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SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 17, 1911

PROVINCIAL BRIDGES.

When the Hazen Government took charge of the affairs of New Brunswick in 1908, they found the bridges throughout the province in a deplorable condition, as the result of the neglect and mismanagement of the former Government. In no department of the public service had there been so much neglect, and this notwithstanding startling over-expenditures during the last three years of the previous administration—over-expenditures which were added to the public debt and which will be a charge upon the public treasury for the next forty years. The total of this debt amounted to $157,879.69, involving an annual charge for interest and sinking fund of $7,894.95.

One of the first things that Chief Commissioner Morrissy did was to have a list prepared of all the bridges in the province in need of repairs. The list was a long one, as it included not only nearly every important structure, but hundreds of minor bridges in every county, indeed in every parish of the province. It was impossible to undertake all the repairs in one year, because of lack of funds, and those in the worst condition were first dealt with, resulting in an expenditure for the year 1908 of $173,598.28. In that year 513 bridges were repaired and made safe for travel. The following year, 1909, the number of bridges repaired was 642, and the expenditure amounted to $154,916.40. In 1910 the Government repaired 647 bridges at a total cost of $162,524.35. Therefore in three years the Hazen Government expended in bridge repairs alone the enormous sum of $491,039, without adding a single dollar to the public debt. Every cent was paid out of current revenue. This is a record for which the present Government have reason to be proud, and, measured in the same bushel as their predecessors, it is a record which the country has reason to be grateful for.

The Hazen Government in three years repaired 1,802 bridges at a cost of $491,039, and paid the bills out of the current revenue. Their predecessors repaired in 1905-6-7—their last three years of power—884 bridges at a cost of $270,100, and added $157,879.69 to the debt on which the people of the province will contribute annually $7,895.95 for interest and sinking fund for the next forty years.

The following table shows the number of bridges repaired in each county for the years 1905 to 1910 inclusive. The repairs made in 1905-6-7 were made by the old Government; in 1908-9-10 by the Hazen administration:—

	Old Government			Hazen Government.		
	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Albert	9	15	18	18	44	36
Carleton	19	14	26	32	26	41
Charlotte	11	20	26	27	19	45
Gloucester	13	25	29	32	33	52
Kent	18	13	35	51	78	35
Kings	23	16	35	48	142	97
Madawaska	15	15	16	20	26	19
Northumberland	31	39	48	58	37	65
Queens	15	20	25	39	50	40
Restigouche	12	19	16	32	10	13
St. John	11	14	22	21	29	19
Sunbury	10	11	10	23	17	20
Victoria	15	11	20	22	15	30
Westmorland	23	23	24	61	73	75
York	20	9	25	29	43	60
Totals	245	264	375	513	642	647

The following summarizes the bridge expenditure of the old Government for the last three years of its existence:—

Year	Bridges	Expenditure
1905	245	$ 82,803.01
1906	264	88,888.56
1907	375	98,408.46
Totals	884	$270,100.03

The expenditures of the Hazen Government on bridges for the past three years are as follows:—

Year	Bridges	Expenditure
1908	513	$173,598.28
1909	642	154,916.40
1910	647	162,524.35
Totals	1,802	$491,039.03

This brief table shows that in the first three years of their administration the Hazen Government have built or repaired 918 more bridges than their predecessors, and have expended in this work $220,939 more in the same space of time. These figures refer only to the ordinary bridges and have no connection with the expenditures of either government for permanent bridges. Mr. Robinson and the gentlemen he supported before he became premier allowed the bridges to fall into a disgraceful condition, the cost of repairing which the Hazen Government had to shoulder to the extent of nearly a quarter of a million dollars. To make these enormous expenditures without adding to the bonded debt is one of the most important achievements of the Hazen Government, particularly when contrasted with the miserable record of their predecessors who, year after year for the past ten years, added to the bonded debt for the ordinary repairs of roads and bridges.

WHAT WILL THE LIBERALS DO?

The minority of the Liberal party in St. John are just awakening to the full significance of the deadly blow administered to them by the majority at the primaries last week. They fully recognize that Mr. Lantalum has created a situation that renders their allegiance to the party difficult if not impossible.

The primaries were properly called after due consideration by the executive of the party. Their purpose was definitely announced in the party organs, and the places where the electors of the different wards would meet were announced in extended advertisements in the city press and by numberless glaring announcements on all the dead walls of the city. This being the case the party can do nothing but accept the selection which Mr. Lantalum has handed out to them. It was undoubtedly a clever bit of strategy on his part, because it places him in a position to make terms on his own interests or of those whom he represents. To-day Mr. Lantalum controls the regular nominations of the Liberal party in St. John for both the Federal and Provincial parliaments. He can select whom he pleases and the party cannot repudiate the nominations. Boss Croker in his palmiest days never controlled Tammany Hall more thoroughly than Boss Lantalum controls the Liberal party in St. John, so far as regular party nominations are concerned.

Those Liberals who are outside of the direct influence of Mr. Lantalum, and whose interests are threatened by his rule, do not hesitate to say that they have been duped and tricked by the astute leader who has hitherto confined his political manipulations to Kings ward. If an election were held today or tomorrow there would be no doubt of the result. Mr. Lantalum's candidates would surely fail of election for the simple reason that the majority of the Liberal party are not the majority of the electors of either the city or the city and county of St. John. Mr. Lantalum and his friends cannot elect anyone without the assistance of some of those whom he has so ruthlessly turned down. No one knows this better than Mr. Lantalum himself. This being so the question naturally arises why were the Liberal minority ignored at the primaries? Is it that they are not wanted in the Liberal ranks? Many of them think so now, and will resent Mr. Lantalum's action either by absenting themselves from the polls altogether, or by shifting their allegiance where it is more welcome.

As before stated the situation is an extremely interesting one for the Liberal party in this constituency. Things have not been going too well within the party for some time past, but no one expected such a crisis as has arisen. The present situation means defeat for any candidates selected by the delegates, no matter who the men may be, and this fact every one who knows the political temper of this constituency recognizes.

CHALLENGING JURYMEN.

The exhausting of the fifth venire of fifty men without the securing of a single additional juror for a bribing case in Chicago gives special point to the contrast drawn between England and the United States in this respect by the American Law Review. In the Crippen case, two of the first twelve men called into the box were challenged by the defence, and two others took their places. That was all. No juror was asked a single question, and even the peremptory challenge of these two created a flutter in the court, it being very unusual to hear a challenge at the Old Bailey.

In the Tichborne case, after a trial lasting over three months, the plaintiff lost, and was immediately arrested and charged with perjury. By that time the case had become an issue upon which England was divided. Yet the empanelling of the jury for the second trial took less than a quarter of an hour, one of the first twelve men being excused, upon his own statement of bias, and another because he had been employed to make boxes for the Tichborne defence fund.

The reason assigned by the Review for this indifference to the personnel of the jury and the general confidence in its fairness, is the absence in England of trial by newspaper. From the day the prosecution is begun until the verdict is rendered, a newspaper is not allowed to comment upon the evidence, or to express an opinion upon the innocence or the guilt of the prisoner. Three editors were punished for contempt of court in connection with the Crippen case. One had headed his offending article, "Murderers Who Have Escaped." In other words under British law justice to all parties is the first consideration; in the United States there is too often a tendency to overlook the importance of the judicial process in order to regale the reading public.

It must be a trifle wearying for the readers of the Times to have continually dished up to them the same generalities, in slightly varying form, which pass for criticisms of the Hazen Government. The following is a fair specimen:—"A government with plenty of money "to expend for the good of the province should be able "to show some results on the highways, in agriculture, "in immigration and in education worthy of its opportunities." Facts and figures which are available, showing what the Government have spent on the highways and bridges, in agriculture, in immigration, and in education, in comparison with the late administration, are carefully avoided. What with dissensions in the party, for which it is openly stated by many disgusted Liberals, the dredging ring which control the Telegraph and the Times are mainly responsible, Mr. Pugsley's organs are hard put to it to make any kind of a fight in what is obviously a losing battle.

"The Liberals of St. Martins recognize the eminent services of Hon. Dr. Pugsley," says the Times. But why does the Times stop there? Surely Mr. Pugsley's organ should give some meed of praise to the three Liberal electors of Musquash who turned out en masse to select delegates to nominate the Minister of Public Works, and his friends. We learn from the Telegraph's report that "the meeting was very enthusiastic." Even if the three Liberal electors of Musquash failed to come provided with a cut and dried resolution to place on record Mr. Pugsley's "eminent services," their enthusiasm, under the present distressing circumstances, is at least worthy of some recognition. Another slight like this on the part of the Times, and the three Liberal electors of Musquash will be going over to the majority.

Current Comment

(Montreal Gazette.)

The fact that an inquiry into the allegations of over classification on the National Transcontinental Railway showed that $200,000 was the amount the country was likely to lose is referred to by Laurier Government newspapers as an exploding of the Tory scandal. To the spenders in power at Ottawa and their friends $200,000 may seem as nothing. To the people who pay the taxes the sum will be regarded as considerable. It was worth saving and the attempt to wrongly get it out of the national treasury was worth making a noise about.

(Buffalo Courier.)

Do not any longer revile tobacco. So great an authority as the London Lancet certifies that it aids digestion, and an army medical officer whose regiment suffered an epidemic of cerebro spinal meningitis says smokers were generally unaffected by the disease.

YARMOUTH MAN AMONG 17 DROWNED

Clarence B. Burns Victim of Wreck of Barge on Cape Cod — Marconi Operator Takes Bride

Yarmouth, N. S., Jan. 16.—Capt. A. W. Burns, master of the Dominion government steamer Lansdowne, received a telegram on Saturday announcing the drowning of his son, Clarence B., in the wreck of the barge Pine Forest off Cape Cod, during a terible storm of Tuesday morning last He was 26 years of age and was unmarried. The Pine Forest was one of three barges, the others being the Trevorton and Corbin which were in tow of the tug Lykens. All three were wrecked and all on board, in number 17, lost their lives.

Mrs. E. Justin Ellis, jr., died yesterday morning of diphtheria after a brief illness. She was about thirty years of age, and leaves a husband and child.

St. John's church, despite a blizzard was filled at 8 o'clock this morning to witness the marriage of Miss Mildred McLaughlin and Hugh Henry Lyle, Marconi telegrapher of the government steamer Stanley. The bride wore a blue traveling suit and hat to match. They were unattended. Rev. Dr. Hill officiated. They left by train for St. John.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of The Standard:

Sir, The indulgent taxpayers of Canada are now made wiseas to the use of the "Niobe," according to a late Ottawa despatch, it is proposed to give some of our M. P.'s a holiday trip to London to view the coronation of King George, in June next. Has it occurred to these legislators in what jeopardy they are leaving this fair Canada of ours by taking from our midst our only hope for safety? Is there not a great danger of our country being stolen while the "watch dog" is on the high seas? Oh! we cannot spare her, she is too precious, it will never do to leave the stay-at-homes in such a precarious position. Again, this grogless ship might be poluted with free and copious supplies of case goods or other ingredients which might compromise her as a temperance "graft" or rather, craft.

Yours etc.,

AHACCUE.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

The year 1910 was certainly a notable one for the Royal Bank of Canada. The latter part of the year was marked by the absorption by it of the Union Bank of Halifax, and while quite a portion of the very large increases in assets and deposits, as shown in the annual statement published elsewhere should be attributed to it, still the fact that the consolidation was affected only on November 1st indicates that the record net profits must be taken as having been almost entirely by the Royal bank itself.

The net profits for the year ending December 31st, 1910, reached the total of $951,336.99, equal to 18.29 per cent. on the average paid up capital for the year of $5,200,000. These earnings, compared with $838,306.51 show an increase of $113,030.48. One of the outstanding features of the statement, viewed from the standpoint of conservatism, would seem to be the very large increases in the amount of specie and Dominion government notes, the gold and silver coin now standing at $4,141,664.06 compared with $3,560,347.62 at the end of the previous year, while Dominion government notes now total $8,530,488.25 against $4,993,532.25 at the end of 1909, showing an increase for the both accounts of approximately $4,118,000.

As indicating the very important position the Royal Bank of Canada now holds among the leading banks of the country, its aggregate assets now stand at $92,510,346.95 as against $67,051,102.62 at the end of the previous year. Of this amount $52,471,208.98 are represented in current loans and discounts against $33,644,705.10 at the end of the previous year. This big increase in current loans has been rendered possible by the growth of deposits, these now totalling $72,079,607.27 as against $50,822,129.31 at the end of the previous year.

The statement, while being very pleasing to a large number of shareholders of the bank, should also be regarded as particularly gratifying from the public standpoint, as indicating the strong position the larger banks of the country are gradually placing themselves in.

The local branch under the able and courteous management of T. B. Blair, is also entitled to congratulations for its share in the satisfactory result of the year's working.

KILLED FATHER WHO ILL-TREATED MOTHER

Patterson, N. J., Jan. 16.—Isidore Friedman poured ten revolver bullets into the body of his father Hyman, an automobile manufacturer here, on Sunday, and then sent his brother for the police. The son was twenty-two years old and the father forty-eight.

In explanation of the killing, Isidore said that his father had been cruel to his mother for the last five years, that he frequently beat her, and that he had beaten the children.

HOTELS.

Royal.

J McLaren, Toronto; W H Bothwell, Belfast; C H Butler, Toronto; A H Leamont, Truro; S D Simmons, Fredericton; C C Starr, Halifax; Jas A Stewart, Belfast; H W Wise, W W Benn N Y; W H Haldimand, A C Gyde, H Levy, A MacKenzie, A J Mills, J T Smartz, Montreal; J M Burke, Brownville; S Hood and wife, Halifax; R F Bordon, Boston; T Hottel, Toronto; R F Borden, Boston; Mrs. A B Kitchen, Mrs. B Mullin, Fredericton; A A Gillespie, Fernie, BC; G A Sharp and wife, Charlottetown; L C Daigle, Moncton; E M Hamm, Hanmpstead; W E Baines, Moncton; J H Crocket, Fredericton; D R Kennedy, Jr, J B McKay, Montreal; J Black, St Stephen; P R Walters, Fredericton; W F Humphrey, F M Tennant, Moncton; O F Lynn, Toronto.

Victoria.

F Lister, McAdam; G S Sherman, H R Crandall, B'ville Jct; G K Robinson, H E Baird, Montreal; R McKenzie, McAdam; Mrs. Jas Wishart, St Martins; J F Ehrgott, Yarmouth; W A Scovil, Gagetown; M A Jones, Gagetown; J L Chisholm, T B Chase and wife, Halifax; P E Dodds, Andover; C E King, Grand Manan; J A Kelly, Fredericton; S L Fairweather, Rothesay; Chas E Oak, Bangor; P A Mallery, Fredericton; E D Shedd, Toronto; P P Russell, St Andrews; F A Crawley, Wolfville; T C Archibald, Boston; W H Steavett, Halifax.

Art Club Lecture.

In spite of the cold weather there was a good attendance at the meeting of the Art Club yesterday afternoon. Miss Josephine Sadleir read an interesting paper on Ford Maddox Brown, and the Pre-Raphaelite movement. She gave a short sketch of the life and work of the artist, who about the middle of his life went to England, and identified himself with Pre-Raphaelitism. She said that though his work showed much ability, and he was regarded as a leader of the school with which he identified himself, he was never a popular artist and never became wealthy. After the lecture, which was much appreciated, the audience adjourned to the studio and inspected the paintings of Miss Alice Hamilton which were placed on view some time ago. Later tea was served under the direction of Mrs. Stevenson, assisted by Mrs. Harold Climo, Miss Hevenor, and Miss Williams.

Guilty on all Counts.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 16.—William H. Taylor, the negro charged with chaining and otherwise shamefully treating his wife, Margaret, formerly of Amherst and Moncton, was found guilty on all counts today. He will be sentenced later.

Ministers' Meeting.

The Methodist and Baptist ministers at their meeting held yesterday morning transacted only routine business. At the Methodist meeting, arrangements were made for a series of meetings to be held under the temperance and moral reform department of the church. The meetings will be held during March and April.

ULCERS AND SORES

Cannot Resist Zam-Buk's Healing Power.

An illustration of the way in which Zam-Buk cures even the most serious and chronic cases of ulcers, eruptions and sores is provided by Mr. R. H. Barker, of Glencairn, Ont. He says:—

"I would not have believed that any remedy could cure so quickly, and at the same time so effectively, as Zam-Buk cured me.

"My face began to be covered with a kind of rash, which itched and irritated. This rash then turned to sores, which discharged freely and began to spread. I first tried one thing and then another, but nothing seemed to do me any good, and the eruption got worse and worse, until my face was just covered with running sores.

"Apart from the pain (which was very bad) my face was such a terrible sight that I was not fit to go out. This was my state when some one advised me to try Zam-Buk. I got a supply, and, marvellous as it may sound, within little under a month every sore on my face was healed. I was so amazed that I have told the facts to several persons, and I have no objection to your stating my experience for the benefit of other sufferers."

Zam-Buk is purely herbal in composition, and is the ideal balm for babies and young children, for whose tender skin coarse ointments are so dangerous. Zam-Buk is a sure cure for cold sores, chapped hands, frost bite, blood-poison, varicose sores, piles, scalp sores, ringworm, inflamed patches, babies' eruptions and chapped places, cuts, burns, bruises and skin injuries generally. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. a box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto upon receipt of price.

We wish to thank the public heartily for the most prosperous year in our history.

We will begin our 44th year, Tuesday, January 3rd.

S. Kerr, Principal.

Oranges, Oranges

Orange season is now here and prices are low, Imperial Valencias 20c. doz. Regular Valencias 15c. Jamaica Oranges 25c. doz. at

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