POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

G. SCOVIL, EX-M. P. P., GIVES EVIDENCE IN CENTRAL INQUIRY

ames Barnes, Hon. C. N. Skinner and J. M. Robinson Also on the Stand—Messrs. Barnhill and Carvell Offer All Assistance They Can Give.

Several witnesses gave evidence before e Central Railway commission Tues-, including G. G. Scovil, ex-M. P. P. Kings county, who had not before testi-

ring Session.

A. P. Barnhill, K. C., representing the old commission, stated to the court that the statement of accounts as submit- was considered incomplete, he would ready to furnish any further particu- he could.

ked by Mr. McDougall as to the ey received by the firm of Barnhill, & Sanford, Mr. Barnhill said that total amount was $200, which ap- d in the statement furnished.

r. Powell asked Mr. Barnhill to look several items about which the com- sioners were not clear.

ames Barnes was called to the stand. said at the time he had the contract f building the 15-mile section from Minto Chipman, the James Barnes Construc- n Co. was formed, with Messrs. White- d, Frederick Thompson, Willard Kitch- and Mr. Barbour, C. E. The contract had received was for $117,000. Asked he not conducted negotiations with r. Wheaton, a lower tenderer, to get t of the way, witness said he had not onducted negotiations directly, but rough Thomas Bell, of St. John. The nsideration paid to Wheaton was 000.

Witness could not say that the other embers of the company knew what was ing done, though he thought they knew gotiations were being conducted. Mem- rs of the company knew of the matter er, and the construction of the line as proceeded with. The payment was ade on his own note, the funds coming it of the company.

Mr. Powell—"I see some papers that ook very much like kite flying, as if you ere accommodating members of the com- any at that time. I see that on May 2, 904, you charged the company with a raft for $1,026.15. How do you explain at? There are drafts here for $1,026.15, 3,600, $2,620 and $1,127."

Witness said he could not explain the ems. He was in the habit of raising oney in order to finance the company's airs and he supposed these drafts were r some such matter.

Mr. Powell asked if outside of 15 per cent tras, force, material and contract esti- ates, he had ever received anything re.

Witness did not think so.

Mr. Powell—"Don't you know that in e case of every estimate you got nego- tiable paper from Mr. Pugsley or some one in the company?"

Witness—"Not at the time."

Mr. Barnes said in answer to further estions that he did receive it some e afterwards.

He did not know that these notes were ewed at face, or that at one time there s $160,000 charged against the com- ny by the People's Bank of Fredericton.

Mr. Powell got quite vehement in press- g the witness about advances he claimed e had made the company. Witness could ot explain them, other than that they ere for financing at the time.

Witness said Mr. Copp had examined he accounts when the company was round up, and he had accepted the set- ement made though he at first demur- ed. As a general thing, he said he de- troyed his cheques and drafts at the end the year. He also said he had not ound his books.

There had never been a settlement of he affairs of the company.

To Mr. Carvell witness said Mr. White- head, Mr. Thompson or Mr. Kitchen never got a cent out of the company.

His Honor asked Mr. Barnes how he knew that these men did not get any money, and witness replied that if they had received any money he would know t.

Mr. Powell questioned the witness about number of notes discounted at the Bank of New Brunswick, for which Mr. Barnes had received amounts considerably less than the face of the notes. The notes were endorsed by Mr. Barnes and Mr. Pugsley, Witness could not say what had become of the amounts. Mr. Barnes then retired.

C. N. Skinner Testifies.

C. N. Skinner, K. C., was next called and questioned as to his charges against the N. B. Coal and Railway Co. He said he could not find the charges in his books, but his son, Sherwood, who had charge of the books, would no doubt find he accounts. From memory he could say he had received $1,800 for professional ser- vices. Questioned as to his disposal of founders' shares, he said he had been al- lowed to dispose of the shares according to his judgment.

J. M. Robinson was then called and questioned by Mr. Powell, regarding a cheque of $2,380.

Witness said he had been unable to find the cheque and presumed it had been destroyed along with others of that year.

Mr. McDougall asked Mr. Robinson if he had any personal recollection of the cheque, and witness replied that he did not remember it.

To Mr. McDougall witness said he had not looked very carefully for the cheque, as he did not wish to take unnecessary trouble.

Mr. Powell thought a thorough search should be made and he asked Mr. Robin- son to send his brother, Harold, to the court room after a further search had been made.

C. N. Skinner returned to court at this point, and explained about payments made to him by the N. B. Coal and Rail- way Company. The only item he could positively identify was one entry of $1,000 on Aug. 29, 1903. He had also been paid expenses of a trip to New York to ar- range about the transfer of some stock from Dr. DeBertram. About $400 or $500 had been paid for the stock. He thought it possible that the transfer was made to himself.

Mr. Skinner said he thought he received $400 for his services in going to New York. It was probable he took the stock as trustee of the N. B. Coal and Rail- way Company.

J. M. Robinson, who had arrived again, was called. He said he had made a thor- ough search for the cheque asked for, but had been unable to locate it, and he felt quite sure it had been destroyed to- gether with a lot of other papers destroy- ed when changes were made in the office. He had, however, found two cheques drawn by the N. B. Coal and Railway Co. and signed by George McAvity, amount- ing to $18,120.68, for which they had drawn on the Bank of N. B. in order to pay the cheques.

This explanation appeared to throw con- siderable light on the transaction, as it was taken to show Mr. Robinson had simply drawn the money from the Bank of N. B., as there were not sufficient funds on hand.

G. G. Scovil, ex-M. P. P.

On resuming the Central Railway in- quiry yesterday afternoon, George G. Scovil, ex-M. P. P. for Kings county, was called. To Mr. Powell he said he was in the legislature at the time the N. B. Coal and Railway Company was incor- porated.

He had no interest in the company. He understood that for a time it was vir- tually controlled by the government and afterwards taken over by the government. He had supplied ties to the N. B. Coal & Ry. Co. about 1901.

Asked by Mr. Powell, if in July 1904 he had received $2,000 from Mr. McAvity, the witness said he might have received that amount. It was a payment on ac- count of a gravel pit bought from him for $3,000. Payments had been made at several times. He had owned the proper- ty for several months previous to dispos- ing of it to the company.

Mr. Powell asked how much the whole farm had cost, and the witness replied $2,500. There were thirty acres in the entire farm. A deed of the property bought was handed the company last spring, a former deed having been defec- tive.

Mr. Hunter, he said, had seen him last spring about the matter, saying the first deed did not cover the land they wanted, and he had changed it. The property sold to the company had all been cultivated at one time, but had partly grown up. There were a house and barn on another part of the property.

An item of $499.60 under date of Aug. 15, 1904, "for July account," the witness could not remember. An item of $1,000, on Sept. 26, 1904, was paid him by Dr Pugsley, he said, on account of the pur- chase of the gravel pit. Payment had been by a note, and the note had been paid at maturity.

The witness said Mr. Evans had gone to examine the gravel pit and, it being found alright, it was purchased.

Judge Landry Makes Comment.

Judge Landry—"There was nothing wrong in your selling a ballast pit at a good price. I understand it is very good ballast."

Witness—"People who have seen it say it is one of the best they have ever seen."

Mr. Scovil continued, in response to Mr. Powell, that he had no understanding that the pit would be bought, previous to his acquiring it.

Several payments made to the witness for ties were referred to. Mr. Scovil said he had frequently sold ties to the com- pany.

Asked regarding his having sold ties to the railway after it became the property of the government, he said he did not do so. He had sold to other parties who might have wanted them for the road.

Mr. Barnhill objected to Mr. Powell trying to pin the witness to a statement that he had sold ties to the road when it was owned by the government and he was a member of the house.

The witness said he did not know of any transactions connected with the road other than he had with the company him- self.

To Mr. Powell, he said he had never said there were things connected with the road that he could tell the commission as to commissions, rake-offs, etc. He might have said something of the kind regarding his connection with the road when Dr. De Bertram owned it. He had lost $2,000 at that time. This concluded Mr. Scovil's testimony and he was allow- ed to stand down.

Mr Barnhill and Mr. Carvell Offer All Assistance.

Mr. Barnhill said if there was any in- formation he could give the commission regarding the affairs of the road under the old commissioners, he would be very glad to do so and would offer all the as- sistance possible.

Judge Landry and Mr. Powell remarked that Mr. Barnhill's statement was very full and complete, and they did not think they would have to trouble him further.

Mr. Carvell also offered to give any in- formation he could regarding the affairs of the road under the N. B. Coal & Rail- way Co. As there were no other wit- nesses present, adjournment was made un- til this morning, and the balance of the afternoon was spent by the commissioners and counsel in going over some documents and accounts.

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HAZEN INMAN OF LOWER PERTH BADLY INJURED

Andover, Dec. 22—(Special)—Hazen In- man, a son of Richard Inman, of Lower Perth, was badly injured yesterday by a rolling log, while working for J. D. McLaughlin near Trout Brook. He was brought to his home. He is injured in- ternally, and it is feared that he may not recover. He is about twenty years old.

Church Damaged by Fire.

Lindsay, Ont., Dec. 22.—(Special)—Last night fire was discovered in the rear of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church. Be- fore it was finally got under control, the vestry and rear tower were badly gutted, but the main auditorium was not dam- aged except by smoke. The loss is $1,500, covered by insurance.

WOMEN BEATEN TO SILENCE THEM IN THE COMMONS

Brutal Methods Employed in Suppressing the Objection- able Suffragettes

ONE WOMAN PLIES A DOG-WHIP

Lloyd-George on His Feet for Two Hours, But His Voice Was Inaud- ible More Than Half the Time—Women Thrown Down and Struck Savagely in the Face.

(London Standard, Dec. 7.)

The members of the National Women's Social and Political Union carried out to the full their threats of militant tactics at the meeting held at the Albert Hall on Saturday, under the auspices of the Women's Liberal Federation, and addressed by Mr. Lloyd George. Though the chancel- lor was on his feet for about two hours it is estimated that he was not able to occupy more than forty minutes in the actual delivery of his speech.

The interruptions took the usual form of incisive and ingeniously varied calls for votes for women. One interrupter, who had fastened herself to her seat, was able, by the free use of a dog whip, to further delay the process of eviction. Other women had similarly fastened themselves to seats, pillars, and balustrades; in some cases, it is said, with locked chains, and the difficulty of severing the bonds made confusion more confounded.

The following are leadings points of the chancellor's speech:

He was there not merely to make clear his own personal position, but to declare what he conceived to be the government's attitude.

Women had the right to the suffrage, and the right ought to be translated into legislation.

The prime minister had pledged himself to bring in a real, effective scheme of franchise reform, which would come at the close of this parliament. On the com- mitte stage any one could move the in- sertion of a proposal for extending the franchise to women.

The government would not resist such an amendment; probably two-thirds of his colleagues would be in favor of it.

The whole question would be left to the free judgment of the house, and if the change were then approved it would be less possible for the lords to resist.

Rough and Violent Methods.

The outstanding feature of the proceed- ings was not the conduct of the militant suffragists—though that was disgraceful enough—it was the disgusting brutality with which the stewards did their work of ejecting female interrupters. These stewards were, in appearance at least, men of a certain standing in life, and most of them were old enough to have learned to control their temper; but, frock coats and grey hairs notwithstanding, these men acted like hired roughs. Some of them, indeed, were so businesslike in their methods as to suggest that profes- sional talent had actually been engaged for the occasion. The result was a series of incidents of unprecedented violence, which all who were present at the meet- ing must now look back upon with regret and with shame. Women were wantonly and savagely struck in the face and thrown violently to the ground, and then dragged out of the hall in a manner which outraged the most elementary sense of the consideration that is due to their sex. This was done repeatedly, within a few yards of the press table, and upon the speakers' platform itself, under the eyes of Lady McLaren, who, in addressing the stewards, had said: "May your gentle courtesy prove more forceful than force," and who in the printed official orders of the day had laid it down that "no vio- lence was to be done to any person—that our federation fights against unjust laws, never with physical violence against wom- en."

This much must be said, though without any intention to defend or excuse the be- havior of the women who deliberately dis- turbed the meeting and whose tactics must be condemned wholeheartedly. The demon- stration was not a great one in point of numbers. There was no rush for seats, and the hall was never more than two- thirds full. Nineteenth-twentieths of those present were women, chiefly of the middle classes, serious-minded people, who car- ried neatly folded copies of their favorite newspaper and did not wear picture hats and Directoire gowns. Only the eastern portion of the hall was really well filled; there, under the great organ—which con- sented, with the air of a frolicsome prima donna singing a pantomime lyric, half shamefacedly, half delightedly, to entertain the company with a selection of popular airs—were gathered the influential patron- esses and patrons of the meeting, a large number of Radical members of parliament, and their wives, the elegant costumes of the latter thrown in strong relief by the strikingly masculine attire affected by other ladies. Mr. Lloyd-George came in on the stroke of three, looking nervous and ill at ease, and seemed glad to sub- side into a place of comparative conceal- ment between Lady McLaren and Lady Bamford Slack. Lady McLaren made a very charming speech, daintily, and yet pointedly, phrased, sparkling with wit and admirably delivered, with just a spice of sly malice in those portions which were directly addressed to the chancellor of the exchequer. Lady Bamford Slack was more commonplace, but she atoned for much when she referred to Mr. Lloyd-George as "the dove from the government ark." The chancellor, who had been gazing abstracted- ly at the roof, giggled uncomfortably, and the audience roared. All through the speeches of both ladies there ran an un- mistakable undertone of menace to the Radical government. 'Of course, the Radi- cal government would give women the franchise; but if they did not ——! Had not they granted old age pensions—with- out even stopping to count the cost? (with a graceful wave of her arm the speaker in- dicated the chancellor of the exchequer, who managed to force a watery smile). Had they not gripped the liquor traffic by the throat? (loud cheers). But if the Liberal party failed in their duty to wo- men they would have to face not only the infuriated publican and the wily tariff re- former, but the righteous wrath of indig- nant womanhood" (faint cheers). Finally, Lady McLaren made an eloquent appeal for a hearing for Mr. Lloyd-George, and then—a collection was taken.

Call for Deeds, Not Words.

Up to this time the proceedings had been most orderly, not a discordant note had been heard; but the calm ended with dramatic suddenness when Mr. Lloyd- George rose to speak. The chancellor of the exchequer had evidently been at great pains to prepare his address, but the open- ing sentence had not been uttered before it was made plain that he would not be allowed to deliver it. The signal for dis- turbance was given by a tall, handsome woman, strikingly gowned in plum color, who rose from a place in the front row of the gallery, to the left of the speaker, and with the air and gestures of a tragedy actress called upon Mr. Lloyd-George, in deep, melodramatic tones, to give them "Deeds, not words." A number of stew- ards tried to seize her, but she kept them at bay for a moment by some showy but quite ineffective play with a dog whip. Finally, after a prolonged and violent strug- gle, she was torn from the seat to which she was in some way fastened, and bundled out, shrieking and gesticulating. Mr. Lloyd-George here offered to resume his seat rather than be the cause of violence, and it would have been better if he had done so than that that which followed should have happened.

Fresh interruptions greeted the chan- cellor each time he endeavored to go on with his speech; the meeting had been carefully packed, and they came from all parts of the hall. Several of the women had fastened themselves by chains to their seats or to the pillars and balustrades, after the method adopted on the occasion of the last scene in the House of Com- mons, and during the process of freeing them from their self-made bonds they were able to deliver fairly lengthy har- angues. A sweet, gentle voice from im- mediately behind the speaker declared that he "ran with the hare and hunted with the hounds;" whilst, from a little further away, in deep contralto tones, came, "Why don't you resign, if you mean what you say." Then a piping, quavering soprano in the far west gallery would also call for "Deeds, not words;" to be followed by a harsh admonition from a stern female in the arena to "leave off humbugging, and treat us as reasoning beings." It is doubtful whether the in- terruptions of the suffragists would have proved in themselves sufficient absolutely to prevent Mr. Lloyd George from deliv- ering his speech—he has certainly en- countered more serious difficulties in the course of his political career—but the manner in which the interruptions were received by the audience placed any kind of connected oratory out of the question. No sooner was the voice of the disturber heard than it was drowned by a tremend- ous clamor; respectable old gentlemen stood on their chairs and yelled "Chuck her out!" and leather-lunged Radicals of the male sex, following a cue given by Mr. Lloyd George himself, bellowed vol- leys of irrelevant insults at political op- ponents.

There were shouts of "Rotten lot of Tories," "Barmaids paid by the brewers," "They're hired by the Tories to stop you speaking." The result was that people lost their heads and tumult grew into pandemonium. Mr. Lloyd George allowed himself to show irritation and spoke of the "lunacy and hysteria against which his poor rhetoric was quite unable to cope." The stewards from being merely unneces- sarily heavy-handed in dealing with in- terrupters, became viciously brutal; there were free fights in many parts of the hall, women struggled with women and men fought desperately against overwhelming numbers of their own sex, and ejections were frequent and violent. In short, the scene was one which will be remembered with shame and sorrow by all who wit- nessed it.

At one time the manager of the Albert Hall went on the platform and drew Mr. Lloyd George's attention to the danger of continuing the meeting, but the chancel- lor expressed the hope that the interrup- tions were largely over. A dramatic in- cident was that women wearing prison dress disclosed themselves amongst the audience when the meeting had been in progress for some time. They had enter- ed the hall in cloaks, which hid their garb, and the removal of these was so unostentatiously effected that the women, who were all in prominent positions, were seen with a start of surprise by most of those present.

A Shameful Display.

The climax was reached with the eje- ction of a lady from the speakers' plat- form itself, within a yard or two of Mr. Lloyd George. Her offence was the utter- ance, in melancholy tones, of the com- plaint: "Two more years of Holloway Gaol!" She was literally hurled to the ground and repeatedly struck in the face by the stewards under the ridiculous pre- text of stifling a voice which could not be heard for the general clamour. Then she was carried, or, rather, dragged out by the legs; her head lower than her feet, and her clothes in disorder. There were many men in the meeting at that moment who, though disgusted by the be- haviour of the suffragists, would have given a good deal to have been in a posi- tion to chastise the brutality of the stew- ards. Cries of "Shame!" came from all quarters, and Mr. H. W. Nevinson, from the body of the hall, protested loudly and was first rebuked by Mr. Lloyd George and then hustled out by the stewards. The din was terrific, drowning even the stentorian tones of the great organ upon which Mr. Holmes was playing "Oh, dear, what can the matter be?" The stewards hurled themselves upon all and sundry, allowing none to go out quietly; free fights raged all over the hall. A French lady journalist, a picture of horror and indignation, protested in French and Eng- lish—"The 'orrid men! C'est ignoble! C'est indigne!" A white flag, bearing in great black letters the words "Rush the Cabinet," was waved from a box on the lower tier; Mrs. Despard, venerable and handsome, seemed to be restraining the disturbing ardour of some young women in prison dress; everybody shouted at once; insults hurtled through the thick air—and Mr. Lloyd George sat down in despair.

By degrees the capacity of the audience for making a noise and of the stewards for being brutal exhausted itself, and Lady McLaren was able to make another ap- peal for a hearing for Mr. Lloyd George, on the ground that he had "an important message from the government to deliver." Comparative quiet was restored, and pres- ently good humor prevailed, when a girl of certainly not more than twenty sum- mers complained pathetically that she had "waited forty years for the vote." Mr. Lloyd George, however, was in no hurry to deliver his message. In spite of many cries of "Come on, let's have it!" he per- sisted in resuming the broken thread of his discourse.

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BANK DEPOSITS INCREASE FAST

Favorable Statement by Canadian Institutions--Big Advance in Call Loans Abroad.

The November bank statement, just is- sued by the Dominion Department of Finance, shows that the current account deposits are greater by $86,201,718 than at the end of October, while the deposits "payable on notice" increased by $5,130,-927.

Current loans in Canada decreased by $3,568,131, while call loans on stocks in- creased by $627,696. The banks, however, increased their call loans abroad during the month by nearly $15,000,000, while the banks' assets show a betterment of $23,-666,148.

	Month's changes. Inc.
Paid-up capital	$ 112,661
Circulation	*1,749,068
Dep. in Can., demand	16,201,718
Deposits in Canada, notice	*5,130,927
Deposits elsewhere	5,487,766
Call loans in Canada	627,696
Call loans elsewhere	14,981,516
Current loans in Canada	*3,568,131
Current loans elsewhere	418,205

* Decrease.

THAW MUST STAY IN MATTEAWAN

Cannot Go to Pittsburg, Rules Federal Court.

Philadelphia, Dec. 22.—Harry K. Thaw, the slayer of Stanford White, and now confined in the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan (N. Y.), cannot be taken to Pittsburg to testify in the bankruptcy proceedings, according to a decision handed down today by the nited States Circuit Court of Appeals in this city. Whether the case will be taken to the United States Supreme Court is not known here.

The decision affirms the action taken by Judge Young, of the United States Court for the western district of Penn- sylvania, sitting at Pittsburg, which quashed a writ of habeas corpus compell- ing Robert B. Lamb, superintendent of the Matteawan asylum, to turn Thaw over to a United States marshal for the pris- oner's appearance at Pittsburg. The writ was allowed by Judge Archibald, of the United States Court for the middle dis- trict of Pennsylvania, sitting at Scranton, who was looking after the business in Judge Young's court while the latter was in Europe last summer.

An Amherst man named Mullen, an in- surance agent, while developing films in his room on Monday, drank a mouthful of nitrate of silver from a glass which was standing on a table beside a glass of water. A physician was quickly summon- ed and with the aid of an emetic the pois- on was removed. As the room was neces- sarily dark, it was easy to mistake one glass for the other.

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Planned by the Pennsylvania Railroad

Arch to Be 1,000 Feet Long When Completed -- Crown to Be 300 Feet Above the River Surface.

New York, Dec. 22.—After the Pennsyl- vania railroad has advanced farther with its terminal station and other improve- ments in this city, work will be started on a bridge from Port Moreys, a suburb of New York, to Queens county, Long Island. The bridge, as planned, in many respects, is one of the most daring and remarkable engineering structures ever proposed. With the approaches it will be three miles long, and span the Hell Gate ship channel with an enormous arch 1,000 feet in the clear. The entire bridge, except the piers for the arch, will be of steel, having an estimated weight of 80,000 tons. The novel feature of the plans is that the train floor of the bridge, instead of resting on the crown of the arch, is hung from it. The crown is 200 feet above the water and the floor is 140 feet, enabling the largest steamers to pass under with ease. The bridge will have four tracks, two for passenger trains and two for freight, and is designed for live loads on each of the tracks of two 190-ton locomo- tives, followed by a uniform load of 5,000 pounds per linear foot. The floor carried by the arch will have deep girders under the tracks and cross beams at the posts interlaced with diagonal bracing.

The main arch is to be flanked by piers from which will rise double towers 209 feet high. The towers will be of massive proportions with the lower portion of granite and the upper of concrete. The main body of the piers will be filled with earth and stone to provide sufficient weight to counteract the thrust of the arch. Expansion and contraction of the structural work due to changes in the weather had to be taken care of. By care- fully arranging the members of the arch the movement at the crown is only a few inches, while in the track floor the special expansion joints are fitted that prevent the floor from moving under the action of a train starting or stopping on the bridge.

It is understood that shortly the Penn- sylvania railroad and the New Haven road officials will meet to consider the matter of the latter road using the bridge. An arrangement of this kind, which seems likely, will enable the New Haven com- pany to reach the Pennsylvania station in New York city.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA SENDS SYMPATHY TO GENERAL BOOTH

London, Dec. 22—Queen Alexandra's well known interest in the Salvation Army was emphasized yesterday in a telegram to Gen. William Booth, commander-in- chief of that body, who was recently oper- ated upon for a cataract. The telegram follows:

"I have felt so much for you and hope the operation will be successful. I trust you are getting on toward complete re- covery and that the sight you need so much will soon be entirely restored."

Gen. Booth's physicians are fully sat- isfied with his progress and believe he will recover his sight.

SAYS NEW SERUM CURES ANAEMIA

Dr. Paul M. Bobier Comes Paris to Treat Patient in Philadelphia.

(New York Herald).

On his first visit to this country and to treat a patient in Philadelphia who had been under his care in Paris, Dr. Paul M. Bobier, a physician, arrived yes- terday on the Provence, of the French line, from Havre, with Mrs. Bobier. When seen at quarantine by a Herald reporter, Dr. Bobier said that he brings a new serum for the cure of anaemia.

Dr. Bobier is the physician for the Majestic, the Elysee Palace, the Regent and other hotels in Paris, and has an office at No. 116 rue la Baetie, where, with his confrere, Dr. Hogg, he has used the serum for the last two years on more than 200 persons with beneficial results, he asserts.

"This serum," said Dr. Bobier, "is for anaemia and nervous depression and is a very strong tonic to the nervous system. I have named it hemophore, which from the Greek means 'brings blood,' and it is a combination of liquid iron, glycero-phos- phate of soda and methylarsinate of soda. It is taken into the system of the patient by hypodermic injections, which are not painful and are without danger. The quantities are determined by the patient's condition.

"The ordinary preparations which are given to one suffering from anaemia of the stomach are attended with consider- able gastric trouble, and this brought about the combination which is the result of the investigations of Dr. Hogg and my- self. The patient whom I am here to visit in Philadelphia was in Paris this summer and was so much benefited that it was desired to continue the treatment, as well as for Mme. Bobier and myself to make a much wished for visit to Ame- rica.

"We shall return within ten days, for I know the patient will not require atten- tion longer. In ordinary cases it requires a month before results are apparent and then the recovery is rapid. The remedies I do not claim as new, but the chemical combination, so delicate that it is not in- jurious, enters the system ready to take the place of the elements lacking in the impoverished blood and nerves."

"ROYAL GUARDIANS"

Public notice is hereby given that at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, application will be made for the incorpora- tion of the "Royal Guardians," a fraternal benefit association incorporated under the laws of the Province of Quebec, for the pur- pose of promoting the welfare, social and fra- ternal, of its members, the protection of those dependent upon them, aiding them during sickness or other disability, caring for the living and burying the dead, and the payment of annuities to members or a stipu- lated sum to such beneficiary as a deceased member may according to the rules of the association have designated while living, and generally acting as a fraternal, charitable, beneficial and benevolent association with permission to amalgamate with or take over other societies of a like nature.

Montreal, 27th October, 1908.

T. P. BUTLER,
Attorney for applicants.

A. T. PATTERSON,
Supreme Secretary.