

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XLVII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1908.

NO. 72

OPTIMISM THE KEYNOTE AS MANUFACTURERS DINE

Great Future for St. John Predicted by Orators at Union Club Banquet

Vice President McDonald Entertains in Honor of Hon. Mr. Rolland and Secretary of Canadian Manufacturers' Association--A Pleasing Function--Labor Union Legislation an Object of Suspicion.

There was a very enjoyable function at the Union Club Thursday, when about forty of the leading business men and manufacturers of the city gathered around the dinner table...

Those Present.

Mr. McDonald presided and had seated at his right Hon. W. S. Fisher, W. Frank Hatheway, M. P., and on his left Mayor Bullock and W. E. Foster, president of the board of trade...

After full justice had been done to the menu the toast of the King was proposed and drunk with unusual honors.

Mr. McDonald then proposed the toast of the City of St. John. He said he was glad to meet such a representative group of manufacturers as were present...

He referred to the fact that Mr. Rolland, their guest, was of French descent and reminded him that St. John was founded by the Frenchman, Francois Champsin...

Mayor Bullock said he was glad to welcome to St. John the president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association...

It was to be hoped also, he said, that steps would be taken to have the information about the Courtney Bay wharves sent to the Grand Trunk Pacific...

Speaking of the common council, he thought some improvement would result if some of the manufacturers and business men could be induced to enter the council.

Mr. Hatheway, M.P., who was the next speaker, referred to the greatness of the empire, of which Canada was a part. He then referred to the advances made in the Dominion in years past...

INDIAN NATIVES PLAN REVOLUTION AND MURDER OF KITCHENER



WESTERN ENTRANCE TO THE KHYBER PASS

Calcutta, May 6.—The police are investigating the native plot revealed here to murder Europeans by means of bombs, and the more they go into the matter the more serious and widespread does the conspiracy appear.

HOW LAPORTE FEMALE BLUEBEARD LURED HER VICTIMS TO THEIR DEATH

Laporte, Ind., May 7.—What the authorities have declared was an attempt to disturb the nine bodies dug up on the Guinness farm so that identification of the remains would be impossible...

Milwaukee, Wis., May 7.—An evening Wisconsin special from Waupaca, Wis., says: The letter which Carl Peterson of Waupaca, received from Mrs. Belle Guinness...

THREE-CORNERED FIGHT IN DUNDEE

Liveliest Election Campaign Scotland Has Seen in Years MEETINGS ALL DAY Each Candidate Making Thirty or Forty Speeches Daily--Unionist Platform is Tariff Reform--Laborite Expected to Poll Big Vote--Churchill's Friends Alarmed.

MANITOBA AFFIDAVITS WERE MADE BY CRIMINAL

Documents Read in House About Electoral Corruption Cost \$25

Dr. Roche Reads Statement of Hon. Robert Rogers That He Has the Cheque the Grit Organizer Paid the Galician, Who Has a Bad Record--Borden Corners Brodeur About Gourdeau's Resignation.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, May 7.—Duncan Bole's affidavit emanating was spoiled today in a ruthless manner by Dr. Roche, Conservative member for Marquette (Man.), who, in continuing the debate on the Aylesworth election bill, gave an accurate description of the Galician Rudneski.

On Wednesday Mr. Bole gave practically all his time to reading an affidavit of Rudneski, alleging that the Conservatives had put a large number of names improperly on the voters' lists.

Dr. Roche said Mr. Walton had not the money to use the affidavit himself, although he is a member of the legislature but put them off on Mr. Bole, who is now a resident of Montreal and will not run again.

LAURIE'S BROKEN PROMISE.

Dr. Roche took up the arguments of Mr. Aylesworth on behalf of the bill. The plea that the constituencies in Manitoba overlap was just as good in 1893 when there were but seven federal and forty provincial constituencies.

Curiously enough the senate report contains a report made by Col. Sam Hughes, as member of the board of experts which passed upon the Rose rifle in 1901.

COTTON OPERATIVES REFUSE TO STRIKE AT OFFICIALS' BIDDING

Montreal, May 7.—There is lively evidence of discontent among the operatives with the cotton companies which may lead to a failure of their strike against the reduction of ten per cent. in wages which was put into effect on May 1.

Suppressed Report on Ross Rifle. By what process of adroit elimination there was omitted from a return recently brought down in the commonsense, a report upon the Ross rifle, made by the

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

NORTON
Norton, May 5.—John Moore, millwright of Lawrenceton, N. S., will soon have all the machinery in the new flour and feed mill of E. Harmer & Sons.

HOPEWELL HILL
Hopewell Hill, May 5.—P. W. F. Brewster, has moved his family to the house owned by Percy Peck.

RICHIBUCTO
Richibucto, May 6.—Mr. and Mrs. R. O'Leary arrived home on Saturday night, via Buctouche.

ST. MARTINS
St. Martins, May 6.—Dr. H. E. Gillmour returned on Monday from St. George where he had been attending the funeral of his mother, Mrs. Arthur Hill Gillmour.

MONCTON
Moncton, N. B., May 6.—The city council after passing last night to ask the legislature for a street railway charter of its own, tonight had under consideration another street railway bill being promoted by a company headed by Dr. A. Murray of the city.

WOLFVILLE
Wolfville, N. S., May 5.—The annual convocation of the students of Horton Collegiate Academy for the gold medal given by J. S. Botes, of Wolfville, took place in College Hall on Friday evening.

ALMA
Alma, N. B., May 5.—Alma Lodge, No. 115, I. O. G. T., elected the following officers this evening:—H. Keirwood, C. J. Clark, president; Mrs. E. M. Keirwood, secretary; Mrs. Annie McKinley, F. Sec.; Mrs. Walter R. Edgett, Treas.; Judith Jordan, Chap.; Percy C. Clark, M. Sec.; Mrs. Dickson, G.; George Butland, Sent.; J. E. Shanklin, P. C. T.

ST. STEPHEN
St. Stephen, May 6.—Aaron Cross aged sixty-four years died this afternoon of pneumonia, at his home on Princess street. Mr. Cross when the excitement was at its height at the banquet to Hon. Wm. Pugsley when he remained four years. He was not so successful as he would wish and returned considerably broken down in health. He had been suffering for some time with rheumatism. Mr. Cross was a pensioner of the American Civil War. He was noted for his information on the life of his daughter, Mrs. Frank Holm.

MANITOBA AFFIDAVITS WERE MADE BY CRIMINAL
(Continued from page 1.)
The Quebec Tercentenary. It was not desirable that the question as to what regiments had intimated their willingness to go to Quebec should be answered at present, but later.

FREDERICTON
Fredericton, N. B., May 5.—A large delegation of prominent citizens waited on the city council at tonight's meeting and presented a memorial asking that legislation be passed providing for the control of the police force in a commission composed of county court judges, high sheriff and mayor.

WOLFVILLE
Wolfville, N. S., May 5.—The annual convocation of the students of Horton Collegiate Academy for the gold medal given by J. S. Botes, of Wolfville, took place in College Hall on Friday evening.

MANITOBA AFFIDAVITS WERE MADE BY CRIMINAL
(Continued from page 1.)
The Quebec Tercentenary. It was not desirable that the question as to what regiments had intimated their willingness to go to Quebec should be answered at present, but later.

WOLFVILLE
Wolfville, N. S., May 5.—The annual convocation of the students of Horton Collegiate Academy for the gold medal given by J. S. Botes, of Wolfville, took place in College Hall on Friday evening.

WOLFVILLE
Wolfville, N. S., May 5.—The annual convocation of the students of Horton Collegiate Academy for the gold medal given by J. S. Botes, of Wolfville, took place in College Hall on Friday evening.

WOLFVILLE
Wolfville, N. S., May 5.—The annual convocation of the students of Horton Collegiate Academy for the gold medal given by J. S. Botes, of Wolfville, took place in College Hall on Friday evening.

ALMA
Alma, N. B., May 5.—Alma Lodge, No. 115, I. O. G. T., elected the following officers this evening:—H. Keirwood, C. J. Clark, president; Mrs. E. M. Keirwood, secretary; Mrs. Annie McKinley, F. Sec.; Mrs. Walter R. Edgett, Treas.; Judith Jordan, Chap.; Percy C. Clark, M. Sec.; Mrs. Dickson, G.; George Butland, Sent.; J. E. Shanklin, P. C. T.

ST. STEPHEN
St. Stephen, May 6.—Aaron Cross aged sixty-four years died this afternoon of pneumonia, at his home on Princess street. Mr. Cross when the excitement was at its height at the banquet to Hon. Wm. Pugsley when he remained four years. He was not so successful as he would wish and returned considerably broken down in health. He had been suffering for some time with rheumatism. Mr. Cross was a pensioner of the American Civil War. He was noted for his information on the life of his daughter, Mrs. Frank Holm.

MANITOBA AFFIDAVITS WERE MADE BY CRIMINAL
(Continued from page 1.)
The Quebec Tercentenary. It was not desirable that the question as to what regiments had intimated their willingness to go to Quebec should be answered at present, but later.

FREDERICTON
Fredericton, N. B., May 5.—A large delegation of prominent citizens waited on the city council at tonight's meeting and presented a memorial asking that legislation be passed providing for the control of the police force in a commission composed of county court judges, high sheriff and mayor.

WOLFVILLE
Wolfville, N. S., May 5.—The annual convocation of the students of Horton Collegiate Academy for the gold medal given by J. S. Botes, of Wolfville, took place in College Hall on Friday evening.

MANITOBA AFFIDAVITS WERE MADE BY CRIMINAL
(Continued from page 1.)
The Quebec Tercentenary. It was not desirable that the question as to what regiments had intimated their willingness to go to Quebec should be answered at present, but later.

WOLFVILLE
Wolfville, N. S., May 5.—The annual convocation of the students of Horton Collegiate Academy for the gold medal given by J. S. Botes, of Wolfville, took place in College Hall on Friday evening.

WOLFVILLE
Wolfville, N. S., May 5.—The annual convocation of the students of Horton Collegiate Academy for the gold medal given by J. S. Botes, of Wolfville, took place in College Hall on Friday evening.

WOLFVILLE
Wolfville, N. S., May 5.—The annual convocation of the students of Horton Collegiate Academy for the gold medal given by J. S. Botes, of Wolfville, took place in College Hall on Friday evening.

HALF A MILLION CANADIANS LIVING IN NEW ENGLAND STATES

They Write to Roosevelt Applauding Treaty With Britain—Interesting Figures Showing Vast Army of Canadians Who Should Be Repatriated—More Than a Million English, Irish, Scots and Canadians in Six Neighboring States.

The following letter, memorandum and memorial are forwarded by C. H. McIntyre of the Boston Canadian Club. McIntyre is a native of Kings county, New Brunswick.

Dear Sir—Enclosed you will please find a communication which has recently been sent to the President and Senate of the United States. Kindly publish the same, together with the statistics, in your journal, so that Canada may receive proper benefit from this movement.

RESIDENTS OF NEW ENGLAND BORN IN CANADA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.
From the census of 1900 the following statistics as to the six New England states appear:
Persons born in Canada 504,000
" " England and Wales 139,000
" " Scotland 42,900
Total 685,900

THE MEMORIAL
The undersigned, on behalf of the United States, tender respectful and hearty thanks to His Excellency the President and to the honorable the Senate for their ratification of the Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain.

OBITUARY
Mrs. Charles H. Ebbett
Mrs. Charles H. Ebbett, who was born in the city of St. John, N. B., and was a graduate of Harvard. After practicing dentistry, he took up the study of medicine and prior to his death was surgeon on board the S.S. Pambocton.

PERSONALS
Miss Nora Matthews has returned from Montreal, where she has been on a long visit to her sister, Mrs. Rosemary Coe. Miss Alice Howard has returned to her home in Fredericton from a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. C. Doherty, 49 Padlock street.

WOLFVILLE
Wolfville, N. S., May 5.—The annual convocation of the students of Horton Collegiate Academy for the gold medal given by J. S. Botes, of Wolfville, took place in College Hall on Friday evening.

WANT CONTROL OF MANITOBA LISTS

Bill Up in Parliament to Give Federal Authorities Framing of Them.

Mr. Borden then referred to the recent issue of the government from its attitude assumed in 1888, in 1903 and again in 1908. Mr. Aylesworth had said there was no provision in the old act for overlapping of constituencies. There was, Mr. Borden said, just such a provision. Moreover, overlapping of constituencies occurred even in Toronto.

Mr. Borden then referred to the recent issue of the government from its attitude assumed in 1888, in 1903 and again in 1908. Mr. Aylesworth had said there was no provision in the old act for overlapping of constituencies. There was, Mr. Borden said, just such a provision. Moreover, overlapping of constituencies occurred even in Toronto.

Mr. Borden then referred to the recent issue of the government from its attitude assumed in 1888, in 1903 and again in 1908. Mr. Aylesworth had said there was no provision in the old act for overlapping of constituencies. There was, Mr. Borden said, just such a provision. Moreover, overlapping of constituencies occurred even in Toronto.

Mr. Borden then referred to the recent issue of the government from its attitude assumed in 1888, in 1903 and again in 1908. Mr. Aylesworth had said there was no provision in the old act for overlapping of constituencies. There was, Mr. Borden said, just such a provision. Moreover, overlapping of constituencies occurred even in Toronto.

Mr. Borden then referred to the recent issue of the government from its attitude assumed in 1888, in 1903 and again in 1908. Mr. Aylesworth had said there was no provision in the old act for overlapping of constituencies. There was, Mr. Borden said, just such a provision. Moreover, overlapping of constituencies occurred even in Toronto.

Mr. Borden then referred to the recent issue of the government from its attitude assumed in 1888, in 1903 and again in 1908. Mr. Aylesworth had said there was no provision in the old act for overlapping of constituencies. There was, Mr. Borden said, just such a provision. Moreover, overlapping of constituencies occurred even in Toronto.

Mr. Borden then referred to the recent issue of the government from its attitude assumed in 1888, in 1903 and again in 1908. Mr. Aylesworth had said there was no provision in the old act for overlapping of constituencies. There was, Mr. Borden said, just such a provision. Moreover, overlapping of constituencies occurred even in Toronto.

Black Watch
On a Tag on a Plug of Black Cheving Tobacco
Stands for Quality.

Pills that Never Grieve
They cure constipation, help digestion, keep the skin, make you feel better in all things—that's how Dr. Hummel's Pills had been a family medicine equal to Dr. Hamilton's Pills, try them.

## HAZEN CAPTURES TWO ROBISON SUPPORTERS

### Madawaska Members Attended Government Caucus Tuesday Night

Fredericton, May 8.—The government supporters held a caucus tonight in the executive council chamber. J. A. Murray was present.

It is of interest to note that Messrs. Baker & Cyr of Madawaska, who were claimed as supporters of Hon. Mr. Robison, attended the caucus and arranged themselves with the Hazen government party. The caucus was the first meeting held this season and was given up to the discussion of a number of matters.

Fredericton, N. B., May 5.—The house met at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Labillios presented a petition from the mayor and aldermen of Dalhousie in favor of a bill presented by them.

Hon. Mr. Fleming presented the annual report of the bonded indebtedness of the county of Gloucester.

Hon. Mr. Hazen gave notice of motion to alter Rule 2 of the rules of the house to change the time of re-assembling from half past seven to eight o'clock. Under the rules when the house adjourns at 6 o'clock it meets again at 7:30 but in practice it is always 8 o'clock. As the practice did not comply with the rule he thought it advisable to make the rule comply with the practice.

Hon. Mr. Fleming presented the annual report of the Halifax School for the Blind.

Hon. Mr. Morrisey presented the annual report of the board of works.

Hon. Mr. Hazen moved the leave of absence for the solicitor general and for the commissioner of agriculture until Friday next.

Hon. Mr. Tweeddale asked for leave of absence for Mr. Burgess until Thursday.

Hon. Mr. Copp asked for leave of absence for Mr. Sweeney until Thursday next.

Hon. Mr. Hazen moved that the debate on the address should be changed to government was due to the false charges made by the opposition which had misled the people.

He said from the premier down to the provincial secretary there had been a deliberate attempt to deceive the country. Great things were expected of the new government and he feared there would be great disappointment. The speech from the throne was the longest proposition he had ever seen put up to the country. The government now had the benefit of the increased subsidy of \$100,000, an increase in the number of members in the house, and the most abused man in the country. He claimed there was no excuse for the premier and surveyor general running off to Ottawa to arrange for fire protection and fishery business which had been all arranged by the late government.

The late government should not be condemned but commended for what it had done for the Central Railway. The treasury had not been robbed in comparison with that of the late government. It had only cost the province \$12,000 a mile and could not be replaced for \$20,000 a mile.

The cold storage plant in St. John had been condemned by the late opposition. In his opinion cold storage was necessary not only in St. John but at all the central points throughout the province and if the new department of agriculture wished to demonstrate its usefulness to the country it would arrange for a similar plant at cold storage throughout the province.

Hon. Mr. Maxwell said he would like to refer to one or two items in the speech. He had been so much under discussion. Hon. gentlemen spoke has said that the speech contained nothing but it apparently contained enough to show that the late government had been able to do a great deal of long-winded remarks. He, the speaker, had sat in the house for three sessions and he had never heard a more unbecomingly delivered speech than that delivered by Dr. McInerney, who, in his speech, had been careful to abstain from controversial remarks. The leader of the opposition had taken Dr. McInerney to task for introducing all the old campaign matter. Every speech from the opposition as he had been able to judge consisted of nothing else but rehashes of the campaign matter.

The late premier had the opportunity of a lifetime. At the time he took office no one was more respected than he, and he had embraced his opportunity in a proper manner. Things might have been very different on the floors of that chamber at the present time. Had he pursued a progressive policy and filled up his offices at once and repudiated the action of his predecessors he would have given the then opposition a much harder fight. The member for St. John County had gone out of his way to make an attack on the member for Kings (Mr. Spruille). Such an attack was most unbecomingly.

Referring to the port of St. John, he said the citizens had spent more than \$1,000,000 of their own money to equip a national port while the sum total expended by the Dominion government on its development was \$411,000. In the same time upwards of \$3,000,000 had been spent in dredging and improvement of the inland ports of Ontario, and this notwithstanding the population of St. John was under 6,000 while the population of the inland Ontario ports was not more than 43,000.

The government has been criticized for mentioning the increased subsidy in the speech and they had been blamed because they had proposed, so it was said, the acceptance of the increased subsidy. What the government criticized was the negligent manner in which the late government dealt with the matter and accepted \$109,065, whereas the amount the province was properly entitled to was \$116,000.

**McKeown Denies Hustings Statement.**

In the matter of the subsidy alone they had violated the arrangement intended by the statute passed only last year under which a sum of \$300,000 was to be set aside annually for five years to wipe out the provincial debt. When the first installment of the subsidy arrived amounting to \$53,000 the late government instead of setting aside a portion of it put it all into revenue and spent the rest. When he asked the Hon. member for St. John county whether any portion of this sum had been set aside he said that \$15,000 had been set aside.



The Standard of Quality.

## GRANGER HORSE and CATTLE FOOD

Gives extra growth and fine appearance.

Saves 25 per cent. of grain usually required.

Increases the flow and richness of milk in cows, fully 25 per cent.

Calves will thrive on skim milk when this food is added.

4 Feeds for 1c.

Manufactured by The BAIRD CO., Ltd. Montreal, Quebec, WOODSTOCK, N.B.



mark of having been in any way checked or inspected by Mr. Flewelling since November, 1906, nor does the ledger account part of the stamps does any other receipt, show any signs of having been compared with the bank passbook as required by the law. The expenditure has been justified in allowing the Deputy Surveyor General to override such bank account referred to by reason of its having been guaranteed on three occasions since 1899, inclusive, by previous surveyors general, which guarantees now amount to \$25,000.

It has been stated that there is an order in council authorizing the bank in the matter but none can be found. The bank account therein referred to has also been used by Mr. Flewelling for his private purposes. It would also seem as if part of the expenditure has been made at the time when it was referred to the receiver general as should have been the case. The whole financial arrangement of my department for the year 1906-7, which was the province were not inadequately safeguarded regarding any audit or supervision, and it is informed by the auditor general, almost entirely without his knowledge.

The guarantees to which I have referred are as follows:

Province of New Brunswick, Crown Land Department, October 31st, 1899.

To the Bank of British North America, Fredericton, N. B.:

The government of New Brunswick will be responsible for any amount not exceeding \$100,000 (one hundred thousand dollars) which may be at any time overdrawn on the account of W. P. Flewelling, Deputy Surveyor General and lumber agent, for which I am also responsible for any interest on his overdraft account, which may be due at the bank at the same time that at the time may be payable by them. This is to be a continuous obligation until revoked.

(Sgd.) A. T. DUNN, Surveyor General.

(Sgd.) L. J. TWEEDIE, Receiver General.

Fredericton, N. B., June 1, 1905.

To the Manager Bank of British North America, Fredericton, N. B.:

Will you please arrange that W. P. Flewelling, Deputy Surveyor General (if necessary) may overdraw his account to an amount not to exceed \$50,000 (fifty thousand dollars) on account of game protection, for which amount and interest thereon the government of New Brunswick will be responsible. This is to be guaranteed by payment of any amount (and interest thereon) which may be advanced to him.

(Signed) FRANCIS J. SWEENEY, Surveyor General.

Above guarantee is in addition to one presented in force for \$100,000, dated October, 1899.

(Signed) FRANCIS J. SWEENEY, Surveyor General.

Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 26, 1906.

To the Manager of the Bank of British North America, Fredericton, N. B.:

Please give W. P. Flewelling, Deputy Surveyor General, a further credit of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), for which amount (and any interest thereon which may become due) this department will be responsible.

(Signed) FRANCIS J. SWEENEY, Surveyor General.

The death of Mr. Flewelling leaves my department very much undermanned and necessitates a large amount of increased work being placed upon the present employees until a re-organization of the staff takes place. I have asked Col. T. G. Loggie, chief draughtsman, to act as deputy surveyor general and he will proceed as rapidly as possible to have some people and through re-organization of the staff of the entire department perfected.

I have also arranged for a full and complete audit by a chartered accountant of the affairs of the department in an 83 branch, and when the same is completed the true state thereof will be made known to the house and country.

Hon. Mr. Hazen moved the second reading of the highway act. He had, he said, promised the house a full explanation of the act at this time but as the act had been distributed and it would be ready to be considered by honorable members any lengthy remarks were perhaps unnecessary. He took it that everyone on both sides of the house would be the people of the province generally agreed that a new highway law was a public necessity. He hoped the house would consider the act with a view to its passing, possibly tomorrow, irrespective of party, and in the interests of the country. This act was entirely in accordance with the promise made by him during the recent campaign. He had always held that a better expenditure of money and better supervision of the work done in the roads was largely in the hands of the county council than in any other way. It was extremely desirable in all domestic affairs to have the roads under the supervision of the people and he believed that municipal councilors, who had to go back for election every two years and whose names were made known to the people, were much more likely to give good and economical supervision and expenditure on the roads than the commissioner of public works.

He said with regard to the taxation to be imposed the blanks were not filled in. He would be nothing less than absurd to ask a man to work on roads for fifty cents a day. A man would be expected to work a four-hour day and he thought no man would complain if he could pay his poll tax by two days' work on the road. From his own experience he thought it was possible to get people throughout the country he believed that they were willing to pay more money for their roads if it was expended as to the roads in the province. He had no doubt that the property tax now stood at 12 cents on \$100. Having in view the fact that it was optional to work on the roads he believed that if anyone would object to increased this to eighteen or twenty cents. Of these and other questions the members of the house would have a preliminary discussion. He hoped and believed that the result of the act would be greatly in the interests of good roads. Since the act had been introduced he had received many suggestions from experienced gentlemen commending its main features.

He did not claim the act would be perfect but he believed it would be a step in the right direction. He would do his best to improve the roads throughout the province. He would ask all the members of the house to give their attention to the country to closely study the act and at the next session of the legislature, if amendments were found necessary, they would be presented.

Hon. Mr. Fleming submitted a return of indebtedness of the town of Chatham, and the report of the provincial factory inspector.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer introduced an act to amend chapter 94 of the consolidated statutes, 1903, respecting the protection of the woods by adding a section providing a penalty of not less than \$50 or more than \$200 for tearing down, destroying or marring any fence or other post erected within the protection of order of the surveyor general.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer introduced a bill to provide for auditing the public accounts. He said this was perhaps the most important matter to be brought before the house, and he would like to know whether it was an individual corporation or a province that was in business, a care being taken to see that the bill was a full audit of that business was absolutely necessary. He briefly outlined the features of the act as follows:

Provision is made for the constitution of a Treasury Board consisting of the auditor general and two other members, one of whom shall be a member of the Executive Council, of which the provincial secretary will be chairman and the clerk of the Executive Council will be secretary.

The Treasury Board will also have power to adopt a plan of account books and accounts suitable for the requirements of each branch of the public service.

By sections 7, 8 and 9, provision is made for the appointment of an auditor-general, who shall hold office during good behavior, and be removable only for cause by the lieutenant-governor upon a resolution passed by a two-thirds of the members of the Assembly. Provision is made for the discharge of his duties during his temporary illness or absence. The auditor-general is authorized to employ such persons as he may see fit, and to call for such accounts and records as may be required for the purpose of his duties.

The auditor-general is also given power to provide for a checking by the auditor-general of the results of the work of other officials, and he shall be responsible for every item of receipt and expenditure. His audit must be continuous.

No check can be required for the payment of money for which there is no direct legislative appropriation or any excess of the amount of expenditure sanctioned by the government-in-council and it is the duty of the auditor-general to see that this provision is enforced.

A check cannot be issued unless the auditor-general certifies that there is legislative authority for the expenditure. The only exceptions to this rule are when the auditor-general gives his written opinion that there is legislative authority for the expenditure, or when the legislature is not in session and an expenditure arises from any public work or any building requiring an immediate outlay for repair or upon some similar occasion when an unforeseen expenditure is urgently and immediately required for the public good. In all these cases the auditor-general prepares a special report of the checks issued upon his sanction which must be presented to the assembly with the public accounts. The auditor-general is also given power to send to the house any correspondence respecting his department which he considers should be made public and the same must be published with the public accounts.

Before the receiver general can issue a check the auditor-general must countersign it, after having satisfied himself that the account is correct.

By section 12 the practice of receiving money and paying it out through the several departments is abolished. In future all public moneys, no matter to what department they belong, must be paid in to the credit of the receiver-general. Should a person send money to any other office it must be deposited with the receiver-general and use the receipt voucher given for it as an evidence of payment. It has been found necessary owing to a practice which has prevailed in the past to expressly provide that moneys of government should not be placed to the credit of any individual nor to any bank account other than that of the receiver-general.

Section 22 provides that when any amount appropriated by the legislature for the financial year remains unexpended on the thirty-first day of October, it shall be deemed to have been appropriated for bills incurred prior to that day; in other words the business of each year is to be kept separate and treated on its own merits.

By section 23 provision is made for the keeping of an appropriation ledger by the auditor-general and for his notifying the departmental officers of the extent to which their appropriation has been used up. If an appropriation should prove to be insufficient the auditor-general should notify the departmental officer and the payment of the public service necessitate further payments the head of the department seeking such further supply must submit by account which will be audited, with the reasons for payment, to the auditor-general, who reports on the same to the treasury board. The treasury board may, if it sees fit, approve of such accounts. But by section 29 the auditor-general must report to the receiver-general for the information of the assembly all expenditures in excess of appropriations.

Continuing he said there was one other point that the government regarded as of considerable importance, which was that there would have to be an entirely new system of bookkeeping under which all payments would be made by check to the receiver-general and countersigned by the head of the department with whose account it was drawn. He was sure honorable members would be glad to see every care should be taken and the best possible methods used in the carrying on of the government's business.

Mr. Robinson presented a petition from the Lezer Corner Water and Light Co. in favor of their bill.

Hon. Mr. Munro presented a petition of Frederick McCarley in support of the bill to enable him to change his name to Frederick Carson.

Hon. Mr. Morrisey asked for leave of absence for Mr. MacLachlan to Saturday next.

Hon. Mr. Hazen introduced a bill to amend chapter 146 of the consolidated statutes, 1903, respecting the compensation of the workmen of the province. He explained the act as passed in the year 1903, and amended in 1907, and it was now standing on the order paper. He followed up the lines of the English law on the subject. By it, it was proposed to compensate workmen for injuries caused by the neglect of fellow-workmen employed by the same master. There were many men at present injured under such circumstances who were unable to stand, and were unable to obtain any compensation whatever and the present bill was intended to strengthen the workmen's position. Having explained the bill he had been carefully studied by the longshoremen and millmen of St. John and met with the approval of the public.

Hon. Mr. Hazen introduced a bill to amend chapter 71 of the consolidated statutes in respect to the law library, which by enactment was intended to provide for the better maintenance of the law library. In most other provinces the law libraries were assisted by grants from the provincial exchequer. In the case in this province and the lawyers themselves were compelled to provide the funds. The bill now before the house provided for alterations in the amount of assessment on each lawyer for the purpose.

Hon. Mr. Hazen introduced a bill authorizing an inquiry into the relations between the Central Railway and the N. B. Coal and Ry. Co., which he read to the house section by section.

Hon. Mr. Hazen moved that a few days ago he had asked any members who might wish their names added to any of the standing committees to inform him of the fact and he would lay them down. In accordance with this request he had received an application from Mr. Allan to be added to the agriculture committee, and he had asked Mr. Allan to be added to the corporations committee and he moved that these gentlemen be added to these committees accordingly.

The house adjourned at six.

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ESTABLISHED 1867

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND, 5,000,000  
TOTAL ASSETS, - 113,000,000

Branches throughout Canada, and in the United States and England

BANKING BY MAIL

Business may be transacted by mail with any branch of the Bank. Accounts may be opened and deposits made or withdrawn by mail. Every attention is paid to all business accounts.

St. John Branch, corner King and Germain Streets  
F. B. FRANCIS, Manager.

## ENGLISH SUSPECT AMEER

### Not Held Guiltless of Afghan Raid--War on Frontier Feared by London Papers--Would Mean Big Campaign, it is Said.

Simla, British India, May 5.—The promptitude shown by Major General Sir James Willocke, commander of the British forces, in rushing his troops to the scene of the disturbances has deprived the Afghans of their present danger. He left as little as possible to his officials. With regard to the present ruler, Mr. Martin writes: "Amir Habibullah, who follows his father's policy in all things, has done nothing towards developing the resources of his country beyond ascertaining the position and value of its mineral deposits. He is waiting to work the mines until he obtains a seaboard. The arsenal and workshops started by the late amir are not in as flourishing a state as they might be, for although the natives would make good workmen in time, and if well paid, at present they are not able to make highly finished guns throughout. When the Boer war was begun the old amir feared that Russia might take the opportunity to invade the country, but on consideration he came to the conclusion that the whole of Islam would be against him and that Russia would have as much to fear from the Afghans as he would have from the Boers. Speaking of today, Mr. Martin says that the bulk of the people are in such a disaffected condition, owing to high taxation, low food and other ill-effects of the amir's policy, that it is likely enough they would welcome any change as a chance for the better, and until the amir has a grasp on the people equal to that of his father an invading Power would not have an altogether combined Afghanistan to contend against in spite of the amir's widely distributed pamphlets on Jihad."

In regard to the origin of the unrest among the Mohmands it appears that while the expedition against the Akka Khel was in progress the mullahs induced the Mohmands to raise a force to assist the Amir's troops. The force, however, arrived too late, and the Mohmands, who, as the result of the mullahs' preaching, were in a highly excited state, began a series of raids on the Peshawar border. They looted several houses and carried off a Hindu, who was afterwards rescued by the British. The British Government, a loyal supporter of the Government, Ghulam also arrested two of the raiders. The Akka Khel and Shabakar posts were re-occupied and the border military police began active patrolling.

Ghulam's action caused great excitement among the mullahs began to preach that they would invade the country in the middle of April. Certain of the mullahs, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to 10,000 men. The villages on the border are in a state of panic, with a large following, crossed the Kabul River at Lalpura, but, in order to avoid anything that would appear to lend confirmation to the rumors as to an intended British invasion, no further force was despatched by the Government until it was reported that 5,000 men, including 2,000 from the Afghan side of the border, had reached Kamali, only twenty miles from Peshawar. The tribesmen meanwhile had been flocking to the standards of the mullahs and the number had increased by the 10th to

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick, 1892.

ADVERTISING RATES Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per line.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES sent by Mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a Year. Sent by mail to any address in United States at Two Dollars a Year.

IMPORTANT NOTICE All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

AUTHORIZED AGENT The following agent is authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz: Wm. Somerville

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 9, 1908.

THE TROUBLE IN INDIA.

The British have another frontier war on their hands in India, and at the moment London is somewhat uneasy over the attitude of the Ameer of Afghanistan. The tribes which are making the trouble are nomadically nomads. The British authorities seem hesitant about commanding him to keep them in order, and there is in the recent news a suggestion that the great Afghan may have given the tribesmen a private hint that he would not be displeased if they defied the Indian government.

A CHANCE FOR MISSIONARY WORK

On another page will be found an extract from United States census figures, showing that there are in the six New England states 504,000 persons who were born in Canada, 139,000 who were born in England or Wales, 42,000 who were born in Scotland, and 375,000 who were born in Ireland—more than a million, many of whom have raised families in the country of their adoption. In Massachusetts alone the English, Irish, Scots, and Canadian born number 649,000. In Boston alone there are 50,000 persons who were born in Canada, 18,000 who were born in England, Scotland or Wales, and 70,000 who were born in Ireland—138,000, or about one in every four of the city's population, again without counting their children.

MONCTON AND THE STREET RAILWAY

Moncton does not propose to give a private corporation the use of its thoroughfares for street railway purposes without safeguarding the public interests. The city proposes to apply to the legislature for a street railway franchise and to make its own terms with capitalists desiring to build and operate the road. This is starting right. Apparently Moncton has been warned by the experience of Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, St. John and other cities, which did not start right and which have been trying for years to repair their early mistakes.

THE AFGHANS

With a population of between four millions and five millions of warlike people Afghanistan can place in the field a very formidable army. The number of active fighting men to be drawn from the population would be higher proportionately than in almost any other country. The invader would thus have to attack a force of large size, which would be rendered doubly or trebly difficult to overcome because the country is of a kind very easy to defend. The British bones left along the precipitous road to Kabul during the last seventy years bear witness to the desperate nature of the resistance which a penetrating force is sure to encounter.

NEEDED LEGISLATION

The developments of the last few days will increase public interest in the reform legislation which the local government is introducing. During the election campaign strenuous attempts were made by the late government and its defenders to persuade the people that Mr. Hazen and his supporters were making vague and unfounded charges concerning the manner in which the public business was conducted.

MCKEOWN VS. MCKEOWN

According to some of the careless newspapers which deem it necessary to support any proposition put forward by the provincial opposition, Mr. McKeown has been giving an exhibition of singular ability in the house during the last few days. Mr. McKeown, as they tell the story, fairly devours the government's warriors when they dare to cross his oratorical path. Let that pass. It needs no refutation. But let us enquire what Mr. McKeown is going to do when he encounters Mr. Maxwell. From a bit of evidence at hand it would seem that collision would result in a stalemate, as when an irresistible force encounters an immovable body.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Quebec and Ontario are to vote on the same day—June 8. In other words, Sir Wilfrid is not going to let his right hand know what his left hand is doing, until after the polls are closed in both provinces. Hon. Mr. Maxwell is being misrepresented by several of the opposition newspapers, notably the Sun, which charges that he has abandoned prohibition. Mr. Maxwell's speech in the house shows conclusively that there is no ground for such an assertion.

Capital and Labor

Capital has handled the labor situation adversely in face of discouraging odds. Certain industries, notably cotton and woolen, have been able to adjust wages without bringing on strikes, but among workers where trade unionism has run riot it has not yet been impossible to induce employers to accept a remission of even part of last year's advances. However, the railroads and other large organizations are meeting the case in another way—they are economizing in their payrolls by reducing numbers. By and by labor may become alive to the fact that it cannot wring from employers more money than business will stand.

A HORRID INSULT

Ernest Thompson-Seton has been lunching with the Canadian Club of Ottawa, and it seems that these nature fakery are so accustomed to wild life that they can eat anything. A large bouquet of cherry blossoms has adorned the sitting room of a Paris Hill (Me.), home during the past March and April days. The fact that though the twigs were picked outdoors, they were brought to bloom in the house makes them no less genuine cherry blossoms.

Watch Yourself Go By

(Strickland W. Gillin, in Success Magazine.) Just stand aside and watch yourself go by. Note of yourself as "the success of I." Note closely as in other men you note. The faults of others then will dwindle. Pick flaws and faults; forget the man you had to make your own way through. Contrast yourself and look you in the eye—just stand aside and watch yourself go by.

Some Forestry Lessons

Some statements contained in a bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and dealing with forest products in the United States, are calculated to emphasize the importance of what has recently been said on the subject of forestry.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Some of the most valuable reports of another year in forestry, which challenges attention. The total value of the crop taken from the forests of the United States in 1906, it is pointed out, was over one and one quarter billion dollars, or equal to the entire value of all the farm lands, buildings, implements, and live stock in the Province of Ontario. In railway ties alone 133,000,000 pieces were marketed, and to produce these 600,000 acres were stripped of their timber.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened. Such steps cannot be taken by individuals. The duty in this case is one devolving on the State, and it is well that under both the late and present governments in Ontario this fact has been recognized.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

A GLANCE AT THE MARITIME PROVINCES

A dozen reasons exist for the Maritime Provinces of Canada having won the affection of its sisters. There is an atmosphere of folk lore which seems to permeate the land from Quebec to Cape Breton. One faintly remembers the fact that the Micmac Indians once fished and hunted in Acadia, that the French came along with their bibles and civilization, and that the red and white men toiled, so far as they knew for their own benefit alone, but in reality to provide some interesting pages of Canadian history.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The rapid advance in the price of timber which has taken place of late years shows how quickly we are approaching famine conditions in America. The report as to the return obtained from timber growth in Scotland, coupled with similar reports from other quarters, furnishes evidence as to the profit that may be made in taking steps to avert the conditions by which we are threatened.



EARL GREY, MARK TWAIN AND H. H. ROGERS FELLOW TOURISTS

THE CHOICE

By E. R. PUNSHON

CHAPTER XXV—(Continued.)

"Do you want to earn half a crown easily?" he said quickly to the loafer, who answered with equal speed that he did, obviously charmed as much by the qualification "easily" as by the coin itself.

their whereabouts. Pulling his left line, Nickolas guided the boat under a barge that loomed suddenly up beside them, cutting them off from the wharf, and the vision of Annie despairing there faded from his sight as, with long and lusty strokes, Fred drove the boat further and further into the heart of the great dark that brooded upon the face of the river.

CHAPTER XXVI. For so long had Fred lived a life of morbid questionings and sick doubts that now it came as a relief to him to drive the boat with the hard strokes of his arms, while the clean rain and the wind whistled by, on into the darkness over the sombre surface of the river.

Three of the most distinguished of the returning tourists were Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), H. H. Rogers and Earl Grey, the Governor General of Canada. Mr. Rogers was accompanied by his wife and Lady Grey was with the Governor General. Head was the un-common violence made the voyage for the last two days anything but a balmy one, and the steamship was several hours behind her usual time in arriving.

Mark Twain and Miss Dorothy Sturges, a sixteen-year-old granddaughter of Russell Sturge, of Boston, were the hero and heroine respectively of the homeward run. During the heavy weather of Sunday the humorist had escorted Miss Sturges aloft to the upper deck and was explaining the operation of the taffrail log as it trailed away in the steamship's wake. As they stood leaning over the rail the boat of the Bermuda steamer to mount an unusual heavy swell.

either he or Mr. Clemens had taken on any additional weight. The financier said he felt quite fit again and ready to get back to work, though when somebody asked him if he had succeeded in escaping about and threw himself so heavily to one side that the boat, already disturbed by Fred's sudden movement, at once capsized.

CHAPTER XXVII. Partly because she simply had nowhere else to go, partly because of a vague impression that the house in Greenbridge was the spot where news was most likely to reach her, Annie took her slow way back thither, in despair from the edge of the wharf, she had seen Nickolas and Fred swallowed up in the darkness and gloom.

H. H. ROGERS



EARL GREY OF CANADA

SMUEL CLEMENS MARK TWAIN

Gramophone Records Exchanged Free. If you are tired of certain records or if you have any cracked or broken or scratched records, they can be Exchanged FREE. Ask your nearest dealer about it or write to us for 'Exchange' circular and record catalogue. The Berliner Gramophone Co. of Canada, Ltd. MONTREAL, QUE. Dept. S. T.

A kind of moody insensibility came over her. There was nothing to be done, nowhere was there light, or help, or knowledge to be had, all that remained was to wait. She drew her cloak more closely round her and put up her umbrella, which she had lowered while hurrying down to the wharf, thinking it impeded her.

CHAPTER XXVIII. She opened the door with her latchkey, and the first thing that met her in the house known of her return was when, presently, she rang her bell for Basset and some hot water.

CHAPTER XXIX. She undressed and lay down to sleep as usual, and now and again she did so for a few minutes. But these matches of sleep were all much troubled by a recurrent vision, in which she seemed to see again a boat floating on a turbulent and muddy stream.

CHAPTER XXX. She opened the door with her latchkey, and the first thing that met her in the house known of her return was when, presently, she rang her bell for Basset and some hot water.

Dominion CALGARY Alberta Exhibition June 29 to July 9, 1908. \$25,000 IN PRIZES \$60,000 EXPENDED IN NEW BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS \$13,000 IN PURSES. Strobel's Air-ship, the Novellos great trained animal show, and other high class attractions. 91st Highlander's Band. Iowa State Band. Rough Riding by Real Cow Boys. Indian, Squaw and Travols Races. Reduced fares from all points in Canada. Your Opportunity to See The Last Great West. Write for descriptive pamphlet, to E. L. RICHARDSON, Manager.

she crossed his mind that perhaps he had been to row again.

WANTED
MARRIED MUSIC TEACHER—Rural community in northern part of the province...

TOR SALE—Farm on the Loch Lomond road 4 miles from city, with a trout lake...

WANTED—By the 15th of May, a girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. John H. Thomson, 107 Duke Street.

WANTED—Reliable and energetic men to sell for GARDNER'S GREATEST NURSERY...

TEACHERS holding first or second class professional certificates...

WANTED—In every locality in Canada to advertise our goods, including soap...

WANTED
to be from your having
AGENCY
for sale of real estate...

Ambitious young men for large insurance company as agents. Experience not necessary.

FOR SALE
BLACKSMITH SHOP—Shoeborn, Jobbing and repair work...

TOR SALE: 2 RUNS FRENCH BURR mill, 200 lbs. capacity...

TOR SALE—A Rotary Saw-Mill consisting of 1 1/2 H.P. boiler in use two years...

FOR SALE
200 Acres Dairy Farm
This is one of the many farms in Western Kennebec county...

RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL
TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR NURSES

Slipp & Hanson
Barristers-at-Law
FREDERICTON, N. B.

West-land Circuit Court
Dorchester, May 5.—(Special)—In the circuit court this afternoon the grand jury...

Better Than Spanking
Spanking does not cure children of bad habits. These habits...

Free Veterinary Book
Be your own horse doctor. Book enables you to cure all the common ailments...

Tuttle's Elixir
The world's greatest horse remedy. \$1.00 reward for information leading to the discovery of its maker.

THE NEW HIGHWAY BILL AND HOW IT WILL AFFECT THE ROAD WORK

Copies of the new 'Highway Act of 1908' are now available. Some of the provisions of the bill follow here:
Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly as follows:
1. This Act may be cited as the 'Highway Act, 1908.'

2. Unless the context otherwise requires the following words and expressions shall be construed as follows:—
'Council' shall mean the County Council of each Municipality in the Province.
'Highway' shall mean and include all roads which prior to the 20th day of April, A. D. 1904, were known as 'Gravel Roads' or 'Bye-Roads,' and all roads, whether recorded or not, upon which public money has heretofore been or may hereafter be appropriated...

3. The highways in each municipality shall be made, repaired and maintained by and under the direction of a Highway Board for each parish or town.
(1) When a portion of a parish outside of a city or incorporated town of any parish is represented by two councillors, they, together with a Chairman to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall constitute a Highway Board for each parish or portion of a parish...

4. The Board shall meet within ten days after the annual meeting of the Council and shall elect of their number a secretary and, subject to the approval of the Council, may make regulations for the conduct of its business...

5. Each school district within a parish shall be a highway district, and the Board may divide any of such districts into as many districts as may be deemed necessary, and shall appoint a commissioner for each district and a surveyor for each sub-district...

6. The Board shall, on or before the last day of November in each year make up a detailed estimate in duplicate of the whole amount required for highways for the year, and shall forward the same to the chief commissioner of public works...

7. It shall be the duty of the county secretary to lay before the council a statement of the amount of the highway fund for each year, and the council shall cause such amount to be granted as aforesaid as much as may be deemed necessary...

8. (1) The amount to be levied in any year upon any parish shall not be less than that to be produced by an equal poll rate of one cent upon each rateable inhabitant of the parish not more than sixty years of age and an equal rate of not less than one cent upon the assessed value of the real and personal property...

DREAMERS CREATED REIGN OF TERROR IN NEIGHBORHOOD

History of Peculiar Sect Now on Trial for Arising in Canadian West—A Startling Chapter.
(Special Correspondence to the Montreal Star.)
Medicine Hat, Alta., May 2.—In the midst of his progressive twentieth century community, a sect, numbering nineteen and sixteen women, has created a reign of terror by a fanaticism which recalls the darkest days of the middle ages.

For some time the farmers of the neighborhood have been in constant dread of destruction, an edict having gone forth from the 'Council' of the sect that all unbelievers must be destroyed. Intense excitement prevailed, and when on April 11 an attempt was made to carry this threat into execution by the people of one man, determined to rid themselves of these undesirable citizens. As a result the trouble is now being investigated by the court house here before Inspector Barker of the Montreal Police.

The dreamers, as these fanatics are called, came from South Dakota three years ago and are German by birth. For many years they followed their peculiar religious practices in their native land, but were expelled from there because they were evicted. Briefly, they believe in the Bible, and that they are the chosen of the Lord. They do not believe in the resurrection of the dead.

As time passed from being a harmless sect of enthusiasts, they were involved in a criminal association. At each meeting the Bible was read, and the most bloody portions were given. They conceived it their duty to go and destroy the sinners.

Deeds of violence followed. Frederick Bued, of the head men of the sect, burned down George Meyer's barn. According to reliable witnesses, Meyer was killed by the sect. They are now being held in custody for trial.

Through the kindness of a friend, the bodies of the murdered people were found in a yard. The bodies were buried in the ground, and the remains were found in a yard.

They were buried in the ground, and the remains were found in a yard. The bodies were buried in the ground, and the remains were found in a yard.

JEROME WOULD GO TO JAIL RATHER THAN OBEY COURT ORDER
New York, May 5.—District Attorney Jerome said today that he would go to jail rather than comply with an order to appear in court.

REFRIGERATORS NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

We have just opened up a first-class lot which we offer at reasonable prices. These run from \$7.15 to \$42.00. All are well made and are highly finished with walls insulated by the best known materials for that purpose.

See them while the stock is complete.
W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd.
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

THE ASQUITH CABINET

The Asquith cabinet complete is as follows:
Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, £5,000 ..... Mr. H. H. Asquith
Lord Chancellor, £10,000 ..... Lord Loreburn

Not in the Cabinet:
Mr. J. A. Pease
Mr. J. H. Lewis
Capt. Cecil W. Norton.

Junior Lords of the Treasury, £1,000 each ..... Mr. J. H. Whiteley (unpaid)
Mr. C. E. Hobhouse
Mr. George Whiteley

Paymaster-General (unpaid) ..... Mr. R. K. Causton
Secretary to the Admiralty, £2,000 ..... Dr. T. J. Macdonald
Civil Lord of the Admiralty, £1,000 ..... Mr. J. Lambert

Parliamentary Secretary to Board of Trade, £1,200 ..... Mr. Hudson E. Kearley
Parliamentary Sec. to Local Government Board, £1,200 ..... Mr. C. F. G. Masterman

Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, £1,500 ..... Mr. Herbert E. Samuel
Under Secretary for the Colonies, £1,500 ..... Col. Seely
Under Secretary for India, £1,500 ..... Mr. T. H. Buchanan

Under Secretary for War, £1,500 ..... Mr. W. S. Boschorst
Financial Secretary to War Office, £1,500 ..... Mr. F. D. Acland
Parliamentary Secretary to Board of Education, £1,200 ..... Mr. T. McKinnon Wood

Attorney-General, £8,000 and fees ..... Mr. J. B. H. Fisher
Solicitor-General, £6,000 and fees ..... Sir S. T. Evans
Lord Advocate of Scotland, £5,000 ..... Mr. Thos. Shaw

Solicitor-General for Scotland, £2,000 ..... Mr. A. Ure
Attorney-General for Ireland, £3,000 ..... Mr. R. B. Barry
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, £2,000 ..... Earl of Aberdeen

Lord Chancellor of Ireland, £2,000 ..... Mr. Samuel Walker
The asterisk denotes a new appointee of the office.

all disappointed and the English translations were scarcely intelligible.
The evidence of Michael Brost went to show that a widespread plot against public and private property existed.

Several witnesses testified that it is a well known fact that the father against the son, and the son against the father.
Several witnesses testified that it is a well known fact that the father against the son, and the son against the father.

Now, if the Lieutenant Governor chooses to invite a large retinue to do honor to King Edward by dancing attendance upon him, and these generals and corporals choose to so dance attendance, can Hon. Mr. Hazen and his government be condemned for this exhibition of chivalry as exemplified by the personage himself and his suite?

Now, if the Lieutenant Governor chooses to invite a large retinue to do honor to King Edward by dancing attendance upon him, and these generals and corporals choose to so dance attendance, can Hon. Mr. Hazen and his government be condemned for this exhibition of chivalry as exemplified by the personage himself and his suite?

HENRY MORE SMITH WAS NOT IN SAME CLASS AS HOUDINI
Handcuff Wizard, Heavily Manacled, Jumps from Harvard Bridge and Emerges from the Water in Less Than a Minute, Hand-free.

(Boston Transcript, April 30.)
Mr. J. H. Whitely (unpaid)
Mr. C. E. Hobhouse
Mr. George Whiteley

FUSS AND FEATHERS
To the Editor of the Telegraph:
Sir.—In a late issue of the Sun I observe the following paragraph which was published in the Premier's House.

Along the sea walls stood row on row;
The Boston side lay low,
The Cambridge side, east and west of the big bridge,
The line extended as far as one standing on the bridge could see.

Now, if the Lieutenant Governor chooses to invite a large retinue to do honor to King Edward by dancing attendance upon him, and these generals and corporals choose to so dance attendance, can Hon. Mr. Hazen and his government be condemned for this exhibition of chivalry as exemplified by the personage himself and his suite?

We Furnish Your Home Free
It is easy to get orders from your friends and neighbors for our Texas, Spicers, Extraduct, Gas, Gas-Hatches, Clocks, Washers, Machines or a dozen other articles.

