STILL SEEKS INFORMATION ABOUT PATRIOTIC POTATOES

Mr. Dugal Asks Government for Details of Thousands of Barrels Sent to the West Indies in March—Legislature May Prorogue by Saturday.

Fredericton, April 27—The house met at 8.30 p. m.

Hon. Mr. Clarke introduced a bill to amend the law respecting mechanics liens; to amend the New Brunswick elections act, and to amend the audit act.

Mr. Stewart moved for return of the bonded and other indebtedness of the province.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said the papers would be brought down without the formality of an address.

The house went into committee, with Mr. Munro in the chair, and agreed to the bill to amend the agricultural act, which enables agricultural societies to make temporary loans; also respecting trespasses on crown lands, which provides power to expel squatters and others who locate themselves without any authority upon the crown land, upon order of the sheriff or other person appointed by the minister of lands and mines; also respecting absconding, concealed and absent debtor. This bill assimilates procedure for dealing with these debtors with that in use under the assignments act. The present form of procedure for dealing with absconding, concealed and absent debtors is expensive and dilatory and the object of the act was to simplify it.

The committee then took up consideration of the bill to consolidate and amend succession duty act.

Hon. Mr. Baxter said that the provisions of bill differed from those in any other province. Its object was not to increase the duty at present paid, but to insure that the duty was paid on all property a testator died possessed of. It had not been his experience that there was any general desire on the part of wealthy men to invest their property outside of the province and thus evade liability for duty. But under the provisions of the bill under consideration such would be difficult. Under a provision of the British North America Act the province has right to tax for revenue purposes property in the province only, and it has been decided by the privy council that the province had no power to levy a duty on property outside their boundaries. A later case, however, also before the privy council, indicated there was some doubt of the correctness of this decision, and it appeared that the right to tax property outside the province depended upon the language used in the law of each particular province. In preparing the bill, under consideration, he had limited its provisions to affect only property actually situated within the limits of this province.

Mr. Tilley asked if a man died in Quebec leaving property in New Brunswick, how would it be affected by this act. Also if man dies domiciled in this province leaving property in some other province, which will exact a duty on it, would the duty have to be paid to this province as well, thus taxing it twice over?

Hon. Mr. Baxter said in the first case the property in this province of a man living in Quebec is liable for duty in this province under the present law and would be so in the future; and in second case it would be a factor in calculating the amount of duty to be paid in this province, that the duty had to be paid in the other province also. He was looking, however, at no distant date to some sort of reciprocity in taxation in matters of this sort between the provinces, when the matter would probably be adjusted.

Mr. Tilley thought that the provision calling for double rate of duty to be paid by a legatee, and living outside province, might work hardships, particularly in the case of a person who was of no relation to the testator, when the duty would be 20 per cent. Some time ago a case came under his own notice where a testator in this province left $500 to an old friend in Toronto. It seemed to him that it was distinct hardship to deduct twenty per cent., or $100 from that legacy.

Mr. Slipp agreed and said such a rate was far too heavy and he thought ten per cent. duty was ample.

Hon. Mr. Baxter said he would take the matter into further consideration and moved that the section stand.

The committee then reported progress.

The house adjourned at 11.15 p. m.

Fredericton, N. B., April 28—No opinion is expressed as to whether the house will be able to finish its business before Saturday, but the prospects are that prorogation will not take place until that date. It is said that there are several measures still to be introduced, but no intimation has been given by the premier, at least on the floors of the legislature, as to how many there are or of what importance.

It is understood that the lengthy act to consolidate the mining laws of the province will not be pressed this session, and probably before it is introduced again there may be some important amendments making it conform more generally to the up-to-date mining laws of other provinces.

Acting on the supposition that the business of the house will not be completed until Saturday, J. L. Stewart this afternoon gave notice of a resolution which is of considerable importance, inasmuch as it has to do with the contracting of large liabilities by the province. His resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, that, in the opinion of this house, the system of incurring large liabilities by contracting for and beginning the construction of bridges that are not urgently needed to replace structures that have been destroyed by fire, flood or other disaster, be discontinued, and that such works be undertaken in future only when specially authorized by law, and that all public work, particularly the erection and repairing of bridges, when the job is estimated to cost $100 or more, should be let by public tender, whenever possible, to the lowest responsible bidder.

Wants More Light on Patriotic Potatoes.

Mr. Dugal gave notice of further inquiry into the matter of patriotic potatoes. From information which the department has already given it seems that a considerable quantity of potatoes intended for the patriotic gift or for the Belgian relief were not sent forward but were sold either in the Cuban or St. John markets. Information has reached here that some 8,222 barrels were shipped about March 1 from St. John to Cuba, where A. J. C. Manzer is acting as some kind of a trade commissioner for the province of New Brunswick. While Mr. Daggett, secretary for agriculture, was in Cuba, in the month of March, he arranged with Mr. Manzer to act in this capacity and with the assistance of another gentleman named R. G. Waite, it is reported that they made a sale of the potatoes in question to a group of people in Caibairen. The potatoes did not arrive at Havana until April 16 and thus it would appear having been shipped from St. John about March 1 that they were between six or seven weeks making the trip. Just what effect this would have upon the quality of the potatoes will be best known to those who are in the business of shipping potatoes to the West Indies. The inquiry made of the government this afternoon touches upon this shipment and also seeks to learn some other particulars. It was as follows:

"What amounts have been paid to A. C. Smith & Co. since the close of the fiscal year in connection with the reception, sorting, packing and packages, freight, etc., of the patriotic and Belgian potatoes?

"2. Was their account itemized, and if so, how was the cost distributed?

"3. Have A. C. Smith & Co. been paid any amount for storage of the potatoes or brokerage in connection with their sale or distribution in St. John or elsewhere?

"4. Was there a shipment of about 8,300 barrels of the "Belgian" potatoes from St. John about March 1 which did not reach Havana until April 16?

"5. Were these potatoes sent first to Caibarien and then shipped by R. G. Waite to Havana?

"6. Has the department any information as to the arrangements made by Mr. Daggett with Messrs. Waite and Manzer with respect to the shipment, or any information as to the price the potatoes brought in Havana?"

To Shift Auditor General?

There is a bill before the house to amend the audit, and so far as is known at the present time the chief amendment will be to increase the salary of this officer from $1,800 to $2,100 per year. That is all that appears upon the surface, but it is said that it is intended to make an official shuffle which will place the present auditor general, Mr. Loudon, in the position made vacant by the death of the Deputy Receiver General Geo. N. Babbitt, and that Donald Munro, M.P.P. for Woodstock, will be appointed as auditor general.

Mr. Munro was recommended for the position, held so long by Mr. Babbitt, by twenty-seven of his fellow members in the legislature, but it is said to be felt that he would fill the position of auditor general with greater acceptance than he would that of deputy receiver general.

However that may be, the arrangement does not apparently take into consideration the claims of W. C. Cruikshank, who has for a number of years been the capable assistant of Mr. Babbitt, and who, it is said, was promised that position as soon as there was a vacancy. Mr. Cruickshank's friends have been making a strong effort to have that promise carried out, but it does not look as if they were meeting with much success.

Touching this rumor in re change of auditors, Commodore Stewart asked the premier this afternoon in the house, if any change was contemplated.

The premier replied: "Not at present," and it seemed as if there was some emphasis upon the last two words. The change will not be made, it is reported, until some time after the prorogation of the house.

The premier took occasion to say some nice things about Auditor Loudoun, who, since his report of 1911, has not published any correspondence critical of government expenditure.

The house went into committee with Mr. Munro in the chair, and took up further consideration of the bill to amend and consolidate the succession duty act.

The bill was then agreed to with certain amendments.

The house again went into committee with Mr. Young in the chair, and took up consideration of a bill relating to the manufacture of spruce and other pulpwood on crown lands.

Crown Land Violations.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said that notwithstanding provisions of act passed in 1911 prohibiting exportation of pulpwood cut in crown lands, there was reason to believe that the law was being violated, and the parties suspected of doing so had been warned of the penalties they would incur. Notwithstanding the warnings, the violations still went on. The remedy, of course, would be cancelling of the license, but the government did not want to proceed to such an extreme right away, so it was proposed to enact legislation, provided in this bill, which gave power to the minister of lands and mines to investigate any charges of violation of the law and if such investigation proved the charges to be true to inflict a penalty of $5 per cord on all pulp wood wrongfully cut. Permission would be granted, however, to export any kind of pulp wood in its unmanufactured state to Great Britain until two months after peace was declared.

The bill was agreed to, as were also bills respecting mechanic liens and to amend the audit act.

The house again went into committee with Mr. Grimmer in the chair, and took up further consideration of a bill to amend the St. John City Assessment Act, 1909.

The bill was agreed to without amendments.

The house adjourned at 6 p.m.

Moncton News.

Moncton, April 29—It was expected that the steamer Empress would begin the service between Point du Chene and Summerside on Monday of this week, but owing to ice still remaining in Summerside harbor, the opening of navigation has been somewhat delayed. It is expected that the service will be opened by the end of this week.

Many friends among the Baptist people of the province will be interested in learning that Rev. G. E. Whitehouse, a former pastor of the First Moncton Baptist church, and who, for the past few years has been pastor of a church at Berlin, New York, has accepted a call to a Baptist church in Philadelphia and will begin his new work about the middle of May.

The Women's General Patriotic League of Moncton and the suburbs shipped a case of clothing a few days ago to the Belgians; also two more cases, one to the New Brunswick ward of the Stationary Hospital in France, and the other to soldiers' families.

To remove marks from mahogany furniture rub a little sweet oil into the mark, then a little spirits of wine. Dry with a soft cloth, and the marks will disappear.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Cecil Jones.

Campobello, April 28—The death of Mrs. Cecil Jones (formerly Annie Simpson) occurred on Tuesday morning of last week at her home on Campobello after a lingering illness of cancer of the stomach. Mrs. Jones, who has been for more than a year a most patient sufferer, was in the thirty-eighth year of her age. The funeral services, conducted by Rev. G. E. Tobin, were held on Thursday afternoon. The many floral tributes as well as the attendance of so many friends showed the esteem held by all for the deceased lady. Sympathy is extended to the bereft, who include a husband, three sons and a daughter, a father and mother and one sister, besides many other relatives.

John Williams.

Newcastle, April 24—The death of John Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Williams, of Nelson, occurred at his home yesterday after a few months illness. Deceased was 21 years old past October last, and was a very promising young man, being before his illness drug clerk at the Newcastle Pharmacy. He was a Presbyterian. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon, interment in St. James' cemetery, Nelson, services by Rev. Alex. Firth. Deceased is survived by his parents, two half-sisters, Mrs. Etle Saunders, Chelmsford, and Miss Helen Williams, Boston; one half-brother, Percy Williams, Oconto (Wis.), and oneb rother, Silas, jr., at home.

Humbert Fairweather.

Tuesday April 27.

The death of Humbert Fairweather in his eighty-sixth year occurred yesterday at his home in Hampton. Mr. Fairweather, who was born in Norton, for many years was proprietor of the Park Hotel in St. John and had many friends in this city. Since his retirement he has resided in Hampton where he was held in the highest respect by the entire community. He is survived by three sons and three daughters, all of whom were with him at the time of his death, which followed an illness of two weeks duration. The sons are Frank, of Elmira (N. Y.); Hedley, of the postal savings service, Ottawa, and Fred, of Bridgeport (Conn.), and the daughters are, Mrs. E. H. Flewwelling, Perry's Point; Mrs. John Crawford, Lakeside, and Miss Frances, at home. The funeral will be held on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late residence to the Church of the Messiah.

Mrs. Hugh Lenihan.

Tuesday April 27.

The death of Mary Theresa Lenihan, wife of Hugh Lenihan, occurred yesterday at her residence, 378 Watson street, West End, after a short illness. The deceased leaves, besides her husband, seven sons and one daughter—William, John, James, Hugh, Frank, Ambrose and Walter, at home, and Mrs. Joseph Murphy, of West Toronto.

Two brothers also survive, John and James McLaughlan, of West St. John. Mrs. Joseph Murphy is expected to arrive here tomorrow.

Mrs. Simeon Lambert.

Deer Island, April 26—After an illness of many weeks, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. Mary Lavinia, wife of Simeon Lambert, passed away Sunday afternoon at her residence, in Stuart Town. Mrs. Lambert was born in North Alton, Kings county, Nova Scotia, seventy-three years ago, and was the daughter of the late Richard English and Susan Dodge, and was a cousin of the late Brenton H. Dodge, M.P.P., for Nova Scotia. She was a woman of sterling character, her life being spent in doing kind and generous acts to those in need, and requiring help. She is survived by husband and two daughters, Mrs. Frank McLaughlin, of Lord's Cove, and Miss Irene at home; and two granddaughters, Miss Hattie McLaughlin, and Mrs. Bruce Butler, of Richardson, and little Misses Mildred and Shirley Butler. The funeral was held on Tuesday afternoon and was conducted by Rev. C. A. Brown (evangelist.) The floral tributes were many and beautiful. The funeral was largely attended. Much sympathy is felt for husband and two daughters in their bereavement.

Frank Craibe.

Wednesday April 28.

News of the sudden death of Frank E. Craibe at his home, 80 Sydney street, last night, came as a severe shock to his numerous friends about the city. He was preparing to go out for the evening when he became ill, and died soon after wards. Mr. Craibe was sixty years of age. His death was due to apaplexy.

The late Mr. Craibe was one of the best known business men in St. John, and was as well liked as he was known. Besides his wife, who is a daughter of the late John Roop, he leaves a son, C. Walker Craibe, who is at present in Cincinnati, and one daughter, Mrs. Arthur Irvine, Montreal.

Mr. Craibe was first employed with George Stewart, a well known druggist and literary man, of St. John, and later with the drug house of T. B. Barker & Sons. Then when they closed, he went to A. Chipman Smith & Co., where, as chief clerk, he was well known for his unvarying courtesy and kindliness. His friends will regret to learn of his sudden death, and will extend their sympathy to Mrs. Craibe and the family.

Miss Florence Cochran.

Petitcodiac, April 27—The funeral of Miss Florence Cochran was held from the family residence today and was largely attended. Rev. A. E. Chapman conducted the service, assisted by Rev. Thomas Allan and Rev. M. Addison.

Miss Cochran was a graduate from Mt. Allison, of akind and loving disposition, and a general favorite. The floral offerings were many and beautiful. She is survived by six brothers and three sisters. The brothers are Charles, at home; Conductor J. H., of Moncton; Mathew, of Melville (Sask.); Harry, of Sackville; Rev. E. H., of Moncton, and Bertram, in Y. M. C. A. work in Stratford (Ont.) The sisters are Mrs. McKilop, of Sydney (N. S.); Miss Gertrude, at home, and Annie, who returned home from the west, where she is a teacher, on account of her sister's illness.

Miss Cochran was a teacher in a western college for some time, but owing to ill health returned home about a year ago. Much sympathy is expressed for the bereaved family.

Mrs. Susan Lockhard.

The death of Mrs. Susan Lockhard took place Tuesday night at her residence, 101 Acadia street, after a lengthy illness. She was a native of Ireland and came to this country when a young girl. She was one of the oldest members of the Portland Methodist church, and was beloved by all who knew her. She was the widow of William Lockhard, and is survived by two nephews, Samuel McCord, of this city, and Hugh Hall, of Amherst, and three nieces, Mrs. J. Johnson, Miss Susan and Miss Marguerite McCord, all of this city. Her funeral will take place this afternoon.

Mrs. Lizzie Messenger.

News of the death of Mrs. Lizzie Messenger, which occurred suddenly on Monday at her home, 14 Sydney street, came as a shock to her many friends. She had been in good health until Sunday evening, when she became ill and died the next morning. She was the widow of Frank Messenger and is survived by three daughters, Misses Jennie, Abbie and Beatrice, all of this city; her mother, Mrs. Louisa Farris, and two brothers, Clarence Foster and Enoch Snow. The funeral was held yesterday from her late home, with service at 3 o'clock, conducted by Rev. F. S. Porter, and interment in Cedar Hill.

Patrick Burke.

Thursday April 29.

Many residents of the North End will regret to learn of the death of Patrick Burke, which occurred in the General Public Hospital yesterday morning. On Monday morning he met with a serious accident in Miller's mill, Chesley street, and death was principally due to the shock sustained. He was a janitor of Bentley street school for the last twenty four years, and was well known and esteemed by all with whom he came in contact. He is survived by his wife and two sisters. The latter are Mrs. John McLaughlin, of Portland, Oregon, and Mrs. B. Downing, of this city. He was a member of Branch 134 of the C. M. B. A. His funeral will take place Friday morning from his late residence, at the corner of Bentley street and Douglas avenue.

WEDDINGS

McCune-Morrow.

Thursday April 29.

A quiet wedding took place yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride, Spring street, when Miss Grace D. Morrow, daughter of the late R. A. H. Morrow, of this city, was united in marriage to Rev. James McCune, pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian church, Almonte, Ontario. The marriage was performed by Rev. Thomas McFall, and only relatives and close friends were present. Following a dainty repast was served and Mr. and Mrs. McCune left last night on the Montreal train for their future home in Almonte (Ont.)

Chipman-Brayden.

Thursday April 29.

A quiet wedding was celebrated at 55 Britain street last evening when Edward Lawrence Chipman, of this city, and Miss Mary Blanche Brayden, of Central Greenwich, were united in marriage by Rev. H. A. Cody.

Mr. and Mrs. Chipman will reside in Britain street.

Stevens-McCafferty.

Thursday April 29.

A pretty wedding was witnessed at St. Joachim's church, Silver Falls, last evening, when John B. Stevens, of East St. John, was married to Miss Minnie McCafferty, of Richibucto. The officiating clergyman was Rev. A. J. O'Neil. The bride was dressed in a travelling costume and was accompanied by Miss Gertrude T. Byrne, while the groom was supported by his brother, J. F. Stevens. After the ceremony the party partook of a supper at the new home of Mr. and Mrs. Stevens in East St. John.

St. George Council Committees.

St. George, April 28—The new town council met last night and organized. The following committees were appointed:

Streets—A. R. Tayte, William Boyd, C. Craig.

Police—E. A. Grearson, William Boyd, Tayte.

Assessment—George E. Frauley, A. D. Herron, C. Johnson.

License—T. R. Kent, Frauley, Herron.

Wharf—J. Hartt, Boyd, Craig.

Fire—Kent, Johnson, Frauley.

By-laws—Hartt, Frauley, Craig.

Poor—Craig, Herron, Grearson.

Town property—Johnson, Kent, Boyd.

Printing—Herron, Tayte, Grearson.

Finances—The whole council.

"Vincit Amor Patriae."

(By a Gunner in a Sussex F. A. Battery.)

"Theirs no visions of glory, theirs no
dreams of fame;
Theirs but to do and die like men for
England's sacred name."

What the longbow did at Agincourt,
"Brown Bess" at Waterloo,
That can the short Lee-Enfield, the eight-
ten-pounder do;
As the broadsword flashed at Flodden
Field and glittered at Dunbar,
As the booming cannon, breathing
smoke, belched fire at Trafalgar,
So can the gleaming long "white arm"
drip blood between each thrust,
While across the seas each whispering
breeze tells England's cause is
just.

As the men of Devon swept the seas and
struck at the heart of Spain,
That the winds should ever fly our flag
unsullied by a stain,
As on the night when Albion's cliffs
blazed up in warning fires,
And the English seamen earnt a fame
unchallenged by their sires—
So now upon the wild North Sea, on
seething rollers hurled,
The ships of grey watch day by day the
honor of the world.

As the long unbending lines swept on to
death at Oudenarde,
As the scarlet squares stood stanch and
broke the charge of the grand Old
Guard,
As the horsemen rode through hell in
Balaclava's valley grim,
With a cheer for the "Little Mother,"
and their simple trust in Him—
So will the khaki Tommy now from city
desk and farm
Give life, give all, at duty's call, keep
England's homes from harm.

"Theirs no visions of glory, theirs no
dreams of fame;
Theirs but to do and die like men for
England's sacred name."

—A. E. Smith, in London Express.

Gunner Ainsley Hicks, of Jolicure, who was wounded by a fragment of a shell while fighting recently in France, was the first man recruited in Moncton who received wounds in action. He enlisted here with Major Anderson's battery. After spending a short time in the hospital, Gunner Hicks was able to return to the firing line.

In ironing it is advisable to keep a small board sprinkled with salt and water by the side of the table. The roughness often noticeable when an iron has been used for a long time may be removed at once if it is passed two or three times over the salt on the board.

FORESHORES BILL MYSTERY CLEARED

(Continued from page 1.)

department of public works or any official belonging to it, let him step forward with his allegations and the commissioner will investigate them. For his own part, as attorney-general, he was quite ready to help. With reference to the particular official who the member for York had complained of, he had no seat in the house and could not reply to the charges which were too serious to be allowed to pass unnoticed. They should either be substantiated or not, and if the honorable member would place them in his (attorney-general) hands he would see that they were investigated. It was very easy to make suggestions reflecting on people's integrity but most of these suggestions seemed to be founded on popular rumors which were easily set abroad but not easily refuted. The honorable member should either bring his charges in a straightforward way or cease to make them.

Hon. Mr. Baxter, continuing and referring to section of bill relating to taking of gravel from the shores, said a delegation had come from St. John to discuss the matter with the government, and after having the matter explained to them went away convinced that the provision allowing gravel to be taken would not do any injury to the adjoining land owners but they suggested some control should be placed over the supervisor to safeguard against any injury that might happen. A clause therefore would be added to the bill providing that no supervisor should take gravel from foreshores except when authorized to do so by the minister of public works. Responsibility was then put on the minister instead of the supervisor.

Mr. Slipp said there had not been a single complaint about this provision from any part of the province except St. John, and he moved to make this section apply to St. John only. No man in any other part of the province was going to complain about gravel being taken from the shores to repair the roads.

Hon. Mr. Wilson said the section had no application to the city.

Mr. Slipp reiterated all that he said with regard to the confining of the operation of the section to St. John, and he declared that supervisors throughout the province were capable men who could be trusted to carry out their duties properly.

Mr. Woods wanted to know how the clause requiring the minister of public works' consent would work. Would a supervisor have to go to the minister every time he wanted a load of gravel?

The Cat Out of the Bag.

Hon. Mr. Baxter said he thought the authority required would be general, not special. He would imagine a certain plot would be laid off, from which the supervisor would be instructed to take what gravel he needed. It seemed to him that the public had become somewhat scared in consequence of the provisions of a bill which had been introduced in the house last session, and later withdrawn, known as the Foreshores Bill.

He desired to take this opportunity of making a few remarks with regard to that bill. Two St. John newspapers, The Telegraph and The Times, had made themselves particularly busy with regard to this foreshores bill, and they had been very careful to connect his name with it, for they seemed to think there was something in it for which no one would want to be responsible, something for which no reason could be given. The St. John Globe was recently berayed into saying that he knew nothing about the Foreshores Bill. That statement was not correct, for he did know something about it. The matter had received so much notoriety through the activities of some St. John papers, he thought it was about time the bubble was pricked. He might say the bill was introduced by a gentleman who until a few months ago, was premier of this province, and he introduced it for a perfectly pure, honest and laudable purpose, and there was neither graft nor robbery or dishonesty of any sort connected with it.

Mr. Tilley Consulted.

His honorable friend from St. John (Mr. Tilley) was one of a party who went with Mr. Flemming and others to view the property that was sought to be affected. The origin of the bill was an application by a company which desired to take gravel by means of a hoisting apparatus from a spot near the Negro Point breakwater—a spot which is absolutely and entirely crown land. This company wanted about an acre of foreshore simply for the protection of their hoisting apparatus from being undermined by persons who were taking away foreshores by means of scows. That was absolutely all that was intended. At the time of the Dugal enquiry he had been asked by counsel for the prosecution if he did not dictate this bill to Miss Kirke, and he said "No." Then in that malicious insinuating manner which was one of Mr. Carvell's leading characteristics, he was asked if he did not dictate some part of it. The question was not asked with any desire to obtain information, but was merely an attempt to injure him in public life. Mr. Carvell knew perfectly well that he dare not make any charge in definite language, so he fell back upon the dagger of insinuation. When he was asked if he had not dictated part of it, he refused to answer the question, because he did not propose to be diverted from making it manifest that Mr. Carvell's political friends had offered to withdraw all of the Dugal charges if the Conservative party would have paid them the $10,000 they were so anxious to get hold of. Answering the question now, he would say he did not dictate one single line of the Foreshores Bill, but that he did provide material from which it was drawn. When the bill was introduced some gentlemen who were interested in some property in the neighborhood of Courtenay Bay, got scared because they thought some of their interests might be affected. One of them who came up to Fredericton to complain about it, was a man who got many thousands of dollars from the dominion government by the sale of foreshore rights to which his legal title was not good. That was the trouble with a lot of these owners of foreshores properties who were frightened because they knew they did not own foreshore rights, and were afraid they would be put to proving that they did own them.

Introduction an "Oversight."

He understood that by an oversight the bill was introduced before it had been considered by the government and was withdrawn as soon as it appeared that there was objection to it.

In justice to Mr. Flemming, it should be said that the bill was simply intended to enable one company to take gravel from a certain part of the shore. There was no attempt, either direct or indirect, to interfere with anybody's rights, and the whole trouble with regard to the bill existed only in the imagination of those who thought they would be injured. He could tell The Telegraph and Times that as far as he was concerned they could go on with their course of deliberate misrepresentation, for such it was.

Mr. Woods said that supervisors were not chosen for their ability as scholars, but because they were good road makers and he thought it should be left to them to take whatever gravel they needed from wherever it could be gotten, and let it be left to the minister of public works to say when they were in the wrong.

Morrissy Defies Enemies.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy said that honorable gentlemen seemed to be needlessly alarmed at the provisions of this bill. It had been stated in the house that he alone appointed supervisors from his own friends. He did nothing of the kind. Supervisors were appointed on the nomination of the members of the counties in which they were employed.

With regard to what had been said about the secretary of the board, he wished to say that the secretary carried on the work of the department in a perfectly proper manner, and if the secretary could not patch up the quarrels of the members of York it was no fault of his (Morrissy) and they must patch them up for themselves. He did not want any charges made against officials of his department in places where these officials could not answer for themselves. A commissioner had been appointed to investigate any charges or complaints that any member of the house or other person had to make either against himself or any of his officials, and if any one had anything to say, let them come forward in an open and honest manner and say it, and not go sneaking in every hole and corner in the county whispering little bits of gossips that they were scared that might be overheard. No man could find a single cent of the funds of the public works department misappliied. He was there to defend himself and his department, and if any member had anything to say with regard to him or his department or any of his officials that he did not like to come and say before the commissioner, let him say it before some independent person, and then he will get all that's coming to him that the law would allow.

These men who were going about the country slandering him and his officials were a mean and contemptible crowd who had not the courage to come out in the open and say what they had to say like honest men would. If they had any complaints to make let them come and lay their charges.

An honorable member opposite the other day had got up in his place in the house and insinuated that he (Morrissy) got a rakeoff on purchase of furniture and what not. He did not say so in so many words, but he wanted to infer that. He wanted the house to know that he had never had to steal one five cents in his life. He had been able to get along hitherto by making his money honestly. He did not take money from the province which he was not entitled to, and he did not intend to allow anyone else to do so if he could prevent it.

Stories were going around that he had been getting a rakeoff on bridge repairing and repainting. Let the man who said he was doing this come forward and tell the commissioner so and then he would know how to meet them, but they were too cowardly to come to the door which was now open to them.

Mr. Carter said he would have to urge that the amendment be not applicable to Victoria county. He did not want to have this taken as an expression of any want of confidence in the minister, but he felt that there was ample protection for property owners and that the supervisors would be capable of handling any situation which would arise.

Free Hand for Supervisors.

Hon. Mr. Baxter said that he thought in view of what had been said the government would be justified in withdrawing the amendment, and he proposed to do so. The statements which had been also showed that the gentlemen who had spoken showed that there was not any demand for such an amendment, and it also showed that the geneltmen who had been protesting against the provision of the bill stood alone as the only people who did not think that ample protection was provided for property owners. What had been said would also show the public that the government was not so petty and the board of works was not so mismanaged as to want to steal any gravel which the public services of the country were not entitled to, and did not require.

Mr. Tilley asked if the attorney general would state why the amendment was being withdrawn. He would move that the amendment stand, but that it only apply to St. John.

Some Honorable Member—"The highway act does not apply to the city of St. John, and therefore this amendment could not."

Mr. Tilley said that he meant the county of St. John. It had been stated by the honorable attorney general that this section of the bill was drawn to meet conditions and requirements in the parish of Lancaster. He would be willing to have authority in the matter rest with the minister of public works.

Hon. Mr. Baxter said that it was true that this section of the bill was drawn for the parish of Lancaster, but representatives of other counties had insisted that it also be made applicable to other counties, and that was why the word "tidal" had been stricken out so that the provision applied to all waters. There was no more reason for suspecting wrong doing in St. John county than elsewhere, and therefore he did not see why there should be any provision made for that county alone. He was sure that the gentlemen who had recently appeared before the government in regard to this matter would now see that they did not stand in the slightest danger.

The amendment was withdrawn and the bill agreed to.

Civic Votes for Married Women.

The house went into committee, with Mr. Humphrey in the chair, and agreed to the bill respecting civic elections in the city of St. John, which, it was explained, was to give married women owninig property, the same right to vote in civic elections which unmarried women now enjoyed.

The house went into committee, with Mr. Young in the chair, and agreed to bills to make provision for defraying the cost of civil government of the province and for repairs and improvements in roads and bridges and other public services. These, it was explained, were the usual formal supply bills.

Game Act Amendments.

Hon. Mr. Clarke, when the bill to amend the game act was taken up, said that it was not the intention to make any radical changes in the policy of the game act. Amendments were moved by him to make illegal to kill any deer on the island of Campobello before September 15, 1919, and also extending the period for prohibition of killing of beaver until the year 1917, and offering for sale of partridges until 1917.

Mr. Slipp asked if honorable premier, as minister of lands and mines, had given any consideration to claims for reimbursement of farmers whose crops had suffered by ravages of deer and other big game.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said that personally he had given little, if any, consideration to any such claims. Since he had been in charge of the department several complaints in that regard had been received, and claims for damages had been made and these had been placed before the government. The executive council, however, had found that they could take no responsibility for any alleged damage which was done by game in this connection, and he had been informed that if there was a little extra precaution taken on the part of farmers they would be able themselves to relieve a good deal of trouble. However, if the honorable member for Queens wished to have the matter further taken up he would be very glad to give it his most careful consideration during recess.

Dr. Moorehouse said that he had known of a large number of complaints, such as had been referred to, being made, and he further knew that when they were investigated it was found there was little in them. He did not believe that game did very much damage to crops, but they did considerable damage to fruit trees in some instances and a guide had pointed out that if three stakes were driven in a triangle around the tree which it was feared game might injure.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said he would take up the suggestion of the honorable member for York with the deputy minister.

The bill was agreed to with the suggested amendments.

Hon. Mr. Clarke, when the bill relating to the International railway was taken up, said that his bill gave the company authority to dispose of this railway to his majesty the king. Honorable gentlemen were all aware no doubt that no arrangement had been made for the dominion government to take over the railway. In fact the road was now leased to and operated by the government as part of the Intercolonial railway, the lease providing that the government could purchase the road within five years.

Mr. Tilley asked if the International railway had not been granted provincial subsidies, and if so, if there was not a provision for government to have a lien on the railway to the amount of such subsidies. If there was any opportunity for the province to get back any monies which it had put into the road this should be done at this time.

Mr. Young, chairman of the committee, then read the provision of bill which stated that the sale should be subject to any existing mortgages.

Mr. Stewart (Northumberland) said that he believed the house would be unanimous in supporting the selling of the railway and any other railway in which the province had an interest and might get back some of the money which it had put into them. He would be glad if the St. John Valley could be added.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said that he would be glad to place any offer which the honorable member would make for a railway before the government.

The bill was agreed to.

Mr. Dugal asked when papers in connection with the report of the royal commission re charges which he had made regarding timber lands and St. John Valley railway construction would be brought in.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said that the papers unfortunately had been somewhat delayed, but he would keep his promise that he had made to honorable member and would bring them down before prorogation.

The house went into committee with Mr. Young in the chair and took up consideration of the bill to make further provision for permanent bridges and works of permanent character.

Mr. Stewart (Northumberland) said that before the bill was passed he would like to draw the attention of the house to the fact that bills of this nature were becoming an annual offering. The total amount which they represented was now large and threatened to be larger. In 1910 a bill with authority for $200,000 was passed, and $54,000 of the amount was spent before the bill was introduced. In 1911 another bill was passed, but in this case the amount had been very accurately calculated and was placed at $183,168.08 and the bridges were named. In 1912 a bill gave authority for an expenditure of $300,000, but none of the bridges were named in this case, and there was no such particulars as existed in the previous year. In 1913 the amount which the bill provided for was $300,000, but there were no particulars except that over $26,000 had been spent. In 1914 a bill was passed which voted $220,000 for amounts which were due and $228,000 for amounts which had already been spent. The government, he felt, should pause in this policy and figure what the interest will amount to on these various expenditures and where it is coming from. The construction of large and important bridges and other permanent works without first obtaining authority of the legislature was not in keeping with the spirit of government by and through a legislative body.

This house might as well give up doing business at all as to be merely called upon to formally pass authority for things which had already been done. It was a perfect farce on responsible government.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said it was impossible to provide out of ordinary revenue for the construction of various permanent bridges which were thus necessary, and it was, therefore, required that they be provided for by issuing of bonds. In respect to what had been said regarding naming of bridges in the bill, the honorable member must understand that it would be impossible to say before the year commenced just what bridges would be built that year. This year, the honorable gentlemen knew that there was notice of a new bridge across the Petitcodiac river at Moncton. This bridge would cost probably between $250,000 and $300,000 and it was impossible, as all honorable members must know, to provide for that out of ordinary revenue. This bill provided for the payment of the cost of construction of new bridges.

Mr. Stewart (Northumberland) said that in as much as the honorable premier had mentioned the proposed new bridge at Moncton he would like to ask him why it was that the contract for the construction of that bridge, which newspapers said had been awarded, had been cancelled.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said that if the honorable member would give notice of inquiry in the usual way it would be answered.

The house adjourned at 6.45 p. m. until 2 p. m. tomorrow.

Beef Warmed Up.

One very satisfactory way to warm up a joint of beef is to wry it in thickly greased paper and keep it covered while in the oven. By having it covered the steam will prevent the meat from becoming hard and dry.