UNITED STATES WILL SEIZE MEXICAN PORTS

(Continued from page 1.)

anchored off the port and informed their commanders of his action.

William W. Canada, the American consul here, is making arrangements to have the foreigners in the city taken aboard the merchant vessels should necessity arise.

Consul Canada is endeavoring to inform all foreigners of President Wilson's action and under instructions from the department of state reminds them of a previous warning to withdraw from Mexico.

Huerta Says Foreigners Are Safe.

Mexico City, April 20—President Huerta has given assurance that all foreign residents, Americans included, shall have full guarantees of safety.

American Red Cross Has 4,500 Nurses.

Washington, April 20—The American Red Cross has 4,500 nurses enrolled and ready for service with the forces in Mexico, according to a statement today by Miss Mabel T. Boardman.

Miss Boardman said that a meeting of the Red Cross war relief board probably will be called by its chairman, Surgeon-General Gorgas, of the army. She added that one of the first moves in the case of war would be the establishment of reserve hospitals for sick and wounded on the gulf, Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Hospital ships for the army and navy also were contemplated. The Red Cross expects to appeal to chambers of commerce and civic organizations for support of its hospitals and ships.

SPRING IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD

A Tonic Medicine is a Necessity atThis Season

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an all year round tonic, blood-builder and nerve-restorer. But they are especially valuable in the spring when the system is loaded with impurities as a result of the indoor life of the winter months. There is no other season when the blood is so much in need of purifying and enriching, and every dose of these pills helps to make new, rich, red blood. In the spring one feels weak and tired—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give strength. In the spring the appetite is often poor—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills develop the appetite, tone the stomach and aid weak digestion. It is in the spring that poisons in the blood find an outlet in disfiguring pimples, eruptions and boils—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills speedily clear the skin because they go to the root of the trouble in the blood. In the spring anaemia, rheumatism, indigestion, neuralgia, erysipelas and many other troubles are most persistent because of poor, weak blood, and it is at this time when all nature takes on new life that the blood most seriously needs attention. Some people dose themselves with purgatives at this season, but these only further weaken themselves. A purgative merely gallops through the system, emtying the bowels, but it does not cure anything. On the other hand Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood which reaches every nerve and organ in the body, bringing new strength, new health and vigor to weak, easily tired men, women and children. Try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills this spring—they will not disappoint you.

Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY PEOPLE PASS AWAY

Annapolis, N. S., April 18—(Special)—The death of John Gormley, an elderly and highly respected citizen of this town, occurred here at an early hour this morning, after an illness extending over several months, aged seventy-five years. A widow and four sons survive, William, of Merrimac (Mass.); Sanford, of New York; Whitford, of Winnipeg, and Joseph, at home.

An old and respected resident of Round Hill in the person of Robert Spurr, passed away at his home yesterday, at the age of nearly ninty years.

The death of Mrs. David McClelland, a former resident of Annapolis, occurred at Deepbrook yesterday after a short illness, aged seventy-eight years. A family of four sons and several daughters survive her. Her husband died several years ago.

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

VOL. LIII. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1914 NO 96

AMERICAN TROOPS ORDERED TO MEXICO

Brigade With Artillery Embarks On Transport for Vera Cruz

Fear Huerta May Attempt Recapture of the City—Diplomatic Relations Severed and Ambassadors Given Their Passports—Report That Britain May Mediate—Rush to Enlist in the United States—More U. S. Marines Killed and Wounded in Yesterday's Fighting.

(Canadian Press).

Washington, April 23—United States troops moved tonight to enforce the navy at Vera Cruz; the embargo on arms into Mexico was formally restored, and troops were ordered to the Mexican border, primarily to relieve uneasiness among border residents, but also as a precaution against hostile military operations along the international line.

Secretary Garrison announced that a brigade of infantry and some artillery, under Brigadier-General Frederick Funston had been ordered to embark on the four army transports at Galveston for Vera Cruz to support the expeditionary forces of marines and bluejackets there. The chance that General Maas, the Federal general, might make a return attack on Vera Cruz with reinforcements, and the possible necessity of a forward movement toward Mexico City to protect fleeing Americans and the Vera Cruz railroad, were the underlying reasons for the military movement.

The restoration of the embargo on arms was officially announced after the pronouncement of General Carranza, the constitutionalist chief, that he regarded the seizure of Vera Cruz as a violation of Mexican sovereignty, had been considered by the administration.

Both Charge O'Shaughnessy and Senor Algara, of the Mexican embassy here, have been given their passports. This is not regarded by the Washington government as presaging war, but a declaration of war by Huerta would not be unexpected.

Rear Admiral Fletcher and American Consul Canada were occupied most of the day in Vera Cruz handling hundreds of American refugees. British and German vessels took off more than 1,200 refugees at Tampico and a general exodus of Americans from Mexico cities was reported.

The senate, in the meantime, passed the house bill appropriating $500,000 to take care of refugees.

Revelations of the purpose of Carranza and Huerta are being awaited before a complete military campaign is developed.

It was another day of activity at the White House, state, war and navy buildings, with many tense moments such as have not been experienced since the Spanish-American war.

Brazil to Act for United States.

Secretary Bryan asked the Brazilian governmetn if it would act for the United States in Mexico City, and after a conference with Ambassador Degama announced that complete arrangements have been made. The choice of Brazil instead of a European power was regarded as very significant. Not only has Brazil, like Argentina and Chile refused to recognize the Huerta government but the fact that the United States considered as its friend in a crisis a South American nation emphasized Pan-American solidarity. It was the first time that a South American country ever has been asked to act in such capacity for the United States. When war with Spain was declared, France represented the United States in Spain.

It was announced that the affairs of the Mexican embassy had been trusted to the French ambassador. Charge Algara has for several days expected to leave here, and made his preparations to leave tonight for Canada. It was recalled that the Spanish minister to the United States went to Montreal when war was declared.

Embargo on Arms Restored.

Washington, April 23—Secretary Garrison announced at 9 p. m. the embargo against shipment of arms into Mexico from the United States had been restored.

Mexican Ambassador Leaves for Toronto.

Washington, April 23—A. Algara D. De Terreros, the charge of the Mexican embassy, who was handed his passports by Secretary Bryan today, left Washington at midnight for Toronto (Ont.), accompanied by Chief Flynn, of the United States Secret Service.

Brazil To Care For American Archives.

Washington, April 23 — Secretary Bryan announced today that arrangements have been made with the Brazilian government whereby the archives of the United States embassy in Mexico City will be turned over to the Brazilian legation in that city. Mr. Bryan made this announcement after a conference with Ambassador Dagama.

Mexicans Stop Fighting to Confer.

Brownsville, Texas., April 23—Hostilities between Mexican federals and constitutionalists, fighting for the possession of Monterey, largest city of Northern Mexico, have ceased, according to reports received here today, and leaders of the two armies conferred under a flag of truce on the situation existing between the United States and Mexico.

Nothing official concerning the report could be learned here or at constitutionalist headquarters at Matormoros.

It was further said that the Federals who evacuated Piedras Negras and Nuevo Laredo yesterday had moved south with the intention of joining the contending forces at Monterey and Saltillo.

Much anxiety is felt among citizens here and many precautions are being taken.

More American Casualties.

Washington, April 23—Admiral Badger tonight reported to the navy department that three more men had been killed and twenty-five wounded in the fighting at Vera Cruz.

Rushing Troops to Border.

Washington, April 23—Three regiments of infantry at San Francisco and the artillery at Fort Riley, Kansas, were ordered to report to Brigadier-General Bliss for service along the Mexican border.

Secretary Garrison's explanation is as follows:

"The department has been in receipt of many telegrams from places along the border showing apprehension, and to relieve the tension I have ordered additional troops to report to General Miles, to be distributed at such places as he finds advisable under the circumstances."

Rush to Enlist.

Washington, April 23—Appliction for commissions in the army are pouring in upon the war department. Many of these are from former soldiers, men who have resigned their commissions in the regular service, or who were officers in the volunteers during the war with Spain. Some are offering to raise regiments of Rough Riders.

To Mobilize New York Militia.

New York, April 23—Steps towards mobilization of the New York State troops, were taken today, when a tract on Staten Island back of Fort Wadsworth, was selected as the mobilization camp. Tenting and training space for 25,000 men is contained in the area marked out. National guard officers, accompanied by Col. Wiliam G. Haan, chief of staff, of the department of the East, and Captains Cory and Anderson U. S. A., looked over the ground and it is expected that Major General John F. O'Ryan, commander of the state forces and Governor Glynn, will approve the selection they made. A call to arms is intended to be followed by a summons for the men of all state commands to assemble at the armories within 24 hours and then proceed to the training camp.

Plans were also made today for asembling the field artillery of the state for training purposes at Montauk Point, Long Island, where there was an encampment in Spanish-American war times.

Senators Offer to Enlist.

Washington, April 23—Senators Fall and Sheppard, of Texas, have written the president, offering their services in the operations against Mexico. Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, already had volunteered. Senator Fall wrote he was ready to resign from the senate and go to the front.

Britain May Mediate.

London, April 24—The Mexico City correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a cablegram dated Thursday, says: "A telegram from Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador at Washington, was received at the British legation today, as a result of which the British charge, Thomas B. Hopler, started for Vera Cruz.

"It is understood that Mr. Hopler's mission is to aid Admiral Fletcher and enter into negotiations with him regarding a possible attempt to solve the Mexican difficulty through the intervention of British diplomacy.

"However surprising this news may seem, it is not regarded at the United States legation as being without foundation, as it is believed the United States cannot wish to repel any suggestion for an honorable solution."

Villa Eager For Scrap With "Gringoes."

El Paso, Texas, April 23—Foreigners are reported flocking to the railroads in Mexico on their way to the United States. There were seventy or more refugees on this morning's train from Chihuahua, and a special carrying American Consul Hamm, of Durango, and a large body of foreigners is due here tonight.

(Continued on page 7.)

Men Cannot Afford to Be Poorly Dressed

Good appearance is a strong factor in business success. Good clothes are essential to good appearance.

But good clothing need not mean extravagance. The making of attire for men is now standardized almost to an exact science.

Prices are often quite moderate and seldom unduly high.

Glance through the advertising in The Telegraph and Times from day to day and notice the character of the clothing the stores are offering.

Not much trouble to dress well if men are alert to their opportunities.

The advertising in these newspapers is the guide-post to Opportunity Street.

TORY M.P.P. PULLS SENATOR DENNIS' NOSE IN PUBLIC

Cape Breton Member Incensed at Newspaper Attack on Him, Takes Revenge in Legislative Committee Room.

Halifax, April 23—A picturesque old English custom was revived in the legislature building tonight, when R. H. Butts, Conservative M. P. P. for Cape Breton, publicly pulled Senator Dennis' nose, in retaliation for a personal attack Senator Dennis' paper, the Evening Mail, made on him tonight.

The incident occurred just prior to the opening of the session of the special committee investigating certain charges made by the Evening Mail, which have been held to be a breach of the privileges of the house.

At Wednesday night's session, Mr. Butts took occasion to refer to Senator Dennis' action in accepting responsibility for this publication as cowardly, claiming that the proprietor of the Mail was shielding himself behind his parliamentary immunity from arrest.

The Evening Mail tonight continued rather personal references to Mr. Butts, and when Senator Dennis entered the committee room in the evening, prior to the commencement of the session, Mr. Butts arose from his place at the table, and grasping the senatorial proboscis between his fingers, tweaked it somewhat vigorously. The incident created a little stir.

Friends rushed to the senator's assistance, and Mr. Butts quietly resumed his seat.

WRECK BLOCKS I. C. R. TRAFFIC TWELVE HOURS

Freight Tears Up Track at Gloucester Junction, But No One Was Injured.

Moncton, N. B., April 23—Owing to a bad freight train wreck on the I. C. R. at Gloucester Junction, about 6 o'clock this morning, traffic was blocked at that point about twelve hours. Harvey's special left the rails due, it is thought, to a broken truck, and twelve cars were piled up, tearing up the track and damaging rolling stock to a considerable extent. None of the train hands was injured.

Both Ocean Limited expresses were held up at Gloucester Junction and passengers had to be transferred. The line was clear at 6 o'clock tonight.

SUGGESTS USE OF THE NIOBE AND RAINBOW

Senator Poirier Asks if They Will be Sent to Mexican Waters to Protect Canadian Interests.

Ottawa, April 23—On the suggestion of the two party leaders in the senate, Senator Choquette today dropped for this session his bill to make it a criminal offence to publish pictures of persons accused of crime. He said part of his purpose had been served by calling public attention to this question. He promised to present a similar bill next session.

Senator Poirier called attention to the risk of Canadian property and the lives of Canadians in Mexico and the statement of the government that they were giving the matter attention. He asked if the Niobe and the Rainbow were to be sent to Mexico to protect Canada's rights.

Hon. Mr. Lougheed—"I will call the attention of the first lord of the admiralty to the matter."

Halifax Lightship Completed.

London, April 24—The steam lightship, Halifax 19, built by Bow, McLachlan & Company, of Paisley, for the Canadian government, has completed her trials and will sail for Halifax in a few days. The trials, which were of a varied and exacting character, were successfully carried through.

VILLA WILL NOT GO TO WAR WITH UNITED STATES

Rebel General Says to Do So Would Make Them a Laughing Stock

WISHES AMERICANS EVERY SUCCESS

Wants Washington to Recognize Constitutional Government, and if So They Will Tend to Huerta's Case and Grant Reparation for Every Wrong Done to Foreigners.

(Associated Press.)

El Paso, Texas, April 23—General Francisco Villa, head of the rebel military forces, informed George C. Carothers, special agent of the state department, that he will decline to be dragged into a war with the United States by anybody.

"Why," he smiled, "all Europe would laugh at us if we went to war with you. They would say that little drunkard Huerta has drawn them into a tangle at last."

Villa said he was not consulted in the drafting of the Carranza note transmitted to Secretary Bryan last night, and which was regarded as somewhat hostile in tone.

The rebel leader told Carothers, who reported the interview to the state department tonight, that one of the chief reasons he came to Juarez was to show the American people that his attitude was friendly and that he did not fear to trust himself on the border without a military escort behind him.

Carothers took supper with Villa and canvassed the situation thoroughly.

Wishes Americans Success.

"Honest," said the rebel general, "I hope the Americans bottle up Vera Cruz so tight they cannot even get water into it. Your admiral is doing something it would have taken us a long time to accomplish, if we could have accomplished it at all."

The general brought with him 100 woven rugs of the softest lambs' wool as a present for General Scott, who recently left Fort Bliss to become assistant chief of staff at Washington. Carothers promised to forward it along with Villa's congratulations to the recipient of promotion.

Villa said he had arranged with all foreigners except Spaniards to ship out their cotton from Torreon on paying a war tax, to which the foreigners had agreed. He said Spanish cotton was not included in the arrangement, having been confiscated. There are 25,000 bales there, valued at $450,000.

Robert Pesqueira, Carranza's confidential agent here, insisted today that the note of the chief to Secretary Bryan was not hostile, but was intended as a basis for further negotiations. He was expecting a reply from Mr. Bryan setting forth the views of the state department.

The rebel position is that the United States troops should be withdrawn from Mexican soil, Carranza recognized as de facto president, or at least as a belligerent, and the punishment of the individual Huerta and other individual offenders left to the rebels. Carranza, if recognized, would not hestitate to apologize and disavow the acts of one whom he considers a traitor.

"I think his statement was fair and frank," said Pesqueira, "and by no means a threat of war."

KING AND QUEEN AT FRENCH RACES

Dense Throngs at the Meet—Their Majesties Conclude State Visit.

London, April 24—The final day of the visit of the British sovereigns to Paris was both less strenuous and less spectacular than the two previous days, but it afforded to the French crowds a sight of the king patronizing one of England's chief national sports, the turf. The scene at the Auteuil course was remarkable, first for the dense throngs, the grandstands and enclosures being literally packed with spectators, and secondly for the splendor and variety, as well as for the daring style of the costumes paraded by the Parisiennes, for an adequate description of which the masculine scribes searched their vocabularies in vain.

It was noticeable that the freer air of the race course soon dissipated the official atmosphere in the royal box, their majesties becoming engrossed in the racing, or in the fashion display between the events on the card.

It was a graceful courtesy on the part of the committee that most of the races were named after the King's residence, the two principal features being the Prix De Buckingham Palace and the Prix De Windsor Castle, the purses having a value of 85,000 each, while the Prix St. George was a double compliment to the king and to England's Patron Saint's day.

TORIES REFUSE RELIEF TO CANADIAN MASSES

UNSEAT TWO TORY COUNCILLORS IN RESTIGOUCHE CO.

Council Finds Charges of Bribery and Corruption Proven—Both Men Are Local Government Lumber Scalers

(Special to The Telegraph).

Dalhousie, N. B., April 23—At a special meeting of the Restigouche County Council, held here this week, presided over by Warden John C. McLean, of Colborne, called to investigate the protest filed against the return of John Lawlor, jr., [illegible] line and gone, on [illegible] ed in the [illegible] native council, [illegible] being unse[illegible] bribery and corruption.

The whole Tory machine was put in motion here to save the two councillors, who are officials of the provincial government, both being scalers. A new election will be held in Durham soon.

MONTREAL IN CONTROL OF THE OLD REGIME

Aldermen Denounced as Maladministrators by Investigating Board in the Saddle Again.

Montreal, April 23—The extent to which the reactionary element in the new city council has obtained control of civic administration in Montreal is the subject of strong comment. Prominent positions are taken in the arrangement of committees by men denounced as maladministrators by Judges Cannon and Fortin in their report upon city affairs.

Mayor Martin, one of the "23" figuring in the Cannon report, has assumed complete charge of the employment and dismissal of civic employes, whose salaries total $3,500,000. This step, it is claimed, is illegal, said powers having been vested in the board of control, when it was created.

Martin's right hand man, Ald. Giroux, leader of the "23," becomes chairman of the important public works committee, and a member of the legislation, finance, tramway and exposition committees.

Ald. Lariviere, also strongly censured by judicial report, is chairman of the tramways committee. The tramways company is seeking a new forty year franchise. He is also on the public library and exposition committees.

Ald. Mayrand, Bastien and Letourneau are other reactionaries who figure prominently in the committee frame-ups, the last named also being pro-mayor. Judge Fortin, in his report on civic land deals, found him guilty of having an illicit agreement and to have fallen under the criminal code.

The majority of aldermen in the council and singled out for committee power are in favor of Mayor Martin's policy of abolishing the board of control.

STOCKS WEAK IN LONDON MARKET

All Classes of Securities Depressed by the News from Mexico.

London, April 24—Depression characterized every department of the stock markets today and the outstanding feature was the sharp fall in Mexican rails due to the news from Mexico and also the announcement of no dividends for the past year would be paid on any of the stocks of the Vera Cruz Railway.

All high class home securities, including consols, closed at the lowest.

Canadian rails were again actively depressed and Canadian Pacific changed hands at prices under 200, selling several times at 199 11-16, the lowest price of the day. In the street the fall touched 198 7-8, the lowest in three years.

American rails were steadier as were also other groups.

The Bank of England return was satisfactory, showing an increase of £1,000,000 in the reserve.

Money and discount rates were firm, although foreign exchanges were rather steadier.

Halifax Bank Earnings.

Halifax, April 23—The bank clearings for the week ended today were $2,104,922.80 and for the same week last year, $1,626,786.15.

Vote Down Liberal Amendment for Free Wheat and Products

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Declares Tariff Conditions are Different Now From 1897—Shows How Protection Stifles Trade Competition—Hon. Mr. Foster Forced to Admit That Canadian Flour is Cheaper in Britain Than in the Home Market—Dr. Clark's Ringing Speech.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, April 23—After more than two weeks of debate in the commons, the tariff issue between the two parties in Canada was summed up and defined today in the amendment proposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and voted down at a late hour tonight by the government majority. That amendment declared for free wheat, wheat products and free agriculture implements, with a tariff revision designed to relieve the consumers [illegible] necessary customs taxation, [illegible] ing injustice to any class.

[illegible] the amendment dealt specifi[illegible] with the wiping out of tariff restrictions and tariff taxation on wheat, on flour, and on the instruments of agricultural production, the speech of the Liberal leader together with those of the two concluding Liberal speakers of the debate, Dr. Michael Clark and George H. Bolvin emphasized the trend of the whole debate of the past two weeks and ladi down the general principles of Liberal fiscal policy. Instead of a fictitious prosperity for the few, based on the principle of protection and involving restriction of trade, restriction of competition, restriction of the well-being of the masses of the people, as compared with the classes, Liberalism believes rather in the goal of a tariff for revenue only, although having due regard for the necessity of gradual progress towards that end, because of conditions engendered by many years of protection.

As a first step towards freedom, Sir Wilfrid maintained that consideration must be had for the basic industry of agriculture, upon the prosperity of which depended the prosperity of all industrials. He dealt in telling fashion with the favorite Conservative assertion that free wheat or free food meant free trade, with resulting ruin to a part at least of the industrial population. Hon. W. T. White, he noted had said that free food would expose 52,000 employes in Canadian factories to the competition of cheap foreign labor, but at the same time Mr. White had said that the wages of some 52,000 men amounted to $14,000,000 per year. That meant an average of $5.20 per week.

Sir Wilfrid drew the conclusion as to the speciousness of the Conservative regard for the wages of the workingmen whose meagre salaries of $5.20 per week might be thus "jeopardized" by foreign competition.

Masses Not Considered.

In this connection also Dr. Clark, in a logical and thoughtful argument going into the whole economics of the protective system, noted that in the United States, where the protective system, now being gradually eliminated, had been in operation for sixty years, the average wage of the industrial worker was less than $600 per year, while combines and millionaires flourish.

Emphasis was placed by the three Liberal speakers today on the fact that the real producers and the great mass of the consumers of Canada were not considered by the government in its tariff changes, and that the high cost of loving was due both to the fact that agriculture was not given a fair chance because of trade restrictions and tariff taxation and because the great spread between what was paid to the producer and that th consumer paid, went into the pockets of the trusts and combines which find a congenial habitat in a country where protection flourishes.

Sir Wilfrid summed up the underlying principle of the Liberal viewpoint on the tariff by declaring the tariff exists for the people and not the people for the tariff.

Foster's Bad Break.

Hon. George Foster, who broke the silence of over a year since his last great effort on the naval question prior to his departure to seek far off markets for the Canadian farmer, had a familiar role in trying to find a silver lining for the cloud of industrial and financial depression which has synchronized with the return of a Conservative government. He was, however, not in his best form in arguing for the maintenance of the principle of protection all round.

He sought to combat Sir Wilfrid's statements in regard to free flour by asserting that Canadian flour was really not sold in England cheaper than in Canada. Mr. Foster quoted, from one of his departmental publications, figures to show that the price of Canadian flour in England was nearly 32 per barrel higher than the figures given by Sir Wilfrid. He was considerably disconcerted when it was promptly pointed out to him from the Liberal side of the house that his figures did not allow for the fact that while flour was sold in England per sack it was sold in Canada per barrel.

Mr. Foster had been quoting the English price per sack and the Canadian price per barrel. He finally made the correction and thus emphasized Sir Wilfrid's point.

The house laughed and the minister of trade and commerce for the balance of his speech was off his stride and failed to make the expected impression. The other Conservative speaker of today was H. H. Stevens, of Vancouver, who took the place which it was expected Hon. Arthur Meighen, the erstwhile advocate of free agricultural implements, would fill.

Dr. Clark's Ringing Speech.

Dr. Clark's speech of nearly two hours at the evening sitting was listened to by crowded galleries. It was a compelling exposition of the economic fallacies of the protectionist arguments that have been heard in the house during the past two weeks. "When you shut out competition in natural products," he said, "the combines take what they like from the consumer and give what they like to the producer. The true national policy for Canada is first, to build up the agricultural industry. That is the surest way to promote the prosperity of the manufacturers and the railways about which this government is so concerned."

By a unique arrangement it fell to the lot of the youngest Liberal in the house to conclude the debate with an inspiring and fighting speech. The message of Geo. H. Bolvin was the message of young Liberalism. He bespoke alike the ideals and the determination of the young Liberals of Canada, the inspiration they had derived from the traditions and achievements of British Liberalism, their devotion to their distinguished Canadian leader, and their determination to carry on unflinchingly the campaign of progress along lines of public service and the prosperity and betterment for all classes and all creeds.

"Our leader has accepted the challenge of the government on the issues raised by this debate," he declared. "Everyone of us rejoices to accept it with him. We accept the challenge of today as gladly as we accepted that of last session. We do not doubt the issue. The Canadian spirit is with us. The traditions of British Liberalism are behind us. The manufacturer from eastern Canada who prefers a large output and reasonable profits to a high tariff and a restricted factory; the farmer who wants a larger market for his wheat and cheaper agricultural implements, with which to more successfully ply his calling; the railway men who are anxious to transport the thousands of incoming settlers to the farm lands of the west; the laborer who seeks steady employment, a living wage and something more than dried bananas and dessicated cocoanut in his dinner pail and on his table, will all wend their way to the polls to decide the issue. They will have one thought uppermost in their minds. We will send Laurier back to power. Bring on the issue. The Canadian people are ready to render their verdict."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Ottawa, April 23—Sir Wilfrid Laurier commenced by criticizing the finance minister for stating there was no cause for alarm as regards Canada's financial position, and also in the remedy he proposed for present conditions—tightening the screws on a few items and a reduction in farm implements so insignificant that it was adding insult to injury.

Sir Wilfrid went on to quote Andrew Broder, of Dundas, to the effect that Canadian agricultural conditions were unsatisfactory. Mr. Broder had said there was but one remedy, to get the people back on the land. What was there in this budget to get the people back on the land? Sir Wilfrid said if he did not hold the government responsible for these conditions, he held it responsible for failure to meet them.

Of 150,000,000 acres of land in the west fit for cultivation 182,000,000 were uncultivated and yet immigrstion during the past year had consisted chiefly of mechanics and artisans, instead of farmers. Artisans were coming to flock into the cities and swell the ranks of the unemployed, while agriculture was at a standstill. There must be a cause for this and the farmers of Canada were the men who knew what it was. They had approached the government, said Sir Wilfrid, and pointed out both the cause and the remedy. The high cost of production and insufficiency of markets were the causes. As a remedy the farmer had asked more than once for free farm implements, surely a fair and just demand. But the farmer had been told that he had not suffered the same hardships as our forefathers. "Because we cannot do anything for the dead, is that a reason why we should do nothing for the living?" asked Sir Wilfrid, amid laughter.

When the farmers had asked for free implements they had been told they must be refused because free implements meant free trade. Sir Wilfrid then went on to point out that whatever might be thought of free trade, it had a splendid result in Great Britain, the one country which had it.

"We Liberals of Canada, while we have always held up the ideal of free trade, have held up as the best ultimate policy not a protectionist tariff but a customs tariff for revenue purposes," said Sir Wilfrid. He referred to the charge of fiscal inconsistency against him and twitted the finance minister in this regard as one man who had certainly changed his policy. He said that in the mind of his party in 1896 there had been the same idea as in the mind of the Democratic party in the United States, that it was dangerous to interfere too suddenly with the fictitious atmosphere created by a protective tariff.

"In 1896 we were told we were destroying the manufacturers of the country. Later on when they saw our policy suited the country they said we were keeping their tariff in its entirety."

Liberal Benefits.

Sir Wilfrid said his government had placed barbed wire, binder twine and corn on the free list and had established the British preference, all to help the farmers and the consumers of Canada.

(Continued on page 7.)

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

RICHIBUCTO

Richibucto, April 20—Mrs. William Campbell returned to St. John last week, after spending a week's vacation in town, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. James.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward McInerney have returned from an Easter visit to St. John.

Miss Shaughnessy, of Hillsboro, Albert county, is a guest of Rev. and Mrs. Thomas Pierce.

W. L. Moore, of St. Thomas Academy, Chatham, spent Easter with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Moore. Leo Moore also spent Easter with his parents.

Mrs. MsFarlane and Mrs. Carson, of Moncton, spent Easter with their mother, Mrs. D. Percy.

Mrs. E. Smith Scott, and children, of Moncton, spent Easter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Bernard.

James Irving, of Loggieville, spent Easter at the home of his sister, Mrs. P. Dickson.

NORTON

Norton, N. B., April 20—Rev. Warren McLeod of Victoria, B. C., who is spending a few days at the home of his mother here preached very acceptably to a large congregation in the Baptist church Sunday evening.

Dr. Folkins and family who have been spending a few months in Montreal while the doctor was taking a special course at McGill College are now visiting friends and relatives here.

Mrs. James Byron is spending a few days with friends in Sussex.

Mis Bertha Higgins, of St. John spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. J. W. Gallagher.

Warren Byrne left Saturday to take a course in telegraphy in Fredericton.

Miss Heine, of Moncton, has been spending a few days at the home of her uncle, W. H. Heine.

Mrs. William Gallagher and two children are visiting friends in St. John.

Mrs. G. H. Perkins and son Herbert are spending a few days with friends in Sussex.

Mrs. Dawson, of Moncton, is the guest of Mrs. O. R. Patriquin.

Miss Elisabeth Daley who has been spending a few days at her home in Elgin, Albert Co., returned this evening to resume her duties as teacher in the Superior School here.

ANDOVER

Andover, N. B., April 20—Senator Baird left on Saturday for Ottawa. He was accompanied by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Douglas Baird, who will visit in Ottawa several weeks, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Graham.

Mrs. William Spike and Mrs. N. J. Wootten left on Monday for St. John to attend the annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary as delegates from the Woman's Auxiliary of Trinity church, Andover.

On Thursday evening the Round Table Literary Club met at the home of Mrs. Harry McAlary. The meeting was opened with the singing of My Own Canadian Home and the roll call, responded to with quotations from Tennyson. After the regular order of business was over, an excellent paper was given on The Princess by Miss Bessie Kilburn, which was much enjoyed. Refreshments were served before adjourning.

Dr. Kilburn, of Presque Isle (Me.), was in town on Monday in consultation with Drs. Earle and Peat on the case of C. L. Olmstead, who is still very ill.

The Ladies' Auction Bridge Club met on Thursday at the home of Mrs. Guy G. Porter. This week the club will be entertained by Mrs. H. L. Alcorn, the last meeting for the season.

Arthur McKenzie was the guest this week of Sheriff and Mrs. Tibbitts.

On Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hoyt were at home to a number of friends in honor of Mr. Hoyt's brother, Rev. Canon Hoyt, of Silver Falls, St. John, who has been their guest for the past two weeks.

Mrs. Henry Baird returned home from St. John on Monday, after spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Archie Dickinson.

Fred Olmstead, of Grand Falls, spent the week-end in town, called here by the illness of his brother, Charles Olmstead, of Perth.

Mrs. Eugene Holt, of Fort Fairfield, was the guest last week of her daughter, Mrs. Guy Porter.

The ball given by the young men of Perth and Andover on Friday evening was a very delightful social function. The ball was given in the Specialty Opera House. An orchestra of six pieces from Woodstock furnished excellent music for a programme of twenty-two dances. Refreshments were served at 11.30 o'clock and was furnished by the members of St. Agnes Guild. The chaperones for the evening were Mrs. James McPhail, Mrs. Bertha Waite, Mrs. J. F. Johnson and Mrs. Alex. Stevenson.

Wm. Spike and daughter, Bertha, returned on Tuesday from St. John.

Mrs. Lee Bedell is much improved from her recent illness.

Mrs. Murray Ryan, of St. John, and little son, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Elijah Sisson, for several months, expects to leave for Montreal the first week in May.

Miss Annie Magill and Mrs. Bates were guests last week of Mrs. Charles Dinsmore at Fort Fairfield (Me.)

The friends of Mrs. George Davis are sorry to hear of her illness from bronchitis.

Mrs. James Tibbitts left on Monday for St. John to be the guest for a month of her daughters, Mrs. Thomas Bedell and Mrs. Frank Tinker.

Miss Doris Ellis, bookkeeper of the N. B. Telephone Co. at the Andover exchange, has resigned her position and left on Wednesday for Toronto, accompanied by her mother, where they will reside.

Mrs. T. J. Carter is visiting her friend, Miss Clark, of Woodstock.

Ivan Rivers has resigned his position in the W. U. T. office and left for his home on Saturday. His place is filled by Mr. Doyle of St. George (N. B.)

Wilford McPhail, student at Fredericton Business College, spent Easter at his home in Perth.

Clarence and Burton Davies, of Fredericton, spent the Easter holidays with their grandmother, Mrs. C. E. Brewer, of Perth.

YARMOUTH

Yarmouth, N. S., April 18—Death removed another old resident of the town on Wednesday of this week, when Mrs. Victoria Albertine Davis, widow of Captain Benjamin Davis, passed away at her home, at the age of seventy years and nine months, leaving four children, Miss Sophia, at home; Walter N., of New York; Mrs. R. L. Dexter, of Beverly, and Frank L., of Yarmouth. The deceased was formerly Miss Victoria Nesbit, of St. Martin (W. I.)

A rumor is current here that the Royal Opera House and the Gem Theatre have changed hands, and will shortly be controlled by an American syndicate.

Charles Edwin Langille, superintendent of telephones at this town, was married at Kentville on Tuesday of this week to Miss Carrie McNamara, of that place.

Miss Amelia Kelley left on Wednesday afternoon for Boston to make an extended visit.

Mrs. William Lloyd Porter returned from Boston on Wednesday.

Prof. W. P. Vinal, who has been an inmate of the hospital for a week, is able to be out again.

Miss Carrie Cumming, chief operator of the Western Union office here, is confined to the Yarmouth hospital, where she underwent an operation today.

Miss Nellie Goudy also underwent an operation at the hospital this week.

Miss Mary Watson, matron of the Yarmouth Hospital, left here this morning for her home in New Brunswick, being summoned there by the illness of her mother.

Ray Meisner left by steamer for Boston this evening en route to the Hawaiian Islands, where he will in future reside, having entered the employ of Fred. Haley, a Yarmouth boy, who has made good out there.

E. F. Parker underwent the amputation of his leg, at his residence, Main street, this week.

Mrs. Frank Shute left on Wednesday morning for Pictou, to be the guest of Miss Ruby Lindsay.

Mrs. Fred. Peterkin, who has been spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. William Brown, West Somerville (Mass.), returned home on Wednesday morning of this week.

Miss Katherine Spinney is in Halifax this week, and will be a guest at the Robertson-Stairs wedding which will take place at the Fort Massey church.

Mrs. W. D. Ross and son John are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. B. Taylor, Halifax.

Mrs. Charles E. Cann has returned from Kentville, where she has been undergoing treatment at the Provincial Sanitorium, and is now much improved in health.

Mrs. R. F. Folsom, of Boston, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Fred. Potter.

Clarence Huestis, of Boston, is visiting his father, Joshua Huestis, Cliff street.

Dr. and Mrs. I. M. Lovitt returned this morning from a trip abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Garth Lyle, of Halifax, were guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Van Horne.

Captain Fred. A. Ladd is spending a few weeks at home, while his vessel is loading at Boston for a southern port.

Miss Marion Hopkins returned on Wednesday morning from a short trip to Boston and adjoining cities.

GAGETOWN

Gagetown, April 18—With [illegible] reasonably [illegible] signs of [illegible] not forthcoming. The ice in the river here has weakened somewhat, and the channel is open at Scovil's, but motor boat enthusiasts, in whom Gagetown abounds, are still forced to view the ice with discontented eye.

The Easter season was as usual observed in the different churches. Good Friday and Easter were observed in St. John's church with special services. Rev. Canon Smithers, of Fredericton, was present on Good Friday, and took the three hour's service from 12 till 3 o'clock, and preached again in the evening at 7.30. At the evening service the infant son of the rector, Rev. William Smith, was christened, receiving the name of Ivan George.

On Easter morning service was held in the Methodist church at 11 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Fytche presiding, and in St. John's church at 8 a. m. and 10.30 p. m. Children's service was held at 7.30, and an evening service at 7.30. At the latter church, decorations of beautiful spring flowers added much to the beauty of the interior and suitable addresses were given by the rector. Unusually large congregations were present at all the services on both the above mentioned days.

A largely attended Easter meeting of the parishioners of St. John's church was held in the Guild Hall on Monday, April 13. The rector, Rev. William Smith, presided and matters of interest to the parish were discussed. The finances of the parish were never in a more satisfactory condition, and a raise of $100 was willingly voted to the rector's salary. The following officers were elected: Wardens, T. S. Peters, T. W. Gilbert; vestry clerk, H. H. Gilbert; vestrymen, G. Deveber, W. W. Wilkinson, J. R. Dunn, Russia Williams, Thomas Scovil (Queenstown), William Armstrong (Summerhill), A. H. McKeague, H. H. Gilbert, Richard Gilbert, A. L. McAllister, John Norwood, N. H. Otty; synod representatives, T. S. Peters, T. W. Gilbert; substitutes, Russia Williams, H. H. Gilbert.

At a general meeting of the citizens in the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday evening last, further arangements were made to complete the effectiveness of the fire-fighting apparatus. Over $60 has been raised since the meeting of a week ago, and this will be expended in purchasing suction hose and other equipment. Several ladders have been provided through the generosity of one of the citizens. A committee of eight was appointed to systematize the work of the firemen. The names of the committee include the fire chief, E. S. Brodie, A. H. McKeague, T. S. Peters, R. R. Reid and others.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Smith, of Birkenhead (Eng.), who have been guests of their cousin, Rev. William Smith, left yesterday for Hamilton (Ont.), where Mr. Smith will engage in an extensive nursery and florist business.

Mrs. Ross, of Central Hampstead, spent Easter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Cooper.

Among the contributions to the April number of the Canadian Home Journal is an article on Canadian Fiction by Miss M. G. Otty of this place. Miss Otty, who received her master's degree in English Literature from the University of Chicago, is at present principal of the Gagetown Grammar school.

Mrs. J. W. Dickie is expected home in a few days from Beverly (Mass.), where she has been with her sister, Mrs. E. Wallace, whose death took place on Sunday last. Her other sister, Miss Annie Doherty, who resides with Mrs. Dickie, is just recovering from a serious illness.

Mr. Frank Dunn, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Fredericton, paid a short visit to his old home, here, last week.

Miss Winfield Dunn, student nurse at the Victoria Hospital, has been suffering from the scarlet fever prevalent in Fredericton. Her many friends will be glad to hear that she is now recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. James Law have moved into one of the new cottages on Church Lane, lately erected by Mrs. T. H. Gilbert.

Rev. William Armstrong's many friends here regret to hear of his illness, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Harding, Welsford. Mr. Armstrong is a brother of Mrs. T. S. Peters of this place.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Cooper is seriously ill, in which fact her parents have the sympathy of their many friends.

Among other enterprises going forward in anticipation of a rush of business in the spring is the building of two large gravel scows by F. H. DuVernet, who will do a general towing business on the river.

PORT ELGIN

Port Elgin, April 18—Miss Chrissie McLeod returned to Sackville on Wednesday after spending her Easter vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William McLeod.

Miss Harriet Alward returned to Port Elgin on Tuesday afternoon from spending her vatcation at her home in Hampton.

Miss Alice Read returned home on Tuesday from a trip to Upper Sackville.

Miss Kate Smith, who spent part of her vacation here with her mother, Mrs. E. Smith, returned to Sackville on Wednesday evening.

Miss Pearl Boyd returned to Port Elgin on Tuesday afternoon to resume her duties as principal of the school here, after spending her vacation with friends in Upper Dorchester and Moncton.

Miss Marguerite Conn, who has the guest of Miss Chrissie McLeod during the Easter vacation, returned to Sackville on Wednesday evening.

Miss Laurie Anderson, who for the past week has been the guest of Mrs. G. M. Moore, returned to her home on Cole's Island on Tuesday evening.

Richard Enman, of Boston, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Enman.

Miss Hilda Wells returned to Sackville on Thursday from spending the vacation at her home here.

Miss Marie Mitton, who spent the vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mitton, returned to Sackville on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. R. S. Pridham has been called to Fredericton on account of the serious illness of her daughter, Mrs. Kilburn.

Miss Dorothy Pridham returned to Sackville on Thursday evening after spending the vacation at her home here.

Mrs. M. G. Siddall entertained a number of the young people at her home on Saturday evening. A very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all.

Miss Nellie Grant returned to her duties at Sackville on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. R. N. Anderson entertained a number of the young people at her home on Monday evening. A pleasant evening was spent.

Miss Jessie Howie, returned missionary from Japan, and Mrs. P. Bateman, from China, each gave a splendid lecture in the Methodist church on Thursday evening. Owing to the severe storm many were kept away, but those present enjoyed a rare treat.

Miss Wilna Huston, of Tidnish, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank Mitton.

Miss Jessie Howie, returned missionary from Japan, was the guest of Mrs. P. S. Enman, for a couple of days this week. She went out on Friday evening's train.

Miss Allison, of Sackville, is the guest of Mrs. P. C. Robinson.

CUMBERLAND BAY

Cumberland Bay, April 21—The body of Adolphus Grant, who died at Scotch Settlement, Kings county (N. B.), on April 17, was brought here by train yesterday and taken to The Lower Range for burial. Funeral services will be conducted Sunday afternoon in Cumberland Bay Baptist church by Pastor Rev. H. W. McCutcheon.

George F. Burke and family are moving to St. John (West) this week, where they will reside.

W. B. and H. A. Branscombe have gone to Moncton, where they are putting up a new system laundry and expect to begin operations about the middle of May.

Mrs. Leonard McAlister is the guest of her father, H. O. Branscombe.

Mrs. Lydia E. Barton, who had the misfortune to fall and break her arm recently, is improving.

Reid Bros., of Gagetown, who did extensive lumbering here this winter, are driving their logs this week and expect to begin rafting as soon as the weather is favorable.

APOHAQUI

Apohaqui, April 20—Mr. and Mrs. Walter T. Burgess and Mrs. Harley S. Jones spent Saturday in St. John.

Mrs. H. Montgomery-Campbell and Miss Constance Montgomery-Campbell also, spent Saturday in St. John.

Mrs. Herbert S. Jones is spending a few days of this week in St. John.

Whitfield McLeod has purchased the home and property now occupied by C. B. McCready, from Mrs. S. H. Hayward, of Hampton, and will move here in the near future.

SALISBURY

Salisbury, N. B., April 20—Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Burrell, who have been spending a couple of years in Duluth, returned home last week and will take up their residence here again.

Mrs. A. E. Trites, who has been quite seriously ill, is recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kennedy were in Sussex on Saturday, attending the funeral of Mrs. Kennedy's uncle, Rev. Dr. Gray.

Dr. H. A. Jones, who has leased the house and premises here owned by Harry Beckwith, of Cushings Island, Portland (Me.), is moving in this week.

SOUTHAMPTON

Southampton, April 18—Mr. Graham, a student of Acadia college, preached in the U. B. Church here last Sunday.

Mrs. Fountain, of Worcester, Mass., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Farnham.

Mrs. F. C. Brown entertained a large number of friends to tea last Friday.

Mrs. A. E. Farnham gave a high tea in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Fountain.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodford Wright gave a large party to the young folk last week. The evening was spent very pleasantly in games and amusements and at midnight an elegant supper was served.

Two of the victims of the Apartment house fire in Boston were sisters of Mrs. Thos. McCorquindale, of Hartfield.

Richard Cronkhite left last week for Winnipeg, Man., where he will be engaged with Williams and Ross in transportation work. He expects to return in the fall, when, if he likes the country, he will take his family there.

A most remarkable freak in nature can be seen on the farm of Ervine Stairs, of East Waterville, York Co. A perfect model of the "bell" of the bull moose hangs in front of the neck of a large ewe lamb. The "bell" is about three or four inches long and about two inches in circumference. It is composed of loose skin covered with short wool. As the lamb stands facing you the "bell" is in the same position, and in the same proportion to the size of the lamb, as the "bell" on the moose is to its size and proportion. In all other respects the lamb is normal.

Great sympathy is felt for Mr. George Martin, of Hartfield, who has had his foot taken off in Woodstock Private Hospital. Gangrene in one of his toes was the cause of the trouble.

Several times of late H. Frank Cronkhite noticed (by the hairs on the cans and the tracks in the snow) that the deer had been drinking his sap. Last Tuesday one of his cans was gone. He made a very thorough search, but could not find it. Early next morning as two young men were going out the Campbell Settlement road they were amazed to see a small roe, standing in a clump of trees, with a sap can on its head. It had forced its head into the can until its eyes were completely covered. Removing their boots the two men even crept upon the unsuspecting animal, till close enough to spring, when they caught it round the neck. To their surprise the animal made little or no resistance. It seemed completely tired out. The can was removed with difficulty when several places on the deer's head were noticed to be chafed. They then let the animal go. It walked away slowly, stopping every few steps. Evidently it had run itself nearly to death; and probably would have died with the can on its head, had it not been freed by its timely friends. The can was battered and bruised where she had beaten it with her fore feet in her efforts to get it off her nose. ("Rod and Gun" please copy).

FREDERICTON

Fredericton, April 21—The St. John river is clear of solid ice this afternoon the entire distance from Grand Falls down to Bear Island, about 22 miles above Fredericton. Ice has been running as far down as the head of Macnaquac Island, 14 miles above this city. A tremendous jam has formed there and extended at noon today as far up the river as Bear Island. This big jam is already eight miles long, and a tremendous pressure of ice running the entire length of the river as far as Grand Falls, with a heavy current behind it, is expected to cause the ice on the lower river to make a move at an earlier date than expected.

The water in the river here has come up 36 inches since Sunday afternoon, and is now at about the usual freshet height at which the ice runs out. Last night the water was rising at the rate of an inch an hour, but with colder weather this was reduced to half an inch an hour this morning. With the ice still fairly heavy and solid here, and a snowfall ranging from four inches here to as much as two feet at the head waters of the St. John river, there is every reason to expect that the ice will not go out without creating unusual havoc.

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, April 19—The court house at Hopewell Cape, which has been the scene of many brilliant forensic productions, was the fiting setting for the oratorical efforts of the young debators of the Riverside Consolidated School and the Cape school, who met last evening in a match debate, to argue as to the relative merits, as rulers, of Queen Victoria and Queen Elizabeth. The Cape team championed Victoria, the Consolidated School suporting the claim of Elizabeth. The debators from the Cape school were Harris Joyce, Alfred Hamilton and Mabel Steeves, the Consolidated school being represented by Minnie Farris, Harold Fullerton and Clara Fillmore. Edward Pye, acted as chairman, thme judges being Principal Edmonds, Hon. C. J. Osman and Coun. F. M. Thompson. After taking considerable time to make up their decision, the judges announced that they found the result a tie. After the close of the debate, the judges, debating teams and teachers were entertained, at an at home, a very pleasant time being spent. The debate called out a large crowd of spectators, the court house being well filled.

Trueman Stevens and bride, nee, Miss Arvilla Peck, arrived home from their wedding trip yesterday, and have taken up their residence with the groom's parents, at Memel.

Mrs. J. M. Tingley, who has been attending on her daughter, Mrs. J. A. Stuart, since the latter has ben ill with pneumonia, was also taken down with pneumonia last night, and is under the care of a physician. Mrs. Stuart's little girl is also quite ill at the same home.

Harding Downey, of Mountville, who recently purchased the Capt. Wilbur farm from John K. Dixson, has moved into the residence on the latter property, and rented his former residence to Willard Millburn.

MONCTON L. O. L. VISITS SALISBURY LODGE

Salisbury, N. B., April 22—The members of McLaren Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 68, of this village, enjoyed a fraternal visit at their regular meeting on Saturday evening the 18th inst., from eleven members of Lodge No. 62, of Moncton, and four members of the Victoria Mills lodge.

The visitors assisted the members of McLaren lodge in working the Royal Arch degree, whereby some four members of the lodge were advanced a step in the work.

At the conclusion of the routine and degree work, stirring speeches were made by several of the visiting brothren who, during their addresses, paid a high tribute to the flourishing condition of McLaren lodge.

At the close of the interesting meeting, the members of McLaren lodge conducted their visitors to the lower flat of the building where the lady friends of the home lodge had a tempting supper prepared. The visitors, one and all, expressed themselves as being greatly pleased with their visit.

Sore Corns Dissolved Removed Without Pain

The best wrinkle of all, no plasters or pads or burning salves—they are all relics of the dark ages. The only sure corn doctor—the one that never fails to lift out a sore corn by the roots is Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Apply it at night and it dissolves away the painful corn while you sleep. Nothing to equal the painless removal of corns by Putnam's Extractor. Get a 25c. bottle from any druggist.

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ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it insures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.

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THE WOMAN'S CORNER

EFFICIENT HOUSEKEEPING

BY HENRIETTA D. GRAUEL

(Domestic Science Lecturer.)

The Same Brand—Matches

"A strange accident," says an exchange;—"A burning tip from an ignited match flew into a woman's hair, burning it off her head and singeing her eyebrows before it could be extinguished."

This accident does not seem very strange to housekeepers for all of them, without exception, have had burning matche heads snap off as they were being lighted. Often painful, small burns result and very many times there are serious consequences, to clothes or fingers, before the little flame is quenched. So that the most dangerous household supply is probably the most unconsidered trifle—matches.

Since the progress from rubbing sticks together up to making fire with flint and steel, on to the making of the first match, by dipping sulphur tipped sticks into the "light box" in which sulphuric acid forced ignition, comfort and convenience in homes has been marked. But in all this time none of the methods of making matches or names of makers have been largely advertised.

Lucifer matches were well known and well named from their troublesome ways of misbehaviour, but they were the invention of Chemist Faraday and the Congrove match was named for its shape. Now matches have trade marks and there are many brands with many names. Some are made with sulphur and smell to Heaven, others, in spite of stringent prohibitory laws, contain phosphorus and many there are that seem to be made to sell and not to use. But good matches are in reach of everyone who will read the trade mark on the boxes of the satisfactory brands.

The wood used should be of the best pine. The method of manufacturing is to cut pine blocks into strips with transverse knives. These strips are the length of two matches; they are tied in bundles and both ends are dipped into the sulphur mixture. When dry, they are cut in two and packed into boxes by machinery.

Safety matches are probably the best made for all uses; they do not ignite by friction unless rubbed on a specially prepared surface, so that their use is recommended by insurance companies. Indeed many of these companies insist that only safety matches be used by firms that hold their policies. One style of safety match is in form of a card or comb, these are convenient for the pocket; very dainty "wax safeties" are made for women who use cigarettes, they are of wick dipped in paraffine and perfumed and colored to please the special tastes of the user.

Trouble with matches would cease if women would refuse to buy cheap matches from street peddlers, if matches were kept dry after they are purchased, and if they were kept in tin canisters away from reach of mice and rats there would be fewer fires.

As soon as women insist on good, pine matches, the miserable soft punk match will disappear.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

It is a good idea to buy a supply of extra bobbins for the sewing machine.

Try thickening the custard for lemon pies with grated potato instead of cornstarch.

Cucumbers, now so plentiful in the markets, make delicious boat-shaped shells for a salad course.

A good cake box can be made from a large empty lard can by coating the outside with white enamel.

A pansy bed is an indispensible part of the little home garden, because pansies can always be picked.

When ironing children's blouses or aprons put a handkerchief in every pocket and there will be no going to school without.

The usefulness of a willow chair may be prolonged by giving it one coat of oil stain and another of pure raw linseed oil.

When pressing velvet, lay the piece to be pressed face down on another piece of velvet, then it will not become at all glossy.

Paint an old umbrella frame white and hang it, handle upwards, in the kitchen if you would like a good dryer for dishcloths.

A faded straw hat may be cleaned with a paste made of powdered sulphur and lemon juice. Dr. it thoroughly in the sunshine, then brush out the powder.

Before using a new comb wash it in soapy water, and when dry rub with a little olive oil. It will then last twice as long.

To remove blood stains, soak the article in cold water, to which ammonia has been added; wash in warm water with naphtha soap.

Flowers keep better in damp sand than in water. Flowers for the table may be more gracefully and firmly arranged in a jar of wet sand than in a foundation of moss.

The juice can be kept in pies by putting one or two pieces of macaroni in the centre of the crust. This allows the steam to escape and prevents the juice from boiling out.

To prevent cream soups from separating, bind them by adding melted butter and, when bubbling, an equal quantity of flour; when well mixed, add to boiling soup, stirring constantly.

SISTER: READ MY FREE OFFER.

I am a woman.
I know a woman's trials.
I know her need of sympathy and help.

If you, my sister, are unhappy because of ill-health, and feel unfit for household duties, social pleasures, or daily employment, write and tell me just how you suffer, and ask for my free ten days trial of a home treatment suited to your needs; with reference to Canadian ladies who gladly tell how they have regained health, strength, and happiness by its use. I want to tell you all about this successful method of home treatment for yourself, my reader, for your daughter, your sister, or your mother. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home at trifling cost, and without aid from anyone. Men cannot understand women's sufferings; what we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor; and thousands have proved there is hope even for the hopeless in my method of home treatment. If you suffer from pain in the head, back, or bowels, feeling of weight and dragging down sensations, falling or displacement of internal organs, bladder irritation with frequent urination, obstinate constipation or piles, pain in the sides regularly or irregularly, bloating or unnatural enlargements, catarrhal conditions, dyspepsia, extreme nervousness, depressed spirits, melancholy, desire to cry, fear of something evil about to happen, creeping feeling up the spine, palpitation, hot flashes, weariness, sallow complexion, with dark circles under the eyes, pain in the left breast or a general feeling that life is not worth living, I invite you to send to-day for my complete ten days' treatment entirely free and postpaid, to prove to yourself that these ailments can be easily and surely conquered at your own home, without the expense of hospital treatment, or the dangers of an operation. Women everywhere are escaping the surgeon's knife by knowing of my simple method of home treatment, and when you are cured, my sister, I shall only ask you to pass the good word along to some other sufferer. My home treatment is for all—younger old. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which specdily and effectually cures green-sickness (chlorosis), irregularities, headaches, and lassitude in young women, and restores them to plumpness and health. Tell me if you are worried about your daughter. Remember it costs you nothing to give my method of home treatment a complete ten day's trial, and if you wish to continue, it costs only a few cents a week to do so, and it does not interfere with one's daily work. Is health worth asking for? Then accept my generous offer, write for the free treatment suited to your needs, and I will send it in plain wrapper by return mail. To save time you can cut out this offer, mark the places that tell your feelings, and return to me. Write and ask for the free treatment to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address:

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Bad Blood

is the direct and inevitable result of irregular or constipated bowels and clogged-up kidneys and skin. The undigested food and other waste matter which is allowed to accumulate poisons the blood and the whole system. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills act directly on the bowels, regulating them—on the kidneys, giving them ease and strength to properly filter the blood—and on the skin, opening up the pores. For pure blood and good health take

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Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

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N'S CORNER

OUSEKEEPING

A D. GRAUEL
nce Lecturer.)

and—Matches

ange;—"A burning tip from an ignited g it off her head and singeing her eye-

range to housekeepers for all of them, atche heads snap off as they were being ult and very many times there are seri- efore the little flame is quenched. So ly is probably the most unconsidered

ess from rubbing sticks together up to int and steel, on to the making of the ping sulphur tipped sticks into the "light huric acid forced ignition, comfort and s has been marked. But in all this time ds of making matches or names of mak- y advertised.

were well known and well named from ays of misbehaviour, but they were the t Faraday and the Congrove match was Now matches have trade marks and nds with many names. Some are made mell to Heaven, others, in spite of strin- ws, contain phosphorus and many there e made to sell and not to use. But n reach of everyone who will read the ory brands.

st pine. The method of manufacturing ansverse knives. These strips are the undles and both ends are dipped into the in two and packed into boxes by ma-

st made for all uses; they do not ignite y prepared surface, so that their use is Indeed many of these companies insist ms that hold their policies. One style of mb, these are convenient for the pocket; women who use cigarettes, they are of nd colored to please the special tastes of

e if women would refuse to buy cheap s were kept dry after they are purchased, way from reach of mice and rats there

ine matches, the miserable soft punk

kitchen if you would like a good dryer for dishcloths.

A faded straw hat may be cleaned with a paste made of powdered sulphur and lemon juice. Dr. it thoroughly in the sunshine, then brush out the powder.

Before using a new comb wash it in soapy water, and when dry rub with a little olive oil. It will then last twice as long.

To remove blood stains, soak the article in cold water, to which ammonia has been added; wash in warm water with naphtha soap.

Flowers keep better in damp sand than in water. Flowers for the table may be more gracefully and firmly arranged in a jar of wet sand than in a foundation of moss.

The juice can be kept in pies by putting one or two pieces of macaroni in the centre of the crust. This allows the steam to escape and prevents the juice from boiling out.

To prevent cream soups from separating, bind them by adding melted butter and, when bubbling, an equal quantity of flour; when well mixed, add to boiling soup, stirring constantly.

MY FREE OFFER.

I am a woman.
I know a woman's trials.
I know her need of sympathy and help.
If you, my sister, are unhappy because of ill-health, and feel unfit for household duties, social pleasures, or daily employment, write and tell me how you suffer, and ask for my free ten days' trial of a home treatment suited to your needs; with references to Canadian ladies who gladly tell how they have regained health, strength, and happiness by its use. I want to tell you all about this successful method of home treatment for yourself, my reader, for your daughter, your sister, or your mother. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home at trifling cost, and without, if from anyone. Men cannot understand women's sufferings; what we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor; and thousands have proved there is hope even for the hopeless in my method of home treatment. If you suffer from pain in the head, back, or bowels, feeling of weight and dragging down sensations, falling or displacement of internal organs, bladder irritation with frequent urination, obstinate constipation or piles, pain in the sides regularly pants, catarrhal conditions, dyspepsia, extreme desire to cry, fear of something evil about to happen, hot flashes, weariness, sallow complexion, flat chest or a general feeling that life is not worth living, a complete ten days' treatment entirely free to you can be easily and surely conquered at your own home, or the dangers of an operation. Women know by knowing of my simple method of home cure. I shall only ask you to pass the good word along to my sisters—young or old. To Mothers of Daughters, I specially and effectually cures green-sickness, delicate in young women, and restores them to health. Write me about your daughter. Remember it costs you nothing for a complete ten day's trial, and if you wish to pay, and it does not interfere with one's daily work, a generous offer, write for the free treatment suited to your case, and receive it by return mail. To save time you can cut out this notice, and return to me. Write and ask for the free treatment again. Address:

MRS. M. SUMMERS, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

RAPS TORIES HARD IN BUDGET DEBATE

Mr. Sinclair Exposes Election Tactics

Ne Temere Cry Used to Stampede Ontario Electors

Government Supporters Silent on Quebec Marriage Question After Return to Power—More "Truck and Trade With Yankees" Responsible for Increased Business of Canada.

Ottawa, April 21—The debate on the budget entered its second week in the commons this afternoon, and the end is not expected until the voting takes place on the Liberal amendments on Thursday or Friday.

The Conservative speakers today again talked high tariffs and the "old policy." The three Liberal speakers noted that the "old policy," while it suited the big interests and the combines, was not doing anything for the great mass of the consumers and the producers.

J. H. Sinclair.

Ottawa, April 21—The budget debate was resumed by J. H. Sinclair, of Guysboro. He said that the Conservative victory of 1911 was one of prejudice over reason, and victories of that kind always brought their consequences. The opposition to reciprocity was not bona fide. It was a case of anything to beat Laurier and the cry of "No truck or trade with the Yankees." Yet the volume of trade with the United States had been increased at an enormous rate ever since, and today it amounted to $2,000,000 a day. If the Conservative party were sincere in the protestations they made in 1911 they would take steps to stop this trade, but they were not doing so.

Referring to the last election Mr. Sinclair waxed humorous. The great issue with the Conservatives in Ontario, he said, was the Ne Temere decree, and "are we married or not?" That was the great question with Mr. Burnham of West Peterboro, Captain Thomas Wallace, of Centre York, and even with the minister of war. Now that they are in power they do not care two cents whether we are married or not. They are more interested at the present moment in the affairs of Ireland. The member for Centre York, he said, would be better occupied were he to take a fall out of the postmaster general. "If he could throw him, and I believe he could," added Mr. Sinclair, "he would get more credit out of that than by hanging on to the coat tails of Sir Edward Carson."

The "Worst is Yet to Come."

The finance minister, he went on to say, had admitted that depression exists, but he went on fiddling and borrowing money. Mr. White had stated that "the best is yet to come." But there are many people who believe that if this government stays in power "the worst is yet to come." When the Liberals were in power they did not need to make long speeches to re-assure themselves that times were good. They knew that by the jingle of the money in their pockets. Bad times had existed previous to 1896 and in 1911 when the Conservatives came back to power, the wolf was again at the door.

It was maintained that Providence rather than the government was responsible for good or bad times. It was strange that Providence never seemed to work with the Conservatives. When the Liberals came into power in 1896 they did things which led to prosperity. The present government since its accession to office had done three things for which they were deserving of censure. They had attempted to discredit a great Canadian enterprise for party purposes; they had spent a great deal of money, and they had debauched the civil service.

Conservative speakers were pessimistic about present conditions. They declared that nothing could be done, and that the people would have to wait for the return of good times. Mr. Sinclair could not subscribe to that view. As an illustration of what could be accomplished by government action, he said that the late government had built up the great fishing industry in the maritime provinces by providing for cold storage and paying for one-third of the express charges on fish. This government since it came into power had hurt that industry by imposing twenty-five per cent duty on twine used by fishermen and by increasing the freight rates on the I. C. R.

Mr. Sinclair next criticized the expenditure of the present government. He said that the people of Canada were not inclined to look at this question from a narrow standpoint but they were becoming alarmed at the rapid growth of expenditure during the last two and a half years. Expenditures had doubled in the last three years. The minister of militia was the greatest sinner, but the minister of public works was doing his share. Mr. White, he said, like the reckless son of that wealthy father had proceeded to dash away and spend the money. He would be known as Canada's prodigal son and he had shown no signs of repentance.

Dr. Steele, of South Perth, rallied the opposition on their failure to produce an amendment. It seemed to be a case with the party, as with the member for North Renfrew (Mr. Graham) to have no amendment, no policy, but just to jolly along for a time. As for the budget of Hon. Mr. White, he believed the verdict of the country to be that it was a "wise, sane and altogether satisfactory budget."

It was sometimes said that the taxation of this country was very great, and Liberals were charging that militia expenditure was responsible for much of this. But as a matter of fact the Canadian militia expenditure was only nine cents on the dollar of taxes, while in the United States it was sixty-five cents, in Great Britain thirty-four cents, in Germany forty-three cents, and in France thirty-one cents. Yet the Liberals who charged that this expenditure was too high were the same party which last year was ready to saddle upon this country a naval policy that would have laid a tremendous burden upon the country.

Hon. Charles Marcil said he was glad that the minister of finance had made it clear that the Conservative party proposes to adhere absolutely to the old national policy. Liberals who had been foolish enough to vote for the present government in 1911 with the expectation that it would be progressive, now knew what they were to expect. Mr. White had made no reference to the progressive fiscal legislation since 1896, including the British preference and other legislation modifying the national policy. The declaration of the government reminded one of the Bourbons who declined to recognize anything new. The minister had recognized that there has been a check in the progressive development of the dominion, wages have decreased, while the revenues have fallen. The only bright spot has been the increase on our export trade due entirely to the new American tariff, yet no provision has been made to deal with these new conditions.

LIBERALS WIN IN SACKVILLE

Elect Mayor and All the Councillors But One in Town Elections

VOTE WAS CLOSE

F. A. Fisher, Former St. John Man, Barely Defeated for Mayoralty—Newcastle Re-elects Mayor Morrissy, But Elect Some New Blood to Council—The Result in Chatham.

Sackville, April 21—A feature of the civic contest here today was the election of a straight Liberal council with one exception, F. A. Dixon, a Liberal, being defeated by Hanford Palmer, a Conservative, in South ward. The victorious ticket, known as the people's ticket, was strongly opposed to the taking over of the electric light plant by the town at the price asked for it, and was also opposed to any increase in the rates.

The weather was disagreeable, but a large vote was polled. F. A. Fisher, the defeated candidate for mayor, is a son of W. S. Fisher, of St. John.

The results were:

For Mayor.

A. E. Wry, 198; F. A. Fisher, 188.

For Aldermen.

North Ward—Dr. H. T. Knapp, 229; Fred B. Doncaster, 181; John Stultz, 165; John Balsar, 156.

South Ward—W. H. Oulton, 297; Hanford Palmer, 198; F. A. Dixon, 181; S. B. Atkinson, 149.

East Ward—Joseph Blackmore, 197; William B. Fawcett, 198; A. H. McCready, 168; H. H. Woodworth, 164.

West Ward—Harris Miller, 195; J. W. Wheeler, 188; C. E. Steadman, 176; Frank Phinney, 180.

Chatham Elections.

Chatham, N. B., April 21—(Special)—The town elections passed off quietly today with about 500 out of 800 qualified voters casting their ballots. There was no mayoralty contest, as Mayor Tweedie was returned by acclamation, and this lessened interest somewhat. The storm also prevented numbers of voters from turning out. The result was as follows:

Chas. Reinsborrow	271
H. H. Carvell	257
Chas. Dickens	244
J. J. Flanagan	237
W. B. Groat	233
J. C. Godfrey	199
C. P. Hickey	303
J. Y. Mersereau	157
A. McLennan	204
G. T. O'Brien	205
J. L. Stewart	245

The eight highest were declared elected. The unsuccessful ones being Ald. Mersereau, Ald. McLennan and J. C. Godfrey.

Morrissy Mayor in Newcastle.

Newcastle, April 21—Charles J. Morrissy was re-elected mayor over Alderman James Falconer by vote of 216 to 119 in a sharply contested civic election today. Of 800 voters on the list only about 440 qualified by having their taxes paid, and of these 347 voted. The vote for aldermen follows:

G. Gilmour Stothart	278
Charles Sargeant	244
Stanley W. Miller	235
Alex. H. MacKay	230
Dennis P. Doyle	220
Andrew McCabe	208
Dr. F. C. McGrath	204
John G. Kethro	183
John R. Allison	168
H. H. Stuart	160

The first eight were elected. A heavy fall of snow last night and cold stormy weather today prevented a heavier vote. Of the aldermen elected, Stothart and McCabe are new men. All the rest have served before. MacKay, Miller, McGrath and Sargeant last year; Doyle and Kethro in previous years.

Newcastle Badge Presentation.

Newcastle Bridge, N. B., April 20—At the meeting of the newly organized Brotherhood of the Newcastle Creek Baptist church on Saturday evening, April 18, the Brotherhood presented their leader, Rev. G. C. S. Mackay, minister of the church, with a gold badge of the Brotherhood as a mark of esteem and appreciation of his untiring services.

Pure cider vinegar applied to the hands after they have been in dishwater or the scrubbing pail will counteract the ill effects of the lye and make the hands comfortable and soft.

AMERICANS TAKE VERA CRUZ AFTER A FIGHT

Victors Had Four Marines Killed and 21 Wounded

U. S. Warship Takes a Hand in Shelling the Town and Many Mexican Casualties are Reported—U. S. Forces Occupy Customs House, Cable and Post Office—Fighting in Streets Continued Most of the Day.

Vera Cruz, April 21—Vera Cruz tonight is in the hands of forces from the United States warships, but the occupation of the port was not accomplished without loss of American lives.

Four Americans were killed by the fire of the Mexicans, and twenty-one fell wounded. The Mexican loss is not known, but it is believed to have been heavy.

The Mexican commander, General Maas, offered a stubborn resistance to the American advance, and for many hours there was fighting in the streets.

Rear Admiral Fletcher, in command of the United States warships, prefaced his occupation of the port by a demand, through the American consul, W. W. Canada, for its surrender. General Maas promptly declined to accede to this demand and shortly afterward ten whale boats were sent off from the side of the transport Prairie loaded with marines.

The coming of the United States forces was not heralded by any great excitement, but small crowds gathered to watch the landing. Soon the bluejackets and marines marched through the streets leading from the water front and along the railroad yards. Others proceeded to the United States consulate, while still others were scattered along the approaches to Central Plaza, in which General Maas had concentrated his men.

Mexicans Open Fire.

These manoeuvres were effected without opposition, but suddenly General Maas challenged the advance with the first shot—a volley fired from a point three blocks from the marines and two blocks south of the main plaza. The marines replied immediately, but the action ceased in a moment. There was a lull for ten minutes, and then another brief exchange from the west end of Montezinos street, where a federal outpost was stationed.

At 12.30 the firing became general, and at 1 o'clock the guns of the transport Prairie went into action.

Prior to this a detachment of bluejackets from the Utah, holding the ground between the consulate and the water front, opened with two of their three-inch guns. The first shots from these pieces were directed against an ancient tower which once served as a lighthouse. This was occupied by Mexican sharpshooters. Lieut.-Commander Buchanan, of the Florida, ordered that it be destroyed. Five shots brought the old Benito Juarez tower down.

Women Placed on Ships.

The women of the American colony in Vera Cruz had already been placed aboard the chartered steamers Esperanza and Mexico, but the foreign colony, especially the American section, was greatly augmented this morning when three train loads arrived from the capital. Some of these remained ashore, but many were taken aboard the steamers. So far as can be learned none of the refugees were injured.

The post office, government telegraph office, and the cable office were the first buildings occupied after the customs house. A squad of marines was placed in charge of the cable office. The telegraph wires were found intact and enough Mexican operators were retained to man the lines to Mexico City.

After General Maas had been driven from his position in Central Plaza, the Americans found themselves the object of fusilades from the tops of houses, where small groups of soldiers and citizens had taken up positions. It was learned only tonight that the greater part of those engaged in this resistance were civilians who refused to accept the occupation passively. They obtained guns, and stationed themselves at points of vantage and did much to prolong the action.

Towards the middle of the afternoon a large body of Mexicans evacuated their position and are now in the sand hills back in the interior, where it is reported from Mexican sources they are expecting to be joined by reinforcements sent down from the capital.

Senator Root's Views.

Washington, April 21—An air of excitement and grave concern pervaded the chamber when the senate reconvened at 8 o'clock tonight. Senator Root opened the night session with a speech supporting the Lodge substitute.

"I shall not prolong this debate," he said, "for I believe that whatever action we shall take ought to be taken tonight. There should be no further delay."

As Senator Root began the British ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, took a place in the diplomatic gallery.

Senator Root said that the foreign relations committee resolution, while omitting the name of Huerta, made it plain that it was directed against him. He expressed the "highest regard for the president and the highest confidence in his purpose."

"But we are not asked to express our confidence in him," he continued. "We are asked as a part of our duty here to declare a certain course of action in certain conditions to be 'justified.' We are called upon to do our duty to the hundred million people of this country and our duty to the civilized world."

The resolution, Senator Root said, called for "forceful armed compulsion of the de facto government of a friendly nation to make amends for an insult to the flag of this country."

"We cannot justify this," he continued, "on our confidence in the president. We must justify ourselves before the confidence of the people of our country and before the eyes of the civilized world. What is that justification? Mark you, I do not say there is no justification. I ask what it is."

An "Insult to Our Flag."

Senator Root reviewed the Tampico incident as the avowed justification by the president. He said the incident was an "insult to our flag."

"But, Sir," he added, "amends were immediately made. The officer who made the arrest was himself arrested. The commandant at Tampico apologized, and General Huerta also apologized. These amends were not sufficient to the commander of the American vessels and he demanded a salute to the flag."

"We learn tonight that Vera Cruz has fallen; that four American marines lie dead; that twenty lie suffering from wounds. Is there nothing else but this dispute of the number of guns—the form and ceremony of a salute, to justify the sacrifice of American lives.

"Deeply as the president desires to limit the scope of his action—the maintenance of peace, all history suggests that once lighted the fires of war cannot be quenched at will. It is war in its essence that we are to vote to justify tonight. American homes will be desolate, American children will go through life fatherless, because of the action we will take tonight, and when they turn back the page to find why their fathers died, are they to find that it was about the number of guns or the form of a salute?

Senator Root asked what would have been done if a similar incident had occurred in an English, French or German port. He said that any such dispute could be settled by peaceful negotiations.

"If this dispute was all," he said, "there should be no difficulty in reaching a peaceful conclusion.

The Real Reasons.

"I this be all, how can we justify, in our arrogance, our present attitude toward bankrupt, weak, despairing Mexico, if this be all?"

"Lying behind the insult to the American flag are the lives of Americans destroyed, Americans reduced to poverty because of the destruction of their property. Lying behind it is a condition of anarchy in Mexico, a condition which makes it impossible to secure protection for American life and property. Lying back of this incident is a condition of things in Mexico which absolutely prevents the protection of American lives and property, except through respect for the American flag, the American uniform, the American government. It is that that makes necessary the demand that public respect be made for the flag of the United States.

"There is our justification. It is a justification lying not in Victoriano Huerta or in his conduct alone, but in the universal conduct of affairs in Mexico and the real object to be attained by the course which we are asked to approve is not the gratification of personal pride; it is not the satisfaction of a government or an admiral, it is the desire of the United States to protect its citizens under these conditions."

Warship Shelled Mexicans.

Washington, April 21—The American flag tonight flies over Vera Cruz. Four Americans were killed and twenty wounded when a detachment of bluejackets and marines from the American fleet seized the customs house, raising the American flag, and skirmished at the Mexican garrison.

Desultory firing was in progress late today, according to a despatch from Rear Admiral Fletcher, received at 6 p. m. At first the garrison had appeared to be withdrawing. American Consul Canada reported this to the state department at 5 o'clock, but when the American forces reached the customs house the Mexicans opened with rifle and artillery fire.

The transport Prairie immediately began shelling the Mexican positions, slowly driving them out. The Mexicans fought from the house tops and along the streets.

Washington, April 22—General Carranza's note to President Wilson, declaring the seizure of Vera Cruz by American forces a violation of the national sovereignty of Mexico, inviting the United States to suspend hostile operations and withdraw its forces, stirred the Mexican situation to a new and acute crisis late tonight.

President Wilson had especially disclaimed any act of hostility to the Mexican people, particularizing General Huerta as the object of the American operations to secure reprisal for offenses at Tampico and elsewhere against the American flag. Consequently the Washington government had hoped the Constitutionalists would remain silent and not interject themselves in the embroglio.

The Carranza letter, however, confirmed the fears of many officials that the Constitutionalists might side with Huerta. This was the one possibility which had been discussed in administration circles all day as the most serious phase in the situation. Should hostility on the part of the Constitutionalists crystalize, plans of the army will be changed. There were reports during the day that army and navy officials already had recommended the restoration of the embargo on arms.

Asks Americans to Withdraw.

Carranza pointed out that the seizure of Vera Cruz would be regarded as a hostile act by the Mexican people and that it was advisable for the United States to withdraw its troops from Vera Cruz just as soon as was practicable.

General Carranza described the Constitutionalists' successes, saying that Huerta was slowly being crushed and that the Constitutionalists soon would be in possession of the Mexico City government. When they triumphed he pointed out, ample reparation would be made for all offenses. In the meantime he wished the United States to take no steps which would excite the Mexican people.

The note, it was admitted by many officials, was capable of a friendly construction, but there was some doubt expressed that the subordinate officers under General Carranza might not be so conservative. Apprehension over this situation was manifest in many quarters.

Action by congress approving the president's course in using the army and

(Continued on page 6.)

CALLS CANADIANS A RACE OF OPTIMISTS

President of Canada Club at London Banquet—Premier Sifton Says Alien Settlers Soon Become British Subjects.

London, April 22—Two westerners were the principal speakers at the Canada Club dinner last night, when Hon. A. L. Sifton, premier of Alberta, and Bishop Stringer, of the Yukon, represented the political and ecclesiastical spheres of the west, respectively.

Premier Sifton, in responding to the toast of the dominion and the governor-general, showed that Canadian alien immigrants did so well in the Canadian west that they naturally soon desired to become British subjects, which desire was fostered by educational opportunities on the basis of British ideals. The result was that the government never had any cause to worry about the loyalty of the newcomers.

Bishop Stringer, who was associated with the same toast, paid a warm tribute to the kingly nature of the Duke of Connaught, which rendered him so popular as Canada's governor-general. He also showed how British civilization was being carried to the Arctic circle by representatives of the church and state, dwelling in the latter connection on the heroic exploits of the North West Mounted Police, as exemplified by Fitzgerald and his comrades.

The president of the club, E. R. Peacock, in proposing the health of the dominion and the governor-general, declared that the Canadians were a race of optimists.

Brief speeches were also made by Dr. Parkin, director of the Rhodes scholarship Trust, and L. S. Amery, M. P.

PEOPLE ARE TO BLAME, HE SAYS

Mr. McKinney, at Golden Wedding Celebration, Offers Explanation for the High Cost of Living—Remembered by Friends.

Wednesday, April 22.

A purse of gold contributed by three generations was handed to Mr. and Mrs. James McKinney at their home, 87 Broad street, last evening on the occasion of their golden wedding, the presentation being made by Rev. J. H. A. Anderson, pastor of St. John's Presbyterian church, of which Mr. and Mrs. McKinney have long been members. A steady stream of callers offered congratulations to the pair who completed fifty years of married life yesterday, and in the evening there was a family gathering with some invited guests. Trustees of the St. John's church sent a handsome cluster of fifty carnations in recognition of the anniversary. Besides members of the family present, messages from absentees were received including a telegram from Miss Irene McArthur, a granddaughter, now residing in Boston.

Mr. McKinney is seventy-eight years of age, but has a wonderful memory and was able to give to a reporter yesterday the exact date of all the important events of his life. Beside his later connection with the artillery, Mr. McKinney was a member of the Queen's Own Rifles, which was organized in 1860 from the Orange lodges of the city, and he marched in the procession as an escort of the late King Edward VII when the latter visited the city. Mr. McKinney joined Verner, L. O. L. in 1857, so that he has been fifty-seven years an Orangeman, and with others he assisted in the organization of Johnston L. O. L. No. 24, of which he is the only charter member living.

During his long career, both as a baker and provision dealer, Mr. McKinney has been in close touch with the life of the people, and he has some interesting views on the high cost of living.

"The people themselves are at fault," he said, "if they are not able to get along and save money. The working people of today are not satisfied with the same food, the same furniture or the same houses which suited them fifty years ago. In those days laborers lived on potatoes, fish, bread and molasses largely, and it made good, solid, substantial food. Their children appear to be anxious to enjoy all the luxuries possessed by people of means, and for this reason although the laborer is paid more than he got fifty years ago, yet on the average the working men save less and have less than their fathers. It was only the people of wealth who had oilcloth and carpets on their floors fifty years ago, and now the humblest washerwoman must have her carpet or linoleum."

Mr. McKinney was twice married, and by the children of his second marriage he looks down upon three generations.

Mr. McKinney has by his first wife, a son, C. H. McKinney, C. N. R. conductor, Calgary; children by his second marriage are: James McKinney, Jr., of the customs department; Richard, a baker, in St. John; William, manager of the McCormick Biscuit Company, in St. John; George, of the Chamberlain's staff; Daniel, traveler for M. R. A. millinery department, and one daughter, Mrs. George A. McArthur. There are nineteen grandchildren, and one great-grandchild, son of A. L. Nason, telegraph operator at Ruth Station. Mrs. A. L. Nason is a daughter of James McKinney, Jr.

RECENT NORTH SHORE DEATHS

Newcastle, April 20—Miss Mary Stewart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Stewart, of Lyttleton, died last week of pleurisy.

Henry Burns, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Burns, of Redbank, died of pneumonia on Friday. He had been ill about a fortnight and had had a trained nurse, but nothing could save his life. He was fifteen years old.

EXCITING CLASH IN BRITISH HOUSE

MR. FLEMMING SEES HIS SCALERS

Confers With W. H. Berry and Other Crown Land Timber Surveyors

WILL FIGHT CHARGES

Premier Hands This Information to His Friends—Inquiry Likely Into Death of Colored Girl and New Born Babe—Methodist Pastor Resigns Because of Ill-Health.

Woodstock, N. B., April 21—Rev. William Penna, pastor of the Methodist church, tendered his resignation at a meeting held last night. Mr. Penna is not enjoying good health and will take a long rest.

A young colored girl died here a few days ago under conditions that will probably be investigated by the authorities. It is said she gave birth to a child, receiving no attention whatever until a doctor, who called at the hause, nine hours later to see a patient, was asked to go in and see the girl. Both mother and child died the following day.

Hon. J. K. Flemming has so far recovered from his illness that he is able to receive visitors. Yesterday William Berry, the chief scaler, was in conference with the premier and today W. W. Melville and Craig, government scalers, also called. Mr. Flemming announced to his friends today that he will fight the charges made against him.

LIKELY ELEVEN DEAD IN MACOUN HOTEL HORROR

Macoun, Sask., April 21—The correct death list resulting from the Macun hotel gas plant explosion, is:

Mrs. C. Hockhaus, wife of the hotel proprietor.

Emma Hockhaus, 22, daughter.

Thomas Drake, telephone contractor; Moose Jaw.

Clifford Vandor, hotel clerk, formerly of Vancouver.

Ford Schmidt, bar tender.

Joseph Grant, carpenter, died on the way to Estavan.

James Dungar, buyer, International Elevator Company, of Minto.

Harold Clarke, government telephone employee; Estevan.

Rodney, laborer.

Mrs. Pettison, hotel cook, and probably Harold Hockhaus, son of the hotel proprietor.

There is doubt as to the fate of four Estevan men members of a telephone gang, Peter Joyne, Alphonse Menzies, Rodemus Kutzman and Joe Miller, all not yet accounted for, while rumors have Moose Jaw and Regina commercial travellers missing.

The death list from the catastrophe is expected to total eleven at least. It will be difficult to identify remains in the charred remnants of flesh and bones separated from the carefully shovelled debris.

The proprietor of the hotel, Carl Hockhaus, is ill at Grassy Lake (Alta.)

The actual damage done by the fire will amount to $95,000. Five buildings were absolutely destroyed, these being the hotel, the telephone exchange, a dwelling house, barber shop, and meat market.

The mounted police have continued throughout the day searching among the debris for bodies. The remains that have been recovered were placed in a temporary morgue. They can be only partially identified by pieces of the clothing, each body being burned to cinders.

SUDDEN DEATH OF I. C. R. CONDUCTOR

Moncton, April 21—Frank Nixon, a well known conductor on the I. C. R., suffered a paralytic stroke at his home here this afternoon and passed away an hour afterwards.

Mr. Dixon was alone in his home at the time he was stricken and was found unconscious by his son-in-law. He never regained consciousness. Deceased was sixty years of age and ran between Moncton and Campbellton, making his last run Sunday. A widow, two sons and two daughters survive.

MILITIA CHANGES

The following changes in the Canadian militia of the maritime provinces are recorded in the Canada Gazette of April 18:

63rd Regt., Halifax Rifles—Lieut. J. S. Davie is permitted to resign his commission; provisional Lieutenants H. O. Pryor and W. H. Grant are permitted to retire.

74th Regt., New Brunswick Rangers—To be provisional musketry instructor: Lieut. J. H. Sproul.

28th New Brunswick Dragoons—To be provisional lieutenant (supernumerary), George Graham Corbet.

63rd Regt., Halifax Rifles—The period of tenure of appointment of Lieut. E. Ricketts as signalling officer is extended to May 1, 1916. Lieutenants (supernumerary) R. W. Hendry, A. F. Major and provisional lieutenant (supernumerary) E. R. Dennis absorbed into the establishment. To be lieutenant, Lieut. G. M. Sylvester from the corps of school cadet instructors.

28th New Brunswick Dragoons—To be provisional lieutenant: George Morrisey, vice provisional lieutenant C. A. Jewett, who is permitted to retire.

Bonar Law Brings Up Ulster "Plot"

Asks Premier to Grant Judicial Inquiry Into Story

Mr. Asquith Invites Opposition Leader to Prefer Charges and He Will Give Him a Chance to Air His Grievance But the Latter Declines to Accept.

London, April 21—Before the house of commons met today there was a conference between Premier Asquith and General Paget, which was also attended by Right Hon. Winston Churchill and ex-Secretary of War Seely.

True to his promise of yesterday, Bonar Law this afternoon demanded from the premier a judicial inquiry into the recent Ulster revelations.

"I do not know exactly what is meant by a judicial inquiry," replied the premier. "I see no grounds for such a procedure. If the hon. gentleman's charge is that the government advised and organized a plot with the object of promoting an armed uprising in Ulster—if such a charge is seriously made, then the proper place to make it is in this house. I will gladly give a day for the making of such a charge at the earliest possible date."

This point blank refusal of a judicial inquiry into the alleged plot to coerce Ulster led to a remarkably heated series of exchanges between the leaders of the government and the opposition. The house was well filled, Sir Edward Carson sat beside Bonar Law, while Lloyd George was also back, having recovered from his throat trouble.

The course of the debate was followed with keen interest, and the lively series of repartee between the two leaders evoked repeated cheers from the opposing ranks.

Bonar Law Excited.

Premier Asquith's refusal of a judicial investigation brought Bonar Law to his feet, and he asked heatedly: "Is not the right honorable gentleman aware that statements made by him have been proven false?" amidst loud opposition cheers. "What guarantee have we that a similar line of defence will not be taken on a further occasion?" Why, asked Mr. Law, if the premier had nothing to be ashamed of, should he object to have the truth testified at an inquiry where statements could be made under oath?

Again the premier rose, with every sign of anger. "I am not aware of anything of the sort," he declared, amidst government cheers. "If the honorable gentleman is prepared to sustain his allegations I will give him a day for that purpose at the earliest possible date."

"I have made the charge twice, and the right honorable gentleman has not dealt with it," retorted Bonar Law.

"Then am I to understand that he does not want a day for this discussion?" asked the premier.

"This house and the country wants to know the truth," replied Mr. Law. "It is only by getting the testimony of those directly employed by the government that we shall get at the truth."

"I really do not know on what authority the honorable gentleman claims to speak for the country," replied the premier.

There was an angry growl from the opposition at this taunt.

"They are running away," shouted one Liberal member.

Mr. Asquith proceeded to say that the additional papers which had been promised in reference to incidents regarding the army's duty in Ulster would be ready tomorrow.

"When we see those papers we shall consider what steps we may think it worth our while to take," retorted Bonar Law.

"Why is the right honorable gentleman afraid of a judicial inquiry?" proceeded Mr. Law after the noise had subsided. "Is it that there all the evidence must be under oath?"

"I am not in the least afraid," retorted the premier. "But if the leaders of the opposition are to make charges against the honor of ministers they must make them in this house."

Mr. Law's reply to this was lost in the general noise.

John Ward, who a few days ago declared that the house would legislate without interference from either king or army, urged the prime minister himself to introduce a motion which would force the opposition to debate the question, but to this the premier vouchsafed no answer.

The debate was continued during the evening sitting by Messrs. Morphy (Liberal), Lanctot (Liberal), and Garland (Conservative), and was adjourned when the house rose shortly before midnight, by Hon. Charles Murphy. The debate will be continued tomorrow and will probably last out the balance of the week.

NOVA SCOTIA MURDERER SENTENCED TO DIE JUNE 30

Halifax, N. S., April 20—The sentence of death was passed this morning by Judge Ritchie upon Edward Cook, a Sheet Harbor youth, who was convicted of the murder of Charles Asaff, a Syrian pedlar, on December 2. Tuesday, June 30 was set for the execution.

Cook named an aged man of Sheet Harbor as the person who murdered the peddlar, and he concluded with an appeal that the court investigate the charges.

Chatham, April 21—(Special)—A snow storm set in last night and continued most of the day. The snow is a foot deep and blowing hard with the temperature below the freezing point. A snow storm of this extent on April 21 is considered a record.

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THE EVENING TIMES

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These newspapers advocate:
British connection
Honesty in public life
Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion.
No graft!
No deals!
"The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine, The Maple Leaf forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 25, 1914.

WAIT FOR THE EVIDENCE.

The Standard has discovered that "the plotters have been foiled."

Does the Standard refer to the plotters who accepted the rake-off of $15 a square mile from the lumbermen? Or does it refer to its friends who profited by certain matters in connection with the Valley Railway?

One would almost suppose from the Conservative newspaper's belated show of courage that it feels convinced that the Royal Commission to be appointed will not be one of judicial and impartial men free from party bias. Certainly the public will hope that the Standard's attitude has no such warrant.

There are men in this Province—and the number is too large to permit of long concealment—who have positive knowledge that the blackmail charged was collected in connection with the Crown land bonuses. Some of these men can testify where the money is today—or most of it. It is known by other men that contractors were compelled to pay politicians for certain construction work.

The anxiety of the Standard's friends during the last few weeks has not been on account of the transportation interests of the St. John valley, but on account of the exposure, the range of which it is yet impossible to measure. If there have been plotters at work at least they are confined to the Standard's political camp. If there is danger of further exposure the fear of it is confined to that group.

If the Lieutenant Governor gives the people of this Province a commission such as the occasion demands, the Conservative newspapers will probably find themselves sufficiently occupied in reporting the evidence. The Standard is a remarkable example of the fact that a certain class of persons, when they get themselves into difficulties, try to confuse the issue by abusing those who have exposed them. It is a stale trick and an unworthy one. Naturally, therefore, the Standard always tries it.

TROUBLESOME NEIGHBORS.

It is only a few months since ex-President Taft, in speaking of the Panama Canal tolls dispute, said that the nations of the world look to the United States, and properly look to the United States, as a leader in the matter of establishing peace, "because we are so fortunately placed between oceans and without troublesome neighbors that we can go on without fear of consequences to establish a condition in which we shall settle every question by reference to an arbitral tribunal."

He says in another part of the same address delivered before the International Peace Forum, that the United States does not covet the territory of her neighbors and that the spirit of justice governs her relations with other countries, but that she had at least one troublesome neighbor Mr. Taft must have begun to realize before he laid down the baton of office. He delivered over to his well-meaning successor a problem bristling with difficulties, and one that may develop new and unexpected surprises after a prolonged policy of "watchful waiting." With the best intentions President Wilson poured oil on the flames of civil war, armed the bandits, lifted the embargo on guns that may soon be turned on his own soldiers. He did this expecting every week to see the end of Huerta, but the wily Indian keeps his seat and appears to be the only bandit strong enough to preserve even a semblance of order south of the Rio Grande. Huerta's persistence in clinging to power has defeated Mr. Wilson's whole programme to date and brought him face to face with the terrible misfortune and sacrifice that armed intervention would entail.

But apart from the imbroglio in Mexico, it is remarkable to see a national leader still dreaming that his country is isolated from the ebb and flow of world problems and world politics, "between two oceans and without troublesome neighbors." A world destiny opened up before the United States when it drove Spain from Cuba, and it crossed the Rubicon definitely when it built the Canal. That has removed the last possibility of isolation. It has swept the United States into the very centre of the world's currents and counter-currents, where it will feel every breath of the wind and storms to which the other nations must adjust their sails. The building of the canal has shifted the geographic centre of gravity from the Mediterranean to the Caribbean. As for generations the fleets of the world have entered the Mediterranean under Britain's guns at Gibraltar, so the merchant vessels and ironclads of the Powers will pass from the Caribbean to the Pacific between the fortifications of the United States. This makes it difficult for any politician to cherish the illusion of isolation. The United States is now out in the open. It is no longer situate between two seas. The whole world is its neighbor. It has turned definitely away from the dreams of the past, and the next adventure will be "entangling alliances," with some of the nations of "effete Europe." The United States enjoyed for many years the luxury of the Monroe Doctrine, but in the past Great Britain, not the United States, has guaranteed the independence of the smaller American nations. The author of "The Days of the Saxons," says that "In the preservation of the British Empire rather than in the doctrine of Munroe is to be found the basis of their security." The drift of the times that have broken up all possibilities of isolation will drive Britain and the United States into still closer co-operation, not for national aggrandizement, but for the good of humanity. The Culebra cut has made a Franco-Anglo-American alliance a probability of the near future.

A MODEST AUTHOR.

The Standard newspaper, which had a period of thoughtful silence when the Dugal charges were first published, becomes quite violent now that Governor Wood has assented to the Valley railway bond issue, and is disposed to make certain angry reflections upon other newspapers. The Standard has had a hard month and it is merely frothing at the mouth under punishment. The symptoms will deceive nobody.

The other day in the Legislature Hon. Mr. Clarke, who stood temporarily in the shoes of Hon. Mr. Flemming, rose with the Standard in his hand and repudiated its misrepresentation of Mr. Dugal and those who were associated with him in his case against the Premier and the government. The Standard sought to conceal that incident from its subscribers, but that was impossible. In every corner of the Province its conduct was proclaimed.

The official reporter of the Legislature was at first held responsible for sending the despatch which got the Standard into trouble. He promptly denied it, and Hon. Mr. Clarke repeated his denial officially in the House. The titular editor of the Standard was in Fredericton at the time, but he also vehemently denied the authorship of the fake. Up to the present moment no one has come forward to claim the distinction of having written the article in question. Could it have been the author of the foreshores bill?

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC AND THE VALLEY.

An astonishing statement is made by the Standard in regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Valley railway. The Standard says:

> "Reverting, however, to the subject of connection with the G. T. P., there is no doubt this will be arranged in good time. The Times knows that the G. T. P. cannot enter New Brunswick until the Quebec bridge is completed."

The whole country knows that an expensive and up-to-date train ferry has been built in Great Britain to carry Grand Trunk Pacific trains across the St. Lawrence at Quebec, and that this train ferry has been launched and will be in use during the coming autumn. The express purpose for which it was built was to enable the Grand Trunk Pacific to get its traffic across the river without waiting for the completion of the Quebec bridge. The train ferry has hydraulic lifts which will enable it to load and unload trains at all stages of the tide.

If the Standard's friends at Ottawa and at Fredericton had given proper attention to the public interest the Grand Trunk Pacific would already have arranged to operate the Transcontinental and would now be running trains over it. There is nothing at all in the Standard's excuses about the Quebec bridge; and the man who wrote probably forgot, or did not know, that a picture of the train ferry was published in St. John only a week or two ago.

The Conservatives have been very indefinite of late in discussing the matter of a connection between the Transcontinental and the Valley railway. That should have been arranged before the $2,000,000 bond guarantee was passed. Also, the route from Gagetown to St. John and from Centreville to Grand Falls should have been definitely laid down.

A difficulty about Transcontinental traffic, in addition to the lack of a proper connection between the Transcontinental and the Valley railway, is that the Valley line, bridge and all, cannot be completed now before the end of 1915, although the bond guarantee bill specifies that it is to be finished within that time.

Section 22 of the bill is as follows:

> "The entire railway shall be completed and in actual condition for traffic not later than the first day of November, A. D. 1915."

"In actual condition for traffic" must include the bridges; yet nobody now believes that the bridge across the St. John river will be completed by November, 1915, and until that bridge is finished the Gagetown-St. John section must remain useless. Where will the through freight go in the meantime?

AN EVIL INFLUENCE.

A further development of the armament crisis in which Russia and Germany were represented as ready to fly at one another is seen in an official, or at least a semi-official effort on the part of Germany to argue that Russia is only a nominal partner in the Triple Entente, and that her true role is not in European politics, but to expand in the East. Russia is assured that if she cares to detach herself from the Triple Entente she will be repaid by a favorable tariff arrangement, and that she will benefit in various other ways.

It would be a great relief to the British Liberals if the United Kingdom were freed from an entente with Russia. She has reaped little advantage from it during the ten years of its enforcement and no honor. The Nation says: "But so far as the entente has dragged us with hands tied, into the great European quarrel, it has been an unmitigated curse. Its fruits are the estrangement of Germany, our best and most natural friend in Europe, the appalling increase in armaments, and a bad, morally shameful, and entirely profitless combination with Russia. Nearly every good cause—democracy, peace, Liberalism, liberty—in Europe and in Asia have suffered by it."

Russia has changed little in essential characteristics since the Great Peter came to the English court "dropping pearls and vermin," as Macaulay describes his incursion. The barbaric richness and splendor of the court has concealed as with a veneer the lack of civilization. The history of Russian thinkers is a history of martyrs and a register of convicts; the government has always striven to cut them down like blossoms before they could bear fruit. This policy has kept the people in a state of ignorance, and lowered the already low level of civilization. From suffering and oppression a few individuals have come forth with moral and intellectual strength, but the policy that may develop a chosen few is not good for the people at large. The race is not strong enough to think when it is hungry, to fight against opposing forces and to hurl down the barriers erected against the advance of thought.

Germany is right. The future of Russia is in Asia. Her influence in European politics has been evil and only evil continually. The motive of Germany in giving this advice is all selfish, but the advice is all true. "The Russian masses," says Leroy-Beaulieu, in the Empire of the Czars, "have not felt the breath of either the Renaissance, the Reformation or the Revolution. All that has been done in Europe and America for the last four centuries, since the time of Columbus and Luther, Washington and Mirabeau, is, as far as Russia is concerned, non-existent." Peter imposed European civilization upon the Russians, but they have not digested it. They have not left that crude state of barbarism that precedes the dawn of civilization.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PANAMA.

A question frequently asked in the United States is this: As the United States built the Panama Canal out of its own pocket why should it not be at liberty to do as it pleases in the matter of tolls?

Although the answer to this question has been repeated many times by the better class of American newspapers, a large number of United States Senators continue to ignore it. President Wilson, and the men who are supporting him in his stand for honor and justice, have made an unanswerable case. The New York Journal of Commerce presents the facts concerning Great Britain's rights at the Isthmus clearly and impressively. It says:

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as is generally known, contemplated the construction of an interoceanic canal across Nicaragua, and Great Britain and the United States were to join on equal terms in promoting and protecting it and were to enjoy equal privileges in connection with it. They agreed to guarantee its neutrality so that it might "forever be open and free," and engaged to "invite every State with which both or either have friendly intercourse," to enter into similar stipulations. But the purpose not being "to accomplish a particular object," that is, the construction of the canal at Nicaragua, but "to establish a general principle," it was agreed to extend their protection "to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway, across the Isthmus which connects North and South America," and special reference was made to proposals for such communications "by way of Tehuantepec or Panama."

It was to supersede this joint partnership and leave the United States free to proceed alone that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was negotiated; but the preamble in declaring that purpose stated that it was to be "without impairing the general principle of neutralization established in Article VIII of that convention," just referred to. This applied to Panama as well as Nicaragua, and in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty it was specifically agreed that this "general principle of neutralization" and the "obligations of the high contracting parties" should not be affected by any "change of territorial sovereignty or of international relations of the country or countries traversed" by the proposed canal. Hence the change of sovereignty and of international relations of Panama after the treaty was made makes no difference with the principle of neutralization established or the obligations assumed by the United States under the treaty.

Great Britain only abandoned its right under the old treaty for joint control upon the United States undertaking to operate the Canal without any form of discrimination. It is recalled now by the Journal of Commerce that when the first form of the treaty was submitted for ratification an amendment was moved that the United States reserve the right, in the regulation and management of the Canal, "to discriminate in respect of the charges on traffic in favor of vessels of its own citizens engaged in the coastwise trade." This amendment was defeated by a vote of nearly two to one. It was thus established that the treaty should contain no claim to the right of discrimination. The Journal of Commerce contends, therefore, that it is absurd that an attempt should be made to revive or create the right of discrimination now.

Among those who are supporting the President are Senator Lodge, usually understood to be anti-British, Mr. Richard Olney, who is supposed to have written Cleveland's Venezuela message, Colonel Geothals, who built the Canal, Joseph H. Chote, who was Ambassador to Great Britain when the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was negotiated, and many another eminent man whose attitude now does him credit and indicates how sound the President's position is.

THE INVESTIGATION.

The news that Mr. Flemming is feeling better and is going to fight should be good news for all who are really interested in the welfare of the province, and who ask that the charges preferred by Mr. Dugal should be tried fairly and impartially. The government of the day will have the choice of defending itself with Mr. Flemming or without Mr. Flemming. He is still Premier of the Province, so far as the public knows, and he himself may have something to say as to whether the other men in the Cabinet are going to stand by him in the present instance or stand clear for their own political safety.

That in itself is an interesting question, but the principal issue is much larger than the fate of Mr. Flemming or of his government. The public welfare comes first. The fate of individuals, their hopes and fears, their desires and ambitions, are secondary.

Mr. Dugal, a respected member of the Legislature, became possessed of certain information, which, as was his duty, he presented to the Legislature, together with resolutions, assuming full responsibility, and asking for a complete inquiry under oath. It has been charged against Mr. Dugal by a hostile press that in asking for a committee of the House instead of a Royal Commission he showed a sign of weakness. That is untrue. Mr. Dugal and his associates would naturally prefer an impartial Royal Commission to a partizan committee of the Legislature, but in asking for a committee they followed the precedent established by the Conservative opposition in the case of the steel bridges investigation.

We are pulishing elsewhere an interview with Mr. F. B. Carvell, M. P., given before his departure for Ottawa Wednesday. Mr. Carvell is to return when the Royal Commission is ready to proceed, and it is expected that he will have charge of Mr. Dugal's case. No better man could be chosen. Mr. Carvell says in the interview that Mr. Dugal and those associated with him will be content with an impartial commission and a full and free inquiry, and that they are able to prove the collection and payment of the rake-off money in connection with the timber bonuses. He says also that they are equally confident in regard to the Valley railway.

Mr. Carvell stamps as mere bluster recent talk in the Conservative newspapers, the purpose of which was to create an impression temporarily in Conservative circles that Mr. Dugal and his associates were hesitating or were not so anxious as they were at first to press the inquiry home. There never was any foundation for these statements in the more reckless government newspapers, some which assailed Mr. Dugal without any knowledge of the facts, while others attacked him and his motives after they actually had learned a portion of the truth. The case as it stands today ought not to be regarded merely as a struggle between two political parties. It is the public interest that is at stake, and what is required is a free and fearless trial of the issues raised by the Dugal charges, without regard to whom the investigation may injure or may benefit.

Let all of the evidence that is relevant in both cases be admitted and tested under oath. That is what the public demands. It wants to know the whole truth, and by the whole truth all parties to the investigation must be content to stand or to fall. The essential thing now is that the inquiry be judicial and without partizan color. The facts are enough.

MEXICO.

The troubles of Mexico have been prepared for her by the man who for thirty years held the whole country in the hollow of his hand—Porfirio Diaz. Diaz has been widely and extravagantly praised. Elihu Root said: "I look upon Porfirio Diaz as one of the greatest men to be held up for the hero-worship of mankind." It would be idle to deny greatness of a kind to Diaz, but his weakness is that he never used his absolute authority to educate the Mexican people towards self-government. He might have tolerated an opposition party without endangering his own position. Instead of allowing a fair election he always discovered a plot set for election day by which the enemies of his power were going to wrest authority from him by fraud or violence. No breathing space was allowed in the press or in politics. His greatness is almost completely eclipsed by the fact that he was so contented with the policy of "after me the deluge." The Spanish-American capacity for self-government has not been utterly proven, but they are certainly paying a high price for leave to try the experiment.

Diaz became neither the Cromwell nor the Washington of his country. He never was popular, nor did he at any time rely for success upon the democratic feeling of the people. The great talent that he possessed taught him that it was easier to deal corruptly with corruptions than to rise to the dignity of a loyal reformer. He was a clever manager of men, an astute intriguer, and covetous as a miser. Ingenious, bombastic, eloquent, a master of dramatic effect, through his skill he saved his country from the grasp of more dangerous aspirants and from anarchy. But every citizen felt that he was under the rod of a despot. Mexico needed a creative reformer, and this Diaz was not. To set Diaz up for the hero worship of mankind, as Senator Root suggests, would be absurd. There are some few names that the world cannot forget so deeply are they engraven on its heart, and there are others that it behooves the world not to forget. It will be a difficult task to show that the name of Porfirio Diaz should be placed on either of those lists.

Apparently Mr. Wilson hopes still for the establishment of constitutional government. Constitutional government never existed in any marked degree south of the Rio Grande, and it seems vain to hope that any of the bandit leaders would succeed in restoring it, or in establishing it where it did not exist before.

No one can foresee the end of the course now adopted by the United States. It may mean occupation and pacification at great cost and over a long period. Already South American countries are most suspicious of what they regard as a declaration that the Monroe Doctrine is so elastic as to be dangerous to them. Europe merely suspends judgment and awaits events.

PROGRESS AND REACTION.

"Sherry is dull, Sir. He is naturally dull," said Johnson. "But he must have taken great pains to be as dull as he is."

Sir Frederick Banbury it was who led the Unionists when they secured one or two snap votes by carefully laid ambushes against the Asquith cabinet. The very knowledge that he is going to speak is sufficient to empty the House. Dullness is a natural gift with which he is endowed in a wonderful degree. He has been mentioned quite frequently as a coming leader. The man is the incarnation of the spirit that in every age has fought a rearguard action against change.

When others see the night passing the spirit of Banbury will always be found challenging the coming day. But the great changes that have fallen on the English landed interest during the last few decades have not been produced by the Radical or by legislation; they have been accomplished instead by blind and impersonal forces, and these forces will go on with many Banburys laying futile ambushes to resist the march of humanity.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A judicial and non-partizan commission and a searching investigation—nothing less will satisfy the public. Let the whole story come out.

* * *

Widows and spinsters who pay taxes can vote now. No doubt a majority of the electors favor giving a vote to married women who pay taxes. Property is entitled to that measure of protection.

* * *

Mr. Flemming's health is reported better, and he announces that he is going to fight the charges. This is good news. Nothing should now prevent the commission from getting to work at once. The sooner the better.

* * *

If the cost of living is high here and going up a trifle all the time, there are other places more favored. In a little village in Normandy where from seventy to eighty children attend school, they are all given a mid-day meal at a cost to the village of only about 4s. 2d. For about £1 2s. a week, seventy to eighty children are fed each day. And the meal is satisfying and nourishing.

* * *

The United States, to all intents and purposes, has gone to war with Mexico. With Villa on one hand and the United States ships and marines on the other, Huerta is in a desperate fix. The United States may have to invade the country. If so, an army of pacification and occupation may be necessary for years. The developments may be tragic in a large sense; they cannot well but be prolonged and costly in blood and in treasure.

CAR FERRY READY; BY WHAT ROUTE WILL THE TRAFFIC REACH ST. JOHN?

Ottawa, April 21—(Special)—The Quebec car ferry is expected to arrive from England about the end of May, and will be in commission this summer, running from Quebec to Levis. Slips are now being constructed for connection with the I. C. R. at Levis and the station on the water front at Quebec, the car ferry is designed also as an ice-breaker, and the N. T. R. commission expects it will be able to keep the channel open during the winter.

Charlottetown, April 22—Steamer Minto, instead of coming here today as usual from Pictou, left that port this morning to relief of an unknown steamer caught in the ice ten miles north of Cape Jack. She is a large tramp steamer bound to Miramichi for a load of pulp wood. Up to dark tonight the Minto was within five miles of the other steamer. She expects to reach the latter in the morning

"FLAPDOODLE PATRIOTISM"

(Manitoba Free Press.)

It is creditable to the people and the newspapers of the United States that there is such striking evidence of a decided majority, including representatives of all parties, in support of President Wilson's policy of repealing the Panama canal tolls legislation passed by the last congress, which thereby made a sacrifice of the national good faith before the whole world. It is not creditable to the representatives in the present congress of the Progressive, or Bull Moose party, founded by Mr. Roosevelt, that they are opposing the repeal of that legislation.

The Chicago Tribune, which is the leading newspaper voice of the Progressive party, protests indignantly against this course of the Progressives in congress, which is guided, the Tribune says, by their belief that they "see a chance to embarrass the Wilson administration." If they persist in this "willingness to sacrifice the national honor," adds the Tribune, "the Progressive party will have to go into the fall campaign either repudiating its congressmen or supporting law-bred monopoly." Further, the Tribune says: "We are told that the Progressives are united in support of this vicious policy, while the other parties are divided. So much the worse for the Progressives."

"Nauseating rhetoric and flapdoodle patriotism," is the Chicago Tribune's characterization of the oratory which is seeking to arouse anti-British sentiment in the United States in the interests of the shipping trust. To quote:

"This quack patriotism has the object of all quackery—to get money by false pretense. If the quack-patriots want to subsidize the coastwise lines, controlled, so far as they are not railroad owned, by a couple of steamship companies, why don't they cause a subsidy bill to be introduced? Possibly they do not because they have not the courage to do so nor the insanity to think it could be passed.

"Therefore, they drape American flags about the wagons they intend to back up to the treasury doors and trust that observers will see the drapery and not the contents."

One of the most vehement of the orators who is uttering claptrap on the floor of the senate at Washington is Mr. Chamberlain, of Oregon, in regard to whom the Springfield Republican says:

"The senator from Oregon seems to be a fine new edition of '54-40 or fight.' 'I will never stand on the floor of this senate and advocate that this government yield anything to Great Britain,' a thrilling declaration that. But whether Mr. Chamberlain is standing on the senate floor or on his head, a question in itself open to controversy, he cannot deceive one by his talk about 'yielding' to Great Britain. The only question of yielding is whether the nation shall yield to the demands of its own treaties."

The Hearst papers are quite excelling themselves in their anti-British campaign against President Wilson—though Argentina and Brazil take precisely the same position as Great Britain in regard to the plain treaty obligation of the United States that there shall be no discrimination in regard to tolls in the Panama canal. As President Wilson has so forcibly pointed out, the controversy comes back every time to the treaty pledge and the national honor of the United States. It is satisfactory to learn from well-informed reports from Washington that, though no such excitement over pending legislation has been seen in congress for years, there is every confidence that the canal tolls exemption legislation will be repealed by more than merely decisive majorities in both the house and the senate.

Carnegie's Ten-Cent Piece.

(Montreal Mail).

Once more has Mr. Carnegie, with the great generosity for which he is noted, lent himself to adorn a moral and point a tale. It happened in this way: He was at a luncheon of the National Civic Federation in New York, when he took a handful of silver from his pocket. A dime slipped through his fingers and rolled under the table.

Now, what is a dime to the owner of hundreds of millions, with an income so colossal as to place him beyond the wildest nightmare of avarice? The pauper would say that the dime was but ten cents; the bibulous regards it as the price of a second-rate potation; but the man of millions knew that it was 10 per cent. interest on a dollar for a year. At compound interest it would have doubled in above seven years and be twenty cents, and in twenty doublings it would become $102,969.50, a comfortable fortune for a poor man. All these potentialities were in the dime that the canny Scot dropped on the floor.

Therefore, when the luncheon was ended, he got down on his hands and knees and searched under the table for the lost embryonic fortune, and found not only it, but discovered five cents more, that some unthinking wastrel had dropped and forgotten.

The moral is so plain that he who reads may understand that the man with a genius for millions will not only conserve what he has, but he can put his hand out into the empty empyrean, or rub it along the hotel carpet, and grasp the potentialities of added wealth where the unwitting see nothing.

The Outbreak of Colonels.

(Montreal Herald).

Canada is rapidly becoming a land of colonels. Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes has established a kind of court at Ottawa, with an aristocracy all of his own creation. Thanks to him, Canada now has the privilege of having a colonel as premier of the dominion, a colonel as the premier of British Columbia, a colonel for the premier of Manitoba, a colonel as minister of public works, a colonel as minister of customs, a colonel as postmaster-general, and various colonels—in the government ranks—as members of parliament.

And that is not all. Col. the Hon. Sam won't allow any man, if he can help it, to come into the limelight without being decorated with a colonelcy to give him "tone." Mr. David McNicholl, of the C. P. R., was doubtless flabbergasted to read in the papers yesterday that he was a colonel. "And waur's me regiment?" we fancy we can hear this doughty Scotchman saying. Mr. Chamberlin, of the Grand Trunk, is also dragged from the cares of his weighty office, to bask in the reflected glory of the Hon. Sam, as one of the said Hon. Sam's colonels.

Two venerable archdeacons have, at a stroke of Colonel Sam's pen, been converted into men whose chief distinction in his eyes in future will be that they bear the rare, the honored and honorable title of colonel. Even Dr. Robert Johnston, of the American Presbyterian church, has been unable to escape. He, too, has been made a man of war—a colonel. In fact, Colonel Sam has now dotted colonels all round, all over, and all through this wide dominion. Let us hope the Hon. Mr. Doherty does not get jealous, and decorate the remainder of us with the title of "Judge."

THE ATTACK ON THE GRAND TRUNK

(Toronto Globe.)

It is probably too much to expect that Mr. Borden will disavow the charge of wanton waste in the construction of the National Transcontinental made by his partisan investigators in so far as the Liberal party is concerned. The remarkably complete statement of the actual condition of affairs made by Hon. Geo. P. Graham turned the tables on the government, and it is now on the defensive before the country, with the Liberals demanding that unsupported charges of wrongdoing shall be withdrawn. But as the report was prepared for political purposes the Conservatives in Parliament must at least profess to believe, though they cannot prove, that the railway was wastefully built, and that millions of dollars could have been saved by cheaper methods of construction.

But why should it be regarded as necessary to couple the Grand Trunk Pacific with the Liberal party in an endeavor to make political capital and thus injure the credit of one of the greatest of Canadian enterprises in the world's money markets? Here are some of the statements made by Messrs. Lynch-Staunton and Gutelius about the G. T. P. and its responsible managers: "Excepting where Mr. Hayes urged the cancellation of contracts Nos. 16 and 17, and where he gave his not too strong support to District Engineer Doucet in his efforts to have a pusher grade at La Tuque, and where the company offered to do train-hauled filling, after the railroad was completed, at half the cost paid by the Commissioners, appreciating the gravity of our statement, we unhesitatingly find that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, instead of discountenancing, has rather encouraged this inexperienced Railway Commission in its extravagant expenditure on this railway. If the railway company really expected to operate this railway when completed according to the terms and at the rental provided in its agreement with the government, we must attribute its want of proper care to its indifference to the interests of its own shareholders or its desire to so increase the cost of construction of the 858 miles of railway for which it was contractor as to reap the largest present profit possible therefrom." We are further informed that in allowing the G. T. P. to build a seventh of the line as contractors the Commission were inducing that company "not only to connive at but to encourage improper expenditures on the railway."

Now what are the outstanding facts on which this grave charge is made? The Grand Trunk Pacific was to lease the road when completed, paying a rental of three per cent on the cost. To make sure that the cost would not be excessive the entire line was built under the joint supervision of the company's engineers and those of the Railway Commission. The Grand Trunk Pacific bid on quite a number of sections to keep down the price and secured the contracts for 858 miles. It did no actual construction work, but let out the various portions to sub-contractors, some of whom in turn had their "stationmen" who worked on piecework. This is the usual method pursued in railway building, and the Grand Trunk Pacific in sub-letting for five per cent profit took less than the usual profit that accrues to the original contractor.

Were the prices obtained by the G. T. P. in these contracts excessive? Was the work scamped? Nothing is shown to warrant any such assertion. On contract No. 1 the engineer's estimate was $1,017,000, the G. T. P. bid $989,000, and the lowest private bid $1,146,000. On contract three, which was also awarded to the G. T. P. as the lowest tenderer, the engineer's estimate was $938,000, and the G. T. P. bid $767,000. There were no other tenders. On contract four the engineer's estimate was $2,856,000, the G. T. P. bid $1,898,000, and the lowest bid from a private contractor $2,001,000. On contract eleven the engineer's estimate was $1,776,000, the G. T. P. bid $1,691,000, and the lowest private bid $1,931,000. On contract fourteen the engineer's estimate was $3,985,000, the G. T. P. bid $3,956,000, and the lowest private bid $4,428,000.

It will be noted that on these contracts, had the G. T. P. not bid and secured them, private contractors would have done so at prices in some case hundreds of thousands of dollars higher. How in the face of such a record could any honest man charge the company with conniving at improper expenditures? Looking at the question not merely from the standpoint of holding down profits on individual contracts, but in regard to the prevention of "overbreak" and "over-classification," what folly it would have been for the G. T. P. to encourage the doing of unnecessary work at improper prices on the seventh of the mileage on which it was earning construction profits, well knowing that for half a century it would have to pay interest on such unnecessary work upon the six-sevenths of the mileage built by private contractors and upon which the G. T. P. was obtaining no contractor's profits.

There is no warrant in fact for the savage attack of Messrs. Lynch-Staunton and Gutelius on the G. T. P. That attack but emphasizes the fact that the management of the road took all reasonable steps to hold down the cost while maintaining a high standard of construction.

Paper towel rolls are now replacing the roller kitchen towel in many a home.

ABE MARTIN

It was as quiet as John Lind in town yesterday. What's become o' th' ole time mechanic that would work at anything rather than loaf?

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AGRICULTURE

Cleanliness in Hog Feeding—Some Reasons Why it Pays the Breeder and the Feeder of Hogs to Be Careful—Let the Sunlight In—Some Helpful Hints.

(S. H. U., in Ottawa Journal.)

The hog responds as readily to cleanliness and care as any other animal on the farm. Not long since I was greatly impressed with the lack of sanitary conditions around the hog yards and houses of a man who has been growing hogs more or less successfully for a period of ten years. His feeding troughs were foul with decayed food, the floors were damp and ill-smelling, and the yards were wet and full of mudholes that good drainage would have prevented.

All fixtures in a hog house should be movable. It is advantageous to have the troughs where they may be washed out or scalded twice a week, at least. It should be borne in mind that foul troughs are good breeding places for parasites that may be taken into the stomach of the hog and cause sickness or death. Damp floors can be overcome if the house is well aired and windows enough are in it to let the sunshine in on the floors. Sunshine is our greatest and cheapest disinfectant and during the winter months its use should be more generally employed.

Would Not Do Without Feeding Floor.

At feeding time care should be taken that no swill is slopped into the bedding or on the floors. It is also injurious to the health of the hogs to allow dust to accumulate in the partitions and in feeding pens. Maintaining cleanliness in all feeding places is a matter of extreme importance. If any are in the habit of feeding their hogs corn scattered in the mud or dust of a dry yard, they should by all means build a feeding floor and use it. Go into any herd that is fed in the dust from thrown-down corn and much wheezing and coughing will be heard. This is injurious to all hogs, and especially those kept for breeding purposes.

I have used a feeding floor for several years and certainly would not be without one. It is built solidly of good material and set about six inches above the surface of the ground. Around the edge a 2x4 piece is nailed, which prevents lots of shelled or ear corn being pushed off into the dirt and dust. It is swept off each time before feeding. The cost of such a floor is very small, and if built of concrete it will last for an indefinite period.

During the winter my hogs are fed a good deal of alfalfa and clover hay and on this feeding floor is on ideal place to feed it. I cut the alfalfa into four-inch lengths and soaf it a few minutes in a tank of hot water. This does not boil the alfalfa, but just heats it enough to make coarse stems tender and tender ones more toothsome. The hay is lifted from the tank on a fork and allowed to drain well, when it is thrown upon the feeding floor. Pigs never leave much of it and for breeding animals it makes an excellent food.

To Keep Hogs Healthy.

Hogs are generally looked upon as being natural scavengers who should be fed on little else than garbage and filth. Vegetables and fruit parings and refuse food from the table is good for the hog if he is allowed to consume it while fresh, but after it stands a while it becomes full of disease germs and is then injurious to the health in the animal. In cases cholera and other swin diseases have been known to be developed because of the hogs being compelled or permitted to partake of improper food and drink.

As the hog furnishes so large a part of the human food it is of the greatest importance that his health be kept good. Hogs roaming at large always supply themselves with pure food and water and do not suffer from disease as do those which are confined and heavily fed. They get plenty of exercise and are, therefore, in good health, and their meat is always sweet and wholesome. They feed on nuts, fruits and roots dug out of the ground.

In his wild state the hog showed himself to be somewhat of a doctor. If he killed and ate poisonous snakes he knew what plant to eat to overcome the snakebite. The early settlers of the west used to notice that hogs would peel the red or slippery elm tree and eat th bark, those having recourse to this treatment never becoming affected with cholera. Cleanliness in the feeding and management of swine is a very important factor in obtaining best results in this branch of animal husbandry.

FITTING WETHERS FOR THE SHOW RING.

The proper fitting and showing of superior types of farm animals, at fairs and the greater exhibitions, is of great value and importance to the live stock industry. To be able to show superior animals is the best kind of advertising a stockman can employ. Such advertising is more to be sought after than the prize money offered. On the other hand, poorly selected and fitted animals detract from the educational features of the show ring, misrepresent and injure the breed represented, give the owner a poor reputation as a breeder and discourage, rather than encourage, onlookers in selecting and rearing better live stock. Too much emphasis cannot be placed, therefore, upon carefully selecting and fitting animals which are to serve for show purposes.

Such is the introductory advice of a bulletin issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin, on the subject of Fitting Yearling Wethers and Lambs for Exhibition.

Upon careful selection of the animals to be fitted depends much of the success of showing, for this is the foundation upon which all the work of feeding and fitting depends. Yearling wethers are the most difficult to select for the reason that most wethers are marketed as lambs. Therefore, to show yearling wethers, the selection must be made from lambs which are most suitable for show purposes and the offspring of choice ewes noted for their good breeding and milking qualities. These ewes should have been coupled with a ram of excellent breed and mutton type.

To secure good yearlings the development of the lambs is carefully watched, and when the lot to be fed for the show is finally selected, it has been the practice to save, as far as possible, only those which posess the desirable characteristics and have in addition the ability to feed well and lay on firm flesh, covering the sheep well all over the body.

Feeding for the show must begin early—at least fifteen to eighteen weeks prior to the date of the show—and at no time in the life of the sheep should there be any neglect in providing suitable feed and pasture to keep the sheep growing to get them properly started on their feed. Likewise as the wethers approach the finishing point and their appetites are less keen, the feeder must exercise his greatest skill to keep them doing well. In pushing wethers forward there is also the danger of over-doing the work and having them soft and flabby, or in a condition often spoken of as "stale." The character of the feed and the rate at which they are pushed along in the process of fattening are the factors which account for the difference between wethers of unfinished, prime or over-done condition.

Lambs which are to be shown must have proper forms and mutton qualities, which are the result of mating ewes and rams possessing these characteristics. In addition to the foregoing qualifications the lambs are taught to eat grain and clover or alfalfa hay just as soon as they will commence to eat, which is at the age of about two weeks. The first feeding of the lambs is done by means of a lamb-creep which gives the lambs an opportunity to get extra feed without interference from the older sheep.

The grain mixture for the lambs at this early age consists of four parts of wheat bran, two parts of whole oats, two parts of finely ground corn meal, and one part of oil meal. The lambs at first usually reject the whole oats and pick out the finer grain, but after a few days they will eat the entire mixture. Each night and morning the portion of grain and roughage not eaten by the lambs is taken from the troughs and given to the older sheep and a fresh supply of feed provided for the lambs. As soon as good pasture is available the ewes and lambs are turned out during favorable days and returned to the barn each evening, where more or less of the regular dry ration is fed. By this means scouring of ewes and lambs is avoided. After ewes and lambs have become accustomed to pasture and they are allowed to remain on it continuously, the lamb crop is removed from the barn to the pasture field and set up in a convenient place for the lambs to feed. At this time only a small amount of grain is fed to the lambs and when the weather becomes quite warm the corn is left out of the grain mixture.

When the lambs are four to four and one-half months old they are weaned and put on a separate pasture. The feeding of grain is continued, and in addition to grass pasture and grain, the lambs are regularly turned into a patch of Dwarf Essex rape for a part of each day or during the night. When they are taken to the barn in the fall the grain ration is changed to a mixture of equal parts of bran and oats and a small amount of cracked peas, cracked barley and oil meal. At this time and until the weather becomes quite cool they are fed lightly on grain, but are given all the green fed they will eat, such as cabbage, roots and green clover. This will overcome the danger of foundering them. When the weather becomes cool more grain may safely be fed and a small amount of cracked corn is added to the ration. At the same time the allowance of green feed is cut down, for the reason that feeding an excesive amount of green fed is apt to make the lambs soft in handling quality.

Helpful Hints For Fitting and Showing.

Choose show sheep from a well bred flock.

Select only sheep of proper type and conformation.

Be sure that all necessary feed and equipment are provided.

Make all preparations for feeding in ample time and commence fitting early.

Keep sheep gaining gradually and never crowd them at any time.

Study their condition and progress daily.

Do not attempt to fit sheep unless you love them, take pride in them, and have great ambition to make a success as a showman.

Give the utmost care to sheep at the show and never neglect them in any way, if you hope to win any prizes.

Let Sunshine In.

During the dark days of the winter months sunlight is more appreciated than at any other time of the year. When the sun comes out brightly after several days of gloomy weather, it seems to cast a mantle of cheerfulness over everyone and everything. The world seems suddenly a better place in which to live, and our worries and cares seem lighter and easier to bear. Undoubtedly our live stock feels the influence of sunlight in much the same manner as we do. But how many farmers make provision for getting the sunlight into their barns and stables? How many barns do we see that are practically windowless, that are dark and poorly ventilated, veritable breeders of disease, especially that most dreaded of all diseases, tuberculosis.

If all farmers knew the money value of sunlight, they would build their barns and sheds so the sunlight could get in. We would have no more low, dark, damp, vile-smelling stables. There would be windows, especially on the south. It has been found that cattle will take on flesh faster when they are given plenty of sunlight than when they are kept shut up in a dark place, and they will be healthy. Scientists tell us that sunlight is the greatest germicide in the world, that bacteria and germs of all kinds are killed by the direct rays of the sun. This fact should be taken advantage of by the farmer in keeping himself and his live stock in a state of health. He should arrange his house and barns so the sunlight can get in.

What is Your Best Horse Worth to You?

Yet your best horse is just as liable to develop a Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb or lameness as your poorest!

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

has saved many thousands of dollars in horse flesh by entirely curing these ailments.

Garnet, Ont., Feb. 28th, 1913.

"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure to kill several jacks, and removed a bunch of long standing, caused by a kick." SID. GRAHAM.

Don't take chances with your horses. Keep a bottle of Kendall's handy, $1—6 for $5. Our book "Treatise on the Horse" free at druggists or

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt. 33

WOMAN WORKERS OF ENGLISH CHURCH IN SESSION HERE

Bishop Richardson Suggests Employment of Organizing Secretary for Province

GOOD YEAR FOR W. A.

Mrs. Thos. Walker, President, Tells of Faithful Leaders and of Good Results Secured—Thank Offering Largest on Record—Those in Attendance from All Parts of the Province.

Wednesday, April 22.

The president's address telling of progress along practically all lines and some important reports interspersed with social functions occupied the first day of the eleventh annual meeting of the diocesan branch of the Women's Auxiliary of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada which opened yesterday morning in St. John's (Stone) church school room with a large number of delegates present from all over the province.

The celebration of the Holy Communion marked the opening. The rector, Rev. G. A. Kuhring, was celebrant and was assisted by Ven. Archdeacon Raymond, Rev. R. A. Armstrong, Rev. G. F. Scovil and Rev. E. B. Hooper. The latter preached to the delegates from the motto of the W. A. "The Love of Christ Constraineth Us." Mr. Hooper referred to the great progress of the W. A. He urged its members not to forget their motto and to do all for the love of God.

The united thank offering of the various branches in the diocese was presented during the service. It amounted to $405.72, the largest in the history of the auxiliary in this diocese. The total amount to be presented at the tri-ennial conference to be held in Vancouver in September will be $1,169.15.

After the service the delegates adjourned to the school room and after a short prayer conducted by the president, Mrs. Thomas Walker, a letter was read from His Lordship Bishop Richardson in which he spoke very highly of the work of the W. A. and offered to them several suggestions. Among other things he recommended that an organising secretary be appointed for the diocese.

The roll was called and most of the delegates were present. An address of welcome to the delegates was given by Mrs. William Neales and replied to by Mrs. C. H. Gilmour of Oromocto, on behalf of the visitors.

Greetings were received from the diocesan branches of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Montreal, Alberta, Kootenay and Vancouver.

Much sympathy was expressed by the meeting when it was announced that Miss Cartwright of Toronto, who was to have been one of the principal speakers, was unable to be present on account of illness. The address entitled Our Thank Offering, which was to be given by Miss Cartwright, was delivered by Rev. LaTouche Thompson, immigration chaplain.

At one o'clock the ladies adjourned to lunch which was provided for them in the basement by the ladies of St. Paul's and Stone church under the efficient charge of Mrs. Kimble.

The officers are:—Honorary president, Mrs. Richardson; president, Mrs. Walker; first vice-president, Mrs. George F. Smith; second, Mrs. L. P. Harrison; third, Mrs. C. P. Schofield; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. D. Forster; recording secretary, Mrs. W. B. Howard; treasurer, Miss Clara Schofield; E. C. D. treasurer, Mrs. John M. Robertson; Dorcas secretary, Mrs. John M. Hay; convenor literature committee, Mrs. James F. Robertson; secretary-treasurer, literature committee, Mrs. Charles Coster; junior secretary-treasurer, Miss Brock; babies branch secretary-treasurer, Mrs. H. J. Evans; leaflet editor, Miss Sadleir.

Afternoon Session.

The president, Mrs. Thomas Walker, in her address to the delegates in the afternoon said that they had great reason to be thankful after hearing the reports of the other officers. She referred to the lessons learned by those who had heard the addresses delivered in St. John during the past year by Bishop and Mrs. Stringer and Bishop Lucas, who told of the work in the northwest; Dr. Archer, of work in India, and Archdeacon Heglin, who told of work among the Indians and of the good work of Indian schools supported by the W. A. Great praise was given to Mrs. R. A. Armstrong for her valuable services during the short time she acted as treasurer, succeeding Miss Louise Symonds, and the auxiliary was complimented on having secured the services of Miss Clara Schofield when Mrs. Armstrong was obliged to give up the work on account of home duties. Miss Schofield has proved a very efficient treasurer.

Reference was made to the capable work of Miss Louise McMillan as secretary-treasurer of literature and the president on behalf of those present invoked much happiness upon her in her married life. She is to be succeeded by Mrs. Charles Coster, who has already proved herself a willing worker. The president referred with pleasure to the deep interest which is being taken in the missionary study class and expressed a hope that it would continue.

Special satisfaction was expressed with regard to the work of the Dorcas branch and the baby's branch was reported to be increasing in size and helpfulness, while reference was also made to the plendid work of the junior branch under plendid leadership. Mrs. Walker also poke in the highest terms of the work of the recording and corresponding secretary and expressed personal gratitude for the work of the executive which was of very great assistance to the president.

Junior Work.

The report of Miss Brock, junior superintendent, was read and showed that department to be in a very flourishing condition and the amount collected by them during the year amounted to $250.40.

A very interesting address was given by Rev. LaTouche Thompson, immigration chaplain.

Reports of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Forster; Leaflet editor, Mrs. Sadleir, and of the treasurer, Miss Schofield, were read and showed advancement in the different branches of the work. A report of the mission study class conducted by members of the Mission Church W. A. was also read and showed that the class had been a success. Reports were read by one of the delegates from each branch, all of which showed great progress. A conference of junior superintendents was held at 4.30 o'clock.

In the evening a reception was held in the school room by members of the girls' branches to all the members and delegates and to their hosts and hostesses. A very pleasant evening was spent by all and refreshments were served at the close.

Those in Attendance.

The following are the delegates who were elected to represent each branch:

Andover—Mrs. Wooten, Mrs. Spike; (Girls)—Miss Mabel Peat, Miss Beatrice Welling, Miss Edith Baird.

Baie Verte—Miss Eva Siddell.

Bairdsville—Mrs. S. Scott, Mrs. C. Medley Miller, Mrs. D. B. Baird.

Bay du Vin—Miss Myra Williston, Mrs. Harrison Smith, Mrs. Seymour Williston, Miss E. H. Williston.

Burton—Mrs. C. N. Gilmour, Mrs. Henry Wilmot.

Apohaqui—Mrs. Hubert Jones, Miss Kate Manchester, Mrs. Joseph Wallace.

Blissville—Miss A. Smith, Mrs. F. C. Taylor, Miss Hailstone.

Boiestown—Mrs. Joseph Samson, Mrs. Marion Rice.

Cambridge—Mrs. Howard Gillis, Mrs. MacNamara, Miss Oakley.

Campbellton—Mrs. M. Wilson, Mrs. W. F. Duncan, Mrs. J. Gilker, Mrs. John A. Travis, Miss Annie Anderson, Miss Tilley Scott, Miss Rhoda Travers.

Chamcook—Mrs. Davidson Grimmer, Mrs. Henry Rankine.

Doaktown—Miss Sadie Walton.

Campobello—Mrs. G. E. Tobin, Miss Edith Publicover, Miss G. Lark.

Chatham (St. Mary's)—Miss Jeffries, Miss B. Dick, Mrs. G. Stead; (St. Paul's)—Mrs. H. Astles, Miss Dora Harper.

Clifton—Mrs. D. P. Wetmore, Miss Wetmore.

Dalhousie—Mrs. John Barberie, Mrs. Beckingham, Mrs. Coleman.

Dorchester—Mrs. J. F. Teed, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. A. B. Pipes, Mrs. B. A. Robinson.

Durham Bridge—Mrs. George McLean.

Fairville—Mrs. William Miller, Mrs. Charles Hill, Mrs. McGuire. (Girls)—Helen Keating, Miss N. Burgess, Miss Olga McGuire.

Fredericton (Loyalist)—Mrs. George Allen, Mrs. George Taylor, Mrs. Harry Gregory. (Girls)—Miss G. B. Hunter, Miss Helen Stirling, Miss Phyllis Thomas. (Christ Church girls)—Miss Jennie Gamble, Miss Alice Crowley, Mrs. S. Peabody, Miss Maud McNutt, Miss Stella Sherman.

Gagetown—Mrs. T. S. Peters, Mrs. Weston.

Greenwich—Mrs. Cennard, Mrs. Duval Whelpley.

Gladstone—Mrs. George Smith, Mrs. E. W. Barber, Miss Thomas.

Hampton—Mrs. Allen Schofield, Mrs. E. S. Campbell, Mrs. J. R. Campbell. (Girls)—Miss Annie DeMille, Miss Elizabeth Adams, Miss Turnbull, Miss Minnie Robertson.

Hammond River—Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. A. E. Dickson, Miss E. M. Johnston, Mrs. Howard Kennedy.

Kingsclear—Mrs. C. H. Giles, Miss Phair, Mrs. Shewen.

Mace's Bay—Mrs. R. T. Mawhinney.

Maugerville—Mrs. G. A. Perley, Mrs. J. W. Clarke, Miss Annie Magee.

McAdam—Miss H. Priestman, Mrs. Esau, Mrs. W. J. Gaynor, Mrs. R. M. Fenton.

Mount Whatley—Mrs. Lewis Blackall, Mrs. Charles Brown, Miss G. U. Lowerison.

Moncton (Girls)—Mrs. Sisam, Miss Lilian Gordon, Miss Mary Gourley Mrs. Irving.

Ludlow—Mrs. John McKay.

Nelson—Mrs. Sargent, Mrs. Bate, Miss Mabel Huggard.

Norton—Miss Margaret Hannington, Mrs. Stanley B. Dixon, Mrs. George White.

Newcastle—Miss Louise Harley, Mrs. W. Morrell, Miss Leighton, Mrs. J. W. Davidson, Miss Norah McLean.

Richmond Corner—Mrs. James McBride, Miss Cora Bull.

Rothesay—Mrs. A. W. Daniel, Mrs. F. Brock, Miss Annie Magee, Miss Muriel Fairweather, Miss Louise Gilbert, Mrs. Fred Foster, Miss Currie.

Sackville—Mrs. C. Wiggins, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Aubrey Smith.

Simonds—Mrs. L. A. Hoyt, Mrs. James Foley, Mrs. William McAfee.

Smith's Creek—Mrs. John King, Mrs. Malcolm Carr, Miss Chestnut.

Springfield—Misses Margaret and Dorothy Wilkinson, and Mrs. Albert Clarke.

St. Andrews—Mrs. F. G. Andrews, Mrs. William Carson, Mrs. George Rabbitt, Mrs. Elliott, Miss V. McDowell, Miss Lela Anderson.

St. George—Mrs. G. Craig, Miss Laura Brown, Miss McVicker.

St. Martins—Mrs. C. Miller, Mrs. F. LeRoy, Mrs. B. A. Love, Mrs. S. Merlin.

St. Marys—Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Thomas Robinson, Miss Friel, Mrs. Lake.

St. Stephen—Mrs. Charles McInich, Mrs. N. F. Todd, Miss McInich, Mrs. Newnham, Miss Newnham, Miss M. E. Ward.

Sussex—Mrs. Scovil Neales, Mrs. Jas. Jeffries, Miss Hunter, Mrs. T. L. Goodliffe.

Westfield—Mrs. Craig Nichols, Mrs. A. M. Woodman, Miss Nase.

Woodstock—Mrs. C. D. Jordan, Mrs. Allen, Miss Grace Jones, Miss Marion Winslow.

Bathurst—Mrs. Cooper.

St. John—President, Mrs. Davidson.

St. James—Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Nagle, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Dibblee.

St. Jude's—Mrs. J. A. Coster, Mrs. W. L. Harding, Miss Mabel Thompson, Mrs. George Scott, Miss Hazel Smith, Miss Aileen Colston, Mrs. E. R. Taylor.

St. Luke's—Mrs. James Gibson.

Trinity—Mrs. L. R. Harrison, Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Annie Scammell, Miss Georgie Patton, Miss Georgie Woods, Miss Elsie Milldige, Mrs. James Harding.

Stone—Mrs. John McAvity, Mrs. G. A. Kuhring, Mrs. G. F. Fisher, Mrs. L. P. D. Tilley, Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Wetmore, Mrs. R. D. Taylor.

St. Paul's—Mrs. W. S. Neales, Mrs. R. R. Rankine, Mrs. Andrew Jack, Miss Alleine Starr, Miss Gladys Frink, Mis Mabel Hooper.

St. Luke's—Mrs. R. P. McKim, Mrs. C. F. McMurray, Mrs. J. McConnell, Miss Harrison, Miss Edith Day, Miss McAllister, Mrs. G. B. Taylor.

St. Mary's—Mrs. W. O. Raymond, Miss Hipwell, Miss A. M. Donohue.

Mission church—Miss Helen Jack, Mrs. C. N. Williams, Miss MacKenzie.

Thursday, April 23.

The Women's Auxiliary continued their meetings yesterday in St. John's (Stone) church and school room, and began with a quiet hour conducted by Rev. Canon Cowie. The reports of Mrs. Jas. F. Robertson, convenor of literature, and Mrs. Charles Coster, secretary-treasurer of literature, showed an increase in the number of subscribers to the letter leaflet. They now number 786. It was pointed out that there are about 1,900 members of the W. A. in the diocese. Receipts from these subscriptions amounted to $185.65. The number of mite boxes distributed was 560. More than 200 books and pamphlets were issued, besides 68 missionary maps. Twenty-two boxes of magazines were sent out to the lumber camps, each one containing an illustrated Bible donated by Rev. H. A. Cody. The diocesan board and W. A. of St. Paul's church, Charlottetown, sent literature to Courtenay Bay workmen. Year books of the work in India and Japan have been added to the library.

An instructive paper was read by Mrs. Robin Cropley, of Fredericton, on Latest News from Our Western Missions.

The following resolutions to be voted on were then submitted to the meeting: That some members of the organizing committee visit each branch at least once a year; that the clergy in places where there is no branch should be told of the work of the W. A.; that the executive should advise the committee when best to visit the branches, and that four more members, with Mrs. G. A. Kuhring as one, should be added to the organizing committee.

The committee reported that eleven new branches had been opened during the year at Apohaqui, Westfield, Hoyt, Fredericton Junction; girls' branches at Fairville, St. Jude's (reorganized), and Campobello; and special mention of four branches opened by Mrs. Bate and Mrs. Sergeant within twenty-four hours: Carrol's Crossing, Boiestown, Ludlow and Doaktown, all in Rev. Mr. Waterbury's parish. There are now seventy-five branches in the diocese.

The following were nominated for election as diocesan officers and to the trinnial meeting in Vancouver in September: Mrs. Scovil Neales, Mrs. L. P. D. Tilley, Mrs. R. A. Armstrong, Miss Stella Schuman, Mrs. W. S. Fisher, Mrs. Hedley Bridges, Mrs. George Kimble, Miss Edith Skinner, Mrs. E. R. Taylor, Mrs. Arthur Daniel and Mrs. W. O. Raymond. The election will take place today.

There was interesting discussion over the appointment of an organizing secretary, and Mrs. Smithers was one of those suggested. Mrs. Jordan thought each branch should subscribe a certain amount for a salary for such an officer. Mrs. Foster thought that none of the officers of the W. A. should be paid (applause.) It was decided to pay traveling expenses only. The question of holding the annual meeting later in the year also was discussed.

In the afternoon the report of the Diocesan Dorcas secretary, Miss Frances M. Hay, was presented. It showed that fifty-nine bales, of which thirty were assigned to the diocese of Fredericton, had been distributed, the number of new articles provided being 1,556, the number of quilts 110, the cost of material being $742.57. Groceries cost $72.46, Christmas boxes $481.15, and freight $47.09. Of the special gifts the approximate cost of church furnishings was $275. The number of letters and postcards written was 120.

The report of the secretary-treasurer of the babies' branch was presented and a conference on methods of work was held.

In the evening a public missionary meeting was held in the school house, Rev. G. A. Kuhring presiding. Instructive addresses were given by Rev. Craig Nichols and Rev. Canon Sisam of Moncton, who took the place of Miss Cartright, who was unable to come here. After a collection had been taken and appropriate hymns had been sung, the meetings were adjourned until today.

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FELL FROM A HAY LOFT

Suffered Tortures With His Kidneys Until He Tried Gin Pills

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A BAD FALL

However, Mr. Baker found the quick way to get relief from the pain—here are his own words.

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"I have been a great sufferer from Kidney Trouble from an injury to my back caused by falling from a hay loft about six years ago. This left my kidneys weak, so that every cold I got would settle in my kidneys and cause intense suffering. I was advised to try GIN PILLS. I found, to my surprise, after taking two boxes, that the pains were relieved and I began to feel better. I am still taking Gin PILLS and feel sure I will be completely cured. I recommend GIN PILLS to all who suffer from and Kidney Trouble". C. BAKER.

You see, the fall had strained the kidneys and they were affected by the slightest chill. GIN PILLS immediately strengthened the kidneys—soothed any irritation and thus enabled the kidneys to overcome the effects of the fall.

If you are having pain in the back—or trouble with kidneys or bladder through accident or overwork—do just as Mr. Baker did—take GIN PILLS. They will help you—cure you—or we will promptly refund your money. Buy six boxes at your dealer's. If, after taking them, you feel that Gin Pills have not helped you, return the empty boxes and get your money. We will take your word for it. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50. Sample box sent free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

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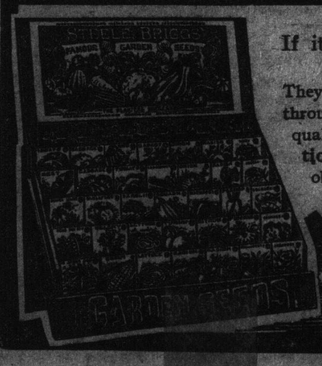

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SAYS NOTE WAS FOR COLLATERAL

Valley Railway Contractor on Stand in Important Case

THE DEFENCE

Mr. Gould Declares Matter Was Plainly Understood at the Time $12,000 Note Was Given to J. D. Seely—Some Pertinent Questions Regarding the Two Companies.

Wednesday, April 22.

The case of Thomas Nagle vs. the Quebec & St. John Construction Company and the St. John & Quebec Railway Company in which the plaintiff is suing on a note for $12,000, was begun yesterday morning before Mr. Justice McKeown in the circuit court. Hearing continued in the afternoon and further adjournment was made until this morning. The following jury was selected to hear the case: John H. Hamilton, Edward P. Watson, William Charlton, Frank R. Coleman, Frederick French, Harold Sulis, William A. Stackhouse, William Tait and William H. Pyne were challenged by the defendant's solicitor, and Harry J. Short by the plaintiff's solicitor. Dr. W. B. Wallace, K. C., and McInerney and Trueman appeared for the plaintiff, and D. Mullin, K. C., and P. A. Guthrie for the defence.

This suit is brought to recover $12,000 the amount of a promissory note, dated Feb. 17, 1913, made by the defendants and payable one year after the date hereof to James D. Seely, by whom the note was subsequently assigned to the plaintiff. H. O. McInerney outlined the plaintiff's case, and then called the plaintiff, Thomas Nagle, to give evidence. There was a lengthy argument between counsel as to whether or not the note should be admitted in evidence, without first being proved in the usual way. Dr. Wallace contended that it should be admitted inasmuch as it was admitted by the defence, that the defendant's were makers of such a note, but Mr. Mullin said that the note was not given by the defendant but by A. R. Gould in payment of a moral claim on the company. Finally the note was admitted and was identified by the witness.

Mr. Nagle then said that he paid $11,000 for the note, giving two notes of his own at three months, one for $1,850, and each other for $9,650. Mr. Seely discounted the lesser note on that day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mullin he said that the notes were made out and the smaller one given to Mr. Seely before he saw the defendants' note. This took place on Feb. 17 of the present year which was three days before maturity of the note in question. Mr. Seely, he said, told the witness that Ross Thompson told him $2,000 would be paid on the note. The witness expected this to be paid but it was not. The note was dishonored, and was protested at the request of the witness. Mr. Nagle said that Mr. Seely told him he needed the money to pay a loan of $1,850 in the Bank of Nova Scotia on that day. He said he did not ask Seely what the note was for but had heard that he was a promoter of the defendant's company. The witness had several transactions with Seely before, both in a company and privately.

Mr. Gould on the Stand.

After outlinig to the jury his case for the defence, in the afternoon, P. A. Guthrie called as a witness, A. R. Gould, president of the St. John & Quebec Railway Company, which has the contract from the provincial government for the construction of the Valley railroad.

Mr. Gould said that he has been acquainted with James D. Seely for about thirty years, and in 1904 became associated with him in a power company with head offices at Presque Isle (Me.), and offices at Grand Falls. He said that Mr. Seely was secretary of the company and he was president.

Mr. Gould said in answer to Mr. Mullin that the St. John & Quebec Railway Company of which he is president had arranged with the government for the building of the Valley railroad.

Q.—They have sublet the job?

A.—They have sublet the whole contract to the Quebec & St. John Construction Company which has a dominion charter. The office of the St. John & Quebec Railway Company is supposed to be at Fairville and the office of the Quebec & St. John Construction Company is at Fredericton.

Q.—Had Mr. Seely any connection with the formation of either of these companies?

A.—Yes, the St. John & Quebec Railway Company.

Q.—Did he ever become a director?

A.—I think so, when the company was first formed in 1911.

Q.—Did he continue?

A.—No.

Q.—Do you know yourself from any source why he did not continue to be a director?

A.—There was legislation passed to prevent him. He didn't come up to the $5,000, which the law required him to deposit in the treasury of the company before he could become a director.

Q.—How many directors in the company?

A.—Five.

Q.—Did you have any talk with Mr. Seely with reference to the clauses that prevented him from being a director?

A.—Yes. After he admitted he could not qualify for a director, he said there was a certain per cent. of the profits due him. Some time afterwards he came to me again about it. He said that he had been to consult several attorneys about the matter but could get no satisfaction from them that he had any legal claim against the company. He held, however, that he had a moral claim, which I admitted. He then told me of being in need of money. We had several meetings and exchanged much correspondence on the subject. Finally when we met one day in February, 1913, he wanted $4,000. It was at Fredericton. I finally agreed to give him my personal note for $4,000 and told him that I would give him a memorandum for $12,000 that should be held by him.

Q.—Was there any conversation regarding the $12,000 note?

A.—Mr. Seely said he needed more funds. He would like something to use to raise money on. He said he could use the $12,000 note, but it was understood at the time that the note was not authorized by any act of the company.

Q.—What was said at the time?

A.—I told him that he had already got more than was due him and he would have to take his chances on any money that might accrue from the winding up of the affair. Seely said he could use the $12,000 note as collateral, but that he could not discount it at the bank because the time, one year, was too long. I reminded him at the time that it was not to be paid until it was paid out of the profits.

Paid $4,000.

Q.—Did you pay the $4,000 note?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What profit did you have reference to?

A.—To the whole business. The St. John and Quebec Railway Company.

Q.—Was the Quebec and St. John Construction Company mentioned at the time?

A.—I am not an officer of the construction company.

Q.—Was there anything said with reference to when the road should be completed?

A.—It was understood in our agreement with the government that the 120 miles of it between Centreville and Gagetown should be completed November 1, 1913.

Q.—When would you know anything about the profits?

A.—After the completion of the 120 miles.

Q.—Has the time of learning what the profits will be arrived yet?

A.—I don't think there is any profit in it. Not in the construction.

Q.—What name was signed to the $12,000 note?

A.—The railway company per my own name.

Q.—Have any pronts been declared yet?

A.—No.

Q.—(Showing note for $12,000 which is being sued). You say that the signature of L. E. Gould was not placed here by you and you did not know anything about it?

A.—Never saw it until now.

Q.—Did you authorize Mr. Seely to see Mr. Ross Thompson or anyone else in connection with the note?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Are you a director of the construction company?

A.—No. L. E. Gould, the president of it, is my son.

Q.—You were not aware that the name of the construction company was on the note until it fell due?

A.—No.

The witness said that he had seen Mr. Seely on several occasions before the note fell due on February 17, 1914, but it was only about two weeks before that time that Seely had informed the witness that the note was no longer in his hands, but in the Bank of Nova Scotia. At the time the note was given when Mr. Seely suggested that the time was too long to have it discounted, the witness said, he reminded him that it was not to be discounted anyway. "I did not consider it a legal note," the witness said.

Q.—Did any of the other directors of the company have any knowledge of the note?

A.—Yes. Mr. Lisman of New York. I told Seely that I had Mr. Lisman's consent to give the note.

Q.—He was not present?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—On any occasion was the name of George W. Fowler mentioned?

A.—Yes. Mr. Seely said that Mr. Fowler was interested in it too. This was both before and after the note had been given. I said that if Fowler was to get anything out of it, I would not consent to it.

Used as Voucher?

Dr. W. B. Wallace, counsel for the plantiff, cross-examined the witness. To him, the witness said that he gave the note to Ross Thompson to be delivered to Seely.

Q.—I suppose you sent several letters to him?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was there anything in the letter with the note.

A.—Nothing except instructions.

Q.—Not a receipt for $16,000?

A.—I authorized one to be sent.

Q.—Have you seen the receipt since?

A.—No.

Q.—Was it not used as a voucher before the house of assembly this season, for money actually expended in the building of the railroad?

A.—No sir.

Q.—Did not Mr. Thompson use it as such?

A.—No sir.

Q.—Was it not used in such a capacity to your knowledge?

A.—It may possibly have been used, but not to my knowledge.

Q.—What does the receipt for $16,000 cover?

A.—My personal note for $4,000 and the $12,000 note.

Q.—Did you not write to Mr. Seely on Dec. 16 that there would be very little doubt that the $16,000 would be paid on the conditions stated at the passing over of the note?

A.—I think I have written to him in that strain.

Q.—I suppose you had authority to issue the note?

A.—No sir.

Mr. Wallace then read from a letter dated August 4, in which Mr. Gould says that he had "received the authority of the other directors to make the note."

Q.—Did Mr. Seely not send to you a copy of the note which you returned to him in this letter?

A.—No sir.

Dr. Wallace showed witness the letter and a copy of the note enclosed with it.

Mr. Gould—I never saw that paper before.

Q.—Will you swear it was returned in your letter?

A.—I have answered you.

Q.—You say the railway company assigned the contract for the construction of the road to another company?

A.—Yes, to the construction company.

Q.—Did you not first assign it to a private individual in your own office?

A.—Possibly; I don't remember.

Q.—Did you not assign it to Horace N. Crandall, and did not he in turn assign the contract to the Canadian Eastern Construction Company?

A.—I don't think that the Canadian Eastern Construction Company was ever affected. The amalgamation was never perfected until long after the Quebec & St. John Construction Company took it over.

Q.—Did the Canadian Eastern Construction Company assign it to the Quebec & St. John Construction Company?

A.—I don't think so.

Q.—Do you know a man named Andrews connected with the Canadian Eastern Construction Company?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, if he issued certificates of organization, you would be mistaken.

A.—No, sir. There may have been a misrepresentation.

Mr. Gould said that he is interested in the Canadian Eastern Construction Company and has been since the time the charter was secured some time last summer, after the note in dispute was given. The company was started in 1912.

Q.—You say that Mr. Seely was interested in the St. John & Quebec Railway Company?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was there an act passed in 1912, the effect of which was to cut out Mr. Seely and some other stockholders?

A.—I think there was an act passed that affected him in that way.

Q.—Wasn't it then that Mr. Seely came to you and objected to what you had done?

A.—That was not done directly to cut him out.

Q.—Didn't you cut out A. H. Hanington and others as well, leaving only a few of yourselves?

A.—Oh, no sir.

Q.—You spoke of Mr. Seely coming to you. Didn't he complain of the statute?

A.—I think he did.

Q.—Did it not cut out his stock. Did it not make it null and void?

No answer.

Mr. Mullin—We won't go into the larger matter as to why the government passed this legislation.

Mr. Guthrie—The legislation was passed, if I remember rightly, to cut out all those fellows who were looking for water, leaving only those with capital.

Q.—Who handled the legislation for you?

Mr. Mullin objected to this question, on the ground of it being irrelevant.

Mr. Gould said that he had offered Mr. Seely $10,000 for his claim and that Mr. Seely refused. He also said that Mr. Seely showed him a letter that the latter had received from Mr. Lisman in New York, offering him $10,000 for his claim.

Q.—And did not Mr. Seely tell you that after this legislation was passed, Mr. Lisman withdrew his offer?

A.—I don't remember.

Dr. Wallace then read an affidavit made by the witness before J. B. M. Baxter, K. C., in which he stated that he made the $12,000 note with the authority of the other directors. Reminding him of the letter, which is mentioned previously, in which he says he was not authorized, Dr. Wallace asked him which was correct.

A.—Both are absolutely correct. I had the consent of all but one, H. E. McDonnell. The interpretation of the affidavit should be that I had not "legal" authority.

The witness said that he is interested in the railway construction company of which his son is president, having money loaned in it.

An "Agreement."

Q.—I understand the St. John & Quebec Railway Company took the contract from the government?

A.—We don't call it that. We call it an agreement.

The witness said that the company was organized by its present directors, but when asked by Dr. Wallace if the railway company and the construction company were not the same people exactly, he said no.

Q.—Before the legislation in 1912, was there any call for stock?

A.—I think there was by Lisman, but not by the directors. I do not remember whether Mr. Seely was a director at that time.

Q.—You mean to say that you gave these notes for $16,000 out of the goodness of your heart, as has been suggested by your counsel?

A.—It was more that than anything else.

Q.—Were you in Fredericton at the time the legislation was passed in 1912?

A.—I never heard the bill read in the house.

Q.—Did you ever have a talk with Grimmer or Flemming about it?

A.—I talked it over with Flemming.

Q.—Did you not tell Seely that McLeod and Flemming had planned this thing up with you to cut out certain stockholders by the act?

A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Do you know anything of the bill itself?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Wasn't it the two last clauses that you and Mr. Flemming and Mr. McLeod framed up and slipped in so that they would become part of the government measure without you having to advertise them?

A.—I know nothing at all about that.

Q.—At the inception of the Valley railway how did you happen to get the contract?

A.—Through H. E. McDonnell, of the C. P. R.

Q.—Where did Seely come in?

A.—Not at all just then. He was on the wrong side of politics.

Dr. Wallace—Oh, I see. A political matter, eh?

Court adjourned here until 10 o'clock this morning, Mr. Gould still on the stand.

Thursday, April 23.

The testimony of A. R. Gould, president of the St. John & Quebec Railway Company, and of Ross Thompson, managing director of the Quebec & St. John Construction Company, was concluded at the hearing yesterday in the suit of Thomas Nagle based on a promissory note for $12,000. Mr. Gould was on the stand all morning and Mr. Thompson gave evidence in the afternoon, after which an adjournment was made until Friday. Mr. Justice McKeown was presiding.

Morning Session.

Mr. Gould identified certain letters which he had written to D. J. Seely explaining the terms on which he would settle the latter's claims. The gist of the correspondence was that Mr. Seely should accept the $16,000 in full settlement for all his claims, that it should be for himself alone and that "No other grafters or meddlers should get a share." and that it should be paid $1,000 at a time as the company was able to secure the money. Mr. Gould explained in his letters that it was hard to get money for himself and his friends although they could get all they needed for construction. He finally agreed to give his personal note for $4,000 and the company's note at a year for $12,000.

It was brought out that Mr. Seely was to give deeds for some land to the company to show on the books for the money paid him.

Mr. Gould admitted that Mr. Seely thought he had a one-fifth interest in the company at one time but could not say whether he had stock to represent this interest. It was shown that Mr. Seely had to return his stock owing to legislation subsequently passed which invalidated all stock which had not been paid for.

Other stockholders at the time of organization were mentioned as including A. R. Gould, Presque Isle; Ross Thompson, Sydney; A. N. McLennan James McNaught and Ernest E. Ling, New York, fifty-one shares each and A. H. Hanington, H. T. Powers, N. M. Jones, James U. Thomas, J. W. Gould and R. L. Turney, one share each. All of these who had not paid for their stock had to return it. Mr. Gould denied that he inspired the legislation which made this necessary.

In reply to a question as to what had happened to the stock of the company the witness said that more than $1,700,000 had been transferred to Horace Crandall, a clerk in his office in connection with the organization of the construction company.

When asked where the stock is now Mr. Gould frankly confessed that "It is in hock." Mr. Gould was still on the stand when the court adjourned for lunch.

The court opened at 10.30 o'clock, Mr. Gould taking the stand.

D. Mullin, K.C., counsel for the defendants, asked for certain letters written by Mr. Gould to Mr. Seely and, after considering argument and several consultations, the other side agreed upon the condition that Mr. Mullin should produce the answers if required. Dr. Wallace, for the plaintiff, said that his client was in the position of a bona fide holder for value, that no evidence had been presented to show that he was not, and that these letters were not in his client's possession. Mr. Mullin retorted that, for their purposes, Mr. Seely was the plaintiff.

Mr. Gould said he was unable to identify a copy of the note in suit enclosed with one letter, and a letter from Mr. Seely enclosed with another. With these exceptions the correspondence was submitted in evidence.

Mr. Mullin then produced the replies asked for by Dr. Wallace, and the latter offered them for identification without submitting them as evidence.

Mr. Mullin then read his letters. In the first, dated Dec. 16, 1912, addressed to "Dear Jim," Mr. Gould promised to secure $16,000 for Mr. Seely in settlement of his claims, on condition that he would accept this as full settlement for himself, and that "no other grafter or meddler should get any part of it," and that his stock should be returned. Mr. Gould wrote that, while it was easy enough to get money for construction purposes, it was very difficult to get it for themselves or others, and the best he could promise would be $1,000 or so from time to time.

The telegram said that Mr. Lisman was not there, but Mr. Gould hoped to forward a note for $4,000 in a few days.

The letter of Dec. 21 confirmed the telegram and continued, saying that the best they could do would be about $1,000 a month, with his personal note for $4,000 in the meantime.

As to Politicians.

In his letter of Dec. 26, Mr. Gould wrote that he was enclosing his note for $4,000 at four months with the stipulation that "if anything happens so that we are driven out or fail to make a profit you will not hold me liable," and adding "You know there is always a risk of loss in large deals especially when we have to depend upon a few politicians, which I have found a poor thing to bank on."

On Feb. 18, 1913, Mr. Gould wrote that he was sending Ross Thompson a note dated Feb. 17 for $12,000 payable in one year, saying "I spoke to Thompson about this matter and told him you would come to Fredericton and arrange some deeds and provide some way so this could be accounted for on the books."

On Aug. 4, 1913, Mr. Gould wrote "I am in receipt of yours attaching notes for signature to take the place of one given you last February. For your own protection I don't think I would have this note exchanged for the new forms you mention. I had authority from the other stockholders to make the note I gave you and if you take my advice you will sit tight on that particular note."

In answer to Mr. Mullin the witness said that it had been understood that Mr. Seely would be paid out of the profits, and that he had said that $4,000 was enough for Mr. Seely. The note for $4,000 was renewed with a partial payment and the balance finally paid. Mr. Seely in December asked him for notes for $1,000 each to replace that for $12,000 but he advised against the change.

Mr. Mullin asked about the suggestion contained in one letter that Mr. Seely should give some deeds.

A.—"He suggested that he might hand over some deeds to some lands as an excuse for paying the money."

Q.—"Just a pretense?"

A.—"I think the land was bought in large quantities for subdivision and he was to give us a right of way through it."

Q.—"About the offer of $10,000 cash?"

A.—"He was giving us a great deal of trouble, hiring lawyers from Sussex to Baltimore to harass us."

Mr. Wallace—"That is no way to speak of a man you tried to freeze out."

Q.—"Have you anything else to add?"

A.—"I took it upon myself to make the offer rather than have it thrown up in all quarters that the company was not treating him right."

Q.—"Was that offer withdrawn?"

A.—"Yes, sir."

On cross-examination, Dr. Wallace asked if the first offer to settle had not been $12,000, and it was, afterwards increased to $16,000.

A.—"Yes."

Mr. Mullin—"Some of these stock certificates produced yesterday were Mr. Seely's stock?"

A.—Some of it was and another certificate belonged to A. H. Hanington.

Q.—"Then Mr. Hanington was frozen out, too?"

A.—"No; nobody was."

Q.—"Then he was paid?"

A.—"Yes, we paid him $500 for his services."

Q.—How about the others, were they paid, too?"

A.—"All those who did not pay were supposed to return the stock."

Q.—"And they all did."

A.—"I am not sure."

Q.—"Did you see Mr. Seely after you got notice that the note was held at the Bank of Nova Scotia for payment?"

A.—"Yes."

Q.—"Did you tell him that you were hard up for funds and could not meet the note?"

A.—"I did not use those terms.

Q.—Did you say anything about not being able to meet it?"

A.—"I told him he would have to take care of it."

Q.—"Why?"

A.—"Because it was understood that we were not to pay it at that time. I told him that he would have to arrange to carry it along. He said he had nothing to do with it; he had sold it to the Bank of Nova Scotia."

Q.—"At the time of that conversation did you make any appointment to meet him later to arrange the renewal?"

The Deeds.

A.—"No, when he said he had sold it that settled it."

Q.—Some mention is made in your letter of providing some way to show the payment on the books. What books?"

A.—"The railway company's books. He was to give us deeds."

Q.—"You made this suggestion to Mr. Seely?"

A.—No, he made it.

Q.—"Is not this your suggestion in your letter?"

A.—In reply to his.

Dr. Wallace—"Why did he want to furnish an excuse? Was he not out of the company?"

A.—"He was the man who suggested it."

Q.—"Show us a letter."

A.—"It was suggested all right."

Q.—"By you. Why did he want an excuse?"

A.—"For having the note."

Q.—In the face of your letter saying that the note would be in payment of his honest dues what further excuse did he need. Was it not on the other side for you to show the government?"

A.—"No."

The witness admitted having signed this certificate.

Dr. Wallace next produced a letter from Mr. Gould to Mr. Seely, dated Nov. 8, 1911. It said that the certificates had been received and were being returned. He did not think more stock should be issued unless Mr. Hanington and the other lawyers advised doing so.

Q.—"Were not those certificates made out in the owners' names before you signed them?"

A.—"I don't remember, I signed some in blank."

Q.—"Was there not a meeting previous to that letter at which it was decided to whom the stock should be issued?"

A.—"Yes, sir."

Q.—"Would you swear Mr. Seely's stock was signed in blank?"

A.—"No."

Re-examination

On re-examination, Mr. Mullin asked regarding the interview with Mr. Seely before the $4,000 came due, and was informed that this was on Feb. 11. He was not in St. John again before Feb. 20, when the note matured.

Q.—"With regard to the act referred to yesterday, you said you had nothing to do with promoting this legislation?"

A.—"I had nothing to do with it."

Mr. Mullin referred to the provisions for countersigning all stock and asked if all the shares not paid for were so signed?

A.—"Those who did not pay returned them."

His Honor—"What was the object of this legislation?"

Mr. Mullin—"To prevent watered stock and a raid upon the provincial treasury."

Dr. Wallace—"That is not shown."

Q.—"Was the stock countersigned as provided for by Sec. 7, Chap. 18, 1912?"

A.—"I don't think so."

Q.—"You said you had nothing to do with that act?"

A.—"Yes."

Q.—"Did not Mr. Barnhill advertise it for you?"

A.—"He was our solicitor, but he did not do that for us as far as I know."

Q.—"Was not the act prepared according to your instructions?"

A.—"No."

Q.—"Were not sections 6 and 7 added after the bill went to the legislature.

A.—"I cannot answer."

Q.—"Did you advertise an act?"

A.—"Yes."

Q.—"Did they not turn it into a government measure to avoid the necessity of advertising the additions?"

A.—"Not that I know of."

Q.—"Was any stock signed for Mr. Crandall."

A.—"I could not say."

Q.—"Was not $2,000,000 worth of stock assigned to Mr. Crandall in connection with the construction company?"

A.—"Not that much."

Q.—"More than $1,500,000."

A.—"Yes."

Q.—"Was it paid for?"

A.—"No."

Q.—"Where is it now?"

A.—"It is in hock if you want to know?"

Dr. Wallace—"And you talk of watered stock! I am informed that it was $1,700,381."

Witness—"I don't think that is enough."

Q.—"Under this act then Mr. Seely could not make any claim for his stock? That would legislate him out of existence."

A.—"If it was not paid for."

Q.—Was any notice given to Mr. Seely before this legislation was introduced?"

A.—"Not that I know of."

The court here adjourned for lunch.

Afternoon.

Ross Thompson, managing director of the Quebec & St. John Construction Company, was the only witness during the afternoon session. The session lasted until nearly 5 o'clock and then court adjourned until Friday morning, owing to the fact that pressing business called the plaintiff, Thomas Nagle, from the city, and also to give the witness, Mr. Thompson, an opportunity to bring certain papers from the office of the company at Fredericton.

Mr. Thompson said that Mr. Seely complained to him that the name of the construction company had not been affixed to the note for $12,000. Seely said that it should have been as Mr. Gould had promised it, the witness said.

Q.—Can you give any explanation as to how the signature of the company came to be placed on the note?

A.—Because Seely said that Gould had promised it.

Q.—Was there any value for it?

A.—No.

Q.—Who are the directors of the Quebec & St. John Construction Company?

A.—L. E. Gould, H. E. McDonnell, W. K. McKeown, Ross Thompson, J. R. Law, F. J. Lisman and S. B. Ross.

Dr. Wallace cross-examined the witness.

Q.—Were you a charter member of the construction company?

A.—No.

Q.—Do you know anything about the Canadian Eastern Construction Company?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you a charter member?

A.—It was never completed. It is now operating in Maine, though.

Q.—From whom did the Quebec & St. John Construction Company get the contract for the road?

A.—From the railway company, I think. We have a direct assignment of the contract from the railway company.

Q.—Did Seely ever have an interest in the company?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What became of his interest?

A.—He never took up the stock after the legislation was passed. Lisman and Gould each took over a part and paid in $5,000 for it.

Q.—Why was the name of the construction company mentioned in the release to Mr. Seely?

A.—I don't know. They had nothing to do with the receipt.

Q.—How much was the receipt for?

A.—$16,000.

Q.—Was the receipt entered on your books?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Were your books subsequently audited?

A.—Yes, by Mr. Blanchette.

Q.—Who was he acting for?

A.—He was appointed by the province to satisfy the government that the expenditures were correct.

Q.—Was this receipt handed to him as a voucher for an expenditure?

A.—It was.

Q.—I suppose it was presented before the government?

A.—His report was and his statement of the accounts included that.

Q.—When was this handed to Blanchette as a voucher?

A.—December or January.

Q.—This was not paid?

A.—Well the $12,000 note appeared in bills payable and the $4,000 in cash.

Q.—Did you not say that Seely should get the $12,000?

A.—I said that personally I would like to see him get it.

Q:—Did you not say that the railway company had nothing and that the construction company had everything?

A.—Yes, I think I did.

Q.—Did you not say that those who benefited by the distribution of his interest should look after the note?

A.—Yes, I believe I did.

Q.—Did you suggest that $2,000 be paid on the note?

A.—Yes, but he refused. He said that the note had left his hands. I told him that there were no funds to meet it.

Q.—Did the directors meet for the purpose of preparing the vouchers for Blanchette?

A.—No, Mr. Flemming called me up on the 'phone and told me that Blanchette was coming and a few days later he arrived.

The witness was re-examined by Mr. Mullin.

Q.—What do you mean by Seely's interest?

A.—The interest he could have had if he wanted it. It consisted of fifty shares at $100. If he had paid in the $5,000 he would have owned the interest.

Q.—Did he actually pay in anything to the company?

A.—No.

Q.—Did he give any service?

A.—Yes.

Q.—To the construction company?

A.—No.

Q.—You say that Lisman and Gould took over his interest. Did they pay the money into the treasury?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know if Blanchette took objection to the $16,000 item on the books?

A.—He took exception to it.

Q.—What was the result?

A.—I then ordered it to be taken out of the accounts.

Q.—Is it in the accounts today?

A.—I haven't seen the books these last few days, but I gave instructions to the accountant to have it struck out.

Q.—No one with the exception of Mr. Blanchette looked at the books?

A.—Also a committee from the government caucus.

Here court adjourned until Friday morning. Mr. Thompson was instructed to bring down from Fredericton the assignment of the contract to the construction company, and was also told to notice the item of $16,000 on the books so as to be able to answer questions with reference to it.

AMERICANS TAKE VERA CRUZ AFTER A FIGHT

(Continued from page 3.)

navy in view of the situation he had presented in his message, and the receipt of details of the fighting at Vera Cruz, were the chief developments of the day.

Officials expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the promptness of Rear Admiral Fletcher's forces in taking possession of Vera Cruz and restoring order there. Future steps were uncertain. The president has determined that his course shall be gradual. No orders have been issued to seize the customs house at Tampico. It is the purpose of the administration to keep order in Vera Cruz and await the full effect on Huerta of the first act of reprisal.

Fears for Americans.

Fears for Americans in Mexico City and other parts of the troubled republic are expressed in many quarters. The house today promptly passed a bill appropriating $500,000 to care for refugees. The fact that nothing had been heard from Charge O'Shaughnessy for nearly forty-eight hours made the president and Secretary Bryan very uneasy. Early tonight unofficial communication with Mr. O'Shaughnessy was established.

Secretary Bryan said today that the status of Charge O'Shaughnessy and Charge Algara was unchanged so far as he knew. Charge Algara has had, however, notification from his government that he may leave when he deems it advisable. This is regarded as possibly forecasting Huerta's giving passports to Mr. O'Shaughnessy.

The United States will not withdraw Charge O'Shaughnessy unless he himself reports it advisable to do so, for the Washington government desires to maintain as long as possible a representative in Mexico City to care for American interests there.

If necessary, however, arrangements may be made with some of the other foreign legations to look out for the interests of the United States and transmit such communications as may be necessary to the Huerta government.

"Until we receive a complete report from Rear Admiral Badger about the situation at Vera Cruz," said Secretary Daniels, "we will have nothing to say about Tampico or other steps."

Vera Cruz in American Hands.

Vera Cruz, April 22—The number of foreign refugees on board the Esperanza was increased today when several people, mostly Americans, took advantage of the lull in the fighting during the early hours to go on board that vessel.

Rear Admiral Fletcher's note, sent to the local officials calling upon them to co-operate with the American officers in the restoration of order by calling off snipers and by resuming immediately the local government, could not be delivered.

The unwillingness of storekeepers to keep their places open and the almost total depletion of supplies at the restaurants where the proprietors had the temerity to continue doing business, made it difficult for any one except the American fighting forces to obtain anything to eat. Tobacco is another commodity of which the supply has practically become exhausted.

Bombard Buildings.

Rear Admiral Fletcher at 8.30 o'clock in the morning ordered a general movement for the occupation of all the town. A column of bluejackets advanced and passed the uncompleted market place and naval college. When they had reached the walls of the college a terrific rifle fire was poured in all directions from the roof and the windows. The bluejackets were helpless to return the fire against the stone walls, and scattered.

The Prairie, Chester and San Francisco opened with their five and six-inch guns, and shattered the walls. The bluejackets reformed and advanced against the fire, which had diminished greatly.

By 10 o'clock there was only desultory firing from the inshore side of the tower. Battalions of bluejackets had made their way along the water front to the southern end of the town and cleared several streets, but the sniping from houses continued at intervals.

The scout cruiser Chester pounded buildings on the outskirts with six-inch shells, firing over the heads of the men and showing almost perfect marksmanship.

Carranza Condemns American Action.

Mexico City, April 22—General Carranza's first statement of the rebel view of the seizure of Vera Cruz and the American programme was telegraphed to Washington today. It avoids mention of rebel intentions in the matter, and states that the United States erred in that the action intended to affect the individual Huerta was in reality an act of hostility to the Mexican nation.

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Railway officials who have seen the plans for the station say when finished the depot will be the finest of its kind in the dominion.

To keep a fire over night, remove the ashes from under the fire, put on enough coal to fill the box, close the dampers and lift the back covers enough to admit air. This is better than lifting the covers over the firebox and prevents poisonous gases entering the room.

NURSES W
WANTED—Young w a training school insane. Address P. O. cester, Mass.
WANTED—Young m to take the train nurses at the Hartfo Retreat. Good wages. References required. Glen, Superintendent Washington St., Hartfor
SALESMEN W
SALESMEN wanted compressed air spray market. Cavers Bros.,
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AGENTS WA
RELIABLE representa meet the tremendo fruit trees throughout at present. We wish or four good men to local and general agent interest taken in the fru ness in New Brunswic tional opportunities for prise. We offer a per and liberal pay to the ri & Wellington, Toronto, Ont.
THERE is a boom in t in New Brunswick. liable Agents now in sented district. Pay terms. Pelham Nursery
TEACHERS W
WANTED—A second teacher for school parish of Chipman, N. commence May 1, 1914. salary, to Isaac W. M Brook, Queens Co., N. B.
WANTED—FEMA
WANTED—By May 1, eral housework in a References required. Ap J. Davidson, Rothesay.
Some of the Re For Our
Our long experience just what the public nee Our course of training date and meets just those We devote ourselves c students' interests. Students can enter at Send for catalogue.
St. John Business College
MIDDLEMORE HO ENGLISH
Any person wishing t from 5 to 14 years old s manager at once. Very f to 18 expected from Eng The people are having m cess with the younger on King, Middlemore Hom N. S.

BIRTHS

HAVEY—At Stewrock N. S., to Dr. and Mrs. H son, Clinton Bernard Hav

MARRIAGE

FLEIGH-SAUNDERS—tist parsonage, Victoria st 20, Samuel L. Fleigh to Saunders, both of St. Joh H. Nobles.

GARRETT-TYNER—by Rev. T. J. Deinstadt, street Methodist church, Garrett to Annie Blanche ter of Mr. and Mrs. Rob of this city.

DEATHS

HARVEY—At the G Hospital on the 18th inst., Edward C., son of the la and Susan Harvey, leaving and one sister to mourn.

McCARTHY—In this c inst., after a short illness, of the late Daniel and Ab leaving a wife and one sis

KANE—At Chipman inst., Mary, widow of leaving five sons, five d brothers and two sisters t sad loss.

GRAY—In this city on after a lingering illness, W Gray, in his 62nd year, sons and three daughters sad loss.

McKENZIE—Suddenly, Welsford, on April 19, inf and Mrs. A. Z. McKenzie

LASKIE—In this city, inst., after a short illnes bourne Laskie, aged 63 y loving wife and daugh brother to mourn.

MILLER—Suddenly, at lic Hospital, on April 21 aged 69 years, leaving two in the United States.

MORGAN—In this city inst., James M. Morgan, le one daughter, one brother ters to mourn. (Boston, Philadelphia papers please

SEEN IN SHO
One of the new scrub p tension at teh side for ho of soap and the clothes or
A little express wagon i venience for carrying in w firewood.
To make toast water f soak pieces of toast in hour, then strain.

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Montreal, April 21—The Grand Trunk and C. P. R. railways have now decided on the plans for the Toronto union station which, it is estimated, will cost between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000. They will be submitted to the railway board about May 15, and when accepted the work will proceed at once. Information to this effect has been given out by the Grand Trunk railway officials, who point out that the cost of the viaduct, which is a part of the big terminal scheme for Toronto, is not included in the figures quoted. The viaduct, which will cost $3,000,000, will be a matter for later consideration.

Railway officials who have seen the plans for the station say when finished the depot will be the finest of its kind in the dominion.

To keep a fire over night, remove the ashes from under the fire, put on enough coal to fill the box, close the dampers and lift the back covers enough to admit air. This is better than lifting the covers over the firebox and prevents poisonous gases entering the room.

NURSES WANTED

WANTED—Young women to work in a training school as nurses for the insane. Address P. O. Box 1178, Worcester, Mass. 5880-7-11

WANTED—Young men and women to take the training course for nurses at the Hartford, Connecticut, Retreat. Good wages. Good positions. References required. Miss Agnes M. Glen, Superintendent of Nurses, 80 Washington St., Hartford, Conn. 683-tf.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN wanted for automatic compressed air sprayer. Best on the market. Cavers Bros., Galt, Ont. 5-1

SALESMAN—Wanted for automatic compressed air sprayer, best on the market. Cavers Bros, Galt, Ont. 9164-4-22.

AGENTS WANTED

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

THERE is a boom in the sale of trees in New Brunswick. We want reliable Agents now in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly; liberal terms. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. tf

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—A second or third-class teacher for school district No. 7, parish of Chipman, N. B. School to commence May 1, 1914. Apply, stating salary, to Isaac W. Murray, Fulton Brook, Queens Co., N. B. 10592-5-2 s.w.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—By May 1, a girl for general housework in a family of two. References required. Apply to Mrs. W. J. Davidson, Rothesay. 10047-5-2-sw.

Some of the Reasons For Our Success

Our long experience has taught us just what the public needs.

Our course of training is kept up-to-date and meets just those needs.

We devote ourselves entirely to our students' interests.

Students can enter at any time.

Send for catalogue.

The St. John Business College

S. KERR, Principal

MIDDLEMORE HOME ENGLISH CHILDREN

Any person wishing to get a child from 5 to 14 years old should apply to manager at once. Very few children 14 to 18 expected from England this year. The people are having much better success with the younger ones. J. Sterling King, Middlemore Home, Fairview, N.S. 4-22.

BIRTHS

HAVEY—At Stewrocke, Col. Co., N. S., to Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Havey—a son, Clinton Bernard Havey.

MARRIAGES

FLEIGH-SAUNDERS—At the Baptist parsonage, Victoria street, on April 20, Samuel L. Fleigh to Annie Lawlor Saunders, both of St. John, by Rev. B. H. Nobles.

GARRETT-TYNER—On April 23, by Rev. T. J. Deinstadt, in Carmarthen street Methodist church, James Douglas Garrett to Annie Blanche, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tyner, all of this city.

DEATHS

HARVEY—At the General Public Hospital on the 18th inst., of pneumonia, Edward C., son of the late Bernard W. and Susan Harvey, leaving two brothers and one sister to mourn.

McCARTHY—In this city on the 19th inst., after a short illness, Timothy, son of the late Daniel and Abbie McCarthy, leaving a wife and one sister to mourn.

KANE—At Chipman on the 19th inst., Mary, widow of Thomas Kane, leaving five sons, five daughters, two brothers and two sisters to mourn their sad loss.

GRAY—In this city on the 19th inst., after a lingering illness, William Glasier Gray, in his 62nd year, leaving three sons and three daughters to mourn their sad loss.

McKENZIE—Suddenly, at their home, Welsford, on April 19, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Z. McKenzie, aged 16 days.

LASKIE—In this city, on the 20th inst., after a short illness, Jacob Melbourne Laskie, aged 63 years, leaving a loving wife and daughter and one brother to mourn.

MILLER—Suddenly, at General Public Hospital, on April 21, Wm. Miller, aged 69 years, leaving two brothers, both in the United States.

MORGAN—In this city, on the 20th inst., James M. Morgan, leaving one son, one daughter, one brother and three sisters to mourn. (Boston, New York and Philadelphia papers please copy).

SEEN IN SHOPS.

One of the new scrub pails has an extension at teh side for holding the cake of soap and the clothes or brush used.

A little express wagon is a great convenience for carrying in vegetables and firewood.

To make toast water for an invalid soak pieces of toast in water for an hour, then strain.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

Monday, April 20.

Coastwise—Stmrs Grand Manan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Margaretville, 46, Baker, Margaretville; schrs Regine C, 36, Sullivan, Meteghan; Rolfe, 54, Row, Annapolis.

Tuesday, April 21.

R M S P liner Chignecto, 2,999, Lewis, Demerara and West Indies, Wm Thomson Co, pass and general cargo.

Str Calvin Austin, 2,853, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports, A E Fleming, pass and mdse.

Sch Evelyn, 287, Conrad, Barbados, Crosby Co, molasses.

Coastwise—Strs Granville, 60, Collins, Annapolis; Valinda, 56, Gesner, Bridgetown.

Wednesday, April 22.

Str Montrose, 5402, Webster, London and Antwerp, C P R, pass and gen cargo.

Str Pejepscott, 79, Swett, Bath for St Martins, C M Kerrison, in for harbor with barge in tow.

Barge S. T. Co. No. 4,421, Blair, Bath for St Martins, C M Kerrison, bal, in for harbor.

Sch Laura, 299, Decker, Fernandina (Fla.), with hard pine.

Sch Coral Leaf, 374, Hill, Jacksonville (Fla.), J A Likely, hard pine.

Sch Nellie Eaton, 99, French, Bay port for Boston, lumber, in for harbor.

Sch Vere B Roberts, 124, Benjamin, Clementsport for Boston, piling, in for harbor.

Sch Charles C Lister, 266, Robinson, Musquash for Sound Port, with lumber, in for harbor.

Sch Harry Morris, 98, Kenney, St Martins, C M Kerrison, with 80,000 feet boards.

Coastwise—Strs Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Bear River; Harbinger, 46, Rockwell, Joggins; John L Cann, 77, MacKinnon, Westport; Stadium, 49, Rolfe, Advocate; schs Dorothy G Snow, 98, Snow, Digby; Hazelwood, 29, Small, Triverton.

Cleared.

Monday, April 20.

Stmr Lingan, Garbutt, Louisburg, Starr, bal.

Schr Orozimbo, Summers, Salem f o, Stetson, Cutler Co, with 366,461 feet spruce lumber.

Schr Exilda, Tower, Advocate, bal.

Schr Virginian, Morris, Waterside, mdse.

Tuesday, April 21.

Coastwise—Stmrs Margaretville, Baker, Port William; Brunswick, Moore, Parrsboro; schrs Adella, Ogilvie, Noel; Lena, Desmond, Cheverie.

Wednesday, April 22.

R M S S Royal Edward, Wotton, Avonmouth, C N R, pass and gen cargo.

Str Pejepscot, Swett, St Martins, C M Kerrison.

Barge S T Co, No 4, Blair, St Martins, C M Kerrison, bal.

Coastwise—Strs Stadium, Rolfe, Alma; Bear River, Woodworth, Digby; John L Cann, MacKinnon, Westport; Harbinger, Rockwell, Albert; sch Hazelwood, Small, Triverton.

Sailed.

Monday, April 20.

Stmr Lingan, Barbutt, Louisburg.

Tuesday, April 21.

Sch Exilda, Tower, Advocate.

Sch F C Lockhart, King, Liverpool (N S.)

Sch Virginian, Morris, Waterside.

Coastwise—Strs Grand Manan, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Granville, Collins, Annapolis; Valinda, Gesner, Bridgetown; sch Jas Barber, Gough, St Martins.

Wednesday, April 22.

R M S S Royal Edward, Wotton, Avonmouth.

Str Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Flatpoint, N S, April 20—Signalled, stmr Blackheath, Scott, Cardiff for Sydney; Southern, Jalland, Shields for Sydney.

St George, N B, April 17—Ard, schr Sunlight, Eastport.

Halifax, April 20—Ard, tug Standard, with barge No 68 in tow, New York; schr James Slater, Boston.

Halifax, April 22—Ard, strs Charterhouse, Liverpool (NS), for Queensboro; Manchester Port, Manchester.

Sld—Strs Farmand (Nor), St Johns (NF); Montreal, London.

Ard—Sch Eliza A Scribner, New York. (Reported previously in error).

Yarmouth—Ard April 20, tern sch Prywden, Turks Island.

Cld 20th, bge Staut, Thorsen, for Montevideo, with lumber, shipped by D R Saunders.

BRITISH PORTS.

Liverpool, April 20—Ard, stmrs Tunisian, Halifax; Franconia, New York.

Plymouth, April 20—Ard, stmr President Lincoln, New York.

London, April 20—Ard, stmr Andania, Boston.

Adelaide, April 19—Ard, str Kia Ora (Br), Macfie, St John (NB), for Sydney (NSW), etc.

Liverpool, April 22—Ard, str Campania, New York.

Avonmouth, April 22—Sld, str Royal George, Montreal.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Boston, April 17—Cld, stmr Iberian, Manchester; schr Voneyard, Maitland.

17th—Sld, schr Harry W Lewis, Port Greville.

Havana, April 12—Sld, schr Dara C, Mobile.

New York, April 20—Ard, schrs James William, Bridgewater (N S); Palatia, Tangier (N S).

Boothbay Harbor, Me, April 20—Ard, schr Jennie A Stubbs, St John.

Rockland, Me, April 20—Ard, schr Normandy, New York.

Margaret May Riley, St John.

Vineyard Haven, Mass, April 20—Ard, schr Bluenose, Guttenburg.

Yokohama, April 18—Sld, str Monteagle, for Vancouver.

Mobile, April 18—Ard, bark Ethel Clark, Barbados.

Boston, April 18—Ard, schs T W Cooper, St John; Mercedes, Clementsport; Rewa, Port Wade.

New York, April 21—Ard, schs Kennebec, Calais; Sarah Eaton, do.

Gloucester, April 21—Ard, sch Margaret May Riley, St John.

Portland, April 21—Ard, schs F A Allen, Philadelphia; Annie Ainslie, St George.

New Haven, April 21—Sld, schs Sarah Quinn, New York; Sarah Eaton, do; Laura C Hall, Nova Scotia.

Boothbay Harbor, April 21—Sld, sch Jennie A Stubbs, New York.

Calais, Me, April 21—Sld, sch R M Walls, New York.

Vineyard Haven, April 21—Sld, schs St Olaf, St John; Omaha, Nantucket; Willie L Maxwell, Tarratine, Myrtle Leaf, New York.

Mobile, Ala, April 20—Ard, schs A B Barteaux, Barres; Dara C, Havana; sld, sch Henry Crosby, Porto Rico.

Fernandina, Fla, April 19—Ard, sch C D Pickels, Petit Goave.

Sld 20th, schs Jeannie A Pickels, St John.

Apalachicola, Fla, April 20—Ard, schs Catherine, Cienfuegos; Crescendo, Gonaives.

Portsmouth, NH, April 22—Ard, sch Lucille, Parrsboro (NS).

New York, April 22—Sld, schs Kennebec, Calais (Me); Moama, Fredericton (NB).

Portland, Me, April 22—Sld, sch Dammietta and Joanna, New York.

Vineyard Haven, Mass, April 22—Sld, schs Moonlight, Calais; Bluenose, Wolfville (NS).

CHARTERS.

Stmr Scottish Monarch, 5,267 tons (previously) trans-Atlantic trade, one trip 3s 4d. Delivery Tyne, re-delivery Durban, via Sydney (C B).

Stmr Spilsby, 2,254, Grindstone Island, to W C E, May loading.

Nor stmr Elg, 697 tons, St John (N B) to Whitehaven, deals, 46s. 3d. May.

Stmr ——, 1,200 stds, Bay of Fundy to W Britain or E Ireland, deals, 35s. April-May.

Schr Carrie A Lane, 703 tons, St Marys River to New York, lumber, $5.25 ooption Sound, $5.50.

Schr Arthur M Gibson, 296 tons, New York to Fredericton, J W Smith, coal.

Steamer Marie, St John to W C E, deals, May loading.

Steamer Elg, St John to Whitehaven, deals, June loading.

REIGN OF TERROR AT COLORADO

Six Mine Employes Killed in in Clash With Militia

Three Men, Two Women and a Baby Reported Entombed in a Burning Colliery—All the State Troops Called Out.

Trinidad, Col., April 22—Six mine employes dead and two missing; three men, two women and a baby reported to be entombed in a burning mine; several mining camps destroyed and others riddled with bullets; less than 200 militia men and company guards confronting an army of striking coal miners estimated by strike leaders at more than 400, this was the situation when the sun set on the third red day in the Southern Colorado labor war.

A party of militia men hastily sent from Indlow in steel cars reinforced the guards and after heavy fighting the strikers were driven back.

Denver, Col., April 22—The entire enlistment of state militia, including all branches of service, was ordered to mobilize at the two armories in Denver tonight to await further orders for service in the Trinidad strike district.

REAL ESTATE

The transfer of the following leasehold properties in St. John county has been recorded:

L. S. Komiensky to Mrs. Max Ross, property in Somerset street.

L. S. Komiensky to Mrs. Max Ross, property in High street.

J. A. Sinclair to Waterbury & Rising, property in Main street.

Mayer Whitman to L. S. Komiensky, property in Somerset street.

Kings County Freeholds

C. L. Anderson to J. R. Armstrong, property in Rothesay.

J. R. Armstrong to W. C. Clark, property in Rothesay.

Luke Burke Jr., to G. S. Anderson, property in Sussex.

Jas. Cochrane to J. A. Parker, property at Westfield.

Bayard Campbell to Robt. Monohan, property in Sussex.

P. W. Dann to P. E. Dann, property in Kingston.

Margaret Durham to D. M. Lawson, property in Sussex.

E. M. Ganong to F. W. Titus, property in Springfield.

Solomon Graves to F. H. Rouse, property in Cardwell.

D. M. Hamm to C. E. Belyea, property in Hampton.

J. S. Kierstead to J. W. Kierstead, property at Rothesay.

Heirs of J. S. Kierstead to J. W. Kierstead, property in Rothesay.

Geo. Poley to J. A. Chambers, property in Westfield.

Clara M. Rowley to C. F. Inches, property in Westfield.

J. E. Stevens to J. E. Secord, property in Westfield.

Lily W. and Maud M. Upham to C. W. Upham, property in Sussex.

H. W. Upham to Lily W., and Maud M. Upham, property in Sussex.

Minnie L. Wallace to John Jackson, property in Sussex.

DEER ISLAND PASTOR ACCEPTS CALL TO PUGWASH CHURCH

Fairharin, N. B., April 22—The Rev. J. Harry Puddington who for the past two and a half years has been the esteemed and successful pastor of the Baptist Churches on this Island has resigned his charge to take up work in Pugwash, N. S. His parishioners regret his departure as he is an eloquent preacher, and during his pastorate some forty have been converted and united with the church.

Cut a piece of parchment paper and lay it under the dolly and it will save possible gray spots.

Save the water in which rice is boiled and you have a very economical substitute for milk.

HAWK BICYCLES

An up-to-date High Grade Bicycle, fitted with Roller Chain, New Departure Coaster Brake and Hub, Enamelled Wood Rims, Detachable Tires, high grade equipment, including Mudguards, Pump and Tools, $22.50 Send for FREE 1914 Catalogue, 90 pages of Bicycles, Sundries and Repair Material. You can buy your supplies from us at Wholesale Prices.

T. W. BOYD & SON, 27 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal.

THE WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES

Several Changes During the Week — Eggs Bringing 24 Cents—Other Quotations.

Several changes occurred during the week in the local markets. American pork which took a slight decline last week went down again during this week. In the country market there is a good variety of the season's produce. Eggs are standing firm, and continue to sell at 24 cents.

The wholesale quotations yesterday were as follows:

COUNTRY MARKET.

Potatoes, bbl	$1.75	"	$1.85
Beef, western	0.12	"	0.16
Beef, butchers	0.11	"	0.13
Beef, country	0.08	"	0.10
Mutton, per lb	0.08	"	0.10
Pork, per lb	0.12	"	0.13
Spring lamb	0.13	"	0.15
Veal, per lb	0.07	"	0.09
Eggs, hennery, per doz	0.24	"	0.24
Tub butter, per lb	0.25	"	0.27
Creamery butter, per lb	0.29	"	0.30
Fowls, pair, fresh killed, per lb	0.25	"	0.25
Spring chickens, lb	0.30	"	0.00
Lettuce, per doz	0.00	"	0.70
Bacon	0.20	"	0.22
Ham	0.19	"	0.20
Carrots	2.00	"	0.00
Beets, per bbl	0.00	"	2.00
Turnips, bbl	0.00	"	1.00
Amer. Celery, per doz	1.50	"	2.00
Squash, per lb	0.00	"	0.08
Turkey	0.30	"	0.00
Duck	1.50	"	1.75
Geese	1.25	"	1.50
Parsnips	2.50	"	0.00

GROCERIES.

Choice seeded raisins, lb	0.10	"	0.00
Fancy do	0.00	"	0.10½
Malaga clusters	2.45	"	2.75
Currants, cleaned, 1s	0.08	"	0.08¼
Cheese, per lb	0.17	"	0.17¼
Rice	3.60	"	3.70
Cream tartar, pure, box	0.26	"	0.28
Bicab. soda, per box	2.10	"	2.20
Beans, hand picked	2.30	"	2.45
Beans, Yellow Eye	3.70	"	3.75
Split peas, per bag	3.60	"	3.65
Pot barley, bbls	6.65	"	6.75
Cornmeal, per bag	1.60	"	1.65
Granulated cornmeal	5.50	"	5.60
Liverpool salt per sack ex-store	0.75	"	0.80

CANNED GOODS.

The following are the wholesale quotations per case:

Salmon, pinks	4.15	"	4.25
Salmon, red spring	7.60	"	8.00
Finnan haddies	4.50	"	4.60
Kippered herring	4.50	"	4.60
Clams	4.00	"	4.25
Oysters, 1s	1.60	"	1.65
Oysters, 2s	2.50	"	2.55
Corned beef, 1s	2.50	"	2.60
Peaches, 2s	1.47½	"	1.50
Peaches, 3s	2.00	"	2.05
Pineapple, sliced	2.00	"	2.05
Pineapple, grated	1.55	"	1.60
Singapore pineapples	1.55	"	1.55
Lombard plums	1.05	"	1.10
Raspberries	2.00	"	2.05
Corn, per doz	0.97½	"	1.00
Peas	0.97½	"	1.35
Strawberries	2.22½	"	2.25
Tomatoes	1.07½	"	1.10
Pumpkins	0.90	"	0.95
Squash	1.05	"	1.10
String beans	0.90	"	0.95
Baked Beans	1.25	"	1.35

PROVISIONS.

Pork, domestic mess	29.00	"	29.50
Pork, American clear	24.00	"	26.25
American plate beef	23.75	"	24.00
Lard, compound, tub	0.11¾	"	0.12
Lard, pure, tub	0.14¾	"	0.15
Molasses, fancy Barbados	0.27	"	0.28

SUGAR.

Standard granulated	4.30	"	4.40
United Empire gran.	4.20	"	4.30
Bright yellow	4.10	"	4.20
No. 1 yellow	3.80	"	3.90
Paris lumps	5.20	"	5.25

FLOUR, ETC.

Roller oatmeal	5.40	"	5.45
Standard oatmeal	5.95	"	6.00
Manitoba, high grade	6.45	"	6.50
Ontario full patent	5.85	"	5.90

GRAINS.

Middlings, car lots	29.00	"	30.00
Mid., small lots, bag	31.00	"	32.00
Bran, small lots, bag	30.00	"	31.00
Cornmeal, in bags	1.60	"	1.65
Pressed hay, car lots No. 1	15.00	"	16.00
Pressed hay, per ton, No. 1	16.00	"	17.00
Oats, Canadian	0.49	"	0.50

FRUITS, ETC.

Marbot walnuts	0.14	"	0.15
Almonds	0.17	"	0.18
California prunes	0.08	"	0.14
Filberts	0.13	"	0.14
Brazils	0.14	"	0.15
Pecans	0.14	"	0.16
New dates, per lb	0.05½	"	0.06½
Peanuts, roasted	0.11	"	0.14
Bag figs per lb	0.10	"	0.15
Lemons, Mesina, box	3.75	"	4.00
Cocoanuts, per doz	0.60	"	0.70
Cocoanuts, per sack	4.00	"	4.50
Bananas	2.00	"	2.75
New figs, box	0.15	"	0.19
Cal. navels	3.00	"	3.50
Florida oranges	3.25	"	3.50
Valencia oranges, Reg.	4.00	"	4.25
Imp. Valencia	5.75	"	6.00
Valencia's 714	5.00	"	5.50
Onions, American bags	4.40	"	4.50

FISH.

Small dry cod	4.75	"	5.00
Medium dry cod	7.00	"	7.25
Pollock	0.00	"	4.00
Grand Manan herring, bbls	0.00	"	5.00
Grand Manan herring, half-bbls	0.00	"	3.25
Smoked herring	0.14	"	0.15
Fresh haddock	0.08½	"	0.04
Pickled shad, half-bbls	8.00	"	12.00
Fresh cod, per lb	0.08½	"	0.04
Bloaters, per box	0.80	"	0.90
Halibut	0.10	"	0.15
Kippered herring, per dozen	0.00	"	0.90
Swordfish	0.12	"	0.18

OILS.

Palacine	0.00	"	0.21
Royalite	0.00	"	0.18½
Turpentine	0.00	"	0.68¼
Extra lard compound	0.00	"	0.91
Extra No. 1 lard compound	0.00	"	0.82½
"Premier" motor gasolene	0.00	"	0.24

HIDES.

Beef hides (green) per pound	0.10½	"	0.12
Calfskins, trimmed	0.17	"	0.18
Sheepskins and lambskins	0.90	"	1.15
Tallow	0.05	"	0.05½

Another dealer quotes the following:

Sheepskins	0.80	"	1.00

NEW SECRETARY OF BOARD OF TRADE HERE

R. E. Armstrong Loses No Time After His Arrival in the City — To Look Into West Indies Freight Rates Question.

Tuesday, April 21.

R. E. Armstrong, the new secretary of the board of trade, dropped in rather unexpectedly yesterday at noon and spent the rest of his day at the desk at the board of trade rooms which has been vacant since Mr. Hoag's departure nearly two months ago. Mr. Armstrong found several important matters awaiting his consideration and at once took hold with vigor and assurance.

"Naturally I feel some apprehension in starting upon this work," said Mr. Armstrong to a Telegraph reporter yesterday afternoon, "but I have received such a warm welcome from my old friends and from new men whom I have never seen before that I feel like doing my best. It seems to be the general opinion that a New Brunswicker and a St. John man should be given a chance to show what he can do, and I am sure I will receive the most hearty co-operation from officers and members of the board of trade and from all citizens of St. John."

Mr. Armstrong said that he had not taken time to adjust his affairs at St. Andrews as completely as he would like to have done and his paper, The Beacon, has for the time suspended publication, but that he is in touch with several parties and expects that it will be taken over and operated in a short time.

One of the most important matters before Mr. Armstrong on his first day of office was the matter of comparison between the freight service given St. John and the West Indies and that between New York, Boston and the West India ports. It is the aim of the St. John board to see established just as efficient a service from this port as from any American port and an inquiry to this end is being carried on.

Private parties in Chase City (Va.), wrote to the board of trade yesterday asking information regarding business conditions, the climate and lumber shipments. A Bathurst clergyman wished the board to use its influence too in keeping a trained gardener from the old country in the province by recommending him a position.

VERA CRUZ COST AMERICANS SIX MEN; 30 WOUNDED

Mexican Loss In Two Days' Fighting Estimated at Hundreds — British Paymaster Wounded by Sniper.

Vera Cruz, April 22—Six Americans killed and about thirty wounded marked the complete investment of Vera Cruz at noon today by the United States forces.

Rear Admiral Fletcher has taken up his headquarters at the Terminal Hotel.

After the general advance began this morning Mexican snipers on the rocks put up a strong resistance. There was one brisk action, the guns of the Prairie and Chester assisting in silencing a heavy fire from the naval college, shells from the Prairie finally shattering the walls.

The number of Mexicans killed yesterday is estimated at 150, with many wounded. The Mexican loss today is not known, but is thought to be heavy.

The paymaster of the British cruiser Essex, Albert W. Kimber, was wounded on board his ship by a sniper ashore.

The British bluejackets crowded the bows and cheered the United States marines as they proceeded in shore for the landing.

CHARLOTTETOWN PAINTER MET TRAGIC DEATH

Peter Weatherby Caught By Revolving Shaft, Receiving Fatal Injuries.

Charlottetown, April 21—Peter Weatherby, aged 40, a painter, while working on the ceiling of the Star laundry this afternoon had the sleeve of his coat caught by a projecting screw in a revolving shaft. Weatherby was whirled around with terrific force several times before the machinery could be stopped, his body being forced through the 18-inch opening between the shaft and the ceiling. His clothing was twisted so tightly round the shaft that it had to be cut off his body. He had both legs broken, one being terribly shattered, and he suffered other injuries. He died in the hospital tonight about six hours after the accident.

If eggs are placed in hot water for a few seconds before breaking, the whites will separate from the yolks very easily. They must be cooled before whipping up the whites.

Glass serving trays come in round, square and oval shapes, with the sides of mahogany, bronze, brass or wicker. Sometimes the handles are very high curved ones, and again they are square.

FREE BOYS—Don't pay $5.00 for a baseball outfit. Here's your 1914 Big League outfit absolutely free. It contains this dandy solid leather catcher's decker, chrome tanned, web thumb, and padded heel, fielder's glove, new 1914 steel catcher's mask, full sized base-ball (the slugger has and there's a dandy pair of baseball shoes for every boy who earns an outfit.

Simply send to-day for 32 sets of Regal Beauty Pins, the fastest 10 cent sellers ever brought out. Just think how easily you can sell a pair of handsome gold-plated Beauty Pins on a fine card for only 10 cents a pair. Every lady needs these handsome Beauty Pins and takes three or four sets on sight. Return amount of $3.20 when the goods are sold and the fine baseball outfit is yours. Show it to your friends when you get it, have only three of them sell our goods as you did and these fine rubber soled baseball boots guaranteed to fit and give satisfaction are yours also. No extra goods to sell. Write at once. 76

Address:—REGAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY DEPT. SE 87 TORONTO, ONT.

TORIES REFUSE RELIEF TO CANADIAN MASSES

(Continuer from page 1.)

Returning to the question of free agricultural implements, he asked why, if the Canadian implement manufacturer could compete with the American manufacturer in England, Germany and Austria-Hungary he could not meet him in Canada? In the United States, as in Canada, there was a duty on the raw materials used, except coal, so that both were on an equal footing in this regard.

When the farmer had asked for free wheat he had been told to go into mixed farming. But on new soil wheat was the most profitable crop. Where was his crop to go when the British and Canadian home markets took but 100,000,000 bushels of it. He was told he must not sell it to the United States but since the Underwood tariff came into effect we had sent two million there even against an adverse duty. The United States had imported Canadian wheat for the last ten years in bond and must have it. They could grow wheat indeed, but not ours.

Canada was being told there was a sinister intent in the American tariff. Such a charge would fail to reach the man who had risked his party and popularity to make the Panama Canal free to the world, President Wilson.

Millers Are Doing Well.

As to the effect of free wheat on the Canadian miller, Sir Wilfrid said he had yet to learn that the latter was unable to compete with the United States miller; indeed, Canadian millers on the St. Lawrence and the Welland and Lachine canals were taking the New York and New England markets away from him. And in this case as with free implements, when a choice must be made, Sir Wilfrid would make it for the farmer.

Sir Wilfrid said that the complaints as to the high cost of living synchronized with the advent to power of the present government. Under a protective tariff trusts and combines seemed to find a congenial habitat, just as microbes found a congenial habitat in dirt and darkness.

He said that bacon sold in England at fourteen and a half cents. So also there was a difference in the prices of other meats, flour and other foodstuffs in England and in this country. The tariff, continued Sir Wilfrid, existed for the people and not the people for the tariff. The tariff was not immutable. The tariff as it was when the Liberal party took office was suited to the year 1897. The time had now come for a revision.

Sir Wilfrid, in conclusion, moved his amendment, as follows:

"This house is of opinion that in view of the prevailing economic conditions of the country it is advisable to place wheat, wheat products and agricultural implements on the free list, and that, without doing injustice to any class, steps should be taken to alleviate the high cost of living by a considerate removal of taxation."

Hon. Mr. Foster.

The motion occasioned considerable hilarity on the government side and was commented upon in humorous vein by Hon. George E. Foster in beginning his reply. Mr. Foster said the motion was not so clear as the house might have expected in view of the vigorous English used by the leader of the opposition in portraying the needs of free food in his speech at Hamilton last fall. Sir Wilfred had had difficulties and had been forced to bring in a resolution indicating that he and his party, after all their professions that the cost of living was too high, now desired merely free wheat, wheat products and agricultural implements.

Foster Neatly Caught.

Coming to a discussion of the price of flour in Canada and Great Britain, respectively, Mr. Foster insisted that Sir Wilfrid had misled the house in this regard in giving relative prices. "Wherever he got his information," said Mr. Foster, "my right hon. friend was sadly out."

Repeating this assertion, when challenged by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the minister quoted what he described as "the actual statistics," to show that in England, during January and February, flour prices had ranged from $6.33 to $6.81, or higher than the Canadian prices for the same grades.

"Per barrel?" asked A. K. MacLean.

"Yes, per barrel," replied Mr. Foster.

Mr. MacLean was not satisfied, however, and suggested again that the minister was incorrect in saying that the prices quoted were prices per barrel.

Joining in the discussion, Sir Wilfrid quoted figures obtained for him by what he termed from a reliable authority which showed that the London prices in April, 1912, 1913 and 1914 were from thirty cents to a dollar below the price for the same flour in Canadian cities.

Premier Borden reminded the house that the millers who had interviewed the government a short time ago had given assurance that Canadian prices were not higher than those charged in Britain.

Mr. Foster admitted that the prices he had read were reduced to the 280 pounds basis rather than the barrel basis. On the barrel basis the price would be $4.80.

Dr. Michael Clark.

Resuming the debate after recess, Dr. Clark opened, amid applause and laughter, by referring to Mr. Foster's confession that he had been at sea for two and a half years. "I'm afraid he's still at sea," observed the Red Deer man. In a key of shrill falsetto, Mr. Foster had assured parliament that all this period of hard times would come out right in the end. Canada was just sleeping and would awaken refreshed and revigorated from her slumber.

"It's not Canada that is asleep; it is this government," declared Dr. Clark, amid renewed

WILL PROVE COLLECTION AND PAYMENT OF GRAFT, SAYS FRANK B. CARVELL

Confident and Ready and Only Waiting for a Free and Fair Inquiry, Says Mr. Carvell, Before Leaving for Ottawa—Government Newspapers' Talk is Mere Bluster.

F. B. Carvell, K. C., M. P., who was engaged in the chancery court here yesterday, left for Ottawa last evening. Before leaving, Mr. Carvell was asked about the proposed investigation of the Dugal charges respecting the timber bonus graft and the Valley railway.

Mr. Carvell said that he expected that the royal commission would be named at once, and he assumed, in view of the assurances given in the legislature by Attorney-General Clarke, that the inquiry would be free and open and not hedged about by technicalities.

"Mr. Dugal and those associated with him," said Mr. Carvell, "will be ready to go on with the inquiry. If the inquiry is free and fair, as we must assume that it will be, we will prove the collection and payment of the rake-off in connection with the timber bonuses. After Mr. Clarke's assurances in the house we must assume that the commission will be one which will command public confidence. If it is and if the inquiry is free and fair we shall be satisfied.

"There has been a great deal of loose talk in the government newspapers to the effect that Mr. Dugal and his associates have been willing to quit or are not now so anxious for an opportunity to go to court as they were some time ago. This is mere bluster on the part of the government press. We have not receded an inch. We are merely waiting for an opportunity to produce the evidence. We can produce it.

"Whatever happens before the commission, make no mistake, the public will become apprised of the facts before we are through.

"We are equally ready and confident in the matter of the Valley railway. I have no information yet as to the personnel of the commission, but we must hope it will be one which will fully recognize that the country is entitled to the most complete information both in regard to the crown land bonuses and in connection with the actual cost of the Valley railway, so far as it has been built, and certain matters in connection with the awarding of the contracts.

"It is necessary for me to go to Ottawa tonight, but I shall be notified by wire of the appointment of the commission and of the date of the first hearing and I shall return as soon as it becomes necessary. There never was the slightest ground for any of the reckless statements made in the government press regarding Mr. Dugal being either discouraged or unprepared. Mr. Dugal and those who are with him know what they are doing and understand in the fullest degree their responsibilities."

Not Appointed.

Fredericton, April 22—Lieut-governor Wood said tonight that no commission to inquire into the Dugal charges had been appointed this evening. It is said on good authority that the commission may not be appointed for two or three days, and that his honor is awaiting the return of Sir Frederic Barker.

OBITUARY

J. M. Laskie.

Tuesday, April 21.

The death of J. Melbourne Laskie, a carpenter of North End, occurred yesterday about 10 o'clock, at his residence, 71 Main street, after an illness of ten days with congestion of the lungs. Mr. Laskie was sixty-two years of age, and had been employed for a long time with Murray & Gregory. He had a large circle of friends, who will regret to hear of his death. He was a regular attendant at the Victoria street Baptist church, and was a member of Alexandra Temple of Honor, and the I. O. Foresters. He is survived by his wife and one daughter, Ethel M., at home. One brother, Charles R., resides in Yarmouth.

George H. Waring.

Tuesday, April 21.

News of the death of George H. Waring, which occurred yesterday morning in Killingly (Conn.), came as a great shock to his friends in this city. He passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. R. W. Boys, where he had gone about a week ago following a visit to New York for medical treatment. He was sixty-five years of age, and was born in St. John. He first started in business in Indiantown, conducting a machine shop. He was one of the firm of Waring, White & Co., builders of the St. John Iron Works, and at the time of his death was president and manager of the Union Foundry and Machine Works, Carleton.

Mr. Waring followed the affairs of his native city with active interest, and some years ago was a keen participant in civic matters, officiating as councillor for Portland, and later being alderman from 1894 to 1902. He was a member of St. George's Society.

Besides his wife, Mr. Waring is survived by four sons—J. Ernest, George H. Jr., J. A. Willis, and Burton C., all of this city, and two daughters, Mrs. F. E. Wetmore, of St. John, and Mrs. Boys.

James Morgan.

Tuesday, April 21.

The North End lost one of its most prominent citizens late last night in the death of James Morgan, proprietor of the well-known dry goods business bearing his name, and with which he had been actively associated all his life, first with his father and later as sole owner. Mr. Morgan was fifty-eight years of age, and until a few months ago personally conducted his business. He was attacked with heart trouble and had been confined to his room for about two months. The end, which came at 11.30 o'clock last night, was not unexpected.

The late James Morgan was the son of Patrick Morgan, a native of County Armagh, Ireland, who came to New Brunswick in 1855 after experience in the mercantile trade in Durham, England, and founded the business to which James Morgan succeeded, the year before the latter was born. Patrick Morgan married at Wigton, England, Mary Ann Robinson, and she was the mother of five children, of whom four now survive. Mrs. Patrick Morgan's brother and two sisters came to St. John at the same time as the Morgans, and one of the sisters, Margaret Robinson, became the wife of James E. Hogan, of St. John. Patrick Morgan was an old freeman of the city.

The late James Morgan spent his life in the business, and on the death of his father, succeeded to its control. His career has been characterized by the same enterprise and honest business methods by which his father succeeded, and he will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends and of patrons to whom he displayed every courtesy. Mr. Morgan performed the duties of citizenship unostentatiously, but faithfully, and the city is the poorer by his death. He was a staunch Liberal in politics, and his counsel was valuable at all times. He was an active member of St. Peter's church and the C. M. B. A., and had served as president of St. Peter's Temperance Society and of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of the church.

He married, in 1887, Miss Fannie C. Hayes, daughter of the late Edward Hayes, of this city, who died in 1894. One son, Cuthbert, and one daughter, Mrs. F. L. O'Regan, both of this city, survive. Thomas J. Morgan, of M. R. A. Ltd., is a brother, and Mrs. Frank A. Foster, Mrs. Joseph Harrington, wife of the principal of St. Malachi's school, and Mrs. Elizabeth Callahan, are sisters.

Edward F. Parker.

Yarmouth, N. S., April 21—Yarmouth is in mourning over the death of Edward F. Parker, of the Parker, Eakins Co., Limited, extensive grocers, lumber merchants and fish exporters.

The deceased last year underwent the operation of amputation of one of his legs, owing to gangrene, and last week suffered the amputation of the other leg. He was progressing favorably, until yesterday, when serious complications set in, resulting in his death at 7 this morning. He was a native of Liverpool (N. S.), and came to Yarmouth in 1867, entering the employ of Young, Kinney & Corning. When this firm ceased to exist, the Parker, Eakins Co. was formed. They have carried on an extensive business in Western Nova Scotia. Mr. Parker was beloved by everyone, owing to his excellent qualities of character, his modesty and his integrity in every walk of life. He was a Liberal in politics, and a generous member of St. John's Presbyterian congregation. He was 67 years of age, and is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Jessie Ross, of St. Stephen (N. B.) His only child, Ross, died several years ago in the West Indies.

Mrs. Lucy Giberson.

Mrs. Lucy Giberson, relict of Marshall Giberson, of St. Stephen, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. A. Perley, Connell, on Monday morning, very suddenly of heart trouble.

The funeral will take place at St. Stephen on Thursday morning.

Edward J. Burns.

Portland, Me., April 21—Edward J. Burns, aged 35, a well known resident of Bathurst (N. B.), died last evening. The deceased was on a short visit to friends in Everett. He was stricken suddenly ill, was rushed to the hospital, and died shortly after reaching that institution.

Mary Alice McManus.

Wednesday, April 22.

The sympathy of many friends will be extended to Mrs. Ellen McManus in the death of her eldest child, Mary Alice, which occurred yesterday morning at her mother's residence, Fairville, after a short illness with bronchitis. She was 16 years and six months old and had been attending the Currie Business University, where she was particularly well liked. Besides her mother, she is survived by her grandmother, Mrs. Terance McManus, and four brothers and one sister.

Mrs. J. A. Hepburn.

Wednesday, April 22.

The death of Mrs. J. A. Hepburn occurred yesterday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Tobin, 50 City Road. Mrs. Hepburn is survived by four children, as well as by her parents, one brother and one sister, who will have the deep sympathy of many friends. The body of the deceased lady will be taken to the Mission Church for requiem mass on Thursday morning, and the funeral will take place from the church in the afternoon.

Mrs. Edmund Palmer.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 21—Mrs. Edmund Palmer, aged ninety-four, widow of Chief Justice Palmer, of the supreme court of this province, died yesterday. She was a native of Quebec and mother of James H. Palmer, ex-premier, of this city.

William Miller.

Wednesday, April 22.

The death took place yesterday morning, in the General Public Hospital, of William Miller, who met with an accident some weeks ago in the Portland Rolling Mills, where he had been employed for many years. Mr. Miller, whose wife died about three months ago, leaves two brother in the United States.

Cynthia May McBeth.

Thursday, April 23.

Many friends will extend sympathy with Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth McBeth, of the West Side, in the death yesterday of their second daughter, Cynthia May, aged three years and nine months. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Mrs. Thomas Andrews.

Thursday, April 23.

The death of Mrs. Thomas Andrews occurred at her residence, 16 Brunswick street. Mrs. Andrews was eighty years of age. She had been ill for only a week, from paralysis. She was born in this city and has been a resident here all her life. Her husband, who survives her, is a well known builder, who has recently been employed through the county. Mrs. Andrews also leaves two sons, Thomas, a carpenter with Samuel Drury & Son, and William, a teamster, also of this city; and four daughters, Mrs. John Easler and Mrs. Frank West, of Portland, Maine, and Mrs. George Stewart and Mrs. William Hart, of St. John. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon.

Mrs. Grace Irvine.

Thursday, April 23.

Many people in the community will be sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Grace Irving, which occurred at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. Stout, Main street, Fairville, yesterday morning.

Mrs. Irvine was born in the Shetland Islands and came to this country in 1860, spending practically the remainder of her life in Milford and Fairville.

The deceased was in her 94th year and is survived by two daughters, Mrs. J. Stout, of Fairville, and Mrs. Barbara Haviland, of Chatham; and four sons—John and James, of Milford; William G., now visiting here; and Alexander F., of Chicago. Mrs. Irvine was a member of the Presbyterian church. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon and service will begin at 2.30 o'clock.

A. S. Foster.

Thursday, April 23.

Word has been received from Boston telling of the death of Andrew Samuel Foster there. Mr. Foster was a son of Andrew Foster, who conducted business in St. John some years ago. He had been for some years in the employ of the Eastern Steamship Company, as chief engineer, and was spoken of by his employers as being a faithful and very competent official. One brother, Robert Foster, and a sister, reside in St. John.

Mr. Foster's home was in Harrison Square, Dorchester, Mass. He leaves a wife, two sons, Harold and Frank, who reside in Boston, and one daughter.

John Fleet.

Thursday, April 23.

John Fleet, for the last thirty-four years a resident of the old village of Bath, Maine, and Upper Rensselaer, died a few days ago at the home of his son William Fleet. Mr. Fleet was born in New Brunswick eighty-two years ago and went to Bath in 1880 as superintendent of the Knickerbocker Ice Company. He is survived by three daughters, Mrs. James Hart, of Rensselaer; Mrs. Charles Gilliland, of Albany, and Miss Alice Fleet of New York and two sons, William and Charles of Rensselaer, also three brothers, Robert of 51 Broad street, St. John, N. B., and Joseph of Bethel, Maine.

WEDDINGS

Toller-Beddome.

At St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Canada, on Tuesday afternoon, April 14, 1914, the marriage was quietly solemnized of Mary Isabelle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Beddome, to Mr. Guy Northcote Toller, of Ottawa, son of Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. Toller, of Barnstable, England, formerly of Ottawa, the Rev. Canon Tucker, D.D., rector of the Cathedral, officiating in the presence of only the most intimate friends of the principals in the ceremony, the guests occupying the stalls in the chancel which was a veritable bower of bloom. The beautiful Easter decorations of Madonna lilies, azaleas, carnations, and daffodils, together with palms, were supplemented by quantities of roses and other blossoms, and an avenue of palms and plans were made for the bridal party—all this being the loving work of friends of the bride. On the entrance of the bride with her father, the wedding march from Lohengrin was played. Bridal music being softly played throughout the service, at the conclusion of which Mendelssohn's wedding march was played, Mr. Killmaster, B.A., Mus. Bac. presiding at the organ. The bride, who was unattended, was lovely in King's blue taffeta, with corsage bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley, and a smart tete de neigre hat. Mr. Herbert Chambers, of Ottawa, was best man. Mrs. Beddome, mother of the bride, was gowned in amethyst satin charmeuse, corsage bouquet of orchids, and a hat matching the gown. Mrs. Allison, of Ayer's Cliff, Quebec, aunt of the bride, wore a cream crepe de chene gown with black hat. Mrs. Hespeler, of Waterloo, was gowned in Copenhagen blue crepe de chene. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the Bank of Montreal residence, where flowers were arranged in artistic profusion, Killarney roses and Easter lilies making a beautiful decoration for the bride's table.

Though quietly celebrated the wedding was attended with much interest by a wide circle of friends and a magnificent collection of wedding presents was received by the happy bride, among them a beautiful solid mahogany tray from the members of the Princess Patricia Chapter Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, of which Mrs. Toller was regent for three years. A solid silver tea service was a most acceptable gift from the firm of O'Brien and Williams, Montreal, whose representative, Mr. Toller is, in Ottawa. A present that was also much appreciated was that of the staff of the Bank of Montreal, who sent exquisite silver entree dishes. Among the out-of-town guests were Lt.-Colonel Chipman, Toronto, uncle of the groom and Mrs. Chipman, Mr. Phillip Toller, of Toronto, brother of the groom and Mr. Mathers, Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. Toller left on the Grand Trunk Railway express for New York and Old Point Comfort, where the honeymoon will be spent. In going away Mrs. Toller wore a smartly tailored navy blue suit with hat to correspond.

Fleigh-Saunders.

Tuesday, April 21.

Samuel L. Fleigh and Miss Annie Lawlor Saunders, of Brook street, were married by Rev. B. H. Nobles at the Victoria street parsonage last evening. The bride was unattended.

Whitman-Lewrence.

A very pretty wedding took place at St. Ann's church, Campobello (N. B.), on Wednesday evening, April 15, at 8 o'clock, when Viola, daughter of John Lawrence, of Grand Pre (N. S.), and niece of Mrs. James Johnston, of Campobello, became the wife of Charles F. Whitman, of Roundhill (N. S.)

The little historic church had been decorated for Easter with potted plants and Easter lilies by the young people of the place and, kneeling at the chancel steps amidst a profusion of flowers, the happy pair were made one when the beautiful marriage ceremony of the Church of England was performed by the rector, the Rev. G. Edgar Tobin.

As the choir sang the hymn O God of Bethel, the bride, who was becomingly gowned in a wedding dress of white messaline silk with bridal veil and orange blossoms, entered the church on the arm of her uncle, James Johnston, who gave her away. She was attended by Miss Mary Alexander as bridesmaid, while James Alexander acted as groomsman.

The bridal party left the church to the strains of the wedding march, delightfully rendered by Miss Anne Mitchell, of Campobello.

After a honeymoon spent in New Brunswick and in Halifax, where both the bride and groom are well known, Mr. and Mrs. Whitman will return to Roundhill, where they will reside.

Knowlton-Rowan.

Wednesday, April 22.

At St. Luke's church yesterday afternoon, Rev. R. P. McKim united in marriage Eldridge Bryson Knowlton, son of Mrs. B. M. Knowlton, of West St. John, and Miss Jessie Berteaux Hatheway, daughter of Mrs. A. M. Rowan, of North End. There were no attendants. The bride, who was attired in a grey traveling costume, with hat to match, was given away by her father. After the ceremony the bride and groom left on the Boston train on a honeymoon trip. Many substantial presents were received from friends of the happy pair. They are well known in the city and carry with them the best wishes of a large number for a bright future.

Fosbery-Powers.

Thursday, April 23.

An event of much local interest was celebrated last evening, at 8.30, when Miss Margaret Powers became the wife of H. E. Fosbery, formerly of this city, but who has recently been transferred to the marine service at Ottawa. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. H. Barraclough, pastor of Centenary Methodist church, at the home of the bride's father, William T. Powers, 61 St. James street. The bride, who was unattended, wore a blue traveling costume. After congratulations, the happy pair left on the Halifax late train on a honeymoon trip. They will reside in Ottawa.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Fosbery have many friends in St. John who will join in wishing them a bright and prosperous future. Many valuable wedding presents were received.

Garrett-Tyner.

Thursday, April 23.

At 6 o'clock this morning, in Carmarthen street Methodist church, Rev. T. J. Deinstadt united in marriage James Douglas Garrett, of 74 Sydney street, an employee of T. H. Estabrooks & Co., Limited, and Annie Blanche, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tyner, of Broad street. The bride wore a gray suit, with royal blue hat, and was unattended. The happy pair, after returning from a honeymoon trip to Portland (Me.), will reside at 37 Golding street. They were the recipients of many handsome wedding presents.

CONDENSED NEWS; LOCAL AND GENERAL

Princess Marie Louise, of Schleswig-Holstein, granddaughter of the late Queen Victoria was a passenger from Demerara to Trinidad on the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's liner Chignecto which docked at Pettingill's wharf Wednesday. The princess was attended by Miss Hawkes, lady-in-waiting and Equery Fraser.

In connection with the construction of the new docks at West St. John by the federal government, the officials in charge have intimated to Mayor Frink that they would appreciate an expression of opinion regarding the desirability of giving names to the new docks. His Worship approved, and as the late George Robertson, a former mayor of the city, spent the best years of his life to establish and develop the west side facilities, Mayor Frink has suggested that the first to be completed should be called the Robertson dock. Commissioners Agar and Wigmore have also expressed approval of this suggestion.

A Montreal despatch says: That St. Lawrence navigation is near at hand is shown by the fact that already three Atlantic liners are ploughing their way across the ocean, bound for Quebec and Montreal despite the fact that the ice in Lake St. Peter is solid three feet thick, while there is heavy ice from there up to Montreal. Two Canadian Pacific boats, the Ruthenia and Montfort, are on their way here, while the Royal George is also coming, all three boats due to arrive at Montreal on the 28th or 29th of April, taking the long, southerly route. While there is some doubt as to when they will get here, and even whether river conditions will allow them to come above Quebec, it is expected that the Royal George, which is by far the speediest of the trio, will arrive here first, with the probabilities in favor of her captain winning the harbormaster's silk hat and gold-headed cane for the first ocean vessel to reach port. This was won last year by the Sokoto, a tramp steamer. The selection of a suitable berth for the Royal liners has not yet been made, but there is more than a week yet in which to settle this.

"When You Are Old."

(By William Butler Yeats.)

When you are old and gray and full of sleep,
And nodding by the fire, take down this book,
And slowly read and dream of the soft look
Your eyes had once, and of their shadows deep;
How many loved your moments of glad grace,
And loved your beauty with love false or true;
But one man loved the pilgrim soul in you,
And loved the sorrows of your changing face.
And bending down beside the glowing bars
Murmur, a little sadly, how love fled
And paced upon the mountains overhead
And hid his face amid a crowd of stars.

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It is our aim to have customers come to us with the feeling that we will attend to their business with pleasure. 23

The Bank of Nova Scotia

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Surplus - - - - - $11,000,000
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FIND CONDITIONS DEPLORABLE IN KINGSTON PRISON

Royal Commission Calls Them "a Crime Against Humanity"

Charges of Political Partizanship Disproved—Recommend Drastic Changes in Care and Training of Prisoners.

Ottawa, April 22—The royal commission appointed by the government last year to investigate certain charges of a serious character in connection with the administration of Kingston penitentiary and to make recommendations for the care of criminals, had its report made public today by Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice.

The commission found that in certain of its departments conditions in the Kingston penitentiary were deplorable, were, to use the words of the report, "a twentieth century reproduction of the unceasing toil of the galley slave," and a "crime against humanity." The report deals in a comprehensive manner with the whole question of prison economy and nearly a score of recommendations are made with a view to a more humane and Christian-like treatment of prisoners. The principal recommendations are:

Closer supervision of all penitentiaries by a permanent commission; more extended powers for the parole boards; the segregation of prisoners into classes and better provisions for discipline, and the mental and moral training of prisoners during their terms of incarceration.

No Political Partizanship.

The commission found that the charges of political partizanship in connection with the administration of the institution were not borne out by evidence. It further found that the charges against Deputy Warden O'Leary, namely, that he favored Roman Catholics as against Protestants, was without reasonable foundation.

The report goes at length into the question of segregation of various classes of criminals, pointing out that the placing of youths in association with old criminals only hastens their downfall.

The report also declares that "the industrial conditions in the penitentiaries are a disgrace to the dominion."

With regard to inside work, the commission heard the evidence of organized labor on the subject. The labor representatives did not object to prisoners being employed on work for the state, as long as they did not compete with free labor, but urged that the state should pay them wages, and the commission agreed with this opinion.

APRIL IS GOOD MONTH TO START IN HATCHING

But Care Should Be Taken Not to Use Eggs Laid by Late Hatched Pullets.

(New York Sun.)

During the winter just closed there was less poultry on sale in the market than for several years. Likewise there were fewer pullets than usual to lay for the winter breakfast table. Perhaps the chief reason for the all around shortage and consequent high prices was that the spring and early summer of 1913 were unfavorable for the raising of chicks. Another reason was that the late hatched pullets had to contend with the intensely hot weather of July and August. This retarded their growth and brought them to October 1 small in size and lacking in vitality. It was quite impossible to build up these pullets in time to have them laying well even late in the winter. Thousands of them have been able to give practically no return in eggs for the money and care expended on them.

This month—April—should bring all last year's late pullets to full laying condition. Many will lay their first eggs during the month. These eggs should hardly be used to hatch from, because they will be not only pullets' eggs, but the eggs of pullets that have just concluded a long, hard and trying fight. In some localities April is the best month to hatch in; in nearly all localities it has advantages. Chicks do well at the far north in April, while in the middle sections conditions are ideal. Even as far south as the Gulf April chicks do well, provided they have some protection during the first thirty days from the direct rays of the sun.

If we are to have an adequate supply of poultry and fresh eggs for the winter of 1914-15 the chicks must be hatched now and reared so carefully as to be well developed before the scorching midsummer sets in. Those who want winter layers should not delay. The wise will begin at once, either with hatching eggs they know to be dependable or with baby chicks from a strain having a reputation for vigor. The chicks that grandmother used to boast of inherited vigor from parents not handicapped with pampering or too close confinement. Nowadays, with free ranges not nearly so common and the shutting in of chickens during the winter a good deal overdone, forethought and care on the part of poultrymen must provide for the vigor that used to come as a matter of course.

The bounding vitality so desirable in chicks will not be found in chicks hatched from eggs laid by pullets themselves hatched late and forced to mature in the teeth of a hard winter. Make sure that your hatching eggs are the product of hens well matured and mated with males more vigorous than themselves. Eggs of fair size and as nearly as possible uniform in shape and color are best. If well selected eggs are set in April it will usually be the case that the chicks will pop from the shells a few hours ahead of time. Such chicks gladden the heart of the poultryman and make heavy his bank account.

Miss Eleanor F. Mahony, of Ireland, who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. Thomas E. Lunney, of Green Head, has decided to remain in this city, with the intention of starting in business soon.

To make fudge smooth and creamy, add to it (while making) a level teaspoonful of cornstarch.

ON THE VERGE OF A BREAK-DOWN

Wrecked Strength and Shattered Nerves Completely Restored by "Fruit-a-tives" the Famous Medicine Made From Fruit.

Mrs. W. N KELLY.

HAGERSVILLE, ONT., Aug. 26th, 1912.

"I can highly recommend "Fruit-a-tives" as they did me an awful lot of good and I cannot speak too highly about them. About four years ago, I commenced taking "Fruit-a-tives" for a general break-down and they did me a world of good. We bought a good many dollars' worth but it was money well spent because they did all that you claim for them. Their action is so pleasant, compared with other laxatives, that I found ONLY pleasure, as well as health, in taking them. They seemed to me to be particularly suited to women, on account of their mild and gentle action, and I trust that some other women may start taking "Fruit-a-tives" after reading my letter, and if they do, I am satisfied the results will be the same as in my own case." MRS. W. N. KELLY.

A blood purifier, a general tonic, a builder of health and strength, "Fruit-a-tives" is one of the great discoveries of the century in curative medicine. One of the valuable properties of "Fruit-a-tives" is its marvellous cleansing powers. When these tablets are taken, they act on the three great eliminating organs of the body—the bowels, kidneys and skin. "Fruit-a-tives" keeps the system free of waste matter, prevents the formation of an excess of uric acid, and insures the blood being pure and clean. "Fruit-a-tives" sweetens the stomach, increases the flow of the digestive juices, makes digestion complete and enables the system to absorb and assimilate an abundance of nourishment from the food eaten.

"Fruit-a-tives" builds up, invigorates, strengthens the whole system. As a general tonic, there is nothing else quite so good. And these tablets are so mild in action, so pleasant to take, that they are particularly suited to women.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

TORY "WASTE" ON TRANSCONTINENTAL

Ottawa, April 22—While Mr. Lynch-Staunton was incorporating in his report, on the National Transcontinental Railway, the charge that the Liberal government had allowed a "waste" of some $600,000 in over-payments to contractors for overbreak, he knew at the same time that under the present government at least $350,000 more had been allowed to Contractor J. D. McArthur for over-break than the Liberal government was prepared to allow.

That was one of the main points brought out before the commons public accounts committee this morning, in concluding the investigation instigated by the Liberals into the payments to Contractor McArthur for over-break.

Chief Engineer Gordon Grant, of the National Transcontinental Commission, who was on the stand this morning, stated that the settlement effected with Mr. McArthur, whereby the latter had been allowed the extra $350,000, contrary to the report of board of arbitrators appointed under the late government, had been discussed with Mr. Lynch-Staunton as well as with Major Leonard and Hon. Frank Cochrane.

Major Leonard said Mr. Grant had been quite agreeable to the settlement and presumably Mr. Lynch-Staunton, who was at that time acting as advisory counsel for the N. T. R. commission, had also endorsed the settlement. Yet in spite of this, the Gutelius-Staunton report deliberately charged that the late government had paid the contractors a total of $600,000 too much on account of over-break.

Mr. Grant, who was examined by Wm. German, M. P., said this morning that Mr. McArthur had objected to the award of the board of arbitrators deducting $512,000 from the amount claimed by him for over-break. Mr. McArthur was willing to accept a deduction of $150,000. Mr. Grant said after going into the matter with the district engineers, with Major Leonard, with Mr. Lynch-Staunton, and with the Hon. Frank Cochrane, he had concluded that $150,000 was a fair and reasonable amount to deduct. Mr. Grant declared that all things being considered, he did not think that Mr. McArthur had received a dollar that he did not earn.

The committee decided to report the evidence to the house.

This is the significant result of the first opportunity of the Liberals to investigate what has been done by the present government in carrying on construction of the National Transcontinental Railway.

It may be noted that at the last meeting of the committee Major Leonard testified that the investigating commissioners were not supposed to do any investigating into what had been done after the present government assumed office notwithstanding the fact that the instructions to the commissioners were for a complete investigation with no time limit specified.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Coal when red hot has parted with most of its heat. If the dampers are kept open too long, most of the heat will escape up the chimney.

In cooking very sour fruits, put in a very little salt, and much less sugar will be necessary.

Brick floors can be cleaned with little trouble if you sprinkle the floor with washing soda, then pour boiling water over it and scrub with a stiff broom.

Before a beefsteak is broiled it should be wiped with a cloth wrung out of cold water and all the superfluous fat should be trimmed off. Grease the broiler with some of the fat.

Growin' All the Time.

"Some folks can't wait for fishin',
They wanter go right now;
I'm glad I ain't so restless,
With wrinkles on my brow.
I jest set here a-smokin'
In atmosphere sublime;
I know the fish out yonder
Are growin' all the time."

There's a heap of satisfaction
In your philosophic rhyme,
Consolation for inaction
In "They're growin' all the time."
Up above old Sol's ascending,
And it makes us glad to know
That rods will soon be bending
With big fish, so let 'em grow.

—New York Sun.

CLEARS THE HEAD, OPENS THE NOSTRILS STOPS SNEEZING, CURES CATARRH

You Get Instant Relief by Inhaling the Soothing Vapor "Catarrhozone"

Catarrh is bound to come with this weather. Slight colds become more offensive and sickening every day. The inflammation extends further into the head. Soon the ears begin to buzz and ring. The head aches, the eyes pain dreadfully, the nose gets plugged up and this forces the patient to breathe through the mouth. Vile filthy secretions are forced back into the throat, requiring a great deal of coughing to keep the air passages free. Finally, this foul matter finds its way into the stomach, causing Dyspepsia and general ill-health. By this time the patient has SYSTEMATIC CATARRH, which saps strength, depletes the vital energies till consumption is the unhappy result.

There isn't the slightest use in trying to cure this condition with tablets, snuff or spray. Such treatments are wholly inadequate. You must employ Catarrhozone the only remedy that possesses power to kill the germs of Catarrh. The healing vapor of Catarrhozone is carried by the air you breathe to the most minute cells of the nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs. Its antiseptic medication goes everywhere that air can go. No case is too chronic, no person too old—everybody that has catarrh of any kind can be cured by this grand treatment which is endorsed by thousands of physicians throughout America, who say: "The only way to permanently get rid of Catarrh is to use Catarrhozone."

TWO MONTHS' TREATMENT GUARANTEED TO CURE. PRICE $1.00; small size 50c.; trial size, 25c. Sold by dealers everywhere.