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DEATH SENTENCE.

ROUGHMOND TO BE HANGED FOR MURDER OF MRS. PEAKE.

Trial of a Revolting Case at the Stratford Assizes—Mr. Justice Riddell Tells Prisoner He Would Probably Have Been Lynched.

Stratford, May 5.—At the Assizes here today the jury found Frank Roughmond guilty of murder, and Judge Riddell sentenced him to be hanged on Monday, June 28. In passing sentence the Judge stated that the crime was one of the most heinous in the criminal annals of Canada. He doubted if he knew of any in his own experience so horrible. Had the prisoner committed such a crime over the border he would have received but short shrift, but in Canada the law was frowned upon. It was, therefore, to the credit of the farmers who found the prisoner, that they handed him over to the proper authorities, where, whether black or white, he would receive a fair trial. Roughmond was visibly affected as sentence was pronounced, though he left the prisoner's box with a steady step.

Frank Roughmond, a negro, on Sept. 30, 1903, was arrested charged with the murder of Mrs. Wm. Peake, a lady aged about 60 years, who resided on the farm with her husband and family in Downie township. The family were in the fields at work. About 3:30 a son of the deceased came to the house to get a drink and found his mother lying dead in the cellar with the negro lying apparently sleeping close at hand. Neighbors were notified, and in short order Roughmond was bound with ropes and subsequently handed over to the police. When captured the negro's hands were covered with blood, and his clothing as well was besmeared.

Evidence adduced at the trial today was very much one-sided, the case against the negro, as pointed out by his Lordship, being very clear. E. A. DuVernet, K. C., Toronto, was Crown prosecutor; J. J. Coughlin, on the suggestion of his Lordship, appeared for the defence.

Are Your Children Nervous, Weak?

Nervousness, just like weakness, is a family predisposition. We inherit tendencies to disease just as we inherit physical resemblances. The strain of study, social duties, work at home—these all tend to make nervous troubles among children. No wonder that St. Vitus Dance, Epilepsy, and constant headaches have become alarmingly common. Pale, nervous, listless young people are met everywhere.

It is nothing short of criminal for parents to neglect signs of weakness in their children. By ignoring the slightest symptom of nervous or mental strain, you may condemn your child to lifelong invalidism. If any member of your family complains of headaches, of poor sleep, of loss of appetite, fear of going into dark places, give them that wonderful tonic, "Ferrozone." Strength of body and mind, hardy nerves, ability to study with comfort, all the attributes of health quickly follow the use of Ferrozone. It establishes strength, color, endurance, vim—does this by filling the whole system with nourishment and tissue forming materials.

It is because we know the enormous good that Ferrozone will do, because we are sure every child and even grown folk will be permanently benefited that we urge you to give it a trial. All dealers sell Ferrozone in 50c. boxes.

MR. PUGSLEY ON HIS DEFENCE

Makes Complete Exposure of Charges Against Him.

Compound of Errors, Inconsistencies and Falsehoods.

Masterly Address in Which He Appeals to the House.

Ottawa, May 5.—In one of the most masterly speeches ever delivered in the House of Commons, Hon. William Pugsley vindicated himself from the charges contained in the report of the New Brunswick Royal Commission, and left the document with scarcely a paragraph upon which any fair-minded man can place the slightest reliance. His deliverance was more than a vindication; it was the most complete and scathing exposure of a supposedly judicial pronouncement that Parliament has ever been called upon to consider. The Daniel who came to judgment was not the Minister of Public Works, but the commission itself, and never has the dignity and honor of a court been more ruthlessly and effectively assailed.

MR. CROFTERS OPENS ATTACK.

The attack upon Mr. Pugsley was opened by Mr. Crofters, K. C., member for West Elgin, who had been deputed by the Opposition to prepare, with the aid of Mr. Powell, counsel for the commission, the case against the Minister of Public Works, but though he had every facility afforded him for substantiating or defending the findings of the commission, he surprised all who had anticipated a scathing arraignment, supported by indisputable facts, by contenting himself with reading portions of the report and the commission's findings.

MR. PUGSLEY'S REPLY.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley was loudly cheered by the Liberals when he rose to reply. He began by expressing regret that matters relating to the Provincial Railway Commission should engage so much of the attention of the House, but he was glad the report had been brought before the House, since it gave him an opportunity of showing that not only was the report one which ought not to be acted upon by men who desired to do justice, but that it was a report which within its own pages was discredited and proved to be of a partisan character and wholly unreliable. "When I tell you that while attempting to give a statement of the interest in the construction of the railway, the commission's statement of the time when the commission was appointed by the previous Government went out of office on March 31, 1904, it only included two items of interest; one, the interest on the cost of the new line during construction, and limited to the month of January, 1904, and another, the item beginning upon July 1, 1905, and closing upon March 31, 1908, which two items amount in themselves to the total interest of \$5,000 more than the total interest which they allow. When I tell you that they leave out of this account every dollar of interest upon the total expenditure between January 1, 1904, and July 1, 1905, a period of eighteen months, and when I tell you that they absolutely leave out of their calculation every dollar of interest upon the \$180,000 which was paid for the Central Railway, upon the \$75,000 for improvements, upon the loss of operating, extending over a number of years, and upon other amounts, I think you will accept my statement that this report is utterly unworthy of the consideration of any man who desires to see justice done to a public man."

WORK OF PARTISANS.

The report, so far as being a judicial report, had been prepared by a partisan counsel, who had advised these commissioners in regard to the cost of the line would have been a fair and dignified course for the member for West Elgin to have read the evidence. If he had read that evidence and if he believed in the truth of these findings, the main course for him would have been to openly and boldly make a charge against him, on the floor of the House. In that report there was no charge made against his personal honor, no charge that one dollar of the moneys of the company ever went improperly into his hands. Turning to the report, Mr. Pugsley showed that if the sum of \$28,234 which the commissioners admitted to be the interest upon the cost of construction of the 15-mile section and branches to January, 1904, was added to a sum of \$68,770 which the said had been expended subsequent to July 1, 1905, the total would be found to be \$97,000 interest, and yet the commissioners put in the total amount of interest over the whole period and upon all expenditures of the company at \$92,000, or \$5,000 less than the two items mentioned.

INTEREST NOT ALLOWED.

In another portion of the report there was a statement which showed that up to January 1, 1905, there was a note due to the People's Bank of New Brunswick amounting to \$159,315 and that the interest charged to October 14, 1905, brought the total up to \$176,611, or interest of about \$7,000, and with the exception of the interest between July 1 and October the commissioners had left that out altogether. There was a total interest upon the cost of the new line of \$316,000, upon the \$180,000 expended upon the Central Railway improvements of \$77,000, and the commissioners left out all interest upon these large amounts for a portion of which they admitted to have been paying interest at the rate of from 6 1/2 to 7 per cent. In addition they left out, prior to January 1, 1904, all interest upon the cost of the Central and upon the improvements made on the Central. He would show that these commissioners, in their desire to submit a report adverse to him, had, wittingly or unwittingly, omitted to include interest which he ventured to say would amount to somewhere in the vicinity of \$60,000.

There was no excuse for the commissioners, for they had before them the names of all the banks and the loan company from whom the railway company had received loans, and in every case the accounts of these banks would show what was the discount taken off these notes and paid by the company. Therefore, they had it in their power to obtain from the managers and accountants of the various banks the interest which was paid by the railway company during the seven years from 1901 to 1908.

GROSSEST CARELESSNESS.

That, he submitted, was evidence of the grossest carelessness on the part

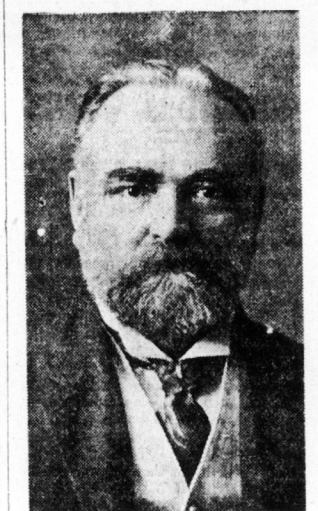
of the commissioners, and showed that they did not care whether they did justice or not. As further proof of the motives which inspired the commission, Mr. Pugsley referred to the fact that Mr. Dunlop, a Montreal accountant, was engaged by the commission to go into the accounts, and that his statement, purporting to show a deficit of \$184,000 in connection with the Central Railway, was published a few days before the general election, with the object of damaging him in the eyes of the people and influencing the election. Fortunately he was able to show that that statement was absolutely erroneous and that certain facts had been withheld from Mr. Dunlop. Moreover, that statement was published more than two months before his own examination before the commission.

DID NOT WANT FACTS.

The commissioners, in their manner of conducting the inquiry, did not act as if they wanted the evidence. They did not, as was their duty, invite the President of the company or the directors to file an account of their receipts and disbursements from the beginning to the end. "I can point," said Mr. Pugsley, "to as many as twenty statements in this report which are false upon their face."

A CASE IN POINT.

As one instance he referred to the statement that they had found a note for \$10,000 discounted on November 19, 1902, at the People's Bank, Fredericton, and marked "E. L. T.", but that they could not trace what had



HON. MR. PUGSLEY.

become of the proceeds. That note was under the signature of Senator Thomson, and the commissioners knew that, and yet they never called the attention of Senator Thomson to the fact that they had found a note for \$10,000 discounted on November 19, 1902, at the People's Bank, and the proceeds placed with the James Barnes Construction Company and put into the construction of the railway, between Chipman and Minto. That note was credited to the railway company, and yet there appeared in the report no intimation that the James Barnes Construction Company had received the proceeds. Then they stated that in 1905 a contract was entered into between the New Brunswick Government and the Central Railway for the construction of fifteen miles, and that \$7,000 was assigned to the William Pugsley, and \$2,200 was paid, the inference being that that money had been assigned and paid to him when he was a member of the Government, whereas the fact was that he was not even in the Legislature at that time.

ANOTHER FALSE STATEMENT.

Another statement in the report that was either knowingly or recklessly false was that the Provincial Government had, prior to Aug. 1, 1903, without authority or justification, guaranteed the whole of the three per cent. of bonds of the company to the extent of \$250,000. As a matter of fact the guarantee at that date was only \$128,500, and for this there was full legislative authority. And the commissioners had evidence available to them to show the error made in the report.

"This," said Mr. Pugsley, "is a typical, if not a typical error, of the House to show from the official stenographic reports of the New Brunswick Legislature that he or his colleagues had ever made a single misrepresentation or error in the statements given under the bond issue, cost of construction, etc., of the railway, yet the commission made the statement that the reports to the Legislature had been falsified, without first going to the trouble of searching the records to see if such a charge was justified."

Then, as now, members of the Provincial Government were not debarred from practising their profession. Ministerial salaries were small, "I notice," added Mr. Pugsley, "that the members of the present Government, although they have not been long in office, are taking steps to raise their salaries."

FULL OF ERRORS.

As a further evidence of the unreliability of the report Mr. Pugsley called attention to the statement in connection with the fifteen-mile section that the Province had obtained only a few cheap sidings and a quantity of rolling stock valued at between \$20,000 and \$30,000. In another part of the report, however, it was stated

that new rolling stock to the amount of \$83,000 had been purchased, making a total of new rolling stock of \$103,000. Turning to the statement that \$430,000 worth of stock was distributed as founders' shares, he said the explanation had been given that this was a typist's error, and that it should have been \$43,000, but it could not have been a typist's error, because \$430,000 appeared in the printed report, signed by the commissioners, and they magnified the amount of stock which had been distributed amongst the promoters.

AFRAID OF THE TRUTH.

Proceeding, he said, that as a matter of fact, it was in the evidence that the stock was handed to Judge Trueman and held in trust for the company, but so afraid were the commissioners to find out the truth that they never called upon one of Judge Trueman's executors to see whether the stock was in their hands or not. Personally he had no doubt that the stock would be shown to be where it had been placed. As for the \$400,000 worth of bonds referred to as the balance of the \$180,000 paid for the New Brunswick Railway & Coal Company, the road was taken over by the Government, the fact was that these bonds were handed to Judge Trueman to perfect the title to the railway. Again the commissioners stated that large sums of money, amounting to \$190,873, were spent on improvements on the Central Railway, and the conclusion is sought to be drawn that the road could not have been originally worth as much as was given for it. Yet in another part of their report they stated that \$23,779 of this amount was spent on absolutely new rolling stock.

BAD BOOKKEEPING CHARGE.

Worse still, the commissioners reported that there had been an absolute want of bookkeeping. In one part they spoke of the books of the James Barnes Construction Company having been destroyed, while in another they stated that Mr. Shannon had had the benefit of the books of the James Barnes Company and all the information that could be obtained. In another place they admitted that the books and accounts in connection with the operation of the railway were kept at the company's office, and that they were well kept. As a matter of fact, Mr. Evans, chief engineer of the company, furnished to the company from month to month a detailed statement of the cost of the works, and a copy of that statement he produced.

Referring to the question of interest, Mr. Pugsley submitted a statement prepared by Mr. Evans, showing a total interest paid from Jan. 1, 1904, to July 1, 1905, of \$73,500, whereas the commissioners for the whole period of four years during which the railway was being constructed allowed interest of only \$28,000 odd.

ALL GOOD TORIES.

Touching on the personnel of the commission, Mr. Pugsley said that care had been taken to select three good, solid Tories and a few Liberals. He then commented on the refusal of the Hazen Government to furnish a statement in detail of the interest when asked in the Legislature, and showed that the statement of the commissioner that Mr. Evans, chief engineer of the company, had made a false report as to the cost of the road was without foundation. He read Mr. Evans' report, which stated the cost to be \$74,547, and yet the commissioners represented that Mr. Evans had put the cost at \$140,000.

As an illustration of how little reliance was to be placed on the opinions of the commissioners he cited the statement that the road was not worth more than \$111,000. They had not taken the trouble to get the opinion of an engineer, but had inspected the road, themselves, and that was their estimate, although the company had the advice of an eminent engineer that it was worth at least \$210,000 per mile.

BONDS HONESTLY HANDLED.

With reference to the handling of the bonds, with regard to which the commissioners made insinuations, he said that every bond which came into his hands was hypothecated as security for the needs of the company, and that the proceeds of the notes were placed to the credit of the company and checked out by the secretary, with the exception of one or two instances, when the company being hard up, he advanced money to enable the Barnes Construction Company to pay their men. He characterized the statements made in the report with reference to his connection with the New Brunswick Real Estate Company, as misleading and unfair, and contrary to the evidence, and showed that in regard to the dates when the bonds were guaranteed the commissioners were in error.

A CORRECT STATEMENT.

As a final repudiation of the charge of the commissioners that there was a shortage in the disbursements upon the Central Railway, compared with the receipts, Mr. Pugsley submitted a statement in which he included all the items conceded by the commissioners themselves as having been paid, and added a number which they had entirely ignored. This did not include salaries, which were included in the audit of Mr. Sharpe, which, added, would give a total of \$972,033, or \$14,000 more than the total receipts. If they deducted \$14,000 from the salaries, as part of the amount remitted by Mr. Sharpe, they had receipts and expenditures almost balancing. (Liberal cheers.)

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT'S INTERTA.

Concluding, Mr. Pugsley said: "I have endeavored to figure out the interest omitted by the commissioners on a moderate basis, and I am satisfied that if the commissioners had gone to the trouble of ascertaining what the interest paid actually was they would have found it to be larger than the amounts I have submitted. I submit with all confidence to this House, and to the people, that

The Right House

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ON sale from 10 to 11 o'clock only—beautifully embroidered Swiss Muslin Blouse Fronting in pretty eyelet designs, 27 inches wide and nice fine quality. Regular 88c and \$1.19 a yard. Special Hour Sale price, per front 22c.

25c beauty pin sets at 7c
ON sale for one hour only—10 to 11 o'clock—Gold-filled Beauty Pins in sets of 2 pins; very dainty designs in plain or engraved styles; some with pretty pearl settings. They are worth 25c a set. Hour Sale special, 10 to 11, per set of 2 pins 7c.

Women's 35c drawers 19c
ON sale from 11 to 12 o'clock—women's fine Cambric White Drawers. Made in good generous sizes and finished with tucks and hemstitched hem. A splendid value at 35c a pair. Special Hour Sale price 19c only.

Fancy linens—Hour sale
ON sale from 11 to 12 o'clock—several hundred pieces of Fancy Linens at a saving of over one-third—5 o'clock Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, D'Oylies and Shams of pure Irish linen, beautifully hemstitched and embroidered. Hour Sale prices 5c up to \$2.69—worth over a third more.

THOMAS C. WATKINS HAMILTON ONTARIO

when these commissioners issued their report they ought to have been satisfied that the interest was absolutely accurate. They recommended that the directors of the company, and more especially the ex-officio directors, Mr. Tweedie and myself, should be called on to render an account of these receipts and expenditures. I have always been ready to render an account of my dealings with this company, and I would have been glad if, instead of transferring the matter to this forum and taking up the time of this Parliament, the Provincial Government had taken the steps to carry out the recommendation of the commissioners and have an accounting. But the Legislature has decided, and no action was taken. I have waited since the end of March for some action to be taken on the part of the Provincial Government to have the recommendations of the commissioners carried out and some steps taken for an accounting. They have not chosen to take any steps to that end, although the law has put the present Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary as ex-officio directors of the company, and are entitled to call upon me and every other director for an accounting. They have taken no steps to do so, and why? Because if they had brought the action in the Supreme Court of Equity they know that probably the objection would be raised in this Parliament that the matter was sub judice, and therefore could not be brought up here, and they would be farther away than ever from their cherished design of driving me from the Government.

MR. PUGSLEY TAKES ACTION.

"They have not done so, and I have taken the only course open to me. I yesterday instructed my solicitor, the Legislature having prorogued only a few days ago, to issue a summons in the Supreme Court of Equity in New Brunswick, making the New Brunswick Coal & Railway Company and other defendants parties to the proceedings, so as to bring all the parties before the court for the purpose of taking an accounting as to the receipts and expenditures of the company, and for the purpose of having a decree made as to the state of its accounts. Having taken that course, it seems to me that I have done all I properly can do, and what it is right and proper I should do. Let me say this, that while I may not perhaps be as careful as I ought to be, particularly in reference to my own affairs, and although in reference to those loans that were made to the company, I ought perhaps to have taken a receipt or a promissory note from the company, yet I want to say that the man has yet to live who can stand up and say that I ever wronged any individual or the public in respect to a single dollar. I have always been prepared for the Legislature of New Brunswick, where I spent many years, and before the people of the Province who know me, to meet any charges which might have ever been made or can be made against me.

APPEALS TO THE HOUSE.

"In this Parliament I am a comparative stranger, but I have endeavored to present the facts of the case. I have endeavored to point out the errors, inconsistencies, falsehoods and inaccuracies of the grossest kind, evidence of the greatest partisanship in this report. I think I can acquit my conscience of having done anything but what I should do in presenting the whole case to this House. In conclusion, I submit myself to the judgment of this House. I recognize that I could not remain a member of this House or a member of this Government if I ceased to have the respect and regard of my fellow-members. I feel that I could

be no longer worthy to sit here of I had been guilty of an act unworthy of a public man. I desire, therefore, to leave my case to the judgment of this House, and in order that the members on both sides may feel free to discuss the case and comment upon it I would ask the liberty to retire while the discussion is going on and until the House comes to a conclusion upon it." (Loud Liberal cheers, amid which Mr. Pugsley walked from the chamber.)

MR. CROCKETT SUPPORTS REPORT.

Mr. Crockett, who rose at 11 o'clock to attempt the rehabilitation of the now thoroughly discredited report of the commission, declared that he was sorry the Minister had withdrawn from the Chamber, as he wished to propound to him certain pertinent questions. There was, said Mr. Crockett, not a single finding of the commission not borne out by the evidence, and the charges that there was a total misappropriation of \$134,000 still held good. The company was, he maintained, solely the child of the Minister of Public Works, who managed the whole enterprise and associated with himself the chief members of the Provincial Liberal machine. Mr. Crockett went on to considerable length into the evidence with regard to the bookkeeping methods of the company, and declared that the charge of carelessness in accounting was clearly substantiated. Mr. Crockett noted that the first alleged error in the commission's report disclosed by Mr. Pugsley was in reference to the disposal of a note for \$10,000 discounted at the bank by Hon. F. P. Thomson. The explanation of the Minister was that this \$10,000 had gone to pay the Barnes Construction Company for work in connection with the construction of the railway.

"I challenge the Minister or the member for Carleton to show that this money is credited to the railway company in the books of the Barnes Construction Company," said Mr. Crockett.

"I accept the challenge," said Mr. Carvell. He was proceeding to point out the credit entry of \$10,000 under the date of February, 1903, when Mr. Crockett objected that this challenge referred only to the date the note was discounted—namely, November, 1902. Mr. Carvell said he would give Mr. Crockett his answer in due course. "Similarly," continued Mr. Crockett, "nearly every statement made by the Minister of Public Works this afternoon is open to contradiction from the evidence."

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GUELPH'S LOW TAX RATE.

Profits of Municipal Enterprises

Lighten the Burden.

Guelph, May 5.—The Finance Committee have brought in their report, with a tax rate for the year of fourteen and a half mills. The estimated profits from the civic-owned utilities are: Guelph Junction Railway, \$25,000; waterworks, \$16,000; street railway, \$5,240; gas and electric light, \$13,146.80.

Municipal ownership last year gave the city a fourteen-mill rate, the lowest of any city in Canada, and this year it is but half a mill higher.

Hilmi Pasha has again become Grand Vizier of Turkey.

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