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Waterbury & Rising, Limited. King Street Union Street Mill Street. Three Stores. White Canvas Boots \$1.98. We are now showing in our show windows a range of Women's and Growing Girls' White Canvas Button Boots, sizes from 2 1-2 to 5 at \$1.98 a pair that are exceptionally good value. They are American made and come with a nice low walking heel, double sole and of a superior grade of specially selected canvas.

MACAULAY BROS. & CO., KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. Our Stores Open 8 a.m. Close 6 p.m. Friday's 10 p.m. Saturdays 1 p.m. -SPECIAL SALE OF- LADIES' PURE SILK STOCKINGS. TODAY, THURSDAY, we will place on sale 100 Dozen Pairs of Ladies' Pure Silk Stockings, exactly the same in weave and finish as we sold in our last great sale of these stockings. Every pair is of Pure Silk with deep, extra strong Lisle Thread, garter top; the feet are of double thread, Pure Silk, with heels and toes Lisle Thread; sizes 8 1-2, 9, 9 1-2 and 10 (Black or White). Special Sale Price 50c. a Pair. Postage Paid on One or More Pairs for Out-of-Town Customers.

Extra Values in Chamoisette Gloves. Extra long length Chamoisette Gloves in Fawn, Putty Color, Navy, Black, Grey or Brown, all are full 18 inches long, suitable for the popular short sleeve; sizes 6, 6 1-2 and 7. Special Sale Price 25c. a Pair. MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

Rich Silverware. 1847 ROGERS BROS. This brand is known as "Silver Plate that Wears". It is the original and genuine "Rogers" as well as the heaviest grade of plate made. Sold by Leading Dealers.

CHOICE Banner Seed Oats. We are in a position to sell you very Choice Banner and Other grades of Seed Oats at lowest prices. Please enquire of us before buying. A. C. SMITH & CO., 9 UNION STREET, West St. John, Telephone West 511 and West 51.

BAD BLOOD IS THE DIRECT CAUSE OF Pimples. Pimples break out on the face and body, and it is impossible to get rid of them unless you cleanse the blood of all of its impurities. Burdock Blood Bitters is without a doubt, the very best medicine for this purpose. This old, and reliable medicine has been in use for nearly forty years, and has a reputation unequalled by any other preparation for removing all the impurities from the blood and banishing the pimples.

WEDDINGS. Rathburn-Vallis. A very pretty wedding was solemnized yesterday afternoon at Hibernia, Queens County, within the presence of relatives and intimate friends. H. S. Rathburn was united in marriage to Miss Desha Vallis, both of Hibernia. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Patterson. The newly wedded couple will leave this morning on a honeymoon trip to Boston and other American cities. The popularity of both participants in the happy event was attested by the many gifts showered upon them. The groom is in the employ of the Saint John Street Railway Co.

FUNERALS. The remains of Brother Hugh C. S.S. R. of St. Peter's church, known in the world as Thomas Coen, were laid to rest in the cemetery in the rear of the church yesterday morning.

WITNESS AT DUGAL ENQUIRY SAYS HE MADE CONTRIBUTIONS TO LIBERAL FUND

Allan Ritchie Declares Payment Was a Custom With the Lumbermen—He Did Not Pay in 1908 But Had Paid in Other Years as Far Back as a Quarter of a Century Ago—Much Interest in Second Day's Hearing.

(Continued from page 1) such clause in his license, and when he saw Premier Fleming later he called his attention to the fact, and Mr. Fleming had promised to have it corrected. Later the order-in-council was passed. Witness read from a book concerning payments made. On June 27 he paid \$2,000 as an installment on his bonus. He did not get a receipt for the \$2,000. Witness had talked with W. H. Berry and had expressed the opinion that \$100 a mile was too much for the land. He thought the money for the property would be too small to warrant the extra payment. When asked why he had paid the \$15 a mile, he replied that he had thought it a good business proposition, then. Having large interests at stake he thought it better to accede to the wishes of those in authority. He had no reason to believe that he would not have his license if he did not accede to the request. His license was good for five years anyway.

Walter Stevens called. Walter Stevens was next called to the stand. He was manager of the Dominion Pulp Mill at Lower Newcastle. His company held about 288 miles of crown timber lands. All the papers in class B. He had talked with the premier and also with Berry about bonuses. Later he talked with Berry concerning the bonus. He agreed with Berry through Brankley to put up \$15 a mile for campaign purposes, and this amounted to \$4,500. Berry had told him to pay the money to Brankley, he went to the bank and got a certified check payable to John E. Moore, put it in an envelope, took it to Brankley's office and put it in a bag which Brankley took out of his desk. Later Berry told him that the check was not satisfactory and cash would have to be given. The check was returned to him and he produced it in court and it was entered as evidence. This amount was paid over and above the regular sum paid for bonuses. The money was paid in consequence of the proposition made by Mr. Brankley. Afterwards his lands were sold at \$75 per mile. This was too high for the lands had been depleted of lumber.

W. B. Snowball. W. B. Snowball then took the stand. He said he was president of the J. B. Snowball Co. Ltd. and about 510 miles of crown lands were controlled by the company. He had talked over the matter of bonuses with Berry and had said that \$75 a mile was the limit for his company's holdings. Berry said that \$100 would be the lowest any Berry would accept, promise that it would be no higher. Berry had said that a campaign fund was being raised and all other lumbermen had contributed \$15 per mile. Witness said he would have to talk the matter over with his friends, Messrs. Burchill and Mitchell. Later he told Berry that he had not decided and Berry told him to pay the money to Brankley if he decided favorably. The witness had agreed to say whether he had paid the amount for it was ruled that the commission could not enquire into any payments made after the classification had been made.

Mr. Carvell again asked witness if he paid the money and the reply was in the affirmative. The answer was not allowed as evidence. Mr. Teed objected saying that Mr. Carvell should not ask the witness about matters not limited to the scope of the enquiry. Mr. Carvell said his only desire was to get all the facts before the public if he could get before the court he could at least get it in the newspapers. There was a wide interval than that. Mr. Fowler—"It is most pleasant to hear Mr. Carvell say he only desires to get the facts before the public especially when he has spent fifteen years of his life trying to keep facts away from the public. I can show this by my friend's career. He boasts that he will get it into the newspapers, but can get it in a certain class of newspapers which print all sorts of rubbish whether it is supported by facts or not. We claim that the complainants must prove extortion before the lands were classified. The payment of money before the classification must be shown to complete the extortion. Charges have been made against Mr. Fleming but what Mr. Berry chooses to say is not evidence against Mr. Fleming. They must show agency and extortion under the terms of the charge and nothing of the sort has been shown. Questions and evidence must be limited to the allegations in the charge. I protest most strongly against my learned friend being permitted to make all sorts of remarks and ask all sorts of questions."

Mr. Fisher thought it made no difference if the evidence were admitted. There was a desire to get the fullest information. There ensued a lengthy argument between counsel as to the admissibility of evidence of payments made under the classification of lands and the hearing adjourned until 2.45 without a ruling being given. Afternoon Session. When the hearing resumed in the afternoon, the complainants gave their argument on Mr. Teed's claim that no evidence should be admitted in regard to any monies paid after the classification of the crown lands. Judge McKeown, the chairman, was strongly of the opinion that such evidence was properly inadmissible. He pointed out that under the wording of the commission authorizing the enquiry as well as the act of the legislative assembly providing for the same it would be entirely beyond the jurisdic-

tion of the commission to admit this class of evidence. It was irrelevant to the charges as preferred, inasmuch as the monies alleged to have been paid had been paid before the classification took place. Judge Wells said if the case rested upon this one incident on a strict interpretation of the statute the evidence should not be admitted. The charges were serious but if this were the only evidence he would rule that the commission could not admit it. If it were in a regular court of law the admission of such evidence could probably be set aside on an appeal to a higher court. The question under dispute was, however, but one of money and he judged that being the case the evidence should be admitted. Mr. Fisher said while he was unfamiliar with the legal aspect of the case, he thought it was in the public interest that all the facts should be brought out. The fullest evidence should be admitted even if it had bearing upon the charge. He therefore agreed with Judge Wells.

Another of Carvell's Questions. Mr. Carvell asked if witness had learned where the money was to go after it had left Mr. Brankley's office. Mr. Teed—"I really must object to this. My learned friend is going too far. I would ask the court to direct that the witness be permitted to say anything he heard or learned from any one but Mr. Berry."

Mr. Carvell then asked if the witness learned that it was to go to E. R. Teed of Woodstock. Objected to and objection sustained. Continuing witness said he had had a number of conferences with Premier Fleming in regard to lumber matters. The conferences commenced in Bathurst about a year and a half ago. The conversations related to the renewal of their licenses. Witness had gone before the government as his company was anxious to erect a pulp and paper mill. The town of Bathurst was interested and at a public meeting in Bathurst the premier said he would do everything in his power to bring it to a settlement. He had other meetings with the premier after the timber land bill was passed. One meeting was in the government rooms in St. John and another in the hotel. Any talk with the premier regarding classification would be general. The premier did tell witness he intended to employ Mr. Berry to work out the problem of classifying the lands. No one but Mr. Berry had ever been heard regarding bonuses or classification of lands. When Mr. Berry asked him to pay the \$15 per mile witness knew that Mr. Fleming had told him that Berry was to work out the problem of classification of lands and this fact was an influence in determining him to pay it.

Paid More than Lands were Worth. He believed his company had paid more than the lands were worth but if the company was unable to retain the lands he would have no investment would be valueless. This was another reason why he agreed to Berry's conditions; the payment of \$100 per mile bonus and \$15 per mile to the fund. This amounted to \$115,000 and was made payable to the order of Mr. Brankley. The money was deposited in the Bank of Montreal at Bathurst with instructions to transfer it to Mr. Brankley's credit in the Bank of Montreal, Chatham. The date of payment of the cheque was July 15th, 1913. It was part of the arrangement that the stumpage rate should be fixed for a term of five years and when this was not done the lumbermen's association took it up. He had no personal knowledge what they did.

Asked by Mr. Carvell why the money was made payable through the Bank of Montreal witness replied it was because the company's investment was made through that bank. He thought Mr. Berry and Mr. Brankley were consulted about it. The arrangement as to the fee for stumpage had been made at the meeting of the lumbermen in Newcastle. He thought the rate was \$1.50 per thousand for spruce, pine and cedar. An understanding had been reached to this effect before he had made a payment to the fund.

Government Policy Good. Mr. Teed witness said he told the premier he thought all the lands should be gone over and valued. Barren lands with no timber should pay no bonus. On the other hand he thought \$75 per mile would be an outside figure for bonuses, but rather than not have the renewal they were willing to pay \$100. The government policy in regard to stumpage had been discussed before the meeting at Newcastle. He had expected that stumpage should be fixed for a term of years at a rate to be fixed. There was a general understanding that the government would accede to the policy of a fixed rate for stumpage and this was pretty generally understood before the Newcastle meeting. The new schedule provided that the stumpage rate should be \$1.50 instead of \$1.25. Witness approved of the policy where by leases should be fixed for a stated term. This was in the interest of the lumber business, and it was important that it should be settled.

After learning that the policy of the government would be in the direction of fixed leases he had taken up new areas. He took about 148 1-2 miles at a rate of about \$260 per mile, or about \$38,000 in all. If he renewed these areas he would certainly expect to have to pay to the government the usual amount of bonus.

Paid Highest Bonus Rate. Prior to the meeting in Newcastle witness had seen W. H. Berry in Bathurst securing information for classification of lands. Mr. Berry received every assistance from his company. Practically all of the Bathurst Lumber Company lands paid the highest rate. Before meeting Berry he had not learned what his rate of bonus would be. Berry told him the Bathurst Lumber Company lands would pay \$100 per mile bonus. Witness tried to get an exemption of barren lands but Berry refused. He said that the company's lands would be classified at the rate of \$100 per mile. He realized that if they desired renewals they would be obliged to pay the bonus at \$100 per mile. He believed and understood they would not get their renewals unless they paid the \$15 per mile but Berry told him that was the way of beating it out but that was his understanding. Conferences with other lumbermen were held because he desired to verify Berry's state-

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