THE NEWS is published every week by the Sun Printing Co., Limited, St.

John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 16, 1909.

men (Hon. Messrs. Pugley and Tweedie) misused \$134,000 of provincial money. If the charges can be finally established both should be removed from office."

There can be no reasonable excep-tion taken to this proposition, if it can be established that the present Minister of Public Works and Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick misused public funds during their provincial ministry their unfitness to hold any public office will be proved at the same time. The Liberal party in this city and throughout the province. greatly as they value Dr. Pugsley's leadership and appreciate his service could not ask for his retention in the cabinet under such conditions.

But as The News tacitly admits these charges are not established Quite properly, and in pleasant contrast to the local Conservative press The News recognizes that the Commission's findings are but inferences and suspicions which require more than the Commissioners' personal opinion for proof, and which, without the printed evidence for comparison are of little value And even at its worst this report does not accus either Dr. Pugsley or Mr. Tweedie of personally making any profit out of the censured transactions Obviously the provincial government must go to further expense and trouble before it can hope to accomplish its purpose.

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT RAIL-

WAY

Canada is not the only country having financial and political troubles in the application of the policy of government ownership of railways. In land, where social conditions are much more favorable for the public ownership system than they are in this country the same inevitable gap be-tween revenue and expenditure in the operation of a government railway persists. There is no more thrifty and law shiding race in the world than the Swiss. In spite of their three lan-guages, there is a unity of spirit and purpose which should make national enterprise a success if it could be made so anywhere. Salaries of officials are small and the sense of responsibility in public office is great. Everything in fact makes for the success of enter-prises under state auspices.

In the year 1900 Switzerland voter to buy up her railroads and by 1903 such roads as could be acquired were completely under public control. No one expected a profit in the first year one expected a profit in the first year or two, but there was a fourth deficit in 1907 which added to that of 1908 makes up a total of considerably over 5,000,000 france, which it need hardly be said as a lot of money for that little country. As some 25,000,000 francs have been put into new construction in the last fiscal year, there is another million france to be added here for inter- ment of the rest of Canadaa. est and sinking fund, and the result taken all around is by no means cheer-

It is noteworthy also that the number of passengers has increased yearly, but against this public pressure has been sufficient to bring about reduced fares and lower freight rates. Operating empenses have increased under ic ownership. Service in certain ortant respects, including speed, ality and discipline seems to have deteriorated; and the management shows the usual disposition in cases to become increasingly incretic and decreasingly intelli-

It will be seen that the Swiss putlic official is not different from his fellow elsewhere. He has an assured position in the government employ. The extent possible promotion is marked out for him, providing he makes no serious mistakes compromising his superiors; he is taken care of at the end of his ervice, and his only real ambition is to serve out his time with as little rehausting effort or friction as posstyle. Like most public servants anywhere, he has everything to lose and othing to gain by intelligent initiative and enterprise, and the result is there

what it has been elsewhere. It need hardly be said that such imnts as have been made have been dictated by political considerations, or in other words, that they have been made to benefit districts and voters who could make the best political return, irrespective of the larger prosition of the general railroad service: of the country. The managem ing the five years in which the government control has been complete has been increasingly extravagant, with the same disposition to regard the public pockets as exhaustible and the same indifference to running at a loss properties which were formerly conducted privately at a profit, and naturally, as in this country, the demand is increasing in strength that public ownership must justify itself in results as well as in theory, or be

GENERAL BOOTH

Eighty years old this Saturday, General Booth, the spiritual and material head of an army of Salvation workers, with 7,000; posts, 700 social relief institutions, 50,000 local officers and 18,000 bandsmen spread over 54 countries and colonies, fills a unique position in the world today. Probably position in the world today. Probably mately," whereas the amount actually no man in history has been of more paid was at least \$40,000 or \$50,000 real benefit to humanity than this defollower of Him who went about doing good. For sixty years he than three years. has given to his Master's business a wonderful mind animated by a won- or ignorant, account for the greater derful soul and has built up an evangelizing machine that has no parallel. To him this day goes out congratula-tions from all upon this world to whom the welfare of the world is dear. May are added, the whole "misappropriahe live long to direct his great enter- tion" is discovered. prise, may his strength be labor and. If the Commissioners had called joy, and may his mighty spirit upon the directors for an accounting

EASTER AND AFTERWARD universal appeal of this Haster feast, with its yearly reassurance of something more than the little span of life between physical birth and physical death. There is something within us all that gives the lie to the materialist Commenting on the report of the Scientific skepticism of the past half central Railway Commission the Toronto News says: "Substantially, the Commission declares that these two man (Han Mesers Pueder and Pueder and Tuture efforts of scientific rtudents shall ever discover evidence of a future life convincing to our physical senses, whether it will ever be possible even for one short hour to see the souls we loved that they might tell us what and where they be, is doubtful. And perhaps it is batter so. Hope is a stronger incentive than physical certainty And nothing can destroy this hope, which every Easter revivines

"It must be so-Plate thou reasonest well!-Else whence this pleasing hope, this

This longing after immortality? Tis the divinity that stirs within us; 'Tis Heaven itself that points out an

'And intimates Eternity to man" A NATIONAL POLICY

In a forcible article in the University Magazine, Mr. C. F. Deacon argues that the term National Policy as applied to our protective tariff is a decided misnomer, contending that instead of assisting in the work of building up the nation it was, in two very important particulars, at least, tended toward national disintegration. It has, he claims, caused impoverishment and discontent in Prince Edward Island; and, by doing this, has provided an object lesson sufficiently impressive to block all efforts designed to bring Newfoundland into the union.

Nor is Mr. Deacon lacking in facts with which to buttress the position be has taken. When Prince Edward Island joined the young sisterhood of provinces in 1873, she was practically lebt free; her customs and excise tax ation did not exceed \$3.10 per capita, and her population had doubled in the previous thirty years. Last year federal taxation in the province reached \$11.70 per head; instead of guining in population, it is losing, and its provincial debt has reached one million

What is the explanation? The protective policy, which has fostered turing at the expense of agriculture, has, he argues, heen a body blew for Prince Edward Isand, which, because of its insular position, has been denied all share in the industrial development that has taken place in Ontario and Quebec. Agriculture has been burdened, and no compensating advantages have been secured in other directions. What has occurred in the case of the Island province would, Mr. Deacon contends, occur in the case of Newfoundland, if the ancient colony came in Newfoundlanders would be denied the privilege of ouy'ng their supplies in the cheapest market their fishery and other natural industries

would be subjected to new and onerous burdens, and, because of their insular position, they would be unable to share in the manufacturing develop-Mr. Deacon would not have weakened his argument any if he used the whole of the Maritime Provinces as an example, instead of the Island

alone. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, as well, taxation has largely noreased under protection with no commensurate return in the form of ndustrial and commercial develop-

ENDING AT THE BEGINNING

If one may judge from the tone of the Conservative press the provincial overnment has in mind some action ollowing up the recommendation of the Central Railway Commission that the directors of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company should be called upon for a detailed account of the meneys expended under their adunistration. It is apparently forgotten that the very purpose for which the Commissioners were appointed was to btain such an accounting and that this demand is an admission that they have failed in this regard. The fact is also ignored that throughout all their inquiry the Commissioners have never once called on these directors for an official statement of this kind, though, if their object had been to ascertain the facts, it is obvious that here was their proper starting point.

And not only have the Commissioners made no effort thus to secure from the responsible parties a detailed account of their stewardship, but they have ignored in compiling their report many of the facts attested by the sworn evidence taken by them. For instance, in their calculation upon which they base the conclusion that \$184,000 of the expenditure on the road is unaccounted for, and hence misappropriated, they conveniently leave out several items regarding the expenditure of which they had sworn and documentary evidence. As Hon. Dr. Pugsley pointed out in his interview published in yesterday's Sun, they omit the sum of \$67,000 expended on the railway under Mr. Evans' management, a statement of which Mr. Evans

submitted to them. They omit \$8,500 paid to the James Barnes Construction Company on an order of the old Central Railway: They omit \$12,000 paid to Geo. G. Scovil for ties. By a peculiar process of their own they estimate the interest charges paid on about \$700,000 during a term of seven years, the prevalling rate being in the vicinity of 6 per cent., at \$92,000 "approxigreater. \$92,000 would only pay this interest on the money in use for less

These omissions alone, whether wilful part of the money alleged to be miss-

quicken Christianity in its work for in the first instance they would have the uplift of humanity long after he spared themselves much speculation. the uplift of humanity long after he spared themselves much speculi has entered into his well-earned rest! but would have lost at the same

When the state of the state of

their main ground for partisan infer ence and suspicion. And it, at the di-rect demand of the government, the directors should submit a statement setting forth the count of their expenditures. Commissioners' calculations, is it likely that this government would accept the account, involving a repudiation of their partisan Commission's findings. Is it not more likely they would rather repudiate the account, in much the same marging at the Commission. the same manner as the Commissi has disregarded the evidence? For it is an obvious fact that this governnent is by no means so eager to clear up the Central Railway's affairs as it is to blacken the reputations of political who were forced by public exigencies to participate in that road's

A CANADIAN'S VIEW

During the course of the recent by-

lection in Croydon Dr. Macnamars

Parliamentary Secretary to the Ad-

miralty, and one of the Canadian

nembers of the British House of Commons, dealt in an address with the so called German menace. He took the view that naval construction should not be made a party issue but that the condition of the navy and the policy of the government should be of direct interest to all Britons. Granting that weakening the navy means national uicide, Dr. Macnamara contended that in spite of the jingo campaign, he policy of the British government nly not such as need create any alarm. Admitting that Germany putting forward extraordinary efdission late in the year. By the close of 1910 we shall have ten. Germany heve nine. But that would mean hastening up of her 1908-9 four to a degree concerning which I am skepti- fact of intemperance. Men may discal. By March, 1911, we shall have agree radically respecting the cause twelve. Germany will still, I believe, and cure of the evil, but no intelligent have four more. So at the worst the matter then stands twelve to nine. I admit that one, and perhaps two, of her 1909-10 ships will come in within a month or two. So that it may lossibly stand twelve to eleven. But in July, 911, we get two more, which gives us sixteen. By this time I assume that all the German 1909-10 four will be in. So we close 1911 sixteen to

thirteen in Dreadnoughts. "By April, 1912, if we lay them down, our four contingent 'ships of the 1909-10 programme come in. This gives us twenty. Assuming that Germany's 1910-11 four are then in, she will have seventeen. My view is that they will not be in until the autumn of 1912, if then. But assume they are in by April, 1912, the position is then twenty British Dreadnoughts to seventeen German Dreadnoughts. Thus, during what I may call the 'danger zone,' she is never ahead of us. Admit frankly that from the close of 1910 to Easter, 1912, the margin of our purely Dreadwe have four Dreadnoughts in commission. There will be a fifth by the have a total displacement of 125,000 have two absolutely untried slips ,the oppose it—it is the most profitable way Nassau and the Westfalen. They will mount twenty-four 11 inch guns bewen them and have a total displace-

ment of 35,250 tons After impressing the significance of the phrase "untried ships," Dr. Mac-Namara asked his audience to concentrate attention on the margin of Dreadnought superiority from the close of 1910 to Easter 1912. "You may say that margin is dangerously narrow, the country must be aroused, there must be alarmist meetings in every city and hamlet in the land. To that reply: What has become of the British navy which used to be so invulnerable before the commissioning of the Dreadmought in 1906? Is it all either on the scrap heap or at the bottom of the sea? Take the forty pre-Dreadnought battleships, each of which will be under twenty years old in April 1912. Their combined displacement is 585,385 tons. They mount as main armament 650 guns of 6 in. and upwards; 152 of these guns are 12 in. guns; 38 of these ships mount 12 inch guns,

"Now compare these with the twenty pre-Dreadnought German battleships which will be under twenty years of age in April 1912. Their aggregate displacement is 241,065 tons or less than half that of our pre-Dreadnought ships. Their total main armament is 384 guns of 5.9 in. upwards, 40 of these guns being 11 in. What sort of margin do you call this? But now let me compare armored cruisers with armored cruisers. We have today 35 of the finest the world has ever seen. The total displacement is 416,600 tons. They mount 470 guns-6 in., 7.5 in., and 9.2 in. This is rather wide in the way of

margin. Now add our forty pre-Dreadnought battleships and our thirty-five armored cruisers together. You have a total of displacement of 1,001,985 tons. Add the German tobattleships and thirty-five armored service as far as the men, at any rate, are concerned. With all these facts before you you are asked to believe that ph-the sphere of sea power-

the Kind You Have Always Bound

THE POLICE AND THE

GAMBLERS . A British court of justice is, happily an institution in which every man has a fair and even chance. That the magistrate's court of this city is no ex-ception to that rule will be a matter of gratification to the many citizens who have some symmathy for the unfortunate Chinamen who have been gathered in by the police. Whether a Chinaman has the same rights as a Canadian in the eyes of the police, he certainly will receive due recognition of those rights in the court. It will appear to the police has been considered to the police of the police, he certainly will receive due recognition of those rights in the court. It will appear to the police of the police of

appear subsequently just what justification the police had for their interference. They may have broken up a gambling joint. If so no one will judge them very harshly. But it is quite impossible to refrain from wondering why the zeal of the police manifests itself so frequently in the suppression of gambling among Chinamen and so rarely in interference with similar customs among white men. Perhaps there is no gambling among white men. Perhaps the police are not so reluctant to enter the door of a Chinese laundry as they are to break into more pretensious barriers behind which white men indulge themselves. One thing is certain—the fear of the police will prohibit gambling for some

HE LOCAL OPTION CAMPAIGN

lays to come among Chinamen.

In considering the present local campaign against the saloon, it may be taken for granted that every citizen whose opinion is of any value, is sincerely interested in every movement orts to equip a great fleet it is the which successfully overcomes the evils duty of Britain to provide that her of intemperance. We may believe upremacy at sea remains unchalthat there are very few men who lenged. On this understanding Dr. would deliberately encourage drunken-Macnamara asked his hearers to fair- ness. The man who would for any examine the facts and from them reason foster in others habits of intemto decide how Britain stands. Answer eprance is so thoroughly anti-social ing his own question he said: "Take that society must reckon with him as Dreadnoughts alone first. At the close with a criminal. The men engaged in gained thereby a conspicuous advanta of the year we shall have seven tried, the liquor trade are not so foolish that tested and improved Dreadnoughts in they do not thoroughly appreciate the commission. Germany will have two fact that it is the very fact of intemuntried Dreadnoughts put into com- perance that threatens to destroy their business. The men whose opinions are will have five. It is said she may desire to foster temperate habits in of any value, are unanimous in their shall sustain to the present educaa young and old.

and observant man can deny that the evil exists. Moreover, there is a very eral recognition of the fact that the evils of intemperance are so great that no self-respecting community can ignore the problem. Unless we are prepared to allow matters to drift to a very undesirable and inevitable issue, we must seriously seek the cause of intemperance and diligently apply the

The contention of the men who are responsible for the local option campaisn is that the saloon is chiefly responsible for intemperance in the nmunity, and that the cure to be applied is the elimination of the saloon. There will be few who will maintain that the removal of the license saloon will altogether remove intemperance, but the contention of the same reformer is that the application of that method will remove the chief cause of intemperance. The principal complaint against the saloon is not that it is a convenient place in which nought superiority may be narrow. Do a man may purchase a drink, but that let us look at collateral facts. Today it is a place in which the drinking of emphatic assertion of the fact that it intoxicants is combined with social intercourse. The saloon very evidently end of the month. By the close of the exists because the con bination of inpresent year we shall have seven of toxicants and social intercourse these monsters on the high seas. They greatly in creases the profits of the will mount 64 twelve inch guns and trade. The men in the liquor trade defend the saloon for the very same reatons. By that time the Germans will son that the temperance reformers

> of retailing intoxicants. The problem before the men in the four wards concerned is simply this: Will the removal of the saloon from these four wards prohibit or largely decrease social drinking in these

wards? Few men will fail to see that that is a matter which cannot be decided by men outside the four wards concerned. must be very generally admitted that every community will permit of prohibit just those institutions and customs that the men of the community want or do not want. If the majority of the morally earnest men of these four sections of the city do not want saloons or drinking dives of a lisreputable character in their midst, they will have the opportunity of saving so at the approaching election, and after the election they will have the responsibility for seeing that the law s properly enforced.

It is therefore very much to be desireed that the vote record the honest convictions and intentions of men of both parties. Morally indifferent men under the temporary excitement of a campaign may write a very good law, but it requires men of movel cornects. but it requires men of moral earnestness to make the law effective. And a law that is a dead letter is almost always a bad one. The indifferent mer should not be permitted to decide so important a question. Let the men who sincerely oppose the saloon and the men who are prepared to uphold it meet in a fair contest and decide the the peaceable method of the ballot.

FOR MARITIME DEVELOPMENT

What is described as a patriotic movement has been launched at New Glasgow, N. S. It takes the form of an organization to be known as the gether and you get 319,569 tons. Total Maritime Exploration Company, and up the guns and you get in our forty its purpose is advancement along industrial lines. The intention is to encruisers, a ottal of 1,126 sums, all of deavor to stir the Maritime Provinces six inch and over. The corresponding to a realization of their resources and figures for Germany are 496 guns of to the possibilities of development. The 5.9 in. and over. But all is not yet men directly connected with the bold. There is the question of per promotion of this company are of sonnel. You know the British sailor. You are proud of him. You know his various lines of enterprise and are all gallantry, his adaptability, his reliabil- well known throughout Nova Scotia. ity on land and on sea. One hundred It is their hope to enlist the sympathy and twenty-eight thousand is the num- of the more progressive residents of ber of his mess, 128,000 long service overy part of the three provinces and officers and mostly long-service men by this means to secure co-operation in all of the very best. Germany has a the general movement. They desire to total of 58,000 officers and men, short obtain representataives in each district who will carry on the work. The immediate intention is to establish an assay office where any ore that may be found will be examined by a competent is slipping from John Buil's grasp. It is not slipping from his grasp, and we will also be organized for the purpose of making further investigations of all will generally assist in the establish- Preston.

ment of new industries everywhere

having as its aim the immediate devel-opment of hitherto neglected resources. Its object is certainly commendable, and further information as to its plans should prove of interest throughout the provinces generally.

ADVERISE NEW BRUNSWICK

In any attempt to encourage immigrants to settle in this province the government should not overlook the fact that the information respecting opportunities for settlement should not be the peculiar possession of a few government officials. The recent rapid settlement in Western Canada was due to a very large extent to an intelligent advertising company. The opportunities and conditions of settlenent became matters of common knowledge. That which other settlers had done was no secret.

The local government would do well o adopt the plan so successfully applied under the present federal administration. The people of the province may prove to be quite as efficient agents for advancing the interests of and asked the jury to decide whether the province as those specially employed. But it is doubtful whether s hundred people in the province could tell an inquiring immigrant where there were available lands, what the conditions of settlement were, or what results previous settlers had obtained.

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING

The people of the province need no argument to convince them of the deirability of offering the boys and young men an opportunity for training in scientific agriculture. The province that have provided such training have age. The problem before the govern ment is not to convince the people of the need, but to discover the for making the provision and to determine the relation which such work tional system.

It is but natural to expect that the most important feature of the proposed programme would be a school offering to duly qualified students technical training in scientific farm ing. It would seem appropriate that such a school should be in close affiliation with the provincial university. In such a way the work of the farmer would be placed in its right relation with the work of other professions. Furthermore such a school could begin work with less outlay than would be possible in an independent establishment, and the work could be extended as the demand arose and as the funds were available.

Perhaps, not the least important results of such a school would be a gradual change in the emphasis of our educational system There is altogether too much ground for the charge that the training of the ordinary boy and girl has been, so far as the public schools are concerned, somewhat incidental to the work for the few who were bright enough and fortunate enough to be able to enter upon the special study required for entrance into the so-called learned profession. The establishment in the provincia university of a department for the study of agriculture, would be a very the public school to prepare a boy or ly classified as professional.

Such a conception could not fail to have an effect throughout the entire educational system. The radical changes which find many ready and ter of St. John. rabid advocates are usually to be discouraged. Ill-advised changes in the subjects of study accomplish no good result. The revision of the school curriculum is a very difficult task and demands the careful thought of the intelligent and conscientious expert. But the chief advantage would be derived from the changed attitude toward the boy and girl who expect to take up the very ordinary and laborious tasks of life and the work of a country teacher cannot fail to be different if instead of training a few bright pupils for professional life he honestly endeavors to train the boys and girls that come under his tuition for the DR. PUGSLEY DEMANDS life that most of them will enter. This somewhat tardy recognition of the need for the technical training of the farmer may be the means of greatly increasing the efficiency of all our edu

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 13 .-George Ham, advertising agent of the C. P. R., and Mr. A. B. Wilmot, government immigration agent, arrived on this evening's train and tonight had a long consultation on immigration

Mr. Ham interviewed by your correspondent said that his sole business here was in connection with getting out a pamphlet on similar lines to that gotten out by the Dominion government. The pamphlet in which he is interested is to set forth this province's interests, particularly those of the St. John Valley, and Mr. Ham said he was now seeking all information possible, and he hoped that in about a month the pamphlet would be issued and tha the information therein set forth would be a great aid in inducing farmers to come to this province and settle. Sir William Van Horne arrived or this evening's late train. He had no information to give respecting his B., for Fall River, was floated today

from the furrow on Nauset beach sands, in which she has rested since running ashore Saturday. An anchor HAMILTON, April 13.-Police auattached to the schooner's windlass thorities have as yet given no idea of was the sole appliance which effected the schooner's release, although the the line of evidence to be produced at revenue cutter Gresham had tried for of the duty on woollen goods. The de-Kinrade inquest, April 22.-Provincial Detective Miller has been working three days to pull the vessel off. The properties in which minerals may be steadily on the case, but he says there is nothing for publication. Miss Flosschooner had been lightered of all the cargo of lumber. She was thus in a manufacturers and encourage sheep assist in negotiations between property | sie Kinrade, with her father and moposition to respond to each breaker raising in Canada was urged by about owners and prespective purchasers and ther, are staying at Delmonte Hotel, which rolled up to her. As a wave hit a dozen members, who advanced the the schooner she was eased from the stock arguments which have done duty

All this work will be done free of charge. The company is not formed for the purpose of making money; it has no capital stock, and it expects no dividends; it is merely a movement having as it is merely a movement. MRS. McLAUGHLAN NOT LAID ON THE DOCTORS

due to natural causes and that no with an interested crowd of spectators blame may be attached to any of her At the conclusion of the proceeding medical advisors was in effect the ver- Dr. Spangler was the recipient of many dict reached last night by the coroner's jury after an half-hour's deliberation.

The proceedings of last night wer wholly taken up with the coroner's charge to the jury. In his address Dr. Berryman stated that the inquiry had not been instituted for the persecution of anyone, but for the purpose of testing the competence of certain medical men and to assist in showing whether or not any doctor had been recreant in his profession. He emphasized the fact Mrs. MacLaughlan's neglect in submitting to the treatment of her advisors or not the men in attendance could be held responsible for this

warm congratulations from his friends

JURY RETIRED.

The jury then retired and after a half-hour's deliberations brought in the following verdict:

The jury empannelled to inquire as to the cause of the death of Mrs. Annie McLaughlan find from the evidence aduced that she died on the 29th day of March last past at residence, Charlotte street, in city of St. John, and that her death was due through natural causes, ac celerated by failure on the part of the deceased herself to carry out in their entirety the directions of her medical advisors.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 13.- amend acts incorporating the town of The House met at three o'clock. A St. Stephen. number of bills were read the second

Hon. Mr. McLeod, for the committee on standing rules, presented his report. Hon, Mr. Flemming, in reply to Mr. McKeown's inquiry regarding public printing, stated that the new schedule

cost of printing departmental reports for 1908 was \$2,529 less than in 1907. Hon. Mr. Hazen, replying to Mr. Lowell's inquiry, said Stephen Scho- the custody of children was rescinded field, a fireman, suffered injuries at the and bill ordered back before committee hospital fire and claimed a doctor's bill of the whole house. of \$35 and \$2 per day for eight weeks. Dr. Anglin on investigation found the Sormany, said the government was not

of prices was now in force. The total

Hon. Mr. McLeod presented a petition against a bill to incorporate the Lowell, said the government had not introduced a bill relating to immigrant children. The latter was introduced at the Falls. The government was not the request of Middlemore Home, mak-aware that the Suspension bridge was children placed in the province.

Hon. Mr. Hazen introduced a bill to provide for additional assistance for support of pupils at the Halifax School to probate court, life or Blind and the Deaf and Dumb eral mining act, and an act to School. Also respecting hard labor in county jails and to provide for secret Pokemouche, in county of Gloucester. ballot and principle of one man one

Mr. Hatheway introduced bills to authorize St. John to transfer its harbor relating to the St. John River Log properties to a commission, relating to civic elections in St. John, and a petition for a bill to amend the city char-

Hon, Mr. McLeod on grounds of urgency and by unanimous consent moved the second reading of bills relating to immigrant children.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer introduced a bill time Steamship Company, Limited. o amend the act incorporating the and incorporation of New Brunswick Canadian Terminal Railway, and pre- Docks and Terminals, Limited, which sented petition of St. Stephen parties were agreed to with amendments.

THE EVIDENCE BEFORE

that Hon. Dr. Pugsley would make a or as a member of the Dominion gov-

statement in the Commons today rela-

tive to statements made by the New I have asked one of my friends in the

Brunswick Royal Commission reflecting on himself and Lieutenant Governor Tweedie. The Minister of Public

Works, however, has decided to post- a copy of it I will prepare a statement

mission and is able to refute circum- tack was made upon him in the Com-

sand and lifted, and through means of year after year for a decede past.

pone his reply to the strictures of the in answer to the findings of the com-

Commission until he is in possession of missioners."

the printed evidence taken by the Com-

"I have concluded," he said, "that

as the report of the Commission does

not in any way relate to my conduct

CHATHAM, Mass., April 13.-Taking

advantage of a bolsterous sea and

vithout the use of any power the

chooner Annie A. Booth, St. John, N.

stantially the charges made.

ANSWERING CHARGES

made against him.

water to float her.

Dr. Pugsley added that if any at-

mons he would be prepared to meet it

with facts conculsively pointing to the

unwarranted character of the charges

the anchor the wreckers were enabled

to make her "walk to her cables" until

she was solon in sufficient depth of

Nauset Beach bar and will proceed to-

morrow to Fall River. It is believed

she will be able to make the trip under

her own sail, although it is known that

CTTAWA, April 13.-The commons

put in a dull and somnalent sitting to-

day discussing the perennial question

mand of opposition members for a

higher tariff to protect the woollen

minor leaks have been sprung.

The Booth is anchored tonight off

Mr. Byrne, for Mr. McKeown, gave notice of an enquiry into expenditures upon the Central Railway as outlined in report of the Central Rialway Com-

Hon. Mr. Hazen moved that rule 156 be added to the rules of the house providing that proof of publication of advertisement of bills be by affidavit. The time for the introduction of private bills was extended for three days. The third reading of a bill regarding

Hon. Mr. Morrissy, replying to Dr. claim just, and it would be dealt with aware that the bridge over Grand at the next meeting of the hospital Lake, Shippegan Island, was impossible, but if such was the case it would

be repaired. as yet made preparations for a bridge to replace the Suspension bridge at dangerous for continuation of same restricted traffic now permitted.

The house went into committee, Mr. Pinder in the chair, upon acts relating certain grant improperly issued at The bills were agreed to with

The house went into committee, Mr. McLauchlan in the chair, upon bills Driving Company, to boundaries of Hartland Village and to Masonic Hall, Woodstock, which were agreed to. Mr. Copp gave notice of motion for Friday asking for full statements of road expenditures in Hillsboro parish. The house went into committee, Mr. Currie in the chair, upon bills relating to exemption from taxation of Mari-

Martin Peterson, T. H. Johnson. Treasurer-H. A. Craft. to incorporate the National Power Co., The house adjourned at 5,30 till 10.3 Vestry clerk-A. Rankine Knodell. Ltd. He also introduced bills to a. m. Wednesday. Auditors-H. A. Perry and William There was a splendid balance in the treasury to start the new year.

ST. MARY'S.

Financial Condition

Condition - War

Elected for the

Interest Displaye

sionary Movemen

Following the usual custom th

nglican churches in the city and

idnity held their annual meeting

ast evening. In most instances the

The numerous reports showed th

sching condition. The year h

en a good one and in many churche

others there is little or no outsta

etings was the splendid interest d

layed in the laymen's missionar

ovement. In almost every chur

The result of the election in the chie

STONE CHURCH

Delegates to synod-W. M. Jarvis

wardens William

Vestrymen-Joseph Finley, Edward

ates, G. A. Kimball, W. M. Jarvis, A

Thorne, J. E. Secord, R. B. Emer

on, Judge Armstrong, T. E. G. Arm-

strong, R. D. Paterson, Dr. H. C. Wet

mittee-W. E. Anderson, W. R. Myles

R. D. Paterson, A. T. Thorne, A.

Prince, F R Fairweather, J. E. Secor

William Downie and S. D. Crawford.

There was a good attendance The

annual report showed that the receipts

TRINITY CHURCH.

Lay delegates to the synod-M. G.

Teed, J. M. Robinson; substitutes-

Wardens-James McAvity, C. P.

Vestrymen-W. S Fisher, J. G. Har-

rison, H. S. Gregory, H. R. Sturdee, I

Robinson, C. E. L. Jarvis, S. Smith, C.

The meeting was very well attended

showed the finances to be in a good

ST. GEORGE'S.

Church wardens-Martin Peterson

Vestrymen-H. H. McLeod, O. D.

Trainor, T. H. Johnson, Frank Belyea,

John Maxwell, Samuel M. Sewell, Rob-

ert Orr, Robert A. Smith, H. A. Craft,

William Perkins, Fred Craft, William

Representatives to the synod-Harry

Lord William J. Cornfield: substitutes

and Harry Lord.

S. E. Robertson, F. J. G. Knowlton,

upractically met the expenditures.

W. S. Fisher, H. H. Pickett.

ore and C. M. Bostwick.

The delegates were as follows:

Substitutes-R. B. Emerson

and A. H. Hanington.

udge Armstrong.

nd F. W. Daniel.

strong committees were appointed

the synod were also chosen.

ere large attendances and the usus

Synod representative-J. N. Rodgers and R. I. Carloss. Substitutes-H. R. Coleman and E. V. Wetmore. Church wardens-R. I. Carloss and

Vestrymen-H. R. Coleman, D. C. Fisher, E. Moore, C. Morrison, E. A. Lawrensen, H. W. Barton, F. J. Wright, A. W. Chamberlain, D. A. Ramsey, R. Dooe, J. O. McKay, W. J.

A layman'smissionary committee was also appointed A balance of \$103 on the right side shown by the treasurer. Following the meeting an enjoyable congregational reunion was held.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

The meeting was held in the school room at 8 o'clock. The officers elected were as follows: Warders-Geo. Bridges and S. S. De Forest. Vestrymen-John Holden, R. J. Dib-

lee, John T. Kee, G. Herbert Green W. E. Vroom, Chas. Marvin, William Clark, W. C. Allan, William Simpson, Alfred Carloss, William Pearce, Sergeant George Baxter. Vestry clerk-John T. Kee.

aymen's missionary committee--R. J. Dibblee, W. E. Vroom, Walter Lane, William Pearce and William Clark. Delegates to synod-S. S. De Forest and William Pearce. Substitutes-Walter Land and Wil liam Clark.

The salary of the organist, Cuthbert ee, was materially increased. The total receipts showed one of the best years since the organization of the church. The amount was \$2,561.67 and the expenditures \$2,547.63, leaving balance in the treasury of \$14.04. The affairs at the church in general are reported to be most satisfactory.

ST. JUDE'S. WEST SIDE.

Rev. G. F. Scovil, rector. Wardens-Charles Coster, W. O. Dun

Vestrymen-J. A. Coster, M. L. Hardng, A. E. McGinley, Horace Papley, M. Wetmore, Joseph F. Smith, F. W. DeVeber, E. R. W. Ingraham, L Olive, Chas. F. Tilton, Percy W Wetmore and George Fowler.

Laymen's missionary committee— Stanley G. Olive, A. E. McGinley, W.