

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK LEADS WHOLE DOMINION IN MATTER OF TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION

Bill to Amend Liquor License Act Passed by Legislature— Curtails Time for Selling Liquors and Makes More Difficult to Send Liquor into "Dry" Districts.

(Continued from page 1)

Report of Public Accounts Committee
The Public Accounts Committee report as follows: Mr. Speaker—The committee on public accounts appointed by this house have the honor to submit the following report:
The committee has made careful examination of the provincial accounts as submitted in the report of the Auditor-General for the year ended October 31st, 1914, scrutinizing and passing same item by item.
The various heads of the financial and executive departments were before the committee from time to time as explanations were required and the committee desires to commend the promptness with which all accounts and vouchers were produced and satisfactorily explained.
The superintendent of the Provincial Hospital was also before the committee and gave a most satisfactory explanation to all questions asked.
The committee desires to call your attention to the reference to jury fees contained in the report of the Public Accounts Committee for 1913.
The committee also suggests that the system of supplying school books to vendors be changed. Under the existing system a considerable amount of money is tied up in the value of books in vendors' hands and amounts due for purchases by vendors. We recommend that in future vendors be required to pay cash for books, cash to accompany order. The committee believes that the result would be better for both the department and vendors.
The committee finds that some counties, especially Kent and Gloucester, are behind in their payments for maintenance of patients at the Provincial Hospital and recommend that the government take steps to collect these accounts more promptly.
The committee further recommends that no subsidies be paid to any steamship or ferry company until such company shall have submitted properly audited and sworn statements of its accounts, and the government is satisfied that the subsidy is justly due such company.
The committee desires to call attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the legislative library. There is a marked lack of system and efficiency in its management.
The committee desires to express its regret at the resignation of Mr. James K. Pinder, so long a useful member of this committee.
(Signed) F. B. Black, chairman; G. L. White, W. L. Allan, R. W. Grimmer, Geo. B. Jones, H. W. Woods.
Fredericton, April 23.—The House met at 3 o'clock.
Hon. Mr. Clarke introduced a bill respecting trespasses on crown lands.
Hon. Mr. Baxter introduced a bill respecting absconding, concealed and absent debtors.
Changes in Liquor License Act.
House went into committee with Mr. Munro in the chair, and number of sections were added to the bill to consolidate and amend the Liquor License Act.
A number of sections were added to the Liquor License Act. Sub-section 48 was amended by adding the following as sub-section No. 4:
"Until His Majesty the King shall proclaim peace after the present war the prohibitive hours mentioned in sub-section 1 of this section shall be from 4 of the clock on Saturday afternoon until 8 of the clock on Monday morning hereafter, and from 8 of the clock in the afternoon until 8 of the clock the following morning on all other nights of the week."
After section 111 the following was inserted:
"No person shall sell or supply any intoxicating liquor to any officer or man of the active militia of Canada, or of an overseas contingent if such officer or man shall be wholly or partially dressed in uniform."
PIMPLES APPEARED ON HIS FACE AND HANDS.
The primary cause of pimples arises from the blood not being in a good condition. When the blood becomes impure you will find that pimples will break out all over the body, but more particularly on the forehead, nose and chin, and although they are not a dangerous trouble, they make you appear unsightly both to your friends and yourself. What you need, when these pimples break out, is to get a real good blood purifying medicine such as Burdock Blood Bitters. One that will build up the system by cleansing the blood of all the impurities and poisons which cause the skin to break out in these eruptions.
Mr. F. A. McKenna, Portage La Prairie, Man., writes: "Last summer I was all run down and unfit for work of any kind. All kinds of food seemed distasteful to me. Pimples appeared on my face and hands, and I seemed to grow worse every day. One day a friend advised me to try Burdock Blood Bitters. Half-heartedly I did so, and the results obtained were marvellous. I regained my health, I took on flesh, and in a short time the pimples and skin eruptions disappeared entirely; thanks to the healing powers of B.B.B. I freely recommend it to all sufferers."
B.B.B. is manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

An addition was made to sub-section 2 of Section 143 after the first paragraph, which later provides that the Board of Liquor License Commissioners can cancel a license of a person convicted for a second offense of sending liquor for sale purposes into a prohibitive territory under the Liquor License Act or the Canada Temperance Act, as follows:
"After the making of such order such licensee shall be entitled to ten days within which to appeal from such order to any judge of the Supreme Court and the order shall not go into force until after the expiration of such period of ten days, when, if no notice of appeal has been filed with the board the license shall be cancelled pursuant to such order and shall thereupon become void and of no effect."
If notice of appeal is given within such period of ten days the licensee shall present a petition to such judge by way of appeal from such order within twenty days after the making thereof, and such judge shall hear such appeal as soon as practicable and shall either confirm or rescind such order as the evidence requires. Upon the hearing of such appeal the said judge may review the evidence upon which the convictions were obtained as well as the order of the board and the decision of such judge shall be final and not subject to any appeal. If the appeal to such judge is not duly prosecuted pursuant to the provisions of this sub-section, such license shall thereupon become and be null and void."
The following sections were added to the bill:
Section 146—sub-section 1—Every package containing liquor shipped or offered for carriage in any part of the province to, or brought into the province by any common carrier, express company, or other carrier, by or on behalf of any person for carriage or delivery to any person in an county, city or town in which the Canada Temperance Act is in force, or in a locality in which the sale of liquor is prohibited under the provisions of this act, shall bear in some conspicuous place on such package a label containing the name in full (Christian and surname) and the address of the person shipping such package and of the person to whom the same is to be delivered on such label shall be specified the fact that intoxicating liquor is contained in such package and the bill of lading of such package shall contain the same information.
Section 146—sub-section 22—Every person who, himself or by his clerk, servant or agent, ships or offers for carriage, or causes or procures to be shipped or offered for carriage from any place within or without the province into any county, city, town, locality or parish aforesaid, any package containing liquor not labelled as hereinbefore provided for, or the bill of lading of which does not contain the information aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence and the said liquor shall be seized and forfeited.
Powers of Inspectors
Section 147. Any inspector or sub-inspector under this Act or the Canada Temperance Act, or any provincial or police constable who has reason to believe from his own knowledge or upon reliable information that any person
(a) who, in a locality where liquor licenses are granted under this Act, has not a license to sell intoxicating liquors, or
(b) who, in a county, town or city in which the Canada Temperance Act is in force, or in a locality where the sale of liquor is prohibited under the provisions of this Act, has in his personal possession any intoxicating liquor with the intention of selling or disposing of the same contrary to law, may search for such liquor and if he finds any such liquor and if the person be unknown to him or does not give a satisfactory statement as to his identity and residence may forthwith arrest such person without a warrant and forthwith take such person before a magistrate and there and then upon oath charge such person with such offence, giving the reason for his belief as to the guilt of the accused and thereupon the proceeding shall be the same as if such person had been brought before such magistrate under a warrant issued against such person.
Section 148. (1) Any inspector under this Act or the Canada Temperance Act may examine and if necessary open any package which he has reasonable grounds to suspect has been shipped in violation of section 177 of the Canada Temperance Act as amended or in violation of any provision of this Act, for the purpose of ascertaining whether such package contains liquor, and such inspector shall have all the powers of search and seizure with or without warrant conferred upon any person under the provisions of this Act.
(2) Every company or person transporting merchandise for reward may exercise the powers by this section given to an inspector.
Mr. Stewart desired to know why it was intended to close beer shops at five o'clock on Saturdays. He could see no reason why soft drinks should not be sold later. Was it because fear existed that other than soft drinks were being sold?
Some St. John members—"That's just what we do fear."
Mr. Stewart saw no reason why the restaurant keeper who had accommodations for less than ten persons should not sell soft drinks.
Mr. Miller said the whole reason for putting sale of soft drinks under license was in order to bring license holder under the authority of the inspectors. In the past difficulty had been experienced when it was suspected that other than soft drinks were being sold by the inspectors in obtaining access to the premises. The provisions did not prevent drug stores and others keeping a soda fountain, and he thought the section required no amendment.
Hon. Mr. Clarke moved to amend the section regarding salaries of inspectors under the Canada Temperance Act, which salary was limited to \$500 a year, by striking out the limitation and leaving the amount of salary to the judgment of the municipality.
Mr. Slipp was opposed to taking away the limit. Some municipal councils were apt to be prejudiced and go to extremes in their treatment of the Canada Temperance Act, and in some cases inspectors had been appointed at full salary allowed, who were of little or no use for the purpose for which they were appointed, and the principal thing they did was to spend a lot of money for the county to little or no purpose. There must have been some reason for a limit of \$500 when the law was first enacted, and they should not alter it now. He was opposed entirely to leaving the salary to the municipalities, but if the committee thought that \$500 was not enough, then let it be fixed at \$700, but fix the limit at some amount.
Hon. Mr. Clarke said that there must undoubtedly have been a reason for the \$500 limit. When the law was passed \$500 was properly looked upon as a fair salary, but under the present changed conditions a good man could not be obtained at that figure. However, the matter was in the hands of the committee to raise the salary or not as they pleased. His own idea was to leave the salary at the discretion of the council who might be trusted to make sure of the qualifications of any man they appointed before appointing him. If they got an inefficient inspector it was their own fault.
Mr. Slipp said it had been his experience that inspectors appointed by municipal councils had been anything but efficient men, who had very little regard whatever for the cause of temperance. One of these inspectors had been found drinking in a bar in a city in the county of which he was inspector. Nevertheless he was retained by the council, as if he were an efficient officer. He was most emphatically opposed to leaving the amount of salary at the discretion of the council. It larger let it be \$700.
Bill Agreed To.
Mr. Tilley thought that the question of salary could safely be left with the municipal council, who would not appoint an inspector unless he was fit for the job, and they should be allowed to pay him whatever salary they thought he was worth.
Bill was agreed to with amendments.
Hon. Mr. Baxter on moving the second reading of the bill to consolidate and amend the Succession Duties Act, said he wished to assure the House and country that it was not intended that under the new act anyone should pay more than at present as succession duties on an estate. The re-modelling of the act as presented in this bill was due in part to a decision of the privy council in the Cotton case which, like the Lovett case from this province, had raised important questions. While the matter was not yet free from doubt, yet the decision of the privy council in the Cotton case indicated that the property which should pay succession duty was that which within the province, though what is to be considered as situated within the province has not yet been exhaustively defined.
The principle of the bill differed from that of the previous Succession Duty Act, because instead of imposing a tax upon the estate going to a particular person the total value of the estate of deceased and the relationship or otherwise of beneficiaries were taken as factors for which to compute duty to be paid, and such duty was imposed upon the portion of the estate of deceased which was situated within the province.
**Under the present law it was possible that two men of equal wealth might contribute unequally to the province by means of the Succession Duty Act upon their death. In other words, if one wealthy man invested his money in certain forms of security throughout the world, it was known by various names, and in England at the present time it was called an estate duty. About all the British possessions had acts of their own, but there were none which were identical. He had been studying the acts of various other provinces of Canada in an effort to frame the best possible act for this province. There had been a considerable amount of legislation brought down during the present session, but he could say that the work on all other legislation which had been turned out of his office was as nothing as compared with this bill in matter of work entailed. Every care had been taken to get a complete and proper act and he could assure the public that there was no intention either to increase the rate or to make them to apply where they did not now. This bill would also have no effect on matters which had already been litigated or which he had agreed to litigate in which there was a dispute.
Hon. Mr. Murray submitted the annual report of the Horticultural branch of the Department of Agriculture.
Hon. Mr. Clarke introduced a bill to amend the act respecting the manufacture of spruce and pulpwood cut in matter of work entailed. Every care had been taken to get a complete and proper act and he could assure the public that there was no intention either to increase the rate or to make them to apply where they did not now. This bill would also have no effect on matters which had already been litigated or which he had agreed to litigate in which there was a dispute.
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are so closely related that a proper start in the kitchen is of the greatest importance.

Beginners, as well as experienced housekeepers, to be sure of good, healthful food, should carefully study the label and use only a baking powder shown to be made of cream of tartar.

ROYAL Baking Powder

makes the finest and most delicious food, and its use is a safeguard against baking powders made of alum and offered as substitutes simply because they cost less to make.



George V. Chapter 6, at the rate of ten cents per bond, with a minimum charge of \$5.00 and a maximum charge of \$25 for each issue of bonds. The fee is not considered provincial revenue and therefore was not paid into the revenues of the province.
Q. 3—What total amount has been collected each year since the passage of the act for this certification and how have the sums been disposed of?
Answer—
For year 1911 \$55.00
For year 1912 94.00
For year 1913 74.00
For year 1914 78.00
For year 1915 19.00
The above amounts were paid to the Auditor General.
Q. 4—Are there any towns or municipalities that do not comply with the provisions of the act referred to and if so for what reason?
Answer—The city of St. John. They claim the Act of Assembly 1 George V. Chapter 6 applies to them as far as the 8th section.

and Mrs. H. H. Burns; star, Court Frederick, I. O. F.; show of carnations Misses Rogers and Allingham; crescent, pupils of Miss Smith's department of Albert street school; wreath, Earle Hyslop, St. Stephen. A large number of Oddfellows marched in the funeral cortege. After the committal service by Rev. Mr. Robinson the beautiful burial service of the Oddfellows was read, the ceremony being conducted by the N. G. and Chaplain. A quartette sang at the residence of the deceased. Among the many mourners were the son, nephews, H. Colby Smith, Luther B. Smith and

Robert Smith, John Emerson, Deacons John F. Ring, L. L. Sharpe and C. E. Belyea, of Ludlow street Baptist church.
The funeral services of Mrs. William R. Morgan were conducted Thursday evening at her late home, 20 Vihart street. Rev. Dr. Raymond officiated, and a large number of friends was present. Yesterday morning the remains were conveyed on the steamer D. J. Purdy to Brown's Flats, where interment took place this afternoon after the arrival of the steamer.

LATE ISRAEL E. SMITH

Many attend funeral of much respected citizen— Large number of floral tributes.

The funeral of the late Israel E. Smith took place yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from Lancaster street, St. John West, a large number of friends being present. Rev. W. R. Robinson conducted service at the house and grave. Rev. W. H. Sampson and Rev. A. Judson Archibald were also present. Interment was at Cedar Hill.
A large number of floral tributes were sent in token of esteem including the following: Wreath, family; wreath, grandchildren; horseshoe, Mrs. A. C. Smith and Mrs. Norman McLeod; broken circle, Mr. and Mrs. H. Colby Smith; wreath, Mr. and Mrs. Luther B. Smith; cross, Dr. J. Z. and Willard Currie and Mrs. C. Leake; perpetual wreath, Deacons and Trustees of Ludlow street Baptist church; sheaf of wheat, Rev. W. R. and Mrs. Robinson; three links, Golden Rule Lodge, I. O. O. F.; wreath, Jewel Rebekah Lodge, No. 6; carnations, Mr.



Q. 1—Was Leslie Slipp employed as inspector or in any other capacity by the Department of Agriculture in connection with the receipt or disposal of the potatoes purchased by the government for the Patriotic and Belgian gifts?
Answer—Yes, Leslie Slipp was employed as inspector.
Q. 2—Did not Mr. Slipp protest concerning the cost of very many of the potatoes on their arrival at West St. John, and did he not condemn many cars of the same as unfit for shipment?
Answer—Mr. Slipp condemned a number of cars of potatoes on their arrival at West St. John as unfit for shipment.
Q. 3—Were not his objections and ruling strongly resisted by Messrs. A. C. Smith & Co. and B. F. Smith or either of them and others and did not Secretary of Agriculture Daggett overrule the inspector's condemnation and accept the rejected potatoes?
Answer—The government has no knowledge that his rulings were strongly resisted by Messrs. A. C. Smith & Co. and B. F. Smith or either of them and others, nor is it aware that Secretary of Agriculture Daggett overruled the inspector's condemnation and accepted the rejected potatoes. The government does know, however, that potatoes condemned by Mr. Slipp were sent forward with those for either the Patriotic or Belgian gift.
Q. 4—Were not the potatoes shipped by B. F. Smith or anyone else paid for before they were inspected at the West Side St. John?
Answer—No potatoes shipped by B. F. Smith or anyone else were paid for in full before they were inspected at the West Side St. John.
Hon. Dr. Landry, in reply to Mr. Pelletier's inquiry, said:
Q. 1—Is there any fee or charge required from towns and municipalities for the certificate of the Auditor General before their bonds or debentures are issued?
Answer—Yes.
Q. 2—If so, what is the fee and how is it regulated, and is the same paid into the revenue of the province?
Answer—By order of the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council the Auditor General is authorized to collect from each municipality for his services in connection with the certification of the bond issues as required by Act 1

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You can not be too careful about your milk supply which plays a vitally important part in preserving your health and the health of your family.

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In Blisters, Itched and Burned Badly. Had to Put Gloves on Child's Hands. Cuticura Healed.

10 Abbott Ave., Toronto, Ont.—"My boy had eczema badly all over, but his head was affected most. It came out in blisters and it was a sight to look at. It itched and burned so badly that I had to put gloves on the child's hands. It came out first on his face near the ears, and then went to his head and then on his body. His head was like a fish. It was so bad that I had to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment and at the end of six weeks he was cured." (Signed) Mrs. Carroll, Jan. 1, 1914.

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Bad Cold in the Head, Throat Weakness and Catarrh Cured Quickly.

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Catarrh is far superior to any internal medicine.
Its relief is almost instantaneous—just takes long enough to breathe its healing vapor into the lungs to give wonderful soothing relief.
Catarrh goes right to the tinest cells in the lungs, carrying healing, soothing balsams to the places that are tainted with Catarrhal inflammation. A sneezing cold is cured in ten minutes—a sore throat is healed and restored in an hour or two—chronic bronchitis is soothed away and quickly disappears—catarrh of long standing is invariably cured because Catarrhzone kills the germs that cause the trouble.
As a cure for Asthma and a preventative of Grippe every doctor is delighted with Catarrhzone. One eminent throat specialist says if Catarrhzone is used two or three times each day you will never suffer from any disease of the head, throat, nose or lungs. This is good news to many of our readers who must require a safe, sure and permanent cure for their colds and winter illis. Every good druggist sells Catarrhzone, large outfit \$1.00; small size 50c; trial size 25c.

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today, all at
select from,
new ones—
new colors and
Ribbons in all
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ORGE'S SOCIETY,
Toronto.
Montreal, April 23rd.
Society of Montreal
very greetings on this
by the Union Jack ever
1 Englishmen such as
resents.
W. E. POTTER,
President.
Hamilton, April 23rd.
on the officers and
St. George's Society,
ada, St. George and
I. God Save the King.
WALTER PARKER,
President.
Halifax, April 23rd.
Society, Halifax, sends
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world over. May we
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to come to them. God
BRUSSELL, President

TER KEY"
Today
TODAY!
Major Surrenders"
MISS
ILLIAN WALKER
Late With
Fields
Orchestra!
Charmont Brothers
EVOLVING
LADDER ACT
Children!
FUN! FUN!
KEYSTONE KIND
TTY'S
ACE ACQUAINTANCE
e you won't laugh.
MONDAY
AS. CHAPLIN
the roaring farce
CREATION"
ELABORATE
UDEVILLE
OVELTIES
LE CARMEN
the Dainty Lady, Benjoist
Monday—2 Acts
RIETTE & MACK
Unique Entertainment
Friends—"A Man and His Dog"

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