

CITY'S TRAPS

Traps

Best and best manufacturers in this sure to hold. The Newhouse Traps cover, and are fully guaranteed. They are while costing considerably less than the money on the market, and are the Newhouse brand.

MINK TRAPS With Chain

This Trap is used for catching muskrats and other small animals. We recommend to the farmer for catching skunks, weasels, rats, and such other animals as visit his poultry houses and barns.

	X	H	H-1-2
Rat	Muskat	Mink	
3-1-2	4	4-7-8	
15c	20c	25c	
30c	35c	50c	

BEAVER TRAPS With Chain

This Trap has double springs with chain and is suitable for catching fox, beaver and otter. Professional trappers use it for catching foxes. It is very convenient in form and is strong and reliable.

	E	N	D
Fox	Otter	Beaver	
4-7-8	5-1-2	6-1-2	
35c	45c	55c	
70c	95c		

TRAPS With Chain

This is the regular form of Beaver Trap. It is larger than the Otter Trap and has one inch greater spread of jaws. It is a favorite with those who hunt and for a living.

	D	Beaver
	6-1-2	
	\$1.10	

TRAPS With Chain

These Traps are lighter in weight and therefore easier to carry than the other styles. They lie flat and are easily secured in the runways of animals.

Made with full wide meeting faces and much less likely to break the animal's legs as are other makes of this every respect.

	Double Spring	Spring
H	H-1-2	E
skrat	Mink	Fox
4	4-7-8	5-1-2
6c	30c	40c
	50c	60c

TREE TRAPS

These Traps are nailed to a tree over or close to runways of animals. Can be set securely and quickly with 6d. never snow under, are easy to locate, will kill instantly.

	H	E
able for	Weasel	Raccoon
of jaws, inches	7	8
	35c	50c

SPRING TRAPS

For Catching Small Fur-bearing Animals

This Trap is light, strong and effective. It is a trap of this construction can be set. Kills the animal and does not hurt the fur. Can be set in many places other traps can not.

Each	12c
Set With Chain	15c

BEAR TRAPS

This Trap is used for taking bears. It is fitted with a very strong chain. Jaws 9 inches, weight 11-14.

spread of jaws 11-14 inches	\$5.00
spread of jaws 11-14 inches	\$7.00

CLAMPS

Other Large Traps

Every trapper knows how difficult it is to set a large trap alone in the woods, especially in cold weather, when the fingers are stiff. One of these traps applied to each spring will, by few turns of the thumb-screw, bend the springs to their places without difficult and dangerous use of levers.

AL SCENTS

Drugs, but from parts of the animals which are used for food. Different animals. All guaranteed to be usually sufficient to entice animals to traps for the following animals: Rat, Cat, Mink, Fox, Otter, Beaver, Weasel, Skunk, Badger, Mole, Muskrat, and such other animals as visit his poultry houses and barns.

Sons, Limited

W. B.

The Daily Telegraph

and The News

VOL. LI.

ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1912

NO. 49

RAPID STRIDES IN FRUIT GROWING

40,000 Apple Trees Planted in 1911

C. N. Vroom Intimates That 60,000 Will Be Set Out This Year

Says New Brunswick Leads Them All in Fine Fruit— Farmers and Dairymen's Association in Annual Ses- sion Heard Optimistic Re- ports.

Special to The Telegraph.
Fredericton, March 18.—The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick opened tonight with a public meeting in the city council chamber. The attendance was good, a large number of delegates already being in the city. The regular programme was followed with the exception of the address by Vice-President A. J. Jensen and Hon. D. V. Landry, commissioner for agriculture, neither of whom was present. Hon. Mr. Landry was unavoidably absent and Mr. Jensen did not reach Fredericton in time.

A spirit of optimism prevailed. The reports of the county vice-presidents all referred to the year just past as one which was good from the viewpoint of the farmer, the weather being very favorable and poor crops being generally counterbalanced by good ones in certain lines.

Col. H. Montgomery Campbell, of Apohaqui, president of the association, delivered the opening address. He was followed by Mayor Hooper, who welcomed the visiting delegates to Fredericton. His address was followed by Mr. Sackville, who responded to Mayor Hooper's address of welcome. The meeting also heard a very interesting address by C. F. Vroom, president of the New Brunswick Fruit Growers Association, which was followed by one by C. S. McGillivray, dominion inspector of canned goods, who dealt with the canning industry and its relation to agriculture.

Tomorrow morning and afternoon the sessions of the association will be held at the exhibition building. Dr. J. Standish, of Turro, will judge light horses in the morning and heavy horses in the afternoon, giving addresses on both classes.

In the evening in the city council chamber there will be demonstration on protection of buildings from lightning and also on breeding of fine horses. Mr. Standish, of Turro, will judge light horses in the morning and heavy horses in the afternoon, giving addresses on both classes.

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BRITISH STRIKE MARKING TIME

Asquith Hopes to Have Mini- mum Wage Bill Law This Week

LABORITES AGREE

No Compulsory Clauses in the Measure, and No Penalties for Breach of Contract—Coal Supply of Country is Fast Disappearing and More Industries Shut Down.

Canadian Press.
London, March 18.—The prime minister announced in the house of commons today that the government would endeavor to pass a minimum wage bill into law by the end of the week.

It was learned tonight on good authority that the bill is a short measure, leaving to district committees the settlement not only of the amount of the minimum wage but also the question of the employer's safeguards.

No provision will be made for compulsory power to enforce the minimum wage or penalties on either the employers or the workers for the breaking of a contract.

The labor party tonight adopted a resolution not to oppose the bill, and the Nationalist whip issued an urgent request for the attendance of the Redmondites to support the bill.

Pending the production of the bill there is little to record in the strike situation. The price of coal had an advance on the London market today. There is steadily accumulating evidence that the striking colliers refuse to supply. Hon. Mr. Hazen prepared the navy estimates for \$1,000,000 "For naval services."

The minister explained that the present government had adopted a policy of non-interference with the dominions on some imperial basis in control of an imperial fleet to which all would contribute.

It is a somewhat sensational day's debate in which Liberal and Conservative policies and records were sharply contrasted, and the moral pointed to the Quebec and Ontario campaigns of last September and the Nationalist influence in the cabinet. All the leaders on both sides took part.

On the Liberal side there was a consistent and logical stand in favor of the continuance and development of the Laurier naval policy. On the government side the policy tonight adopted by Premier Borden and Minister of Naval Affairs Hazen, was a vague declaration of "Some adequate policy" to be evolved after consultation with the admiralty with his representative of the dominions on some imperial basis in control of an imperial fleet to which all would contribute.

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Hazen Asks for Big Sum for Gold Lace

Sir Wilfrid Rallies Government on Keeping the "Laurier Naval Policy" in Force Not- withstanding the Boasts of Their Nationalist Allies.

Special to The Telegraph.
Ottawa, March 18.—While the Right Hon. Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, was telling the people of Britain and the empire at Westminster today that the motherland was resolutely prepared to shoulder the burden of maintaining the titanic fleet of naval supremacy, there was an illuminating contrast in the Canadian commons in the strong protest from Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, representing the local French Canadians of Canada, against the policy of spine delay on the part of the Borden administration in enacting any bold or effective naval policy.

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MORRISSEY BALKS AGAIN AT OPPOSITION QUERIES

Refuses to Furnish a Return of Moneys Paid Out Since Oct. 31 in His Department, But it Leaked Out from An- other Source That \$200,000 Had Been Paid Since Close of the Fiscal Year—Making Progress on Valley Railway Bill.

Special to The Telegraph.
Fredericton, N. B., March 18.—Nearly \$200,000 is the enormous expenditure upon public works since Oct. 31, the close of the fiscal year.

This shows that the charge of the opposition leader that there were many accounts unpaid when the accounts were closed was entirely correct. If the bills had been paid, how much greater would the confessed deficit of \$86,000 have been?

This \$198,787.74 of public works expenditure does not include permanent bridge expenditure of \$4,149.10.

Very little of the work calling for this large expenditure could have been done since Nov. 1, and it is fair to assume that nearly the whole of this amount was carried over and should have been included in the expenditure of 1911.

There is also a large sum for executive government, over \$15,000, and the factory inspector figures for nearly \$1,200 in these four months. If the expense of this official goes on the same ratio for the rest of the year he will get a tidy sum.

Immigration and printing also large items, while agriculture has nearly \$28,000 for the year. The board of health, for culture, immigration calls for nearly \$4,000. The statement is surely an alarming one, showing as it does that \$509,501.84 of the year's revenue has already been spent.

While one loan of \$475,894.17 was repaid, another for a larger amount—\$486,696—was made from the Bank of N. B. A. member of the board of health, for culture, immigration calls for nearly \$4,000. The statement is surely an alarming one, showing as it does that \$509,501.84 of the year's revenue has already been spent.

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SCORES FEDERAL HIGHWAY BILL

ALL DEPENDS ON GERMANY

Churchill Says Naval Pro- gramme Depends on Plans of Rival

MUST STAY IN LEAD

First Lord of Admiralty Declares Britain Must Maintain the Two- power Standard and That She Can Do It—Will Have Aerial Fleet, Too, Soon.

Canadian Press.
London, March 18.—Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, today, introduced the naval estimates for the coming year, in the house of commons. The appropriations called for amount to \$220,427,000, a decrease of \$1,335,000 from the amount spent last year.

The first lord accompanied the introduction with a straight talk to Germany, promising an augmentation or a retardation of British naval construction to correspond with Germany's naval programme. He said he regretted the necessity of referring specifically to Germany, but continued: "The Germans are a people of robust minds, whose strong masculine good sense and high courage do not recoil from any and are not offended by plain blunt facts, if they are expressed with courtesy and sincerity."

Mr. Churchill then went on to tell of the conditions under which naval competition would be carried on during the next few years, predicting his remarks by the statement that the two-to-one standard was not necessary at present, although it would possibly become so.

"The two-to-one standard has been extended by some of its supporters," continued Mr. Churchill, "to include the cost of the building of the ships, but this is not a fair basis for comparison. The cost of the building of the ships is a variable factor, and it is not fair to compare the cost of the building of the ships with the cost of the maintenance of the ships."

Mr. Churchill added that any retardation or reduction of German construction would be promptly followed by a proportionate measure of reduction in Great Britain. He illustrated this point by supposing that both countries took a holiday in the year 1913. If Germany did not build her proposed three ships she would not only save \$30,000,000 or \$35,000,000, but her action would automatically wipe out no fewer than five British super-dreadnoughts which would be more than Germany could hope to do in acute warfare. The first lord continued: "This is not a hypothetical case. The Germans will not stop building ships because they are not building ships. They will continue to build ships because they are building ships."

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES New Brunswick's Independent newspapers. These newspapers advocate British connection Honesty in public life Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion No graft No deals! "The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwined, The Maple Leaf forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 20, 1912.

DEFENDING THE INDEFENSIBLE

The Liberals of this province ought to be very grateful to the Standard for its leading editorial of yesterday, in which, in attempting to defend the concealment of improper expenditures by the Fleming government, it takes up a line of argument well calculated to show how much room there is for criticism.

The opposition, having an eye upon the tremendous expenditure for roads and bridges in certain counties where politics and partisanship have run mad, demanded details as to many transactions, asking for the names of all who received money, and the nature of the services upon which their claims were based. The government refused to place such details on the records of the House, and the Standard tells why.

"Last year the opposition used the report of the auditor-general as a whip to misrepresent the expenditure of the Public Works Department through their structural superintendents. These officials of the department are employed to make repairs to the small bridges in the different districts to which they are assigned. They also exercise a supervision over all the bridges in their respective localities. The result is that the name of one of the other of these officials is constantly appearing in the accounts. The auditor-general in his wisdom, or perhaps to save time, did not specify what all the expenditures of the structural superintendents were for, but charged up to each bridge the total of payments in a single item irrespective of whether these payments were for labor, supplies purchased, traveling expenses or other services. It has not been a part of the policy of the opposition to deal with any great degree of fairness with the expenditures of the government and it would be putting it mild to say that they made an exception in this instance; they were not even content to accept the report as it was, but misrepresented the facts by every means in their power."

How inhuman of the opposition to use the report of the auditor-general "as a whip to misrepresent" the Fleming government! The phraseology is singular, but no doubt the Standard meant that the opposition resorted to cruel and unusual methods of attack. So, as the Standard makes clear, it was thought better this year to conceal the facts under such headings as payments to "various persons," lumping together many sums concerning each one of which the people of the province are entitled to specific information. Whether the auditor-general's conduct was due to his "wisdom" or to his desire "to save time," it is not going to help the province much in finding out what the Fleming government did with the money, or just which of its henchmen profited most through subventions for "superintendents," "traveling expenses," and the like.

But it seems that the auditor-general, if we are to believe the Standard, has become a terrible person, who, craftily concealing his intentions from the government, proceeded off his own bat, as it were, to hide much detailed information which the cabinet members were most eager to give to the public. Let us examine the Standard's description of the auditor-general's amazing conduct. It says:

He had nothing to conceal that the accounts were all sworn to and that if it could be shown that perjury had been committed the offenders would be dealt with in the proper manner. Instead of giving all the details as suggested by the Chief Commissioner, the auditor-general furnishes even fewer particulars of the money spent by structural superintendents than he gave last year.

Thus while the chief commissioner stated that he had nothing to conceal, the Standard explains that the auditor-general ignored the eagerness of the chief commissioner for publicity and persisted in hiding the government's light under a bushel. One shudders to think of the condign punishment which will be meted out to the auditor-general by a government, infuriated as the Fleming government must be, indeed, the Standard says it is by its official's atrocious and gratuitous conduct in burying in the cellar that which Mr. Fleming and Mr. Morris desired to have megaphoned from the house-tops.

Mr. Copp and his supporters have scored heavily in exposing the government's occupation of the indefensible position which the Standard so ably attempts to defend. It is known everywhere that the change in presenting the accounts, and the refusal of the government to place on record detailed answers to the opposition's questions are due to two facts: one of which is that the exposures by the opposition last year were calculated to open the eyes of the country to the waste and extravagance of the government, while the other is that, with this year's big deficit and the tremendous expenditure on public works in mind, it is easy to understand that an examination of the details of expenditure this year, if they were available, would provide electioneering material such as the government does not desire to face when presently it goes to the country.

The gratitude of Mr. Copp and his followers to the Standard for its amazing admissions of yesterday should not cause them to slow down in their efforts to secure from Mr. Fleming and his ministers a straightforward account of what they have done with the people's money, how much of it went for actual work and material at fair prices, and what proportion of it may fairly be charged up to partisan distribution among friends of the machine in the various counties.

THE WAY OF THE TRIMMER

A knowledge of history should have taught Mr. Borden that the way of the trimmer is hard, but he evidently had to learn it by experience. Experience has been praised as something that teaches us what to follow and shows us what to avoid. But as a mode of warning it has had no influence on Mr. Borden. To determine the vintage he evidently thinks he has to drink all the wine in the cask. The charm of this alliance with the Nationalists is that it makes deception absolutely necessary to both parties, and when, in the efflux of time, one villian after another is exposed, the allies naturally fly at each other's throats. The trade name of the government is supposed to be "conscience," but it is really proving to be "cowardice." They are not just the same things, although many bigoted Tories must have been diligently trying, during the last few months, to convince themselves that they are. But the rank and file of the party are haunted by a real feeling of loss. They have lost the old policies of the Conservatives, one after the other, with the solitary exception of their subservience to the privileged classes. This is the one policy that the common people, who vote Conservative, would most like to see them lose, but it is one which is fastened to them as the old-man-of-the-sea was fastened about Sinbad the Sailor. The pure irony of the situation is nowhere more apparent than in this, that Mr. Bourassa is now attacking his allies for unfaithfulness to the very policy on which they secured the support of the Ultramontanes in Canada, that is, on the question of Separate Schools. Tupper promised this in 1896 and received the same enthusiastic support for his promise as Borden did in 1911. Now Bourassa turns upon him for unfaithfulness to this traditional policy. Truly the way of the trimmer is hard, and a lie has long legs.

It is very doubtful if, as a result of these experiences, Mr. Borden will be cautious and modest, and make fewer promises. On the contrary, the future is likely to be the same as the past, and the thing he once did with loathing, he will do again with joy. It is difficult to turn back from the way of the trimmer, particularly when a man displays in that way only a desire to win at all hazards. The experience has furnished a valuable test to the country of the stuff that is in our public men. The behavior of the cabinet on all the controversial questions of the day leaves no one in doubt as to whether they are statesmen or mere time-servers. Never did the country see a more complete example of the opportunist politician or the quack doctor in politics.

BLAKE AND RECIPROCITY

The fact that has been most dwelt upon by reviewers in discussing the life and career of Edward Blake is that he broke with his party over the question of unrestricted reciprocity, that is, reciprocity in manufactures as well as in natural products. The Toronto Star now records a necessary reminder to the effect that Mr. Blake's famous letter of 1891 "was not an impassioned outburst against disloyalty but a critical analysis of unrestricted reciprocity." "In those days," it says, "practically everybody was or professed to be in favor of reciprocity in natural products." This number included Sir Oliver Mowat and many another Liberal whose loyalty no thoughtful man questioned.

But the fact to be kept in mind in these days is that Mr. Blake was in favor of reciprocity in natural products. What he advocated was "a moderate revenue tariff with all the world, coupled with liberal provisions for reciprocal free trade in natural products with the United States." He was, in a word, in favor of just such an arrangement as was proposed

by the Liberal party last year, and, as the Star says:

"His keen, critical, far-seeing mind could see no danger in that; no drift toward commercial union; no drift toward annexation. Now, if we say that in critical analysis and foresight Mr. Blake was superior to Sir Oliver Mowat, who supported unrestricted reciprocity, we may surely assume that in critical analysis and foresight he was superior to any of those who in our day opposed the kind of reciprocity of which he approved. As all events, the use of Mr. Blake's name as an opponent of reciprocity is wholly unwarranted, and should be avoided by anyone who is seeking the truth."

Those who are afraid of the revival of a campaign for unrestricted reciprocity, beginning probably in Alberta and Saskatchewan, must soon realize that the only possible way to avoid such a revival is to give the farmers, East and West, untaxed entry into the United States market for their products. So surely as the Conservative party persists in denying this measure of justice to the agricultural interests, just so surely will there arise, and persist, a demand for the removal of protection from manufactures. On the other hand, the removal of the duty from natural products would prevent any movement for the abolition of the duty on manufactures, and no doubt the country would then be content with a gradual reduction of some of the more excessive schedules.

There is only one big issue in Canadian politics today, and that is the tariff. The essential difference between the parties in Canada today is that the Liberal party stands for a sensible tariff, while the Conservative party proposes by means of the tariff commission to pay its debt to the "interests" for their aid during the campaign of last autumn. Should the Liberal party take full advantage of its policy in this respect its return to power cannot be long deferred. Liberals everywhere should keep in mind the great fact that outside of Ontario a majority of the people of Canada voted for reciprocity last September.

THE WORSHIP OF THE SUN

The arrest of Dr. Ha'nish, "The Master," of the Mazdaznan or Sun Worship cult, in Chicago, shows that city in the new and unusual role of defender of the faith and censor of morals. It was generally thought that in the great and wicked city of the Middle West, beliefs and worships might take all shapes from Mah to Mahi, without let or hindrance. There are nearly a hundred different religious organizations in the city of London, and Chicago was becoming a good second in its welcome to known and unknown gods; but the arrest of the priest of the Sun may affect adversely its reputation in that direction. Although it is reported that Dr. O. Z. Ha'nish was discovered by the police in a coal bin, the statement is probably untrue. On the contrary he was very likely arrayed, as his custom is, in gorgeous apparel. On his breast ordinarily gleams the image of the sun. He wears a long priest-like robe of white silk, covered with golden spangles, and over this another robe of crimson, richly embroidered with designs of gold. He confesses to sixty-seven years, but he could easily pass for twenty-seven, or thirty at the most. On his face there is not a single wrinkle. He says that he will die some day—probably in two or three hundred years—but that he will never grow old, and that he will never sorrow or sickness or tribulation or disappointment. He professes to be a stranger to weariness as well as all the other ills and woes that flesh is heir to.

The secret of his youth and of his immunity from trouble and sorrow he finds in one word—Mazdaznan. He describes it as the religion behind all other religions, and its chief teaching is that the body should be kept immaculately clean, inside and out. His followers eat no meat; they do not eat the flesh of any dead animal, as he emphatically put it. His second great injunction is the importance of breathing correctly. Proper breathing, he says, will destroy the germs of all diseases and eradicate from the system the hereditary results of the blunders of ancestors. If the body is kept right men will think right, he says, but the slightest uncleanness or abuse of the body immediately will react in a corresponding degree on the mind. He does not set unattainable ideals before his followers, but a system of correct living in relation to the animal, vegetable and mineral world about them. According to this teacher, a man may keep the law of the country and yet be worthless. He may break the law, and yet be fine. He may commit a sin against society and yet realize through this sin his true perfection. What is outside of him is a matter of less importance than what is inside.

He has some mad comments to offer about other religions. The teachings of Jesus, for instance, he declares are being constantly misinterpreted. He commands that the disciples should pray unceasingly. That did not mean that they should always be praying, but they should say the Lord's prayer through without stopping—all in one breath, with a slight pause at the end of each line of the original blank verse. It was a formula to teach the discipline of deep breathing, he asserts, and any other formula would do as well. Repeating that prayer morning, noon and night, and not drawing the breath until it is finished, would result in much physical benefit in a short space of time. None of his leading teachings make it clear just why the Chicago authorities should object to him. He is said to be a man of wonderful accomplishments, orator, teacher, printer, physician, agriculturalist, and under his direction one of the most successful poultry farms in the United States has been run. It may be that the most trust objects to his vegetarian teaching.

OUR MOOSE AND OUR MODESTY

New Brunswick is the greatest of moose countries, and because moose are becoming scarce in Maine and big game hunters are being attracted to New Brunswick rather than to the neighboring state in these days, the Boston Transcript publishes a story calculated to stimulate in-

terest in Maine's well-nigh motionless wilderness. The story is to the effect that a Maine farmer complains to the State game commissioner that moose have eaten up \$300 worth of his hoop-poles, and asks for damage.

"Any reliable New Brunswick guide could tell a much better story than this one from Maine, without the slightest preparation. Moose and deer have become so plentiful in New Brunswick that it has become necessary to allow the long-suffering farmer to protect himself against their ravages by shooting at them when they invade his crops too seriously. Men go into the New Brunswick woods with cameras and take pictures of hundreds of moose every year, and in some districts bulls with a spread of antlers "like a rocking chair" are said to have been trained to pose for the picture men. In other districts, rumors has it, the wily guides provide tame moose trained to dodge bullets at 500 yards, for the entertainment of American sportsmen who used to complain that they never could get a shot at anything in the Maine woods.

There is scarcely a town in the province that does not boast at least once a year of having seen a moose in its streets, and it is well known that the Moncton Golf Club has a ground rule permitting a player to try his shot over again in case his first one should strike a moose in the fair green. At Lingan a well known player once saw two moose within easy snaffle shot, though it is true his opponent could see but one.

Since Maine is beginning tardily to yawn about its moose, it is time the New Brunswick publicists let out a notch or two in their wild game literature. Our attractions ought no longer to be hidden under the prosaic verbiage of the railway and steamship guide books.

SIR EDWARD GREY ON HOME RULE

Those who read Sir Edward Grey's recent highly important Manchester speech on Home Rule will find an assurance that the Irish measure will soon be passed by the House of Commons, and that it will be passed by means of a majority independent of the Irish vote. Critics of the government have frequently sought to make it appear that the bill could not be carried in the House of Commons but for the assistance of the Irish Nationalists.

"It is said that on the Liberal side cannot be trusted with Home Rule because the Irish Nationalists vote with us. It will be a strange thing if Home Rule is to be passed by critics and the Irish Nationalists vote. It is a measure which, surely, if it is passed at all, should be passed for the sake of both the great parties of the United Kingdom. They say on the other side that we are dependent on the Irish vote. We are not dependent on the Irish vote in the sense which they mean. If all the members from Ireland left the House of Commons tomorrow and did not reappear during this session we should be able to pass Home Rule. There is a British majority in favor of it. I do not say that it would be an advantage that they should do so, because I think the critics and the opinion of a majority of members from Ireland ought to be an essential part of the passing of a Home Rule bill. But I do say that it is essential to it, because there is a British majority as well as an Irish majority for Home Rule. On the Conservative side they have curious ideas of arithmetic. I think they cannot deny that the Liberal and Labor parties together—British Liberal and Labor parties together—are a majority over themselves. In all the calculations they make they deduct the Irish Nationalists from the Home Rule majority and did not reappear during this session we should be able to pass Home Rule. There is a British majority in favor of it. I do not say that it would be an advantage that they should do so, because I think the critics and the opinion of a majority of members from Ireland ought to be an essential part of the passing of a Home Rule bill. But I do say that it is essential to it, because there is a British majority as well as an Irish majority for Home Rule. On the Conservative side they have curious ideas of arithmetic. 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WHERE THE \$113,000 WAS SPENT ON THE HIGHWAYS

Fredericton, N. B., March 13—The report of the public works department for 1911 when considered carefully gives one some idea of how the paragon in connection with the expenditure upon highway roads is distributed. It is very evident that the money is divided, not as the public needs demand, but rather according to the wish of the grafters and the favorites of the administration.

The sum of \$103,119.90 was spent through the highway boards and the special commissioners in the several counties of the province. The banner counties in order of expenditure were that of the provincial secretary, York, whose highway boards received \$11,600.24; Carleton, the small constituency of Premier Fleming, which received \$10,072.88; Charlotte county, where Attorney-General Grimmer hails from, got \$9,444.00; while Kent county, with Dr. Landry as its sponsor, received \$8,188.93. The county of the chief commissioner himself, Northumberland, got \$8,893.33. The small county of Sunbury received nearly \$6,000, while Victoria, with its new settlements and roads requiring great attention, received \$4,000, and Gloucester, large, populous and needy, in respect to highways, got \$5,000.

It is not necessary to say that Victoria members to oppose the government, or that Gloucester is also in opposition. The figures themselves would tell that tale.

For the information of the people, and it is most incomplete at that, it is proposed in this article to give some idea of the different amounts handed the secretary-treasurers of the highway boards for each parish in each county, in order that the people may have an opportunity to see just how this large sum, \$103,119.90, is distributed for expenditure.

In the county of Albert it will be noticed a very large sum was spent by special commissioners. If the word, "favorite" is substituted for "commissioner," it would suit the hearing better; for a glance at the names of those who were employed as special commissioners will show them to be political pets of the administration.

In the county of Kings a glance at the amounts given to the different parishes will show that George B. Jones, M. P., has not forgotten the place in which he lives himself, Studholm parish, which received last year from the government \$1,477.62. Rothesay parish, on the other hand, received \$22, while Springdale got \$43.72. The large parishes of Norton and Greenwich only received \$229.97 and \$308.27 respectively. This rather goes to show that the pet and wire-puller of George Jones in his own parish are both needy and greedy.

Those who live in the different counties and are thoroughly well acquainted with the localities will be better able to form an opinion of the justice or injustice of the distribution than anyone else can for them. The expenditure was distributed as follows:

ALBERT COUNTY.

Name	Sec. Treasurer	Amount
Eggs—E. A. Goggin		\$ 410.14
Hillsboro—C. G. Goggin		481.26
Coverdale—H. E. Milton		214.47
Hopewell—C. Ayre		250.00
Harvey—H. O. Barbour		310.40
Alms—T. E. Colpitts		229.46

SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.

Hillsboro—T. Dawson, expenditure on road between Dawson Settlement and Tuttle Creek	198.00
Hillsboro—M. P. Steeves, expenditure on road between Hillsboro and Baltimore, at Osborne corner	490.47
Hillsboro—F. S. Steeves, expenditure between Hillsboro and Stoney Creek	124.73
Coverdale—A. McCullum, exp. on road from end of Nixon road to Lower Tuttle Creek road, etc.	449.13
Coverdale—G. E. Molins, exp. on road between Middlesex and Salisbury	154.83
Coverdale—A. McCullum, exp. on road between Stoney Creek and Moncton	101.75
Coverdale—H. Crossman, exp. on Niagara road	95.25
Harvey—H. Wilbur, exp. on road from New Horton road to New Horton Abouidau	71.00
Harvey—D. Barbour, exp. on road between	50.50
Alms—L. Cooper, exp. on Shepody road	99.00
Alms—C. T. White, exp. on Bennett Lake road	243.57

Miscellaneous Payments.

Hillsboro—The Pedlar People, Oshawa, iron culverts	80.25
Hillsboro—Salisbury and Albert, railway freight on iron culverts	4.80

CARLETON COUNTY.

Woodstock—A. Plummer	\$ 402.03
Woodstock—F. B. Bull	1,033.23
Richmond—L. H. Purinton	728.26
Wakefield—A. Blackmore	1,241.90
Wilmot—J. A. Watson	482.97
Wicklow—W. Estey	683.30
Simonds—L. Hume	532.25
Kent—M. H. McNally	1,086.96
Aberdeen—Wm. Love	311.75
Aberdeen—J. R. Hope	299.45
Peel—S. Hatfield	838.54
Brighton—A. W. Rideout	1,786.44
Northampton—H. Rogers	381.06

Miscellaneous Payments.

Wilmot—W. J. Owens, bal. contract Tracey Mills road	225.00
Wilmot—D. W. Jackson, preliminary expenses on Tracey Mills road	41.25

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

St. Stephen—F. A. Mitchell	\$ 839.22
St. David—G. H. Hyslop	996.59
St. Andrews—J. W. McBride	335.05
St. Croix—C. Meares	213.83
St. Patrick—J. M. Groom	482.97
St. George—H. V. Connell	1,166.83
Dumbarton—C. Scullin	1,107.91
Pennfield—J. J. Justison	432.47
Lefren—J. Stafford	397.69
Lefren—A. R. Hope	299.45
West Isles—J. S. Welch	253.42
Campobello—A. W. Hickson	580.77
Grand Manan—H. Daggett	222.00
St. James—A. B. Christie	1,227.40
Dufferin—F. M. Murchie	104.25
Clarendon—A. Popple	205.62

Miscellaneous Payments.

Grand Manan—O. Carrol, special expenditure on Sea Wall at Whitehead	163.97
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GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Beresford—T. A. McCurdie	\$145.02
Barbours—A. Ferguson	702.40
New Brandon—H. Gould	1,369.40
Paquetville—E. Galant	139.10

SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.

W. Chase, expenditure on Petitcodiac road	426.91
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VICTORIA COUNTY.

Andover—A. J. Adams	\$621.05
Ferth—R. Lovely	710.84
Grand Falls—M. Pielard	456.21
Drummond—E. A. Howlett	1,195.29
Lorne—D. Aiton	296.45
Gordon—E. E. Wisheley	167.80

SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.

Grand Falls—N. B. Brown, exp. on Limestone road	200.25
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Miscellaneous Payments.

Gordon—H. Hall, for work performed in 1909	22.00
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WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Salisbury—W. R. Fawcett	\$468.79
St. Mary—E. H. Humphreys	729.19
Shediac—M. Arsenau	1,482.90
Botford—J. F. McGlashan	1,719.56
Westmoreland—W. A. Trueman	326.48
Sackville—C. Sears	1,446.00
New Maryland—J. B. Belliveau	1,039.60
Moncton—C. H. Webb	911.11

YORK COUNTY.

Prince William—G. Graham	\$453.53
McAdam—G. Love	10.00
Manners-Sutton—J. Rutherford	999.86
Dumfries—H. Burden	23.75
Dumfries—T. Simons	230.57
Southern—J. B. Morgan	390.23
Kingsclear—C. Murray	544.63
Canterbury—E. McNeely	347.87
North Lake—J. H. Hall	209.82
Queensbury—H. Dagerman	738.16
Queensbury—H. Dagerman	82.93
Queensbury—H. Dagerman	609.12
Bright—D. Burt	335.80
Douglas—T. E. Griffiths	1,638.34
St. Mary—E. McLaggan	900.83
Stanley—J. A. Humble	1,903.98

SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.

Bright—D. Burt, exp. on road leading from Zealand to Springfield	\$ 263.00
Manners-Sutton—J. K. Moody, exp. on road from Cork Station to Sunbury county	50.00
Manners-Sutton—J. Gillespie, exp. on road from Manners-Sutton to McAdam	1,059.47
St. Mary—A. B. Neill, expenditure on St. Mary's Hill, Miramichi road	117.41
St. Mary—A. B. Neill, exp. on bridge road leading to Gibson	428.54
St. Mary—J. Holland, exp. on Petitediac road	132.00
St. Mary—A. Nichols, exp. on road from Zionville to Gallagher Settlement	25.00
Canterbury—J. A. Price, exp. in 1909	131.64
Stanley—A. Mann, exp. on County Line road from Whitehead's Corner to H. Scott's	50.25
North Lake—T. Wetmore, exp. on road from Forest City road to Spendie Lake	68.56
Southern—A. Cronkite, exp. on Ferry road	49.50

Miscellaneous Payments.

D. Munro, for freight paid on two road machines	29.00
W. S. Tompkins, for six road machines at \$215 each	1,290.00
W. S. Tompkins, for freight on machines	35.80
K. Green, trucking, etc.	38.13

MADAWASKA COUNTY.

St. Francis—Emil Nadeau	\$377.10
Clair—R. Long, Jr.	472.84
St. Hilaire—E. Colin	507.11
St. Jacques—J. A. Charest	485.65
Madawaska—G. Guilmond	497.40
St. Andre—E. Poiras	497.40
St. Leonard—Ephippas Nadeau	685.47
St. Anne—Ed. Martin	582.94
St. Basile—A. O. Martin	475.41

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Hardwicke—F. B. Williston	\$673.00
Alway—J. J. Robichaud	704.02
Chatham—W. J. Johnson	613.40
Glenelg—J. Hackett	641.65
Ludlow—W. MacMillan	429.86
Blissfield—Rev. J. G. A. Belyea	361.89
Blissfield—W. G. Belyea	177.88
Nelson—Wm. Goggin	702.92
Blackville—W. J. McLaggan	890.20
Derby—R. Crocker	309.78
Derby—W. O'Brien, Jr.	309.78
Rogers—J. H. DeLong	682.51
North Ek—J. Young	602.71
South Ek—J. D. Godefellow	333.40
Newcastle—T. J. Barnett	1,131.51

Miscellaneous Payments.

Glenelg—H. E. Cook, for work performed under John Flanagan in 1907	30.25
Blissfield—W. Muggie, for work performed in 1907	19.75

QUEENS COUNTY.

Petersville—W. B. Fowler	\$ 108.72
Petersville—W. M. Kerr	535.85
Hampstead—S. Beckett	541.25
Gagetown—G. H. Allington	18.70
Gagetown—Wm. Holmes	327.77
Wickham—L. DeLong	389.97
Cambridge—L. I. Flowers	289.97
Canning—H. S. Bailey	542.32
Chipman—St. Clair Fraser	55.16
Waterbury—G. S. Chase	299.31
Waterbury—W. G. Elkin	522.16
Johnston—W. C. Oddy	695.07
Brunswick—T. A. Fowle	182.98

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

Eldon—M. Murray	\$ 460.00
Addington—A. R. Wheeler	438.65
Dalhousie—P. J. Golding	499.35
Musquash—W. McFarlane	865.28
Colborne—D. Hamilton	345.46
Durham—J. McGovern	1,071.41

SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.

J. Connacher, expenditure on road from Richards on International Railway to Broderick's at mouth of Kedgewick River	899.22
St. Martin—S. A. Fowles	\$ 664.53
Simonds—J. McDonald, Jr.	534.42
Simonds—W. B. Tennant	840.29
Simonds—W. B. Tennant, one-half cost exp. on Marsh road	1,278.78
Musquash—W. G. Elkin	510.22
Lancaster—W. Stymest	786.47
Simonds—J. Robinson, exp. on Mail road from Loch Lomond to parish line	152.08
Simonds—W. J. Jones, exp. on contract for work on Lynemoutt Otter Lake road	100.00
Campobello—A. J. Moore, exp. on Black River road	137.50
St. Martin—J. Menett, amt. of contract for work on Lynemoutt Creek embankment	219.00
St. Martin—S. Osborne, 5 per cent. com. on sale and for inspection	10.85

SUNBURY COUNTY.

Gladstone—G. W. Thomas	\$ 616.70
Blissville—J. F. Duphais	835.86
Maugerville—R. Moxon	672.38
Sheffield—F. Thompson	1,205.62
Burnside—J. Goan	961.74
Lincoln—H. Wilnot	786.83
Northfield—H. N. Prince	643.09

NO INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC

Over \$10,000 Spent on Suspension Bridge Repairs, But Prices Are Concealed

THE SAME ELSEWHERE

Large Amounts Spent But Only Lump Sums Are Given in the Public Accounts—People Who Pay the Bills Want to Know How the Money Was Spent.

Fredericton, N. B., March 14—The extract from the auditor-general's report, giving a faint idea of the very generous expenditures upon the Suspension Bridge, shows how difficult it is to glean any detailed information from this public document. There are no prices or quantities given, simply the totals of every man's bill, except when it comes to the question of wages, and then even these particular totals are lacking and the full amount of the wages are grouped under the heading "Various persons' wages," \$995.89, \$781.25, \$702.83, \$1,228.50, \$699.57, \$408.38, \$660.50.

It will be seen that the statement gives no idea as to who were employed upon the work, does not give the name of the foreman or any other responsible party. The names of those who furnished hardware, and lumber and paint, rope, etc., are given and the sum total of their different bills; but nothing is stated about the price of any one of the materials. The price of the hardware at the paint, or anything else that the people have a right to know.

There is no question that the electors of the province are entitled to this information and there is no doubt that they want to know as much about how the public services are administered as it is possible. They have a right to know what was done in detail with the very large amount, for example, over \$10,000 that was spent for the repairs upon the Suspension Bridge. They have a right to know the name of every man who received a dollar. Those who live in the vicinity will no doubt be in a position to know if the money was properly earned and rightfully paid, and that is what the public accounts set forth in the auditor-general's report, should tell them.

No Details for the Public.

What is true, about the Suspension Bridge in St. John is true even in a greater degree of all the bridges in every county in the province. The only answer that the members of the government have to give to the opposition is that the accounts are open to them and that they can go to the department of the chief commissioner of works and look them over.

But the fact that an opposition member looks them over will not satisfy an elector in the county of Kent for example. He wants to be able to sit down and read all about the expenditure of the enormous amount of \$56,000 for ordinary bridges that is charged against his county. He is entitled to know in detail the names of those who have been paid for their work, and he has seen workmen and teams gather there day after day and month after month all the summer. He has seen teams there in the morning and late in the afternoon, and has wondered whether they would be paid for all of that day's work. He has seen men working on the bridge do the same thing and he has heard from them that they were not to be paid for their work until they had done it.

Mr. Inch said that there was no advantage in having the bridge cross the river at that particular point, but the residents for three miles below Esplanade would be served by the granting of the request of the St. John valley railway company, as well as the people of the back settlements in Queens county, including Jerusalem and the lower end of Peterborough parish.

Even if the railway were to cross at Oak Point, the route on the eastern side would not be materially changed as the bridge would be built on the same line of stream and thus accommodate as many people on the eastern bank.

Mr. Inch said that some local surveys have been made and it is believed that the granting of the request of the St. John valley railway company, which would be built on the same line of stream and thus accommodate as many people on the eastern bank.

TEN PERISHED IN NOVA SCOTIA WRECK

OUTSIDERS ARE COMING TO THIS PROVINCE TO FARM

Men from Afar Write for Information—One Who is Convinced by Mr. Wilmot's Figures—New Settlers.

That the possibilities of New Brunswick to which many of our own people have but recently awakened are now attracting attention far beyond the confines of the province or dominion is proved by the correspondence which is now pouring in to A. B. Wilmot, superintendent of immigration.

An inquirer from Kalamazoo (Mich.), having received Mr. Wilmot's assurance, backed by figures, that the next ten years belongs to the east, has sent word that he has disposed of his property at Kalamazoo and will arrive soon in St. John to buy a farm.

Another evidence of the good reputation the province is securing outside is furnished by the fact that two Ontario men who took up homesteads in the west and sold them at a profit, are now in New Brunswick looking over different localities with a view to settling here, having had enough of hardships and worry, and desiring to have their minds to enjoy comfort and prosperity in New Brunswick.

Several new settlers are expected to arrive tomorrow or Monday via Portland (Me.), steamed to this port having been over-landed just at this time.

PROTEST ABOUT MAPLE SUGAR

Friday, Mar. 15.

Another protest against the custom of placing on the market an article alleged to be pure maple sugar, which is not so in fact, was made yesterday in the country market by H. S. Godard, of Elgin, N. B., who said that having been asked to take part in preventing some of the unsuspecting public from being fooled in this way. Generally about this time of year, he said, there were offered for sale large quantities of maple sugar, which would not pass inspection as such, as it was composed of brown sugar, molasses, and either maple flavoring or maple "lumps" should be taken to enjoy comfort and prosperity in New Brunswick.

These ingredients were moulded into lumps and offered to the public just about the time when people were beginning to ask as to when the first maple sugar would be received. When others who came to market with the genuine article arrived with their goods, they were met by the other commodity lower prices. This had been tolerated so long already, he said, and he thought it was time the practice should be stopped. The real sugar and candy was on the market yesterday, the former at sixteen cents a pound and candy twenty cents. Maple syrup was also offered yesterday.

A palette knife is a great help in the kitchen for cleaning cake dough from the mixing bowl and for many other uses.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF ALBERT TRAIN

Steel Bridge Over Petitcodiac Almost Collapsed Three Minutes After Cars Passed Over, Loaded With Passengers—Three Piers Swept Away by the Freshet and Ice—Road May Shut Down.

Hopewell Hill, March 17—Passengers who arrived here by the Albert train last night feel that they have much cause for thankfulness that their train crossed safely before the accident that carried away the big steel bridge over the Petitcodiac river.

WANTED
WANTED—Woman used house work. Best wages. E. S. Carter, oRthessay.

WANTED
WANTED—A middle-aged capable and willing housework, can secure good comfortable home with Angevine, Hampton, N. B.

WANTED
WANTED—A second class female teacher, for District No. 12, Parish of St. George; district rated for April 1. Applying stationery to R. M. Gillespie, Bishop's.

WANTED
WANTED—May list, a man to do the work of a nurse and assist with work. Apply to Mrs. M. 38 Colburn street.

WANTED
WANTED—Second of the for school district No. 12, St. George; district rated for April 1. Applying stationery to R. M. Gillespie, Bishop's.

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SALESMAN WANTED
SALESMAN wanted for Seed Potatoes and Apples. Either or all. Caveau, St. John.

Cures You
No Doctors
Oxygen
The Oxygenator is a new device based on the scientific principle of the oxygenator. It is a simple device based on the scientific principle of the oxygenator. It is a simple device based on the scientific principle of the oxygenator.

USE HAWK
Balsam of Wild
It Will Cure Am
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THE CANADIAN DRUG
ST. JOHN, N. B.

NEW PROFESSOR
MOUN

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WRECK

Schooner Patricia Dashed to Pieces

Captain Harding and Nine of Her Crew Were Lost

en Were Saved of Gloucester Fishing Crew, But They Had a Terrible Experience in Reaching Shore—Vessel Struck Near Shelburne in Terrible Storm.

Halifax, March 18—A coast southwest by gale raged over this coast last night, there were torrents of rain and the seas were dense. The Gloucester schooner Patricia was dashed to pieces on the rocks near Jordan Bay, Shelburne, and her captain and nine of the crew perished.

The Patricia struck on Dull Rock, about two miles from Jordan Bay, about 10 o'clock. After the crash the vessel heeled and broke up so rapidly that Captain Harding and the others who perished did not get to the boats even an hour in reaching the shore and no one on land saw anything of the wreck till midnight.

The survivors went to the house of Captain McAlpine, Jordan Bay, and told in their report the details. They were given shelter for the night. There were twenty persons, all told, on the Patricia, ten of whom perished. The men in the boats had a terrible struggle for life. Several were thrown into the water, all of them managed, however, to keep hold of the dories and at last were dashed up on the shore completely exhausted and badly bruised.

The dead. Captain William Harding, Charlsville, Maine; Stenau John Goodwin, Bear Point; Alvin Goodwin, his brother; Bear Point; John Harkin, Woods Harbor; James Johnson, Woods Harbor; Clarence Terry, Bag Harbor; Michael Jennings, South Boston; William Gill, Boston; James Robertson, Sures Island; George Sharpe, Bonaventure Island.

Evans Devois, Charlsville; Freeman Johnson, Charlsville; Began O'Connell, Bag Harbor; George Surretts, Sures Island; Ashton Turpin, Shelburne. The Patricia was a Gloucester schooner, registered to Gloucester via Yarmouth. The vessel was owned by Parker, of Gloucester.

NEWCASTLE BOARD OF TRADE GROWS. Newcastle, March 18—Since its reorganization two years ago this board has grown from thirty to 120. It has already on much for Newcastle and there is abundant evidence of greater success to be achieved in the very near future.

Mrs. John Russell, of Russellville, Lower Newcastle, removed with her family to Astol (Mass.) where her older ones have recently settled.

WANTED

WANTED—Woman, used to dairy and house work. Best wages. Apply Mrs. E. S. Carter, orthopaed. 386-1-1.

WANTED—A middle-aged woman, capable and willing to do general housework, can secure good wages and comfortable home by writing Mrs. J. E. Angvine, Hampton, N. B. 2313-3-20.

WANTED—A second class female teacher for District No. 12, to begin school April 1. District rated poor. Apply, stating salary, to W. M. McVern, Secretary, Cal Mines, Queens Co., N. B. 2314-4-5.

WANTED—A second class male or female teacher, for Birch Ridge School District, No. 8, Parish of Gordon, to commence list of April. Apply, stating salary, to R. M. Gillespie, Birch Ridge. 2460-3-27.

WANTED—May list, a competent woman to do the work in a country home. No milking. Wages \$20 a month. Apply to Miss E. R. Scovil, Gagetown, N. B. 2271-3-20.

WANTED—A competent maid to act as nurse and assist with light housework. Apply to Mrs. Manning, Doherty, 35 Coburg street. 123-1-1.

WANTED—Second or third-class teacher for school district No. 15, Parish of St. George; district rated poor. Apply, stating lowest salary, to Tobias G. Spencey, Secretary to Trustees. 2240-3-27.

WANTED—A second class female teacher for District No. 11, to begin school April 1. Apply, stating salary, to R. H. Rodd, secretary, Barnaville, Kings county, N. B. 187-3-20.

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted, to sell the tremendous demand for fruit trees through New Brunswick at present. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as local and general agents. The special interest taken in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal pay for right men. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont.

SALESMAN WANTED

SALESMEN wanted for Nursery Stock, Seed Potatoes and Automatic Sprayers. Either or all. Cavers Bros., Galt, Ont. 23-29-28.

Advertisement for 'Cures Your Ills' medicine, listing various ailments and the benefits of the product.

Advertisement for 'Hawker's Balsam of Tolu and Wild Cherry', claiming to cure coughs and colds.

Advertisement for 'The Canadian Drug Co., Ltd.' located in St. John, N. B.

Advertisement for 'The Canadian Drug Co., Ltd.' featuring 'The Standard' brand.

Advertisement for 'S. Kerr Principal' and 'New Professor at Mount Allison'.

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REAL ESTATE CIRCLES

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Transfers. Mrs. Elmer E. Young has purchased from the estate of the late Deborah A. Thompson a self-contained dwelling with a freehold lot in Guilford street, West End. Mrs. E. A. Farren has purchased a property in Meadow street from Miss Sarah Fraser. The following transfers have been recorded in the last few days: Eastern Terminal Realty Co. to Mary E. Waters, property in Simonds; A. W. Golding to J. H. Short, property in Simonds; H. C. Ring to L. F. Ring, Donaldson Hunt to C. E. Colwell, property in Simonds; R. G. Magee to W. G. Abell, property in Lancaster; Mrs. Mary McDade to Miss Mary McDade, property in Simonds; J. D. McLellan to R. S. Ritchie, property in Lancaster; Mrs. J. H. Ross to N. B. R. E. L. & T. Co., property in Broad street; N. B. R. E. L. & T. Co. to Eastern Trust Co., property in Broad street; H. C. Schofield et al to St. John Board of Trade, property in Prince William street.

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Mr. Woods in Montreal. Montreal, March 15—H. W. Woods, M.P.P. of New Brunswick, speaks with enthusiasm in expressing the belief that his province is about to open up its own fields of opportunity. In addition to the St. John real estate boom, caused by the awarding of the Courtenay Bay property, there is a real estate boom along the St. John valley. The provincial board of trade have just embarked on a big immigration campaign and fruit lands are very active.

Transfers. Mrs. Elmer E. Young has purchased from the estate of the late Deborah A. Thompson a self-contained dwelling with a freehold lot in Guilford street, West End. Mrs. E. A. Farren has purchased a property in Meadow street from Miss Sarah Fraser. The following transfers have been recorded in the last few days: Eastern Terminal Realty Co. to Mary E. Waters, property in Simonds; A. W. Golding to J. H. Short, property in Simonds; H. C. Ring to L. F. Ring, Donaldson Hunt to C. E. Colwell, property in Simonds; R. G. Magee to W. G. Abell, property in Lancaster; Mrs. Mary McDade to Miss Mary McDade, property in Simonds; J. D. McLellan to R. S. Ritchie, property in Lancaster; Mrs. J. H. Ross to N. B. R. E. L. & T. Co., property in Broad street; N. B. R. E. L. & T. Co. to Eastern Trust Co., property in Broad street; H. C. Schofield et al to St. John Board of Trade, property in Prince William street.

Transfers. Mrs. Helen M. Dixon has sold her property in Upper street to Henry Dolan. E. A. Farren has purchased a property in Meadow street from Miss Sarah Fraser. The following transfers have been recorded in the last few days: Eastern Terminal Realty Co. to Mary E. Waters, property in Simonds; A. W. Golding to J. H. Short, property in Simonds; H. C. Ring to L. F. Ring, Donaldson Hunt to C. E. Colwell, property in Simonds; R. G. Magee to W. G. Abell, property in Lancaster; Mrs. Mary McDade to Miss Mary McDade, property in Simonds; J. D. McLellan to R. S. Ritchie, property in Lancaster; Mrs. J. H. Ross to N. B. R. E. L. & T. Co., property in Broad street; N. B. R. E. L. & T. Co. to Eastern Trust Co., property in Broad street; H. C. Schofield et al to St. John Board of Trade, property in Prince William street.

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