

OPPOSITION CHARGES SHATTERED IN PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Alleged Timber Berths Scandal Gets Another Knockout Blow When A. W. Fraser, K. C., of Ottawa, is Placed on Stand—Some Opposition Inconsistency

OTTAWA, Mar. 17.—The alleged timber berth scandal got another knockout blow at the public accounts committee today when A. W. Fraser, K. C., of Ottawa, the man who put in the tenders and knew all about it, was examined, although Messrs. Ames, Bristol, Reid and Northrup strenuously resisted the taking of his evidence. No less than three subpoenas were sent to Mr. Fraser by Mr. Ames, yet Ames not only refused to call him, but objected to his being heard today. The system pursued by those using the muck rake is to pretend to be anxious to get material, but to refuse to call them when they put in an appearance. In other words they summon witnesses, refuse to call them, and block the proceedings so that they should be heard. Mr. Turfitt has attended the committee for days and was anxious to be examined on oath, but the opposition will not hear him. When A. W. Fraser appeared on the witness stand and took the oath today, Mr. Ames objected to his being heard. Mr. MacDonald (Picot) pointed out that Mr. Fraser was Mr. Ames' own witness and not only did he (Ames) refuse to go on with his examination, but he would not let him be heard. Mr. Fraser, if Mr. Ames would not examine him, Mr. Ames would not examine his own witness, insinuations, not evidence, are what the opposition is after.

Mr. Fraser's Evidence
In reply to questions put by MacDonald, Mr. Fraser said that he had been representing clients since 1887 in the way of tendering for timber berths as he was familiar with that work. "I tell me generally what was your practice," said Mr. MacDonald, "and I should be mentioning a few questions." Mr. Fraser was only able to get out the evidence between the interruptions of MacDonald. "What we want, are the facts," said MacDonald. "I took up the tenders to the department. Sometimes some of the other members of the firm did so, and sometimes they were sent by a clerk. Sometimes tenders have been given to the clients to put in themselves. When I went with a tender I handed it to the clerk in the department, generally to the lady who was acting as secretary. There were two or three young ladies in the room, and I would not say to whom of them I handed it."

"Whoever happened to be there," said MacDonald. "Yes," replied Fraser, "whoever happened to be there." "Did you ever see a secluded officer where those tenders were said to be dealt with?" "I never saw a secluded officer and was never present when tenders were dealt with."

"Of course you know nothing about that?" "No, those who were present when the tenders were opened could tell you if they were asked. I was not there."

"Witness then went on to say that he had never received any information from any official of the department in regard to tenders; that he had never had any conversation with Turfitt upon the matter and that the practice he pursued was the same as was customary in such matters."

Absolutely False, Says Fraser
"So that in regard to those who insinuate about secret chambers and about information being given out its entirely false?" "Mr. Fraser—Absolutely false."

"The witness went on to say that he had acted professionally on behalf of Mr. Burrows since 1901 or 1902. He was not sure which year. He had authority to use the name of W. H. Nolan in the tenders put in his name."

"Give me some explanation about the use of double checks," said Fraser, "is not peculiar to tendering for timber berths. It is followed in all kinds of tendering. It is a common practice. I follow it for one reason and some of the reasons for another. It seems to me an idea that some one may check the amount of the check from the bank and in this way give the tenderer a receipt so that someone else may benefit by it."

"I have known a man have three checks and I have known a man come to me and ask me to add a certain amount of cash along with his check. Then there may be three or four parties interested and they put in their individual checks. The question of double checks is common and as to their tendering upon regular forms, he never received any special form and did not pay any attention to them."

Ames' Insinuations False
To Bristol, Fraser swore that he personally wrote in the figures in the tender which Ames said was not in the same ink as the other writing in the tender, and which Ames insinuated had been put in by Turfitt. In the secluded room, which nowhere exists, "the tender was prepared to first," said Fraser and when it was ready to put it in I wrote the amount in it myself." And in this way the last of Mr. Ames' insinuations was refuted. Mr. Turfitt was present and to prevent his being called some time was consumed by Bristol and Ames. Mr. Turfitt in a statement made the other day refuting, denying and calling upon his traducers for an examination under oath, has already appeared, but that is not what the opposition wants.

"Today MacDonald (Picot) had considerable amusement at times at their futile efforts in getting Fraser driven away from the witness stand and he allowed as Bristol and Ames pitifully appealed to conduct their case according to their own methods which were to refuse to hear anyone who could give any further information on the subject."

Provincial News

ROYAL PAIR MAY WED

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 18.—Dr. Tidswell, the Commonwealth Government bacteriologist, who has been engaged for months on a project in regard to testing the claim of Dr. Danysz, to have discovered a means of ridding Australia of the rabbit pest, has issued his report on the experiments, and the pastoralists are very far from pleased with his conclusions. Dr. Danysz was invited out to Australia by the pastoralists at considerable expense to themselves, and that when he arrived at Sydney with the virus which he claimed would set up a fatal epidemic among the rabbits without creating the slightest danger to other animals he was at once banished to Broughton Island until the harmlessness of his microbe was proved, and Dr. Tidswell was commissioned by the government to undertake experiments on their behalf. That was a good deal more than a year ago, and Dr. Tidswell has now declared his opinion:

(1) That the efficacy of the virus as a destroyer of rabbits has not been demonstrated.
(2) That although the microbe could be made to infect certain animals, there is no reason to apprehend danger from its practical use.
The experiments on which these conclusions are based were conducted in cages and in pens of half an acre in extent, and under those conditions the virus was undoubtedly most effective; but the government, which does not consider it proved that the disease generated by the Danysz microbe is as contagious in the open air as it is in the cages, and in the pens, has decided to try it on a larger scale. Contaminated rabbits introduced into the warrens on the western side of the island were able to initiate an outbreak, but did not produce the devastation previously witnessed among the rabbits in confinement. Some 600 rabbits were liberated, while nearly 400 were afterwards shot or captured. "There has never," says Dr. Tidswell, "been the slightest sign of disease in any of them, nor were microbes forthcoming by culture, and I have never seen such individuals nor heard of them being seen outside the yards."

It has been observed that the pastoralists, among whose grass lands the rabbits make such mischief, are far from satisfied with Dr. Tidswell's findings, and they have quite recently voiced their strong protest. It is objected on their behalf that the statement that the efficacy of the virus had not been demonstrated is the drastic on the evidence. Dr. Tidswell himself submits, they point out, that in cases he secured 100 per cent. deaths from thirteenth, and a very high percentage in pens. In the open, in experiments carried out on the Peninsula, twenty infected rabbits were released among several hundred of healthy rabbits, and Dr. Tidswell states that only six or seven were found dead. It is claimed that it is possible that three or four times as many died, and that at least half a dozen healthy rabbits died for every infected one released. A letter from M. Latawiec, Dr. Danysz's assistant, states that he found more dead rabbits recently, and he adds that a sick rabbit he examined yielded microbes of the Danysz type. Further complaint is made that Dr. Tidswell's business was not to pronounce as to the efficacy of the disease but merely as to its danger or otherwise to animal life other than rabbits, and his expression of opinion on the latter point leaves no room for objection. The pastoralists claim the right to continue the experiments on the mainland, and to cultivate the virus with the intention of making it a disease epidemic and spreading it by infection.

AMHERST, March 17—The death occurred of Joshua Downey last night at Minut, N. S., aged 85. He was one of the oldest and most respected of Cumberland County residents. He leaves four sons, Captain William, of Amherst, Wallace, of New York, Captain J. B. Minut, of Amherst, and Dr. Centerville, N. B. Funeral takes place from his home tomorrow.

The negro who shot and assaulted young Veno on Saturday night is still at large although officers are over the border after him, word having been received that he was in that vicinity on Monday and had taken refuge in a house across the marsh. It is expected he will be captured today.

The body of George Carter, the young man who died from injuries received while working on C. P. R. construction work in Nelson, B. C., a week ago, arrived home last night and will be conveyed to Dorchester, N. B., for interment today.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 17—Word was received here this morning that the Victoria Hockey team of Charlottetown, P. E. I., would leave the island this evening and would meet the Capitals here on Thursday and Friday next to play for the Starr trophy. The Victorians defeated the champions of Cape Breton and are looked upon as formidable opponents of the Fredericton congregation.

IRISHMEN HONOR ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Fine Parade of Hibernians to Cathedral
Eloquent Sermon by Father O'Brien—Many Dramatic Entertainments

Beautiful weather and comparatively dry streets greeted members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the society first to begin the observance of St. Patrick's Day. In the early forenoon the members of the order assembled at their hall on King street at half-past nine o'clock headed by the City Cornet Band, the procession started, and during the march through the streets many complimentary remarks were passed on the appearance of the society.

The Hibernian Knights were under command of Captain Edward McLaughlin and Sergeant John Daley; the cadets under Major Thomas Kichham and Sergeant James McCarthy, and were preceded by members of Division No. 1.

When the parade entered the Cathedral Mr. Landry, the organist, played a selection of Irish airs. High mass was celebrated by Rev. A. W. Moahan, with Rev. W. J. Holland as deacon, and Rev. D. S. O'Keefe as sub-deacon. His Lordship the Bishop was in the sanctuary, as was Rev. A. J. O'Connell of Silver Falls, and Rev. E. C. Carleton of Peterville.

The sermon was preached by Rev. M. J. O'Brien, who took for his text, "The just shall be everlasting remembered." The speaker first gave an account of St. Patrick's life. In his sixteenth year, in 378, he was taken captive in Ireland. He spent the time in solitude and prayer, and shepherding the flocks of his Irish captives. At length, after six years, by mediation of Divine Providence, he escaped from his Irish captors and was permitted to return to his own country. In his freedom

the demon rum chucked up two more victims yesterday, and another grim and sordid tragedy was added to the sickening annals of Sheffield street, that infamous district which is the city's crowning disgrace.

Clara McGuiggan, better known as "English Clara," was burned to death in the dive of which she was the proprietor. She was the wife of a man who had been living with her, last night hovered between life and death, and has slim chances of living through the ordeal.

The origin of the fire will probably never be known. About half-past one o'clock yesterday a muttuo woman, Emma Dixon, who lived with the others, went out to get some coal, and on returning to the house saw the Hayes woman sitting on the bed, and she had her clothes in a blaze. She was fully dressed when the fire started, and from what can be learned from the neighbors she lay down on the bed to talk to her friend Clara McGuiggan only a short time previous to the alarm.

One of them lighted a cigarette and the flame caught the bed clothes and enveloped the unfortunate women. Clara ran for the stairs and managed to reach the kitchen on the ground floor before she fell, crying in her agony.

Several people arrived at this time, and water was thrown over her and a sheet wrapped around her to smother the flames. The clothes were entirely burned off and her life was quite extinct.

Dr. Scammell was summoned and Margaret Hayes was taken to the hospital. On the way in the ambulance she recovered from her drunken stupor, but at the hospital it was found she was beyond medical aid.

The body of the McGuiggan woman was ordered by Coroner Berryman to be left in the house and an inquest will be held today.

Margaret Hayes is the sister of Elizabeth Hayes, who met her death at the barracks gate three years ago by fire along with her husband, Margaret at that time was in the jail.

GRIM TRAGEDY ON SHEFFIELD STREET

Clara McGuiggan Burned to Death
Her Companion, Margaret Hayes, Now Lies at Death's Door at Hospital

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Do not try to force yourself into the confidence of others. If they give their confidence, never betray it. Do not interpose your conversation with foreign words and high-sounding terms, it shows affectation and will draw ridicule upon you.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED
We desire to employ a few Bright, Intelligent, Men and Women
\$2.00 per day GUARANTEED
SALARY AND COMMISSION
Write: The J. L. NICHOLS Co. Limited, TORONTO
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PEOPLE AT PORT AU PRINCE TERRORIZED BY BOOMING OF GUN ON WARSHIP

City is Quiet Still, But Inhabitants Are Showing Great Anxiety—Reports That More Executions Have Taken Place Are Desied by Haytien Officials.

PORT AU PRINCE, March 17.—The British cruiser Indefatigable and the German cruiser Bremen have arrived here under orders from their governments to give full protection to any foreign residents in Port au Prince, in case their lives or interests are threatened. An American warship is expected to arrive here at any moment. At present the city is quiet, but there is an underlying current of anxiety, as evidenced by the fact that a veritable panic was caused by the booming of a heavy gun on the British cruiser when she came to anchor in the port last evening.

The Indefatigable announced her arrival by three cannon shots and the detonations almost terrorized the people. Surprised by the sudden alarm, the officers and soldiers alike rushed precipitately to their posts; women and children ran about hither and thither, in seeming despair, crying hysterically, and it was some little time before they could be reassured and calm restored.

General Deroncourt, chief of the harbor forces, said that the commander of the Indefatigable, after he had evidenced the greatest surprise and begged the general to express to President Alexie his regrets at having been involved in an episode so regrettable as this.

Positive denial is made by the Haytien officials of the reports that other executions have taken place than those on Sunday morning, when ten or twelve conspirators found, according to the government's statement, with arms and munitions for revolutionary purposes in their possession, were shot to death.

Under a decision taken by the council of ministers, the government today authorized the sending on board the warship and one of the country, the authors of the list instruction, who have taken refuge at the French, German and Spanish consulates at Gonaives.

The government reserves for itself, however, the right to prosecute before properly appointed courts any persons who hereafter are implicated in uprisings, this action on the government's part, being conditional on the representative of the foreign nations agreeing not to give asylum in their respective consulates in case of further revolutionary movements being attempted. This measure of pacification, provided it is carried into effect, would contribute greatly to putting an end to agitations.

General Celestin, the minister of war, has returned to Port au Prince at the head of his troops, after having put down the revolutionists at Gonaives. He made a statement today in which he denied absolutely that the government entertained hostile sentiments toward foreigners. President Nord Alexie and his ministers also gave assurance of the utmost good feelings toward all foreigners who were pursuing their duties peacefully in Hayti.

While conditions have been disturbed here for a considerable length of time, reaching their climax during the last week, there appears to be no present danger for foreigners residing here. The great majority of them seem to be attending to their business affairs in perfect security, and the president and the government have proclaimed that order will be maintained at whatever cost.

SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN IS DANGEROUSLY ILL AT HIS HOME IN LONDON

LONDON, Mar. 17.—The general anxiety aroused by the news filtering out from the sick room of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman the premier, is evidenced by the constant stream of inquiries from the members of the House of Commons that Queen Alexandra, the Dowager Empress of Russia called personally this afternoon at the premier's residence to inquire as to his condition. It is still undecided how the port-folio will be redistributed, much depending upon whether Mr. Asquith elects to retain the chancellorship of the exchequer until he has completed his old age pension scheme with parliament. The income tax collections already point to a bigger surplus than Mr. Asquith had anticipated in the last budget estimates. This surplus, it is thought, will be marked for pensions.

to the ideals of our ancestors and ever prove worthy of their noble father. After Mass, the procession reformed and marched by way of Richmond, Brussels, Union Dock and King to the hall where it disbanded.

The committee in charge of the arrangements yesterday morning were: J. C. Ferguson, Thos. Kichham, J. George McDermott, E. J. McLaughlin, John Daley and W. L. Williams. One of Mr. R. A.'s large windows was prettily decorated in honor of the day. Services were held in honor of the day in the Catholic churches throughout the city.

Many comments on the fine appearance of the parade were heard. Special mention should be made on the splendid showing of the Hibernian Cadets, who though lately organized are rapidly coming into prominence. The City Cornet Band played popular Irish airs and assisted greatly in making the parade so splendid a success. Shamrocks were distributed free by Oak Hall.

The sermon of Father O'Brien was a very eloquent one, the comment having been made that it was the finest heard in that pulpit since the days of Father Deland.

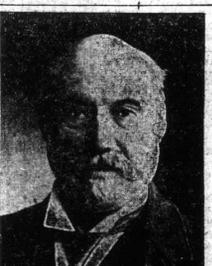
In the evening many of the Catholic societies of the city and vicinity held dramatic entertainments which were largely attended.

At the Opera House the Father Mathew Association presented the play "More Sinned Against than Sinning." "Cast Up by the Sea," was what was played by St. Rose's Dramatic Club. A matinee and evening performance were given. At both the performances the attendance was good.

St. Peter's Y. M. C. A. hall in the North End was crowded by those who attended the performance of Coon-nag-Goppel in aid of the Catholic Orphan Institution. The entertainment was a success in every way.



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Nothing brings such magical relief as slowly sipping a few drops of Nervine in sweetened water. Nervine cures the conditions that cause the hiccup, just as it does all other disorders of the stomach and bowels. For stomach pains, bloating, indigestion and cramping nothing can equal the sure cure of Folson's Nervine.

JUST LIKE IRON.

Wife—John, there must be a log of iron in your system.
Husband—Why do you think so?
Wife—Because you invariably lose your temper when you get into

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