POOR DOCUMENT

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EMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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JOHN RUSSELL, JR., Mgr.
E. W. McCREADY, Editor.

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JOHN N. B., JANUARY 1, 1908

HE DAILY TELEGRAPH
SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
THE EVENING TIMES
ew Brunswick's Independent
spapers.
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easures for the material
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nt of our great Dominion
No graft!
No deals!
he Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine,
The Maple Leaf forever."

CANADA MUST KNOW

The return of Mr. Lemieux from Tokio should be the signal for a definite statement by the government covering not alone his activities in Japan but the circumstances attending Parliament's adoption of the Japanese treaty. Guesses at what Mr. Lemieux has accomplished are natural, but without value. The departure—by some styled the recall—of Mr. Nosse, Japan's representative at Ottawa, has given rise to the report that he was, innocently or otherwise, a party to a deception practiced at the time the Japanese treaty went through. It was ratified on the understanding that Japan had given explicit private assurance, which would be binding, that not more than 600 of her people would come to Canada in any one year. It is strongly suggested now that Tokio is disposed to stand on the letter of the treaty and to say that any assurance Mr. Nosse may have given was beyond his authority. Mr. Nosse departs, but the treaty remains. The question unanswered is as to the quality of our government's knowledge concerning the assurance given by Mr. Nosse. If the government knew it was without value and concealed that knowledge even from its own supporters in the West, the outcry in the Pacific province will not be stilled by party loyalty.

The East like the West of this country will expect to learn in January, when Mr. Lemieux is once more in the House, what guarantee Canada now has that the Japanese migration to British Columbia is going to be checked. The question is bigger than party politics. It is a case in which the country must know the facts as they stand. It will not do to tell Canadians that the Imperial aspect of the Japanese question closes their mouths until they are told what the Imperial aspect is—exactly. If it means that British Columbia must be made free to Japan because of Japan's relations with Great Britain, that fact should be set forth at once. The people of Canada will deal with the situation when they know what it is, and they must know what it is as soon as Mr. Lemieux has conferred with his colleagues in Ottawa.

WHERE WOLFE DIED

Canadians, of English or French origin, are embracing with equal enthusiasm the proposal to consecrate the battlefields of the Plains of Abraham and Ste. Foy next year when the Quebec tercentenary is celebrated. In 1849 the British soldiers serving in Canada under Sir Benjamin D'Urban contributed a day's pay to erect a column in memory of Wolfe on the spot where he died in the hour of that victory which made this country British. The amount of money thus raised was small, and the monument is insignificant. But the meaning of that final grapple between the British and the French grows yearly in significance, and there is now taking definite form a plan to give permanent expression to the honor in which Canadians hold Wolfe and Montcalm alike. Today as the immigrant comes up the river to Quebec the first object he sees is the jail on the promontory. It is proposed now to remove the prison and the Ross rifle factory, and to set up there overlooking the river a colossal Angel of Welcome; to buy land enough to make certain the preservation of the battlefields as a national park, to build a fireproof museum in which to store records and relics of historic value, and to construct a magnifi-nt driveway from the Citadel along the ge of the cliff overhanging the St. Law-ce to the place where Wolfe's forlorn climbed the height, along the road which Wolfe marched his men be- ployed to take up their line the Plains of Abraham, battlefield of Ste. Foy, s victorious, and back heights overlooking

should commend themselves to all Canadians, for their realization will but fittingly proclaim and perpetuate the events which made this Canadian soil holy. Canada became British, but the French received lasting guarantee that their speech and their religion would be preserved to them. They do well to honor that gallant gentleman Montcalm. He had beaten the British in several encounters, and it was no fault of his that he did not win in the last great struggle. His bearing in the hour of defeat and death will ever be a source of pride to the French. As for Wolfe, he is every schoolboy's hero, and the suggestion that school children throughout Canada, if not the Empire, should contribute their pennies toward the plan to make Quebec a national shrine, is a natural and practical one.

A great sum will be spent in celebrating the Quebec tercentenary, and that is well. But, truly, the occasion should not pass without the addition of this more useful and more picturesque feature—the saving and the consecration of the Quebec battlefields for all time. This country, which is growing so rapidly, and which is forever in a fever over buying and selling, can well afford to indulge the nobler feeling which calls for the creation of a national park embracing the Plains of Abraham. It is a debt of honor. To discharge it fittingly will be a lasting inspiration. New Brunswick in this matter should do its share.

WILL THEY TEST IT ?

Kings county is now the scene of temperance activity the outcome of which the rest of New Brunswick will await with some interest. Sussex is the storm centre. The question one hears commonly asked about the Sussex crusade is as to whether it is a spasm or a movement deriving lasting force from popular conviction. This question will be answered by events to come, and only by them. In Kings county, as in other Scott Act counties, there is money to be made by breaking the law, and so long as the county is in doubt about making the expenditure, in money and effort, necessary to enforce one law like another, there will be illicit selling.

One of the elements making for confusion in Kings is the existence of a class of people who are—in the words of a witness before the famous temperance commission of the local government—"for the law, but against its enforcement." These persons vote for prohibition with the expectation that the prohibitory law will gradually become a license law through the action of the authorities charged with enforcing it, and the desire of the taxpayers to avoid the large expense which strict enforcement would entail. The people who favor license, and the people who favor prohibition are easy to understand. They speak out, and, while one may not agree with them, they may be counted and reckoned with. But the people who want license and yet who vote prohibition for all sorts of reasons, none of which is convincing, are at once a puzzle and a cause of confusion. Since a constantly violated law is a source of scandal, Kings county may, if it is sufficiently interested, test the sentiment of the people by trying a period of strict enforcement. This would cost something, and if the county will not pay the cost no satisfactory test is possible. But if the test be made, if the county which votes to go "dry" is made really dry, it will be possible to tell after a reasonable interval what is the desire of the majority. If the drought does not suit them, the people will vote for license. Once the evidence is convincing they will get what they want. Meantime the people who are "for the law but against its enforcement" will be doing some thinking.

CIVIC REORGANIZATION

Among the reports afloat concerning the action contemplated by the aldermen in the matter of re-organizing the civic departments, several are such as tend to confirm the fear that the Council is not going to cut deep and wide enough to secure efficient service. There is probably no foundation for the rumor about making the present director of public safety director of public works. That would be too absurd a performance with the civic elections only a few months away. The city wants an active and capable engineer as director of public works, but it cannot get such a man unless it will pay him a generous salary and give him some authority—at least sufficient to make him independent of any one or two aldermen who may desire to control his actions for reasons of their own.

The Council is committed, and has long been committed, to the plan of having competent heads of departments and giving them a free hand within reasonable limits; yet it makes no move to put any such plan in operation. The few men of force in the Council do not pull together. One distrusts another, and the public service suffers.

ANOTHER VALLEY SCHEME?

The report is current in Ottawa that Dr. Pugsley is soon to announce in New Brunswick another grand scheme which will cause all of us to wear diamonds and vote for the local government. The Minister's latest plan is said to be to have the Grand Trunk Pacific build the St. John Valley road as a branch of its transcontinental, the company to be liberally "sweetened" by subsidies and bond guarantees.

This suggests many things, some of them almost painful. What has become of Mackenzie & Mann? True, these gentlemen were not content with the subsidies and a guarantee of bonds for $15,000 a mile, but at recent government conventions the people were told the Valley scheme was really in a flourishing condition and that some little "readjustment" of the terms, involving not more than a million or two, ll that stood between the Valley and ng promised road. Are we to inf nzie & Mann ave thrown ry upon their g "flying

survey," made a report which cheered Dr. Pugsley so greatly?

The Grand Trunk Pacific is having one line constructed for it through New Brunswick at the public expense, and it may be that the government is willing to introduce fresh legislation making it possible to give the G. T. P. two roads instead of one.

The Valley needs and deserves a railroad. But thus far it has heard a great deal about railroads on the eve of elections, and very little after the votes were counted. The Mackenzie & Mann scheme of Dr. Pugsley was thought to be likely to expand wondrously about the time the local elections were in sight, but if Hon. Mr. Pugsley, at this late day, is going to switch to the G. T. P. the political effect of the change will not be to get votes for the local or the federal government.

Meantime the alleged anxiety of the Grand Trunk Pacific to purchase the famous Central railway has not become so feverish as to permit Dr. Pugsley to announce anything definite, though the announcement is long overdue. Unless all the signs fail this province will soon be treated to the finest collection of before-election promises it has heard since the good old days of the Leary dock scheme. The local government will discover on this occasion a widespread and wholly justified tendency to be skeptical. Lavish promises now are no more than a confession of the desperate plight of the Robinson government. And promises made by or on behalf of Dr. Pugsley will leave the voters unconvinced. They have had experience.

A BELATED CONFESSION

Perhaps to rebuke the American jingo spirit, the New York World editorially reviews the War of 1812, and decides that the United States had the worst of it.

"Who," the World asks, "won the needless, unnatural war of 1812—a war that cost us 30,000 lives and $100,000,000? The question has never been satisfactorily settled. We went to war for a certain principle. In the peace treaty that principle was not mentioned, nor did we receive any promise that England would cease molesting our seamen. While we won more individual naval battles than did England, yet every one of our aggressive tactics on land failed. On the other hand the British captured and sacked our national capital, blockaded our coasts, ravaged our towns. Had we inflicted just such damage on England, driving King George into hiding, terrorizing the whole British coast, winning all but three of the notable land battles fought, and successfully avoiding in the peace treaty any promise of redressing the wrongs for which England had gone to war, should we not have proclaimed ourselves the victors? And with some show of justice for the claim. Let every reader form his own conclusions."

It is curious how long emnity toward the British lasts in the United States, and how little it takes to bring it to the surface. Since 1812 the Americans have fought Mexico, passed through their great civil war, and clashed with Spain. Few serious questions have arisen between the British and the Americans during the last forty years, yet an excited message like Cleveland's, or even a mere false rumor about a British fleet going to the Pacific, where it has every right to go, brings out a show of hostility toward Britain.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES

On another page this morning is printed a despatch of much interest to the electors of the province. It is an analysis of the financial situation of New Brunswick by Mr. J. K. Flemming, M. P. P., of Carleton, who takes for his text the figures issued last week by Premier Robinson. Mr. Flemming, like other earnest students of our financial condition, is quick to discover that if the government desired to give the people a clear-cut statement of the money received, expended, and now owing, it has failed to do so. As it should not have been difficult to make public a simple, frank, and comprehensive account of the provincial housekeeping, one is compelled to believe that the administration purposely published a complicated financial exhibit in order that it might at least partially conceal from the taxpayers the full knowledge which would condemn those responsible for present conditions.

The government bookkeeping is either exceedingly foolish or dishonest in intent. It is that of the man who, upon signing a three months note for a debt, exclaimed fervently: "Well, thank heaven, that's paid anyway." The government, however, while able to confuse the situation to some extent, is not able wholly to conceal the nature and result of its financial operations. While boldly proclaiming a small surplus, its own figures disclose a real deficit of alarming dimensions. Mr. Flemming places the balance on the wrong side of the ledger at more than $400,000, and we know not what liabilities there are which are conveniently omitted from the published accounts on the ground that the bills are not in yet, or for some other equally valuable reason.

The government claimed a small surplus last year, but when the House met the opposition was able to demonstrate that there was really a deficit of some $300,000. Of course it is clear even to the most prejudiced government supporter that but for the increased subsidy available this year even the government's frenzied bookkeeping could not have avoided a deficit of nearly $60,000. Mr. Flemming's estimate that there is a shortage of more than $400,000 is apparently a moderate one. Every man in the province who desires to vote intelligently at the forthcoming elections should read Mr. Flemming's financial criticism. It is a common statement of the government that the critics will ruin the credit of the province. The truth is scarcely to be concealed by any such tactics as that. The obvious thing is that the province will soon have no credit to ruin unless the present reign of reckless extravagance and incompetence is brought to a close.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Telegraph wishes its readers a Happy New Year.

* * *

Dr. Pugsley is to come down from Ottawa again this week and help to choose a ticket for the local government in this city. Of course his choice is limited to men who are willing to run, and that makes the task rather hopeless at the outset. The stronger men on the government side do not like the signs this year.

* * *

A certain Mr. Gilliland is persistently mentioned as a probable local government candidate in Kings county. Scarce as local government candidates of strength are in Kings today one suspects that not even Dr. Pugsley is reckless enough to name Mr. Gilliland as his successor. Why not give the gentleman a nice job away off somewhere or other and thus "harmonize" him?

* * *

"Mr. Pugsley," says the Montreal Gazette, "has been down in St. John, N. B., telling the people that he is ready to discuss with Mr. Borden the subject of electoral corruption whenever Mr. Borden is ready. When Mr. Borden seemed to be ready in Parliament the other day, and when Mr. Kemp certainly was ready, Mr. Pugsley was strangely unready. Does his courage only rise as he moves eastward from Ottawa?"

* * *

The C. P. R. Empress which left St. John on Friday was detained for a long time at Halifax, waiting for the Canadian mails. She lost time in going to Halifax at all—an unnecessary trip, since all the mails could have gone aboard here and the steamer could have started direct for Liverpool. The delay in this case was about fifteen hours. It will be repeated when snow storms render railway operation uncertain. Dr. Pugsley—before he was elected—expressed definite and strong views on this question of the Halifax call for ships carrying the Imperial mails and making St. John their principal port. It was expected at that time that he would bring his influence to bear to have the Halifax call omitted. Since he joined the cabinet he appears to have lost interest in the matter.

* * *

Discussing the local government's financial statement the Globe says in part:

"Assuming that these figures are correct, or nearly so, the province spent nearly half a million dollars more in the past fiscal year than its income. It is quite true that a surplus is shown between ordinary expenditure and ordinary receipts, but this is a fallacious distinction, inasmuch as there is no extraordinary receipts except money that is borrowed. * * * Presumably these figures do not represent the actual amount of bonds, bills or whatever they were, which we sold, but simply as stated the amount realized from the sale. Of course a considerable portion of this borrowed $1,438,000 was used to extinguish already existing debt, but taking all the operations of the year it would seem as if the province increased its liabilities during the year by between four hundred thousand and five hundred thousand dollars, probably nearer the latter sum than the former. Of course, it may also be that the over-expenditure is not the over-expenditure of one year, but that a portion of it may represent amounts carried for some time."

Instead of a surplus of $8,000 which the government claims, the Globe says there is a deficit of more than $490,000.

NOT A ROLL OF LEAD BUT A BODY IN DRUCE COFFIN

London, Dec. 30—The body of Thomas Charles Druce, in Highgate Cemetery was exhumed this morning just forty-three years to a day after its burial. The coffin was found to contain the remains of a human body, thus exploding the romantic tales told by Robert C. Caldwell and others who swore during the recent hearing of the Druce perjury case that it contained a roll of lead.

The official statement given out by representatives of the home office and others who were officially present at the exhumation, not only definitely disposes of the lead myth, but seems effectively to confirm that the body buried in 1864 was actually that of T. C. Druce.

P. E. I. MOTHER BADLY BURNED IN VAIN EFFORT TO SAVE HER BABE

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Dec. 30.—On Saturday afternoon Caledonia, fifty miles from here, was the scene of a deplorable event, resulting in the death of a little girl about a year old, the daughter of Joseph McLeod. About 1 o'clock, while McLeod was away working in the woods and Mrs. McLeod was out about the barn, the house caught fire from a defective flue.

The three children, aged respectively four years, three and one year, were in the kitchen at the time and the two elder children ran out, leaving the baby alone. The mother frantically rushed into the door of the blazing building to the rescue of her child, but was driven back by smoke and flames. Her hair was burned from her head and her face was terribly burned in the unavailing effort to save her little one. The building with all its contents was destroyed and the child was practically cremated.

Was Captured on Steamer Empress of Ireland.

On Friday afternoon Deputy Chief Jenkins and Dectitive Killen, were at Point before the steamer Empress of Ire and sailed, looking for John Stewart Adams on, who, it was thought, would take passage on the ship for England and who was wanted in Lethbridge (Alta.) on a charge of theft. Adamson eluded the officers and was hidden on board.

A wireless message was later received by Chief Clark from the ship while on the way to Halifax telling that the suspect had been found in the steerage. Chief Clark wired the Halifax police and on arrival of the steamer at Halifax Deputy Sheriff Hanrahan and Detective Ken dy took charge of Adamson, who was held by Chief Rudland on the instructions from this city. The prisoner is wanted by the Northwest mounted police.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN A ROYAL GUARDSMAN.

(Chicago Tribune).

If Representative A. J. Barchfeld, of Pittsburg, had been a German subject he would have been made a member of the bodyguard of the Kaiser. Several years ago Barchfeld went to Berlin and with several other persons was granted an audience by the emperor. The latter looked with admiration upon the tremendous figure of Barchfeld. "If I were a German," he said, "I would make you in my bodyguard. Being an American I can only say that I should be glad to have you there."

DEPRIVED OF HIS LIVING

Sentence Imposed on Drunken English Vicar

Bishop of Bath and Wells Gave Severe Lecture to Clergyman Who Read Burial and Baptismal Service at a Marriage.

London, Dec. 25—The Bishop of Bath and Wells has pronounced sentence in the case of the Rev. James H. Taylor, vicar of Isle Abbots, a village in Somersetshire, who had been found guilty of having been drunk while conducting a marriage ceremony. The vicar first read part of the burial service and then part of the baptismal service. Another clergyman had to be summoned to complete the ceremony.

The bishop, in passing sentence, which deprived the vicar of the living of Isle Abbots and all ecclesiastical privileges and benefits in the diocese, said that if the falling into sin by laymen excited deep sorrow and regret, the fall of a clergyman brought much greater distress, for not only was he expected to set a high standard of consistent life and conduct, but in his fall there was a likelihood of his dragging down others with him who were only too ready to excuse themselves on the ground of his example.

It was therefore necessary that in such a case as this, where evil was not denied, it should be made evident that such a sin could not be lightly dealt with, because of the effect it might have upon people to whom clergymen had to minister.

FAREWELL ADDRESS AND PURSE TO REV. J. A. McLEAN OF HARVEY STATION

Harvey Station, Dec. 30—The annual congregational meeting of the Presbyterian church was held on Friday last. J. H. Grieve occupied the chair, and considerable interest was taken in the proceedings. The report of the secretary-treasurer showed the congregation to be in a good condition financially. The following board of management was elected for the ensuing year: Alex. Burrell, G. H. Coburn, A. Dorces, Jas. T. Swan, Geo. Swan, Robt. Moffatt, Chas. Little, Geo. Coleghorn and M. Gass. J. W. Taylor was re-elected secretary-treasurer and S. B. Hunter and John H. Grieve, auditors.

Before the close of the meeting Rev. Jas. A. McLean, who is to sever his connection with the congregation on Tuesday next, was presented with an address signed by the elders, and expressing regret at parting with him, and mentioning some of the good work done by him during his pastorate here, and telling of the high esteem in which he is held by the congregation. The address was accompanied by a purse of $50 in gold.

Mr. McLean replied thanking the people for the kindness done him, and referred to the cordial relations that had always existed between himself and his people.

Mr. McLean preached his farewell sermon yesterday. The attendance was large. The congregation feel that in parting with Mr. McLean they are sustaining a heavy loss, for nearly twenty-two years he has labored here faithfully and well, and had the high esteem of all classes. He is to be inducted to the charge of the congregation at Mahone Bay (N. S.), on Thursday next.

EARLY AGRICULTURE IN THESE PROVINCES

Early Agriculture in the Atlantic Provinces is the title of a book recently written by Howard Trueman, a well known farmer of Westmorland.

Mr. Trueman is a careful and painstaking writer, and for many years has been a frequent contributor to the press. In fact he was one of the representatives of the press sent out to the Pacific coast to write up the west in 1887.

His work on the History of the Chignecto Isthmus, published four years ago, attracted widespread attention.

The book just published not only preserves from forgetfulness many interesting and important facts in regard to local agriculture, but it contains many reflections and suggestions that are valuable, not only to farmers as a class, but to all intelligent people.

The first two chapters deal with Nova Scotia, and in these a great deal of valuable matter is presented from the letters of John Young (Agricola). These have long been inaccessible to the general public, and are of themselves most valuable to those interested in the history of the provinces. The same may be said about the review of Prof. James W. F. Johnston's report, which is contained in the first chapter on New Brunswick. There are also two chapters on New Brunswick, and one most interesting chapter on Prince Edward Island.

Chapter seven deals with the Bay of Fundy marshes and the intervales of the St. John river. The article on the intervales was prepared especially for the work by W. W. Hubbard, while much of the description of the marshes is taken from Prof. W. F. Ganong's articles on the subject.

There then follows a chapter dealing with immigration, in which many reasons are deduced to show why eastern Canada should receive more settlers.

The book is readable and most valuable, especially to those interested in farming and the development of the art in this part of Canada.

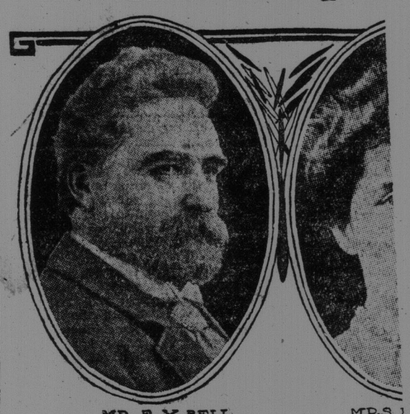
Smallpox Scare at Campbellton.

Campbellton, N. B., Dec. 30.—The house of Thomas Stonge, on Andrew street, was quarantined for a time on Saturday on account of a smallpox suspect who had stayed there during the week. On Tuesday night last Wm. Stonge reached Campbellton from Sayabec, where he was working. He put up at Thos. Stonge's and remained there until Christmas night, when he left for his home in Maple Green. On Friday Dr. Martin was summoned from Campbellton to Maple Green to attend Stonge, who had become suddenly ill. Dr. Martin drove down and after examining the man concluded that he had smallpox. The doctor returned to town and notified the local board of health. The house of Thomas Stonge was promptly quarantined. On Saturday evening it was thoroughly fumigated and the quarantine removed. Dr. Ferguson, of Dalhousie, who is the chairman of the county board of health was notified of the case and is believed to have driven to Maple Green yesterday.

TWO FEDERAL BYE-ELECTIONS JAN. 22

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—Writs have been issued for bye-elections in Stanstead and South Huron. Nomination day will be January 15, and polling day January 22. The vacancy in Stanstead was caused by the death of Mr. Lovell, Liberal, and that in South Huron by the death of Mr. Gunn, Conservative.

"Man is a Fool Who, in H. Marries a Young W



MR. E. Y. BELL MRS

New York, Dec. 26—"That man is a fool who in his old age marries a young woman. That woman, of any age, who marries a poor man, is a fool."

These are the aphorisms of E. Y. Bell, attorney at 39 Broadway and member of a distinguished New York family, who says his young wife, whom he wooed while she was cashier at the Empire hotel, has left him after emptying their apartments at 157 West 123rd street of all the furniture. Mrs. Bell, thirty-five years old, and twenty-five years the junior of her husband, is in Philadelphia. The husband received a letter from her, which was the first knowledge he had of her whereabouts, he said.

Mr. Bell asserted that their most violent disagreement had been about the amount of food eaten by a relative of Mrs. Bell, whom Mr. Bell called a "star border."

"He was the most powerful eater I ever saw," Mr. Bell declared. "He drank three cups of coffee for breakfast and my wife provided an extra large cup at that. He would eat two th ... rolls."

When Mrs. Bel her husban a week ago that d to close the flat in the Monte artment build ing, he told her remain there but when the var rived they car ried out every bit ture, leaving Mr. Bell, he said, with d to sleep on.

Nine years ago ll, at the height of his career as a l and a Republican orator in state a tional campaigns, lived at the Emp tel. The cashier was Miss Josephin le, a southern girl of twenty-six. Ac tance that began when the stately r paid his dinner checks ripened int ection, until finally the cashier consent to become the lawyer's bride. Mr. had been married before and had th grown children.

"The only troubl as that I made the mistake of marry a woman younger than myself," Mr. ll said. "I see now what a mistake a makes when in his old age he marries irl. Our tastes were not similar."

PROVINCIAL FINANCES SHOW SMALL SURPLUS

Government Has $9,000 to the Good After Spending the $65,000 Additional Subsidy.

Fredericton, N. B., Dec. 27.—(Special)—The Royal Gazette, out today, contains a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the province up to October 31 last.

Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Expenditure.

Administration of Justice		$19,595.22
Agriculture		36,534.84
Auditor General's Office		2,758.23
Agent General London		2,000.00
Appeal—Emmerson vs. Madison		500.00
Boys' Industrial Home		1,500.00
Contingencies		19,581.82
Education		222,750.05
Exhibitions, Provincial		716.00
Elections		34,252.22
Executive Government		66.66
Fisheries Protection		7,435.16
Forest Protection		1,360.00
Free Grants		1,181.05
Forestry Convention		940.07
Factory Inspector		836.95
Guarantee Bonds, Gov't Officials		21,677.73
Game Protection		2,073.38
Health, Provincial Board		3,092.28
Health, Smallpox		3,700.00
Health, Hospitals		125.00
Historical Society		3,361.40
Immigration		178,669.70
Interest		3,382.50
Judicature Act		30,453.90
Legislative Assembly		1,000.00
Legislative Library		10,888.00
Mining		709.00
Natural History Societies		300.00
N. B. Rifle Association		59,792.29
Provincial Hospital		13,697.84
Printing		230,421.61
Public Works		1,814.58
Revisors		360.40
Revisors Crown Lands		2,101.36
Reception to Governor General		5,623.51
Surveys and Inspections		12,000.00
Stumpage Collections		600.00
Superannuation		528.85
Succession Duties Collection		2,500.00
Tourist Associations		2,269.60
Unforeseen Expenses		
Expenditure chargeable to Ordinary Revenue		$960,093.12
Board Works for Permanent Bridges	$126,7[illegible]	[illegible]9.19
Redemption of 6 per cent. Debentures	122,5[illegible]	[illegible]00.00
Redemption of 4 per cent. Debentures	3,5[illegible]	[illegible]00.00
New Brunswick Coal and Railway	52,2[illegible]	[illegible]51.26
International Rail-Subsidy	20,0[illegible]	[illegible]00.00
York and Carleton Railway Subsidy	11,[illegible]	[illegible]12.50
Wharves and Grain Elevator, St. John	2,[illegible]	[illegible]00.00
Settlement Lands from N. B. Railway Co.	36,[illegible]	[illegible]13.50
Surplus issue of Bonds for Sett. Lands invested in Sinking fund for same		277.50
Provincial Hospital, over-expenditure	22,[illegible]	[illegible]02.31
Public Works Department, over-expenditure	197,[illegible]	[illegible]65.97
		625,462.23
Redemption of Treasury Bills, as follows:		
For Redemption 6 per cent. Debentures, 1906, and prior	$182,[illegible]	[illegible]000.00
For Permanent Bridges	20[illegible]	[illegible]000.00
For Permanent Bridges	17[illegible]	[illegible]872.53
For N. B. Coal and Railway	25[illegible]	[illegible]000.00
		806,872.53
Equity Court Withdrawals		35,858.15
Balance		65,389.48
		$2,493,675.51

Receipts.

Balance, Oct. 31st, 1906		$77,616.09
Dominion Subsidies	$556,[illegible]	[illegible]60.96
Territorial Revenue	321,[illegible]	[illegible]50.49
Fees, Provincial Secretary's Office	16[illegible]	[illegible]60.63
Private and Local Bills	1,[illegible]	[illegible]73.33
Taxes, Incorporated Companies	30[illegible]	[illegible]03.83
Succession Duties	14[illegible]	[illegible]03.53
King's Printer	[illegible]	[illegible]86.30
Liquor Licenses, Province share	2[illegible]	[illegible]35.20
Miscellaneous Receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]31.64
Dominion Government for Wharves	[illegible]	[illegible]33.32
Total ordinary revenue		969,939.[illegible]
Proceeds of Treasury Bills Sold in London		1,387,130.[illegible]
Proceeds of Debentures York and Carleton Ry.		11,21[illegible]
Proceeds of Debentures Wharves and Grain Elevator, St. John		2,50[illegible]
Proceeds of Debentures Settlement Lands, Victoria County		37,1[illegible]
Equity Court Deposits		8,0[illegible]

The money received from the debentures sale was used in retiring other debentures and in wiping out overdrafts in connection with public works and the provincial capital, and in redeeming treasury Bonds to the amount of $625,452. [illegible] of treasury bills to the amount of $806,[illegible] were redeemed during the year. The largest item in the latter list was $250,000 account of the Central Railway.

ONLY ONE INDIAN WOMAN LAWYER

There is only one Indian woman lawyer the United States. Her name is Julia Cyr of the Winnebago tribe. She practices in the Nebraska courts. She has considerable practice among the Indian tribes that section. She was educated at Hampt (Va.), and was later placed in charge of Indian school on the Kickapoo Reservation. Elizabeth (N. J.) Journal.

Miss Katherine T. Harrison is probably the wealthiest woman secretary in the world. H wealth is estimated at $1,000,000. She is J H. Rogers' secretary.

FINE OLD HOUSE AT LOCH LOMOND BURNED

Leach Residence Destroyed—Believed Firebugs Were at Work.

Fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin, totally destroyed the Leach house on the Loch Lomond road on Thursday evening last. There was no insurance.

The house had recently been sold to William Thompson, of Willow Grove, by F. E. Fraser, but the deeds had not be made out and the loss, it is said, will Mr. Fraser's. He places the value of th house at $2,000.

The fire broke out a little after midnight Thursday and burned fiercely for nearly two hours. As there was no one living in it since October, there were no stoves or fires and it is therefore considered plain that the fire was started by some malic us person.

The house was built about thirty year ago by the late John Leach, postmaster o St. John, and was considered one of the prettiest houses on the road. It was a large building, set well back from the road, and surrounded by trees. It was directly opposite Robertson's lake and in a very pretty situation. It had been occupied for years and kept heavily insured, but in October the family moved out and the insurance was allowed to lapse. Mr. Thompson had a great admiration for the house and intended moving there with his family. He was much disappointed to hear of the burning of the house.

The house was pretty well consumed before the blaze was noticed by any neighbors but a few gathered at the last to watch the old landmark go up in flames. There was nothing left for a clue to the miscreants who set the fire, though it is understood the owner has a pretty good idea who the guilty parties were.

"EXTRAS" FIGURE IN THE $325,000 LOAN NEEDED

The Items Which Make Up the Sum the City is Arranging to Secure.

Among the items of civic expenditure to meet which the short term loan of $325,000 now under consideration is required, are several which show that "extras" of one kind or another are still a matter for serious consideration. Repairs to the water mains, in which some sixty odd breaks have been recorded, come to a big figure and with the extras on the D. C. Clark wharf and the cost of the restoration of Union street together account for more than $10,000. The items which make up the total are:

Sewer construction	$10,206
Water construction	82,592
Clark & Adams wharf	149,85[illegible]
D. C. Clark wharf extras	19,5[illegible]
Restoration of Union street	53,8[illegible]
Sydney market wharf	4,0[illegible]
Water street pavement	4,6[illegible]
Total	$324,[illegible]

In water construction are included repairs to the mains, which have cost in the vicinity of $30,000, and land damages, including Loch Lomond claims, about $7,[illegible] Payments amounting to about $75,000 have already been made on the new wharf now under construction by Clark & Adams, but as this sum is taken care of in the overdraft in the Bank of New Brunswick, the whole contract amounting to $149,858 has to be provided for. Extras on the D. C. Clark wharf and for the reconstruction of Union street may be taken together as the 100 feet extension to the wharf is responsible in part for both.

The warehouse on the wharf was provided for in the last bond issue, but additions had to be made to it on account of the increased length. The additional 100 feet had also to be paid for. The cost of grading and piling for Union street has been very heavy and there is said to have been considerable loss owing to the idea of the street with crib work having to be abandoned when the construction was completed. The other items call for particular mention.

HELPFUL WIVES.

(Femina, Paris).

The wife of a great artist or writer inspires him—and share his glory—is not enough; as it may seem; but to be the wife of a great statesman, to help him in his public life, to surround him, to inspire him, is one of the most [illegible] imagine.