

REFUSE TO WORK WITH NON-UNION MEN

Dominion No. 4 Coal Mine Idle
All Day Yesterday

Eight Hundred Men are Out on Strike
But it is Hoed That Trouble
Will Soon be Settled.

GLACE BAY, C. B., March 20.—Dominion No. 4 coal mine is idle today owing to the refusal of the men belonging to the Provincial Workmen's Association to go below the surface with non-union men. Eight hundred men are out on strike.

At a meeting held by the P. W. A. at the Dominion No. 4 mine yesterday afternoon a motion was passed that if all men working in the mines were not members of the Workmen's Association by March 19th a strike would be declared. The time was set for yesterday and as the full force of non-union men had not come, the men were ordered by their officers to stay at home today.

There was a special meeting of the Dominion No. 4 P. W. A. at the Dominion last night, at which one hundred and seventy-six members were initiated. This looked promising, and it was expected that the remaining one hundred and fifty would join the fold before the gathering dispersed, but this they failed to do and as the non-union men persisted in their determination to work, the P. W. A. there was nothing left for the latter to do but to decide not to work with them. The men refused to become members of the association, are composed of English, Scotch, native and Newfoundland miners. It was earnestly hoped before the meeting closed last night that outsiders would join, but when it was found that the cajolement proved useless, a motion was taken as to how the matter was going out. The meeting was devoted on the question, many of the older heads advising that caution should be exercised as under the three years' contract entered into between the P. W. A. and the company, the former must have permission from the grand council before ordering the strike. It is understood that this clause in the agreement had not been adhered to, Grand Sec. J. Moffat is also away. The trouble is purely local and will have no effect on other pits. The strike is being anxiously discussed everywhere today, and it is hoped that an amicable settlement will be arrived at shortly. Mr. Moffat is expected to arrive from the capital tomorrow, when a conference will be held to determine if the difficulty cannot be settled.

STERLING BUILDING DAMAGED BY FIRE.

At 11.45 last night fire was discovered in the two story building owned by William H. Stirling at 18 Water street. The blaze was extinguished in about half an hour. The damage to the building was slight, five or six hundred dollars fully covering all the losses.

The fire was first observed by the policeman patrolling Water street, who rang in an alarm from box 25. A brigade responded promptly and found it unnecessary to use engines, the pressure being sufficiently strong without. One stream from No. 3 company and one from No. 1 chemical engine were used. The position of the fire between the ceiling and the floor above made the work rather difficult. The greater part of the damage was done by the necessary tearing of the ceiling. The upper floor was used by W. H. Stirling as a brass foundry, and the lower one by the Archer Maple Cane Syrup Company, represented by Robert Morgan.

There was some stock stored on the ground floor, but being canned goods and well covered by the salvage corps this sustained little damage.

Mr. Stirling is insured in companies represented by William Thompson & Co., Mr. Morgan in A. C. Fairweather's office.

I. C. R. OFFICIALS BEFORE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

OTTAWA, Mar. 20.—J. B. Mackenzie, chief engineer and David Pottinger, general manager of the Intercolonial railway were before the public accounts committee today. They stated the arrangements for the purchase of the Halifax property was made through them and that they were not consulted or influenced by any outside parties. They treated the matter as a straight business transaction.

Sour Stomach Belching Wind are cured by taking a few doses of HERNER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

for sale by all good Druggists.
Trial size 35 cts. Regular size, 1.00
doses, \$1.00.
Dr. Scott's White Liniment Co., Limited,
Proprietors of White's Honey Balm for
Coughs and Colds.

G. T. P. WILL OWN CENTRAL R.Y. WITHIN FIFTY MONTHS.

Premier Pugsley Has No Doubt the Road Will be Required—Budget Speech Ably Continued—Increased Public aid to Several Deserving Objects.

FREDERICTON, March 20.—The house at the opening of the session, Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill to amend the probate court act. He said that the object was that while judges of probate die or resign that his successor should have the same powers as to matters that are pending as the former judge has.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill to amend the law with regard to the protection of sheep from dogs.

Hon. Mr. Robinson presented the petition of W. K. Gross and others and B. L. Steeves and others against the Montserrat bill.

The order of the day being called, Hon. Mr. Pugsley resumed his budget speech. He said: Yesterday I called attention to the exceedingly satisfactory position of the province by reason of the readjustment of the subsidies and also to the attitude of the opposition, who stated that if he had been in Ottawa he would have refused to consent to receive this sum. I think that it is most fortunate for the province that he was not in power when this matter came up, because he would have committed an act most disastrous to the future of New Brunswick, which would have deprived us of a revenue of \$130,000 a year for all time to come. This sum is equal at four per cent. to an addition to our capital of \$3,250,000, which would be a large sum for this province to pay for the privilege of having that gentleman as leader. At three per cent. and I have no doubt that before many years we will be able to float a loan at that rate. It would mean an addition to our capital of \$4,300,000. Now I repeat the observation which I made yesterday. If these people have to receive money from the province, they have to give it to us. I think that we have entered into an unjust arrangement he owes it to himself and to his party to table a resolution formally expressing his disapproval of the arrangement we have made. Should he do so I have no fear that the verdict of the people and of the country will be.

I stated yesterday that we had made a more liberal provision for the public services this year than we did last and I will call attention to some of the items. One of these is \$14,000 for steam navigation, which is \$2,000 more than was estimated last year. Last year we gave subsidies to the Grand Manan steamer to the Senlac, running from St. John to Halifax, to the Deer Island and Campbell Steamship Co., the Miramichi Navigation Co., to Fredericton and Woodstock boats, the May Queen running to Grand Lake, Millville ferry, the Dalhousie and Campbellton Co., the Gouda Point ferry, the steamer Clifton, the Hope to Redbank, the steamer Springfield and the Chatham ferry. In addition to these we have been given to give aid in other directions. It is proposed to place a steamer on the route to Shippegan and Miramichi, and we feel that we have decided to give them adequate aid. Then there is the Shepody and other boats, which is asking for help, and so for these and other services we have decided to increase the vote by \$2,000.

There is an increase of \$4,000 on the amount given for education, and there is also an increase for public works. We put down the sum of \$190,000 on public works, and in addition to this we have \$200,000 on special funds. Besides this there is \$2,000 on account of provincial hospital and \$10,000 on public works account, making the whole interest account \$202,200. From this we should deduct the sum of \$26,464, the amount of interest we receive on the hands of the Dominion. The sum of \$130,000 of additional subsidy which we are receiving would leave only a balance of \$70,000 of interest to be paid by us even at the comparatively high rate now prevailing. But if we could refund the amount of our debt, this \$70,000 would practically wipe out our entire interest account.

We have put down for agriculture the sum of \$33,250. This has been the sum of \$13,000 for exhibitions, some of which were held during the year just ended. This will cover our advances to exhibitors, and the balance of \$20,250 will be paid for the encouragement of dairying, farmers' institutes and other educational matters along agricultural lines, but in my judgment no doubt that is devoted to agriculture has been better expended than this. We have abundant reason to congratulate ourselves on what we have done in the interests of dairying. It was my intention to introduce the first bill for the encouragement of dairying in this province. The opposition had nothing but ridicule for my proposal, but the result has been in the highest degree satisfactory. In 1896 the total value of the butter and cheese made in New Brunswick factories amounted to only \$28,151. Last year the amount was \$273,000, an increase of 500 per cent. The conditions of the dairying industry are changing to a considerable extent since the hand separator has been introduced. Instead of drawing the whole milk into the cream separator, a large expense it is becoming the custom to separate the cream at the farm and either manufacture the butter at the farm or send the cream to large central creameries, thus gradually reducing the output of cheese and increasing the output of butter. A large number of illustration orchards have been established, and these orchards are causing much more interest to be taken in the cultivation and care of fruit. A provincial Fruit Growers' Association has been started and good results are following from the discussions carried on at their meetings. There is one thing that I wish to emphasize and that is the great need that exists for cold storage warehouses for the preservation of fruit and other perishable goods. I mentioned yesterday that a cold storage plant had been established at Sussex and that one was to be established at Woodstock. I am glad to be able to state that a movement is on foot for establishing a large cold storage warehouse at St. John. This enterprise will be assisted both by the Provincial and Dominion governments, and will be of incalculable benefit to the farmers of this province. Another enterprise which we hope to encourage is the establishment of starch factories. Such factories have proved of great value in Aroostook county, Maine, for the utilizing of potatoes that are not of the first quality. We think there is a good opportunity of establishing such factories in Victoria Co. and Carleton Co., as well as in other parts of the province and we propose to bonus these factories by the results they achieve and the amount of their output. I am not oblivious of the fact that in the past two or three years there has been an increase in the products of the potato in the upriver counties but the starch factories would not interfere with this trade. I wish to call attention to the provincial balance sheet on page 6 of the Auditor General's report.

Among our assets we have put down the N. B. coal and Railway Co. at the sum of \$11,550,000. I do not think that is too high an estimate and as the government owns this railway, its value ought to be placed in the assets. In considering the assets of the province no account is taken of either the public buildings or the bridges because they are not revenue-producing, although they are valuable public works and represent a large expenditure, but it seems to me that they should appear in the assets in the auditor general's report among the assets.

The province owns very nearly 7,000,000 acres of land. I do not think that a low figure would be \$3 an acre or \$21,000,000 in all. I doubt if there is any province in the Dominion which has so much land. We have a more favorable showing. We also might count among our assets the value of our fisheries, which are increasing in productivity year by year. I have noticed some references in the press to what was said in the public accounts committee that the C. B. railway was producing assets. We do not count among our assets the 46 steel bridges the province has built, because they are not revenue-producing, but we do count the surplus which will increase from year to year.

There are 69 miles of railway, 60 of main line and 9 of branches, fairly well equipped with rolling stock, valued at least \$20,000 a mile. The lowest tender for the G. T. P. from Chipman to Moncton, a level line, is \$20,000 a mile, and this did not include rolling stock. The G. T. P. as now located is to pass through the most fertile land in the province, and we have every expectation that the road will be either sold or leased to that great line within a few months. The money belonged to the province, but I can appeal to the members of this house to say whether we have even made a statement that has not been realized.

We said that the Eastern Extension claims would be paid and our words were made good. It was the same with regard to the readjustment of the subsidies according to the Quebec plan of 1867. We were laughed at for expecting to have these subsidies readjusted. The fact of the leader of the opposition lit up with joy when the money was paid. He stated in the senate that he was opposed to any readjustment. Yet our hopes in this respect have been realized. I have had conversations with the premier of Canada, with the Minister of Railways, and with the Railway Commissioner and with the manager of the G. T. P., and this road will be taken over and form a part of the G. T. P. There may of course be annoying delays, but our hopes will be realized in the end. We all feel disappointed that this line is to be built down the fertile valley of the St. John, but Chipman is only 78 miles from St. John, and if the train could be built to the point, one going to St. John and the other to Halifax, the former would be in the wharf at St. John ready to be unloaded before the Halifax train reached Memramook. We do not propose that this railway shall be sold or leased at a smaller sum than we put into it, and we have the concurrence of the leader of the opposition in that view. Last session we had an offer to lease this railway for \$21,000 a year, which would be the interest on \$700,000 at 3 per cent. The honorable member from Charlotte moved a resolution that this offer should be accepted and he was supported by the Hon. Mr. Tweedie. I differed from the premier and took the ground that the offer was worth more, and the leader of the opposition fortified my arguments very strongly by pointing out that the railway would generate more money than \$700,000 had gone into the road. He claimed that, including Dominion subsidy and the provincial subsidies, the road had received \$1,200,000 of public money. I often read that speech with the greatest pleasure, for it is just what we need in putting down this railway as an asset of the province worth \$1,200,000. There was a time when we were not sure that the railway would go to Chipman or near it. One line was located 20 miles north of Chipman, another went south of it, and either of these lines been adopted our

GENERAL BOOTH TELLS OTTAWA CANADIAN CLUB OF GREAT WORK THE SALVATION ARMY HAS DONE

OTTAWA, ONT., March 20.—General Booth, the venerable head of the Salvation Army, was today the guest of the Canadian Club at a luncheon at which Earl Grey presided and many members of the government were present.

General Booth traced the objects of the army, how its sole mission was to raise men and women from the depths of despair and misery, from vice and drunkenness, from hardship and debauchery and place them on their feet, to teach them that life was beautiful and good if only the love of their fellow-men was in their hearts and the fear of Him was the ruling passion of their lives.

The army has succeeded almost beyond the dreams of the general himself.

His work and objects had interested royalties, presidents, prime ministers, cabinets, parliaments.

All sections of the community were interested in it. It had become a force in the world for the uplifting of men.

It was necessary to reach people churches could not. In the great endeavor to reach the world thousands of men and women were not born into but damned into it.

From their earliest days they were in hell. They were the despair of the churches. Yet these people had to be reached and in the earnest endeavor to reach them the Salvation Army was brought into being.

General Booth said he was now on the way to Japan. Unknown to him, however, without his consent, his people had opened up the work in Korea and Manchuria and had even gone so far as to open an office in Peking.

"All that remains for me to do is to follow the flag and do all I can," he added.

The speaker then referred to the question of the unemployed which was an ever increasing problem with which the army had to grapple. In this way the army had been of some service to Canada. He declared that immigration methods and colonization plans were his remedy for the unemployed. His motto with the man who was out of work was to put him back on the land and enable him by careful cultivation and possible help to earn his living there.

The only remedy for the unemployed was to find them employment. A road was not to be found in the cities. Even in the booming prosperity of England there was no room at the present time for skilled labor in the large cities and towns.

"Where are these men to go? I say on to the land."

HEADACHES AND NEURALGIA FROM COLDS LAXATIVE REMEDY TAKES THE PAIN AWAY FROM THE HEAD AND GRIP REMEDY RELIEVES THE CAUSE. Call for full name. Look for signature E. W. Grove. 25c.

THE FRANK WHITE CATERING COMPANY New Concern Apply for Incorporation to Take Over Business—Royal Gazette Notices.

FREDERICTON, March 20.—Tonight's Royal Gazette contains the following: Maxine Martin to be boom master to the Madawaska Mill and Boom Company.

Kent-R. A. Irving, barrister, to be judge of probate, pro hac vice, in reference to estate of John Potter, deceased.

Kings-A. B. Maggs of Sussex and J. A. Fenwick of St. John, to be arbitrators in the dispute between the C. B. railway and the Maritime Railway Co. in reference to the readjustment of the subsidies according to the Quebec plan of 1867. We were laughed at for expecting to have these subsidies readjusted. The fact of the leader of the opposition lit up with joy when the money was paid. He stated in the senate that he was opposed to any readjustment. Yet our hopes in this respect have been realized. I have had conversations with the premier of Canada, with the Minister of Railways, and with the Railway Commissioner and with the manager of the G. T. P., and this road will be taken over and form a part of the G. T. P. There may of course be annoying delays, but our hopes will be realized in the end. We all feel disappointed that this line is to be built down the fertile valley of the St. John, but Chipman is only 78 miles from St. John, and if the train could be built to the point, one going to St. John and the other to Halifax, the former would be in the wharf at St. John ready to be unloaded before the Halifax train reached Memramook. We do not propose that this railway shall be sold or leased at a smaller sum than we put into it, and we have the concurrence of the leader of the opposition in that view. Last session we had an offer to lease this railway for \$21,000 a year, which would be the interest on \$700,000 at 3 per cent. The honorable member from Charlotte moved a resolution that this offer should be accepted and he was supported by the Hon. Mr. Tweedie. I differed from the premier and took the ground that the offer was worth more, and the leader of the opposition fortified my arguments very strongly by pointing out that the railway would generate more money than \$700,000 had gone into the road. He claimed that, including Dominion subsidy and the provincial subsidies, the road had received \$1,200,000 of public money. I often read that speech with the greatest pleasure, for it is just what we need in putting down this railway as an asset of the province worth \$1,200,000. There was a time when we were not sure that the railway would go to Chipman or near it. One line was located 20 miles north of Chipman, another went south of it, and either of these lines been adopted our

CITY RIFLE CLUB At the annual meeting of the St. John City Rifle Club held last night it was decided that the local rifle range should be properly flagged, and a committee to look after this matter, was appointed to act in concert with the rifle club of the city.

The stirring rifle club of the city's rifle club team will after being enlarged and re-organized, be presented to Captain Morrison.

The report of the secretary showed the club to be in a flourishing condition, and the prospects are bright for another interesting season of competition.

N. J. Morrison was re-elected captain and J. A. Fenwick was re-elected secretary. The following managing committee was appointed: Captain James Manning, A. G. Staples, Geo. A. Dixon, R. A. C. Brown and John Thompson.

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SUFFRAGISTS MADE ANOTHER BIG RAID Police However Had Timely Warning and Were Prepared.

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Demonstration Somewhat Ineffective—Only Result Was Amusing Scuffle—Many Arrested.

LONDON, March 20.—The women suffragists attempted today a demonstration raid on parliament more important and more numerous than any of their previous efforts. The police, however, had timely warning and made preparations that resulted in making the house of parliament ineffective. The only result was some amusing and disorderly scuffles and the arrest of nearly seventy suffragists, who were at once liberated on bail.

Previous to this demonstration an indignation meeting, which was largely attended by the so-called "suffragettes" and their friends, was held in Caxton Hall, where the speakers denounced the house of commons for stifling the Dickinson woman suffrage bill.

The raid was led by Lady Harberton, who was assisted by the most prominent women who took part in the previous raids. The women drove up in wagons and after promading before the house of parliament, stormed the entrance of the house of commons, where the police reinforcements were drawn up for the occasion, awaited the onslaught and drove the women back. After this first rebuff the women made a second determined attempt to penetrate the police cordon, but all to little purpose. In accordance with instructions the police employed against the women as little force as possible.

At a late hour this evening the suffragists reassembled at Caxton Hall, and amid the greatest enthusiasm passed a resolution to send another deputation to the premier and to renew their demonstrations before parliament. Accordingly another move was made against the House of Commons, the disorderly scenes were repeated on a smaller scale and several further arrests were made.

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SETTLED OUT OF COURT London House Wholesale vs Whittaker, Will Not be Tried.

In the Equity Court yesterday hearing the matter of *London House Wholesale v. Whittaker*, his honor said that he would deliver judgment on Friday.

Stocks Bros, et al v. Brock & Patterson et al was set down for hearing tomorrow morning. M. G. Teed, K.C., and Tilley and McInerney represented the plaintiffs, and J. King Kelsey and J. B. M. Baxter represented the defendants.

The case of the London House Wholesale v. Whittaker, which was to have come up yesterday afternoon, was settled out of court. The suit was for \$500 damages which the plaintiff claimed to have suffered as a result of the water pipe on the roof of the building occupied by them and owned by the defendant, becoming clogged and allowing the water to run down into the building and over considerable of the stock of the plaintiffs. Whittaker & Hamilton represented the plaintiff company, and L. A. Curry, K.C., and E. T. C. Knowles represented the defendant.

OPPOSITION SCENTS SCANDAL IN ACTION OF GOVT. WHICH PREVENTED G.T.P. FROM GETTING \$162,000

OTTAWA, Ont., March 20.—The commons today had a long devoted to the Grand Trunk Pacific accounts, which have been under the investigation of the public accounts committee.

In that committee it was found in its statements of construction expenses the preliminary legal expenses. On these as well as on the payments to contractors it was claimed to be allowed to draw a portion of its money resulting from the sale of its bonds under the terms of its guarantee. Though it was not government, but Grand Trunk Pacific funds which the Grand Trunk Pacific applied for, Hon. Mr. Fielding held that under the terms of the act the promotion and the legal expenses of the incident. That fact that the affairs affecting the treasury of the country, even if the funds involved are only held in trust.

The opposition are trying to make a little political capital of the account of the incident. That was the purpose to which they consecrated the four hour sitting this afternoon, while the Minister of Finance, Mr. B. B. B. Barker to make his statement of the intercolonial good time period.

When the report of the public accounts committee was brought up in the house Mr. Barker of Hamilton moved in amendment to the motion for its acceptance, that an intercolonial statement of expenditure purporting to show the sums expended by the company on the prairie and maintain sections, that these statements of the expenditures were the property of the Dominion and were essential to a full and proper understanding of the accounts and claims dealt with therein and as records were necessary for audit and were attached from the report of the account of the railway department and handed over to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and the certificates were mutilated and have disappeared, as have the statements, that the claims and accounts upon which the statement for audit was based were referred to the public accounts committee and that the committee should be required to back up the certificates were based on sent back to the committee so that witnesses may be examined and a report made to the house.

Hon. Mr. German called attention to the fact that the resolution and not the very important fact that the finance department had refused to pay the full amount of the first statement it had been furnished and that it had therefore been withdrawn by the railway company from the railway department and that new and correct statements had been substituted in its place.

Mr. German said that all the matters referred to the public accounts com-

mittee had been investigated but the committee had declined to investigate what had not been referred to it, or to look into the details of payments which had never been made.

The certificates and statements mentioned in the resolution concerned sums of the Grand Trunk Pacific for the Government. The sale of the Grand Trunk Pacific bonds realized some \$13,000,000 and that sum was held by the Government as trustee for the bondholders which was to see that the money taken from the special account of the incident. That was the purpose to which they consecrated the four hour sitting this afternoon, while the Minister of Finance, Mr. B. B. B. Barker to make his statement of the intercolonial good time period.

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