MC 2035 POOR DOCUMENT

MAY TAKE OVER VALLEY RAILWAY

Company's Money Gone And Contractors Unpaid

DISCUSSION IN CAUCUS

Fear That Even Additional $10,000 a Mile Would Not Cover Cost of Work Under Present Management — C. P. R. Interested?

Fredericton, March 19—Will Gould complete the construction of the Valley railway, or will the government of New Brunswick to protect the provincial credit and the people, take over the work?

That was one of the topics discussed by the caucus of government supporters which sat in deliberation until nearly midnight last evening. At a former caucus the difficulties of the contracting company, the Quebec & St. John Railway Company, of which Mr. Gould is president, were placed before the government members and the application for a second bond guarantee of $10,000 a mile made known. No definite action was taken at that meeting. The proposition was stupendous and could not be fully considered without investigation, so a committee of which F. B. Black, of Westmorland, and Mr. Stewart, of Gloucester, were members, was appointed to inquire into the reasons for the application. It is understood that their report was considered at last evening's caucus and was of such a character as to make the situation look graver than ever.

Their examination of the books of the company was not, of course, an examination of experts, but their report was of such a character as to cause a long discussion as to whether it was advisable to permit the company to continue the work even with the assistance of the second large guarantee asked for. Many members seemed to think that the guarantee asked for would not be the last of similar assistance. Demands of a similar nature would probably be made again and the credit of the province impaired beyond remedy. It would be better, it was argued, to shoulder the responsibility now and complete the work get rid of the contractors profit and do the work as well and as cheaply as possible.

Large Amounts Due Sub-contractors.

There are large amounts due the subcontractors, which no doubt include the percentage usually retained as well as some large amounts in dispute. These amount, it was stated, to more than a quarter of a million dollars. The situation appears to be that the contracting company has done all that it can without additional assistance. That more than 100 miles of the road is well under way but the money from the bond guarantee for the different sections is exhausted, that the two remaining sections, not started yet, are the most difficult and expensive to build, and if $25,000 per mile with the double subsidy from the dominion government is insufficient to complete the line from Centreville to Gagetown, what will it cost to build from Gagetown to Rothesay and from Centreville to Grand Falls?

The company, which Premier Flemming represented as one of great stability and splendid financial standing, and with which the province ran no risks, has in reality failed to do the work it contracted to do with the generous assistance furnished it. It is said that Gould could not dispose of his second mortgage bonds without a great sacrifice; that the financial agency that was to accept them at 70 has failed to do so, and they cannot be sold without the guarantee of the province.

How much money Mr. Gould and his company have put into the undertaking no one but they can say. There seems to be an utter lack of definite information upon this important phase of the question, but what is known is that the province has an incompleted railway upon its hands beginning nowhere and ending nowhere upon which over $2,000,000 ave been spent and which is of no use less it is completed as well as the secs to Rothesay and Grand Falls.

he claims of the sub-contractors must id whether Gould pays them or the ce. That the members agreed upon, but who will do the paying is not yet settled.

Is C. P. R. in the Scheme?

Many of the predictions of the strongly protesting opposition of 1911 have come to pass. It only remains for the C. P. R. to step in and offer to complete the road to make all of their prophecies true.

RUSSIAN AVIATOR MAKES SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT WITH SIXTEEN PASSENGERS

MR. SIKORSKY'S GIANT AEROPLANE

The history of aviation may be said to have entered upon a new phase when recently at St. Petersburg Mr. Sikorsky, a Russian engineer made a successful flight of seventeen minutes' duration in his giant aeroplane, the Illia-Mourametz, taking up with him sixteen passengers.

The biplane has two screws, which are placed one on each side of the framework, and are each propelled by two Argus motors of 110 horsepower. There is a closed deckhouse for the passengers, lighted by electricity and heated by the exhaust gases given off from the engines. The deck-house has four windows and a port hole on each side and two hatches in the roof give access to a bridge running the length of the machine.

PECULIAR AFTER EFFECTS OF GRIP THIS YEAR

Leaves Kidneys in Weakened Condition

Doctors in all parts of the country have been kept busy with the epidemic of grip which has visited so many homes. The symptoms of grip this year are often very distressing and leave the system in a run down condition, particularly the kidneys which seem to suffer most, as almost every victim complains of lame back and urinary troubles which should not be neglected, as these danger signals often lead to dangerous kidney troubles. Druggists report a large sale on Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root which so many people say soon heals and strengthens the kidneys after an attack of grip. Swamp-Root is a great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, and, being an herbal compound, has a gentle healing effect on the kidneys, which is almost immediately noticed in most cases by those who try it. Dr. Kilmer & Co Binghamton, N. Y., offer to send a sample size bottle of Swamp-Root, on receipt of ten cents to every sufferer who requests it. A trial will convince any one who may be in need of it. Regular size bottles 75c. and $1.25. For sale at all druggists in Canada. Be sure to mention this paper.

A Simple Treatment that Will Make Hair Grow Now Sold in Canada

There are thousands of women with harsh, faded, characterless hair, who do not try to improve it.

"In England and Paris women take pride in having beautiful hair. Every Canadian woman can have lustrous and luxuriant hair by using SALVIA, the Great American Sage Hair Tonic.

Every reader of The Times-Star can have an attractive head of hair in a few weeks by using SALVIA.

All first class druggists sell a large bottle for 50 cents, and guarantee it to banish dandruff, stop falling hair and itching scalp in ten days, or money back.

SALVIA is a beautiful, pleasant, non-sticky Hair Tonic.

Every up-to-date woman should have radiant hair.

Fifty Lost With Steamer.

Venice, March 19—A torpedo boat today cut down a small passenger steamer which plies between Venice and Lido, a chain of sandy islands separating the Lagoon of Venice from the Adriatic, and fifty persons were drowned. The sharp nose of the torpedo boat went through the stern of the steamer, which sank almost immediately. The victims included many women and children.

SAGE TEA PUTS LIFE AND COLOR IN HAIR

Don't Stay Gray! It Darkens So Naturally That Nobody Can Tell

You can turn gray, faded hair beautifully dark and lustrous almost over night if you'll get a 50 cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," at any drug store. Millions of bottles of this old, famous Sage Tea Recipe are sold annually, says a well-known druggist here, because it darkens the hair so naturally and evenly that no one can tell it has been applied.

Those whose hair is turning gray, becoming faded, dry, scraggly and thin have a surprise awaiting them, because after one or two applications the gray hair vanishes and your locks become luxuriantly dark and beautiful—all dandruff goes, scalp itching and falling hair stops.

This is the age of youth. Gray-haired unattractive folks aren't wanted around, so get busy with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur to night and you'll be delighted with your dark, handsome hair and your youthful appearance within a few days. Agent—Wasson's 5 stores.

J. R. BROWN TALKS ON SINGLE TAX SYSTEM AT CITY HALL

At City Hall yesterday afternoon, J. R. Brown, single tax lecturer and advocate, gave an address before the commissioners and civic officials which evoked considerable discussion. Mr. Brown argued in favor of the single tax system, saying that the ground should bear the burden of taxation and that a tax on land values would merely take for public purposes values created by the public. The present system of taxation strangled industry and enterprise the speaker said. If the taxes were thrown off improvements and placed on the land, the city could get at land now returning nothing and values which now are going to individuals would become public property. He also contended that the single tax would reduce the cost of living. St. John should, to his mind, proceed by easy stages, and test the efficiency of the scheme.

Strong arguments against several of his statements were advanced by some of those present, who included Chairman Sharpe of the board of assessors, Comptroller McIntyre, Chamberlain Lingley, and T. T. Lantalum, assessor. The contentions of the speakers in opposition were that the plan was not adaptable to St. John in some respects; that if the tax were put on the ground the landlord would pass the tax on to the occupier of the land, and that there would be interference with vested rights.

Kiss your wife once a day is Vice-President Marshall's prescription for the divorce evil.

CHEW

PACIFIC

PLUG TOBACCO

"It's the best thing yet boys!"

PRETTY STORY OF INDIAN LANDS

B. F. Smith Again in the Limelight

WHERE POLITICS HELP

Conservative Politician and Defeated Candidate Takes Green Lumber at Price of Burned and Escapes With Increased Tolls

Ottawa, March 19—A most remarkable piece of political intrigue and partizanship has been disclosed in a return just brought down in the house of commons, by B. F. Smith, the Conservative candidate in Carleton county, who planned, and pretty nearly succeeded in stripping the Tobique Indian reserve of all the lumber of any value thereon.

In January, 1913, Mr. Smith started the movement by opening up correspondence personally and through the Indian agent, S. P. Waite, and the department at Ottawa, and on Feb. 11 appears a letter from Mr. Smith addressed to Dr. Roche, minister of the interior, in which we find this very illuminating statement:

"I understand that your department is considering the advisability of allowing the green and burnt timber on the Indian reserve south of the Tobique river, to be let either by license or by tender, or that perhaps you would consider a cash offer for the burnt timber south of the Tobique.

"I desire to say that this is situated so that it will be better for me to get it in connection with my mill, than it would for anyone else."

The result of these communications was that Mr. Smith got the right to cut all the burnt timber to the south of the Tobique river. The final letter being dated May 8, 1913, as follows:

"Referring to your recent interview at the department concerning the offer for burnt timber on the Tobique reserve south side of the river, I have to inform you that your offer of $1.25 per M. feet, B. M., free of dues, has been accepted on the conditions that no green or partly green trees shall be cut, and that sworn returns of measurements shall be furnished each season during three years allowed for its removal, by an authorized scaler, culler or surveyor, and that payments shall be made before removal of timber from the reserve.

Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) "J. D. McLean,
"Ass't. Deputy & Secretary Dept. of Indian Affairs.

"B. F. Smith, Esq., East Florenceville (N. B.)"

And a few days prior thereto, a letter to the same effect was sent to Mr. Waite, the Indian agent at Andover, and this letter was acknowledged by Mr. Smith on May 13, 1913, as follows:

"Secretary of the Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, Ont.

"Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 6th inst. duly received confirming the arrangement made with your department, with reference to the burnt timber on the Tobique reserve, south side of river, allowing the privilege of removing such timber for the next three years, at the rate of $1.25 per M. feet, free of dues. Logs to be scaled by an authorized scaler; payment of stumpage to be paid before the removal of timber from the reserve, which is satisfactory.

"Yours sincerely,
(Sgd.) "B. F. SMITH."

Thus, by having secured a foothold, Mr. Smith deliberately commenced the operation of cleaning up the reserve in the month of November last. It seems from the return that he sent his own men on that part of the reserve lying to the south of the Tobique, and unhesitatingly and unblushingly cut down everything that came in his way, no matter whether it was green or burnt, relying upon his influence with the department, and with Mr. Hazen, to protect him. His side of the case is contained in the letter dated Dec. 20, which is as follows:

"J. D. McLean, Esq., Ottawa.

"Dear Sir,—We received your telegram this morning, as follows: 'Wired timber inspector yesterday not to interfere with your operations, under the permit. Kindly wire me if he has not given you this notice. Will await any representations you wish to make.'

"We wired you in reply: 'Your telegram received. Notice from your Mr. Bury today satisfactory. Writing fully.'

"The facts are that we are cutting some green timber off this reserve. My license does not give me this permission, but Mr. Frank Pedley of your department, from whom I obtained this license, was informed by me that some green timber was on portions of this burnt area. I told him that I would want to cut this as we went along, and this was the understanding between us.

"This is a very rough country, and in some cases where we have cut lumber that was of any value we have had to cut on mountain sides and sluice it. And then again, a great many of the trees are burnt around the trunk and are dead. By cutting off a portion around the butt of the tree we can make it look like green lumber. This we are doing, and Mr. Bury in looking at the brows that we have in the woods would gather quite a different impression from one who would go through before they were cut.

"This reserve has been cut over for a long time and the only trees that are left that are of value are as you can well understand, in very difficult places to cut. However, I have some other business matters which will call me to Ottawa very soon, when I will certainly make an effort to meet you in your department and discuss the matter thoroughly.

"I can assure you in the meantime that the views of the department will be met. Our minister in this province, Mr. Hazen, has a very good idea of the nature of the ground, and I have written him also regarding the matter.

"Yours truly,
(Sgd.) "B. F. SMITH."

But not having the legal right to clean up the north side openly, he figured on doing so through his friendly relations with the Indian chief, Lockwood. As soon as the operations were nicely under way, the department was notified by Rev. Father Ryan, the missionary in charge of the Indians at The Point, that white men were trespassing on the reserve. Shortly afterwards an official, Mr. Bury, was sent from the department to make an investigation, and after spending considerable time on the ground, he made a very exhaustive report on Dec. 12, as follows:

"Maliseet P. O., N. B.
Dec. 12, '13.

"Duncan C. Scott, Esq., Deputy Supt. General, Indian Affairs.

"Sir,—I beg to confirm my wire to you as follows: "Wholesale cutting of green timber by white men and Indians has been going on, sanctioned by Chief Lockwood. Am making thorough seizure. Chief defies seizure by removing marks from logs. Suggest suspending him from office, pending completion of investigation. Letter following.

"Mr. B. F. Smith, licensee for most timber on south side, has several men cutting green logs on the north side, all of whom claim that Lockwood gave them verbal permission to cut, Lockwood has himself cut over 170 logs for Mr. Smith, and I have already seized a total of over 500 logs (green) cut on north side, in addition to several cords of green maple and birch, cut by white men also.

"I expect to seize the same number of green logs cut on the south side. Mr. Smith has violated the terms of his license and I would suggest you instruct me to order all cutting to cease pending presentation of report. This refers to Mr. Smith's operations under his three-years lease. Chief Lockwood has received moneys from time to time from various parties in return for allowing them to operate. None of said moneys have been surrendered to Agent Waite. This chief, moreover, has chopped off my seizure mark on his logs, and practically defies me in the execution of my duties.

"I intend making a thorough clean-up of all the illegal lumber operations both on the north and south side of the reserve, and am of the opinion that this will have a very desirable effect in preventing a recurrence of trespass. I am also scaling all logs and wood I seize so that action for collection of dues can be commenced immediately upon my return.

"In this connection I beg leave to suggest that all these green logs be confiscated outright and sold by public auction thus providing more valuable returns, and also establishing the fact beyond cavil that trespassing will not longer be tolerated.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) "H. J. BURY."

After spending a couple of weeks on the reserve, Mr. Bury returned to Ottawa, and on Dec. 28 made a further report to the department, showing among other things, that one D. Merchant had contracted with Smith to "cut, haul and raft on the St. John river" green logs at $7.62½ per M feet. It would not be very hard to figure out what the stumpage on this lumber was really worth to Smith.

Acting on Mr. Bury's first report, the department moved very quickly, and promptly had the Indian chief fined $2,000, and in default of payment he was sent to jail for thirty days, but when they were asked to apply the same penalty to Smith they balked, and the next thing in the report shows a letter from the department on Jan. 26 to the Indian agent, telling him that the department had decided to sell to Mr. Smith four lots of land, of practically 100 acres each, known as lots 25, 27, 29 and 31, for $1,765, one-fifth down and balance in four annual payments with 5 per cent interest. According to Mr. Bury's report he has taken more than enough lumber off these lots alone during the present year to pay for them, and he now has the remaining lumber and land as a gift from the department of Indian affairs, no doubt, for his political services, while the Indian chief languishes in jail, and the Indian band are robbed of that which is their inalienable right by the very persons whose wards they are, and who, by every code of honor should protect rather than despoil.

The return then shows that Mr. Smith was able to have appointed a very strong personal and political friend in the person of Manley Craig to survey the lots cut by Mr. Smith on that portion of the reserve not sold to him, and in doing so they were compelled to supplant Mr. Clark, a well-known surveyor in the employ of the department up to that date.

It will be interesting to note how much lumber Mr. Craig will be able to find cut from that portion of the reserve other than the four lots presented to Mr. Smith. No doubt the last has not been heard of this most remarkable transaction.

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Overheard in a Street-Car. There's a lesson right there!

Little blemishes of complexion, small sores, eruptions, spots, are not only unpleasant to the person afflicted, but are the first thing noticed by other people.

A little Zam-Buk applied at night to spots, eruptions, sores of any kind will do wonders.

Zam-Buk is not a greasy preparation which will go rancid on your dressing table. It is made from healing, herbal extracts and essences. Always pure, fresh and ready for use. Doesn't lose its power. Keeps indefinitely. Healing, soothing and antiseptic all the time. Try it!

50c. box all druggists and stores.

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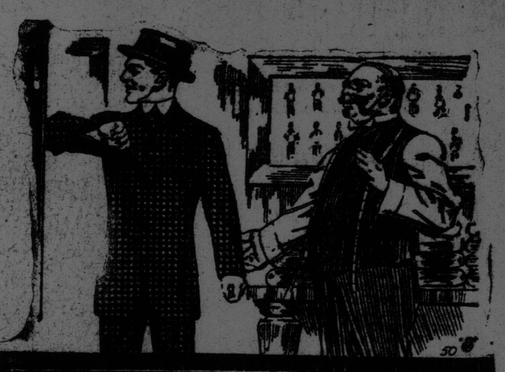

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Prices From $10 to $30

W. H. TURNER 440 Main St.

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FOLK-LORE AND LITERATURE OF THE FRENCH CANADIANS

At the special meeting of the Women's Canadian Club, held in Keith's assembly rooms last evening, Talbot M. Papineau delivered a lecture on Folk-lore and Literature of the French-Canadian People. Mr. Papineau is a young barrister, of Montreal, and a descendant of the great Papineau, of whom it has been said, "He stands the foremost man of his race in intellect and independence of thought." The attendance was very large, and the lecturer, who is a remarkably fluent speaker, held the appreciative attention of his hearers throughout.

The president, Mrs. E. Atherton Smith, was in the chair and Mayor Frink and Dr. Bridges, superintendent of schools, occupied seats on the platform.

The following new members were elected at the meeting: Mrs. F. J. G. Knowlton, Miss Matilda Charlton, Miss Georgia C. Hayward, Mrs. O. F. Dykeman, Miss May Hannah, Miss Eva Keogin, Miss Abbie Colgan, Miss Jennie L. Robinson, Miss Elizabeth Henderson, Mrs. George Steel, Miss Dora Worden, Miss Alice Addison, Mrs. P. M. O'Neill, Miss Marie Ready, Miss Rheta Allinghem, Miss Muriel Turner, Mrs. Richard O'Brien, Miss Maude Retallick, Miss Florrie Armstrong, Miss Mildred Black, Mrs. John F. Gleeson, Mrs. George Dick, Miss Florence Dick, Miss Marion Magee, Mrs. D. Boyaner, Mrs. Geo. Colwell, Miss Grace Waring, Miss Ethel Saunders, Mrs. George Ellis.

Not Charity.

A minister was once preaching at a little chapel on the subject of "giving." During the sermon his heart was rejoiced by the fact that a member of the congregation went to the side of the chapel and placed a coin in a box, and a little later another did the same. Surely, the minister thought, my sermon's have never met with so practical a response before. On leaving he was accosted by one of the brethren, who said, "I hope we didn't disturb you, sir; but ours is a penny-in-the-slot meter, and we should have been in darkness if we hadn't attended to it."

Nerves Were on Edge She Could Not Sleep

Great Change Brought About by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food —System Built Up—Nerves Strong—Sleep Natural and Refreshing.

Nothing can give you so good an idea of what Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will do for you as reading the letters from persons who have been benefited by its use. That is why we are publishing such letters daily in this paper.

Diseases of the nerves are manifested in different ways. With some it is sleeplessness and inability to rest. Others have frequent headaches, and neuralgic pains. Indigestion is a common symptom, and depressed spirits and discouragement are usually manifest. Whatever may be the warning, the principal thing is to restore the wasted nerves before paralysis or locomotor ataxia claim you as a victim.

Mrs. Edson Brock, Trenholmville, Que., writes: "I want to state that I have never taken anything to do me so much good as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and am never without it in the house. I have been using the Nerve Food for months now, and am still taking it, as it just suits my needs, and is building up my system wonderfully. I was so nervous I could not sleep, but now I sleep soundly at nights, and wake up feeling refreshed and ready for the day's work. I know it is Dr. Chase's Nerve Food that has brought about the great change in my condition, and am thankful for it. My husband was a great sufferer from itching piles, and has been entirely cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment."

By noting your increase in weight you can prove that new, firm flesh and tissue are being added to the body. Naturally and gradually vigor is restored to the nervous system by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food until you find yourself again feeling and looking well and ready to fight the battle of life. Fifty cents a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

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