REAL ESTATE DEALS OF IMPORTANCE REPORTED

Several in Negotiation—Winnipeg Man Buys Courtenay Bay Property—Mr. Finnegan Sells—Brussels Street Transaction Closed—Sale at Lakeside.

That the activity in Courtenay Bay real estate has barely commenced is shown by the fact that negotiations are in progress for some of the largest deals in property in that section which have yet taken place. An interesting purchase was completed yesterday when H. F. Gordon, of Winnipeg, bought the two lots on the south east corner of Red Head and Loch Lomond roads on Tisdale Place. The lots were originally sold to a local man who is now turning them over at an advance said to be more than 100 per cent. The sale was arranged by Armstrong & Bruce.

Henry Finnegan has sold his freehold property with three story brick building, on the corner of Prince William and Duke streets to outside purchasers. The price shows a substantial increase in the selling value of the property.

The sale of a large block of property on the south-eastern corner of Brussels and Richmond streets to a western syndicate headed by W. B. Chambers of Winnipeg has been completed and the transfer of the following properties to Mr. Chambers was recorded today:—Michael Harrigan, one freehold and two leasehold properties in Brussels street; G. H. Waterbury, two leasehold properties in Brussels street; three freehold properties, one in Brussels street and two in Richmond street, R. G. Haley to John Duffey; John Duffey to J. MacMillan Trueman and J. MacMillan Trueman to W. B. Chambers. Mr. Chambers has also purchased the four lots under the leasehold premises from the Turnbull Real Estate Co Ltd.

Alfred Burley has just completed the sale of a two-acre plot and house at Lakeside to Hans Pedersen who is going to reside there. The property was purchased rom W. O. Steweart, now of Montreal.

Dr. G. G. Corbet, who recently sold his handsome residence on the corner of Carleton and Dorchester streets to western purchasers, has bought, from James Patterson, the large double tenement residence in Coburg street, at present occupied by Mr. Patterson and Doctor Crawford. Dr. Corbet will occupy part of the house.

Transfers of freehold property have been recorded during the past few days as follows:

W. J. Dean to H. P. Barry, property at Lancaster.

Thos. Gallivan, et al to Michael Harrigan, property on Sandy Point road.

Trustees of Cornelia A. Jones to Miss Amelia K. Lester, property in Wellington row.

R. K. Jones to Miss Edna L. Jones, property in Brittain street.

J. M. Latte to Wm. McCaustlin, property in Murray street.

S. J. Richey to Kenneth J. McRae, property in Murray street.

K. J. MacRae to Mrs. Albert Burnside, property in Murray street.

Mrs. Alice Silliphant to H. H. McLeod, property in Nelson street West End.

T. S. Simms & Co., Ltd., to E. C. Short, property in Brussels street.

The following assignments of leasehold properties have been recorded:

W. A. Reed to J. H. Armstrong; J. H. Armstrong to Mss. Eliza J. Armstrong; Mrs. E. J. Armstrong to J. B. Armstrong, and J. B. Armstrong to W. E. Scully.

Wm. Palmer to Miss Catherine G. Palmer.

A. B. Walker to W. A. Steiper, property in Hilyard street.

A WARNING

If the provisions of the Election Act are enforced, nothing can save the government from defeat. Let Liberals everywhere be on their guard and ready to secure evidence necessary to convict anyone who attempts by bribery to defeat the will of an aroused electorate.

Advices from various points in the province indicate that the government forces are making the most shameless use of money and political intimidation in their efforts to prevent the fall of the Flemming administration.

Liberal committees in every parish and ward should be on their guard against the corruptionists, and should take measures to see that the provisions of the election law are strictly observed.

The law against bribery and corruption was recently strengthened materially through the intervention of the Reform League of Westmorland, and very severe penalties are provided not only for the man who gives or accepts a bribe, but for anyone who, having knowledge of such a transaction refuses to give the necessary evidence concerning it.

There are many grave issues at stake in this contest, too grave to permit any thoughtless elector to be influenced by bribery, direct or implied.

REMEMBERED BY THEIR FRIENDS

On Wednesday, June 5, a very pleasing event took place at Duneraigie, the summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. John H. McRobbie, at Pamdenec, when a number of their relatives went out from the city and spent the evening, giving them a complete surprise, the occasion being the fortieth anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. McRobbie's wedding.

At the conclusion of a dainty supper John Willet, K. C., cousin of the hostess, on behalf of the visitors, presented Mr. and Mrs. McRobbie with an address and a very handsome silver cake plate. Mr. McRobbie responded fittingly and the company sang with much feeling Blest Be The Tie That Binds. Mr. McRobbie took the guests a short distance up river in his motor boat, after which they returned to the city.

On Tuesday, June 4, Mr. and Mrs. John A. McKay celebrated the tenth anniversary of their wedding, at Pamdenec, and were presented with a very handsome piece of cut glass. Mrs. McKay is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McRobbie.

SAVE SOMETHING.

"This is a dreadful downpour."

"Yes; and my umbrella is far too small to shelter your picture hat."

"Well, try to hold it over that velvet bow, anyhow."—Kansas City Journal.

SO HE PLUCKED ONE.

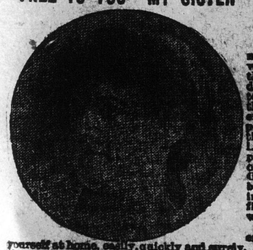
He—If I were to ask you for a kiss what would you think?

She—That you had less pluck than I gave you credit for.

Embroidered lawn for collars and the square bib effects are growing in favor.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.



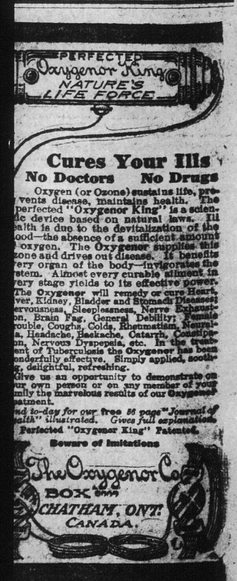
I am a woman.
I have women's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from any female ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to show you how to cure yourself at home without the aid of a doctor. Men cannot understand women sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhœa or Whites, Displacements or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling on the skin, sleeplessness, dizziness or faints, weakness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete 10 days' treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, this is will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free my 64 page book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing my women mother and sisters can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it and learn to think for herself. Then, instead of doctors, we women have opportunity. You can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home treatment, which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhœa, Gross Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Strength and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live, you can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that the Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free trial treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address:

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H 70 - - WINDSOR, ONT.



FAIRVILLE SOLID FOR BENTLEY AND ANDERSON

Gives Them Rousing Reception

Cheers for Candidates and Hon. Dr. Pugsley

Strong Objection to Dual Position of Recorder Baxter, and County People Are Not Likely to Overlook Their Own Interests--The Broken Pledges of the Flemming Government.

Thursday, June 18

The Liberal campaign in the county was given a decided boost last evening by a successful meeting in the Temperance hall, Fairville, at which Messrs. Bentley and Anderson were heard, and made a most favorable impression. Hon. Dr. Pugsley also addressed the audience in the absence of F. B. Carvell, M. P., who had been advertised to speak, but who was unavoidably detained elsewhere at the last minute.

Definite charges were made at the meeting of misappropriation of the public money in St. John county, particularly with regard to the Suspension bridge, on which nearly $11,000 was spent in the summer of 1911 without any appreciable results, the flooring not having been renewed.

Mr. Bentley and James Lowell, the hairman, demanded an answer from the government as to where the people's money had gone. Mr. Anderson and Dr. Pugsley poke of the dual position which Col. Baxter will occupy should he be elected as a representative of the county and as a recorder of the city, many excellent reasons being advanced why the county should not be dependent upon the paid adviser of the city of St. John to safeguard its interests in case of a clashing such as has often occurred.

Although the weather was most unpleasant, the large hall was well filled and the number of farmers who had driven in from the rural sections was quite noticeable. The meeting was in hearty sympathy with the speakers, as shown by the frequent applause, and the candidates were received with cheers. In his opening address, Mr. Lowell referred to the high standing of the candidates and then proceeded to speak of the lack of information as to the work performed on the Suspension bridge, all details being lacking and the contractors having skipped to the United States.

Mr. Anderson has proven to be a very fluent speaker and he talked for half an hour, presenting the issues in manly fashion. He spoke as the farmer's candidate, and devoted particular attention to the road question and the contrast between the agricultural policy promised by Mr. Copp and the do-nothing policies of the government. His reference to the recorder of the city making a poor representative of the county in case of a dispute over sewerage matters or over any of the important questions which may arise as the result of the development which is taking place, were received with every sign of popular approval.

Mr. Bentley made an excellent speech, clean cut and convincing, and he dealt with the issues in a fair and practical way which commended itself to even the Conservatives in the large audience. Mr. Bentley showed a thorough familiarity with the question of collection of stumpage, and his arguments proving that the cut on crown lands had been materially increased, were unanswerable.

Hazen's Blow to St. John.

Dr. Pugsley, in speaking of Mr. Hazen's part in the campaign, reminded his hearers that the Borden government had dropped the vote of $50,000 which he had placed in the estimates for the establishment of a shipyard for the building of scows and repairing of dredges on the Woodman property at Fairville, and declined to carry out his recommendation as minister of public works that the project be carried on.

It was a fine meeting, and augurs well for the success of the Liberal candidates in Lancaster. The opposition forces are well organized and are anticipating a great victory. The Beaconsfield workers are also engaged in the campaign with George Maxwell as chairman and Arnold B. Thorne as secretary, and hope to roll up a record vote on the 20th.

James Lowell presided at the meeting, and in opening said that he had found the county people united on the idea that they should be represented by one of themselves and not by an outsider who had other interests. He had one question to put squarely up to the government speakers, and that was: What became of the $11,000 charged against the Suspension bridge in 1911? There was no result from the expenditure so far as he could see, and he challenged the government to publish the accounts to show that the public had got the worth of the money. The report of the engineers condemning the bridge as unsafe and mentioning the anchorages as the most dangerous part, had cost $1,500, but the government had not taken the precautions recommended. It was well known that no attempt had been made to strengthen the anchorage, and it was an utter mystery where the $11,000 had gone; Mr. Atkins, the contractor, got a good share, but he had skipped the country and could throw no light on it.

In speaking of the candidates, Mr. Lowell said that Mr. Bentley was recognized as one of the foremost men in the legislature, while Mr. Anderson's record was above reproach.

Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Anderson on being introduced by the chairman, was given a reception, that showed that Fairville would be solid for the opposition, on polling day. The speaker remarked in opening that the chairman had neglected to say that he was the farmers' candidate.

"The Flemming government," he said, "is on trial and it is found wanting. Its members charged the old administration with extravagance and neglect and they on being placed in power made many pledges, not one of which they have fulfilled."

Speaking of the extravagance of the present government he said that if one looks into the auditor general's report, he will find that a large percentage, nearly fifty per cent., of the money expended, is never devoted to the purpose intended, but finds its way into the pockets of party beelers. (Hear, hear and applause.)

"In our own county, take the case of the Cushing bridge. I find that the superintendent was paid $26 while the total payroll of the people who did the actual work was only $29. In the case of the Fort Dufferin bridge, $10 was paid the superintendent for overseeing repairs done in 1909, while the payroll was $8, and again in 1910 on the same bridge the superintendent was paid $15.60, while the repairs cost only $31.50. Then, again, in the case of Ferry's bridge at St. Martins, a man and boy worked a few hours during one afternoon and the boy went back next day and cleared away the dirt. Yet in the auditor general's report there appeared an item of repairs to that bridge to various persons $25. That was told to me by a man who lives near that bridge and he says he can swear to the facts, as I have stated. And he was a Conservative but he is not going to be a Conservative any longer." (Loud applause.)

Flemming's Poor Policies.

Dealing with the agricultural policies of both parties, Mr. Anderson pointed out in unmistakable terms the fallacies of the Flemming agricultural policy and on the other hand showed good reasons why the policy of Mr. Copp to have rural telephones, to give assistance to the farmers and so on, should be the policy of the government which is destined to take over the reins of power as a result of the balloting on June 20.

"The policy of Mr. Copp is to assist our own people, and the Flemming policy is to assist foreigners. Not that we are not glad to have them, but we must be just before we are generous. There are hundreds of farmers who could get along much better with just a little assistance, and I think we should give what assistance we can first to our citizens. (Hear, hear.)

"A government candidate in this county, said on this platform a few nights ago, that belonging to the city of St. John he could just as well represent the county as a county man could, because the interests of the city and county never clash in the assembly. I say differently. A short time ago, you remember that persons in Fairville had to pay a license to work in the city, while city laborers could work in Fairville without any license. We stood for it as long as we could until at length, the chairman (Mr. Lowell) rose up in arms against it. Wasn't that a serious clash? And the city fought against it tooth and nail. But thanks to Mr. Lowell the tax was abolished. (Loud applause.)

"I do not understand how the people of the county can support a city man, especially when he is the city recorder, drawing $3,000 a year from the city, when they know that he will undoubtedly work far better for the city that is paying him $3,000 than for the people that are only paying him $500. (Applause.)

"And let us look at the future. We are on the eve of a big development. It will be chiefly on the eastern side and in Lancaster and there will be a great many cases in which the interest of the city and county will conflict. I will stand to guard the interests of Lancaster and of the whole county, and I think I will be in a better position to do it than the recorder of the city of St. John. (Loud applause.)

In concluding Mr. Anderson paid a deserving tribute to his running mate Mr. Bentley. "If I am left, I assure you he will not be left. (Cries of 'You'll not be left.')"

In closing Mr. Anderson appealed for support, and on taking his seat was accorded most hearty and very prolonged applause.

A. F. Bentley.

When the other candidate in the county, A. F. Bentley, rose to his feet, round after round of applause echoed and re-echoed throughout the hall, and mingled with the applause, were cries of "Hurrah for Bentley, and Drink to the health of Bentley."

Mr. Bentley eulogized Mr. Anderson and told the people of Fairville that in sending him to Fredericton they were sending a man who would give a good account of himself, and one whom they would find would be no dummy. (Hear, hear.)

"For some reason," said the speaker, "the old government was turned out of power; we have no fault to find with that. The government every four years comes before the people for endorsation or condemnation, and it is the election of the people. The present government which was placed in power four years ago is now before you to ascertain whether or not you will endorse or condemn what they have done. They have been exceedingly fortunate with reference to the amounts placed in their hands to administer the affairs of the province. Last year the total revenue was over $400,000 more than the revenue in 1907. Now where did this revenue come from? The old government in its dying days, after a hard fight received a bigger subsidy from the federal government.

"By the B. N. A. act the federal government is required to pay the provincial government a subsidy according to its population, in return for the customs collected, and just before the old government went out of power, the subsidy was increased by $130,000. Nearly all the other revenues have increased but, we are sorry to say the population has not increased as we might like it to be increased.

There have been large increases in the stumpage collected, in the revenue from fish and game resources, by reason of a higher tax being collected, and also in other revenues. It was stated that the increase stumpage was the result of an agreement made by the old government, whereby the stumpage was not collected. I can tell you, it is because there has been a big increase in the lumber cut, the money is yours and they are accountable for every cent of it. (Applause.)

"Lumbermen are cutting lumber which is young, and growing, and ought not to be cut, and much even below the regulations. The stumpage is being increased for the present, but what will be the result when the lumber gives out? What will happen to the road and bridge system, to the educational system and to every other system in the province. It will mean direct taxation, gentlemen, that's what it will mean. (Cries of hear hear.)

"Now let us see what has happened to all this money. The revenue has increased one million dollars, and the debt has increased one million dollars. In speaking in the Opera House in 1908 Mr. Flemming promised to keep the expenditure within the income, to give contracts only by tender, and to pay off part of the debt. He promised to improve the roads and bridges, and made many other pledges, which if carried out would have been very satisfactory. But there is an immense contrast between their promises and their performances. With the revenue increased one million dollars, the debt is increased another million dollars, and they are now $200,000 behind. That is a bad record, and it is for you to say whether or not you are going to endorse it." (Cries of we won't and applause.)

Wrong Expenditures.

Mr. Bentley then made a reference to the repairs made to bridges and the construction of small ones, and showed that in every case the amount paid to the superintendent for his inspection was nearly as much as the total pay list. "I do not say that the inspector is dishonest," he said, "for he may drive from one end of the province to the other to inspect small repairs, and the amount paid may be a legitimate charge, as he would be entitled to travelling expenses, three or four days' pay while he was making the trip, and perhaps for the hire of a team. What I do say is that the system is wrong.

What we want to do is to place the road money entirely in the hands of the people." (Cries of hear, hear, and loud applause.)

The speaker next dealt with the repairs made to the Suspension bridge in the fall and summer of 1911. The cost of these repairs was $10,896.31. He had made an examination of these repairs expecting to find a whole new floor but was surprised to find that there were only a few new planks at the end and new girders where they were needed. It was a surprisingly large amount for the work done. The people who did the work must have robbed the government tremendously.

In the legislature he asked information about these repairs and was told that no tenders had been called. He then asked who were employed to do the work as contractors, foremen, inspectors or workmen; for what period were they employed, and at what rate of wages? Who furnished the materials and at what prices? And to all these questions the only answer he got was "See accounts."

Criticises Mr. Baxter.

Before concluding, Mr. Bentley made a sharp reference to the duplicity of Mr. Baxter. "No man," he said, "can serve two masters. On one occasion in the assembly a citizens committee from St. John was asking legislation approving of their new charter. In one section they asked that the city be given the right to appoint their own recorder. Mr. Baxter rose and objected to this section, and when I asked him on what grounds he objected to this section, when the city paid the recorder, he was unable to offer any satisfactory reason. But, ladies and gentlemen, he knew that if the city had the appointment the recorder would not be Mr. Baxter while he could retain his position if he was appointed by the government." (Applause).

Mr. Bentley concluded with an appeal for support and on resuming his seat was cheered and cheered and there was great applause.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley was received with three hearty cheers and in acknowledging Mr. Lowell's introduction spoke of some of the things he had been able to do for Fairville and St. John county as a whole. In speaking of the Courtenay Bay work, for which Mr. Hazen claimed credit, Dr. Pugsley said that if Mr. Monk had not signed the contract as recommended by him on leaving the department that the failure to do so would have meant the political death of Mr. Hazen in New Brunswick.

"If it took so many months, however," said Dr. Pugsley, "to merely write the names to the contract, I can readily believe that it would have taken the fifty years which Dr. Daniel predicted if the Conservative government had been obliged to begin at the beginning and develop the whole project as I had to do (Applause.)

"I wish to speak of a matter which is of especial interest to Fairville in this campaign," went on Dr. Pugsley, "because Mr. Hazen is fathering the sins of the government which is on trial and with reference to expenditure in the city and county he has acted on the advice of the local leaders of his party, among whom Col. Baxter is very prominent. When I was minister of public works I had plans made and a vote of $50,000 placed in the estimates for the establishment of a shipyard in St. John where dredges might be repaired, scows built and work of a like nature carried on. An engineer made a very favorable report in the Woodman property near the Mooney brickyard as a site, and I left a recommendation in my department that this money which was voted be expended in the establishment of a shipyard here. The dominion government, however, and Mr. Hazen and Mr. Baxter are responsible, dropped this amount from the estimates and the idea has been abandoned."

Dr. Pugsley also spoke of the great disappointment the failure of the governmen to let the tenders for the construction of the Canadian navy at Courtenay Bay had been. He then turned his attention to the position of the recorder of the city appealing for votes as a representative of the county in the legislature, a course without precedent for more than forty years and a violation of the principle which the people had always demanded of its representatives that they could not serve two masters. It would be difficult for the electors of the county to believe that it would not be a disadvantage to the county to be represented by the city's legal adviser in case of disputes which were almost certain to arise. He remembered very well Mr. Lowell fighting tooth and nail with the late recorder of the city and the late Dr. MacRae over the matter of water extension and matters of this kind were constantly cropping up. Col. Baxter was taxing the credulity of the people of the county to a vast extent when he told them he gives them the best service when he is at the same time the sworn official of the city.

Dr. Pugsley charged the government with delaying the proclamation of a bill vesting the appointment of the recorder in the common council until after Col. Baxter had received the appointment, the bill stating that it would not become effective until after the death of the present incumbent, although this bill was prepared and approved by Col Baxter while he was a member of the council and Mr. Skinner was recorder.

Besides inconsistency, Dr. Pugsley also charged Col. Baxter with violation of the spirit of the independence of parliament act, under present conditions, he holding his office at the pleasure of the government.

Hazen Knew It Was False.

In speaking of the attacks upon himself, Dr. Pugsley said that in making them the government was admitting weakness in not wishing to be judged on their own record. He then repeated his charge made at other meetings during the campaign and still unchallenged that the Central Railway report was false and that Mr. Hazen knew it was false when it was presented to the legislature.

Dr. Pugsley further charged that the Hazen-Flemming government had made no effort to make the Central Railway pay and had given it away to the C. P. R. simply for the purpose of discrediting the old government and making political capital. His exposure of the improvident bargain by which the road costing $1,200,000 is handed over to the C. P. R. practically as a free gift leaving the province with a very heavy interest to pay on the cost, was very forcible and made a telling impression on the audience.

He closed with a tribute to the candidates and the gathering broke up with cheers for the king, the candidates and Dr. Pugsley.

"DOCTORED" EVIDENCE CIRCULATED BY TORIES TO HIDE THEIR GUILT

"Doctoring" the public accounts to conceal the evidence against itself is the latest trick of the Flemming government forces.

Only agents of an administration that felt itself condemned by the evidence would attempt to tamper with the official figures and documents as has been done. Read the facts:

Under the heading "Detailed statement of ordinary bridges, 1910," a "doctored" report is being circulated in the various counties of New Brunswick, purporting to show generous expenditures by the government. This misleading appeal concludes with the following "certificate:"

"The foregoing detailed statement prepared by the department of public works, re expenditure on ordinary bridges for the fiscal year 1910, has been examined by me and the totals in the case of each bridge agree with the totals as they appear in the auditor general's report for 1910, although the arrangement of the details is different.

W. A. LOUDOUN,
"Auditor General.

Fredericton, May 8th., 1912"

Why should the government issue this second edition of a portion of the auditor general's report, twisted to suit its own purpose? On page 191 of the journal of the House of Assembly for 1911, April 12, the following appears:

"Your committee has pleasure in adding that of the many bridges and road accounts critically and fully examined not an error, overcharge or irregularity was discovered"

If that were true the auditor general's report itself would have served.

But read further. On page 112 of the public accounts for 1910 appears this entry:

"Cemetery bridge, A. W. Chapman, foreman, $113.98"

This was Allan W. Chapman, a practicing lawyer of Dorchester.

But the "doctored" report now being circulated in several counties, gives the item as follows:

"Cemetery bridge, parish of Dorchester, A. W. Chapman, lumber and stone $21.98"

The whole purpose of this "doctored" report, as shown by this and other items, is to suppress and conceal so far as possible, by falsifying the evidence, the facts exposed by the Opposition, showing indefensible payments to political favorites in the guise of foremen, superintendents and the like.

What do the electors of New Brunswick think of a government that will resort to such impudently dishonest tactics as these in attempting to cover up its crookedness from the people?

This "doctored" government literature is a confession of guilt. Let the electors deal with it on June 20.

MORE ABOUT THE MURDER OF F. P. SHAW

Slain in Honduras Evidently in Revenge for Term in Jail—Threats Had Been Made.

It is now learned that Frederick Pierpont Shaw, formerly of Lowell (Mass.), who was well known in this province as president of the Canada Coal Corporation, was assassinated by a native at Black River, Triona, Honduras, on June 5. Mr. Shaw was in South America on a mission for the court of Illinois in the case of the Central American Commercial Company. Mr. Shaw is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Bessie Gibson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Gibson, of Marysville (N. B.), and one son, Gibson, and his father, Dr. Thomas P. Shaw, of Lowell (Mass.)

The New York American of Saturday gives the following account of the circumstances attending Mr. Shaw's death:

News was received yesterday of the assassination in Honduras of Frederick Pierpont Shaw, a New York lawyer, who lived at No. 140 Claremont avenue. The dispatch, which was revealed first by the Star Department at Washington, gave no details except that the assassin had been captured. It did not give his name.

Mr. Shaw went to Honduras about two months ago with George A. Malachy, also of New York. They represented the Chicago Tile & Trust Company, receiver of the Central American Commercial Company, and their mission was to take possession of certain plantation property owned by the latter company.

They were acting under orders of the federal court of the northern district of Illinois, and as such were really federal officers. This leads to the belief that international complications may follow the death of Mr. Shaw.

When the agents reached their destination, according to Mr. Terry's representative, they found a man named Brunner and several others on the property as "squatters." These men were ordered off, and when they refused to go were evicted and some of them placed in jail. They threatened to "get even" with Shaw and Malachy when they were liberated. They were set free about ten days ago.

It is believed that they at once tried to make good their threats and that Mr. Shaw ,who was a man of a little over thirty years, very powerful and athletic, refused to be frightened, determined to fight it out with them and was slain.

Neither Mr. Malachy nor Mr. Shaw anticipated trouble after the men were jailed. This is shown by the fact that Mr. Malachy returned to New York, arriving here Thursday. He could not be located last night, and so far as known is ignorant of Mr. Shaw's death. Mr. Malachy had completed his share of the business in Honduras and left Mr. Shaw there as resident manager of the property.

The despatch to the state department telling of the murder was sent by C. D. White, American minister at Tegucigalpa, who received his meagre information from Harold D. Glum, the American consul at Celba. The state department has cabled Mr. White, instructing him to make a thorough investigation of the tragedy, and it is possible that a special agent of the state department will be sent to Honduras to attend the trial of the assassin.

Mrs. Shaw is a niece of Mrs. R. S. Ewing, of this city, and granddaughter of Alex. Gibson.

ANOTHER TEMPERANCE MAN HEARD FROM

A. C. M. Lawson, G. C. T. of the I. O. G. T., writes from Fredericton to The Telegraph under the caption "How I will vote (D.V.) on June 20."

"My ballot or vote is a gift obtained for me after many years of struggle. I have in it the power of a king. I have a voice in the government of my country. My vote counts the same on election day as the vote of the millionaire. I am on the jury and am to act as a judge. The case has been laid before me for my judgment. My vote is a public trust and not a chattel. I vote according to my best judgment after due consideration. I am the master of the politician on election day. The main question in the present election campaign to me is the one of temperance or intemperance. Temperance to me means total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for our country. I have tried to find out my relation to the drunkard's death. If I vote for a government that keeps upon our statute books a law which legalizes men to sell that which makes drunkards and puts into our provincial treasury one-third of the money got for such licenses, then I am a partner in the business. I can not help but be a partner in one sense, but I will not be a silent one—I will protest by my vote.

I don't have to carry the election. I have to carry myself like a son of God at the election. I can afford to find out where I stand. I am man enough to stand erect and do what I know is right. I use the ballot-box as a wash-basin, and will wash my hands on election day. God is going to count the votes. He will see every ballot.

I will vote against the government candidates. If the moral question referred to was absent I would vote for them.

Submitted in faith, hope and charity.

A. C. M. LAWSON.

Fredericton, N. B., June 11, 1912.

TO FIT THE OCCASION.

Friend—I thought you were acting in a farce? You are making yourself up in quite a tragic manner.

Actor—I know. I've got to attend a friend's funeral first.—Pele Mele.

CANCER

Old Sores, Lumps in Breast, Growths removed and healed by a simple Home Treatment

No pain. Describe the trouble, we will send book and testimonials free.

THE CANADA CANCER INSTITUTE, Limited
10 Churchill Ave., Toronto.