POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

WANTED

FOR SALE—Farm on the Loch Lomond road 4 miles from city, with a trout lake thereon; stock, farm machinery, piggery, hennery, land and buildings in good order. Apply to Mrs. Blackall, Silver Falls.

WANTED—By the 15th of May, a girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. John H. Thomson, 187 Duke street. wtf

LADY TEACHER WANTED, holding second class certificate for School District No. 306 for a term of seven or eight months. Salary $50 per month. Applicant to state experience and reference. Apply to A. B. Smith, Treasurer, Moosomin, Sask. w-3-21

WANTED—Reliable and energetic men to sell for "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES." Largest list of hardy varieties suited for the Province of New Brunswick, specially recommended by the N. B. Department of Agriculture. Apply now. Spring Season now starting. Liberal terms. Pay weekly. Permanent situation. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ontario. 2-3-sw-tf.

TEACHERS holding first or second class professional certificates wanted immediately. Salaries $45 to $50 per month. Write Edmonton Teachers' Agency, Edmonton, Alta 9-5-tf.-

MEN WANTED—In every locality in Canada to advertise our goods, tack up showcards in all conspicuous places and distribute small advertising matter. Commission or salary $83 per month and expenses $4 per day. Steady work the year round; entirely new plan; no experience required. Write for particulars. Wm. R. Warner Med. Co., London, Ont., Canada. 10-14-eaw-d

WANTED
to hear from owner having
A GOOD FARM
for sale. Not particular about location. Please give price and description, and reason for selling. State when possession can be had. Will deal with owners only.
L. Darbyshire, Box 984, Rochester, N. Y.

Ambitious young men for large Insurance Company as agents. Experience not necessary. Men of character, energy and push can make big money and position. A few good country districts open for the right parties. Address at once "AGENT," P. O. Box 13, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE

BLACKSMITH SHOP—Shoeing, Jobbing and Wagon Work; for sale or to let, with tools; excellent stand. Apply or write to J. Harrington, Fairville Corner, N. B. 5-6-6-w

HORSES FOR SALE—One dark bay hackney, six years old, weight 1070, extra good driver. Also one light chestnut Dracula (English) five years old, weight 1140. Good all around horse. Can be seen at Hayes stables, Sussex, Saturday May 9, or apply to B. McKenzie, Erb Settlement via Apahaqui. 5-5-11-d-w

FOR SALE: 2 RUNS FRENCH BURR mill stones; 1 23-inch turbine water wheel; 1 custom carding machine; 1 wool picker. Apply D. E. Lister, York Mills, York Co., N. B. 5-2-6t-wkly

FOR SALE—Heavy draught horse; can be bought cheap. G. S. Cosman & Co., 176 Mill street. 1t-sw

FOR SALE—A Rotary Saw-Mill consisting of 1-56 H. P. Boiler in use two years, 1 Hercules Engine, 40 H. P., needing slight repairs; 1 Oxford 3 saw edger, in use two years; also 1 Trimmer, in use one year. Carriage and Rotary, etc., in first class order. For particulars apply to Ingram C. Steeves, Salem, Albert county. 2-15-1 mo-wky

FOR SALE.
200 Acre Dairy Farm
This is one of the many farms in Western Kennebec county on which a man can make money in the stock and dairy business; smooth, level fields cutting 75 tons of hay; spring watered pasture for 30 head; good wood lot of 500 cords; 200 engrafted apple trees commencing to bear, 100 barrels in season; attractive buildings, excellent split stone foundations; 10 room house, pretty lawn and maple trees; barn 40x86; stable 28x30; poultry house and sheep shed; everything in good condition and supplied with never-failing running spring water; best cash markets; cream sold at door and mail delivery; near genial neighbors; ¼ mile to good school; 3 miles to large village; 12 cows, 8 yearling spring heifers, pair oxen, pair black work horses, 4 swine, 40 hens; new mowing machine, spring harrow, plow, rake, double harness, double wagon, cart and rack; new tools, creamery tank and cans, separator, wheelbarrow and all small tools included; the owner wishes to devote entire time to other business and everything goes for $5,500, with 2-3 down. L. H. Strout, Kent's Hill, Readfield, Maine.

RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES
The Rhode Island Hospital offers a 3-year course of training in care of patients in Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical and 6 Special Departments. 4999 patients treated in 1907. Applications are now being considered for classes starting in July and Oct., 1908, and January 1909. Maintenance and money allowance sufficient for personal expenses are given. For further information and circulars, address Miss Lucy C. Ayers, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, R. I.

A. R. Slipp, LL. B. R. B. Hanson, B. A., LL. B.
Slipp & Hanson
Barristers-at-Law,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Solicitors for the Bank of Nova Scotia.
Long distance telephone connection.

MARRIAGES

LLOYD-WINTER—On May 2, at St. John's church, St. John, by the Rev. G. A. Kuhring, Henry Gardiner, elder son of the late Rev. W. H. Lloyd, vicar of Brimscombe, Gloucestershire (Eng.), to Amy, eldest daughter of Charles T. Winter, of St. John. No cards.

DEATHS

BECKWITH—On May 2nd, Mrs. Elizabeth Beckwith, a native of Dundee, Scotland, in her 92nd year.

ROWLEY—In this city, May 2nd, Sarah, beloved wife of Joseph Rowley, leaving a husband to mourn his loss.

McAVITY—In this city on April 30, Frederica H., beloved wife of W. D. McAvity, and only daughter of the late E. K. and Charlotte A. Fairweather, leaving her husband, mother and two brothers to mourn their loss.

IDDLES—In this city on April 30, Jane E., beloved wife of John Iddles, in the 85th year of her age.

PALMER—On the first day of May, Fannie E., daughter of the late Hon. Acalus L. and Martha A. Palmer.

WATERS—At Westfield, on Friday May 1, Captain W. H. Waters, in the 72nd year of his age, leaving a wife, three sons and three daughters.

FOSTER—On the 3rd inst., at his residence, 141 Victoria street, Margaret Henrietta, beloved wife of John Foster, leaving four sons and two daughters.

STARR—On Sunday the third instant, Mary Bois, widow of Richard Peniston Starr, and daughter of the late L. H. DeVeber.

McINTYRE—In this city on the 4th inst., Margaret, widow of John McIntyre of Norton, Kings county, in the 68th year of her age. She is survived by three sons, Frank of Norton; Michael, in Seattle; and John of this city, and one daughter, Mrs. John McManus, also of this city.

BREEN—In this city on May 4, after a lengthy illness, Susie May, beloved daughter of Thomas and Mary Breen, leaving a father, three brothers and one sister to mourn their sad loss. (Boston and Vancouver papers please copy.)

WINDER—At St. John, N. B., on May 4, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. D. R. Kennedy, Sr., 208 Duke street, Thomas Winder, aged 72 years, leaving two daughters. (Montreal and Glasgow papers please copy.)

BEGGARS OF FRANCE MAY HAVE TO WORK; STRIKING MEASURE BEFORE FRENCH CONGRESS

Bill Introduced in the Chamber of Deputies Providing for the Establishment of Labor Colonies to Which Vagabonds and Mendicants Will Be Sent--Paris Swarming With Sham Blind, Sham Cripples, Sham Deaf and Dumb, and Other Brands of Humbugs Who Wheedle an Easy Livelihood Out of the Charitable.

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Paris, April 9.—As is pretty well known in America, France, and particularly Paris, is the happy hunting ground of the vagabond and the mendicant. The beggars of this country have reduced the problem of getting a living out of society without working for it to a fine art. They have their own organizations, and rules and regulations for the government of their members. Their number is continually increasing. The need of some comprehensive measure to deal with such human parasites long has been apparent. At last there has come forward a man who, recognizing the evil, is prepared to grapple with it. This is M. Georges Berry, deputy for the Ninth Arrondissement, who has introduced into the French chamber a bill for the suppression of vagabondage and mendicity. His remedy, in a nutshell, is work colonies.

M. GEORGES BERRY.
The French Deputy Who Is a Specialist on Beggars and Has Introduced a Bill to Make Them Work.

M. Berry has devoted many years to careful and impartial study of a situation which is admittedly one of the curses of modern France, and in the course of his investigations he has gathered a remarkable mass of facts and figures. He declares, for instance, that out of every hundred thieves brought to justice eighty at least come from the ranks of the tramp and the beggar. He states further that in ten years' conscientious seeking he never once succeeded in finding a "poor blind beggar" who was not a sham; that out of the 194 so-called "unemployed" to whom he offered well-paid jobs only eighteen accepted his offer, while, as the result of another experiment, only 5 or 6 per cent. continued steadily at work and did not throw up their employment after they had earned a few francs. He has followed the professional beggar into the lowest lodging houses, the Chateau Rouge, Pere Lunette and Mere Gay, seen how he lives, fathomed his recesses, appraised his mentality, and now he comes forth and asserts that idleness is the root of the evil and that if we want to suppress professional mendicity we must make the beggars work.

M. Berry's memory is stored with amazing stories of the ruses employed by beggars and vagabonds to excite compassion. There are the sham blind, sham cripples, sham deaf and dumb, sham epileptics and those supposedly afflicted with St. Vitus's dance. There are the sham unemployed, sham old soldiers who have fallen upon evil days and have not even a few francs wherewith to bury decently their last deceased child. "I myself," said M. Berry to the writer, "as deputy have been applied to over and over again for money to bury babies that never have been born.

"I could tell a hundred stories of the sham blind," continued M. Berry, "but one will suffice. I used to notice on the steps leading to Poictiers station a tall and powerful man, whose eyes were hidden by blue spectacles, and who importuned with unwearying persistence all who passed that way. One day he made use of an insulting expression because I would not give him alms, and in my indignation I told him that his blindness was mere sham. In a moment he rushed at me with his stick raised, forgetting that he could not see, and I had to beat a hasty retreat into the station.

"Not long afterward I came across the same fellow in another part of the town, he was in a perambulator and was being wheeled about by a lad who implored the public not to forget his blind and helpless father.

"Fortunately I had a friend at the prefecture and I reported the affair to him. The police were told to watch the man and it was not long before they discovered that this blind beggar was the chief of a gang of thieves who had committed an important burglary only a week or two before. The man was arrested with his accomplices, tried at the assizes and sentenced to five years' solitary confinement. It was proved at the trial that he had committed to no fewer than thirty-three burglaries!"

But not every sham beggar is so dangerous as the Poictiers man with the blue spectacles. Take, for instance, the two brothers who used to walk—and possibly still do—the Rue Monge and Boulevard St. Germain. One had acquired a trick of doubling his leg up under him as he hobbled along. The other dragged his leg after him. They had both been "wounded in battle" and their earnings were twenty to twenty-two francs a day. They were so thrifty that they even turned to account the slices of bread which charitable folk would give them. Other beggars throw the bread away in disdain. These, however, sold it to an "agent," or, in other words, a receiver of stolen goods, at Clignancourt, who in his turn had customers for it among bourgeois who kept dogs.

Still more curious is the case of an ex-solicitor's clerk who lost his situation after borrowing 500 francs from his employer's desk. This man, having turned professional beggar, parades an amputated leg through the streets of Paris for nine months in the year. As soon as July comes he starts for the seaside in a variety troupe, of which he is a star dancer on stilts. The ex-solicitor's clerk has not a character for respectability to maintain like a confrere who works regularly the great cafes in the neighborhood of the opera and lives in dignified ease at Asnieres, where he is supposed to be "something at the ministry of justice."

There are, of course, swarms of sham cripples at Paris, but there are also real ones, victims of the most fiendish brutality, as the following absolutely authentic incident will show. Some time ago a friendly official of the prefecture of police gave M. Berry warning of the arrival from Spain of about one hundred "culs-de-jatte," as the French call cripples who, having lost both legs, or the use of them, drag themselves along on a kind of large bowl. They had come up for the famous Gingerbread Fair and were to be found located in and about the Place du Trone. M. Berry hurried thither and found that the band already had received notice from the police to quit French territory. One of the party could speak French and this is what he told M. Berry:

"My father plays a barrel organ and my mother is a fortune teller, and I am the youngest of eleven children, all boys. With the exception of my eldest brother we were all handed over when quite young to a specialist doctor, to be made cripples. None of us died, but I have known many of the children in my village to be killed by the torture they had to undergo. We used to earn a lot of money, but cripples have increased so rapidly in Spain of late years that we older ones decided to emigrate to France. We have only been here three days and our takings have been very good, but now the police have decided to expel us."

As a matter of fact, the very next day the whole party of cripples, men and women alike, were taken by the police back to the Spanish frontier. M. Berry adds that these cripples go in couples, as man and wife, and doubtless their wretched offspring are subjected to the same torture as they themselves were.

Another well known type of Parisian beggar is the man who shams an epileptic fit or St. Vitus's dance. M. Berry tells his experience with a young man who appeared to be afflicted with the latter malady in its most distressing form. It was last October in the Champs-Elysees. The poor fellow was painfully making his way along, jumping now on one leg, now on the other, his body being so shaken by each movement that he made that the perspiration was pouring from his face. Finally he sank upon a seat, quite exhausted.

"In spite of my compassion," says the French deputy, "I could not help noticing that the infirm youth now and then made signs to a flower-seller and to a man on crutches who kept at a certain distance he had for the twentieth time sank on to a seat, I went up to him and began to talk to him kindly. Scenting an easy dupe and a fat alms, the young fellow, who stammered most lamentably, told me his woeful history. His father had been attacked by a mad dog and so severely bitten that he had died of his wound. 'I was with my father, too, at the time, and my fright was such that I have ever since been afflicted as you see me now.'

"I listened to the young men's tale with deep interest, and when he had done I told him that I was a specialist in his malady and that I had determined to receive him into my ward at Bicetre and cure him. A cab was passing at that moment, and I rose and hailed it. What I had foreseen came to pass. The cabman had not even had time to pull up before my young man, forgetting all about his infirmities, had taken to his heels and was lost to sight among the trees."

M. Berry once was taken by a former policeman to witness a curious sight—the sale by auction of the steps of a Paris church. The sale took place in a little wine shop well known to the mendicant fraternity. Beggar men and women crowded round a long table at the head of which stood the "auctioneer," an old man with a flowing white beard. He was selling, on behalf of the Beggars' Syndicate, the sole right to occupy the steps of the church in question before and at the close of divine service, the late "proprietor" having died without leaving any recognized heir. Bidding was very animated, and it was evident that the place was a lucrative one. Finally it was knocked down to a little old man for 280 francs, cash down, of course. Nearly all such beggars die capitalists.

There is an inquiry office for beggars in a back street off the Boulevard St. Germain, near the School of Medicine. It is run by a woman and, of course, is known only to the initiated. M. Berry says he was told the address by a garrulous old beggar. He went there disguised as a workman. "Do you want le grand jeu (the big pack) or le petit jeu?" asked the stout lady, and she added, "Le grand jeu costs 15 francs and contains 950 addresses, all good. The people who live there never refuse to give alms. With the big 'pack' you can live easily for a year without ever applying twice to the same purse. With the petit jeu," she continued, "you have 200 addresses, and it only costs 5 francs. But the houses are overdone, for every beggar has the small list."

There are in Paris at least 500 lodging houses known to the police where beggars congregate at night to eat and sleep. Some of these unsavory places have become quite famous, such as the Chateau Rouge, dubbed "La Guillotine" from the hideous painting which some popular artist had daubed on the wall of the room where the beggars caroused at night. The Chateau Rouge was historical, as it was the remains of what was once the residence of the beautiful Gabrielle d'Estrees, one of the numerous favorites of Henry IV. at the end of the sixteenth century. It was on the floor of Gabrielle's bedroom that those beggars who could afford to pay twenty centimes (four cents) were allowed the luxury of six hours' sleep—from 8 p. m. to 2 a. m.—without being disturbed at every moment, like their less fortunate fellows below, by fresh comers stepping over their bodies.

The paintings on the walls of the drinking room on the ground floor were of the most blood-curdling type. As you entered your eyes fell on a guillotine on which perched a swarm of ravens and which was built upon hundreds of death's heads. On the wall opposite you saw two gendarmes arresting a Bill Sikes weltering in blood. On another wall an assassin was kneeling in front of his victim, a woman; and further away was a lake of human blood in which vultures were bathing.

"PERE LUNETTE," THE BEGGARS' HOSTEL.
The Last Survivor of the Night Refuges of the Mendicants in Paris Which Have Attained to Literary Celebrity.

These horrors were to be seen until a few months back in the Rue Galande, a narrow street between the river and the Boulevard St. Germain ,a stone's throw from the Church of St. Severin and the Palace St. Michel, and in the heart of the Latin quarter. The Rue Galande was a modern Cour des Miracles and worthy of the pen of a Victor Hugo. A few doors away from the Chateau Rouge stood the Maison Parent, where for the sum of fifteen centimes, or three cents, a beggar was given a glass of liquor and allowed to sleep till 2 a. m. Upstairs there were two dormitories, one for men and one for women, where the charge was only two cents. Here the men and women lay on the bare floor, while the children slept on the tables. Beds, of course, there were none. Here also would congregate young women of 18 to 20, waiting for their Apache lovers who were out on "business."

A third well known house was the Maison Gay, the headquarters of the committee of the Beggars' Syndicate. Only the aristocracy gathered here, and "La Mere Gay" kept good wine and was famous for her pommes frites. The walls were decorated with paintings rivaling in horror those of the Chateau Rouge: two women scratching each other's eyes out for the love of an Apache who stood looking on approvingly; two Apaches assassinating a man while two policemen smoked and chatted quietly a few yards away, and so on.

Mother Gay tells, indeed, how she once saved a man's life in front of her door. The poor wretch, who had been decoyed into the Rue Galande by a young woman, had been half strangled and robbed by two Apaches, her accomplices, who were about to finish him with their knives when Mme. Gay rushed out and dragged him into her bar. Mere Gay has known the most notorious criminals. Many of them figured on her books as her debtors at the time of their arrest and deportation to New Caledonia, but they all, she declares, have paid or are paying her by small installments sent from the penal settlement, where most of them will spend the remainder of their lives.

But the future visitor will seek in vain for these haunts of the beggar. New streets have been opened up. The Rue Galande has been cut in half, and the last stones of the Chateau Rouge, the Maison Parent, the Maison Gay and similar hotbeds of crime have just been cleared away.

One only is left. That is the Pere Lunette, in the Rue des Anglais, adjacent the Rue Galande. The name of this street alone would testify to its age. It was so called as being the residence of the English students who in the Middle Ages flocked to the famous University of Paris and sat on freshly cut rushes at the feet of the learned professors of the Sorbonne.

If you pass on into this street, or what is left of it, you will at once notice a six-story house, which is painted red up to the first floor. At the door is a sign: a huge pair of spectacles with the inviting legend. "Entrons chez Lunette" (Let us go into Lunette's). It is here that the street musicians, house-to-house singers, dancers, fire-eaters, etc., congregate. The Pere Lunette is the last survivor among the night refuges of the beggars which have attained to literary celebrity. The police are by no means averse to the existence of such haunts, for the proprietors are generally if not in the pay of at least anxious to keep on good terms with the prefecture of police, and it is in such places that the criminal will most surely be found when wanted.

At 2 o'clock all the beggars of the Galande quarter are turned out and make their way toward the Central Market, in the neighborhood of which there are other low cabarets, where for another three or four cents they can find drink or a plate of soup or bread and cheese, and finish the remainder of the night sleeping on the floor or huddled together around the tables. One of these places, nicknamed the Hotel Fin-de-Siecle, is crammed nightly from the cellar to the attic with 1,200 beggars of all ages and sexes.

A volume could be filled with stories of Paris beggars, their ways and their haunts, for the theme is wellnigh inexhaustible. One must pass on to consider how M. Georges Berry proposes to disperse this formidable army of crime and misery. That idleness alone begets the beggar the French deputy is convinced. But whether the vice is innate or accidental, the only means to combat and suppress it is to devise a means of making the man work who at present finds it simpler and less irksome to hold out his hand for charity. The present system of punishing the beggar and vagabond by keeping him a few months in prison, where he is well fed and housed, is worse than useless, M. Berry maintains. The fact of his having been imprisoned once, of his having a police record, forces him into the ranks of the professional beggar, for the workshop henceforth is closed to him. However earnest may be the "accidental" beggar's resolve to raise himself, he is doomed to failure in the present condition of the law.

M. Berry proposes to leave the police court and police records to criminals and offenders and to create work colonies for all those who seek public charity. He would keep the beggar out of the police court altogether. He would treat him more as a patient and thinks his case should be dealt with by a juge de paix, or magistrate, who would paternally mete out the number of months of work necessary to cure him.

M. Berry's proposals are by no means new. They are based on the system which has been for some years in force in Belgium and which has given excellent results. His scheme may be briefly summarized as follows: Vagabondage and mendicity are henceforth to be considered as offenses and the magistrate is to have the power to sentence the offender to a labor colony for a period varying from one week to five years. Colonies of repression are to be created by the state and vagabonds and beggars arrested on the public highway are to be sent thither to work. Municipal and departmental councils are to be empowered to vote funds for the organization of communal and departmental workshops, where unemployed citizens, domiciled or born in the commune or department, will find work.

R. FRANKLIN.

The Avon Marine Ins. Co., which has been in business at Windsor, N. S., for more than 50 years, is voluntarily closing up its affairs. President G. A. B. Shaw and J. E. Curren have been appointed liquidators, and they are empowered to terminate the business of the company without further action by the stockholders.

Battle line steamer Cunaxa, Captain Starritt, arrived at Huelva on Wednesday 23rd, from Genoa for New York.

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Send us your name and address for 12 pieces of Jewelry to sell at 10 cents each. When sold send us the $1.20 and we will send you these TWO SOLID GOLD filled RINGS. We trust you with the Jewelry and will send it all charges paid. Send us your name and address now.
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NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.
We have just opened up a first-class lot which we offer at reasonable prices. These run from $7.15 to $42.00. All are well made and are highly finished with walls insulated by the best known materials for that purpose. The best have provision chambers lined with white enamel.
See them while the stock is complete.
W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd.
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

FLEMMING ANSWERS McKEOWN'S CRITICISMS

(Continued from page 1.)

the other $2,500 was for something quite different. When the commission gets down to business he trusted that every person who knew anything about the railway would make a point of attending on the commission and saying what he knew.

The hon. gentleman who seconded the address made some remarks about the sum of $60,000 which had gone where it should not. He hoped that the hon. gentleman would go before the commission and say where he got his information.

Another matter he would like cleared up. It had been freely stated that Senator Thompson held $100 worth of stock in the old company which he had sold to the government for $12,000. The hon. gentleman should also explain where he got this information. If they could only gather up all of the misstatements which have been made about that railway there is no book in the world big enough to hold them.

The government's sole purpose was to develop the interests of the province by opening up the mines of Sunbury and Queens and he, the speaker, hoped to see the road pushed through to Fredericton. When the hon. gentleman, the leader of the government, came to be fully acquainted with the objects of the work he would have a much better idea of the value of the road.

Hon. Mr. Hazen—The hon. member forgot that his leader said last year that there was no occasion to carry this road through to Fredericton.

Mr. McKeown said he was not here then so he did not know what was said.

With reference to the proposed workmen's compensation bill which he supposed would be left to the fatherly care of the gentleman sitting behind him, Mr. Hatheway, he was glad to see the government were following in the footsteps of the last administration and they might depend on the heartiest support of himself and his colleagues.

Turning to the question of school books, Mr. McKeown said if the leader of the government was able to carry out his pre-election promises no one would be more pleased than himself, but he would like to make a suggestion and that was that a comparative statement be prepared by the education department as to the cost of the books used in common by all the provinces. Such a statement would be an authoritative one and one he would gladly accept. Nothing was more deceptive than to take the cast off books of Ontario as a standard.

Mr. Hazen said he would show his hon. friend a letter he recently received from the Canada Publishing Co., in which they say that they were still printing and publishing the same reader at the same price.

Hon. Mr. Flemming.

Hon. Mr. Flemming said he would like to crave the indulgence of the house for a few minutes. The speech that they had just listened to took in all the matter which had fallen from him in the recent campaign. The hon. gentleman must have been in doubt whether he had at that time made the best presentation of his case so he evidently took the opportunity, as the first which had occurred, to treat them to a rehash. For the information of the new members he might say that it had taken the late premier 151 days to find the hon. gentleman who had just sat down. He would not like to say, but what he might have been found in less time.

He wished to refer briefly to what had just been said in reference to the growth and development of St. John which was much more in excess of former years. He was sure that that would meet with the approval of everyone in the province. The interests of St. John and the interests of the province were inseparably bound up and they admired the public spirit displayed by the citizens of St. John in their efforts to develop the city. The interest of the C. P. R. followed along the same lines as the city of St. John and they, too, had done their part to assist, but very little had been done by the Dominion government. Recently, however, they had started dredging and no doubt that was a very worthy object as far as it went. But he wished to point out St. John was one of the great natural ports of the country and it was the duty of the government of the Dominion to look after it. They were not generous enough to St. John and not until they recognized that city's true position would they do full justice to it.

Hon. Mr. Flemming said he did not remember any man on the other side of the house attacking the city of St. John. Why did not the hon. member say when and where these attacks were made? Why if the hon. gentleman was such a valiant supporter of the city of St. John, where he lived, did he not contest the vacancy which occurred a short time ago instead of seeking what he considered to be a safer seat in the county?

Mr. Tweeddale.—Why did not the leader of the government who also lived in St. John seek a seat for that constituency?

Hon. Mr. Hazen asked the hon. gentleman if he would have him desert for no reason whatever the constituents who had stood by him so faithfully for so many years.

Referring to the matter of the guarantee of the bonds of the cold storage company in St. John, Mr. Flemming took the view that more public money was being given than was essential to the success of any sound business enterprise. It was stated that the total cost of the building and plant would be about $160,000. The Dominion government was pledged to give a bonus of 30 per cent. of this and the former provincial government had agreed to guarantee bonds to the extent of $90,000, a total assistance of $138,000. This would leave a very small investment for the owners of what was expected to be a profitable business undertaking. Moreover, there was serious doubts as to whether the cost was correctly estimated. Instead of employing a builder to make the estimate of cost, the government had secured a gentleman who had no practical experience in that direction.

The Highway Act.

Continuing Hon. Mr. Flemming referred to the remarks of the member from St. John in regard to the highway act. That gentleman stated the government had deserted the position taken by the party, when in opposition, in regard to the placing the control of the road in the hands of the people. He, the speaker, could see no justification for this criticism. Members of the government, when in opposition, had taken the ground that the control of the highways should be placed largely in the hands of the muncipalities. They had carried out this view in the new act which provided that the highways should be under control of a board, two members of which to be elected by the people as county councillors and one member appointed by the government. This arrangement he thought was placing the control just as close to the people as it could be placed.

In answer to an interrogation, Mr. Flemming said the government would appoint one man upon the highway board because they proposed to hand over all the money given by the province for road expenditure to the highway board. They objected to divided authority. It took three members to make a competent board and this board would have complete control of all appointments connected with and expenditure upon the highway act. Nor was this arrangement making a large number of salaried officials to be paid by the municipalities. The government would pay their appointee upon the board in the same way as they paid the revisors appointed by the government.

He was more than surprised that the hon. gentleman who preceded him should have joined so heartily in the idea of having an investigation into the Central Railway. He was pleased with the change of heart that had come to the hon. gentleman for when the opposition in years gone by had asked for a royal commission to investigate this road, he and his associates, supporting the then government, voted down an amendment to provide for such an investigation.

The Hon. member from St. John had tried to justify the attitude taken by his party during the campaign on the school book question. The government was not now in a position to state just what could be accomplished nor would the people expect them in the short space of time since they assumed office to complete such important negotiations. A committee had been appointed to investigate the matter and the government hoped to be in a position to make a satisfactory statement at the next session of the legislature. Every effort would be made to give the people these school books which they are forced to buy at the cheapest possible cost of production. This might necessitate doing away with a middleman, but in any case an honest effort would be made to get the cheapest possible books for the people.

The house then took recess. The house met after recess at 8 p. m. Mr. Tweeddale moved the adjournment of the debate. Hon. Mr. Hazen moved that further consideration of the address in reply to the speech from the throne be made the order of the day to-morrow. Hon. Mr. Hazen said that he had just been informed of the death under very sad circumstances of a gentleman who had been for over thirty-five years a valued official of the province and for a very long time deputy surveyor general. He thought that under the circumstances the hon. members would not feel like going on with the business of the house and moved the adjournment.

Mr. McKeown in seconding the motion said he quite agreed with the premier's remarks.

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