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MONTREAL SALES.

(McDougall and Cowans.)
Montreal, Friday, March 14.—

Morning.

Vic Bonds 1922—3,850 @ 100⅝, 3,650 @ 100½.
Vic Bonds 1927—850 @ 103.
Vic Bonds 1937—33,000 @ 106, 5,000 @ 105⅞, 100 @ 105¾.
Vic Bonds 1923—6,050 @ 100⅝, 4,250 @ 100⅜, 1,750 @ 100½, 12,000 @ 100 5-8.
Vic Bonds 1923—59,000 @ 104⅜, 4,500 @ 104⅝, 8,800 @ 104¼, 1,250 @ 104¼, 3,200 @ 104¼, 3,900 @ 105 5-8.
Steamships Pfd—10 @ 79, 2 @ 78¾.
Steamships Com—25 @ 42.
Dom Tex xd—25 @ 107¾, 75 @ 107⅞.
Can Cem Pfd—30 @ 100.
Can Cem Com—5 @ 66½.
Steel Can—50 @ 61¾, 50 @ 61 5-8, 130 @ 61½.
Dom Iron Com—300 @ 60½, 25 @ 50 5-8.
Shawinigan—20 @ 18, 25 @ 117⅞.
1925 War Loan—2,000 @ 98.
Montreal Power—25 @ 91.
Bell Tele—10 @ 130.
1931 War Loan—1,000 @ 98½.
Can Car Pfd—25 @ 88.
Ogilvies—20 @ 198.
Laur Pulp—40 @ 207, 100 @ 207¼.
St Laur Flour—320 @ 92, 25 @ 91½.
Woods Mfg Co—45 @ 86.
Wab Cot—5 @ 60.
McDonalds—24 @ 24 5-8, 415 @ 24¾.
Wayag Bonds—3,000 @ 87, 12,000 @ 87½.
Asbestos Com—25 @ 53, 455 @ 54¼, 25 @ 53⅜, 25 @ 54½, 60 @ 54½, 10 @ 54 5-8, 80 @ 54⅞.
Asbestos Pfd—25 @ 69, 275 @ 70, 25 @ 70¼.
Laur Power—22, @ 69.
Span Riv Com—25 @ 19 5-8, 65 @ 19½.
Span Riv Pfd—75 @ 79.
Glass xd—30 @ 46, 285 @ 45¾, 50 @ 45½.
Nor Amer Pulp—1,350 @ 4½.
Can Cot——124 @ 76.
Can Converters—105 @ 50¾.
Penmans Ltd—50 @ 92.
Union Bank——3 @ 160.

Afternoon.

Vic Bonds 1927—1,900 @ 103, 7,000 @ 103¼.
Vic Bonds 1937—1,100 @ 105¾, 2,700 @ 105⅞, 50 @ 105½.
Vic Bonds 1923—1,050 @ 100⅝.
Vic Bonds 1932—30,000 @ 104⅜, 600 @ 104⅝, 32,000 @ 104½, 16,100 @ 104½, 20,000 @ 104¾, 52,000 @ 104 5-8.
Brazilian—45 @ 54½.
Steamships Pfd—15 @ 79.
Steel Can—15 @ 61¾.
Shawinigan——7 @ 118.
Montreal Power—9 @ 91.
1937 War Loan—18,000 @ 99¾, 100 @ 99¾.
Ogilvies—42 @ 200, 2 @ 199.
St Lawr Flour—25 @ 91.
McDonalds—40 @ 24¾, 50 @ 24½, 10 @ 25.
Scotia Bonds——80 @ 83, 1,000 @ 83½.
Asbestos Pfd—135 @ 71, 50 @ 70¾, 10 @ 70½.
Span Riv Pfd—50 @ 79.
Glass—50 @ 46.
Nor Amer Pulp—55 @ 4⅜.
Can Cotton—50 @ 75¾.
Can Converters—25 @ 50½.
Royal Bank—35 @ 208.

(McDougall and Cowans.)

	Bid.	Ask.
Ames Holden Com.		30
Ames Holden Pfd.		78
Brazilian L. H. and P.	54½	54¾
Canada Car Pfd.	87½	88
Canada Cement	66½	66¾
Canada Cement Pfd.		100
Dom. Iron Com.	60½	60¾
Dom. Tex. Com.	107½	108
Laurentide Paper Co.	207	207½
Lake of Woods		160
MacDonald Con.	24⅞	25
Mt. L. H. and Power	90½	91½
Quebec Railway	20½	21½
Shaw W. and P. Co.	117¾	118
Spanish River Com	19½	19⅝
Spanish River Pfd.	78¾	79
Steel Co. Can. Com.	61	61½

MONTREAL PRODUCE.

Montreal, March 14.—OATS, extra No. 1 feed, 80.
FLOUR—New Standard, 11.10 to 11.20.
ROLLED OATS—Bag, 90 lbs., 3.90 to 4.00.
MILLFEED—Bran 40.25; Shorts, 42.25; Moullie 64.00.
HAY—No. 2, per ton, car lots, 19.00.
CHEESE—Finest easterns, 24 to 25.
BUTTER—Choicest creamery, 53½.
EGGS—Selected 39; No. 1 stock 36.
POTATOES, per bag, car lots, 1.75
DRESSED HOGS—Abattoir killed, 25.00 to 25.50.

NO CHANGE IN STOCK MARKET

Some Furious and Spasmodic Changing of Prices Among Specialties.

New York, March 14.—On the surface, today's stock market differed in no important particular from the previous sessions of the week, aside from a halt in the activity covering the mid-session, when the general list was inclined to react.

There was the same furious and spasmodic changing of prices among specialties, notably industrial alcohol, distillers and some of the oils and equipments, and more tangible evidence of profit-taking and short-selling quarters of the list. Pools later extended their operations, shippings enjoying especial favor, with Atlantic Gulf leading on an enormous turnover at a gain of nine points, Marine Preferred advancing four points and United Fruit three.

Secondary or low-priced motors were in demand during the last half of the session. Stutz and several other issues pressing General Motors in activity and extent of advance. United States Rubber was strongest of the so-called motor accessories, Kelly-Springfield showing marked irregularity.

New York Air Brake, Pressed Steel Car, Crucible Steel, Colorado Fuel, Pennsylvania, Seaboard and Harvester embraced the strong equipments, but United States Steel continued to reflect selling pressure, closing at a slight loss.

Miscellaneous specialties of strength included California Packing and Worthing Pulp, Leathers and Fertilizers extended recent gains, but coppers and tobaccos eased slightly with further restraint in rails. Sales amounted to 1,025,000 shares.

Dullness again characterized the bond market, Liberty 3½'s strengthening, others of that group holding steady. Total sales, par value, aggregated $9,350,000.

Old United States coupon fours rose 3-8 on sales and registered 2's ¼ on call.

NEW YORK MARKET WAS IRREGULAR

(McDOUGALL & COWANS)

New York, March 14.—The market continued one of irregular and somewhat excited movements in specialties, the Steels, Coppers and Rails being practically neglected. U. S. Rubber advanced sharply in the early afternoon and other Rubber stocks were strong in sympathy. The strength of General Motors spread to other issues of the same group, notably Maxwell Motors, the various issues of which advanced from 4 to 7 points. The shipping stocks were particularly strong under the lead of Atlantic Gulf, which sold 9 points up. U. S. Fruit sold 3 up and Marine pfd. increased its gain. U. S. Steel was heavy and Crucible lost a part of its early gain. The money market continued easy and it was said in banking quarters that one reason for the abundance of loanable funds in the face of heavy stock trading at advancing prices was for loans as they formerly were. In other words it is business depression that makes the easy money. Sales 1,026,400.

E. & C. RANDOLPH.

N. Y. QUOTATIONS.

(McDougall and Cowans.)

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am Beet Sug	73½	74¾	73⅜	74¼
Am Car Fy xd	91¼	91¼	90¼	90¾
Am Loco	68	68½	67½	67½
Am Smelt	68	68¾	66⅞	67⅜
A Sil Fy xd	83¾	83¾	83	83
Am Woolen	66½	66½	65⅞	66½
Am Tels xd	104¾	104¾	104⅜	104½
Anaconda	61⅜	61¾	60½	60¾
AH and LP xd	98	98¾	96⅞	98¾
Am Can	49	49	48	48
Atchison	92½	..	..	..
Balt and Ohio	49	..	..	..
Bald Loco	88⅜	89¼	87½	87½
Beth Steel	66¾	68¾	65⅝	65⅝
Brock Rap Tr	23¼	23¼	23	23
C F I	41½	43⅝	41½	42½
Ches and Ohio	58⅜	..	..	..
Chino xd	33¾	..	..	..
Cent Leath	71¾	73⅜	71¼	73⅜
Can Pac	162½	..	..	..
Distillers	64	66⅜	64	65¼
Cruc Steel	68¼	70¼	67⅝	67¾
Erie Com	17½	17½	17⅜	17⅜
Erie 1st Pfd	29⅝	..	..	..
Gr Nor Pfd	93¾	..	..	..
Gen Elect xd	156½	..	..	..
Gr Nor Ore	43½	43½	42¾	43¼
Ind Alcohol	141	146⅜	140	140⅜
Gen Motors	163¼	166¾	163¼	165½
Royal Dutch	92½	93½	92	92⅞
Inspira Cop	47	47	46¾	46¼
Kenne Cop	30	30⅜	30	30⅜
Lehigh Val	55½	..	..	..
Mer Mar Pfd	107¾	110⅞	107¾	110¼
Mex Pet xd	185½	186½	183	185¼
Miss Pac	24¾	24¾	24½	24½
Midvale Stl	45½	45⅞	45	45¼
N Y Cent	75¾	75⅝	75½	75½
Nor Pac	93¾	..	..	..
Penn	44¾	..	..	..
Press Stl Car	71½	72⅜	71½	71⅝
Reading Com	85	85½	84½	84⅝
Repub Steel	83¼	83¼	81¼	82⅜
St Paul	38¾	39½	38¼	38½
Sou Pac	103⅜	103⅜	102¼	102½
Sou Rail	29¼	29⅜	28⅝	28⅜
Studebaker	63⅞	64⅜	62⅝	62⅞
Union Pac	130	130¼	129⅞	130¼
U S Stl Com	96⅜	97	95⅜	96⅜
U S Rub	83½	86¼	83	85⅜
Utah Cop xd	71½	71½	69⅞	70
Westinghouse	45⅞	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝

CHICAGO PRODUCE.

(McDougall and Cowans.)

Chicago, March 14.—Corn, No. 3 yellow, 1.45 to 1.47½; No. 4 yellow 1.42 to 1.43; No. 5 yellow 1.39 to 1.42.
Oats—No. 3 white 68 to 68¼; Standard 61 to 62¼.
Rye—No. 2, 1.49.
Barley—87 to 98.
Timothy—7.00 to 10.25
Clover—Nominal.
Pork—Nominal.
Lard—26.75.
Ribs—25.00 to 25.50.

Corn.

	High.	Low.	Close.
May	.....	.....	135½
July	.....	.....	129⅜

Oats.

May	.....	.....	62
July	.....	.....	61¼

Pork.

May	.....	.....	44.00

THEY ARE STILL HAMMERING SIR SAM HUGHES AT OTTAWA

Col. Peck in His Maiden Speech in the House of Commons Goes After the Former Minister of Militia for His Gross Misstatements Concerning Canadian Soldiers and Their Work.

Ottawa, March 14.—Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, in the House this afternoon, asked if the Imperial government had yet filled the vacancy on the International Waterways Commission, caused by the appointment of Mr. Migneault, to the supreme court bench.

Sir Thomas White replied that no recommendation had yet been made by the Dominion government for the filling of the vacancy.

Mr. MacKenzie, leader of the opposition, asked when the government would be in a position to give the House information concerning the inquiry into the Kimmel Camp riots.

Sir Thomas White replied that he had been advised by the minister overseas that a board of enquiry is holding a full investigation. As soon as the report of the board is received, it would be communicated to the House. In the meantime, it was not possible to make any official statement.

Hon. Mr. Murphy asked if the government had any information of the rioting at Whitley Camp.

Sir Thomas replied that there was no official information to hand of any riots at Whitley Camp.

Colonel Peck, V. C., then resumed the debate on the address.

The galleries were crowded and there was a large attendance of members to hear the member for Skeena deliver his maiden speech. When he rose he was greeted with prolonged cheering from both sides of the House and with very few preliminaries he got down to the business of his speech. He intimated that he had not intended to speak at such an early date, but some subjects had been touched upon which he might be able to express himself with authority.

He thanked the House for the kind welcome given him. He thanked General Hughes for his friendly words, and said he was exceedingly sorry to have to make sharp reply to some things that the former minister of militia had said.

Saying that he was not in touch with the general subjects of politics, he passed on to deal with the statements made by General Hughes. He expressed himself as very much grieved to hear them, and he was exceedingly pained for he felt that these statements hurt the feelings of thousands who had lost dear friends in the war.

"Any man who says anything that will cause these wounds to bleed afresh," said Colonel Peck, "should have indisputable facts behind him."

General Hughes, he said, for whose character he had the utmost respect, had made the statement that a great many lives of Canadian soldiers had been sacrificed in vain, and for no useful purpose. He had also said that he knew Cambrai well, and spoke of it as "a dirty little one-horse town, not worth the life of one Canadian soldier."

"I think he must have been out the night before," said Colonel Peck, amid general laughter, in which Sir Sam Hughes himself joined.

Colonel Peck produced two maps of the war zone around Cambrai to illustrate its importance. One of the members asked if he could tell the population of the town and the speaker gave it as his opinion that it would be from thirty to fifty thousand.

Sir Sam Hughes interjected the information that the population of Cambrai was 27,000.

It was not the population of Cambrai that constituted its importance from a military point of view, however, said Colonel Peck. "It was the retention of the town to the whole battle front. A glance at the maps, which he had before him, would show the members that six or seven national highways ran into Cambrai in addition to railways and a canal. It was, therefore, a great transportation centre. While the Germans held the town and the country around it, they were in control of this canal, and could flood certain areas in such a way as to strengthen their position. If, however, they could be beaten back from the town, their right flank would be imperilled."

"The importance of controlling Cambrai was agreed upon by the British generals," said Colonel Peck, "and it was also considered of great strategic value by the German general staff.

"Sir Sam Hughes," Colonel Peck went on, "had talked of Sir Arthur Currie as though Sir Arthur were the villain of the piece, cold and machiavellian. But the action of Cambrai was not a local Canadian action. It was part of a vast military enterprise which extended over a great stretch of country and lasted for days and weeks. It was part of General Foch's scheme of striking at different parts of the line until he brought the heart of the German people, and forced the German government to sign the most humiliating armistice in the history of nations. If the battle of Cambrai were wrong, it was not due to General Currie, nor to the Canadian high command. If anybody were wrong, it was the British general staff, and their action had the concurrence of the greatest military genius of the age.

"Sir Sam Hughes had asked why the forces did not go round Cambrai. That," Colonel Peck declared, "was what actually happened. The Canadian corps went to the north of Cambrai. He himself was in the battle, but never saw the town. Cambrai fell when the jaws closed, and so far as Colonel Peck knew, there was very little street fighting. The third Canadian division went through Cambrai but Colonel Peck added, he had not heard there was any street fighting, although there must have been a little. As a matter of fact, Cambrai was on the division line between two armies which, in itself, was evidence that the action was not a local one, that Sir Arthur Currie could control.

"Colonel Peck declared that the orders received by the first division, of which his battalion formed a part, were not to incur heavy casualties. As an instance, he related how on the night before the armistice came into effect, he was advancing with his men through a wood with the capture of a village as his objective. On nearing the village he was met by a heavy machine gun fire. His men entrenched, and discussing the situation with his officers and men, the view was expressed that men, should enter the village at night and drive out the Germans so as to have good billets. In view of the orders received, in regard to casualties, however, this course was not followed.

Next day the third division relieved the first Canadian division and," said Colonel Peck, "the grand old first passed out of the field and went to its rest with a record seldom achieved since the war began."

A few days after Sir Arthur was at his bedside to inquire about his sickness and to discuss certain questions and said to him: "Peck, we might wish to deliver a stunning blow. We could do it, we might deliver a crushing blow for revenge, but the policy of revenge is not worth one man's life."

General Currie said he was sick and horrified at the loss of Canadian lives in this war, and Colonel Peck asked if that was the language of a cool ,scheming commander whose only desire was to gratify his own ambition.

The colonel said that at Mons, he did not hear any of these extraordinary things that General Hughes had spoken of. There were, he saw, from the records, seventy-five casualties, but probably these casualties were for some days and probably extended over some miles of front. Colonel Peck remarked that news travels extraordinarily fast amongst the men, and if any of the things had happened that General Hughes talked about they would soon hear about it.

"These Canadian soldiers," he said, "will get your number so quick you haven't got a leg to stand on. If those things took place you would have heard it by other means than by the eloquence of the honorable member for Victoria."

Colonel Peck said that he advanced with his battalion nine miles in one day and took five towns, that they never fired a shot and never lost a man. They captured five or six German military police, who had overstepped themselves as police were supposed to do all over the world. This was greeted with much laughter.

The laughter, however, was prolonged when Colonel Peck mentioned that, during this triumphant advance, he had "kissed an awful lot of women," and the only unfortunate thing was he found all the women crowded to the front.

As to Sir Arthur Currie, he said he was a commander whom he was proud to have served under, with extreme affection and loyalty. He described him as one of the great commanders they had in this war. Sir Arthur Currie, the speaker said, was the natural leader for a great deomcratic army. When he became commander it was no political influence, and his appointment had been opposed by some jealous rivals. However, it had met with the approval of the British commander-in-chief, which was the deciding factor. It also met with the hearty approval of all ranks in the Canadian corps.

Sir Sam Hughes, said Colonel Peck, in giving to the House a list of those who had distinguished themselves overseas, or had relations at the front, mentioned Colonel John A. Currie, remarking that Colonel Currie should not be confused with another man of the same name who had acted discreditably on the field of battle. There was only one other man in the Canadian army of this name, and sufficiently high rank to be confused with Colonel Currie, but if Sir Sam had another man than the leader of the Canadian corps in mind, he should come out like a man and tell who it was.

Sir Sam Hughes: "On the contrary, I mean Arthur Currie, and will take the first opportunity of saying so in this house."

"Then," said Colonel Peck, "if this campaign of infamy is to continue, I deplore it."

"May I ask a question of the honorable gentleman?" said Sir Sam.

"Is it a fact that Colonel John M. Currie should go through life smudged because of the misdeeds of another and not have his name cleared?"

Colonel Peck replied that he did not want to enter into any discussion about a member of the House and would not have brought Colonel Currie's name in had he not been desirous of defending the Canadian commander. However, he declared, if this campaign against Sir Arthur Currie continued he would tell some things he knew, and certain gentlemen would curse the day that they were born.

"I have always had the greatest admiration for the character of Sir Sam Hughes," continued Colonel Peck, "I was never one of those who thought that the honorable gentleman had made a hundred thousand dollars out of the Ross rifle. But I think the statements he has made are unworthy of him."

Turning to the recent riots in English demobilization camps, Colonel Peck said that probably they were much exaggerated. You could not, he said, get several thousand full blooded men together without having transgressions of the military law, which was very much stricter than ordinary civil law. The great test of soldiers was the opinion of the civilians with whom they came into contact and everywhere, from Ypres to the Somme there was nothing but one great swath of good-will toward the boys of the Canadian corps. When his own regiment left Germany, even the Germans had cheered them.

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We will receive tenders for the purchase of the residence of the late Hon. H. R. Emmerson, at Dorchester, Westmorland County New Brunswick, with barns, stables, outbuildings, grounds and lands attached, in and adjoining, until noon, April first, 1919. Terms Cash.

FRIEL & CLARK,
Solicitors,
803 Main Street,
13th March, 1919. Moncton, N.B.

FARM, ETC., FOR SALE.

We will receive tenders until April first, 1919, for the purchase of the John Cook farm, so called, at Dorchester Island, Westmorland County, New Brunswick, consisting of 12 acres of upland and 15 acres of marshland, good house and three barns. Also horses, cattle, waggons, carriages sleighs, harness, &c., belonging to the Estate of the late Hon. H. R. Emmerson, for particulars of which apply to the undersigned. Terms Cash.

H. R. EMMERSON,
J. T. CORNELL,
Executors and Trustees
Estate H. R. Emmerson, deceased.
(Address) P. O. Box 728
Saint John, New Brunswick
13th March, 1919.

CANADIAN MARKET SHOWED DULLNESS

(McDOUGALL & COWANS)

Montreal, March 14.—The majority of Canadian traders have been looking for a reaction in the American market, and expected this would affect our market to some extent, and this is one reason, as I see it, for the dullness in the local market. Outside of the asbestos securities which were active and strong, there is very little to comment on.

A big demand sprung up for the 1933 Victory loan and sold at 105, a new high. Money is very plentiful here and the demand for investment bonds continues to exceed the supply.

Montreal Tramways and Power note issue which it was expected it would take a few months to place has all been disposed of.

The New York market is one of specialties, one group of stocks after another being taken hold of, the short interest there is, I believe, very large, and it seems to me to be increasing. Trade reports are conflicting and there appears to be as many bears as bulls.

TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE REPORT

Toronto, Ont., March 14.—Board of Trade quotations today were: Manitoba wheat, in store, Fort William, No 1 Northern, $2.24½; No. 2 Northern $2.21½; No. 3 Northern 2.17; No. 4 wheat $2.11½.

Manitoba Oats, No. 2, C.W. 70 1-8, in store Fort William; No. 3 64 5-8; extra No. 1 feed 64 3-8; No. 1 feed 62 5-8; No. 2 feed 59 5-8.

American corn, No. 3, 1.63; No. 4 1.60, prompt shipment, track Toronto.

Manitoba barley, in store, Fort William, No 3 C.W. 88 3-4; No. 4 C.W. 83 3-8; rejected 77; feed 76.

Ontario wheat, No. 1 winter, 2.14 to 2.22; No. 2 winter 2.11 to 2.19; No 3 winter 2.07 to 2.15; No. 1 spring 2.09 to 2.17; No. 2 spring 2.06 to 2.14; No. 3 spring, 2.02 to 2.10, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.

Ontario Oats—No. 2 white, 62 to 64; No. 3, 60 to 62, according to freight.

Barley—Malting, 87 to 92.

Peas—No. 2, 1.75 nominal, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 85, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, 1.37 to 1.40, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, 10.75 to 11.00, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, 9.55 to 9.75; Toronto-Montreal 9.55 to 9.75, new bags.

Bran—$40.25.

Middlings—Not quoted.

Good feed flour—Per bag, $3.25 to $3.50.

Hay—Baled, track Toronto, car lots, No. 1 20 to 21; No. 2 mixed 18 to 19 per ton, car lots.

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

(McDougall and Cowans.)

	High.	Low.	Close
May	24.85	24.15	24.15
July	23.62	22.95	22.95
Oct.	22.20	21.45	21.46
Dec.	21.90	21.15	21.17

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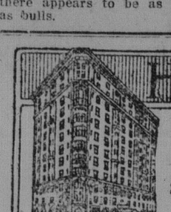

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THE SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD
CANADA
RETURNED SOLDIERS who desire to SETTLE ON THE LAND
and receive assistance under the Soldier Settlement Act must first satisfy their district Agricultural Qualification Committee that they are qualified as "Settlers" within the meaning of the Act and receive a
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION
before they may enjoy the full provisions of the Act. Every returned soldier who expects
THE SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD
to assist him in settling on the land should ascertain at once whether or not he is qualified. This applies also to all men who have already received an "Attestation" from the Board.
AGRICULTURAL TRAINING COURSES
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Full Information May Be Secured By Applying To
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529 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.
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TIME TABLE
On and after June 1st, 1918, a steamer of this company leaves St. John every Saturday, 7.30 a. m., for Black's Harbor, calling at Dipper Harbor and Beaver Harbor.
Leaves Black's Harbor Monday, two hours of high water, for St. Andrews, calling at Lord's Cove, Richardson, L'Etete or Back Bay.
Leaves St. Andrews Monday evening or Tuesday morning, according to the tide, for St. George, Back Bay and Black's Harbor.
Leaves Black's Harbor Wednesday on the tide for Dipper Harbor, calling at Beaver Harbor.
Leaves Dipper Harbor for St. John 8 a. m., Thursday.
Agent—Thorne Wharf and Warehousing Co., Ltd., 'Phone 2581. Manager Lewis Connors.
This company will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date without a written order from the company or captain of the steamer.

GRAND MANAN S.S. CO.
CHANGE OF TIME.
Commencing October 1st and until further notice, steamer will sail as follows:
Leave Grand Manan Mondays, 7.30 a.m., for St. John via Eastport, Campobello and Wilson's Beach.
Returning, leave Turnbull's Wharf, St. John, Wednesdays, 7.30 a.m., for Grand Manan via Wilson's Beach, Campobello and Eastport.
Leave Grand Manan Thursdays at 7.30 a.m., for St. Stephen, via Campobello, Eastport, Cumming's Cove and St. Andrews.
Returning leave St. Stephen Fridays at 7.00 a.m. (tide and ice permitting), for Grand Manan, via St. Andrews, Cumming's Cove, Eastport and Campobello.
Leave Grand Manan Saturdays at 7.30 a.m. for St. Andrews, via Campobello, Eastport and Cumming's Cove, returning same day at 1.00 p.m. for Grand Manan via same ports.
SCOTT D. GUPTILL, Manager.

TRAVELLING?
Passage Tickets By All Ocean Steamship Lines
WM. THOMSON & CO.
LIMITED
Royal Bank Bldg., St. John.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY Limited
DOMINION and SPRINGHILL — BITUMINOUS STEAM and GAS COALS
GENERAL SALES OFFICE
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R. P. & W. F. STARR, LIMITED, Agents at St. John.

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IN STOCK
All Sizes American Anthracite
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PRICES LOW.
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TEL. 42 5 MILL STREET.

Paul F. Blanchet
Chartered Accountant
TELEPHONE CONNECTION
St. John and Rothesay

GENERAL HARRIS, ON COND

Believes the Gov't Has the U Control the Situation if Fo Back the Bolshevik Menac

Paris, March 14.—(By the Associated Press)—Brig.-General Harries, commander of the American military force at Berlin, has been here for several days to appear before the supreme war council to render a report on the military and economic situation at the German capital and throughout Germany. He has given a dramatic recital of events in Berlin during the past three months, culminating in the serious street fighting of the last fortnight.

When Gen. Harries' party left Berlin, the government forces under Gustave Noske, the German war minister, had the upper hand, and in the general's opinion the government will control the situation, particularly if food is sent to aid in holding back the Bolshevik menace from the eastern border.

ALLIED TROOPS MAKING PROGRESS

Siberian Contingent Has Inflicted Heavy Losses on the Bolshevik and is in Good Condition.

Archangel, March 14.—Compared to the losses inflicted upon the enemy the Allied casualties in the fighting along the Vaga River, Since Feb. 28 have been extremely light. It is estimated that the Bolsheviki have lost at least 500 killed.

The health of the expeditionary forces since the Spanish influenza epidemic in September and October has been excellent. As the new mobilized Russian troops are becoming trained, they are gradually relieving the strain to which the British, French and American forces were put in the early days of the campaign.

DANDRUFF GOES! HAIR GETS THICK, WAVY, BEAUTIFU

Save your hair! Double it beauty in a few moments. Try this!

Hair stops coming out an every particle of dandruff disappears.

Try as you will, after an applicati of Danderine, you can not find a sing trace of dandruff or falling hair a your scalp will not itch, but what w please you most, will be after a fe weeks' use, when you see new ha fine and downy at first—yes—b really new hair—growing all over t scalp.

A little Danderine immediately do bles the beauty of your hair. No d ference how dull, faded, brittle a scraggy, just moisten a cloth wi Danderine and carefully draw through your hair, taking one sm strand at a time. The effect is i mediate and amazing—your hair w be light, fluffy and wavy, and ha an appearance of abundance, an incomparable lustre, softness and l uriance, the beauty and shimmer true hair health.

Get a small bottle of Knowlto Danderine from any drug store toilet counter for a few cents a prove that your hair is as pretty a soft as any—that it has been negle ed or injured by careless treatmen that's all.

Danderine is to the hair what fre showers of rain and sunshine are vegetation. It goes right to the ro invigorates and strengthens the Its exhilarating, stimulating and l producing properties cause the hair grow long, strong and beautiful.

PENSIONS FOR SOLDIER'S WIDO

Ottawa, March 14.—Mrs. Em Warmington, widow of Major Wa ington, who has been prominent connection with patriotic fund w in Montreal, appeared before the p sions committee of parliament to and made a strong plea for pensi for widows of soldiers. The wi of a private gets $40 with allowan for children, if she has a family. M Warmington said she could not how a woman was able to get al on less than $100 a month and k a house going. She made a spe plea for officers' widows in order t they might be able to raise and e cate their children properly.

For Bil

Biliousness is a con is brought on by food- tines and bowels fail to doses of Beecham's Pil rid yourself of the imp stimulate the liver and Healthy conditions are

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