

AN INSULT TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA

Hon. Dr. Pugsley Represents Borden's Action

How Opposition Fought For a Principle of Great Importance

Ex-Minister of Public Works Again Explains That Building of Warships in Canada, Which Can Easily Be Done, Would Give Employment to Thousands of Canadian Workmen.

Saturday, March 22. Hon. Dr. Pugsley, formerly minister of public works, arrived in St. John from Ottawa yesterday at noon. He is to leave this evening for New York and will go from there to Ottawa in time for the reassembling of the members of parliament on Tuesday.

When asked last night by The Telegraph in regard to the situation in Ottawa, Dr. Pugsley said: "The proceedings at Ottawa have been very interesting, especially during the last fortnight. Recognizing that the proposal of the government to send \$35,000,000 to England for the building of war vessels to be handed over to the British admiralty has got to be distinguished from the plan of building Canadian navy to be owned, manned and controlled by Canada for the defense of our coast and trade routes but always subject to be placed at the disposal of the admiralty in case of need for the common defense of the empire as unanimously approved by parliament in March, 1909, raises a question of paramount importance, the Liberal members of parliament felt that it was most important that the question should be fully discussed."

Tried Brute Force

"On the night of March 3, when the house was in committee considering the second clause of the naval bill, Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked, when 11 o'clock arrived, that the committee should rise. To our astonishment, the prime minister refused and gave us plenty to understand that the section must be passed before the committee rose. There was an amendment, moved by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at that time before the committee, declaring that the amount proposed to be voted should be applied towards the construction of a Canadian navy in close co-operation with the imperial navy and as proposed by sub-amendment, moved by Mr. McKinnon, of Cape Breton, this was to be done along the lines approved by the admiralty at the imperial conferences of 1907 and 1909. Thus it will be seen that the amendment and sub-amendment raised the issue between the government and the opposition and it seemed to the members on our side of the house as extremely unreasonable that we should be practically compelled to vote upon the question without the opportunity being given to all members of the house to take part in the discussion and without time being also afforded to the people of the country to become fully seized of the important issue involved."

"As a result of our determination to have full discussion and of the decision of the government to, if possible, press the clause to a vote by the end of the session, with the exception of two hours for adjournment in the evenings and also the intervening Sunday, kept in continuous session from the night of March 3 until 11 o'clock on the 15th."

Strong Opposition Speeches

"The members of the opposition made admirable speeches in favor of the Canadian navy, showing clearly that there was no emergency, that England did not need the money and that the best way to aid in the defense of Canada and the empire was to carry out as a permanent policy the plan which the admiralty had approved of. We were able to show beyond question that the reason why the Conservative party had broken faith with the country and was now seeking to please the Anglo element in the party by proposing a contribution, was that Mr. Borden had made an alliance with Mr. Monk and the Nationalists of Quebec, agreeing to repeal the conscription act. We also clearly showed that Mr. Borden had broken faith with Mr. Monk because he had in parliament in 1910 supported an amendment to the address moved by Mr. Monk, declaring that no contribution to imperial armaments should be made till the people were first consulted."

"Members on our side contended that had it not been for the unholy alliance between the Conservatives and the Nationalists the project of a Canadian navy would never have been abandoned and the construction of some of the vessels, which would form the units of the Canadian fleet, would be now well under way."

"We also contended that as the government has no mandate from the people on this important question it was their duty to ask parliament to pass the redistribution bill, providing for the representation in accordance with the census of 1911, and then dissolve parliament and submit the whole question to the electors."

The First Blow

"The first serious blow at parliamentary government took place when, at the instance of the prime minister, Mr. Atkinson, of Brandon, who had been placed in the chair, ruled that the amendment of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the sub-amendment of order. This was done notwithstanding that they were clearly in order

and had been before the committee for two weeks without objection, and further, although they were of the same character as the amendments Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved to the resolution when it was before the house on which a vote was taken without objection being raised as to its regularity. The object of having the amendment and the sub-amendment ruled out of order was to narrow discussion and to make the steam roller more effective."

"Other temporary chairmen were placed in the chair by the government during Saturday morning and at different hours on Saturday, all of them ruling in the same way and seeking to shut off debate. I and others of the Liberal members protested against the injustice of the government's course and the manifest effort to degrade parliamentary institutions, but all to no purpose. On several occasions we appealed to the house, but the majority did as we expected, supported the chairmen in their unjust rulings."

Insult to Canadians.

"In order to protect the minority I availed myself of one of the rules of the house and moved that the chairman leave the chair. This motion was under consideration when 11 o'clock was reached on Saturday night. It was the means of effectually blocking the government in their desire to ride rough shod over the minority, giving as it did the opportunity of presenting reasons why the bill should not be further considered at present, and also of discussing the bill in detail, in which the people of Canada were not able to build ships, and passed a direct insult upon Canadian workmen with whose intelligence and ability Mr. Churchill seemed entirely unacquainted."

"Here I might say that the presentation of this memorandum to the house, so far from diminishing the Liberal cause, served to arouse them to greater enthusiasm, believing as they did that the Canadian people, who are proud of doing big things, would resist this insult upon their energy and enterprise."

The Unhappy Kent Member

"The climax came at about 11 o'clock on Saturday night when Mr. Robitoux, member for Kent, was placed in the chair evidently with instructions from the prime minister to turn his back on the Liberal speakers and refuse to hear any more discussion upon the point of order which was raised, involving his right to occupy the chair by reason of his not having been appointed by the speaker or the deputy speaker. This signal was given by the prime minister who said that the discussion had proceeded far enough, whereupon the chairman almost immediately turned his back towards the Liberal speakers and refused to hear Dr. Nealey, the member from Humboldt, who had the floor and wished to address the committee when this outrage upon parliamentary rules occurred. I at once moved for the speaker to be removed from the chair and Dr. Nealey had the floor and demanded that Dr. Borden be removed from the chair. Simultaneously every Liberal in the house rose, some crying 'privilege, privilege,' and others demanding the right of free speech. The galleries were packed to capacity and the oceanic noise rose to such a pitch that it seemed to be universal agreement that the Liberals, who were so emphatically demanding that the rules of parliament should be framed for the protection of the minority, should be enforced."

"The speaker without being asked by the chairman and without any report being made to him as the rules seem to require, at once took the chair and ordered the chairman to stop the discussion and put the question to a vote. Against this the Liberals loudly protested. Dr. Clark, the eloquent member from Red Deer, then sought to make himself heard above the noise of the minority shouting and the offensive cries raised from the government side of the house and asked the speaker under what rule he had taken the chair. The speaker ordered him to sit down, but Dr. Clark refused to do so until he got an answer to his question. For this he was named by the speaker, a course which made him subject to discipline by the house."

Tories Glad to Get Out of It

"When, however, order was restored, Dr. Clark explained that he had no intention of being offensive but only wished to ascertain under what rule the speaker had taken the chair. This incident was thus closed, the prime minister being evidently very much relieved because of not being under the necessity of dealing further with the member from Red Deer, who is one of the most gentlemanly members of the house."

"The next exciting incident occurred when Mr. Martin, the representative of Regina, continued the discussion on my motion that the chairman leave the chair and referred to the fact that the speaker had applied (the chair being occupied by Mr. Blaine, of Peel). The chairman called upon Mr. Martin to withdraw the word 'applied,' saying he could find nothing in the rules providing for closure, to which Mr. Martin replied that, contrary to the rules, closure had been applied, that it was the truth and he would not withdraw the expression. In answer to this the prime minister, Mr. Martin said that all he wanted was to state what was true, and he did not wish to use the word in an offensive sense. With this explanation the prime minister and the speaker were only too glad to be satisfied because they must have felt that the chairman in ruling that that expression was unparliamentary had driven them into a ridiculous position. Shortly after this an adjournment took place, but before closing, the prime minister was obliged to ask me to withdraw my motion in order that the committee might meet. The Conservatives left the house crestfallen and showing plainly that they realized all too keenly that they had met defeat, while the enthusiastic cheering of the Liberals, in which the galleries joined, showed that it was felt that the Liberal had won a great victory as a result of the two weeks' continuous fight."

"Hon. Dr. Pugsley was asked if the debate would be continued when parliament resumed business on Tuesday, and replied: 'I am not sure that the question will be continued, because the prime minister did not state definitely that there will ever be a discussion on the conduct of the speaker and the chairmen by Hon. Mr. Emmerson and other Liberals. What will happen after that I do not know.'"

"The opposition are thoroughly prepared for whatever happens," Dr. Pugsley added. "They feel that in the contest the great majority of loyal and patriotic Canadians are behind them. They are animated wholly by the desire to do what is best for Canada and the empire and they feel that if this vast sum of money, \$35,000,000, taken from the taxes of the people of Canada is all to be sent out of the country as a contribution to the imperial navy it must be followed in the near future by other contributions and so it will mean a permanent drain upon the people of Canada for imperial objects, over which

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Answers Premier Borden's Statement

Opposition Are Justified in Battling for Their Constitutional Rights Over a Question Which Has Not Been Submitted to the People—Any Delay in Public Business is Because of Tory Attempt to Stifle Free Speech and Substitute Gag Rule—Spend the \$35,000,000 in Canada for a Canadian Navy is His Contention.

Ottawa, March 21.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the opposition, has authorized the following statement of the liberal position on the naval debate, in reply to the statement issued by the government on Thursday last:

"The present issue between the government and the opposition, is clearly and easily defined. 'The government is asking for a contribution of thirty five million dollars out of the Canadian treasury, to the Imperial navy, under the pretence of an emergency. The discussion has shown that such an emergency does not exist, and it would seem this is the first of periodical permanent contributions.

Liberal Policy

Remains the Same.

"The policy of the liberal party is the same as it ever was: 'A Canadian navy, built (as far as immediately practicable), equipped, maintained and manned in Canada.' This policy is now in concrete form before the house, Mr. Guthrie having moved an amendment, still undisposed of, that the \$35,000,000 asked by the government be expended in Canada in the construction and equipment of naval forces."

"The whole object of the opposition during the present debate, has been to bring this issue as prominently as possible to the attention of the people, and this they still propose to do by all constitutional means at their disposal."

"It is stated on behalf of the government that the rules of the house, are antiquated. These rules have grown to their present form through long centuries of struggles, on behalf of freedom of speech. The late government persistently refused to alter them, but they were revised only three years ago and unanimously adopted as they now stand."

"It is also hinted on behalf of the government that the discussion was unduly lengthened before the vote on the second reading of the naval bill. A comparison of the discussion of this bill, with the discussion on the naval bill of 1910, shows this allegation to be absolutely unfounded. The number of speeches delivered on the second reading of the present bill and the resolution on which it is founded, is 77 (40 on the resolution—37 on the bill), whereas the number of speeches on the bill of 1910 was 86."

Brute Force Tactics Adopted

"The bill was referred to the committee of the whole on February 28, and a discussion at once rose upon the cost of naval vessels of different classes. Certain figures were produced by the government, and as their accuracy was challenged by the opposition, the government promised to produce some further information at the next sitting. The house consequently adjourned after voting the first clause of the bill."

"On Monday 3rd of March, the house went again into committee on the bill at 10.30 p. m., and the same discussion was resumed and carried on until 1.30 a. m., practically between Mr. Borden and Mr. Hazen for the government, and Messrs. Pugsley, Macdonald, and Carvell for the opposition. At 1.30 a. m. Mr. Rogers, who had been out of the house and who had taken no part in the discussion, came in and raised the point that such a discussion was out of order. He practically took the lead out of the hands of the leader. His point of order was maintained by the chairman and it was insisted that section 2, which was under consideration, should be passed. It was then nearly 2 a. m. The opposition asked that at this late hour the house should adjourn. This was peremptorily refused unless Clause 2 was passed. The opposition would not submit to such intolerable and unreasonable dictation, and as a consequence the government kept the house sitting for a whole week, until the following Saturday, and again for another week, commencing the following Monday."

Asked That Money Be Expended in Canada

"Consistently with the policy of the opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier had moved, in committee of the whole, an amendment to Clause 2 affirming that the \$35,000,000, asked by the government instead of being sent over to Great Britain, should be devoted to the speedy organization of a Canadian naval service in co-operation with and in close relation of the imperial navy, to which a sub-amendment was moved by Mr. D. D. Mackenzie of Cape Breton, emphasizing, but not dissenting from the amendment."

"After two weeks of discussion of these amendments, the prime minister, for the first time, took the ground on Saturday, 15th of March, that these amendments were out of order. The opposition resented this action of the prime minister as an unwarranted and unjustifiable attempt to gag free discussion, and these attempts at closing freedom of speech by partisan chairmen, were repeated all through the long day of Saturday."

"If there has been a deadlock, the fault is not on the part of the opposition, but on the part of the government. The opposition claim no more than the right of freedom of speech and of discussing a measure in which a principle of the highest importance is at stake."

Government Has No Mandate

"The government has no mandate from the people to proceed with this measure, and three ministers were elected as direct opponents of naval assistance to Great Britain in any form. Notwithstanding this, they have delayed all public business to force this measure unduly. The Banking Act makes no progress; no budget speech, announcing a tariff policy, has been made, while on only two occasions since the house opened have they asked for supply, and supply was at once granted. Refusing thus to attend to these pressing matters of great importance to Canada, they are trying to force upon the people this measure by extreme and arbitrary methods."

"In the working of parliamentary institutions, it has not unfrequently happened that deadlocks have occurred between the government and the opposition. Experience has shown that there are only two methods of providing for a solution: one is the use of brute force, and the other is an appeal to the people."

"The people of the dominion will have no control. 'When Sir Wilfrid was prime minister he was asked by the British admiralty to make a contribution, but he refused, believing it was not in harmony with the spirit and genius of our people and our institutions, and contrary to the principles of self government, which is so dear to the Canadian people.'

"Mr. Borden, by reason of entanglement with the Nationalists, is now proposing to take the first step in the direction, which, if followed to its logical conclusion, as he himself said in 1909, would lead to the destruction and dismemberment of the empire. 'The duty of the Liberals in parliament, as it is the duty of every loyal Canadian, is to do everything possible to prevent the government from committing the country to this disastrous policy. We ask the Canadian people to influence the government by the noble example of self government, which is so dear to the Canadian people. 'Mr. Borden, by reason of entanglement with the Nationalists, is now proposing to take the first step in the direction, which, if followed to its logical conclusion, as he himself said in 1909, would lead to the

WELL KNOWN I.C.R. CONDUCTOR DEAD

Philip E. Heine Passed Away Saturday Night at His Home, Moncton

END CAME SUDDENLY

Was Stricken on His Run Thursday Near Campbellton and Forced to Return Home—Had Been Forty-three Years in Railway's Service—Was Very Prominent in the Orange Order.

Moncton, March 22.—Much regret was expressed here at the news of the sudden death of I. C. R. Conductor Philip E. Heine, who passed away at 11 o'clock Saturday night of hemorrhage of the brain.

Mr. Heine went out with his train, the Ocean Limited, on Thursday last, but was taken ill shortly before arriving in Campbellton. He returned to Moncton as a passenger on Friday and at once went to bed. During Saturday he became worse, but he retained consciousness and conversed with his wife a few minutes before he died.

Mr. Heine was born in Norton, Kings county, in 1855, the fifth son of the late Henry A. Heine, and entered the service of the International fourty-three years ago. He was one of the oldest conductors on the road and in that capacity had a most successful career. He was also one of the best known members of the Loyal Orange Order in New Brunswick and in 1908 was elected provincial grand master. He also attained the highest degree in the order, Red Cross of the Black Knights of Ireland.

He is survived by his widow, three sons and three daughters. Interment will be at Norton on Tuesday morning after the arrival of the Maritime express from Moncton.

I.C.R. DRIVERS AND FREMEN TO GET MORE PAY

Moncton, March 22.—As a result of recent negotiations between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, a general board of adjustment and the managing board of the I. C. R., the locomotive engineers of the International are to get large increases in pay, better working conditions and a considerable amount of back pay to compensate for the delay in arranging their new schedule. An outstanding feature of the arrangement is the large increase to engineers engaged in running switch engines. This is a class of work which has long been considered underpaid in comparison with the wages paid for other classes of engine work and the changes will meet with general approval.

The increases of pay have been allotted among the different classes of engines and engine work as follows: Way freight trains, 30 cents per day; through freight trains, 40 cents per day; passenger trains, 40 cents per day; switch engines, 30 cents per day.

At the same time that the engineers were negotiating for the above increases, the locomotive firemen's general board was arranging a new schedule. The following increases have been agreed upon between the firemen and the board of management: Way freight trains, 40 cents per day; through freight trains, 35 cents per day; passenger trains, 40 cents per day; switch engines, 45 cents per day. These increases are to date back to the first of January.

DORCHESTER CHURCH ASKS REV. JAS. CRISP TO REMAIN A FOURTH YEAR

Dorchester, March 21.—At the March quarterly meeting of the Dorchester Methodist church the Rev. James Crisp was given a hearty and unanimous invitation to remain a fourth year. Mr. Crisp thanked the church for the expressions of appreciation, and if it was the will of Providence he would like to remain with them another year. Considerable time was spent in reviewing the spiritual and financial condition of the circuit.

able to render adequate and effectual aid for the proper defence of the empire. 'There is evidence from Atlantic to Pacific that the whole people are aroused to the magnitude of the issues involved. The temporary sentiment aroused when the proposal was first made, has passed away and now the people are aroused to the magnitude of the issues involved. The protection of our coast and trade routes, but always to be at the service of the admiralty in case need should arise for the common defence of the empire.'

"It is impossible for us to underestimate the stimulus it will be to industries to have shipyards established on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The building of war vessels for our own country would stimulate a great ship-building industry, giving employment to thousands of Canadian men and effecting a great stimulus to other lines of industry. 'There is a great principle involved, which is as far as possible that the Canadian people should devote themselves as far as possible to the building up of her industries and the development of her own country, and the giving of employment to her own people. He lost his reckoning in the fog."

WILL TRY CLOSURE TO JAM NAVAL BILL THROUGH

FLOODS SWEEP BRIDGES AWAY

Houses and Barns Inundated and Live Stock Drowned

FAMILY FLED IN TIME

Carleton County Farmer Lost Horses, Cattle and Sheep Through Meduxnekeag Waters Backing Up and Forced to Abandon Home—Barnaby River Highway Bridge Destroyed.

Woodstock, N. B., March 22.—The sudden breaking up of the ice and rise of water, has caused considerable damage, especially on the low lands. Today the ice jammed at Red Bridge over the Meduxnekeag and the water backed up, flooding the country in that vicinity.

The lands of Charles Faulkner were overflooded and before any action could be taken to prevent it, the water reached the buildings. The barn contained seven head of cattle, two horses and eighteen sheep, and all were drowned. The family had to flee from the house and at 2 o'clock the water was four feet high in the lower rooms.

John Martin's buildings, nearby, are also in danger, unless the jam breaks. He is unable to get his cattle out and has put them on the second floor in hopes of saving them.

The Red Bridge has moved off its piers and will probably go out when the jam starts. In any case, it is impossible. The destruction of the bridge at this point will greatly inconvenience a very large number of people, as it is used, perhaps more than any other in this part of the county.

Quite a quantity of logs were carried out to the main river and will probably be lost to the owners. The ice in the main river started and moved down some distance, but it is still holding above the Graham bridge. The water is falling to night.

Barnaby River Bridge Swept Away

Chatham, N. B., March 22.—(Special)—The heavy thaw on Friday started the ice in Barnaby river and Saturday morning the ice which piled up against the Barnaby river highway bridge swept the centre span from its foundation and destroyed the bridge.

This is an important link in the county's communication, and is about ten miles from Chatham. The centre span is covered and was about ninety feet in length. Four years ago the government spent a large sum on repairs.

The water in Barnaby river is way over its banks and was known to be so high at this season of the year. A heavy freight is looked for in the Miramichi river, though as yet little rise has taken place.

Yesterday's cold snap halted the thaw. On Friday the thermometer went to 44, and last night was down to 18 above.

It is reported that the bridge at Blackville has been moved by the ice and trains cannot cross on the way from Fredericton to Chatham. The Fredericton express, which should have arrived at 11.30 last night, did not arrive until 7.30 this evening owing to the washouts.

TWO STELLARTON BOYS DROWNED

The Victims Are John and Charles Connors, Aged Eight and Ten.

Stellarton, N. S., March 22.—A double drowning occurred here last evening, in which John and Charles Connors, two lads, eight and ten years old, lost their lives. In company with two other boys, Herbert Clarke and John Howe, they procured a boat and went on the river. They found, however, that they could not manage the craft. Young Howe waded ashore, and further down the stream Clarke climbed onto an island where he was found later by his father.

Nothing has been heard from the other boys and it is presumed they were drowned. The boat which they had been in was found tied to a tree and marks of their feet were discovered in the sand. When the alarm was given searching parties were formed and the river was dragged all night with no effect. Hundreds of citizens headed by Mayor Rogers, continued the search but no trace of the missing ones has been found. It is not unlikely that the strong current has carried the bodies far from the scene of the accident.

YARMOUTH SCHOONER ASHORE, CAPTAIN DIED ON VOYAGE

Vineyard Haven, Mass., March 22.—The British schooner Basilie of Yarmouth, N. S., from Gloucester, Hayti, March 7 in ballast for Turks Island was driven on the beach on the south side of Martha's Vineyard early today. The crew jumped ashore dry shod. The vessel will be floated without damage. Four days out of Gloucester Captain Purdy of Bear River, N. S., died suddenly of heart disease and the body was buried at sea. Mate Theohodou then decided not to proceed to Turks Island but to take the vessel home. He lost his reckoning in the fog.

Tories Fear Facing the People

Will Attempt to Put Gag Law on the Statute Book

Liberals Will Resist All Efforts to Stifle Free Speech in Parliament—Are Willing to Vote Interim Supply So That Public Works and Pay of Civil Servants May Not Stop—Government Agrees to Cut Out Endurance Tests.

Ottawa, March 22.—The closure bill and supply will probably be the main items of business before the commons for the final week of the fiscal year. Premier Borden has a closure bill already drafted along the lines of the rules for the restriction of debate adopted in the British house in 1902. The closure clause of these rules reads as follows:

"After a question has been proposed a member rising in his place may claim to move. That the question be now put, and unless it shall appear to the chair that such motion is an abuse of the rules of the house or an infringement of the rights of the minority the question. That the question be now put shall be put forthwith and decided without amendment or debate."

The adoption of such a rule in the Canadian commons would, of course, enable the majority to shut off debate at any time, regardless of the right which each member now has to voice the views of the electors he represents before any vote is taken.

Needless to say such a radical change at the present juncture, when a great constitutional issue is at stake, will not be allowed to pass without strenuous protest from the Liberal representatives in the house. They believe that the naval issue can only properly be solved by an appeal to the country after the passing of a redistribution bill. The fight for this will be firmly continued when parliament reassembles on Tuesday.

Liberals Will Agree to Interim Supply

Within a few days the government will be in urgent need of supply to carry on the administration after March 31. Unless the opposition consents to an interim supply the government will have no funds available to carry on the public service and proceed with public works, etc. The Liberals, however, have no intention of unnecessarily holding up public business other than the naval bill.

It is understood that an interim supply bill sufficient to carry on all the ordinary business of the government, pay salaries of civil servants, etc., will be passed without objection. This will enable the government to carry on the administration at least until the end of May, and give time for the passing of a redistribution bill and the holding of an election, if Premier Borden so decides.

The Liberals recognize that the king's government must be carried on, but at the same time the passing of an interim supply bill for special purposes will deprive the opposition of their present strategic position in regard to forcing an election if the government still refuses to drop the naval bill.

In return for an interim supply vote the government has agreed not to again keep the house in continuous session for days at a time. There will be no more physical endurance contests.

HAMPTON HOUSE AND MOST OF ITS CONTENTS BURNED

ONLY 10 YEARS OLD

A story and a half wooden house, the lower end of Dock street owned and occupied by Thomas H. Bell was entirely destroyed by fire last night between 8 and 9 o'clock. A hose was laid from the mill and a good stream of water from the Kennebecosis was thrown on the building by the mill steam pump in addition to the apparatus of the two fire brigades, but every effort proved unavailing in subduing the flames.

Mr. Bell by the aid of many willing helpers got out the furniture on the ground floor but the contents of the upstairs attic were entirely destroyed. He had no insurance on either house or furniture. A. W. Hicks held a claim on the premises, which was covered by a policy in the Commercial Union Assurance Company for \$150. The source of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue.

DIGBY'S CHIEF OF POLICE RESIGNS

Digby, N. S., March 22.—Chief of police, G. F. Barry, resigned this morning. He succeeded Chief Bowles last fall and had evidently given good satisfaction but has decided to accept another position.

GOOD FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are good for all little ones—good for the new-born babe and the growing child. They are safe and are guaranteed by a government analyst to be free from opiates and other injurious drugs. Concerning them Mrs. Wm. R. Campbell, Capt. Man, says: "I have always used Baby's Own Tablets and find them good for little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The W. D. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WANTED

WANTED—House maid. A reference, Mrs. C. M. B. Wentworth street.

WANTED—A female teacher or 3rd, for District No. 15. Apply, stating terms, to Tobin, Secretary to Trustees, Charlotte Co., N. B.

WANTED—Capable girl for housework; good wages; required. Mrs. B. Fowler, 1 street.

WANTED—First or second teacher for school district parish of Aberdeen, county of Pictou. Apply, stating terms, to Tobin, Secretary to Trustees, Forrester, Carleton Co., N. B.

WANTED—For the last male and female and a nurse maid to Mrs. W. Vassie, 7 Paddock street.

AGENTS WANTED

SALESMEN wanted for Nut and Automatic Sprayers; both Liberal terms. Caversham, Ont.

WANTED immediately, reliable good pay weekly; outfit, live stock and territory. Our valuable. For particulars write Nursery Company, Toronto, Ont.

RELIABLE representative to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick. We wish to secure the good men to represent us as general agents. The special interest in the fruit-growing business and just like new before leaving. Successful offers exceptional for men of enterprise. We of moment position and liberal pay right men. Stone & Wellington, Ont.

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SUCCESSFUL lessons in poultry. Twenty complete lessons. Poultry Book. Treatise of domestic fowls. Sent free of charge. For particulars write to Mr. J. P. O. Box 2363, Walkerville, Ont.

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FOR SALE—Sample Engines. prices, 1 1/2, 3 1/2 and 6 H.P. They have been only slightly used and will be adjusted and in perfect condition. For particulars write to Mr. J. P. O. Box 2363, Walkerville, Ont.

PERSONAL

RELATIVE WANTED—Hart left Kent county two years ago to York county. His sister heard from him at once. Maud 17 Alexandra street, St. John, N. B.

LOST

LOST, strayed or stolen, Mare Hampton Station, black spaniel dog, docked tail, link lock with owner's name. Any one who will be prosecuted. If strictly private, William Lawton, Station.

ONLY 10 YEARS OLD to quickly introduce desirable jewelry case. Send for this list. Filled Ruby set. Prayer or Initial. Send size. SHELBY COMPANY, Mfg. Co., Kingston, Ont.

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