

SAVING THE FLAG; AN INCIDENT

To the Editor of The Standard: Sir—This morning's paper publishes an incident which was nothing less than an act of flagrant discourtesy to the Canadian people, when the Canadian flag was ordered to be removed from the front of a hotel in Boston where the Canadian Club was holding its annual banquet.

Now was this the first occasion upon which Americans have shown a nervous and silly sentimentalism with regard to their own flag and a vulgar disregard for the feelings of guests, whose people, coming from the Dominion to make their homes in the States almost invariably rank among the most respectable people of the Union.

Do It Themselves.

Americans fly their flag everywhere throughout the British Empire, and nobody thinks of asking for its removal to a less honored position than that in which the Americans themselves may place it.

In Great Britain many years ago, shortly after the American Civil War had come to an end, an American citizen made a wager with another of the same nationality that he could carry the American flag throughout the length and breadth of the land and receive no insult either to himself or to the nation represented by his flag.

Not only did he win his wager, but he and his American flag were accorded a hearty welcome everywhere. He was feasted and "addressed" wherever he went, and this too, in spite of the ill feeling that existed at the time between the two nations, and which seems on the one side not to have become less to any extent, while on the other frequent advances towards a good understanding and friendly relations have been made.

Now, it might be asked by anybody interested in the matter, whence does this attitude of the American people towards the British arise?

American Schools to Blame. Professor Moseley, a few years ago, was struck with the almost unvarying hostility of the American people to Great Britain. He set about making a careful inquiry as to its source and traced it to the pernicious influence of the American public school history and reading books which distorted facts of history in favor of America to such an extent as to make the books wholly unworthy of a place in the schools of any self-respecting community, but which, nevertheless, found an honored place in the schools of the Union.

And to add to the matter, we may trace this absurd sentimental display of patriotism and worship of the flag which is now beginning to find a place even in the schools of the Dominion.

Patriotism and loyalty to the Motherland, and to our political institutions is not best taught in our schools by parading around the exhibition halls, and making a display of the flag, but by the judicious inculcation of these principles into the minds and hearts of the pupils, by proper lessons selected from truthful histories, and the lives and words of eminent British people, and the avoidance of all senseless brag and bluster.

The English Schools. In the English schools, which we ought to take as our model, rather than the American, no such nonsense and waste of time is allowed, as parading about the school premises declaiming in loud voices about our love for the flag. Yet, in one day, one hundred thousand young men sprang to arms for the defence of the Empire when it was thought to be in danger.

I doubt very much, whether any such number of free men could be found in so short a time in any other country in the world to answer the call to arms.

I believe there is now a committee of the highest educational authorities in our province in consultation as to whether or not it is in the interests of our people to have this "salutation of the flag" introduced from the American schools into ours. I hope their deliberations will lead to the conclusion that it is "a fond thing, foolishly invented," and quite unnecessary as a means to be believed in for our national salvation.

HEARTLESS PARENTS ARE ARRESTED

Special to The Standard. Bridgewater, March 28.—Alfred Veniot and Reuby Cross were arrested yesterday afternoon on charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of the woman's three days old infant, a coroner's jury having found a verdict of criminal neglect on the part of the mother and Veniot. The infant was born last Saturday and it is alleged, to have been heartlessly treated by its parents, not having received food or clothing, as a result of which it died three days later. About two years ago the woman gave birth to a child under similar circumstances and it disappeared. No one ever knew what became of it. Since that time Chief McAuliffe has been watching the woman and when her child died this week, he reported the matter to the coroner.

York Loan Company. TORONTO, March 27.—The values of the land assets of the defunct York Loan Company are increasing by leaps and bounds this year, over \$165,000 worth of property having been sold this year. The total sales for 1908 were \$215,000, while since liquidation was commenced about \$700,000 worth of land has been sold.

GOVERNMENT INFLUENCE OF EARL GREY ON OUR PUBLIC LIFE

London, March 27.—The Toronto correspondent of the Times recently wrote of Earl Grey, the Governor General of Canada, as follows: He is an agreeable speaker, he has the power of lucid statement and he has an acute perception of the natural sensitiveness of the Canadian, as well as of the more robust side of his character.

The notion that the Governor General exercises no influence in the public councils is not so generally entertained as it was some years ago. Alike in social fashions and in commercial methods, we begin to show the effects of American influence, and to conform to the continent to which we belong. No doubt these tendencies have been aggravated by a long season of commercial prosperity and the beginnings of large corporations in mining, manufacturing and transportation. A character in one of Owen Wister's books declares that the mission of the United States is to vulgarize the world. This is a partial, bitter and splenetic judgment with just enough substance at the root to make the taste bitter in the mouth.

There is no doubt, however, that the distinguishing characteristic of American life has been display, as the distinguishing feature of American industrial life is efficiency, and it is inevitable that both socially and industrially we should be affected by our close geographical relation to the United States.

Politically, however, we seem to be wholly unaffected by American influence; that is in so far as concerns our imperial relationship, and even the movement for national independence, which had some expression in the press and on the platform fifteen or twenty years ago, has now few serious advocates and no organized opinion to yield it support.

Lord Grey's Teaching in Canada. No one now challenges the appointment of British Governor General, or questions the value of the imperial connection. Earl Grey has often been discriminating in his praise and not seldom courageous in counsel. Very particularly has he striven, but always with wise reserve, to strengthen the attachment of Canadians to the mother country.

Over and over again he has commended Canada for its leadership in preferential tariffs, in preferential postal arrangements, and in cable subsidies, with the object of combining the component parts of the Empire together. This has been Earl Grey's teaching all over Canada, and he has always spoken in such excellent temper as to give the message its full effect. It is noteworthy that he has never been the subject of class criticism, nor has he ever excited even the passing ill-will of either political party.

His Relations with Quebec. Earl Grey's relations with the French people of Quebec have been happy. The great event of his regime was the tercentenary celebration. The result has been a marked increase of good feeling between Ontario and Quebec. It was, moreover, a fresh consecration of Canada to the Empire.

Social and National Ideals. Lord Grey has told the Canadian people "that his highest wisdom consists not in the frenzied or restless pursuit of wealth, but in the formation of character." There was both flattery and admonition in his declaration that if we do not eventually lead the United States, it will be because in the pursuit of greed we have lost the freedom which we now enjoy.

He has asked us to guard against the danger of allowing the swollen head to blunt the edge of efficiency, and to remember that it is the soul of the individual that stirs the world and directs the forces of mankind. He has advised us to be scrupulous in the observance of public contracts and just in legislative dealing with invested capital. He has declared that the chief requisites of Canada are: (1) Such measures as will lay firmly and securely the foundations of a future trade with the Orient; (2) as will perfect our system of transportation east and west, and secure to Canada the full benefits of the new world; and (3) as will increase the supply of labor. This is sound and wholesome teaching, unaffected by personal interest or partisan relationships. Nothing more is needed to show the value of the vice-regal office, to explain Earl Grey's popularity in Canada, or to account for the general desire of the Canadian people that he may remain in this country as long as the most liberal interpretation of constitutional usage will permit.

United States Influence. There is no doubt, however, that the distinguishing characteristic of American life has been display, as the distinguishing feature of American industrial life is efficiency, and it is inevitable that both socially and industrially we should be affected by our close geographical relation to the United States.

Politically, however, we seem to be wholly unaffected by American influence; that is in so far as concerns our imperial relationship, and even the movement for national independence, which had some expression in the press and on the platform fifteen or twenty years ago, has now few serious advocates and no organized opinion to yield it support.

Lord Grey's Teaching in Canada. No one now challenges the appointment of British Governor General, or questions the value of the imperial connection. Earl Grey has often been discriminating in his praise and not seldom courageous in counsel. Very particularly has he striven, but always with wise reserve, to strengthen the attachment of Canadians to the mother country.

Over and over again he has commended Canada for its leadership in preferential tariffs, in preferential postal arrangements, and in cable subsidies, with the object of combining the component parts of the Empire together. This has been Earl Grey's teaching all over Canada, and he has always spoken in such excellent temper as to give the message its full effect. It is noteworthy that he has never been the subject of class criticism, nor has he ever excited even the passing ill-will of either political party.

His Relations with Quebec. Earl Grey's relations with the French people of Quebec have been happy. The great event of his regime was the tercentenary celebration. The result has been a marked increase of good feeling between Ontario and Quebec. It was, moreover, a fresh consecration of Canada to the Empire.

Social and National Ideals. Lord Grey has told the Canadian people "that his highest wisdom consists not in the frenzied or restless pursuit of wealth, but in the formation of character." There was both flattery and admonition in his declaration that if we do not eventually lead the United States, it will be because in the pursuit of greed we have lost the freedom which we now enjoy.

PERMITS FOR FREEDERICTON STREETS FOR

Fredericton, March 27.—Legislation will be asked at this session to authorize the issue of bonds for permanent streets, the idea being that the property holders shall help bear the expense. Property holders paying taxes will be asked 25 per cent of the cost of the street, according to their frontages, and non-taxable property, such as the government property will pay 50 per cent of the cost of construction. These payments if decided will be over a term of years, probably three, the balance of the cost will be borne by the city. The street department now spends upward of \$5,000 a year on streets and no work has been done that could be called permanent. Concrete pavement guaranteed and kept in repair by the companies for a period of fifteen years is favored. The council hopes to put down one or two blocks on Queen street during the coming summer and estimates of the cost are being prepared by the city engineer.

The attention of the finance and schools committee of the city council has lately been called to the bad sanitary conditions which have prevailed for some time in the city schools and it is pretty well established that the recent sickness has been caused largely by these filthy arrangements. The board of school trustees will be asked by the committee to make an examination with the view to having new systems installed in all the schools in the near future.

SALEM, Mass., March 27.—The extensive plant of the Carry Lumber Co., situated on Pope street, and giving employment to nearly two hundred hands, was swept away by fire today, with a loss to the company of \$20,000. The property was fully covered by insurance and may be rebuilt.

The hands had just left work for the Saturday half holiday, when fire was kindled by a careless boy near the house, and within few minutes the main structure, 250 feet long and 50 feet deep was in flames. The fire quickly extended to the small outbuilding, but the main structure of wooden tenements which surrounded the plant were saved. The firm had recently installed an automatic sprinkling system, but unfortunately it failed to operate, so that the fire made short work of the oil-saturated buildings.

While on the way to the fire a hose wagon knocked down and severely injured Richard Quinn.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The latest news from the stock market is that in the stock market issued more conspicuously today and carried prices upwardly. There was no conspicuous change in the news to account for the fresh upward impetus, but the constant manifestation of indifference to unfavorable news, which has been the characteristic of the week's market, made a growing impression of speculative sentiment and encouraged the professional element to embark on bolder operations for an advance. The day's market was decidedly still to professional initiative in large part, but operations were conducted with much greater freedom. The continued scarcity of stocks made the upward movement easy and it gained favor as it proceeded, the driving in of belated shorts conducing much to the more volatile stages of the movement.

AT THE HOTELS. Royal—A. Wener, Montreal; W. A. MacKay, North Sydney; M. G. Andre, Boston; H. J. Wyman, Yarmouth; John McGillivray, Montreal; H. C. Shore, Slocan Junction; J. E. Miller, F. S. Green, Montreal; F. W. White, E. Schofield, Montreal; Lewis A. Bliss, St. Mary's Ferry; W. F. C. Parsons, Londonderry; W. J. Brady, Toronto; S. S. Beatty, Hamilton; A. N. Cole, Montreal; William Howe, Toronto; Frank Taylor, Brantford; Arthur E. Guild, Boston.

Dufferin—W. J. Wilson, Montreal; Stephen H. Cossay, New York; Thos. Hoskin, Montreal; D. Shaw, Montreal; John McLellan and wife, Toronto; C. G. Henry, Halifax; H. E. Johnson, Toronto; Thomas F. Cunningham, Montreal; Chas. Bienemann, wife and children, Vancouver; A. London, Ottawa; Capt. Byles and wife, Montreal; A. Y. Lawrence, Montreal; J. E. Howden, Toronto; Fred L. Miehous, Montreal; H. F. S. Paisley, Sackville; J. B. Howe, Malden, Mass.; L. C. Haley, Windsor; George L. Williams, Lindsay; M. T. Pearson, Hamilton.

Victoria Hotel—E. R. Wishart, St. Martins; Margaret D. Hetherington, Milltown; T. W. Johnson, Truro, N. S.; Arthur J. Kennedy, Robesay; Arthur L. Hoyt, McAdam; J. C. C. Spegel, Eastport, Me.; H. H. Kidd and wife, Chipman, N. B.; F. J. Winslow, Toronto; John C. Earle, Douglas Harbor; W. J. Johnson, A. F. Purdy, Truro, N. S.; A. McGovern, West Toronto; John H. Wilson, Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Trueman, Montreal; R. A. Henry, Oromocto; A. J. Munroe, Oromocto; F. H. Lowe, Centre Blewville, N. B.; William Holt, Calais, Me.; W. R. Lechford, Shagomoc.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture referred at a recent dinner in Washington to the amateur Florists who spring up in the suburbs at this season by thousands. "More florists perhaps than flowers spring up," he said. "In a seed shop the other day, I heard one of these amateurs complain about the last batch of seeds he had bought. After he had asked his complaint he began to ask floral questions. 'Oh, by the way,' he said, 'what is a hardy rose?'" "It is one," growled the dealer, "that doesn't mind your pulling it up by the roots every day to see if it has begun to grow yet."—Washington Post.

GREAT LUMBER PLANT SWEEP AWAY BY FIRE

SALEM, Mass., March 27.—The extensive plant of the Carry Lumber Co., situated on Pope street, and giving employment to nearly two hundred hands, was swept away by fire today, with a loss to the company of \$20,000. The property was fully covered by insurance and may be rebuilt.

The hands had just left work for the Saturday half holiday, when fire was kindled by a careless boy near the house, and within few minutes the main structure, 250 feet long and 50 feet deep was in flames. The fire quickly extended to the small outbuilding, but the main structure of wooden tenements which surrounded the plant were saved. The firm had recently installed an automatic sprinkling system, but unfortunately it failed to operate, so that the fire made short work of the oil-saturated buildings.

While on the way to the fire a hose wagon knocked down and severely injured Richard Quinn.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The latest news from the stock market is that in the stock market issued more conspicuously today and carried prices upwardly. There was no conspicuous change in the news to account for the fresh upward impetus, but the constant manifestation of indifference to unfavorable news, which has been the characteristic of the week's market, made a growing impression of speculative sentiment and encouraged the professional element to embark on bolder operations for an advance. The day's market was decidedly still to professional initiative in large part, but operations were conducted with much greater freedom. The continued scarcity of stocks made the upward movement easy and it gained favor as it proceeded, the driving in of belated shorts conducing much to the more volatile stages of the movement.

AT THE HOTELS. Royal—A. Wener, Montreal; W. A. MacKay, North Sydney; M. G. Andre, Boston; H. J. Wyman, Yarmouth; John McGillivray, Montreal; H. C. Shore, Slocan Junction; J. E. Miller, F. S. Green, Montreal; F. W. White, E. Schofield, Montreal; Lewis A. Bliss, St. Mary's Ferry; W. F. C. Parsons, Londonderry; W. J. Brady, Toronto; S. S. Beatty, Hamilton; A. N. Cole, Montreal; William Howe, Toronto; Frank Taylor, Brantford; Arthur E. Guild, Boston.

Dufferin—W. J. Wilson, Montreal; Stephen H. Cossay, New York; Thos. Hoskin, Montreal; D. Shaw, Montreal; John McLellan and wife, Toronto; C. G. Henry, Halifax; H. E. Johnson, Toronto; Thomas F. Cunningham, Montreal; Chas. Bienemann, wife and children, Vancouver; A. London, Ottawa; Capt. Byles and wife, Montreal; A. Y. Lawrence, Montreal; J. E. Howden, Toronto; Fred L. Miehous, Montreal; H. F. S. Paisley, Sackville; J. B. Howe, Malden, Mass.; L. C. Haley, Windsor; George L. Williams, Lindsay; M. T. Pearson, Hamilton.

Victoria Hotel—E. R. Wishart, St. Martins; Margaret D. Hetherington, Milltown; T. W. Johnson, Truro, N. S.; Arthur J. Kennedy, Robesay; Arthur L. Hoyt, McAdam; J. C. C. Spegel, Eastport, Me.; H. H. Kidd and wife, Chipman, N. B.; F. J. Winslow, Toronto; John C. Earle, Douglas Harbor; W. J. Johnson, A. F. Purdy, Truro, N. S.; A. McGovern, West Toronto; John H. Wilson, Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Trueman, Montreal; R. A. Henry, Oromocto; A. J. Munroe, Oromocto; F. H. Lowe, Centre Blewville, N. B.; William Holt, Calais, Me.; W. R. Lechford, Shagomoc.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture referred at a recent dinner in Washington to the amateur Florists who spring up in the suburbs at this season by thousands. "More florists perhaps than flowers spring up," he said. "In a seed shop the other day, I heard one of these amateurs complain about the last batch of seeds he had bought. After he had asked his complaint he began to ask floral questions. 'Oh, by the way,' he said, 'what is a hardy rose?'" "It is one," growled the dealer, "that doesn't mind your pulling it up by the roots every day to see if it has begun to grow yet."—Washington Post.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture referred at a recent dinner in Washington to the amateur Florists who spring up in the suburbs at this season by thousands. "More florists perhaps than flowers spring up," he said. "In a seed shop the other day, I heard one of these amateurs complain about the last batch of seeds he had bought. After he had asked his complaint he began to ask floral questions. 'Oh, by the way,' he said, 'what is a hardy rose?'" "It is one," growled the dealer, "that doesn't mind your pulling it up by the roots every day to see if it has begun to grow yet."—Washington Post.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture referred at a recent dinner in Washington to the amateur Florists who spring up in the suburbs at this season by thousands. "More florists perhaps than flowers spring up," he said. "In a seed shop the other day, I heard one of these amateurs complain about the last batch of seeds he had bought. After he had asked his complaint he began to ask floral questions. 'Oh, by the way,' he said, 'what is a hardy rose?'" "It is one," growled the dealer, "that doesn't mind your pulling it up by the roots every day to see if it has begun to grow yet."—Washington Post.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture referred at a recent dinner in Washington to the amateur Florists who spring up in the suburbs at this season by thousands. "More florists perhaps than flowers spring up," he said. "In a seed shop the other day, I heard one of these amateurs complain about the last batch of seeds he had bought. After he had asked his complaint he began to ask floral questions. 'Oh, by the way,' he said, 'what is a hardy rose?'" "It is one," growled the dealer, "that doesn't mind your pulling it up by the roots every day to see if it has begun to grow yet."—Washington Post.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture referred at a recent dinner in Washington to the amateur Florists who spring up in the suburbs at this season by thousands. "More florists perhaps than flowers spring up," he said. "In a seed shop the other day, I heard one of these amateurs complain about the last batch of seeds he had bought. After he had asked his complaint he began to ask floral questions. 'Oh, by the way,' he said, 'what is a hardy rose?'" "It is one," growled the dealer, "that doesn't mind your pulling it up by the roots every day to see if it has begun to grow yet."—Washington Post.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture referred at a recent dinner in Washington to the amateur Florists who spring up in the suburbs at this season by thousands. "More florists perhaps than flowers spring up," he said. "In a seed shop the other day, I heard one of these amateurs complain about the last batch of seeds he had bought. After he had asked his complaint he began to ask floral questions. 'Oh, by the way,' he said, 'what is a hardy rose?'" "It is one," growled the dealer, "that doesn't mind your pulling it up by the roots every day to see if it has begun to grow yet."—Washington Post.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture referred at a recent dinner in Washington to the amateur Florists who spring up in the suburbs at this season by thousands. "More florists perhaps than flowers spring up," he said. "In a seed shop the other day, I heard one of these amateurs complain about the last batch of seeds he had bought. After he had asked his complaint he began to ask floral questions. 'Oh, by the way,' he said, 'what is a hardy rose?'" "It is one," growled the dealer, "that doesn't mind your pulling it up by the roots every day to see if it has begun to grow yet."—Washington Post.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture referred at a recent dinner in Washington to the amateur Florists who spring up in the suburbs at this season by thousands. "More florists perhaps than flowers spring up," he said. "In a seed shop the other day, I heard one of these amateurs complain about the last batch of seeds he had bought. After he had asked his complaint he began to ask floral questions. 'Oh, by the way,' he said, 'what is a hardy rose?'" "It is one," growled the dealer, "that doesn't mind your pulling it up by the roots every day to see if it has begun to grow yet."—Washington Post.

Princess Costumes

OUR REASON for adding a costumes department is that in all the leading cities including Paris and London Furs and Costumes are companion lines. Our premises are particularly adapted for the carrying of costumes and dresses. Comparatively little additional expense is necessary, and on this account we can offer high class and exclusive costumes at more moderate prices than would be possible under other conditions.



Our object is not to conflict with existing trades that supply the less expensive suits. Our costumes sell from \$15 to \$60. Every garment will be silk lined—the styles will be exclusive as we can make them—the range of patterns shown will be sufficiently large that duplication can be avoided, and your suit will not be handled, priced and seen by everybody before you purchase it.

We will be able to execute special orders in stunning models for made-to-measure costumes at \$25 to \$35. These will bear all the style touches of the leading fashion centres. We can execute orders in from ten to twelve days from a selection of over 350 patterns of the season's new materials and fashion's latest colorings.

We have engaged for this special work an expert designer and fitter from Boston. When you see our models you can judge pretty well if our plans meet with your approval and our facilities enable us to supply your special wants.

The best results can always be obtained when special fittings are possible. Our best advertising medium will be through well satisfied customers who receive finely made well fitting costumes—each garment bearing in every line and curve the trade mark of an expert designer and experienced ladies' tailor.

We want your support and influence in the rebuilding of a business that should prove a benefit to every lady who has experienced the trials and delays incidental to dress making. If you have any suggestions that you think will enable the Dunlap Cooke Co. to make their store one that you'll be proud to send your friends to for their costume requirements we'll be glad to have the benefit of your suggestions, and when you buy here remember that it is under our guarantee, "Money refunded if not satisfied."

To facilitate the leaving of special orders for costumes we are allowing railway fare from points within 75 miles of St. John. Parties of ten ordering suits in St. Stephens, Woodstock, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Sussex and intervening points may have special designs and models submitted and fittings made by our special designer and fitter at their homes.

CATALOGUES AND PRICE MAILED FREE UPON REQUEST

Order Your Next Season's Furs Now. If it pays us to buy our supply of furs one year in advance of requirements, it should be profitable for you to adopt the methods of the merchants, and order your furs for next season. We guarantee you a saving of at least 25 p. c. less in the quiet season, and on manufactured furs we give you the special price and store and insure for the summer months free of charge.

When you see about your Costume let us talk with you about your furs. If you can save \$25 to \$30 on your next year's coat or fur set your foresight will repay you.

The Dunlap-Cooke Co., Ltd.

Furriers by Royal Warrant to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales. 54 King Street, St. John, N. B.

Winnipeg, Man. Boston, Mass. Halifax, N. S. Amherst, N. S.

and when they are the Standard gives promise of being the equal of any of the provincial dailies. It has a good field and should have a useful career.

Special Low Rates. SECOND CLASS. Daily During March and April TO British Columbia AND Pacific Coast Points. The Canadian Pacific Route is the Shortest, Quickest and most advantageous. No Changes or Transfers. Direct Connections. See Local Agent, or write W. S. Howard, D.P.A., C.P.R., St. John, N.B.

SHORT ROUTE BETWEEN HALIFAX MARITIME PROVINCE POINTS AND MONTREAL. Standard High Grade Equipment—Dining Car Service Unsurpassed. W. S. Howard, D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

FOSTER & CO., 261, 222, 224 UNION ST. Successors to E. G. Sewell. TEA and WINE MERCHANT. Agent: Robert Brown, our Crown Scotch. Pelee Island Wines. John B. M. Baxter, K. C. BARNISTER, ETC. 50 Princess Street, ST. JOHN, N. B. MEDICAL. Dr. A. Pierce Crockett, late Clinic Assistant Royal Optical Hospital, London, England. Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, 50 King Square, Saint John, N. B. Telephone Main 1164. MONEY TO LOAN. \$1,500, \$2,000 and other sums on mortgages. CHAS. W. MACDONALD, Barrister, 46 Canterbury Street, St. John, N. B. 13-21.

HEARTLESS PARENTS ARE ARRESTED. Special to The Standard. Bridgewater, March 28.—Alfred Veniot and Reuby Cross were arrested yesterday afternoon on charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of the woman's three days old infant, a coroner's jury having found a verdict of criminal neglect on the part of the mother and Veniot. The infant was born last Saturday and it is alleged, to have been heartlessly treated by its parents, not having received food or clothing, as a result of which it died three days later. About two years ago the woman gave birth to a child under similar circumstances and it disappeared. No one ever knew what became of it. Since that time Chief McAuliffe has been watching the woman and when her child died this week, he reported the matter to the coroner.

HALIFAX LABOR MEN ARE JUSTLY INDIGNANT AT GOVERNMENT. Special to The Standard. HALIFAX, March 28.—There is great indignation in labor circles in Halifax, eight freight handlers in the Government sheds of the I. C. R. Terminal having been discharged Saturday. Their dismissal is the result of the issuance of the Government partisan employment sheet prepared by Roche and Carney the two defeated Liberal candidates. There is no reason given for the men's dismissal, but there is a rumor that they were reported for having voted for the Conservative candidates in the last Dominion election. The men are members of the freight handlers Union and last evening a delegation of the Union waited on Government, Carney asking them to give an explanation. They will report back to the Union tomorrow. It is reported that over forty names are cut off the new list but so far only eight dismissals have taken place.

Building Additions. H. H. Mott, architect, has called for tenders for a brick addition to Messrs. Emerson & Fisher's building, Germain street. It is only a few years since this enterprising firm built their present immense six story building on Germain street and the construction now of an addition is the best kind of evidence that they are meeting with success. The tenders close on April 6. Mr. John K. Parsons, who has conducted a stove and tinmith business on Charlotte street for the past fifteen years, has sold his stock to W. A. Stepler & Co. Mr. Parsons will be associated with Mr. R. D. Coles in future.

A Good Kind. Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture referred at a recent dinner in Washington to the amateur Florists who spring up in the suburbs at this season by thousands. "More florists perhaps than flowers spring up," he said. "In a seed shop the other day, I heard one of these amateurs complain about the last batch of seeds he had bought. After he had asked his complaint he began to ask floral questions. 'Oh, by the way,' he said, 'what is a hardy rose?'" "It is one," growled the dealer, "that doesn't mind your pulling it up by the roots every day to see if it has begun to grow yet."—Washington Post.

Robt. Maxwell. Mason and Builder, Valuator and Appraiser. Brick, Lime, Stone, Tile and Plaster Worker. General Jobbing Promptly and Neatly Done. Office 16 Sydney Street. Res. 385 Union Street. Tel. 823