

to have spent the winter in Florida, joined by Mr. Gillmore in Boston and...

SACKVILLE
Sackville, April 24—The Misses Glennie and Alice Hanson entertained at an...

Mr. A. W. Bennett is in St. John on a business trip. Miss Nell Turner, returned home on Sunday...

FREDERICTON
Fredericton, April 23—Mrs. R. B. Hanson was on Friday afternoon a tea...

WESTFIELD BEACH
Westfield Beach, April 23—Canon Smith, of Fredericton, preached in St. James' church...

BORDER TOWNS
St. Stephen, April 23—The Neighborhood Club was entertained very pleasantly on Monday afternoon by Miss Mildred...

AMHERST
Amherst, April 23—Miss Nellie Chapman entertained after spending several weeks in Montreal...

HAMPTON VILLAGE
Hampton Village, April 24—Mrs. John Lloyd and Miss Rhona Lloyd were visiting in Hampton on Tuesday...

WESTFIELD BEACH
Westfield Beach, April 23—Canon Smith, of Fredericton, preached in St. James' church...

PARRSBORO
Parrsboro, April 24—Mrs. Branton, of Sackville, was the guest of Mrs. Charles Fullerton last week...

YARMOUTH
Yarmouth, N.S., April 24—At the weekly meeting of the Yarmouth Young Men's...

PORT ELGIN
Port Elgin, April 23—Miss Gertrude Hamilton, of Toronto, spent Saturday and Sunday in town...

HAMPTON
Hampton, N. B., April 24—In the probate court of Kings county, in the matter of the estate of John Kelly...

GAGETOWN
Gagetown, April 23—Allan O'Byrne built and recently launched two motor boats this season...

APONAQUI
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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 Ghisla, Shamrock, Rosewater, The Maple Leaf Forever."

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 30, 1913.

MORE POWDER NEEDED

On Wednesday, April 24, the Montreal Gazette, Conservative, published an editorial expressing the opinion that Hon. William Pugsley would not be a good leader for the Liberal party should Sir Wilfrid Laurier retire. The Gazette, of course, does not advise the Liberal party for the Liberal party's good, but occasionally shows an editorial or into Liberal affairs in an attempt to secure some partisan advantage thereby.

The Standard learns that under the title of the Liberal Leadership the Montreal Gazette, the leading financial organ of the East, said the following yesterday in its editorial: "This means, apparently, that the Gazette editorial was telegraphed to the Standard office by some out of town editor of the Standard, in the belief that it would be useful here. As a matter of fact, there was no burning quality about the Gazette editorial that would warrant the expenditure of telegraph tolls. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is, fortunately, in good health and full of fight and vigor, and he has no more loyal or useful lieutenant than Hon. William Pugsley. Sir Wilfrid on several occasions within the last few weeks has expressed his recognition of Hon. Mr. Pugsley's skill and courage in the House of Commons. The success of Hon. Mr. Pugsley, and the additional prestige he has gained during the present session, have caused the Gazette and the Standard to single him out for attack; but the only result of this attack is to emphasize the value of Dr. Pugsley's services to his own party. There is no trouble about the Liberal leadership for the Liberal party has the most admirable leader in the history of Canadian politics."

The Standard desires to shed its editorial light upon the question of leadership it might well turn its attention to its own party and decide whether the Conservatives are to be controlled in future by their titular leader, Mr. Borden, or by that very active gentleman from Manitoba, Mr. Rogers. And the Gazette might tell the public whether, if Mr. Borden's leadership is to continue, he is to be allowed to change form on every important subject in the future as he has done in the past. Mr. Borden was, but is not, in favor of a Canadian navy. Mr. Borden was, but is not, in favor of building the ships in Canada. Mr. Borden had, but has not, great faith in the skill and resources of his own countrymen. Mr. Borden was in favor of civil service reform, but his reign has been a writer of radical partisanship. Mr. Borden was an advocate of public ownership of railways and telegraphs, and made this a strong plank in his platform; but he seems to have forgotten all about that. Mr. Borden was an ardent defender of the old flag, but when the pressure was applied, he promptly made an alliance with the gentleman from Quebec who said it had been necessary to shoot holes through the flag in order to breathe the air of liberty.

It is not strange that the Gazette and the Standard, having a leader of this character on their hands, are disposed at times to turn their attention to his more conspicuous opponents, in the effort to cause the public to forget, even if but momentarily, the contrast between the professions of Mr. Robert Laird Borden and the performances of that gentleman and his robust western lieutenant. But if

the Gazette is to produce editorial attacks upon Dr. Pugsley worthy of being telegraphed to the local Conservative organ it will be necessary for the senior Conservative newspaper to put a little more powder in the gun.

ALBANIA AND PEACE

The Montenegrins began the Balkan fight and they are going to finish it. They were the first in the field and are the last to quit it. But their delay in going is not so commendable as their vigor in beginning. Sir Edward Grey, in answer to a question by Mr. Bonar Law a few days ago, revealed something of the gravity of the situation which is enforced by the siege of Scutari. Montenegro is not now engaged in a war for liberty but in a war for conquest. It is engaged in a war of conquest against the Albanians, who are, as Sir Edward Grey said, "contending for their lands, their religion, their language and their lives." These words can mean nothing else than that the Montenegrins, if successful, intend to hold Scutari as their own and to seize the rich corn lands adjoining. King Nicholas threatens to abdicate if he is robbed of his booty. Austria greatly dislikes the union of the two Serbian kingdoms under a single dynasty.

The people of both those states are rude, illiterate, and from a modern point of view, uncivilized. Education is almost non-existent, and the vast majority of the population, both Christian and Moslem, are totally illiterate. The priests of the Greek church, on which the rural population depend for instruction, are often deplorably ignorant. But if the Albanians are drawn within the progressive movement of modern civilization there appears no sufficient reason why they should not play an important role, for they are distinguished in general by fineness of mind, clearness of thought, and great force of character. They have never been more than nominally subject to the Porte. Their mountainous country has secured for them immunity and their bravery in battle the respect of their over-lords. The tribes around the lake of Scutari are exempt from taxation, first because no power has yet succeeded in enforcing collection, and second in view of their military service. They are all armed. The shepherds and the ploughmen have carbines on their shoulders and the women have pistols at their belts. Those of them that have been converted to any creed have been converted without the least conviction. The Moslem Albanians say cynically, "Where the sword is, there is the faith."

But among no people in the world do military annals breathe more astonishing bravery than among the Albanians. No people ever surpassed in courage the mountain Sultans, among whom—and they numbered into the thousands—there was found not one old man, woman or child, who begged for mercy from the murderers sent by All Pasha. The heroism of these Sultans, who set fire to their own women, who hurled themselves from the tops of cliffs and plunged into torrents, holding hands and singing their death-song, will always remain one of the marvels of history. These things have been done under the inspiration of religious fanaticism, but the Albanians are not religious fanatics. It is warlike fanaticism that inspired them. They lightly value human life, and as soon as blood is shed, blood calls for blood, the victims are avenged by other victims. They bring great savagery with their bravery, and in this they are full brothers to the Montenegrins who have carried Scutari by assault, and who dare Europe to take it from them.

EGYPT AND KITCHENER

Egyptian—use the phrase Herodotus "the gift of the Nile." This mighty river, which the ancients worshipped as a god, has been harnessed to do much extra work. Along all the areas affected by the great dam two crops are being raised where only one was raised before. Now that this dam has paid so well there is to be another at Senaar on the Blue Nile. This is the one hope of making the empty, costly, Soudan pay, and of turning Egypt into a working proposition. Irrigation in Egypt takes the place of the rainfall in other countries. The summer season extends from the first of April to the end of July. Water is then a most valuable commodity, the river being at its lowest. During this season the most critical period is from the middle of May to the middle of July. The flood season begins in July and lasts until November. In the Blue Nile the waters fall rapidly after the middle of September and have practically disappeared by the end of October. In the two months of low discharge the great reservoirs of the Nile are the sole sources of supply. Lord Kitchener is going to correct this, by a dam at Senaar. On the Blue Nile, he will throw an enormous amount of "red" water, that is, of water carrying rich deposits, into the barren Soudan and open a new country to wheat, and corn, and beans, sugar-cane and cotton. The cotton and sugar-cane roots strike deep and require much soil, but nothing is impossible to this extraordinary man. He is working miracles in Egypt, and under his influence the Nationalist movement has completely died away.

Recently a new disease was reported on a distant cotton farm. He ordered an instant official inquiry. Two or three days later he called for the report. It had not been begun. Instantly a special train was ordered and Kitchener made his observations on the spot. The Oriental like him, and he is curiously Oriental in the methods and details of his work. But chiefly in his enthusiasm for the fellow who will work in Egypt and the Sudan he resembles. One of his reports says that there is hardly a poor man in the Sudan. He says:

"When we conquered the Sudan there was hardly a single inhabitant who possessed any money, and with the exception of the fighting men the whole population was practically starving. Nothing, I think, strikes one more in revisiting the Sudan

today than the great increase which has taken place in the individual property of the inhabitants. This increased prosperity, which is the result of careful administration, has been so carefully divided throughout the entire population that it is not too much to say that there is now hardly a poor man in the Sudan. Unlike the Egyptian fellah, the Soudan cultivator is not bound down by debt, and he has not, therefore, to struggle to meet the exorbitant interest of the usurers who prey upon this class in Egypt. In the Sudan the benefits of peace have been fully reaped by the cultivators, and the increased facilities of communication, have brought markets hitherto undreamed of to the doors. The development of the rich produce of the country have been carefully brought in, which has remained in the country. It is therefore not surprising that the people are contented, happy and loyal."

Through the Egyptian fellah remains what he has been for many thousands of years, one of the least and most hard-working types of humanity, the system of land tenure is such that he receives but little of the fruits of his labor and is always hopelessly in debt. "The gift of the Nile" has become the property of the speculators in land, and they have reaped golden harvests.

WHY HESITATE?

Mr. Borden's determination to force through his favorite measure at Ottawa by use of the closure appears to be sickened by the pale cast of thought. The Standard now says in its Ottawa headlines that the question whether the closure will be enforced or not "depends upon the behavior of the Liberals."

In other words, Mr. Borden would like to swim, but the water looks cold. What has become of the courage of the Hon. Robert Rogers who rashly announced some time ago that he and Mr. Borden had a long majority which would do as they pleased when they would do? What has become of the spirit displayed by Mr. Borden, when he threatened the opposition a few days ago with the sword of the new rule, which he was about to enforce in the face of all enlightened precedents? He has the new tools to work with, and he is satisfied that their edge is keen, but the toughness of the fibre in the material which he has to work upon—the resolute opposition—gives the right honorable gentleman pause.

There is creeping into the Conservative despatches a certain quality of melancholy admission. The Standard tells us, for example, that "when the four Ontario vacancies (in the Senate) are filled, the Liberals will still have a majority of twenty-five. Allowing (for) absence of the adverse majority might be from fifteen to twenty on a straight party vote." Not so wide as a church door nor so deep as a well, but ample. The Standard says also that the right of the Senate to amend the naval bill may be challenged. True; it may be challenged. Mr. Borden may call spirits from the vasty deep, but will they come when he does call to them? It is one thing to challenge the right of the Senate to do something, and quite another to prevent that majority, which the Standard admits may amount to twenty on a straight party vote, from holding Mr. Borden's hand when he attempts to write that cheque for \$35,000,000, which he would first borrow in London and then return to the Admiralty, in carrying out his idea that Canada could not build ships within twenty-five or thirty years.

There has been a great deal of bluster in the government's newspaper despatches from Ottawa for months past. The country has been told again and again that the opposition was dismayed, overwhelmed, weary, and even terrified, but the event has never justified any of these Tory assertions. On the contrary, each day has found the opposition as resolute and as resourceful as the day before; and the one outstanding impression that the country has gained is that Mr. Borden with his boasted majority is either helpless or grossly doubtful as to the rash course contemplated by Mr. Rogers.

Fifty Conservative orators and more than fifty Conservative editors have proclaimed day after day that Mr. Borden and Mr. Rogers are right, that the Conservative party can do no wrong, and that this \$35,000,000 of Canadian money is to be voted and paid without any more talk. Yet the talk goes on week after week, and Mr. Borden's reluctance to submit the issue to the people—before whom it must go ultimately in spite of him—has become common talk from one end of the Dominion to the other. The more he looks at the right course—a general election—the more he dreads it.

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN MAINE

State prohibition was first introduced into Maine in the year 1846 under the influence of a strong agitation, and within a few years her example was followed by the New England states, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, have all given the plan a more or less prolonged trial and abandoned it. Maine voted on the question of re-submission two years ago and the voters divided almost evenly on the question—the country districts being in favor of a continuance of prohibition and the cities opposed. This, from the beginning, has been the chief weakness of the law. The evils of intemperance are largely felt in the cities and the sentiment that would make the cities dry was found in the rural communities; but the rural communities could not impose their will upon the cities and towns in the matter of law enforcement, so the law has been very unevenly guarded. The story of the sixty years' struggle between the prohibition law and the natural appetites of mankind is an exceedingly instructive one. On the one side is the most tortuous political intrigue, and on the other what might be called a vindication of personal liberty. The attempt to coerce a large section of the population against their will, ended in a sort of a compromise in which the con-

servative principle is preserved in one law and personal liberty vindicated in a contradictory one. The price paid for this satisfactory result has been the highest, possible, that is, in the principle of law itself which has been brought into disrepute. The present governor is trying to secure the enforcement of the law, and the legislature is removing sheriffs in the various counties who are not sufficiently enthusiastic in observing their oaths of office. In Androscoggin county, the Lewiston Sun says: "Now let us see Sheriff Stevens get onto his job. We want to see enforcement, not regulation. Let's have the big, and old, respectable ruffians kept closed. Let's have the clubs inspected often enough to know that they are not violating the law. Then will be time enough to attack the kitchen barrooms and the pocket peddlers." Mr. Stevens is in favor of enforcement and he has been elected to his office chiefly because of his strong opinions on the subject. The Republican party in the state has always posed as being in favor of law enforcement, and by way of political rebuilding it is returning to its old pose. Those who are familiar with conditions smile at these recurring symptoms of a spasmodic virtue. They do not expect real enforcement, and the effort to create by law what can be accomplished by morality alone will result in further compromise and in bringing the principle of law into further disrepute.

THE LOSS OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

Mr. James C. White, a newspaper man of large experience, advocates the reorganization of the Republic state commission, in a recent article in the Boston Herald. He says: "The Republican state organization for the past twenty years has been run chiefly as a business adjunct of big business. The state officers have been sold in its interests to the highest bidder, and, even more to be regretted, it has also conducted a steady traffic in immunity for some interests and favorable laws for others. Public service corporations bought reservations from attack, insurance companies bought lenient legislation and the veto power in certain nominations, and the manufacturers bought jokers in the labor laws. There was no cash condition placed across the counter at the time, as in some of the cruder states, but inasmuch as at the beginning of each year those trafficking gentlemen representing big business contributed almost all the money used by the organization for its maintenance, they were in the position of men who, having paid in advance, were simply awaiting delivery."

TEACHING IN CHINA

Teaching is difficult work in any country, but in China it is encompassed with terrors which are fortunately absent in the Occident. Mr. John Macgowan, in "Lights and Shadows of Chinese Life," a book recently published, in speaking of the state schools which are intended to supplant the voluntary system, describes how a teacher who may be weak in his classes, can be displaced by any wandering clever scamp who may visit the school. He says: "If the schoolmaster is a strong man and a good scholar he has nothing to fear. If, however, he is a man of only moderate abilities and inferior scholarship, he is sure to be beset. For example, one of those strollers enters a schoolhouse during the time that the recitations are going on. He sees at a glance that the teacher is a poor fellow and no match for him. He at once assumes a stern and displeased air and says: 'You have no right to be the instructor to those boys, for you have not the learning that would qualify you to teach them. I propose to examine you, to see if you are fit for your post, and if not you shall at once vacate it, and I will take charge of the school.' It may be confidently affirmed that no such free-and-easy action could take place in any other country except China. The result is characteristic. No exchange is effected, but the poor teacher has to buy off the scoundrel who usually proceeds to spend his misbegotten gains in riotous living."

The new education system under the Republic will take a long time to get established, but although the tenure of the teacher was insecure under the old system, that system was highly esteemed. In 1890 the Chinese minister of education and his councillors edited a manual in which this statement occurs: "How grand and glorious is the Empire of China, the middle kingdom She is the largest and richest in the world. The grandest men in the world have all come from the middle empire." But in every country, each race nourishes its own pride and vanity, boasts its superiority, exalts its own divinity, and looks with contempt upon outsiders. The Chinese school system is hard on the teachers, but perhaps after all it is not worse for the pupils than the systems that obtain in some western countries.

THE STANDARD ON PURITY

Mr. Emmerson is rebuked by the Standard for saying that the alteration in the rules of procedure at Ottawa would enable the Borden government to use the public funds improperly, and without allowing the minority in the House of Commons to bring out for the information of the country full details as to the purpose behind any appropriation. Mr. Emmerson's point is well taken. When the rules of debate and of procedure have been changed in other representative assemblies the same has been done by a committee representing both parties, and this committee has not done its work over night, but has done it deliberately and with reflection, and its report has subsequently been submitted for the adoption by the whole body concerned. In this way the public interest has been fairly protected. Mr. Borden's closure was not produced in this manner, and it does not give the country the safeguards considered requisite in other countries. As a matter of fact, Mr. Emmerson stated the case correctly when he said the course proposed by Mr. Borden and Mr. Rogers would give the cabinet of the day unreasonable and unsafe control over the public treasury, and would deprive the country of a proper check upon expenditures through its accredited representatives. Naturally the Standard desires to get away from the situation as Mr. Emmerson presents it, and it makes absolutely no effort to answer the member for Westmorland. After stating the point he makes, the Standard turns to the consideration of the purchase of a wharf in Richibucto by the Liberal government, a transaction out of which Mr. O. S. Crockett, M. P., Mr. Richard O'Leary, and other noted Conservative purists, attempted to make "scandal." It is pleasing to note the Standard's introduction of the name Mr. O'Leary in this connection, because that mention will recall to every one in the Maritime Provinces the appearance of Mr. O'Leary on the witness stand at Ottawa, under the feeble protection of the man who York. Mr. O'Leary on that melancholy occasion fell under the cross-examination of Hon. Mr. Pugsley, and was led to make certain admissions concerning two letters, which admissions caused a distinct ripple of laughter among Liberals all over New Brunswick, and convinced Conservatives in this territory that Mr.

O'Leary and Mr. Crockett had made a costly and a foolish miscalculation when they undertook to exploit this particular "scandal."

The Standard's present exaltation of Mr. Crockett and Mr. O'Leary is not of patriotic interest except in so far as it indicates that those gentlemen and the Standard still remember with pain their encounter with Dr. Pugsley before the committee. For the rest, the Standard article is commendable in its failure to meet Mr. Emmerson's contention that the rules introduced by Messrs. Borden and Rogers would leave the treasury at the mercy of the administration of the day. True, the Conservative newspaper tells us that the members of the government are above suspicion. All it means by that is that the Standard does not suspect them.

BY H. F. GADSBY.

Ottawa, April 29.—There goes Bobba di Boga," said the Italian peasant man at the minister of public works disappeared through the revolving door of the Chateau Laurier. "He gave forty million dollars to the Laurier plume. I guess he knows what to do with it, eh?"

Which remark tends to show that the naturalized foreign-born keep closer track on our public men and events than one might suspect. What the son of Italy had at the back of his head was the fact that the Hon. Robert Rogers not only administers the department of public works but also gives absent treatment to the department of the interior which he has handed over to Dr. Roche. Consequently the peasant man was rather under the mark when he mentioned forty millions as the sum which the Hon. Bob more or less directly influences. The Machiavelli from Mantova is naturally a great hero to the Italian peons venders. The automatic gun is another thing that appeals to the popular mind is Bob Rogers' outward splendor as viewed from the peanut-stand angle. He has been known to blow as much as \$500 on a little dinner at the Chateau besides being consistently a good spender and putting lots of money in circulation. He also acquires merit as the owner of a six-cylinder automobile which couldn't have cost a cent less than \$10,000.

One of the best things Bob Rogers does is the way he treats his automobile. The minister of public works has a tender heart. He is kind to his automobile; he feeds it on the best twenty-five cent gasoline and never refuses it a drink. Wherever Bob goes the automobile goes with him. He never walks for fear of putting a slight on the sensitive creature. One night he did leave it at home in the garage but the poor thing brooded over it so much that the next day Dr. Roche's plugs were out of order. So Bob never did it again. The automobile goes to bed when he does, and not before. He all sorts of weather, at all hours of the night or day, outside the Rideau Club, the house of commons, the council chamber, the Chateau Laurier, it may be seen waiting—waiting patiently, lovingly, doggedly, for Bob. The wind may bite, the sun may blister—it never turns a hair. It just lies outside there, on the mat, so to speak, and chug-chugs happily until Bob comes. It knows its place does Bob Rogers' automobile and never tries to follow further than the front door. It is a fond, faithful, frisky creature, and always ready for a romp. One of the sights of Ottawa is the way its large intelligent, astylen eyes light up at its master's approach. Naturally Bob has a great affection for his car, and his affection is returned with interest as the gasoline bill poverly but busily settles love for him. The only place Bob doesn't take his automobile to is Manitoba. He says: "More results than the automobile. It is a sink in loss and cause trouble. Bob Rogers has a whole flock of automobiles but this is his favorite and he would spare it every inch of his life. Rarely indeed does one see such an attachment between a man and an automobile. It will be a sad parting when Bob Rogers dies or the automobile does."

Known by His Works.

Bob Rogers is known by his works—the Manitoba real estate government, the Macdonald-by-election, the Antigonish estate, and other things. More lately he has won fame through the Prime Minister land deal by which a party follower made a profit of \$150,000 on an expenditure of \$100,000. The closure is said to be one of his bright ideas, Bob's notion being that you can do anything with a majority of forty-six. This is where Bob has another guess coming. It has been a matter of painful surprise to him to learn that brute force moves more than its match in an opposition largely composed of braves. It is not nearly as easy to swing Canada as he thought it was to swing Manitoba. What does Bob Rogers look like? Well, you can't always tell the Old Boy by his horns. If you have ever seen the play Faust, you will remember that Mephistopheles was a highly personable gentleman with the polite airs of the best society and a winning manner. Similarly Bob Rogers is not a bad-looking fellow. Picture a well-nourished man of middle height, inclined to corpulence but carrying it lightly. He is far enough on the shady side of fifty to lean towards sixty, but he looks less because his beetling black eye-brows give him an aspect of dynamic youth. He wears his hair a la Laurier—the same bald spot, the same well-groomed fringe, only the Rogers plume is iron-grey, and the Old Chief's plume is silver white. Bob Rogers wears his hair that way for good luck. He would like nothing better than Laurier's lock, fifteen years of power and Sir Robert, G. C. M. G., at the end of it. A

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question in the House last week, said the total amount which Parliament was invited to vote in 1913-14 for old age pensions, insurance, and labor exchanges was £21,220,847. Since the government had increased by about £25,000,000, but no new tax had been put upon the food of the people, and the national debt had been reduced by £78,000,000. Evidently Mr. Borden's \$35,000,000 is not badly needed.

The Hon. Robert Rogers has decided that Canada shall have a national art gallery. Well, so it should have. And how would it do to call for the best painter in all the free world and have him prepare for the new gallery a life-size portrait of Hon. Mr. Borden, holding in his hand a new, double-edged and exceedingly sharp weapon called "Closure," and wondering just how he can employ it to destroy the enemy without injuring himself in the right of all men? This would be a popular subject for a picture, for it has become widely evident in this country that Mr. Borden, having got possession of the outgoing instrument in question, is greatly at a loss to know just what to do with it.

Rev. J. A. Macdonald, editor of the Toronto Globe, writes to that journal from Ottawa:

The pretext that closure is now introduced in order to pass the naval bill is also exploited. The most pernicious rule now proposed has nothing whatever to do with the naval bill. There are evidently other bills to be introduced this session. Runners of a great "railway" deal are in circulation. This Borden-Rogers closure would be a most effective instrument in such a case. Be that as it may, the strong very plainly indicated that the passing of these closure rules will not be the end of this controversy. For the very first time rules of debate are made not by agreement but by coercion. Has been offered to destroy the rights, the absolutely "unalienable rights," of representatives of the people, to submit to them would be to deny the birthright, the British Parliamentary institutions. I listen for hours to this debate. Hansard will show that for these new rules of closure—not just rules framed by a joint committee seeking to do justice—but by coercion has been offered. They are plainly partisan and arbitrary. Hansard will also show that if these new rules are resisted the Premier cannot complain that the resistance comes without adequate warning. The spirit of Justice inspired Mr. Graham's protest: "The subject who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures."

When Mr. Borden was defending the closure the other night in the House of Commons he said that while the Bill gave

HON. ROBERT ROGERS IS KNOWN BY HIS WORKS

His Performances in the Manitoba Government, Macdonald and Antigonish Bye-Elections and Alberta Land Deals, Have Stamped Him as the Wicked Partner in the Borden Cabinet—H. F. Gadsby Draws a Pen Picture of the Man Who Demanded and Got Closure.

great ambition for Bob Rogers, but alas, the chances are against him. It's not the hair that counts but the thoughts and line Bob Rogers does not quite measure up to the Laurier standard. Neither has the oratorical gifts that go with the Laurier plume, for when he isn't talking like a making noise like the wind in the telephone wires. Bob Rogers is no speaker, a pin in that. What's more, he knows he is absolutely necessary. His voice is mournful like rain in autumn, a wail of repentance in it, as it were, for the things it has to utter.

A "Swell Dresser."

While he does not dare to cry speaking with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he tries to dress like him. As everybody knows, Sir Wilfrid is the best groomed man in the house of commons, and somehow or other, without half trying, he always looks the Grand Seigneur. To wear his clothes like Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to copy Bob Rogers' desire and his despair. Copy as he may he will never be a grand seigneur. Nature may have something to do with it, or God's taste, but follow his model closely as he will, Bob seems to fall in the general effort. While Sir Wilfrid dresses like a gentleman, the best Bob can do with the last word of fashion to help, is to get a reputation as a "swell dresser." It's Bob Rogers' touch that overdoes it.

There are other Laurier externals which Bob Rogers could not imitate in a thousand years, because they are the externals which indicate character. What goes on in the mind, and in the body. For instance, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has made a better face for himself than the Hon. Bob Rogers. Bob Rogers' ambition, incredible as it may seem, is the thing that makes him. It is a safe bet that the Hon. Bob Rogers will never see this ambition satisfied. The logic of his past is against him. Mr. Borden, you will remember, became leader of his party and subsequently premier because he was unknown, because he had no past. Wherefore it follows that Bob Rogers will never become premier because he is too well known, because he has passed to burn, so to speak, the Laurier test.

Meanwhile Bob is building up a name as the Wicked Partner. But even as a Wicked Partner he is not sure of an abiding place for himself. For instance, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has made a better face for himself than the Hon. Bob Rogers. Bob Rogers' ambition, incredible as it may seem, is the thing that makes him. It is a safe bet that the Hon. Bob Rogers will never see this ambition satisfied. The logic of his past is against him. Mr. Borden, you will remember, became leader of his party and subsequently premier because he was unknown, because he had no past. Wherefore it follows that Bob Rogers will never become premier because he is too well known, because he has passed to burn, so to speak, the Laurier test.

Ward Heeler Motion.

The Hon. Bob's notion is that every man has his price. His finesse goes no further than giving every man what he asks or promising to give it. Ward heeler methods do not work as well in the large field of Canada as they did in the smaller one that Bob came from, which is greatly to Canada's credit. Meanwhile, the Hon. Bob's little tricks do not prevent him being something of a hero to the back benches on his own side, the prize packmen who got the nomination in September, 1911, because the nobody requested them to win. Bob is very popular with what you might call the ruck and file of the Conservative party in the house of commons, but he has no support in the cabinet, unless it be the Sir Wilfrid Laurier watch dog of the treasury, the Hon. Bruce Nantel.

All the same Bob Rogers is building up a nest little machine of his own out of the materials at hand, and through it does not cut much figure just now it may cause Premier Borden trouble later on. Bob's followers are nothing if not vociferous. They would have turned the house of commons into a bear pit on the night of the Clarke incident if Premier Borden had not stiffened his back and put the Hon. Bob and his outfit where they belonged. Yes, Bob Rogers is a big load among the little ones. But he pays the penalty. The little fellows ask for a lot. What with one ear flapping to catch every breath of public opinion and the other ear straining to catch the counter-requests from Bob looks like a racing yacht rigged wing-and-wing.

Curry is a great resource among a house-keeper's seasoning supplies.

ABE MARTIN POST OFFICE NO. 1000 CHURCH ST. To buy anything like throwing away. We take no end of to have our goods stand-mud, water and usage. We sell shoes that endure anything but Francis & Vau 19 King Street, St. John

The F Querles of Ans

Question—What amount and clover seed should be sown on an acre? Answer—The following average New Brunswick rate to give a very satisfactory hay of excellent quality, 2 pounds per acre; Red Clover, 2 pounds; Alsike Clover, 2 pounds.

Question—What amount and middings and cottons are profitably fed to the av along with clover hay? Answer—Let us look at feeds. Wheat bran is large nitrogenous; is bulky and a laxative action upon tract of all classes of live are quite similar in composition and does not have a ting action upon the system to the same extent. It on the to become somewhat pesty in the digestive tract and less an excellent feed when the greater care than bran.

Cottonseed is quite dist other hand. It is much more generous and carbonaceous than the others, also less starch care when introducing it must be exercised in order to avoid indigestion and maintain the animal.

In recommending a ration cow where clover hay is in neglect middings entirely, are quite essential when a being employed, since heat Hence for a daily ration 8 pounds transferred from unit making it almost impossible farm conditions to raise cal a series of years.

For the information of catt Veterinary Director General reprint of a leaflet of the Br Agriculture and Fisheries of which is being made the careful study and experimen country.

AGR A Cause of M Cabbage C

(Dominion Government. Unfortunately for Canadian many calves are lost each the accident of premature bit doubt many of these losses a jurys a much greater numb by contagious abortion. Who obtains a foot hold in a he quences are apt to be se bags. It does dwell in almost making it almost impossible farm conditions to raise cal a series of years.

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This reprint, which const pamphlet of less than four with the subject under t heads: Animals Affected, Virulence of Material, and Symptoms and Prevent It is written in plain lang toine information of great va the raisers and persons who the disease. It is printed for tion to those who apply for not sent out to the regular Publications Branch of ment of Agriculture, at Ottav Cabbage Culture.

There is perhaps no vegeta that is more easily raised t bage. It does dwell in almost vided with a reasonable qua and manure; it thrives fi southerly part of the provin to Dawson City in the nor to the Atlantic to the Pacific cabbage does best in a moist responds well to heavy fertili tillage. Market gardeners have on the value of this ference in the value of dit. It has been found by a ment that it is possible to ha \$200 per-acre difference in the crop of a poor and good For twenty years the divi of the Central Experi

All Solid Leather Shoes For Country Wear To buy anything like throwing away. We take no end of to have our goods stand-mud, water and usage. We sell shoes that endure anything but Francis & Vau 19 King Street, St. John

ROGERS IS BY HIS WORKS... Wicked Partner in the Borden... draws a Pen Picture of the Man Closure.

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The Farmer's Question Box

Queries of Interest to Rural Residents Answered by Experts.

Question—What amount of timothy seed and clover seed should be mixed to sow an acre?

Answer—The following mixture for the average New Brunswick farm will be found to give a very satisfactory production of hay of excellent quality.

Question—What amount of wheat bran and middlings and cottonseed meal could be profitably fed to the average dairy cow along with clover hay?

Answer—Let us look at these three feeds. Wheat bran is largely mineral and nitrogenous; it bulks and renders a favorable lactative action upon the alimentary tract of all classes of stock.

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MAINE POTATOES

The Growing Importance of the Virginia Crop, and How It is Raised—Raise Three Crops a Season—How the Beetle is Disposed Of—Commercial Fertilizer Used.

(E. N. Vallandigham in Boston Transcript.) Down in Virginia, as well as up in Appalachian county, Maine—where, at last, after centuries and costly delay, last season's crop is "moving," while this season's is already ready to "put in" potatoes are now a staple export.

The summer harvested crop of potatoes in Acomac and Northampton counties meets with competition from the crop of North and South Carolina, and when the crop in those states is short, Acomac and Northampton county farmers earn large profits.

The soil of these counties is light and sandy, warm and rich, and in such condition before the end of February in all ordinary years that potatoes may be planted and the crop thus early started, so that it begins to mature for digging in the late of the month of July.

When these Virginia planters find a potato that will resist the long summer of this summer, they may very easily compete with Maine in the winter and autumn markets. Meanwhile their summer crop is sold at a profit.

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is, owing to the fact that it is well covered with feathers of a fluffy nature. The body is broad and deep, with a long breastbone, the shoulders are broad, and the back is short and curved. The head is small and neat, with a strong beak and a comb of medium size, which sometimes extends to ten pounds, and a tail of a medium length, and the legs are rather pinky white, and quite free from feathers.

TESTING EGGS. It is an excellent plan to test eggs after they have been in an incubator or under a hen for six or seven days. A considerable economy of space is effected by the removal of the infertile eggs, besides which those that are rejected are quite suitable for cooking purposes.

Another test should be made on the day previous to the arrival of the chickens, although as a test it is of small value, since it is too late to use the eggs for any other purpose. The eggs should be dipped into a basin of water, heated to 100 degrees, where they should remain for about thirty seconds. Those that contain a live chicken will swim on the surface, and will be seen to jump about, while those containing a dead chicken sink to the bottom.

Unless fattening is gone in for on a large scale it does not pay to cross the birds, for they can be brought into very good killing condition otherwise. It is a mistake to allow them to have much exercise, for the less they move about the quicker do they gain weight, besides which the flesh is of fine quality. A small fattening coop is a most useful appliance in which to fatten the surplus cockerels.

Those who kill off their cockerels for the table, as many do, would do well to remember that, as a general rule, it is difficult to get birds into it in condition for killing, while the feathers are growing. If one catches the birds when they are about three months old, before the first lot of adult feathers has commenced to grow, the conditions though they may still be such that a little later, when the feathers are growing fast, they will go off in condition.

COCKERELS FOR KILLING. Those who kill off their cockerels for the table, as many do, would do well to remember that, as a general rule, it is difficult to get birds into it in condition for killing, while the feathers are growing. If one catches the birds when they are about three months old, before the first lot of adult feathers has commenced to grow, the conditions though they may still be such that a little later, when the feathers are growing fast, they will go off in condition.

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FLOWERING BULBS GLADIOLUS

These are most effective in the garden, the colors are magnificent and they are easily grown. We offer: Choice Mixed—10 for 30c; 25 for 65c; \$2.25 per 100—postpaid.

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AGRICULTURE

A Cause of Much Loss in Cattle Raising—Cabbage Culture—Concerning Hogs.

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POULTRY KEEPING

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EARLY PROVISIONS OF CITY CHARTER

Only Freeman of the City at First Allowed to Carry on Business—Some of the Sections.

The agitation for the removal of the tax on outside laborers seems to be but the continuance of a movement which has been progressing steadily since the earliest years of the city's history.

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This is the Book You Get Free

My 80-page illustrated booklet (pocket size) was compiled by me to answer fully and correctly those questions which are asked privately by any man needing new strength and who seeks personal advice pertaining to the ailments and weaknesses he wishes to overcome.

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ABE MARTIN Solid Leather Shoes For Country Wear To buy anything else is like throwing away money. We take no end of trouble to have our goods made to stand mud, water and hard usage. We sell shoes that will endure anything but fire. Francis & Vaughan 19 King Street, St. John, N. B.

John A. Bruce & Co. Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario. Established 1850. Flowering Bulbs, Dahlias, Gladiolus.

Free to Men Would You Like To Be a Strong, Husky, Manly Fellow Once More? New Method Without Drugs. The attached coupon entitles you to one illustrated copy of my pocket compendium and guide for the self-restoration of lost strength.

DR. F. F. SANDEN CO., 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. Dear Sirs—Please forward me your book, as advertised, free, sealed.

DR. J. Collis Browne's Colman's Mustard. The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE. The Best Remedy

WILL BEVERLY THE PLAN TO PRODUCE SAYS KING GEORGE WILL VISIT CANADA

Cochrane Asks Vast Authority

Would Ignore Parliament in Building or Buying

Liberals Agree to the Proposal But Not the Method of Giving Government Carte Blanche in Enormous Expenditures.

Ottawa, April 25.—Liberals sought to effectively counsel the government against doing the right thing in the wrong way, at this afternoon's sitting of parliament.

Two courses confronted the minister under existing conditions, either to dispose of the government lines or to develop upon an important project having for its purpose the development and expansion of the government system of railways.

Of this, however, there is yet no official confirmation. Mr. Cochrane is keeping his own counsel and declines to make public his plans. In the house today Hon. George P. Graham alluded to the fact that a report was current that the minister had in view an arrangement whereby the Canadian Northern system or at least the transcontinental portion of it, would become the property of the government.

Mr. Cochrane, however, did not commit himself. "Haven't heard of it," was his only comment.

The Borden-Rogers government, however, finds it difficult to dissociate progressive and radical enterprises from old Tory methods. When the house resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Cochrane submitted the following sweeping resolution:

"That it is expedient to provide that the minister of railways and canals may, subject to the authority of the government-in-council, construct, purchase, lease, otherwise acquire in whole or in part, any railway, terminal bridge, railway station, railway, railway bridge, railway station, railway work, and any other such railway or other work shall become part of the government railway system."

When found, Gayne had his working clothes on, showing that after going home at 10 he changed his clothes and started back for town. His family say he had been in the habit of getting up at half past eight and getting up and going out to work.

CUT UP PIECES ON I.C.R. TRACK

Philip Gayne, of Sunny Brae, Found Dying Near Moncton

DOG INJURED, TOO

Victim Was Employed by the Railway and It is Mysterious How He Came to Be Killed—Belief That He Was Sitting or Lying on the Rails When He Was Struck.

Moncton, N. B., April 27.—Gasping his last, his cut and mangled remains almost beyond recognition, Philip Gayne, an employe of the I. C. R. water department, was found on the I. C. R. track near Sunny Brae, half a mile or more from town, about 6 o'clock this morning.

Shortly before Gayne was found, Sweeney's east-bound freight passed over the road and it is thought the man was run over by the train. Orr and Stullis, leaving work between 5 and 6, rode on Sweeney's freight as far as Church street crossing, and then jumped off, walking the road and it is thought the man was run over by the train.

Lying in the ditch beside the track with a broken shoulder, was Gayne's dog, which had also been struck by the train. Just how Gayne came to be on the track at that hour in the morning cannot be ascertained. He was in Moncton yesterday and it is said he had been drinking.

When found, Gayne had his working clothes on, showing that after going home at 10 he changed his clothes and started back for town. His family say he had been in the habit of getting up at half past eight and getting up and going out to work.

ANNAPOLIS I. O. O. F. MARCH TO CHURCH

Western Star Lodge, I. O. O. F., of this town, with members of Guiding Star Lodge, of Grandville Ferry, and others, today celebrated the thirty-first anniversary of the introduction of Odd Fellows into America by marching in procession headed by the Annapolis Royal Brass Band to the Baptist church, where an appropriate service was delivered by Rev. A. A. McNeill, B. D., of Bridgetown, before a large congregation.

CUMBERLAND BAY SHINGLE MILL BURNED

Cumberland Bay, N. B., April 22.—The shingle mill owned by H. O. and Walter L. Patten, was totally destroyed by fire this evening at eight o'clock. There was no insurance. The fire started in the burning of refuse.

It is most important for a man to have a persistent purpose, running through his life; he must not waver from hour to hour, according to the people with whom he mixes.

Government Hopes to Rush Work

Will Jam Naval Bill Through by Gag Rule if Necessary—Liberals Will Resist to the Utmost, and a Lively Time is Expected—Morning Sitings Begin Wednesday.

Ottawa, April 25.—With closure passed and ready for use, the government has decided to rush through the naval bill as quickly as possible with a view to prorogation by May 23. The ministerial supporters are very anxious to get the bill through before the summer recess, and the ministers themselves, after five months of practically ceaseless worry and daily embarrassment, are doubly anxious to drop the curtain as speedily as possible and get away from the constant attack of a relentless and determined opposition.

At a ministerial caucus this morning it was decided that with a view to hastening matters along, morning sittings would be begun on Wednesday next and continued until the end of the session.

It was not deemed wise to apply closure right at the outset, but that it will have to come before long, if the session is to wind up as speedily as the government now intends, is certain. The present plan is to bring the naval bill up toward the end of next week. A day's discussion will be allowed on it in the committee stage at the meeting of the Premier's Board which Sir Wilfrid is kindly set a day for ending the discussion.

Needless to say, Liberalism, under the circumstances, and with the desired information as to what is really intended by the government's measures, is coming, will promptly decline the invitation. Then Premier Borden will apply the gag.

Liberalism is as resolute as ever in its fight both against the policy of contribution and against the substitution, through gag of rule by the machine, and by the device of the gag, of the rule by the people, and for the people. The opposition will resist to the utmost any attempt in the commons to apply the gag in order to sweep through either the naval bill or supply without constitutional objection, without adequate discussion, and contrary to what Liberals believe to be the real will of the people.

It is probable that there will be considerable discussion, however, when it comes before the committee of the whole house.

LIBERALS GAIN DOUBTFUL SEAT IN ALBERTA

Castor, Alta., April 25.—Final returns of Coronation riding, in doubt until yesterday, are in and give E. H. Whiteside (Liberal) a majority of 50.

Silver will remain bright much longer if after the articles have been cleaned they are rubbed with a soft flannel cloth dipped in linseed oil then polished with a chance leather.

DR. FREDMANN SELLS RIGHTS TO HIS SERUM

American Company to Establish Eighteen Tuberculosis Institutes, With a Capital of \$54,000,000—Scientist to Get \$125,000 and \$18,000,000 in Stock for United States Privileges.

New York, April 26.—Dr. Friedrich Friedmann has arranged for the sale of the American rights in his anti-tuberculosis vaccine for \$125,000 in cash, and \$18,000,000 in stock in thirty-six Friedmann institutes to be organized in as many selected states, with a total capitalization of \$54,000,000, according to the Times this morning.

SIR WILFRID ON THE GAG

"I suspect that there is not only one Ethiopian but a whole half dozen concealed in that fence," quoth Sir Wilfrid, when he came to the clause which enabled a Minister of the Crown to give notice when any resolution, or resolutions, preamble or preambles, title or titles and so forth, were next considered by the House, a vote must be taken at two o'clock in the morning.

"We recognized that they were designed to prevent free speech, but we learned that even if consideration has not taken place or not been resumed at all the gag is to be applied and the measures are to go through unconsidered—that is too much for me. The axe is to fall upon the consideration of any measure, no matter what its public importance, no matter what is involved, without the opportunity to even resume consideration. If that is the intention, and while my knowledge of the English language is limited, I admit, I can come to no other conclusion from the words of the resolution, then these rules are far worse than any one of us ever supposed."

Thursday and Fridays there could be no amendments to motions to go into supply. "Thus," said he, "they would take from British subjects the most valuable privilege which ever existed since we had parliamentary government in any country. Britain is the only country in the world that for ages has held to the sound parliamentary principle that taxation was not at the will of the government but by the will of the people. We are indebted to Britain for the most valuable privilege of presenting to the sovereign the grievances of the people. To limit this great privilege and right is all the more inexcusable because it is absolutely unnecessary. The proper remedy for all these twistings and turnings, for all these subterfuges and dangerous expedients is not for the majority to play fast and loose with the old rules which have been the bulwark of parliamentary liberty and responsibility, is not in the invasion of the privileges and rights of a free people. No, the remedy is to be found in a direct, manly appeal to the Canadian people."

75 JOGGINS PEOPLE WENT DOWN WITH COLLAPSED FLOOR

None Seriously Injured in the Drop of Fourteen Feet—Watt Examination Resumes Monday.

Amherst, N. S., April 25.—Seventy-five citizens of the Joggins Mines had what may be termed a miraculous escape from death or severe injuries tonight. Rev. J. L. Patten, of Moncton, was killed, to lecture in the Oddfellows hall. About 7:30 p. m. there were about the number mentioned above in the hall, which is the second story of the building.

WALTER M. BELLMAN CHOSEN DALHOUSIE RHODES SCHOLAR

Halifax, N. S., April 24.—At the convocation of Dalhousie University today sixty degrees were conferred, in arts, 31; graduation in science, four; in law, 12; in medicine, seven; and in dental surgery, one. The prizes and diplomas of honor were as follows:

Walter M. Bellman, chosen Dalhousie Rhodes scholar. He is a native of St. John's, N. B., and is now at the University of Toronto, where he is playing ball for some weeks and is in condition to step into the game at short notice. He was one of the heavy-hitters in last year's games and is considered a first class ball player. He would like to come to Woodstock, but local ball will have the floor this season. Black would be a valuable man for any team in the new league.

WOODSTOCK SAW-MILL BURNED

South Lumber Plant in Ashes—Thermometer 90 in the Shade—Fredericton Man to Build Fisher Memorial Library.

Woodstock, N. B., April 26.—The mill of the Smith Lumber Company, in which long and short lumber was manufactured, was destroyed by fire this afternoon, entailing a loss of several thousand dollars. The fire department was promptly on the scene but the fire gained headway with astonishing rapidity and the firemen bent their energies to protect surrounding property, as it was seen at once that the building was doomed. The fire started from a hot box. Only a short time ago new machinery was installed, but it is said, was covered by insurance. The building and other stock was completely destroyed. The mill had about twenty employes. The company will probably rebuild at once.

King George's visit to Canada in 1914, only some such unexpected event as a European war, will prevent this trip taking place.

King George has intimated his willingness to visit the Toronto exhibition in August, 1914, and preparations for this event are already being made in English circles.

Lord Strathcona, the veteran high commissioner of Canada, said yesterday: "As people of the empire are more loyal or more attached to the king than are the Canadians, His Majesty received evidence of this in the fact that the king was to be met at the airport by a large number of people. It is not likely that the king would receive a finer welcome in any part of the world than in Canada."

HALIFAX ALDERMAN LEFT \$35,000 TO MANY CHARITIES

Halifax, N. S., April 27.—(Special)—The will of the late Alderman E. W. O'Donnell, a somewhat eccentric citizen, leaves a large sum of money to be divided among many charities.

RESTIGOUCHE RIVER IS CLEAR OF ICE

Dalhousie, N. B., April 25.—(Special)—With a light westerly breeze the Restigouche ice moved out today and the first vessel of the season, the steamer R. B. Galt, Capt. F. J. Allard, arrived here at 9 o'clock p. m. from Carleton (P. Q.) to begin the regular ferry service between Dalhousie and four Quebec points—Fleurbaey, Magalloway, St. Onge and Carleton Place. The large shingle mill which was destroyed by fire last week at River Clark and owned by the Richards Lumber Company of Campbellton, will be rebuilt at once.

FORMER SACKVILLE WOMAN APPLIES FOR DIVORCE IN BOSTON

Boston, April 25.—(Special)—Mrs. Margaret E. Bailey, of Boston, petitioned the superior court today for a divorce from Leonard Sackville, now of parts unknown. The couple were married at Sackville, N. B., in 1889, and have five children, whose custody the mother asks. Desertion, non-support, cruelty and intemperance are alleged.

Instead of using barley and rice for thickening soup try oatmeal occasionally.

WANTED

BARN \$25 WEEKLY—If you in a cut-rate business; everything sold at Rodpaths. Best granular counts pound; no capital or equipment free. The Concession, Windsor, Ont.

WANTED

Female teacher for balanced District No. 11, West Scotch Kings County, N. B. Apply, say, etc., to Geo. H. Somerville, Address Stewarton, Kings Co., N. B.

WANTED

By April the 1st and house and furniture. Mrs. David Robertson, T. Rothery, N. B.

WANTED

Representative of fruit trees throughout New Brunswick. We wish to secure good men to represent us in the fruit-growing business. Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. Liberal positions and liberal salaries. Stone & Wellington, Ont.

WANTED

Good pay weekly; outside stock and territory. Our vineyards: For particulars write Nursery Company, Toronto, Ont.

BICYCLE

At Cut Price Catalogue

REAL ESTATE

The following transfers of real estate have been recorded:

LEET FOOTING

The perfect spot for summer sports. Ask your dealer.

