SIX NEW BRUNSWICK MEN IN CASUALTIES

THREE MORE FROM PROVINCE GIVE LIVES FOR EMPIRE ON BATTLEFIELD

Ottawa, April 5—The midnight casualty list contains the following New Brunswick men:

Died of wounds—Sergt. J. H. Waldron, 18 Castle street, St. John, N. B.

Severely wounded—F. W. O'Connor, Cedar street, St. John, N. B.

Killed in action—Athanase Poirier, Balmoral, N. B.; Charles H. Berry, Dorchester, N. B.; Wilfrid J. Dechame, Campbellton, N. B.

Mounted Rifles: Slightly wounded—Robert Rosborough, St. Stephen, N. B.

LAURIER RESOLUTION VOTED DOWN

(Continued from page 1)

fore, it was unnecessary to speak of the newspaper reports. However, he thought he might say there was no foundation for them whatever.

Sir Thomas White then resumed the debate upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier's motion calling for a parliamentary inquiry into the operations of the shell committee. He first refuted the statements of Mr. Carvell of Carleton, and Mr. Kyte of Richmond, to the effect that the Dominion Iron and Steel Company had for months been unable, in spite of great efforts, to secure orders for shells from the shell committee. The finance minister quoted from the address of Mr. J. H. Plummer, of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, at the annual meeting of shareholders in Montreal in June, 1915. Mr. Plummer had commented upon the fact that the company had obtained from the shell committee orders for shell steel. He had proceeded: "Many of you, no doubt, think that we should have been making shells, but that is not in our line."

Sir Thomas then discussed the contracts for fuses entered into by the shell committee in June, 1915, with the American Ammunition Company and the International Arms and Fuse Company. He pointed out that the language of the contracts and of the ratification by Sir Sam Hughes indicated that the shell committee acted not for the Canadian government but for the British government. The minister of militia had ratified the contracts "in accordance with authority duly conferred upon him by his Britannic Majesty's government." Proceeding, the finance minister pointed out the shell committee held a guarantee from the Guarantee Trust Company of New York, a corporation having assets to the amount of $350,000,000 or $360,000,000 under each of the two contracts.

Sir Thomas read the terms of the document under which the Guarantee Trust Company guaranteed the re-payment to the shell committee of the advance of $1,400,000 advanced, or of such sums as might become re-payable by reason of the cancellation of the contract in question. He also read a letter written by J. F. Orde, K. C., of Ottawa, dated July 13, 1915. Mr. Orde stated that he had examined the original guarantee and declared that it sufficiently guaranteed the repayment of advances under the contract and that it was now in order for the shell committee to make payment of the advances.

The finance minister showed that the order-in-council passed by the government authorized a full and complete investigation of the facts connected with the four contracts, also of such other matters as might be referred to the royal commission by order-in-council. Provision has thus been made for dealing with any charges or suggestions which might be made with regard to any member of the ministry. The finance minister said that no one could take exception to the appointment of Sir William Meredith and Judge Lyman P. Duff, to make the inquiry. In addition the prime minister had declared that the Canadian government would co-operate in any investigation which the British government desired in reference to the operations of the shell committee. He had thus provided for every contingency.

Does Laurier Really Want Facts?

The minister expressed his surprise at the evidence of irritation shown by Sir Wilfrid Laurier when the personnel of the royal commission was announced. One might wonder, in view of his declaration that such a royal commission was "unacceptable" if he really wanted to get at the facts. Sir Thomas White pointed out that the leader of the opposition seemed to prefer a parliamentary committee, divided on party lines, where rumor, hearsay, assertion, innuendo and insinuation might be regarded as evidence, to a tribunal consisting of judges accustomed to weigh evidence and reach just conclusions.

Furthermore, the prime minister had given the leader of the opposition the opportunity to name one of the two counsel for the inquiry, added Sir Thomas.

The finance minister then gave precedent on the part of Liberal governments for the appointments of a royal commission to deal with charges. In Manitoba the Norris government had appointed two such commissions; in Ontario Sir Oliver Mowatt and Sir George Ross had appointed royal commissions at various times, and in this connection the minister quoted Sir George Ross' statement that such an inquiry was preferable to one by a legislative committee because "its findings would command the confidence of the country." He also quoted from a statement by Premier Murray of Nova Scotia, to similar effect. Sir Thomas then gave further precedent from Sir Wilfrid's own record. In 1900, Sir Robert Borden, then opposition leader, had moved for an investigation into the West Huron and Brockville elections. The answer of Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been that, "there should be an inquiry, full and complete. Do you think the work can be adequately performed by the committee on privileges and elections? Nobody believes that. Do you believe the work can be adequately performed by any committee of this House? Nobody believes that. It must be a judicial inquiry of the fullest character."

In view of these statements, said the finance minister, the only recourse the opposition leader could now have in persisting in his refusal to accept a royal commission would be to object to its personnel. But the country would not endorse that objection.

Mr. E. M. MacDonald said that Sir Thomas White's speech might be summed up as follows:

"There is nothing to investigate. We cannot investigate. We are going to investigate." The finance minister and the government had been sending out S. O. S. calls all over the country and the answer had not been approval of the government's course.

The Pictou member, in connection with the finance minister's argument that the shell committee had been the agent of the imperial government, said that on the contrary that that committee had entered into a solemn contract with the imperial authorities whereby they became the agents of the Canadian government and contractors with the imperial government. The finance minister, continued Mr. MacDonald, had admitted the shell committee had made mistakes but refused an investigation of them. But a voice of thunder was being heard from all Canada demanding that the question should be investigated to the fullest possible degree.

The finance minister, said Mr. MacDonald, had asked Mr. Kyte why he did not lay an information against Col. Allison for perjury, promising that if he did the justice department would have him extradited. He in turn wished to ask the minister of justice why he did not peruse the report of the Davidson Commission, wherein it was clearly indicated in respect to a contract for 1,000 Colt revolvers, that Allison had committed perjury. Did the government expect the country to believe that the colleagues of the minister of militia knew nothing of Col. Allison when the contract in question had been let by a colleague while the minister was absent in England? As for the finance minister, a nice guardian of the treasury he was if he knew nothing about Allison. Had not the member for Dundas ever whispered in his ear—as he had warned the prime minister—that he had better watch Allison? And it was certainly true that the finance minister represented a constituency adjoining that in which the colonel's own home town was situated. In his ignorance of Allison he was thus the greatest living example of an obtuse mind. "I call upon the minister of justice, servant of the crown and keeper of the king's conscience, to lay an information against Col. Allison for perjury," said Mr. MacDonald, "and bring him back before the royal commission. Until he is extradited all the government's professions will be regarded as a hollow mockery." The Pictou member went on to claim that the minister of customs, when he had thrown wide the customs gates at Morrisburg, must also have known all about Col. Allison. And yet the attitude the government was trying to take was that all the responsibility lay with Gen. Hughes on the other side of the water.

Mr. MacDonald said the issue of the inquiry asked for by the opposition was either connected with the good government of Canada or not. If not the government had no right to create a royal commission to inquire into part of the question. He continued that evidently the minister of finance did not dispute the authenticity of the documents presented to the House by the member for Richmond last week.

Sir Thomas White observed that neither himself nor any other member of the government have any knowledge whatsoever as to the agreements referred to by Mr. Kyte.

Mr. MacDonald then went on to argue that the guarantee clauses in the contracts made for fuses contained a loophole for the fuse companies where it was stated that the companies should not be held responsible for any delay in delivery due to causes beyond their control. It had been done by Gen. Bertram and David Carnegie of the shell committee with Col. Allison, who was acting in two ways. The only provision protecting the shell committee was that a certain amount of the money advanced must be returned in default of agreement. Gen. Hughes had admitted in the house that the contract had been negotiated through Allison, and each and every member of the government from the prime minister down stood responsible with him for everything done in connection with it.

Mr. MacDonald then stated that on May. 26, before the Allison contract was given at all, responsible Canadian manufacturers had offered to make 250,000 fuses at $4 each and 250,000 more at $3 each, a net price of $3.50 each, or 75 cents below the price of the Allison companies. Yet that offer had been disregarded.

Mr. MacDonald went on to state that while Gen. Bertram and Col. Carnegie were in New York to negotiate the fuse contracts a responsible contractor had offered to manufacture the fuses required on the basis of cost of production with five per cent. added for profit. Then Col. J. Wesley Allison had turned up and told this contractor to add 75 cents per fuse to the cost, this seventy-five cents to be split four ways, one part to the contractor, one to Allison and the other two to parties unnamed. The contractor, however, had refused and Gen. Bertram and Col. Carnegie had then proceeded to make a contract with Allison's friends.

Mr. MacDonald said that the shell committee might have made a contract for fuses with a Canadian firm last May instead of becoming involved in a transaction with the United States companies.

He held that the admission that the shell committee might have made mistakes was sufficient ground to justify an inquiry into all the operations of that body. He contended that the action of the government in constituting a royal commission and simply notifying the colonial secretary of the fact indicated that the consent of the British government was not necessary before an inquiry was ordered. Mr. MacDonald asked why provision was made for inquiries before the public accounts committee instead of before commission. He asserted that John Wesley Allison had been in contempt of parliament since February because he had disregarded summons to testify before the public accounts committee. Now the government had created a royal commission which would have no authority to compel the attendance of Allison, who was now said to be in Florida, Yokum or Lignanti. If the government had been in earnest it would have created by act of parliament a tribunal with the widest powers, which would have had the highest respect by the comity of nations.

Mr. MacDonald said that government supporters hoped to see parliament prorogued before the case was dealt with before the minister of militia returned. They hoped that the conscience of Canada would go asleep. The minister of militia, said Mr. MacDonald, was no more responsible for John Wesley Allison than the other members of the government. Mr. MacDonald referred to the report of an alleged interview with Hon. Andrew Broder.

Sir Robert Borden—My honorable friend from Dundas has written me a letter saying that he gave no such interview.

Mr. MacDonald concluded with the assertion that parliament should continue in session until the allegations with regard to the operations of the shell committee had been disposed of.

Hon. Mr. Broder.

When the House re-assembled after the evening recess, Hon Andrew Broder, of Dundas, rose and made a brief statement as to his position. He said that he had not authorized the publication of any interview or statement. Nevertheless, he intended to vote for the motion proposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. There was much to be said, he admitted, as to the wisdom or unwisdom of investigation into the operations of the shell committee. "I am glad to see the leader of the government go as far as he can," continued Mr. Broder, "but I wish to go further. I do not think a grafter should be allowed to hide behind the shadow of the war." He thought that perhaps the two judges appointed to act as royal commissioners might be able to hold as thorough an inquiry as a committee of the House into the matters referred to them. He felt that the people wanted to see their money properly expended, and, therefore, he intended to vote for the resolution proposed by the leader of the opposition.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that his motion had been introduced because of facts which had percolated from the sanctum of the shell committee, which did not give positive evidence, but which indicated that excessive prices were being paid, and that "sinister adventurers" were levying toll. The demand for an investigation had been met with taunts and with a resolute non-possumus. It was stated that there could be no inquiry because the shell committee was defunct, because it was an imperial organization over which the government had no control, and because in the public interest no war transaction should be investigated while the war was in progress. But, said Sir Wilfrid, the member for Richmond had made his speech and the whole sophistical structure had fallen down and it was possible to order an investigation. He said that he would not be satisfied with a royal investigation as against a parliamentary inquiry. He knew, he continued, how a parliamentary inquiry would be constituted. "I know," he said, "that it would be partisan, as I am partisan, and as honorable gentlemen opposite are partisan. Nevertheless, I prefer a parliamentary inquiry, because if you want to probe offences, if you want to get to the bottom of things a parliamentary inquiry would always be preferable to a judicial commission. There would be a majority of Conservatives but there would be above all public opinion."

Sir Wilfrid said that although he preferred a parliamentary inquiry, he might have given way if need were. But he was resolutely opposed to the partial inquiry proposed by the government. "Because the shell committee, headed by the minister of militia, have become delinquent as to contracts, because the shell committee, headed by the minister of militia have misappropriated the funds entrusted to them," asserted Sir Wilfrid, "we have this limited inquiry."

The Matatua Enquiry.

The adjourned enquiry into the burning and sinking of the steamer Matatua was resumed yesterday morning, and finished at noon. Two witnesses only were examined and no light was thrown on the cause of the fire. Carl Aunin was the first witness. He had not been in number two hatch at all during the evening before the fire, nor had he seen any one smoking in the hatches. Third Officer Bullock had not seen anyone smoking, and if he had would have stopped them immediately. As far as he knew the electric wiring was all right and the lights were still lighted in number two hatch some time after the fire started. Mr. Duclos, who represented the owners, said they were as far as ever away from finding the cause of the fire. Capt. Demers said that the finding of the court would be made public in about two weeks.

FUNERALS.

The funeral yesterday of William H. Warn, from his late residence, 181 Paradise Row, was very largely attended, testifying to the esteem in which he was held. Services were conducted by Rev. W. G. Lane and interment was made in Fernhill cemetery.

The remains of Capt. Arthur Read were laid to rest in Cedar Hill cemetery yesterday, with Rev. Dr. Hutchinson conducting services. The funeral was held from the residence of James A. Murray, 33 Portland street.

The funeral of James Eloe took place yesterday from Chamberlain's undertaking parlors. Rev. T. J. Deinstadt conducted services; burial in Fernhill.

Donald Fraser, Sr.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, April 4.—The funeral of Donald Fraser, Sr., took place this afternoon and hundreds of citizens paid their last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. The funeral service was conducted at the late residence of the deceased, Woodstock Road. Rev. John McP. Scott, of Toronto; Rev. Dr. F. H. Smith of Fredericton and Rev. Mr. Pringle of Kincardine took part. The trustees of St. Paul's Presbyterian church and the members of the Fredericton branch of St. Andrew's Society attended.

A large number of men who had been in the employ of the deceased for many years at Cabano, Que., came to Fredericton to attend the funeral. Friends and relatives from St. John and Woodstock also were present. Interment was at the rural cemetery.

ACTIVITIES OF THE LOCAL BOY SCOUTS

Two interesting gatherings of the Boy Scouts took place last evening, the St. Paul's Troop, in the schoolroom of St. Paul's church, and the Waterloo street Troop, at their headquarters, Waterloo street Baptist church. Before the former received valuable instruction in scoutcraft, and a few were examined in the second class tests, B. C. Waring, secretary of the local Boy Scout Committee, delivered a most instructive and interesting address, which the boys seemed to thoroughly enjoy. The officers were S. M. McPherson and A. S. M. Hamm.

The Waterloo street Boy Scouts received a good course of physical drill under S. M. Galley and the Rev. F. H. Wentworth, after which they were allowed to indulge in games. During the evening the boys gave great attention to an address by Percy Gibson of The Standard, who spoke of the great need for them to carry out the scout law, and to be an example to those boys who were not members of the greatest movement among boys which the world has ever seen. He also mentioned that whilst they were young they ought to remember that what they did now would have an effect on their lives later. At the conclusion of his remarks the boys gave three loud cheers and a tiger.

Wild Cats In Abundance.

Wild cats are apparently more numerous than they have been for several years. Reports from the game officials at the head waters of the St. John river, in the vicinity of Chamberlain and Telos lakes, state that wild cats in that region have been more numerous than ever during the past month or two. Several deer were killed by the vicious felines.

Wild cats have been seen recently as near St. John as the Westfield woods. Roy Rowley, son of Station Agent A. E. Rowley, while taking a raccoon out of a trap recently was attacked by a big cat. The young man was scratched and his clothing was torn, but he succeeded in conquering the brute.

George Trueman of Truemanville, Westmorland Co., recently shot two wild cats. Many of the animals are said to have been seen in eastern Westmorland, Albert and Cumberland counties.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Victoria.

B F Smith, Florenceville; W A Ross, Moncton; A E Griggs, Brownville Jct; P B Wetmore, L J Mullins, Alma; H L Marr, Montreal; W T Chestnut and wife, Fredericton; A C Lutz, P L Lennox, J S Magee, C S Magee, Moncton; Geo H Turton, Montreal; A J McGrory, J Ray Burpee, Gibson; P S Watson, St Marys, N B; Thos P Jordan, Loch Lomond; G Fred Knight, Moncton; C L Tracy, Fredericton; R A McFadzen, E H White, Glassville; J D O'Neill, R Chapple, Montreal; E Crandlimere, L J Melanson, Vaneboro; Felix Michaud, Buctouche; W J Cooney, Megantic; G L Cann, Moncton; Sgt Berrian, Montreal; H S Hoyt, and wife, Weymouth, N S; Miss E L Titus, Digby; H B Durost, Woodstock, N B; W P Downing, Windsor, N S; O J Killam, Truro; E Savage, Wilsons Beach; H W Booque, Montrea;l.

Royal.

J P Levee, Montreal; C E Oak, Bangor; H J Tatro, Utica, N Y; F Barbeau, Montreal; H A Finlayson, G J Metzler, R B Simonds, J L Crandell, Halifax; H W Freedman, J Howes, Montreal; M L Channing, St Johns, Nfld; J D Walker, Burnsville; K D Scates, J H North, Boston; A J Gerety, New York; A Parks, Toronto; A W Chapman, Miss Chapman, Miss Landry, Dorchester; David Townsend, River Glade.

Dufferin.

H E Ellis, Woodstock; eGrald E Weir, Halifax; A L Woodworth, Toronto; Mr and Mrs Peter Farrell, Fredericton; Mrs Murray Farrell, do; Harry McDonald, Shediac; W McD Campbell, Sussex; Lieut Robidoux, 69th Battalion; A A McGinn, Montreal; Mr and Mrs H Tobin, New Zealand; J W Colwell, Summerside, P E I; Mr and Mrs Wilson, Eastport, Me; F H Smith, Boston, Mass; H D Mitchell, Boston; L S Huestis, Truro, N S; C W Dennison, Halifax; F R Chisholm, Bangor, Me; A J Taylor, Montreal.

Wonderful for the Blood!

Cures Sallow Skin, Headache, Languor and Tiredness.

You don't need to be told how you feel—blue, sort of sickish, poor appetite, vague pains, tired in the morning. This condition is common at this season.

Fortunately there is prompt relief in Dr. Hamilton's Pills which immediately relieve the system of all poisons and disease-producing matter.

Thousands have been so utterly depressed, so worn out as to be despondent, but Dr. Hamilton's Pills always cured them. "I can speak feelingly on the power of Dr. Hamilton's Pills," writes C. T. Fearman, of Kingston. "Last spring my blood was thin and weak, I was terribly run down, had awful headaches and a gnawing, empty feeling about my stomach, I couldn't sleep or work until I used Dr. Hamilton's Pills—they did me a world of good." At all dealers in 25c. boxes.

OPERATIC EVENING BY ST. DAVID'S Y.P.A.

Last Meeting of the Season Held Last Evening—Resolution to Retiring President

The last meeting of the season of the Young People's Association of St. David's church was held last evening in the school room.

The following resolution was read by Robert Reid and seconded by T. H. Somerville:

"We the members of St. David's Y. P. A. wish to express to our retiring president, A. O. Crookshanks, our appreciation, gratitude and thanks for his untiring efforts to further the interest of the association and church and we feel that the success, which has attended the season of 1915-1916, is largely due to his push and energy."

Mr. Reid in presenting the above resolution, said that good things should be said while he lives to hear them.

Mr. Crookshanks in reply thanked the various committees for their support and assistance in the successful season just closed.

The following programme of light opera music, which was directed by Mrs. I. F. Archibald, was greatly enjoyed by those in attendance and reflects much credit upon the participants:

Piano duet—"Bohemian Girl"
Mrs. Archibald, Miss McNichol.
Paper—Mikado.....Miss Shaw
Trio—"Three Little Maids,"
Misses Climo, McNichol and Girvan.
Solo—"Katisha Song" Miss Thomson
Paper—Faust.....Miss Shaw
Violin solo—Valse,.....Mrs. Gunn
Soldiers' Chorus.
Paper—Pirates of Penzance, Miss Shaw
Recitation and Aria.....Dr. Leonard
Ladies Chorus.
Solo—"Pirate's Song"..Mr. C. Girvan
Solo—"Frederick's Song" Dr. Leonard
Solo—"Poor Wandering One," Miss Climo
Hail Poetry Chorus.
Solo—"Sergeant's Song"..Mr. Punter
Chorus—"Pirates of Penzance."
"God Save the King."

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Catherine Foran.

Newcastle, April 4.—The death of Catherine, widow of James Foran, of Halcomb, who predeceased her by six months, occurred at her home in Halcomb, on Sunday. Deceased was 70 years of age. She had always lived at Halcomb, and was formerly a Miss Dennis. She leaves four sons, Michael, of Fall River, Mass., and John, George and Daniel, of Halcomb, also a married daughter in Fall River. Mrs. James Foran of Newcastle and Mrs. George Foran of Halcomb are sisters of deceased.

Mrs. William Beers.

Harcourt, April 3.—The death of Mrs. William Beers, of this place, occurred on Tuesday. Mrs. Beers had been in poor health for some time, death being due to tubercular trouble. Beside the bereaved husband a family of five small children survive, also an aged father, Mr. Matthew Shirley, three sisters and four brothers. The funeral service on Thursday was conducted by Rev. A. D. MacLeod and interment was made in the Church of England cemetery.

Rev. Lewis Blackall.

The death of Rev. Lewis Blackall took place at his home in Mount Whatley Monday morning, after an illness of several weeks with pneumonia and complications. Deceased was born at Wantage, Berkshire, England, in 1878, being the son of the late Rev. Thomas Blackall, rector of Fawkham, England. He leaves his wife, three small children, two sisters and five brothers, Mrs. King and Mrs. Baggett, of England; Rev. David Blackall, rector at Oak Bay, Charlotte county, N. B.; W. W. Blackall, Superintendent of Education in Newfoundland; Alfred, professor in a college in England, and Arthur B., at the front. The deceased came to New Brunswick five years ago. He was ordained as deacon in 1912 by Bishop Richardson, of Fredericton, and a priest the following year, since which time he has been rector of St. Mark's, Whatley, and St. Luke's, Baie Verte.

Howard W. Shaw.

Howard W. Shaw, a former resident of New Brunswick, died last Saturday in New York. Mr. Shaw was well known in Fredericton and four seventeen years operated a large tannery at Hawkshaw. Later he and his father organized the Anglo-Canadian Leather Company. Mr. Shaw was fifty-eight years of age and had been a very successful business man.

Samuel N. Knowles.

Samuel Nathan Knowles died yesterday. Besides his wife, formerly Miss Margaret Smith, daughter of the late John Smith (of the Eagle Foundry), one daughter survives, Miss Margaret D., at home. Mr. Knowles operated a trunk factory here for many years. He was a member of St. David's church.

Mrs. Elizabeth Annette.

The death took place yesterday morning after a brief illness of Mrs. Elizabeth Annette at her residence, Main street, Fairville, in the 86th year of her age. Two daughters and two grandchildren survive, Mrs. Louise A. Hetherington, matron of the Provincial Hospital, Lancaster; Miss Helen Annette, at home; George Hetherington, of the Customs service, and Miss Elizabeth Hetherington. The late Mrs. Annette was a member of the Fairville Methodist church. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Old Rubbers and Rubber Boots Wanted

At a meeting of the West Side Soldiers' Comforts Association held last night in the rooms donated by the Curling Club it was decided to ask all the people of West St. John to donate old rubbers, overshoes and rubber boots which will be collected at these rooms next Saturday. Arrangements have been made to sell the old footwear, the money to go to the association's fund. Mrs. E. A. Young presided.

DIED.

KIRKPATRICK—At Winnipeg, April 1st, Florence May Battell, beloved wife of G. Hiram Kirkpatrick, aged 26 years.

KNOWLES—In this city, on 4th inst after a short illness, Samuel N. Knowles, aged seventy-six years, leaving a wife and one daughter to mourn.

Funeral Thursday afternoon from 135 Carmarthen street. Services commence at 2.30 o'clock.

TAKE SALTS TO FLUSH KIDNEYS

Eat less meat if you feel Backachy or have Bladder trouble.

Meat forms uric acid which excites and overworks the kidneys in their efforts to filter it from the system. Regular eaters of meat must flush the kidneys occasionally. You must relieve them like you relieve your bowels; removing all the acids, waste and poison, else you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sours, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment; the channels often get irritated, obliging you to get up two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids and flush off the body's urinous waste get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine and bladder disorders disappear. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys and stop bladder irritation. Jad Salts is inexpensive; harmless and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then, thus avoiding serious kidney and bladder diseases.

WOMAN A PHYSICAL WRECK

Tells in Following Letter How She Was Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Milwaukee, Wis.—"Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was a physical wreck. I had been going to a doctor for several years but he did me no good. A friend told me about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, so I decided to give it a fair trial, and it gave me relief from bearing down pains which had been so bad that I would have to lie down. I also used the Sanative Wash and it has done me a great deal of good, and I am not troubled with a weakness any more."—Mrs. P. L. Brill, 1299 Booth Street., Milwaukee, Wis.

The most successful remedy for woman's ills is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has stood the test for forty years, which would be impossible if it did not have genuine merit.

For special advice, free, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

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1 Inclined Type, on skids....50 H.P.
1 Locomotive Type, on skids, 20 "
1 Vertical Type.....20 "
1 Return Tubular Type.....45 "

USED.

1 Return Tubular Type.....40 "

Complete Details, together with prices, can be had upon request.

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5 COUPONS AND 98c Secure this $3.00 Volume

The Genuine Cardinal, Seal Grain, Flexible Binding, Red Edges, Round Corners, with 16 full-page portraits of the world's most famous singers, and complete dictionary of musical terms.

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U. S. C

EIGHTEEN B
COMMITT
LEGISLA

BILL TO AMEND CHILDREN'S
OCCUPIED ENTIRE SESS
ANSWERS GIVEN TO L
QUIRIES.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, April, 4.—No less than eighteen largely non-contentious bills passed committee stage in the House today, the entire evening being spent in consideration of the Children's Protection Act.

In the bill to amend the assessment and taxes act a provision was made that a person living in one of the suburban places out of St. John should not be liable to taxation at his place of residence upon personal property and income used in and derived from his business in the city where it is also taxed.

An unusually large number of answers to enquiries were given at the opening of the afternoon sitting of the House.

One answer confirmed the correspondence by telegraph which passed between the acting minister of railways and Acting Premier Murray as to the change of route in the St. John Valley Railway, and its approval by the provincial government. It was stated that the telegram was "a result of the action of the government," which it was further stated "was properly in session." The question had been framed to make it appear that Hon. John Morrissy had not been consulted before the telegram was sent to the Dominion acting minister of railways.

Another answer gave detailed amounts paid for printing and making up the amount of $3,291.83 in consolidated revenue fund return to March 9th. It was further stated that printing contracts were awarded after tenders were called for and lowest tenders were accepted.

Estates paying $7,745.87 in succession duties noted in consolidated revenue statement to March 9th were given as follows:

Estate of Isabel McLaren ...	$ 25.00
Norma Crane	100.00
Hon. Wm. Richards	81.75
Geo. E. Barnhill	100.00
Elizabeth McGoldrick	2,560.00
Emma B. Chapman	3,170.26
F. D. Cummings	12.50
W. McLinnott	40.00
M. Alice Clark	501.00
Capt. Wm. Pringle	1,155.36
Total	$7,745.87

Hon. Dr. Landry in reply to Mr. Pelletier's inquiry said:

1.—For what services was amount of $8,589.81 brought down in consolidated revenue fund statement to March 9th spent?

Answer—Administration of justice, salaries and expenses of officials $7,990.21; criminal prosecutions, $445.20; contingencies, registrar Supreme Court, $154.40—total, $8,589.81.

2.—What lawyers were employed, and how much was each paid for his services?

Answer—R. B. Hanson, $169.25; D. Max Cormier, $20.95; C. L. Hannington, $185.00; H. H. James, $30.00; A. A. Davidson, $35.00; M. L. Hayward, $5.00—total, $445.20.

Hon. Mr. Murray in reply to Mr. Dugal's inquiry:

1.—What are the duties of the provincial railway engineer at the present time, and what salary is he being paid?

Answer—A provincial engineer was appointed to look after the interests of the province during and in connection with the construction of the Valley Railway. His salary is $200 per month and travelling expenses; his duties are to supervise location of the road, to report progress of construction work, and make estimates on which payments are made; to make surveys when necessary and do all railway engineering work required by the government.

2.—Is there an auditor of railway accounts, and if so who is he, what salary does he receive, and has he made any reports of his audits upon different railways in which the province is interested?

Answer—Mr. Thomas V. Williams is auditor of railway accounts. His salary is $1,200 per year. He is engaged in an examination and audit of accounts of different railways in which the province is interested.

Hon. Mr. Murray in reply to Mr. Pelletier's inquiry:

Petitcodiac Bridge Contract.

1.—For what reason was the contract for bridge across Petitcodiac River at Moncton, which was awarded by the Hon. Minister of Public Works to the Foundation Company, cancelled and new tenders called for?

Answer—Tenders for this bridge called for foundation construction by two methods—pneumatic and open dredge work. Some of the contractors submitted tenders by open dredge process only. It was consequently determined that the foundation should be built by pneumatic method, and the first contract was awarded in accordance with that determination. Afterwards, representations were made that if it had been known that only the pneumatic system would be considered in award of the contract, the gentleman whose tender was based on the open dredge process only would have likewise tendered for pneumatic construction.

It was thought by the government that under these representations full opportunity for competition might not have been afforded and because of