dr. Landry on the platform, Girouard, father and son, were present with Mr. Veniot and the father said he still had the money as he had received it—had never spent a cent of it—and kept it as part of the proof of the falsity of the charge. The charge which Mr. Veniot now asks Royal Commissioner Chandler to investigate reads as follows: "I have been informed by Edouard Girouard, of MacLean Settlement, Kent County, that a cheque was issued to him in 1911, which was only 10 years old at the time, for work on the MacLean Settlement bridge. That his son never worked on said bridge. That the amount of cheque is \$87.00."

Yours sincerely, (Sgd.) JOHN B. BAXTER.

Mr. Baxter in the above letter speaks of the "trouble of holding an investigation." The charge was first made by Mr. Veniot before an audience of 4,000 people in Bouctouche with Hon. Dr. Landry on the platform. At that time Dr. Landry promised an investigation but it has never been held. The difficulty is being placed in Mr. Veniot's way as the following correspondence will show.

Mr. Veniot then takes up all the charges in detail and gives his reasons for not agreeing to the demand for statutory declarations in support of his charges.

Bathurst, N. B., May 19, 1915. Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 19th instant received. I note that you still adhere to the request for statutory declarations made in the department of Public Works in the matter of the Shippegan road referred to by you in some of the charges submitted, and I prefer not to arrange for my hearing as to this matter until after the Attorney General has made his inspection.

I think you should procure from Edouard Girouard, of MacLean Settlement, Kent Co., N. B., a statutory declaration as to the charge made in connection with the MacLean Settlement bridge which is based apparently on information furnished by Edouard Girouard.

In view of the large number of witnesses that will apparently have to be heard, in connection with matters arising in the County of Gloucester and referred to in the charges made by you, I think that each of these charges should be substantiated by an affidavit or statutory declaration of some person having knowledge of the matter.

The time and place of holding the Gloucester county investigation can be settled when we meet at Fredericton to take up the Kent county matters.

Yours truly, W. B. CHANDLER.

It will be noted that the conditions necessary for an investigation have changed since the day Mr. Baxter made his statement in the Royal Commission's Court, when he said that any "hearing or suspension of proceedings" were all that were necessary for an investigation.

Mr. Veniot replied very fully to Mr. Chandler as follows: Bathurst, N. B., May 17, 1915. Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 17th instant received. I mentioned the matters referred to by you to the attorney-general some few days ago. At that time the attorney-general told me that he could not tell me just then what arrangements would be made as to the hearing of the matters to be investigated. I will write to the attorney-general and call his attention to this matter.

Yours truly, P. J. VENIOT.

It will be noted that Mr. Chandler was appointed a royal commissioner with all the powers of that high office he says that he conferred with the attorney-general and that he had received his decision as to what arrangements would be made to hold the investigation.

That the attorney-general is considering the government which must be affected by the investigation this cannot be regarded as other than a remarkable situation.

It is probable that Royal Commissioner Chandler and Attorney-General Baxter did confer about the matter for a short time on Hon. John Morrisey's visit to Bathurst, N. B., on May 10. Mr. Baxter to Edouard Girouard, father of the ten-year-old boy charged with the murder of the child, had been added to the pay list. From the letter that follows Hon. Mr. Baxter is apparently anxious that the money should be paid before the investigation begins. Here is the letter:

Fredericton, May 12, 1915. Hon. John Morrisey, Minister of Public Works, Fredericton. Dear Sir:—In the matter of the investigations which are to be held, I would like to facilitate matters if you would write to Edouard Girouard, of MacLean Settlement, Kent county, calling on him to refund to the department the amount of \$87 or \$90, the amount of a check issued to Girouard on May 10, 1911 for work on the MacLean Settlement bridge in the parish of St. Paul. It has been stated to the commission that Girouard says that his son never worked on the bridge, and that he (Girouard) received the proceeds of the check. I would like to have the money paid before the investigation is held. It would be just as well to have him repay the money or say that he will not repay it.

Yours sincerely, (Sgd.) JOHN B. BAXTER.

Mr. Baxter in the above letter speaks of the "trouble of holding an investigation." The charge was first made by Mr. Veniot before an audience of 4,000 people in Bouctouche with Hon. Dr. Landry on the platform. At that time Dr. Landry promised an investigation but it has never been held. The difficulty is being placed in Mr. Veniot's way as the following correspondence will show.

The Girouard Case a Typical One. The charge is a serious one and in the first place it is asserted that foreman paid the list and secondly somebody forged the endorsement of the young boy. At the meeting in Bouctouche referred to by Dr. Landry on the platform, Girouard, father and son, were present with Mr. Veniot and the father said he still had the money as he had received it—had never spent a cent of it—and kept it as part of the proof of the falsity of the charge. The charge which Mr. Veniot now asks Royal Commissioner Chandler to investigate reads as follows: "I have been informed by Edouard Girouard, of MacLean Settlement, Kent County, that a cheque was issued to him in 1911, which was only 10 years old at the time, for work on the MacLean Settlement bridge. That his son never worked on said bridge. That the amount of cheque is \$87.00."

Yours sincerely, (Sgd.) JOHN B. BAXTER.

Mr. Baxter in the above letter speaks of the "trouble of holding an investigation." The charge was first made by Mr. Veniot before an audience of 4,000 people in Bouctouche with Hon. Dr. Landry on the platform. At that time Dr. Landry promised an investigation but it has never been held. The difficulty is being placed in Mr. Veniot's way as the following correspondence will show.

The Girouard Case a Typical One. The charge is a serious one and in the first place it is asserted that foreman paid the list and secondly somebody forged the endorsement of the young boy. At the meeting in Bouctouche referred to by Dr. Landry on the platform, Girouard, father and son, were present with Mr. Veniot and the father said he still had the money as he had received it—had never spent a cent of it—and kept it as part of the proof of the falsity of the charge. The charge which Mr. Veniot now asks Royal Commissioner Chandler to investigate reads as follows: "I have been informed by Edouard Girouard, of MacLean Settlement, Kent County, that a cheque was issued to him in 1911, which was only 10 years old at the time, for work on the MacLean Settlement bridge. That his son never worked on said bridge. That the amount of cheque is \$87.00."

Yours sincerely, (Sgd.) JOHN B. BAXTER.

Mr. Baxter in the above letter speaks of the "trouble of holding an investigation." The charge was first made by Mr. Veniot before an audience of 4,000 people in Bouctouche with Hon. Dr. Landry on the platform. At that time Dr. Landry promised an investigation but it has never been held. The difficulty is being placed in Mr. Veniot's way as the following correspondence will show.

The Girouard Case a Typical One. The charge is a serious one and in the first place it is asserted that foreman paid the list and secondly somebody forged the endorsement of the young boy. At the meeting in Bouctouche referred to by Dr. Landry on the platform, Girouard, father and son, were present with Mr. Veniot and the father said he still had the money as he had received it—had never spent a cent of it—and kept it as part of the proof of the falsity of the charge. The charge which Mr. Veniot now asks Royal Commissioner Chandler to investigate reads as follows: "I have been informed by Edouard Girouard, of MacLean Settlement, Kent County, that a cheque was issued to him in 1911, which was only 10 years old at the time, for work on the MacLean Settlement bridge. That his son never worked on said bridge. That the amount of cheque is \$87.00."

More than half a Century of Quality is behind every package of

BENSON'S Corn Starch

Always order by the name BENSON'S in order to get what you want

Practically every grocer in Canada has BENSON'S.

As a member of the legislature Stewart had no right to sell to the Farm Settlement Board, as he violated the Independence act of parliament by so doing.

Although I state in my information that I discovered that \$1,000 was paid to Stewart, while the law only received \$1,200 for it, there need of a statutory declaration in such a case.

In the matter of the Penitentiary steel bridge which was built for \$25,000. It was by reference to the original account in the public works department, ordered brought down on request of Mr. Dugal, M. P., that I ascertained that such a transaction had taken place.

Yours truly, P. J. VENIOT.

Mr. Chandler replied as follows: Moncton, N. B., May 19th, 1915. Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 17th instant received. I do not know just what the Minister of Public Works proposes to do with reference to the work on the Shippegan road, but I do not think he intends to hold a departmental investigation into the matter.

I have already given you my information I have with respect to this particular matter. I will let you know as soon as the date for the hearing at Fredericton has been fixed.

I do not think the suggestions which I made in my letter to you of the 18th instant are unreasonable, and it seems to me that you should not object to complying with them if you can possibly do so. I note what you say as to the service of subpoenas and will do my best to carry out your request.

Yours truly, W. B. CHANDLER.

Mr. Veniot then takes up all the charges in detail and gives his reasons for not agreeing to the demand for statutory declarations in support of his charges.

Bathurst, N. B., May 19, 1915. Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 19th instant received. I note that you still adhere to the request for statutory declarations made in the department of Public Works in the matter of the Shippegan road referred to by you in some of the charges submitted, and I prefer not to arrange for my hearing as to this matter until after the Attorney General has made his inspection.

I think you should procure from Edouard Girouard, of MacLean Settlement, Kent Co., N. B., a statutory declaration as to the charge made in connection with the MacLean Settlement bridge which is based apparently on information furnished by Edouard Girouard.

In view of the large number of witnesses that will apparently have to be heard, in connection with matters arising in the County of Gloucester and referred to in the charges made by you, I think that each of these charges should be substantiated by an affidavit or statutory declaration of some person having knowledge of the matter.

The time and place of holding the Gloucester county investigation can be settled when we meet at Fredericton to take up the Kent county matters.

Yours truly, W. B. CHANDLER.

It will be noted that the conditions necessary for an investigation have changed since the day Mr. Baxter made his statement in the Royal Commission's Court, when he said that any "hearing or suspension of proceedings" were all that were necessary for an investigation.

Mr. Veniot replied very fully to Mr. Chandler as follows: Bathurst, N. B., May 17, 1915. Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 17th instant received. I mentioned the matters referred to by you to the attorney-general some few days ago. At that time the attorney-general told me that he could not tell me just then what arrangements would be made as to the hearing of the matters to be investigated. I will write to the attorney-general and call his attention to this matter.

Yours truly, P. J. VENIOT.

It will be noted that Mr. Chandler was appointed a royal commissioner with all the powers of that high office he says that he conferred with the attorney-general and that he had received his decision as to what arrangements would be made to hold the investigation.

That the attorney-general is considering the government which must be affected by the investigation this cannot be regarded as other than a remarkable situation.

Chandler's request Mr. Veniot while in Fredericton gave him a list of all the witnesses he would require to substantiate each charge. Judge of his surprise when he received the following letter limiting the witnesses to one man on each charge. John K. Sheridan is a member of the legislature familiarly known as "Col. Sheridan" and was concerned in the following charge made by Mr. Veniot:

Little Bouctouche Bridge, Parish of Wellington, Kent Co., N. B. I am informed and believe that the amounts appearing on the pay sheets of Fabien Savoy, labor performed on said bridge, was never performed by the said Fabien Savoy. That the check issued in connection with the said bridge was not endorsed on check by another individual and the proceeds thereof handed to another person.

Also that the check issued for \$15 to Fabien Savoy, labor performed on said bridge, was never performed by the said Fabien Savoy. That the check issued in connection with the said bridge was not endorsed on check by another individual and the proceeds thereof handed to another person.

Also that the check issued for \$15 to Fabien Savoy, labor performed on said bridge, was never performed by the said Fabien Savoy. That the check issued in connection with the said bridge was not endorsed on check by another individual and the proceeds thereof handed to another person.

Also that the check issued for \$15 to Fabien Savoy, labor performed on said bridge, was never performed by the said Fabien Savoy. That the check issued in connection with the said bridge was not endorsed on check by another individual and the proceeds thereof handed to another person.

Also that the check issued for \$15 to Fabien Savoy, labor performed on said bridge, was never performed by the said Fabien Savoy. That the check issued in connection with the said bridge was not endorsed on check by another individual and the proceeds thereof handed to another person.

Also that the check issued for \$15 to Fabien Savoy, labor performed on said bridge, was never performed by the said Fabien Savoy. That the check issued in connection with the said bridge was not endorsed on check by another individual and the proceeds thereof handed to another person.

Also that the check issued for \$15 to Fabien Savoy, labor performed on said bridge, was never performed by the said Fabien Savoy. That the check issued in connection with the said bridge was not endorsed on check by another individual and the proceeds thereof handed to another person.

Also that the check issued for \$15 to Fabien Savoy, labor performed on said bridge, was never performed by the said Fabien Savoy. That the check issued in connection with the said bridge was not endorsed on check by another individual and the proceeds thereof handed to another person.

Also that the check issued for \$15 to Fabien Savoy, labor performed on said bridge, was never performed by the said Fabien Savoy. That the check issued in connection with the said bridge was not endorsed on check by another individual and the proceeds thereof handed to another person.

Also that the check issued for \$15 to Fabien Savoy, labor performed on said bridge, was never performed by the said Fabien Savoy. That the check issued in connection with the said bridge was not endorsed on check by another individual and the proceeds thereof handed to another person.

Also that the check issued for \$15 to Fabien Savoy, labor performed on said bridge, was never performed by the said Fabien Savoy. That the check issued in connection with the said bridge was not endorsed on check by another individual and the proceeds thereof handed to another person.

Also that the check issued for \$15 to Fabien Savoy, labor performed on said bridge, was never performed by the said Fabien Savoy. That the check issued in connection with the said bridge was not endorsed on check by another individual and the proceeds thereof handed to another person.

Also that the check issued for \$15 to Fabien Savoy, labor performed on said bridge, was never performed by the said Fabien Savoy. That the check issued in connection with the said bridge was not endorsed on check by another individual and the proceeds thereof handed to another person.

Also that the check issued for \$15 to Fabien Savoy, labor performed on said bridge, was never performed by the said Fabien Savoy. That the check issued in connection with the said bridge was not endorsed on check by another individual and the proceeds thereof handed to another person.

Also that the check issued for \$15 to Fabien Savoy, labor performed on said bridge, was never performed by the said Fabien Savoy. That the check issued in connection with the said bridge was not endorsed on check by another individual and the proceeds thereof handed to another person.

Also that the check issued for \$15 to Fabien Savoy, labor performed on said bridge, was never performed by the said Fabien Savoy. That the check issued in connection with the said bridge was not endorsed on check by another individual and the proceeds thereof handed to another person.

Also that the check issued for \$15 to Fabien Savoy, labor performed on said bridge, was never performed by the said Fabien Savoy. That the check issued in connection with the said bridge was not endorsed on check by another individual and the proceeds thereof handed to another person.