PREMIER FOSTER PRESENTS SORRY SPECTACLE

(Continued from page 1)

speech, but there was very little in it.

Mr. Tilley.

Mr. Tilley said that the fact that he was to follow another speaker on the same side of the House indicated a lack of fighting power among his honorable friends opposite, who apparently had no one to put up to answer his good friend from Albert. If his honorable friend the premier, expected the opposition to remain silent because he did not put up men to answer their arguments, he could assure him that he would be very much mistaken. He was glad that the honorable premier had given him an opportunity to make a statement on a matter which he had brought up during his speech of the afternoon.

He (Tilley) was not given to boasting, but merely wanted to recall the occasion when the honorable premier had contested St. John city against him, and had been beaten by over two thousand. He would like to ask the honorable premier if he thought all the campaign fund, which he had referred to, would have changed the result of that contest. He (Tilley) felt that he and his colleagues could have won without the expenditure of a single dollar. When his honorable friends talked of purity he could look across the floor and almost see their wings sprouting. There was not a man present who did not know that, from time immemorial there had been campaign funds of both parties. Still his honorable friends opposite like to create a furore by raking up scandals. If a story were told of the campaign funds used by both parties in this province since confederation, it would undoubtedly be interesting reading. If his honorable friends were sincere in their efforts to improve conditions, why had they not accepted the proposal made by him (Tilley) last session for the enactment of a law compelling publicity to be given to all campaign funds.

In the course of his remarks, during the afternoon the honorable premier had taken a slap at him (Tilley) asking what he proposed to do on the potato question. In answer he would say that, when the next report was brought down, he would not hesitate to tell the House and country what he proposed to do, and he would tell it in a fair and impartial manner.

He was lawyer enough, however, not to say anything until the report was before the House. The honorable premier had said that the opposition had accused him of cowardice. He (Tilley) did not believe he was one iota of a coward. He is a good citizen and is doing the best he can in the discharge of his duty. But he wanted to say that when the country was at war it was the duty of all men to show where they stood. He had no quarrel with a man who stood up and said he was opposed to conscription, as he was only exercising his rights, and the man who is in favor of conscription has an equal right to his opinion, but when the nation is at war no man has the right to stand with his legs astride the fence. He did not want to say that the honorable premier was a coward, but he would say that he lacked discretion.

In regard to the speech from the throne, he did not know who wrote it. It used to be said of such documents that they were remarkable for what they did not contain. But that did not apply to the speech of his honor. He noticed that the government was going to attract soldiers to the province to settle upon the land. He held that it was the government's first duty to provide for New Brunswick soldiers, before attempting to attract others. He would like to know where the land and was that to be provided for them. Were they to be given some of the old played out farms long ago abandoned by their owners? If so the government was one unworthy of the men who had fought for their country. But, if the government has available good, arable land, suitable for cultivation, they should tell where it was and how they proposed to give it to the soldiers.

He noticed that the government was taking credit for things done for the benefit of farmers. If so much had been done for the farmers, how came it that they had formed an independent farmers' party in the province? He wished to say that he approved of the action of farmers, and hoped their organization would be in the house. He also hoped that the returned soldiers and the labor men would be represented in the House, as new blood was needed among the old time politicians.

When the Hon. Premier talked about going to Ottawa for better terms he should secure the cooperation of those on the opposition side of the House. As the matter which he had referred to was simply one of New Brunswick had been a partner at confederation, and while gifts of land had been made to other provinces, New Brunswick had got nothing, and was still a province of 350,000 people. The Hon. Premier should secure the support of the local opposition and press the claims of the province for better terms.

He though the paragraph in the speech in regard to the output of coal and lumber must have been written some weeks before the House opened. Conditions had since changed, and at the present time some of the enemies at Minto are closed, and 400 men are out of employment. We regret that such is the case, but it is undoubtedly. He could say in reference to water power, that so long as he held a seat in the House he would oppose giving away these franchises to private concerns. He held that the government should control them and develop them for the people. One of the best assets of the province was the Grand Falls water power, now held by a private company. That company was incorporated a few years ago and consisted of five men all belonging to the United States. They deposited $50,000 with the government and held that right ever since undeveloped. In 1916 the company had secured an amendment permitting them to hold the charter for one year after the conclusion of peace. If the government was sincere in what it was now promising it would tell that company to either give up its charter or go on with the work of development. He would say, Give the company back its $50,000, take the charter, and develop the power for the benefit of the towns and cities along the river. If that were done it would give St. John some competition with the New Brunswick Power Company, which now hold the monoply.

He came now to the housing proposition. It was proposed that the Dominion government was to give $1,000,000 to the provincial government, or some body who would use it in building houses for returned soldiers and working men at a cost of $3,000 or $4,000. He would like to ask how many working men earning from $900 to $1,200 a year are going to pay for a house in twenty years. He would be paying off the debit in drabs, and would have to carry the interest as well. He believed that it would be far more feasible for a working man to rent his home than buy it on such a basis. To be practical, the Dominion government, which has loads of money lying in the Savings Bank at 3 per cent. ought to buy the land and pay for the houses. It can build them in large numbers and much cheaper than can private individuals. Then, instead of renting them, they should sell them to the workingman. This would give the man able to pay $10 or $12 a month in rent, a comfortable home with modern improvements. It must be remembered that returned soldiers are not millionaires.

They want homes at a reasonable price, and it is up to the government to provide them.

In regard to the Valley Railway, the honorable premier had taken the time of the House to refer to the action taken by the speaker some years ago in reference to that road. He held that he had done nothing on that occasion to be ashamed of. What were the conditions? They had been asked to guarantee additional bonds to the amount of $10,000 per mile.

He refused to vote for the proposition unless he knew where the road going to end. The honorable member goin gto end. The honorable member for Kings and himself had gone to Ottawa where they secured a definite promise that bridges would be constructed across the river. They remained two days at the capital and were promised a bond guarantee for those bridges. When war broke out the government said there was no money available, and the project was abandoned. The only feasible proposal then was to extend the road to Westfield and connect with the C. P. R. He thought it would be the proper thing for the government to memorialize the Dominion Government to take over the Harbor of St. John as a national port, including the breakwater. He held no brief for the C. P. R., yet he felt bound to say that no agency had done as much for the Port of St. John as that great corporation.

He was glad to see the honorable minister of public health in his seat. It was only fair to him to say that with his well known energy he had duty faithfully and in the interests of duty faithfully adn in the interests of the province. He had only one comment to make. When the crisis was at its height the Board of Health should have secured the services of every competent nurse in the province, and sent them out to the districts where their services were most needed. He wished to compliment the V. A. D.'s on the good service which they had rendered during the crisis.

In regard to public highways he could say that some roads were getting their share of public expenditure while other roads seemed to be getting nothing at all. The honorable minister had repaired a road with his request, but the work had been done at the wrong time and would have to be done over again next year. From a resident of Gloucester he had learned that there was lots of money available for roads in that county. His informant had stated that next year the honorable minister intends to employ little black and red ants each to carry one grain of gravel, and put them on the pay roll. He was glad to know that the government was endeavoring to enforce the prohibition act but he would suggest to the honorable premier that he ask the chief inspector, who seemed to be most efficient, to instruct his lieutenants to use a little horse sense in its administration. He had been in a certain town not long ago and had met two of the inspectors, and while there a commercial traveller, who had been sick arrived at the hotel.

Hon. Mr. Foster—He represented my house.

Mr. Tilley said that would make it easier for him to complete his statement. The traveller had left his fur coat hanging in his room while he went out to transact some business. During his absence the inspectors searched his pockets and discovered a bottle of brandy, the man was hauled to court and fined, he did not know how much.

Hon. Mr. Foster—$50.00.

Mr. Tilley, continuing, said the inspectors should use a little more horse sense. Had the man been a bootlegger he would have said to punish him to the limit. The inspector should get after the men who are selling poison about the country. He (Tilley) did not support prohibition, but he would support its enforcement. He was glad to hear the honorable premier say that the law would remain as it is, until a referendum was taken.

He noticed that legislation was being brought down to provide for the transfer of the Jordan Memorial Sanitorium to the Military Hospitals Commission.

Last session the House had appointed a committee of five members to investigate conditions at the sanitorium, and he trusted the bill would not be further proceeded with until the report of that committee was laid before the house. He understood that the report was being printed. He felt sure that report would justify the position he had taken in the House for the past four years. The sanitorium had cost to date for upkeep the sum of $238,000 and it was without a free bed and he held was not serving its purpose. He was much pleased with the Workmen's Compensation Act adopted last year, but he wanted to see the lumbermen brought within its scope. Why should not the lumbermen be brought under the act? The lumbering industry was the biggest factor in the province today, but the government should not be afraid of it. They had been told not long ago by a St. John man that the lumbermen could make or unmake governments. But the honorable premier should not mind that. Should he be compelled to take the grip with them he would find certain members to the left of the speaker ready to stand by him.

The debate was continued by Michaud and Smith (Charlotte.)

Mr. Mersereau moved the adjournment of the debate.

House adjourned at ten p. m.

Keep the Bowels Regular And You Won't Be Sick

If the bowels do not move regularly, they will, sooner or later, become constipated, and constipation is productive of more ill-health than almost any other trouble.

The sole cause of constipation is an inactive liver, and unless the liver is kept active, you may be sure that headaches, piles, heartburn, biliousness, jaundice, floating specks before the eyes, and many other troubles will follow the wrong action of this, one of the most important organs of the body.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills will regulate the bowels so that you will have a free and easy motion every day, and one pill a night for thirty days will cure the worst cases of constipation.

They do this by acting directly on the liver and making the bile pass through the bowels instead of allowing it to get into the blood, thus causing many stomach and bowel troubles.

Mrs. Jos. Labrec, Louise Apts., Calgary, Alta., writes:—"I have been troubled with constipation for the last two years. I have tried numerous treatments, but have never been relieved by anything until I used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills which are helping me wonderfully."

We do not claim that Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are a "cure-all," but we do claim that there is nothing better for a sluggish liver.

Price 25c. a vial at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto.

SOME GUN PLAY IN LONDON

Canadian Patrol Officer Has a Few Minutes of Practice in Diplomacy.

The crowd in front of the Y. M. C. A. Kiosk in Leicester Square drew hastily back when a big Marori private began throwing his six shooter about. He tossed the gun up to the ceiling and caught it as it fell.

"I can plug a sixpence with this thing across the street. I'm the roughest of the rough!" he shouted, picking up the gun when he missed the "catch" and it fell clattering to the floor.

Empire relations should not be endangered by the statement that the man was a New Zealander, for the Y. M. C. A. officers of that Dominion have also done their bits in looking after "rough" Canadians and the positions might easily have been reversed in this case.

A few minutes before this the excitement began. When the Y. M. C. A. patrol officer attached to the Kiosk was making arrangements to send the pair of revellers where they wanted to go, he suddenly found himself looking into the muzzle of a six-shooter.

"My pal stays right here. Don't you dare to shove him," ordered the big fellow.

But when the officer,—he happened to be one of the Canadians on the Street Patrol Force,—assured him that the more helpless pal wasn't being removed to the "klink" the man put up his gun.

"Just keep that thing out of sight," said the officer, when the Maori again began toying with the weapon, "and we'll look after you both."

A taxi-cab soon carried the three of them, Patrol Officer and his charges, to the address furnished by the soldier where he had reserved a room, and the men were left there to sober up and make a better attempt to spend their leave in the morning.

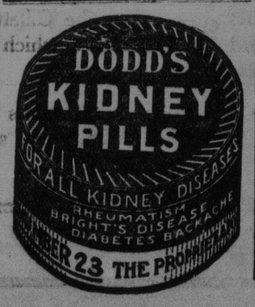
The Patrol man now carries a souvenior of the incident in the form of a 45 calibre cartridge which slipped out of the cylinder during the excitement. He is glad that it entered his pocket as such, instead of by scorching its way through his garments as at one time seemed probable.

This same officer had a scarcely less exciting experience a few nights previously though gun play was not part of it and a Canadian lad happened to be the principal. After taking the boy out of questionable company during which operation something like a small riot occurred, the officer, on the plea of following one of them who had disappeared down the street, had conducted his almost unmanageable man straight into the Beaver Hut of the Canadian Y. M. C. A.

When the soldier's money was taken from him and checked, and he was advised to drop off to sleep, like a good boy, he raised a storm of protest. But his tune changed the following day when he found what had happened him.

Then he sat down and wrote a letter to the Patrol Officer in terms like these:

"I can just remember you and that is all. But I know you're the man who took me in tow. I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart. I tell you I was mighty glad to see my money and watch again for they might easily have gone to somebody who wouldn't think twice about returning them. You sure did me a good turn and I hope I can repay you some day."



SACKVILLE CASE WAS BEFORE SUPREME COURT

The Late Fred Fawcett Brought Suit To Recover Cost of Car of Potatoes—Case Went from Dorchester to Fredericton and Then to Ottawa—Plaintiff Wins.

(Sackville Post.)

A case which at the time of trial occasioned a great deal of local interest has just been finally decided by the Supreme Court of Canada in favor of the Plaintiff, the late C. Fred Fawcett of Upper Sackville who unfortunately did not survive to enjoy the successful result of this long contested suit.

In 1915 Mr. Fawcett brought suit to recover some hundreds of dollars which he had paid to Messrs. Hatfield & Scott of Carleton County for a car of potatoes. He based his claim on the ground that the potatoes when delivered at Upper Sackville were not high grade seed potatoes, such as he had contracted for, but were of inferior quality and affected with powdery scab, and that they could not have been properly inspected as then required by law and by the agreement of sale.

The case was tried in the Westmorland County Court before Hon. W. B. Jonah, Judge of the King's County Court acting in the abscence through illness of Hon. R. A. Borden, then Judge of the Westmorland County Court. A. W. Bennett, K. C.; and R. Trites of Sackville appeared for the Plaintiff and W. B. Chandler K. C. of Moncton for the Defendants (acting for their Attorney, J. C. Hartley, K. C. of Woodstock, N. B.)

At the trial it developed that the seed potatoes which were required by law to be inspected by an Inspector appointed by the government had in fact been inspected and passed by a man sent by the Government Inspector to whom the defendant sellers had applied for inspection.

Judge Jonah after hearing all the evidence on motion of counsel for the plaintiff directed a verdict to be entered for the plaintiff for the full amount of his claim and costs on the point of law that the potatoes were not "Government Inspected" as required by the law and by virtue the special terms of the contract.

The defendants appeal to the Supreme Court of New Brunswick and the Appeal Court after argument reversed the decision of the trial Judge and ordered a new trial with costs at appeal, taking the ground that the inspection was a valid one and that there were questions of fact that should have been left to the Jury.

Counsel for Mr. Fawcett being convinced that the trial Judge was right and recognizing the importance of this question of inspection, applying also to trees, grain and many food products, appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada which has just delivered judgment reversing the Judgment of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick and restoring the Judgment of Judge Jonah, with costs in all Courts to the Plaintiff.

This establishes the principle that when goods are required to be 'Government Inspected" either by law or by the contract of sale it means inspection by a duly qualified and appointed inspector and by no one else.

The appeal since Mr. Fawcett's unfortunate death has been carried on by his executors who are to be congratulated on their success.

USE NEW SYSTEM FOR CLEARING MEN

Colonels Marriott and Cram Inspetced Docks and Sheds Yesterday — Soldiers Will be Made Civilians on Arrival Here.

Yesterday afternoon Colonel Marriott, officer commanding the Clearing Service Command, with offices at Quebec, accompanied by Colonel Cram, O. C., Halifax clearing depot; Major Smith, clearing officer at this port, and the clearing staff, inspected the docks at the West Side and the immigration sheds.

As a result, it is expected that a new system will be used to clear the men on arrival at this port, especially the returning soldiers who are accompanied by dependents.

Under the new plan, as soon as the returned soldiers land at the docks they will be marched in units to a designated room, probably the baggage room in the immigration building, and there report to the ordinance officers, who will check over the soldiers' equipment, take what the regulations do not allow him to retain, and then pass him on to the paymaster. The paymaster will pay the man in full, including the first payment on his war service gratuity, payment in full to three weeks ahead, a clothing allowance of $35 and $5 for traveling expenses. This work was formerly attended to at the various discharge or dispersal areas. At another desk the returned man will receive his official discharge certificate, at another his war service badge, at a third his transportation to any Canadian destination he desires.

The man is then a civilian—through with the army. But he is allowed to wear his uniform until he reaches his destination, and the military authorities will see that his dependents receive the same care regarding transportation and other needs that he does.

Naturally quite a bit of the work under the new plan will fall on the shoulders of the permanent conducting staffs, and if they fall down on the job, the old plan will have to be re-assumed.

The military authorities are getting in touch by wireless with the staff on the incoming Grampian which will dock here next Friday, and that day will show whether the new plan is feasible or not.

DO YOU RELAX DURING YOUR BUSY DAY.

Do you ever stop during the day to rest? Or, do you keep right on going from the time you get up in the morning to the time you seek your pillow at night? Life is so full—there are so many things to be done and so little time to do them in—that very few women have the rest habit nowadays. The afternoon siesta is a thing of the past; nobody thinks of "lying down" in the afternoon unless she is recuperating from a period of illness and has not the physical or nervous strength to keep going continuously. As long as energy lasts the average woman keeps busy. When she does sit down a moment she reaches for her knitting or her darning basket. Perhaps she takes this time to read the daily paper, but one eye is on the clock for in twenty minutes she must dress for an important engagement; or take a pudding out of the oven; or call up somebody about something.

One hour of complete rest during the day will prolong your life several years in all probability; at any rate will help keep your strength and your faculties unimpaired to a much later time in your life than if you completely wear yourself out, day after day and depend only on the night's sleep to rebuild the cells broken down by weariness.

When you relax do not try to sew or even to read. Loosen your clothing, take down your hair, lie flat on bed or lounge, draw a light coverlet over you and close your eyes. You may not go to sleep—probably at first your mind will fly frantically from one thing to another that might be under way this very minute, were you up and around. But at least your body will rest, and by and by, as you keep on with the relaxing habit, your mind will learn to rest too, and relax with your body for a few valuable minutes in the midst of work.

THE SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT BOARD

Loan Committee Was in Session Yesterday—Returned Men Who Are Applicants for Farming Tracts Were Present.

The Loan Committee of the Soldiers' Settlement Board met in committee yesterday in the Board's offices at the new Post Office Building. Present at the meeting were several returned men, who had previously made application for farming tracts in the provinces, and who asked for pecuniary assistance from the Farm Settlement Board, in order that they might be the more enabled to warrant a success in their post-war avocation as "Tillers of the Soil."

It was pointed out that all applicants who desire to settle on farms, and are returned men, must first make application to the Qualification Committee, (verbally if possible), and in writing. In turn, the Qualification Committee makes recommendations to the Loan Committee, who consider each respective applicant's request for aid to take up arming. The Loan Committee is composed of capable and efficient men, who have had extensive experience in business and in financial affairs, and whose aim is to meet frequently and to deal with all questions coming under its jurisdiction, relative to aid for the returned man so that he may be settled in civil life again as rapidly as is possible under existing circumstances, and in so far as it will benefit him in his return to his former civil status.

The Loan Committee is composed of such men as E. A. Schofield, manager of the Schofield Paper Company, and connected with the returned men of the district in his capacity as president of local G.W.V.A. Building Committee; Captain J. H. A. L. Fairweather, M.C., whose profession as a barrister at law provides the necessary legal knowledge which is sometimes desirable in dealing with the complex problems coming under the keen observation of the Committee, and Colonel Wetmore, a returned man, who is highly cognizant with the existing problems of the returned soldier in his return to a civil status, and in his desire to settle on the farms of the province. Lieutenant J. G. Robertson, the Maritime supervisor of the Loan Committees and his able assistant, William Kerr, are working most assiduously for the returned men, that their desire to take up farms will be given the closest and best attention, and their present work augurs well for the success of the Loan Committee in helping the returned men.

Major J. J. Bull, Woodstock, N. B., recently returned to civil life, who has had extensive experience in farming in this province fits him as a qualified official, in his inspection of the several farms allotted to the soldier, so that before the soldier takes up the duties of farm life he is made fully acquainted with the circumstances connected with his undertaking, and cognizant with conditions under which he will labor should he take up a farm in the province.

Applicants for farms meet the qualification committee, which visits the various centres of the province on specified dates, and here they learn of the qualifications they must possess before being entitled to take up farming in the province under aid in money from the Provincial treasury, or that of the Federal house. This committee meets in Fredericton on the fourteenth of the present month, and all applicants will then be referred to the Loan committee should they need assistance which meets at intervals to deal with questions arising from the different qualification committee meetings.

All returned men desirous of settling on farms and who believe themselves physically fit to work such farms, will upon application to the officials in each committee, be given all consideration, it being the aim of the Militia department in conjunction with the Provincial and Dominion governments to assist the returned man should he desire to take up farming on his return to civilian life. The officials of this centre are all men in sympathy with the soldier, and it is believed that results will follow if the returned man will co-operate with those in the farm movement.

HAD NOTHING MORE THAN THE STANDARD

Mayor Hayes Returning from Ottawa Informs City Fathers That He Had Nothing to Add to Standard's Exclusive Report on Harbor Negotiations.

Mayor Hayes reached the city yesterday at noon and made his report on the negotiations regarding the sale of the harbor to the government, to the common council yesterday afternoon, and his report was substantially as reported exclusively in yesterday morning's Standard, in fact the mayor said at the meeting that he presumed the commissioners had read the report in The Standard and he had nothing to add to that as it was a correct statement of what had taken place at the conference betwen Hon. Mr. Ballantyne and Hon. Mr. Carvell.

The mayor said he and commissioner Bullock had been given a most sympathetic hearing in Ottawa and felt that their visit had been justified, as the matter had reached a stage where there was a definite basis of transfer. While no offer would be made until Hon. Mr. Ballantyne returned to Ottawa next month he presumed the accountant would check up the city's expenditure on the wharves and he had been assured the necessary legislation would be put through during the present session.

Hon. Mr. Carvell and Hon. Mr. McLean had been most kind and done everything in their power for the delegation. R. W. Wigmore, the federal representative for this constituency, had given practically all his time to arranging meetings for them and much of the success met with was due to his untiring efforts, and the mayor expressed his appreciation of the assistance rendered by Mr. Wigmore.

While in Montreal he had interviewed president Beattie, vice president Grant Hall and vice president McTier, in relation to the report that the C.P.R. were going to Portland. These gentlemen pointed out that one of the services of the Allan Line, that to Glasgow, had never been withdrawn from Portland, but had been discontinued during the war. It was not settled yet whether this would be resumed or not, but all these gentlemen pointed out that the C.P.R. was intensely Canadian and a strong exponent of the policy of Canadian goods through Canadian ports, and all seemed decidedly friendly to St. John.

STOMACH UPSET?

Pape's Diapepsin at once ends sourness, gases, acidity, indigestion.

Lumps of undigested food causing pain. When your stomach is acid, gassy, sour or you have heartburn, flatuence, headache or dyspepsia, here is instant relief—No waiting.

Don't stay upset. Eat a tablet of Pape's Diapepsin and instantly your stomach feels fine. All the indigestion pain, gases, acidity and misery in the stomach ends.

Pape's Diapepsin tablets cost little at any drug store but there is no surer or quicker stomach relief known.

RADIO TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION

of the Navy Daniels talked today by radio telephone with Ensign Harry Fagenwater, in a navy flying boat en route from Washington to Hampton Roads. Communication was established at a distance of more than 150 miles, by far the longest transmission of radio telephone signals with an airplane in flight ever achieved.

The secretary used the ordinary desk telephone on his desk at the navy department.

IMPOSED UPON GERMANY ARE HEAVY

London, March 11.—(British Wireless Service)—The personnel of the German fleet is to be restricted to fifteen thousand, the supreme council has decided, according to press despatches from Paris. The military conditions to be imposed on Germany include guarantees that no tanks will be built, and no more poison gas manufactured, and that all German war material must be handed over and destroyed. It is added that allied commissions will supervise the carrying out of these conditions.

Unsightly pimples and blemishes on the face are sure signs that the skin and blood need the purifying and strengthening action of

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Largest Sale of any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25c.

Spring Attire

Sure, your size is here.

Yes, we have every new style as soon as shown.

Of course, we have skirted models — new patterns opened only yesterday.

Certainly, good all worsted suits in clean-cut attractive patterns, some neat stripes in cheviots.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

Soldiers' first outfit at 10 per cent discount.

THE WEATHER.

Toronto, March 11.—The weather today has been quite cold in the northern parts of the western provinces and fine and comparatively mild from Ontario to the Maritime Provinces.

Maritime—Westerly winds, fair, not much change in temperature.

DIED.

DERRAH—Suddenly at his home, 277 Crown street, New Haven, Conn., Robert M. Derrah, a native of New Brunswick.

IRVINE—On March 10, at her late home, 65 Douglas Avenue, Christina, widow of John Irvine (formerly of Milford), leaving six daughters and three sons to mourn her loss.
Funeral Wednesday afternoon at 2.30.

APPEL—In this city on March 10th, Louise Margaret, aged 16, eldest daughter of J. Charles B. and Annie H. Appel, leaving her parents, one sister and one brother to mourn. No flowers.
Service at 91 Victoria Street on Wednesday, at 2.30 p.m.

MILLIGAN—At her residence, 123 Hazen street, March 10th, Jeanie, wife of the late Robert Milligan, in her 86th year, leaving one son and five daughters.
Funeral this afternoon at 2.30.

HASTINGS—At her late residence, 93 Hazen street, March 10th, Margaret Ann, beloved wife of Aaron Hastings, in her 58th year, leaving a husband, three daughters, two sons and one grandchild to mourn. Toronto, and Washington papers please copy.
Funeral from her late residence today at 3.30.

THE HANDMADE HANDKERCHIEFS.

The woman who delights in making dainty handkerchiefs, is usually interested in novel ways of varying the plain square which she wishes to beautify. The handkerchief with the "roll and whip" border (the hem of which is rolled tightly by moistening it a little with the finger-tips, and whipped around and back again with colored thread, to form tiny crosses for a border) has been such a favorite that it is now being ornamented by drawn threads of a deeper hue, inserted parallel to the edge, which give a most effective touch to the finished handkerchief, says The Christian Science Monitor. It is but a simple matter to draw these through the linen, if they are attached carefully to the ends of the threads of the original fabric, which are to be removed to make room for the colored ones. When the old thread is slipped out, the new one follows automatically in its place. Two lines may be inserted parallel, if preferred, to give more color and character to the design. A simple initialing at one corner is, perhaps, the most satisfactory decoration to finish the gift. Handkerchief linen is obtainable in a variety of exquisite shades, which are most attractive, when set off by a finishing touch in darker hue.

Avoid Indigestion By Simple Rule

If You Eat Fried Food, You Follow With a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet, Then You Won't Have Indigestion. Be Sure to Do This.

You get ravenous when you smell something frying. But you won't eat it because it hurts your stomach. But after it take Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. There will be no gas, no sour risings, no lump in your throat, no biliousness, no dark brown taste in the morning. And whenever you are troubled, eat a tablet as soon as possible and relief will come promptly. These tablets correct the faults of a weak or overworked stomach; they do the work while the stomach rests and recovers itself. Particularly effective are they for banqueters and those whose environment brings them in contact with the rich food most apt to cause stomach derangement from the food. Relief in these cases always brings the glad smile. Get a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, 50 cents, in any drug store throughout the United States and Canada.

MILITARY NOTES.

Lieutenant L. A. Steven has been gazetted an officer of No. 7 District Depot at Fredericton. This appointment makes three in a short time, the others being Major Donnolly as O. C., Major Bertram Smith, as second in command.

Lieutenant R. H. Bell has been struck off the strength of the C. E. F. according to recent orders from Ottawa.

Major Knowlton, military headquarters staff, Sydney street, is at present in Fredericton on military duty. He will return home tomorrow.

Oh that men would praise Jehovah for his loving kindness, for his wonderful works to the children of men! Ps. 107:8.