LATEST MORNING EDITION

The Standard.

THE WORLD'S NEWS

VOL. 1. NO. 11. The Weather: Moderate winds, fair SAINT JOHN, CANADA, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1909. Price—$5.00 a Year. SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

DR. EMERY WITHDREW BURIAL CERTIFICATE ON SUGGESTION OF DR. MURRAY MACLAREN

The inquest into the death of Mrs. W. W. MacLauchlan began last evening before Coroner Berryman. Five witnesses were examined and adjournment was made until 7.30 this evening.

The interest excited by the inquest is attested by the great number of prominent citizens who crowded almost to suffocation the room in the Court House, in which the inquiry is being held. The well-known fact that there is a disagreement between the Medical Council of St. John and Dr. Spangler, osteopath, and that the verdict given in the present inquest will have a direct bearing upon that disagreement has added an interest to the inquiry which it would otherwise lack. Last evening the great majority of those in attendance seemed to be friends of Dr. Spangler although there was a good number of physicians present in the crowd which occupied all the available space in the inquest room. There was a large attendance of ladies who displayed the greatest interest in the evidence given.

Legal Representation.

The Crown was represented by Dr. A. W. MacRae, K. C., H. A. Powell, K. C., appeared for the Medical Council and Dr. Spangler was represented by M. G. Teed, K. C., and E. P. Raymond. Dr. Spangler, the person most interested in the outcome of the inquest, was forced by circumstances, to take a seat upon a table. He followed the evidence closely noting every word and now and then consulting with his counsel who sat near him.

The Jury.

The jury empanelled was as follows: Alexander R. Campbell, foreman; Chas. K. Cameron, Donaldson Hunt, George H. Currie, F. W. Daniel, G. H. Arnold and Douglas McArthur. The witnesses examined were, M. N. Powers, Dr. A. F. Emery, Miss Minnie Thompson, Mrs. Clarence deForest, and Mrs. W. A. Lockhart.

Mr. Powers.

The first witness was Mr. Powers, the undertaker. He stated that he had been engaged to make arrangements for the burial of Mrs. MacLauchlan. He applied to Dr. Emery for a burial certificate and was given one. He left Dr. Emery's office on King Square, and had gone as far as the Dufferin Hotel when he was overtaken by Dr. Emery's book-keeper and asked to return to the office. He did so and was asked to return the certificate. The next day the coroner issued a burial permit.

Dr. A. F. Emery.

The second witness called was Dr. A. F. Emery. He said he was called in to attend Mrs. MacLauchlan on March 12. He found her suffering from embolism of the tibial vein with her heart weak and irregular. He prescribed rest. On the following day the patient informed him she wanted no further treatment from him. At the time the leg was swollen but there were practically no varicose veins. He diagnosed the trouble as being caused by clots breaking away from the inside of the affected veins and being carried through the circulatory system. The patient told him the swelling had been reduced to some extent by treatment by Dr. Spangler. Witness had been called in in a case of emergency.

Witness gave her all the attendance she would allow. On March 28 at 11.10 p. m. was called hurriedly. Thought at first symptoms had been exaggerated. Remained with her until she died at about 12.20 a.m. Went into the room next the sick room. Mrs. DeForest, Mrs. Lockhart and others were in the room. Was there a minute and a quarter when he was called back to sick room. Patient was in a state of collapse. Injections of whiskey partially revived her.

(Continued on Page 2.)

PLANT LINER LADY SYBIL IS OVERDUE

Special to The Standard.

Halifax, N. S., April 5.—The little Plant liner, Lady Sybil, which left Boston at noon on Saturday for this port, is now out sixty-four hours, while under ordinary circumstances she should make the trip in 37 hours. Her longest time for the trip was last week when she was out 45 hours. The gale experienced here on Saturday was general all along the coast, and if she left Boston on time she would have run into the full force of the gale. She is a new steamer, having been built last year for the Magdalen Island service, and is commanded by Captain Wrington of this city.

THE LATEST "CON." GAME IN TORONTO

Special to The Standard.

Toronto, April 5.—Moses Sheerin, an Australian Jew and his wife Malie wer given twenty-four hours to leave Toronto by Magistrate Denison. When they arrived two weeks ago they had in their possession a huge brass egg shaped affair which they represented to Henry Bernstein, a York street hotel man, as a machine for making counterfeit money. They invited Bernstein to invest two thousand dollars in a share in the machine but the police arrested the couple on a vagrancy charge before Bernstein had made up his mind.

STRATHCONA GIVES $10,000 TO HOSPITAL

Special to The Standard.

Montreal, April 5—Lord Strathcona has given ten thousand dollars to the Hospital for the Incurables, a Roman Catholic institute.

PENALTY FOR KIDNAPPING INCREASED

Albany, N. Y., April 5.—The Senate tonight passed the Hill bill increasing the maximum penalty for kidnapping from twenty-five to fifty years. The bill was introduced a few days after the kidnapping of Willie Whitin.

MR. M'SWEENEY CONTRADICTS PREACHER

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, April 5.—The Standard today contains the report of the address of the Rev. W. R. Robinson at a temperance meeting in St. John in which Mr. Robinson says he had an interview with George McSweeney, hotel proprietor of Moncton, in which the latter alleged he had a bonded warehouse in his cellar, that as much liquor was sold as ever. Mr. McSweeney says he never had an interview with Robinson, that he had no bonded warehouse in his cellar and that Mr. Robinson's talk as far as it refers to him is absolutely without foundation.

HORRORS OF WAR IN OLD PERSIA

London, April 6.—A special despatch from Teheran to the Times describing the situation at Tabriz, says there is no doubt that a great tragedy is close at hand. If Tabriz holds out against the invaders, the despatch says, thousands must die of starvation. If Tabriz falls probably tens of thousands will be massacred. The rest of the country, however, looks on with traditional Eastern apathy.

C. H. HATT HAS EASY VICTORY IN CONTEST

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, April 5.—In the civic elections at Marysville today C. H. Hatt, manager of the Canadian Colored Cotton Co. was elected mayor over E. B. Staples, of the Gibson Co.'s staff. Mr. Hatt's was an easy victory, as he had upwards of three times as many votes as his opponent, the total vote polled being 379 to 101.

The aldermen elected were, Robt. Gamble, George Tapley, Walter Walker, John Sloat, Geo. Pugh, Chas. Hodgson, John McInnis and Chas. Sloat. Several of the aldermen were elected by only one majority.

HAD A GOOD YEAR.

Boston, Mass., April 5.—The Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Company held its annual meeting in Pilgrim Hall late today, announcing that the debt incurred by the purchase of the Congregationalist had been wiped out while the manager of the publication stated the paper had made profits exceeding thirteen per cent the past year.

RECKLESS MISDEEDS OF OLD GOVERNMENT FURTHER SHOWN UP BY HON. H. F. M'LEOD IN SHARP REPLY TO M'KEOWN'S MILD SPEECH

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, April 5.—The budget debate is now in full swing. Three members of the House have participated in it today and it promises to take some days.

Hon. H. A. McKeown took an hour and a half this afternoon and as long again tonight to conclude what were later very aptly described as his "rambling and always labored remarks which had the earmarks of a valedictory." He was followed by Solicitor General McLeod, who was heard for the first time this session in the best fighting speech yet delivered. Mr. Tweeddale, of Victoria, followed the Solicitor General, and spent the balance of the evening's sitting endeavoring to place himself right with his constituents and the people of the province generally for the sorry exhibition he has given in the short three weeks that the House has been in session. The speech of the Solitior General put the Opposition on the defensive and apparently took the wind out of the sails of Hon. C. W. Robinson, the leader of the Opposition to such an extent that he changed his tactics and decided to take more time to get together a reply to the charges hurled at him, and put Mr. Tweeddale up to consume the balance of the evening's session.

Was Applauded.

During the debate Mr. Hartt, of Charlotte, acted as deputy Speaker for a time and received a great round of applause when called to relieve Speaker Clarke.

For a time it looked as if the debate might not proceed further as Mr. Tweeddale hesitated before following his leader's orders, but finding nobody else would continue and with the calls of "question" from the Government benches, he finally rose and the torrent of words commenced.

Strong Points.

Solicitor General McLeod made many strong points in favor of Premier Hazen's administration and laid bare some of the iniquities of the late government.

"A cheerful band of adventurers who were exploiting the public funds," was the Solictor General's striking name for those who had previously occupied the treasury benches of the house. During the present session much has been said from the opposition benches on the claim that the present government spent much money on the roads of the province late last fall for effect in the election then in progress.

Tonight the Solicitor General drew from ex-Chief Commissioner Labillois a statement that the old government had charged as spent $33,000 on roads during the months of November, December, January and February previous to the election of March, 1908, when no road work could really be done and that it was spent for the late government candidates to "get there," as Mr. Labillois put it in that election. There has not been one charge made against this government of a serious nature, concluded the Solicitor General, except some nasty insinuations from the member for Victoria whose standing in this house does not entitle him to serious consideration. And Mr. Tweeddale squirmed in his place.

Mr. Woods, of Queens, moved the adjournment of the debate, and will make his maiden speech as a member of the legislature tomorrow.

Fredericton, N. B., April 5—Mr. McKeown, continuing the debate on the budget, said that since the house last adjourned he had had an opportunity of studying the estimates as presented by the provincial secretary, which called for some comments in view of the statements and promises made by the government before coming into power. When the present government came into power they complained of the legacy of debt which was left by the previous administration, and they determined to start with a clean sheet. No great exception could be taken to such a course as naturally each government would wish to stand on its own record and not be saddled with the faults of its predecessors.

When the present administration came into office they found treasury notes amounting to a large sum afloat which had to be looked after and they followed the example of their predecessors with regard to paying off those maturing.

The sum of $1,907,888 was received from treasury bills floated by them, as against which they had those due in August last, amounting to $1,387,130. After the payment of these latter bills there remained the balance of nealry half a million dollars on hand. The amount of debts which they funded appears from the auditor general's report to be $215,781.

In addition there were some items for permanent bridges and grain elevators, International Railway subsidy, and N. B. Coal and Railway, which made the total altogether with funded debt $444,053. Deducting the funded debt from that amount the present administration might fairly be held responsible for the balance. He was well aware that liability was incurred before they came into office but the present administration had had the spending of it.

The Debt.

The Provincial Secretary had made a strong point of the fact that the Government were living within their income. He said that he had placed a loan of $200,000 at so small an interest that it effected a considerable saving in that item. He could not understand how it was that if the Government was living within its income they should need to borrow at all. When they came into power they took authority to borrow enough money to pay off all debts then owing and they had done so.

Hon. gentlemen talked about the audit act but of all the colossal frauds that audit act was the chief. On the Government's own admission $94,780 had been spent on roads without legislative authority, and they could not be brought to see that they had done wrong.

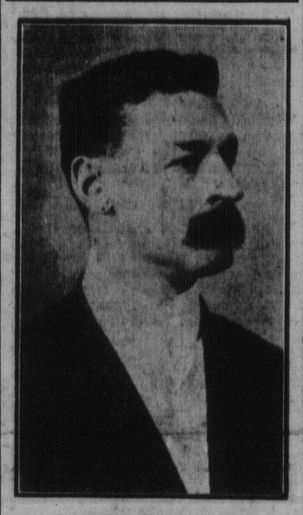
He noticed that in the matter of administration of justice $21,949 was estimated for the current year against $19,770 last year. This was one of the items about which the present Government when in opposition, complained loudest, particularly as to the appointment of outside counsel. Yet they had increased the amount by ten per cent. The late administration fed their lawyer friends pretty well, but the present Government was doing even better.

Agriculture.

Coming to agriculture he noticed that no less a sum than $44,865 was put down under that heading. Of this amount $6,000 was for the expenses of the Agricultural Commission. This would bring the appropriation down to $38,000. Another $10,000 had to come off for exhibitions. When these amounts came to be deducted there would be very little more left thanwas granted by the old Government.

The House took recess.

The loss on horse, sheep and seed importations in 1907 was $9,299 which could be credited to agriculture, so



HON. H. F. McLEOD.

that agriculture was given agout $500 more last year than is asked in 1909.

Other Expenditures.

Expenses of the Auditor General's department had been increased $650. The same was true of the Education Department. He did not say these increases were unnecessary. They were asking $35,000 for the Legislature compared with $28,000 last year. The expenses of the executive givernment had also been increased ten per cent., in addition to ten per cent. for the administration of justice and the legislature 25 per cent.

Fish and Game.

The appropriation for Fish, Forest and Game Protection this year was $28,000. HE RECOGNIZED THE INCREASING IMPORTANCE OF THIS MATTER MADE NECESSARY LARGER AND LARGER GRANTS EACH SUCCEEDING YEAR. HE DID NOT CRITICIZE THIS ITEM, but thought the people of the country would feel easier if the Surveyor General gave assurance that officials of the Crown Land Department would be available at any and all times to protect forests and if they could feel that the Crown Land Department was back of them and working with them when a fire was sweeping through the forests no matter if on private property. He trusted that the Surveyor General would give this assurance and give specific instruction to officials of his Department in that regard.

Immigration.

The appropriation for immigration was $5,660. That was the outset of a new policy. A systematic effort was to be made to bring out people to settle upon the vacant lands of the province. It was not a large expenditure NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO ACCOMPLISH VERY MUCH GOOD, HE WAS AFRAID.

He thought the farming class of Great Britain was not the kind of immigrants this province needed. The conditions were so different in this province from what these people were used to that generally THEY DID NOT AMOUNT TO MUCH AFTER THEY SETTLED HERE, and he feared not much could expected from the government's new immigration movement. If some way could be devised to keep our young men at home that would be far better than all the immigration policies any government could devise. He believed in colonization rather than immigration, and thought the money could be better expended for such purposes. It was very unfortunate that every year so many young men go west never to return. He would call the attention of the government to the splendid colonization lands made accessible by the Transcontinental Railway. He regretted to find no provision was made for a sinking fund to provide for the obligations the province was incurring. When the old government ascertained that the province was to have an extra $130,000 subsidy they decided to set aside each year $30,000 as a sinking fund which would in fifty years wipe out the debt. All bonds issued for bridges should have a sinking fund attached, so that by the time they were worn out the money would be at hand to pay for them. Without such sound financing the government and the country was only laying up trouble for the future.

HON H. F. McLEOD.

A Clear Cut Address by the Solicitor General.

Hon. McMcLeod craved the indulgence of the House while he attempted to follow for a short time the rambling and somewhat labored effort of the gentleman who had constituted himself the financial critic of the Opposition. The speech of the Provincial Secretary was a clear cut record of actual doings of the Government in the past year and was in striking contrast with the conditions of the year before. It had been the object of every budget speech for the past fifteen years or more, to conceal the true state of affairs. There had been juggling of figures and concealing of suspense accounts, overdrafts and floating debts, for the express purpose of deceiving the House and the people of the province. Today the House finds itself in the position of knowing exactly how the province stands, and whether good or bad. The statement of the Provincial Secretary had at least the merits of being true, a thing which no one could very well say of the budget speeches of late years.

McKeown's Premature Valedictory.

The last speaker had said he did not intend to criticize unduly and when speaking on Friday had acted up to that intention. His address on that occasion had THE EAR MARK OF A VALEDICTORY UPON IT. He had propounded certain ideas which were new to the House and invited the attention of the members to them, but during the Sabbath, a CHANGE SEEMED TO HAVE COME OVER HIM and today he had denounced from Dan to Beersheba, everything which the late Government had ever done. Probably the Hon. gentleman had discovered that his address was not to be a valedictory after all and that the bench was not quite so near as he thought.

He had propounded a new theory for he advised the Provincial Secretary to stick into his budget a state tax. He would send a tax collector to the people of the province. Surely he did not want to lay at the door of the Provincial Secretary the state of affairs the present administration found when they came into office. If the province had reached a condition when it was necessary that direct taxation should be imposed who was responsible for it? Not the gentlemen on the Government side of the House but those opposite, WHO HAD SAT CHEERFULLY BY WHILE THE PROVINCIAL FINANCES WERE EXPLOITED BY A BAND OF ADVENTURERS, but happily the time had not yet arrived when direct taxation was necessary so far as the present Government was concerned. The Province had been fast going in that direction but the present administration had headed it off. A Government was now in charge which had determined that the ordinary expenditure should be kept within the ordinary revenue and they had acted up to this determination.

Debt and Expenditure.

The Hon. gentleman had referred to sinking fund. Accounts for 1907 show that the fund amounted to $166,161, and in 1908 it had increased to $185,277 so that the present Government had added $20,000 to the sinking fund. Mr. McKeown had much to say on the subject of bankruptcy, and had complained that the present minister had said it was time to call a halt. They did so and they did call a halt. The present Government had spent money, but they had spent it well, and got full value for it all, and therein differed materially from the late Government.

The Heritage.

The last speaker had said that they had fallen heirs to a larger revenue than ever before, and the present Government ought to remember whom they had to thank for it. He wished to thank the Hon gentleman for the expression "Fallen heir to." There were other legacies they had fallen heir to, from the late government, such as enormous overdrafts, suspense accounts and disorganized finances, that the prime spirit among the late adventurers HAD DIPPED HIS HANDS INTO AND HELPED HIMSELF. Even the road superintendents had taken what moneys they wanted, and the present government were footing the bills. All those things were legacies from the gentlemen who went out of office in March last. Whatever increased the revenue there was in way of subsidies came in common with other provinces. Whatever increase there was in stumpage was the result of a thorough and proper collection. The president of the council had been called to account in Carleton County for stating that the old government had not honestly collected all the stumpage due, and he (the speaker) had made the same remark. The present government came into office late in the season, when it was too late to have a general rescale made, but they had been able to catch one firm who had returned their cut at 3,500,000 feet. The surveyor general was not satisfied and he sent a man to inquire into the matter and the firm then admitted that their cut was 5,558,000. Even then the surveyor general was not satisfied and he dispatched Mr. Berry, the chief scaler, into the district, with the result that the firm paid on 12,934,000, which resulted in a gain of over $10,000 to the province in that one district alone. THAT SURELY COULD NOT BE SAID TO BE A LEGACY FROM THE LATE GOVERNMENT.

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CHARGES OF WHOLESALE GRAFT MADE BY MONTREAL ALDERMAN AGAINST MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Special to The Standard.

Montreal, April 5.—Ald. Mederic Martin provoked a stormy session of the council today when he declared that there were grafters in the body who were collecting toll from men anxious to get employment from the city and also taking money from employes seeking promotion. Asked to specify, he told of a man in the incinceration department who paid $400 for appointment as inspector and who was promised a superintendent's position of he would put up $500 more. Names he refused to divulge until he could consult his solicitors. A special committee was named before which Ald. Martin is expected to make good. There is a proposition now before the Legislature to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into Montreal's Civic Government and it is expected that this will bring forth some telling results on the lines indicated by Ald Martin.

ENGLAND IS WAKING UP TO CERTAINTY

London, April 5.—Great Britain seems to be waking up to the fact that the other nations of the world are leaving her behind in the race for command of the air. While the members of the House of Commons were this afternoon drawing the attention of the Government to the fact that Germany has built or is building a dozen dirigible airships and urging the Government to take up with energy the construction of a British air fleet,there was being held at the same time a meeting in the Mansion House under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor of London, in support of the same object. Among those present were Admiral Lord Chas. Beresford, Prince Louis of Battenburg, Lord Curzon, Sir Hiram Maxim and Admiral Sir Percy Scott, all of whom heartily supported energetic action. Admiral Scott advocated a "two-power" standard in airships as well as in Dreadnoughts and he mentioned incidentally that the navy had designed a new gun which at a distance of six thousand feet could be exceedingly destructive to airships.

H. B. PRICE BANQUETED AT SUSSEX

Special to The Standard.

Sussex, N. B., April 5.—H. B. Price, who for twentny years has been connected with Sussex Mercantile Company and S. H. White and Co., was tendered a banquet tonight in Medley Memorial Hall by the citizens of Sussex, on the eve of his departure for Washington, D. C., where he will be associated with his brother who is a large contractor. Mayor McLean presided and the most prominent men of the town were present to pay their tributes to Mr. Price.

Speeches were made by Mayor McLean, J. A. Murray, M. P. P., Geo. W. Fowler, ex-Mayor McKay, Col. Campbell, M. W. Doherty, Ald. Perry and others. All paid high compliments to Mr. Price as a business man and citizen. Today Mr. Price was presented with a solid gold watch by members of Sussex Mercantile Company's staff.

IT MAY NOT HINDER THE EXECUTION

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, April 5—T. J. Carter, of Andover, is here tonight to consult Attorney General Hazen relative to having a special court at Andover this month to try the cases of Sandy Murray and the two Hatches, who have been sent up for trial as accomplices in the murder of Paddy Green. The next regular circuit court in Victoria County will not be held until September, and the object of the special court is to not delay the death sentence of Seppepil and Arosha, confessed murderers of Green, from being consummated on May 4th.

ACCIDENT AT SAND POINT THIS MORNING

Shortly before three o'clock this morning, a young man of Carleton, named Thos. Law, had his leg badly broken in No. 3 shed, Sand Point. Law belonged to a gang of C. P. R. freight handlers which was handling cases of saws weighing upwards of half a ton. One of these cases fell backward and crushed Law's leg. The unfortunate man was hurried at once to the emergency hospital, where his injury was attended to.

NO PROGRESS REGARDING THE ALL-RED

Special to The Standard.

London, April 5.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. A. Fell, Conservative member of Parliament for Yarmouth, asked the president of the Board of Trade if any progress had been made towards the establishment of the All-Red scheme and was told that no progress was being made.

ICELANDIC WEEKLY IN THE WEST CERTAINLY LOOKED AFTER

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, April 5—On the opening of the house this afternoon Mr. Templeman brought in a bill respecting commercial feeding stuffs. The bill provides for the inspection of foodstuffs for cattle and establishes standard for them.

Mr. J. D. Taylor drew attention to a report in the Prince Rupert Empire that a number of Russians are being imported to work on the Grand Trunk Pacific. The report stated that they are to replace English speaking laborers and are to work under the padrone system. He also drew attention to complaints that owing to differences between contractors and subcontractors, the station men have been prevented from receiving their pay.

Would Repeal Charter.

During the discussion of the bill respecting the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Company, Mr. Neeley (Humboldt) moved to repeal the charter enabling the company to build from Yorkton to Prince Albert, on the ground that the delays in construction have been excessive. Mr. Henderson defended the bill, and after a rather long debate the bill was passed.

Mr. Conmee's bill incorporating the Superior and Western Railway bill occasioned a debate, Mr. Claude MacDonell opposing the power feature of the bill. The Conservatives generally objected to the power granted the company of expropriating water powers. After a good deal of discussion Mr. Pugsley held that the company could expropriate only its right of way. Mr. Lancaster retorted that the right of way could be placed on the bank of the river on which the desired water power is situated and Mr. Pugsley admitted that this might be done. The question then shifted to whether the enterprise would be under provincial control.

Asked for Returns.

A curious incident occurred in the afternoon. Mr. Bradbury some time ago asked for a return of the moneys paid since 1897 to a Liberal Icelandic weekly published in Winnipeg, called the Loberg. The return came down with a statement that the moneys paid had been $541 paid by the Public Works Department. A note was appended saying that the other departments reported "nil." The facts are that the Auditor General's report shows that last year alone this newspaper drew at least $4,700 and the total payments to this weekly since 1897 are in excess of $25,000.

Mr. Bradbur ybrought the matter up in the House, and the Government with some agitation promised a corrected return, which came down early in the evening. The exact payments were $25,504.

The discussion ran on well into the evening, the bill not going through its troubles until 9 o'clock. A feature of the debate in the evening was Dr. Sproule's statement that the bill was regarded with suspicion largely because it was backed by Mr. Conmee.

Late in the evening came on Dr. Schaffner's resolution—"That in the opinion of this house the present system of operating terminal and transfer elevators is detrimental to the interests of the western grain producers and that the government should take immediate steps to operate terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur and the transfer elevators between those terminals and the Atlantic sea-board."

The debate lasted until 12.30 a. m. Mr. Martin (Regina) moving an amendment commending the present system of government inspection, and was then adjourned

SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

The monthly meeting of the Evangelical Alliance took place yesterday. Rev. James Crisp presiding. The other members present were: Rev. David Lang, J. A. H. Anderson, W. O. Raymond, Gideon Swim, A. B. Cohoe, Gordon Dickie, Charles B. Appel. The committee chosen to frame a resolution in reference to the twenty-five years service of Rev. Dr. W. O. Raymond in the church brought in its report, which was unanimously carried. The resolution was of a congratulatory nature, felicitating Archdeacon Raymond upon his twenty-five years of active service in the ministry.

Rev. D. Lang announced that the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of St. Andrew's church will soon be celebrated. The anniversary will be marked by a series of meetings for ten days conducted by Rev. Dr. Johnson. Rev. Mr. Lang desired the co-operation of the other churches in these services.

Rev. C. R. Flanders read an interesting and well timed address on the need of a society for the protection of women and children. He spoke of the need of such a society in the community and of the good which would result from its work. He cited a number of cases of cruelty to women and children which had come to his personal knowledge. The cause in the majority of cases could be attributed to drunkenness on the part of the husband and father. He read extracts from the report of the society in Montreal, and said the need of a Maternity Home and a home for women and children was pressing. The address was discussed at some length by the members and a committee consisting of Dr. Flanders, Dr. Raymond and Rev. Mr. Cohoe was appointed to learn the attitude of the law on matters of this kind and decide as to the best methods to be pursued.

LETTERS TO THE STANDARD

Consistency Thou Art a Jewel.

To the Editor of The Standard:

Sir:—I wish to state that I am as staunch a Liberal as the editor of The Standard is a Conservative, and always have been since Confederation but I voted Conservative at the last provincial election, because the Telegraph and Times told me that a change was badly needed in this province and our only salvation was to elect Mr. Hazen and his party, whom they lauded to the very skies as the party of economy and purity.

They told me after election that "New Brunswick has now rid itself of one of the most dishonest and corrupt Governments that ever saddled a province." Up to the time of the last Dominion election I considered that I had done the province a great favor by changing my political views. But alas! I am now informed by the Times and Telegraph that by taking their advice I have made a great mistake, as the present Government is only swelling that debt I was taught they were to reduce, and their policy is ruinous to the province in every respect. Had it not been for the Telegraph and Times, I and a number of my acquaintances would never have voted Conservative.

Yours,
FAIR MIND.

West Side,
April, 3, '09.

The Valley Railroad.

To the Editor of The Standard:

At the present time the subject which seems to engage the attention of both the people and press of New Brunswick is the building of the St. John River Valley Railway.

As this is a long delayed work of great importance which is sure to be undertaken in the near future, and for the construction of which the Provincial Government will be largely responsible, it would be well for them and all parties concerned to look the situation over carefully, and see whether a steam or an electric road would be best for this work. There is no doubt but electricity is the coming power, and there are few places where that power could be so easily developed as on the same route. At Grand Falls there is a company at work putting a plant that will develop 100,000 horse power, and there are streams on each side of the river such as the Pokiok, Eel river and Maduxnekeag and others where enormous power could be developed. But this is not the only source of power. The main stream itself from Grand Falls to tide water near Fredericton has a fall, which if controlled at proper places by dams, could be made to develop enormous power, which could be transmitted in all directions, and having the necessary power within reach, industries would spring up which at present are unthought of. We have also heard much about the dredging of the river between Fredericton and Woodstock. Owing to the nature of the material in the river bottom, I believe this would be an endless source of expense, as to make and keep a suitable channel for a boat it would have to be dredged every spring. Now, while the dams alluded to would be necessary to develop power they could also be made to solve the navigation problem. By putting in a suitable lock at each dam boats could run at any time from spring till the ice would stop them, and as the current of the stream would be practically stopped a boat could make almost the same time up river as down. I have made no figures comparing the two systems, and am neither a capitalist nor a company promoter, but knowing the great need of this road, and believing that the work will be undertaken shortly, have made the suggestion trusting that this long delayed work, when it becomes a reality will be a credit to the Government who must be instrumental in building it, and also in keeping with this beautiful valley it will run through. Trusting you can find space for this in your valuable columns, I am,

Yours,
T.

Fredericton, April 2.

LIQUOR LICENSE BILL AGREED TO AS AMENDED; THE INDIAN SECTION IS VERY STRINGENT

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, N. B., April 5. — The House met at three o'clock. Bills to authorize the City of Moncton to issue debentures, to amend the act incorporating the St. John Real Estate Co., N. B. Masonic Hall Co., and the Albert Manufacturing Co. were read a third time and passed. Several bills were read a second time. The House went into committee and further considered the Liquor License Bill, Mr. Burchill in the chair.

The Indian Section.

Mr. Labillois thought a section should be inserted providing penalties for selling liquor to Indians. It was true that the Dominion law was stringent on this point, but he thought the Provincial law should also be definite. At the present time while the license holder may not sell to an Indian, yet the latter can and does get a friend to procure liquor for him.

Hon. Mr. Hazen introduced the section making it unlawful to sell to an Indian under penalty of not less than $25 nor more than $50, and the person who obtained, procured or gave liquor to an Indian was liable to a like penalty. The section was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Hazen introduced the section providing a penalty of $5 and costs for every day a license holder has screens before his bar in violation of the law. The bill as introduced made it unlawful to have such screens, but no penalties were provided for violation of the section.

Mr. Labillois thought the act should provide that license inspectors could compel hotel proprietors to furnish at least two sample rooms for the use of commercial travellers. He thought many hotel men in smaller towns thought more of standing behind the bar and taking in hundreds of dollars from the sale of liquor than they did of providing accommodation for the traveling public. Some of them did not even send a team to trains arriving in the night.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said there was truth in what the Hon. gentleman had said, and if he would draft an amendment in accordance therewith, he would be pleased to have it considered later in the session. He was desirous that the bill be completed and passed today so that it could receive the Lieut.-Governor's consent tomorrow as St. John wished to vote under its provisions at the civic election to be held shortly.

Mr. Sormany said that at present license inspectors do not take action to punish violators of the act unless formal complaint is laid, even though they may be aware that the act was being violated.

Hon. Mr. Hazen read the section of the act defining the duties of inspectors and police officers, and said it was the plain duty of such officers to enforce the law on their own initiative without waiting for information to be laid. If the Hon. member for Gloucester had reason to believe the act was not being impartially enforced in that county he would be happy to lend him and the officers all possible assistance.

The bill was agreed to as amended and reported to the House.

St. John Y. M. C. A. Incorporated.

The House then went into committee, Mr. Woods in the chair, and agreed to bills to amend chapter two Consolidated Statutes 1903, respecting divisions of the province into counties, town and parishes and the act incorporating the St. John Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Labillois inquired as to the dismissal of Victor Poerier, game warden in Restigouche Co.

Mr. Currie inquired as to patronage in Restigouche Co.

Mr. Byrne inquired for reasons of the dismissal of Frances McCall, as Labor Act Commissioner in Northumberland.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer introduced a bill to amend the General Mining Act which he explained was to provide for no second lease to be granted over the territory already under lease and where the second lease was required for the purpose other than originally granted the original lease would be compelled to carry out that purpose.

Mr. Grimmer also introduced a bill to cancel a certain grant made to John Pallet in 1908, which was obtained by means of fraud and misrepresentation.

Hon. Mr. Flemming presented a statement of the bonded indebtedness of the town of Campbellton.

SHARP DISCUSSION LIKELY ON THE N. B. MEDICAL ACT

The legislature will probably have a sharp discussion of the bill regarding the qualification of physicians and surgeons, which if it shall become law will be known as the "New Brunswick Medical Act 1909."

It is a consolidation of existing laws with some changes. The controversial matter will probably be found in some of the following clauses:

Some Clauses.

Section 15:

Every person desirous of practising medicine in the Province of New Brunswick shall—

(a) Pursue the study of medicine during a period of not less than four years, and during such four years attend at some university, college or incorporated school of medicine in good standing, a graded collegiate course of four sessions of not less than six months each, such course to include lectures and instruction in anatomy, practical anatomy, chemistry, practical chemistry, physiology, histology, materia medicia, pharmacy, therapeutics, hygiene, pathology, diseases of women and children, medicine, surgery, obstetrics, bacteriology and medical jurisprudence; and

(b) For not less than twelve months attend upon the general practice of an hospital under the charge of not less than two physicians, and two surgeons, and containing not less than fifty beds; and

(c) Satisfactorily pass the examinations prescribed by The Council in the subjects of study mentioned in this section before a board of examiners to be appointed by The Council, and pay the fee prescribed by The Council for such examinations, which fee shall not exceed the sum of twenty dollars;

Section 19:

Every person shall be entitled to be registered in the Medical Register and to receive a license to practice—

(1) Who has been duly enrolled as a student of medicine; and

(2) Who has complied with the requirements of section 15 of this Act, or after the provisions of section 16 shall become operative shall have satisfactorily passed the examinations by the central examining board; and

(3) Who is not less than twenty-one years of age; and

(4) Who has paid to the Registrar a registration fee of forty dollars.

Shall Be Registered.

28. Every person who shall be registered and licensed under the provisions of this Act shall be entitled to practice medicine, dentistry and pharmacy, or either or any of them, in the Province of New Brunswick, and to demand and recover in any Court of Law reasonable and customary charges for professional aid, advice, visits and mileage, and for medicine or other professional appliances rendered or supplied by him to his patients.

29. No person shall be entitled to recover any charge in any Court of Law for any professional advice or for attendance, or for the performance of any operation or for any medicine which he shall have both prescribed and supplied, or for mileage, unless he is registered under this Act.

30. No person shall be appointed as medical officer, physician or surgeon in any branch of the public service, or in any hospital or other charitable institution, unless he is registered under this Act.

31. No certificate required by any Act now in force or that may hereafter be passed, from any physician or surgeon or medical practioner, shall be valid unless the person signing the same shall be registered under this Act.

40. IF ANY PERSON NOT REGISTERED OR LICENSED UNDER THIS ACT SHALL FOR HIRE, GAIN, OR HOPE OF REWARD, PRACTICE OR PROFESS TO PRACTICE MEDICINE, OR TREAT OR ATTEMPT TO CURE OR ALLEVIATE ANY AILMENT OR INFIRMITY, PHYSICAL OR MENTAL, IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER, UNLESS UNDER THE ADVICE OR BY THE DIRECTION OF A DULY QUALIFIED PRACTITIONER, HE SHALL BE LIABLE TO A PENALTY OF TWENTY DOLLARS FOR EACH AND EVERY OFFENCE.

43. No optician or fitter of spectacles for correction of refraction errors unless he be a duly qualified practioner, shall, EITHER EXTERNALLY OR INTERNALLY, USE OR APPLY ANY POWERFUL OR PARALYZING DRUGS, SUCH AS ASTROPHINE, COCAINE OR OTHER POISONOUS DRUGS, UNDER A PENALTY OF TWENTY DOLLARS FOR THE FIRST OFFENCE AND FORTY DOLLARS FOR ANY SUBSEQUENT OFFENCE.

49. Nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from giving NECESSARY MEDICAL OR SURGICAL AID OR ATTENDANCE TO ANY ONE IN URGENT NEED OF IT, PROVIDED THAT SUCH AID OR ATTENDANCE IS NOT GIVEN FOR HIRE, GAIN OR HOPE OF REWARD, nor the giving of it made a business or way of gaining a livelihood by such person; and nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent any woman from giving necessary aid in cases of confinement as heretofore accustomed.

FRED. APPLEBY AFTER SHRUBB OR ST. YVES

FRED APPLEBY .. ..

Special to The Standard.

Toronto, Ont., April 5.—Fred Appleby the Englishman who has twice beaten Shrubb, and who proposes to do the same to Fred Simpson, the Ojibway Indian in their twenty mile race at Rosedale on Good Friday, arrived in town last night.

Appleby is regarded in New York as the only man who can give St. Yves a run for his money, and Pat Powers is already after him to sign up.

"I'll run any man in the world ten miles or up to the Marathon distance," said Fred Appleby today, but more than that he refused to say. He is confident, not bashful, and is particularly anxious to meet Shrubb at fifteen miles. Appleby ran five miles at Rosedale this afternoon in twenty-six minutes. He likes Toronto as far as he has had a chance to see it, and would like to run Shrubb here.

CYCLONE SWEPT.

Sydney, N. S. W., April 5—A terrific cyclone on March 29 swept over the New Hebrides, according to news just received here and the island of Teoums was inundated by a tidal wave, which destroyed the crops and many of the buildings. A number of vessels were stranded on the shores of the various islands.

K. of P. Dinner at White's.

A most enjoyable dinner was given at White's last night to the members of Cygnet Company No. 5 Uniform Rank, K. of P., and the officers of Victoria Company No. 1. Capt. Frank L. Potts was the host of the evening. The dinner was held at the conclusion of the regular Knights of Pythias lodge meeting. There was an extensive toast list and speeches were numerous.

F. DUNCANSON WILL TAKE 6 TO MONTREAL

Horse racing prospects in the provinces are so far from bright that Fred. Duncanson, the local horseman, plans to take his string of horses to the meets in and about Montreal during the coming season.

Mr. Duncanson will have a long and pretty string of horses during the coming summer. In addition to Laura Merrill, Etta Mac, and Idle Moments, the three he has now at his farm, he will be probably managing three other fast ones when the tracks open.

Charles DeWitt, of Bridgewater, N. S., the present owner of Terrace Queen, has written to the Fairville man asking him to take charge of that speedy mare and Mr. Duncanson will accept the proposition.

Berline, of the Kitchen stable, Fredericton, and Margaret Chimes will also race in Mr. Duncanson's colors this summer.

Speaking to The Standard last evening, Mr. Duncanson said he would leave for Fredericton today to negotiate the purchase of a black stallion owned there by Mr. Merrill. He will not remove his string to the Fredericton park for training until May.

His horses are booked to take part in the Fredericton, Presque Isle and Woodstock meets, beginning on July 1st, July 4th, and July 12th respectively. As he has not heard anything from the Nova Scotia race promoters, Mr. Duncanson has about decided to take his horses from Woodstock to Montreal, where there is a meet on the Lorne Park immediately following the Woodstock dates.

MUCH INTEREST IN THE INQUEST LAST EVENING

(Continued from Page 1.)

Witness was informed when he first was called in, that patient had been up during the evening. If he had been up it was contrary to witness' orders.

Should Be Still.

Witness said his orders for treatment of such a case would be to stay in bed and lie perfectly still. If those orders were disobeyed witness would expect clot to break off from inside of the diseased veins, pass through the veins until some obstruction would be met. Clots if they entered the heart would cling to valves. If they passed on to pulmonary arteries they would cause pulmonary embolism.

Embolism.

On March 12 witness had no doubt as to what ailed the patient. Before that date clots might have been carried to heart.

Embolism of the pulmonry artery was what Mrs. MacLauchlan died of. Witness issued death certificate but recalled it.

At 9.30 Mr. Powers had come for burial certificate. Witness said, "I do not think I should issue that certificate. You should go to Mr. Spangler. I am going to give you a certificate but it may not hold because I am putting down the name of the disease and controversy may arise. Do not be surprised if I send for it."

Withdrew Certificate At MacLaren's Suggestion.

Witness went to outer office when Mr. Powers left and found Dr. Murray MacLaren there. Dr. MacLaren said certificate ought not to have been given as the matter should go before the coroner. Witness talked with him. If witness had not had that conversation he would not have recalled certificate. Next day witness told Powers the coroner had taken charge of the case.

Dr. Walker Called In.

On the evening of the 28th inst. Dr. T. D. Walker was called in in consultation. The two worked together until patient died.

On 28th witness discovered patient had pain in groin. Witness thought it was due to plebitis or embolism.

To Dr. A. W. MacRae—On March 12 witness was told by Mrs. MacLaughlan that she had been under treatment for two weeks. At that time witness was sure clots were in the heart and probably in the pulmonary artery. On March 13, saw patient only a few minutes. Could not remember conversation.

In such a case there was always a danger of a clot breaking away. It would take but a short time for a clot to reach the brain.

Coroner Gave Certificate.

Permission to bury the body was given by the Coroner. Witness still believes his original certificate to be correct.

At Dr. MacRae's request this certificate was produced and put into evidence. Witness withdrew it at Dr. MacLaren's request. Would do the same if any doubt had been raised. Dr. MacLaren was chairman of Medical Council.

Witness prescribed tonic for patient on 12th or 13th ult. at her request. She said she took the tonic once.

Massage Would Cause Embolism.

If massage had been employed it would have caused embolism. Mrs. MacLauchlan told no details of Dr. Spangler's treatment. Made no memoranda of case.

To Mr. Teed the coroner said that Dr. Emery could be recalled.

To Dr. MacRae—Witness commented on patient's remark on Dr. Spangler's treatment to the effect that his line of treatment was different and that Dr. Spangler's treatment might break off a clot.

The Other Witnesses.

The three other witnesses gave evidence which was not of very great importance. All were acquainted with the deceased and knew she had had been treated by Dr. Spangler. The latter had been in attendance the night of her death. At 7.50 p. m. Mrs. MacLauchlan had taken a bad turn. Dr. Spangler had said she was in a faint. He had merely touched her. Dr. Emery and Dr. T. D. Walker were called in later.

RECKLESS MISDEEDS OF OLD GOVERNMENT SHOWN UP BY HON. H. F. M'LEOD

(Continued from Page 1.)

Mr. Lowell's Interruption.

Mr. Lowell—Were the lumbermen cheating the government out of all this?

Hon. Mr. McLeod—If the Hon. gentleman will use his brains a little perhaps he will realize who would have the money.

Referring to the Hon. gentleman who formerly led the house but who now occupied a leading position in the Parliament of Canada, the record of that Hon. gentleman's EXPLOITATION OF THE FINANCES OF THE PROVINCE WAS TOO FRESH IN THE MIND OF THE LAST SPEAKER FOR HIM TO BE VERY ENTHUSIASTIC on the subject. Hon. members opposite came back to this house full of glee that he was able to carry the province in the Dominion election and thought that thereby he might wipe out his provincial record. If Liberalism was so rampant in the province what sorry spectacles the Hon. members opposite made when they came back to the house last session.

The Road Law.

It was only fair to call attention to some changes in administration of the road law. Under the old Government the money was sent out in large amounts to superintendents before the work was done, and when they asked for it. The present Government did not complain so much about the old act, as of the dishonest way in which it was administered under the system which permitted such large amounts to be handed out to superintendents, a direct invitation to dishonesty. The present Government had changed all that, and not one single dollar was paid to the superintendents now until the accounts were all sent in, with a sworn statement that the work had been properly done. The result was that last year the province had better roads than for many years. No one could say that the change was anything other than a great benefit to the country. The late Chief Commissioner, who left to himself, was a fair minded man, would not say that a system under which no money could be given out till the value for it was shown, was not a great benefit to the country. But the last speaker had held up his hands in holy horror at the expenditure on the roads in the last few months and had charged the Government wis misappropriation of these moneys. If there was the slightest foundation in fact for such a statement it would even then come with a very bad grace from the gentleman on the other side of the House but when there was not a single word of truth in it what should be said of it? In the public accounts of 1908 it would be found that no less than $33,000 was paid to superintendents for work which was said to have been done under the old Government. Of that amount the present Government had bonded $28,288 and they had paid the balance out of the ordinary revenue. Speakers on the other side had complained that the Government was looting the public funds when they spent money on roads in October and November last year He (the speaker) invited members to carry their memories back to the winter of 1907 when the late administration was facing an election.

At that time large amounts were spent and in those counties where the Cabinet Minister's seat was at stake the amounts were the largest of all.

In the months of November, December, January and February they spent no less than $33,000 which the present Government had to pay when they came into office. Yet the member for St. John had the temerity to say that the present Government was looting the public funds when it spent money on roads in October.

Money Thrown Away.

If there is one period in the year when money spent on the roads would be absolutely thrown away, it would be in those four months in which the late government spent money. He noticed that the Hon. member for St. John (Lowell) was getting restless. No doubt he would like to get away from these figures, but he did not intend to let him. He would recount various sums which had been spent by these Hon. gentlemen in the four months in which they were facing the election, which will show the desperate plight they were in. (The Hon gentleman then read a detailed list of how $33,000 was made up amongst the various counties in the months referred to). He would not like to say whether all this amount was actually spent, but it purported to be spent, and the present government had had to pay the bill. The Hon. gentleman's object was to "get there" and in those counties where the most money was spent they seemed to have "Got," but did not get enough members with them to make it worth their while.

People Delighted.

Out of the road appropriation last year of $93,000 there had been spent within the year $74,000, leaving nearly $20,000 over. AND PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY WERE DELIGHTED WITH THE ROADS GIVEN THEM BY THE GOVERNMENT. Then it was considered advisable to get the roads ready so they might dry out in the spring. For many years there had been no skirting done. The roads in many places were overgrown and so $20,000 had been spent in skirting to let in the sunshine to dry up the roads this spring.

Mr. Sweeney—Tory sunshine?

Hon. Mr. McLeod—Yes, Tory sunshine, the only sunshine this country ever knew.

The people of York said this was one of the best expenditures ever made. This was the story of the work which was done in the fall and the government was not ashamed to speak of it. They had nothing to cover up, unlike their predecessors, which kept truths darkly hidden until the lid came off in March, 1908.

10—Legislature. jHon. finl

Then $6,000 of the road expenditure of the present year WAS FOR BILLS OF ROAD SUPERINTENDENTS UNDER THE OLD GOVERNMENT. Every day there was some belated old Government appointee poking his nose round the departments for money. Whenever the Chief Commissioner found any semblance of evidence that the money had been expended, the bills were paid.

The small balance left after these two items had been paid was then used to fix roads after the disastrous floods of January last.

Not a single dollar of the $43,000 was spent to help any political party. The late Chief Commissioner had admitted that money was spent by the old Government in 1907 and '08 that they might "get there," in strong comparison with the honest expenditure by the present administration.

Road Expenditure.

The Government DESIRED TO SPEND UPON ROADS EVERY DOLLAR AVAILABLE FOR THAT PURPOSE. They realized the great importance of good roads to every interest of the country, ESPECIALLY TO THE FARMERS. Under the present administration the roads should improve from year to year.

In former years there was appropriated for roads $105,705 nearly $15,000 more than in 1908 and there was over expenditure from 1906, $76,000, a total expenditure of over $180,000 an immense expenditure that gave absolutely no result except the financial betterment of some road superintendents and their friends.

Much had been said by the Hon. gentleman from St. John county about the increased debt during the past year. He pretended to be very much exercised because the bonded debt was increased by $444,000. In his generosity he thought perhaps it would be fair to charge $254,000 left over by the last Government against the present one but the latter should be responsible for the balance and was to be condemned for rolling it up. He (McLeod) would say that by no act of this Government had one single dollar been added to the debt of the province. The member for St. John county has said perhaps the Government was not responsible by reason of any legislative act but was by administrative act. By such quibbling the member for St. John county was only playing to stupidity that did not exist in this country. In addition to the rag tag and bob tailed expenditure debt by the late Government there was a defalcation of the late Deputy Surveyor General. Was this Government liable for that? Then there were payments on account of permanent bridges of $173,591 all of which except $5,000 was contracted for under the late Government. Then the International Railway subsidy of $25,000. Did the Hon. gentleman condemn this Government for this, after the fight his party had made to carry this subsidy through the Legislature? He must admit after examining the accounts that every single dollar of the increased debt was spent on account of legislation carried by the late Government before they for the good of the country retired to opposition.

Mr. Sweeney—How long is the late government to be held responsible for expenditure?

Hon. Mr. McLeod—Until their acts of legislation are fulfilled and until their contracts are fully paid. The Hon. member had labored hard to convince himself that there was no surplus during the past year, because the provincial secretary had borrowed money lately.

Policy of Overdrafts.

The provincial secretary had shown that there was a hiatus in payments coming into the treasury at certain times. The policy of the late government WAS TO HAVE LARGE OVERDRAFTS AT THE BANKS during these periods paying five per cent. interest on them. The present provincial secretary had changed this procedure and saved the province large interest payments by borrowing money at 2 1-2 per cent instead of paying five per cent. Was or was not that the act of a prudent financier? Last year had been a hard one because it was not all under the management of the present administration. Yet there was not a carping critic among the gentlemen opposite who dare raise in his place and say that there was not a bona fide surplus of $44,000 at its close. After the close of the year money was borrowed to keep up the public services until such time as payments began to flow into the treasury and when the present year ended it would be time enough to see if we had lived within our income. When the public accounts for 1909 were laid down the facts could be dealt with. MEANTIME WE HAD A SURPLUS, not the "Tidy" airy, fanciful surplus of preceding years, but A FAIR, SQUARE, HONEST SURPLUS, AFTER EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE WAS SQUARED UP. It used to be told by the gentlemen opposite that the present leader of the opposition was a wondrous financial genius, the only man fit to grapple with the finances of the province. What did this wondrous genius do? He made that famous London loan of £300,000 at five per cent.

The previous speaker also had referred at some length to the great injustice of taking $10,000 of the probate funds and putting it into the revenue. He laid down the principle with which he (McLeod) agreed, that probate fees should be reduced. Yet he supported that Government and was for a time a member of the Government which took this $10,000 from the people and it remained for the present administration by the bill now before the House to first move for the reduction of probate fees. IT CAME WITH EXCEEDING BAD GRACE FROM MEN WHO NEVER ATTEMPTED TO REDUCE THESE FEES, to criticize this item when they had taken the money themselves.

No Real Charge Made.

In all the long tirade made by the members of the Opposition not one serious charge had been made against the Government. Certain nasty insinuations had come from the gentleman whose position in the House did not entitle him to very serious consideration. He had watched him squirm while the Surveyor General threw back his untruths in his face and pounded them home to him. This Government in spite of the criticism would continue to handle the country's business as a sacred trust and the people would take, with a grain of salt, criticisms from men who when they had the opportunity, had looted the public treasury and neglected the public services. These men would have to be regenerated and born again before they could be safely trusted and this he feared was an impossibility. There would have to grow up a fresh generation that knew not the flesh pots of Egypt before that party could hope to enjoy again the confidence of the people.

Mr. Tweeddale followed the Solicitor General and Mr. Woods moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Glasier presented the petition of the St. John Log Driving Company in favor of a bill to amend their act of incorporation. Mr. Robinson gave notice of inquiries respecting bridges in Albert and Westmorland Counties.

Hon. Mr. Hazen moved that the time for the introduction of private bills be extended three days and said he thought no further extension should be allowed.

Hon. Mr. Hazen moved the ground of urgency, that the bill to amend the liquor license act be read a third time which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

House adjourned at 11.15.

HISTORY OF WATERLOO ST. BAPTIST CH.

In Waterloo Street Baptist Church last evening in connection with the 67th anniversary celebration, J. S. Smith gave a very interesting account of the history of the church. He said in part: "The history of this church began on April 6th, 1842, when its organization took place in an upper room on Exmouth St. by Rev. Samuel Harte and known as the Vinegar Hill F. B. Church with fifteen charter members. About 1847 a need of a house of their own in which to worship was very much felt and a building was erected on this site and opened for Divine service on Nov. 25th, 1847."

Sabbath School Organized.

"On April 25th, 1848, a Sabbath school was organized with a few scholars and a small library. About this time Rev. Jos. Noble became our first pastor and remained with us about two years.

"Ezekiel McLeod was ordained in this church and became its next pastor.

"In 1855 a number of our members with others were organized into a church in Carleton.

"In 1858 a church was organized in Portland by Rev. E. McLeod and G. A. Hartley. This also drew a large number from this church.

"Since our organization we have had over 1300 members. The following have gone forth licensed to preach: Ezekiel McLeod, J. N. Barnes, H. Hatfield, Jno. Hamilton, J. J. Barnes, W. J. House, R. W. Ferguson and H. H. Ferguson. Only about three of these are active in the ministry at present.

The Pastors.

"The pastors we have had are: Rev. Jos. Nobles, E. McLeod, G. A. Hartley, John Perry, Wm. Downie, Jacob Gunter, J. T. Parsons, J. W. Clarke, C. T. Phillips, A. J. Prosser and Gideon Swim.

"The first deacons of which mention is made were Isaac Vanwart and Daniel McKenzie."

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CANADA SHOU THE RESPON INCIDENT

Hon. Geo. E. Foster, in Parlian continued from yesterday:

Like Cain's Mark on the Bro

of every Canadian; the degredatio it would eat into the heart of every until he grew servile and cringing. price we would have to pay woul continual demand, continual rece until at last absorption finished this ple, covered up its name and bl out its hope of a national future. enough for us to hang on to the a strings of a loving and opulent mo but when we have grown to man it is the opposite of every princip manhood and independence that should live in our national home by grace of the stranger, however g natured and kind he might be. I away the Monroe doctrine as absol unthinkable for us to grow up national manhood under. So I a to the conclusion, imperfectly ar out, I know:

That protection is necessary, abso ly necessary;

That we cannot as a people owe protection to the United States of erica, or to any other foreign pow

That protection must either be b by ourselves, or by ourselves in junction with Great Britain and i opration with the mother country

I think these conclusions are log deducable from the argument I hav ready used.

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The first is a policy of

A Fixed Annual Contribution i Money.

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Would Be Somewhat Appalling

Then, again; how long shall the sum which you fixed to-day remain proper sum, and will it be subject constant revision, constant negotia and may be occasional disagreement consequent troubles? That is one d culty that comes when you settle d upon a proposition of a fixed an money contribution. There is ano difficulty and it is this—someone s It smacks too much of tribute; we a free country and we do not wan be paying a contribution to the country for this or for any other pose. I do not take much stock in argument. Not one atom of our tonomy, not one atom of our indep ence, not one atom of our power legislature is taken away from us cause we decide and by vote do p a certain sum of money into the h of the British government or the I ish admiralty to be applied to the pose of our and the Empire's defe It is not demanded of us; there is tribute unless there is force and un there is a specific demand which br the tribute. A fixed sum may be a willing gift of the most liberty lo and the greatest liberty enjoying l lature in the world.

But one says: We pay, but we not control. That is true; but what we paying for? We are paying fo portion of the defence of the Emp including ourselves. If we believe the British government and the Bri admiralty have the widest experie the greatest knowledge, the plans of more thorough, the expert skill, ev appliance and every accompaniment the effective use of the money which give,

Does It Matter After All

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APTIST CH.

Street Baptist Church in connection with the ry celebration, J. S. very interesting account of the church. He said history of this church l 6th, 1842, when its ook place in an upper th St. by Rev. Samuel wn as the Vinegar Hill ith fifteen charter mem- 47 a need of a house of which to worship was t and a building was is site and opened for on Nov. 25th, 1847."

School Organized.

5th, 1848, a Sabbath ganized with a few a small library. About Jos. Noble became our d remained with us rs.

Leod was ordained in d became its next pas-

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rganization we have nembers. The following h licensed to preach: d, J. N. Barnes, H. o. Hamilton, J. J. House, R. W. Ferguson uson. Only about three tive in the ministry at

e Pastors.

we have had are: Rev. McLeod, G. A. Hart- Wm. Downie, Jacob Parsons, J. W. Clarke, A. J. Prosser and Gid-

eacons of which men- ere Isaac Vanwart and ie."

genius do? He made ndon loan of £300,000

speaker also had re- length to the great ing $10,000 of the pro- putting it into the re- down the principle (McLeod) agreed, that hould be reduced. Yet that Government and a member of the Gov- took this $10,000 from it remained for the istration by the bill House to first move for of probate fees. IT EXCEEDING BAD MEN WHO NEVER TO REDUCE THESE ze this item when they money themselves.

Charge Made.

g tirade made by the e Opposition not one had been made against ent. Certain nasty ad come from the ose position in the entitle him to very ration. He had watch- while the Surveyor back his untruths in ounded them home to rnment in spite of the continue to handle business as a sacred eople would take, with criticisms from men had the opportunity, public treasury and public services. These to be regenerated and re they could be safe- this he feared was an There would have to generation that knew oots of Egypt before hope to enjoy again of the people. e followed the Solici- Mr. Woods moved the the debate. resented the petition Log Driving Company ill to amend their act Mr. Robinson gave ies respecting bridges Westmorland Counties. en moved that the troduction of private three days and said further extension ed.

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ed at 11.15.

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CANADA SHOULD NOW ACCEPT HER SHARE OF THE RESPONSIBILITY AND FINANCIAL BURDEN INCIDENT TO PROTECTION OF HER COAST LINE

Hon. Geo. E. Foster, in Parliament, continued from yesterday:

Like Cain's Mark on the Brow

of every Canadian; the degredation of it would eat into the heart of every man until he grew servile and cringing. The price we would have to pay would be continual demand, continual recession, until at last absorption finished this people, covered up its name and blotted out its hope of a national future. Bad enough for us to hang on to the apron strings of a loving and opulent mother, but when we have grown to manhood it is the opposite of every principle of manhood and independence that we should live in our national home by the grace of the stranger, however good-natured and kind he might be. I put away the Monroe doctrine as absolutely unthinkable for us to grow up to national manhood under. So I come to the conclusion, imperfectly argued out, I know:

That protection is necessary, absolutely necessary;

That we cannot as a people owe our protection to the United States of America, or to any other foreign power;

That protection must either be borne by ourselves, or by ourselves in conjunction with Great Britain and in co-operation with the mother country.

I think these conclusions are logically deducable from the argument I have already used.

Allow me, Mr. Speaker, for a few moments then to take up the question of

How This Protection is to be Given.

In the first place I recall the circumstances under which my motion was introduced and what has taken place in the way of the more or less important events since. Recollect that my motion deals simply with a stated, regular, uniform, normal line of proceeding and policy. Let us argue that out first. It seems to me that when you boil down all the propositions that are made you get down to two propositions, one or the other of which may in the end be found to have the chief advantage, and I desire for a very few moments to canvass these two propositions, not as an advocate who has dogmatically made up his mind and who admits of no reason on the part of one who takes the opposite thought and might wish the opposite course. But let us, as far as we can, think around them and see what the two mean.

The first is a policy of

A Fixed Annual Contribution in Money.

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Would Be Somewhat Appalling.

Then, again; how long shall the fixed sum which you fixed to-day remain the proper sum, and will it be subject to constant revision, constant negotiation, and may be occasional disagreement and consequent troubles? That is one difficulty that comes when you settle down upon a proposition of a fixed annual money contribution. There is another difficulty and it is this—someone says: It smacks too much of tribute; we are a free country and we do not want to be paying a contribution to the old country for this or for any other purpose. I do not take much stock in that argument. Not one atom of our autonomy, not one atom of our independence, not one atom of our power as a legislature is taken away from us because we decide and by vote do place a certain sum of money into the hands of the British government or the British admiralty to be applied to the purpose of our and the Empire's defence. It is not demanded of us; there is no tribute unless there is force and unless there is a specific demand which brings the tribute. A fixed sum may be a most willing gift of the most liberty loving and the greatest liberty enjoying legislature in the world.

But one says: We pay, but we do not control. That is true; but what are we paying for? We are paying for a portion of the defence of the Empire, including ourselves. If we believe that the British government and the British admiralty have the widest experience, the greatest knowledge, the plans of war more thorough, the expert skill, every appliance and every accompaniment of the effective use of the money which we give,

Does It Matter After All

so very much whether we follow the course of the expenditure of that money or not? So that I do not take too great stock in that objection.

Another objection put forth is that it impinges on our autonomy. I have dealt with that in a few brief sentences. To me it does not seem that a free contribution interferes in the least with our autonomy, with our own full and free legislative liberty as well as every other kind of liberty which we possess.

Another objection that is made is that Britain may use our contribution in unjustifiable wars, and that we should guard ourselves carefully lest we make a contribution for the equipment and strengthening of a fleet which may be used in wars that we do not approve of. That might be with some countries an objection; but if you take the history of Great Britain for the last fifty years or more, you may pretty fairly come to the conclusion that, as she has not and is not now, so in the future Great Britain will not be liable to carry on unjustifiable wars of conquest. She has more territory than she needs. Her trouble now is to administer the mighty territory which she has. Her business now is to

Defend the Borders,

already if anything too far enlarged, of her territory. The whole spirit of the old country and its history for the last half century, may make us pretty sure that wars of conquest, undertaken for aggressive purposes and for mere lust of battle, are not likely to take place so far as Great Britain is concerned.

While these objections have some force, though as I think not a force that is irresistible, there are some reasons which appear to me to have deeper force with reference to that method of taking our part in defence. I do not know whether I can make myself understood to the members of this House on this point, but I shall briefly try to do so.

The first and greatest objection which I have to a fixed money contribution is that it bears the aspect of hiring somebody else to do what we ourselves ought to do; as though a man, the father of a family, in lusty health and strength, should pay his neighbor something per month for looking after the welfare and safety of his home instead of doing that duty himself. That seems to me, when you work it out, to be a basic objection to that form of aid. It goes out further than that. Suppose you contribute this year your sum, and next year your equal sum, and thereafter year after year. After ten or twelve, or twenty, or thirty years, you will have paid out an immense amount of money. You will have been protected in the meantime; but in Canada itself

There Will Be No Roots Struck,

there will be no residue left, there will be no preparation of the soil, or beginning of the growth of the product. Yet some time or other, as true as we live to be a people with a population constantly increasing, we must actually have in this country a naval force of our own for our coast and home defence.

The interest that we take in a contribution spent by another is not the interest that I desire for Canada. I want to see something grafted on the soil of Canada's nationhood, which takes root and grows and develops until it incites the spirit of defence in this country, leads to a participation in the defence, leads to that quick interest in it, its glories, its duties and its accomplished work, which is after all the one great thing that compensates a people for great expenditures either on land or on sea, in the way of defence and of the maintenance of the rights of the country.

Again, it

Disjoins What Has Been Joined

together from the earliest days of the world's existence—commerce and the protection of commerce. After all, the basic idea of a naval force is the protection of the commerce of a country. A commerce side by side with its protector, and its protector side by side with the commerce of a country, flourish best together, and are the best helpers to each other. That is the idea which is in my mind—that when we make our contribution in the way of a fixed sum and it goes from us, and we are not responsible for it, we have none of the inspiring of a growth and development and a laying of a basis for future defence in our own country. We are deprived of the larger benefit ourselves, and in the future we do no greater service to the empire of which we form a part, in this matter of defence.

Then, again, I think that method ignores the necessities and the aspirations and the prospects of a great people such as the Canadian people are destined to become. We must have beginnings; these must be small; but some time, or other, as I have said, our country will have its naval force for the defence of this country if for nothing else. The point with me is as to whether it is not the greater wisdom

To Sow the Seed at Once

and cultivate its growth, as best we may, in our circumstances and with our resources, until at last we arrive at that stage of expansion which we have reached in other great lines of our country's progress. You will notice that while I have tried to discuss the pros and cons in connection with this method, while I have stated reasons in favor of and others against it, my own mind tends rather towards the employment of another form than that of an out and out money contribution.

The second policy to which I would refer is the assuming by ourselves of the defence of our own ports and coasts, in constant and free co-operation with the imperial forces of the mother country. Let us see what are the objections to and what may be urged in support of that second policy. It has its advocates and its opponents. In the first place we begin with no plant, no expert skill, no trained cadets, no trained sailors. In those respects

Canada is a Blank Sheet.

Whatever may be necessary has to be collected and assembled together and developed with such expedition and in such abundance as circumstances will allow. Under that system our first vessels would be British built, British equipped, British manned, British officered from stoker to captain. There is no other way in which we could proceed. We are absolutely bare of the skill, the experience, the training and the power necessary to put one single war vessel on a proper footing; but—and it is but the beginning of a circle—the first Canadian owned vessel, built and equipped in Britain, and sent out to defend our coasts would become the nucleus and the training ground of Canadian stokers, Canadian sailors, and Canadian officers, and by and by perhaps, of a Canadian admiral on the Canadian coast. How much time would be taken in completing that circle none of us can say, but if we begin the circumscription of it and follow it fairly and faithfully, the time must come when we get a complete circle and have an imperial adjunct to the British navy for the defence of Canada and the defence of the empire, in which

Canada Has Some of Her body,

her bones, her blood, and her mental power. First would come the dockyard, which would be of sufficient size to enable us to repair the smaller vessels and may be in time build the smaller class of vessels that we need at first, to be implemented by co-operation between Canada and Great Britain in the shape of a dockyard sufficient to dock any lame vessel of the British navy that might happen to limp to our coast and require refitting and repairs. And so, in that progressive, gradual way, coming up to the fulfilment of this idea, a defensive force in Canada which would be an auxiliary in the case of an outbreak of actual hostilities, which would be sufficient for the ordinary surveillance of our coasts and which would be, in time of war, sufficient to work in conjunction with the main portion of the fleet that would be sent to the part of our country that was menaced.

We Must Build Steel Vessels.

I have spoken of commerce and the protection of commerce as falling side by side. I believe that Canada has, on the line of water development, as great a future as on the line of land development. We have fallen victims to our imaginations. Struck at once and forcibly by our vast landed estate, we suffer ourselves to think that the land is the sole factor of the triumphs and the development of Canada. But

Look at What Nature Has Given Us.

View the immense ocean on our shores from east to west and the waters that lie between. Watch the conjunction of coal and iron and of lime stone and all building material. Look at our ports and harbors, dotting every portion of our coast, the most of them yet unused and a large number of them unusable to a degree. Look at the 40,000 or 60,000 fishermen on the coasts of our rivers and great lakes, born and bred within the sight of, and largely upon, the water, making themselves fit candidates for the career of commerce and all that pertains to it in the development and progress of this country. It seems to me that with the immense food producing and meat producing resources of Canada, with our immense productive power in other respects, with our sea and water privileges, a mighty commerce can be captured by Canadian vessels, manned by Canadian crews, and a mighty instrument of expansion and wealth be held almost completely in our own hands. But to accomplish that purpose

Look at What Nature Hos Given Us,

Take Great Britain and go around its coasts where shipbuilding is carried on from Newcastle to the Clyde, what are the great forces at work? The building of a fleet is the encouragement of the steel and iron shipbuilding in Great Britain to-day. The two are joined. The one works into and out from the other. I say that steel shipbuilding inaugurated in this country would not only benefit Canada, but Great Britain as well, because this old empire has not passed its zenith.

Though it has had its course of so many hundred years, there is no reason to believe that a still longer course is not before it. I do not believe in the necessity for the death of nations. I believe that, comparatively,

They Maw Have Eternal Life

if they will seek for it in the right direction; and the old blood that we hear so much of, in the effete veins of the old country is reinvigorated in the overseas possessions and the young flood of life and development and enterprise flows back upon the heart at home and rejuvenates and revivifies the race. It is no stretch of the imagination to believe that the empire, with component parts in full accord may have at some time immense dockyards in the Dominion of Canada, on the Pacific coast and on the Atlantic coast in which will be built not only our own vessels, distinctively Canadian, but a part of the navy of Great Britain itself. In Australia the foundations of such a course are laid. That country today has taken this line of policy. Within seven years her programme calls for an expenditure of $1,000,000 on torpedo vessels and that kind of coast defence, which will take $2,000,000 annually thereafter to keep up and forward in an equal line of progression. After having tried the contributory method, Australia has adopted that method with the best of concert between the mother country and herself, the coast defence in times of peace, the auxiliary body to the fleet in times of war, both carried on with the co-operation and good will, that perfect trust in each other engenders and makes strong. Cannot we trust the mother country? She has done enough for us in the past and shown her good will. Are we

Afraid of Losing our Anatomy?

Every move of Great Britain has been to shove responsibility on us rather than to take it from us. What has she denied to us? If she has erred in any way it has been in the sentiment now wholly extinct that the colonies had better go and fend for themselves; but today no man can point a finger to a policy or a solid weighty utterance of Great Britain in which there is the least shadow of a menace that she even harbors the faintest idea of depriving one of the overseas dominions of her perfect autonomy.

An objection to this method is found in its greater cost. I doubt if the cost would be greater. As I said, our first vessels would actually have to be built, equipped and manned in Great Britain. The cost therefore is no greater. It is said it would be ineffective. Ineffective how? As the last line of defence. Certainly it would. If the whole fleet of the empire was swept from the sea, the torpedoes and coast defence that any of the colonies would have could make no headway against the combined fleets of the conquerors. But we do not believe that that disaster would occur, and we do not believe it because we believe that the prevision and the provision will be made sufficient to obviate any such calamity, the prevision and the provision made by the mutual component parts of the empire,

Trusting Each Other With a Generous Trust,

believing that in every time of stress and difficulty the best councils will prevail and the best course will be taken.

It is said also that there are physical and mechanical difficulties to be overcome. I have mentioned these—they can be overcome. Time and the application of a reasonable amount of resource will overcome those difficulties and place us where we have had to place ourselves with reference to every other great line of industry; we must begin at the beginning and work up gradually until we gain the skill, the plant, the machinery and the power to make for ourselves what at first it was physically impossible for us to make. I do not know which of these forms the scheme will take, after due care and consideration, but whichever form is chosen, one thing is certain, that

Something Ought to Be Done

—and done now. Our circumstances, our manhood, our sense of gratitude and our sense of right all demand that something should be done, something adequate and something now. What boots it to drift from year to year? Are we proper stewards of this heritage if without some proper care and provision for its defence? Are we doing our duty as men unless we put our own hand in our own pocket and share the burden of the defence of a heritage which is ours?

For what have we had from Great Britain? Our heritage, we are proud of it and we boast of it, has been conquered and held against all comers by Great Britain. Go back over a few centuries, watch the wars with European nations, watch the wars with the Indians, the first possessors of this continent, watch the struggles in 1876 and 1812, with the American Republic, take out your pencils and, if you can, total up the treasure that Great Britain expended during all that long series of years in order that this heritage might be free to those who now possess it—and the wonderful thing about it, which stirs our hearts and which calls for our concurrent action or gratitude, is that after all that expenditure of treasure and of blood, she handed it over to the Canadian people

Without Encumberance of Any Kind

—no mortgage upon it, no balance to be paid, the patient British taxpayer footed it all and gave it to the colony that he loved and to the people for whom he had prepared it. Thereafter she has guaranteed by her army and navy our security. Our eastern gateway stands open, our western gateways are unimpeded, the ocean path is as secure as the streets of a city. Why? Because of the guarantee of Britain's navy and of Britain's prestige. For all of that she has not asked one stiver of tribute from these people, she has placed no contribution upon them. Our borders have been preserved. When the Fenian Raids of 1866 and 1870 took place, what was the power that stood upon our frontier? The British regulars joined with our own volunteers stood as the defence of Canada. The British government paid all the bills; and the British government afterwards paid the indemnity for the damages which were caused by the invaders. When the Red River rebellion took place and our western heritage was in doubt, it was Wolseley with the British regulars that, joined with our own volunteers, made the long and tedious way to that far distant country, and stood for the protection of our nascent nationality.

Great Britain Paid All the Bills,

and rendered no bill to us. In the Riel rebellion our volunteers and our resources were sufficient to quell the rising; but just outside the ring stood the might and power of Britain, ready to interfere if any one had come to help against the nationality and the integrity of this country. Our rights have been upheld, our rights of fishery and navigation in the Atlantic and on the Pacific. When the threat was made that if Britain and Canadian vessels were found within the prescribed area fishing seals they would be confiscated, and the rights we had in them destroyed, it was the might of Britain which prevented that being done and saved that wealth to Canada and to the Canadian people. When Cleveland's message went out in that year, it was Britain's prestige and power which robbed it of its sting, and which made us rest in peace because that power and that prestige were behind us. And so our liberties have been guarded. What have we asked that has not been given to us? Much that we have not asked has been freely given to us. The rivals in long years of war, when once the war was ended, became equals in peace, guaranteed in their language, their creed, their rights and their privileges; and from that day to this we have lived together in more or less perfect peace, joined as Canadian citizens in common love for our common country, and a desire to develop it and to make it, if we can,

The Greatest in the World.

Our commerce has been protected. Wherever a Canadian vessel goes, wherever a Canadian trader goes, there he finds in every city, in every port, the ubiquitous protection of the fleet, and he finds there a representative of the best consular and diplomatic service in the world. All of these things cost money, all these are planted there by Britain. The expense of every diplomatic establishment and of every consular agency is paid for by the British government. When we go to Madrid to negotiate a treaty, or to Paris to negotiate a treaty, or to Tokio to have some difficulties arranged, what do we find? The prestige and good will of Britain, and the embassy, the diplomatic service, all at the free use and for the free advantage of the people of Canada, all without money and without price to ourselves. All these we have accepted, on all these we have relied, by all these we have profited, and the only thing we have given in return is now and then some cheap criticism, and more or less scant gratitude—not a very mighty return for the services that have been given to us. If we had been dependent on ourselves, what harrassing, overshadowing fears would have been ours? What perils would we have incurred by sea and by land? What tremendous expenses would we have incurred with insufficient national insurance? And we have gone on through this century, and have been safely insured in the

Greatest Guarantee Company

of the ages, John Bull & Company, who has charged us no annual premiums, who has given us an incontestible policy, an unquestionable security, as much as anything can be secured in this variable world of ours. But she has also been our banker. How many of our roads have been built or partly built, our great railways, our canals, many even of our public buildings, by money which she has loaned us? Her money has furnished the life blood for our municipalities, for our great corporations, for great industrial concerns, in instance after instance. To what nation amongst all the nations could we have gone with these assets, and assurances of good will, of ready resources? If we were to wake up to-morrow and read that the British fleet had been swept from the ocean, that an irretrievable disaster had come upon her, what a feeling of insecurity, what a feeling of absolute and utter loss, what a deprivation of power, what a paralysis of activity and endeavor would take place in this country? Is there any doubt? I do not believe it will take place, because, as I said before, my faith is strong that the greatness and co-operation of the various component parts of the British empire will make such reasonable provision that such a disaster will not come within the category of possibilities. But if it were to happen, can we picture to ourselves what would be the result?

Well, in the end some one will snarl and grow cross at this long harangue, and say, Oh well, let Great Britain fight her own battles; she is able to do it. Yes she is. But suppose

Her Battles Are Our Battles,

how then would we look at it? Her battles have been our battles, her battles of the future will be battles for her defence, and the defence of those that belong to her as dependent and oversea dominions. I cannot conceive, as I said before, of Britain fighting an aggressive war. Today she is not an aggressor, she has not been for half a century. Her wars are our wars, her battles are our battles. One might say: Well, if a fleet invades this country we want the British fleet to come and range itself against our enemies, off our own coasts. And we will put everything we can in the way of help to fight our battles off our own coasts. But suppose the battle is fought off the coasts of the threatening enemy; suppose, better yet, it is fought in the emergent pathways when the vessels of the enemy are coming from their ports with their full power developed and their full deployments made? Is not that our battle just the same as it would be if a fleet came in sight of our own coasts? It seems to me that

The Best Place to Fight

a battle for the defence of Canada, for the defence of Australia, is to fight it in the very fortresses and pathways of the enemy. That is the first, the primal, the concrete line of defence. You must not think that our battles are not being fought because we are not in sound of the artillery or in sight of the vessels that are engaged in them.

Now, all this refers particularly to my resolution. Let me say two things; first, that my resolution explains itself. My suggestions, or thoughts, are the crude thoughts of a man who has no expert knowledge, but who reads, observes and forms an opinion. They are worth what they are worth and no more. They do not militate against the spirit and principle of the resolution. They are the contributions, for what they are worth, of my own thought and my own ideas towards the discussion of this question. Let not opposition that many frame itself against any particular details consider that it is necessary to frame itself also against the resolution which is broad, comprehensive and gives complete freedom of detail even to the slightest and most distinct particular. That I want to be believed. So far I have been dealing with what may be called the

Stated, Normal Policy

that I think Canada ought to adopt general lines of defence, by a coast line and harbor defence of small vessels at first which would make the attack of the rambling, raiding cruiser a doubtful and a dangerous one, which would ward off the first brunt until more sufficient aid could be brought if the invading force were a menacing one. But when once we settle upon this policy—and I hope we will soon settle upon it—there is another feature of the case, and it is this: Outside of that settled policy, outside of the normal condition of things in society, in the world, in nationhood, occurrences arise, special emergencies, that are unexpected, suddenly loom in view, a great crisis, a great danger. That is absolutely outside of the normal policy to be carried on year after year with settled conviction and upon a settled plan. Every one of these

Emergencies Must Be Met

as it comes, and met according to the gravity and importance of the occurrence. Since this resolution was introduced into this House occurrences have taken place. I am not so sure of my knowledge as to dogmatically declare that it is all an overnight panic and that there is nothing in it. When weighty men, when the foremost statesmen in the British world and, may I say, in the world itself today, on both sides of party politics, issue their weighty utterances, which to me, are a sign of graver thoughts yet unexpressed that peril stands at the gateway, that is an emergency, that is a condition which is to be met outside of the normal rule. When, in 1899, Kruger attempted to drive the British into the sea and take away the great outposts of South Africa from the British dominion, that was an emergency. That emergency impressed itself upon the people of Canada and there was a wave of loyalty and devotion to Canada, first, because that outpost attack was Canada attacked and to Great Britain in the second place because of her loyally standing by Canada for centuries, which would not be denied, which sought for its line of action and followed it up heroically on the plains of Southern Africa, with glory to every participant, with honor to Canada and with a great addition or prestige and power to the old land herself, because every threatening rival nation, which, up to that time, had not been sure and was querying thus: Will the colonies stand by the mother country?

Queried No Longer and Knew

that if they unjustifiably made war against Great Britain they must count on the opposition of every under nation and every overseas possession that Great Britain cradled within her empire. Was that of no force, no weight, with the councils of Europe and of the world? I believe it was. Today, peril stands at the gateway. It is not for me to say how great it is, but I cannot brush it aside. Today it impresses itself upon the gravest statesmen of the old country; today it appeals to Australia until public subscriptions are taken and the government is being importuned to do even more than its settled policy to meet the emergency; today little New Zealand gives one Dreadnought and offers a second and today

Canada Faces That Position

of peril, that emergency. Let me say to my right hon. friend that if, after careful consideration, he proposes to this parliament a means for meeting that emergency adequately, now and as it should be, whether it be by the gift of Dreadnoughts or the gift of money of this country, this side of the house will stand beside him and stand for Canada in supporting that measure.

A Vaudeville Turn.

Toronto Paper.

Mr. C. W. McPherson, of Dawson City, Director of Surveys for the Government, passed through the city the other day on his way home from Edinburgh, where he filled a noteworthy engagement at one of the vaudeville threatres—for one night only. Mr. McPherson is an old 'Varsity Glee Club man, and among Canadian curlers who have been creating such a furore in the Old Country this winter, he was one of the reliable dispensers of song and story and general good fellowship. One of the forms of entertainment offered the curlers in the Scottish capital was a trip en masse to the theatre aforementioned. About half way through the proceedings reference was made to the presence of the Canadians, and the announcement sprung that one of the party would sing, "The Maple Leaf." Up went Mr. McPherson, his overcoat thrown over his arm to the centre of the stage, and he sang the song through. At the chorus up rose the husky curlers, two front rows of them, and their rendering of the Canadian song was followed by one of the wildest demonstrations of applause the house had ever seen.

MEMORIAL TO PILGRIM FATHERS

Southampton, April 4.—The citizens of Southampton have inaugurated a movement to erect a suitable memorial to the Pilgrim Fathers on the spot whence they sailed. The project has as its head as chairman and president of the fund, Mayor R. G. Oakley; the secretary is C. F. J. Hearnshaw, of Hartlet University College and Col. Albert Swalm, the American Consul, is a member of the committee. Comparatively few Americans know that the Pilgrim embarked at Southampton instead of at Plymouth, as is generally supposed, and only put in at Plymouth for repairs to the boats. An appeal for funds soon will be circulated on both sides of the Atlantic.

Plymouth has three memorials of the sailing of the Pilgrims from that place and the are visited by many American tourists. There is a stone set in the pavement of the pier at the Banbeacon with the inscription "Mayflower, 1620," and on a nearby wall is a tablet reciting that on the 16th of September, 1620, "after being kindly entertained and courteously used by divers friends in their dwelling, the 'Pilgrim Fathers' sailed from Portmouth on the Mayflower in the Providence of God to settle in New Plymouth and to lay the foundation of the New England states." There is also a window in the Guild Hall depicting the embarkation of the Pilgrim band.

PORTUGESE PRETENDER MAY RETURN

Lisbon, Wednesday, March 31.—While King Manuel and the Royal family have received favorably Don Miguel's offer to renounce his pretension to the throne, the pretender cannot return to Portugal until they have repealed the act of banishment against him. Don. Miguel only proposes at present to renounce his claims in favor of the present dynasty, and not any ultimate rights of succession he might have in the case the King died without an heir, and his uncle, the Grand Duke of Oporto, should not survive. In other words, Don Miguel proposes to throw in his lot with the young king and support him loyally in exchange for the right of succession, and this co-operation on the part of Don Miguel is an important acquisition for the throne. Over two hundred and fifty noble families probably will return to Portugal if Parliament revokes the edict of banishment. Don Miguel has considerable property in Portugal which was confiscated when he was banished, and it is assumed that this treasure will be returned to the pretender if he is allowed to come back to the country.

PERSONAL

H. D. McDonald, of Toronto, is at the Dufferin.

Robt. S. Low, of Sydney, is registered at the Royal.

W. E. Farrell, of Fredericton, was in the city yesterday.

H. J. Wellner, of Halifax, was registered at the Royal on Monday.

Mrs. L. J. Tweedie, of Chatham, was in St. John yesterday.

J. A. Legere, of the Marine and Fisheries Department, Halifax, was in the city yesterday.

M. A. Maggs, of Sussex, was registered at the Royal on Monday.

In New York on March 17th, Dr. A. M. C. Doherty, of Napa, California, was united in marriage with Miss DesBrisay of Petit Rocher, N. B. Dr. Doherty, who is superintendent of the California State Hospital at Napa is one of the many successful Kent county men in the West.

Ottawa Journal: Mr. Tapley, of St. John, N. B., is the guest of Hon. William and Mrs. Pugsley.

Mrs. A. I. Trueman and Mr. J. McMillan Trueman were in Toronto on Friday last.

Miss Bertha Scribner, of King street East, left for Boston Saturday to visit relatives.

Mr. Fred Crosby came in on the Montreal express yesterday.

Col. H. H. McLean reached the city on Monday.

Mr. Charles H. McDonald came in on the Boston express yesterday.

Rev. W. W. Rainnie, of Milltown, is in the city.

Mr. R. L. Johnston returned to St. John yesterday, having been summoned home because of the illness of Mrs. Johnston, who is suffering from pneumonia.

His Lordship Bishop Richardson came in on the Boston express at noon Monday.

Mrs. Julia Hogan and her daughter Miss Kathleen, returned home on Monday from Portland, Me., Dr and Mrs. Frank Hogan also arrived, all having been summoned because of the death of Mr. Wm. Hogan.

D. W. McCormick returned to the city yesterday.

Effective Help.

English Paper.

A slater who was engaged upon the roof of a house in Glasgow fell from the ladder and lay in an unconscious state upon the pavement. One of the pedestrians in the street who rushed to the aid of the poor man chanced to have a flask of spirits in his pocket, and, to revive him, began to pour a little down his throat.

"Canny, mon, canny," said the man looking on, "or you'll choke him."

The "unconscious" slater opened his eyes, and said quietly: "Pour awa' mon, pour awa'; ye're doin' fine."

What?

"What would happen if an irresistible force should meet an immovable body?"

"I presume they could be induced to arbitrate before matters went too far."—Washington Herald.

TO LET

To Let—Middle flat on north side Queen street, between Carmarthen and Wentworth, also flat on west side Carmarthen street, each with separate entrance, bath room, etc. Mrs. Normansell, Britain and Carmarthen streets. 9-4-8.

Milk Farm to Rent.—On Manawagonish Road, 3 1-2 miles from city. Apply N. C. Scott. 10-5-1.

WANTED

Wanted—Boys between fourteen fourteen and sixteen, to learn good trade. Apply to G. Devenor, 22 Smythe street. 4-6-61

WANTED—To buy in Fredericton, a business that will produce $2,500 a year. Address The Standard, St. John.

For Sale

For Sale.—Old established Grocery Business in one of the best towns in the Province. Proprietor has good reason for giving up the business. Apply to P.O. Box 117, Woodstock, New Brunswick, Canada. m5-61

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Our long experience has taught us just what the public needs.

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44 & 46 Dock St.
P. O. BOX 347 St. John, N. B.

New Brunswick Southern Railway

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 4 1909, trains will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

Lv. St. John East Ferry....7.30 a. m.
Lv. West St. John.. .. .. ..7.45 a. m.
Arr. St. Stephen.. .. .. ..12.00 p. m.
Lv. St. Stephen.. .. ..1.30 p. m.
Lv. St. Stephen.. .. .. ..1.30 p. m.
Arr. West St. John.. .. ..5.40 p. m.

Atlantic standard time.

H. H. McLEAN, President.

NOTICE.

A Bill will be submitted by the City of Saint John to the Legislature of New Brunswck during its present sitting to amend the Act Chapter 59 of 5th Edward VII., intitled "An Act to further empower the City of Saint John to supply water to Saint John East," so as to permit the City to take as much water from Lake Robertson as the City may choose to do for the purpose of maintaining the height of Lake Latimer at all times up to the level at which the same can now be done when sufficent water flows [illegible] to effect such purpose, with a view and to the intent of sending forward to the City such adequate supply of water from Lake Latimer as said level will afford.

Dated March 26, 1909.

Herbert E. Wardroper,
Common Clerk.
6-4-17-a

TO BUILDERS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to twelve o'clock noon of the 20th inst., for repairs to the Provincial Hospital, Lancaster, St. John County, New Brunswick according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of Harry H. Mott, Architect, 13 Germain street, St. John, N. B., each tender to be accompanied by a certified bank cheque equal to five per cent of the amount of tender. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

(Signed), HON. JOHN MORRISSY
Public Works Department
Fredericton, N. B. m5-td

The Standard

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EDITOR—S. D. Scott.

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SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1909.

"MISTRESS OF THE SEAS."

Some unaccountable hallucination has found a lodgment in the pure mind of the Presbyterian, of Toronto, a journal whose sanity is usually beyond question. Discoursing in a deprecatory way on the expansion of the British and German navies, at a cost which is "almost as disastrous as war," the Presbyterian wants to know why nations cannot trade in friendly rivalry, leaving difficulties to diplomacy and arbitration. Then follows this remarkable rebuke:

"To effect such an agreement it might be necessary "that Britain should relinquish her claim to be mistress "of the seas and consent to sail the seas on an equality "with other nations. It must come to that in the end. "There should be no mistress of the seas. The sea is the "highway of the nations where all are free and equal. "The right and liberty to come and go, to trade and carry "upon the ocean, must be permanently secured, not by "any one nation arrogating to itself the position of mis-"tress, but by international agreement, and probably by "the establishment of international courts and interna-"tional police. If Britain fights to maintain her place as "mistress of the seas she will fail. She may be victor in "war with Germany, but her claim will always be resent-"ed; and some day a combination will be formed to op-"pose her claim that will be irresistible."

Does the Presbyterian really think that Great Britain has formally proclaimed herself the "Mistress of the Seas," and that she claims any distinctive rights and privileges, or demands homage, or takes the right of way, or does anything to suggest that the sea is not the highway of other nations as much as her own?

Does Britain interfere at all with the right of big Germany or little Liberia "to come and go, to trade and carry?" Where in the world did the Presbyterian get the idea that the rights and liberties of ships on the sea were not now regulated by international law, and how did it become possessed with the notion that Britain had been acting, or was claiming the right to act as a dictator or mistress over the world's ocean commerce?

Britain claims no authority of this kind. If her people sometimes use the phrase quoted or sing "Britannia rule the waves" these expressions have no such significance as the Presbyterian curiously supposes. One might as well say that the boast that the sun never sets on the British flag involves British domination over the heavenly bodies. There is no meaning in the prediction that Britain would fail if she fought to maintain her place as mistress of the seas, as if this were a sort of challenge title, to be fought for whenever questioned.

But while Britain claims no sort of authority over other nations at sea, she does adhere to the policy that her navy must be equal to the combined navies of any two other powers. The reason of this is obvious. The centre and seat of the British Empire is an island, or if we like on two islands. That is not the position of any other great power in Europe, or of more than one other in the world. What vast standing armies are to Continental powers, the navy is to Great Britain. Her frontiers are water and her frontier defence must be ships.

There is another reason why Britain needs double the fleet of another power. She has many times the shipping of any other nation. So far as a navy is an insurance to commerce, the British navy is proportionately less than that of any other power. The British navy is less in proportion to the coast line to be protected, than that of any other nation, and it is less in proportion to the overseas territory.

The two-nation system of Great Britain has no suggestion or hint of intent to exercise special authority on the sea, or to mistress it over other nations. It is a simple question of the protection of interests, and in the light of these interests and circumstances the British navy is the most modest in the world.

IT WILL NOT DOWN.

The dismissal of Marine officials who corruptly took money from Government contractors, strikes the Montreal Star as a preliminary proceeding only. It does not bring back to the treasury the money improperly taken to recoup these payments. It does not punish the persons who may have deserved it most, but leaves them still in high and even special favor and in the enjoyment of ill-gotten gains. In the opinion of the Star the Government should at once go after the money that was taken from the public chest by these contractors. Then the Star proceeds:—

"And while the Government is recovering this money, "it might see what is can do about the sums paid George "McAvity, of St. John, by a Government contractor for— "the contractor tells us—the exercise of Mr. McAvity's "influence in getting his contract through. We can hardly expect Mr. Pugsley to vote with a clear conscience "for compelling these merchants who "greased" employees of the Marine Department to disgorge, while he refuses to permit his very good friend, George McAvity, "to be put through the same process. Restitution would "do more to convince merchants and contractors having "dealings with Government departments that it is too "risky a business to bribe Government officials and Government "friends" than any other dissuasive policy that "could be adopted."

This view seems to be absolutely sound. Neither Dr. Pugsley nor Mr. McAvity has denied that the latter received $35,933. Repeatedly in the House the Government has been called upon to get this money back. Dr. Pugsley explains that the Government has no intention of trying to recover this sum. But even from journals supporting the Government, and from many Liberals [illegible] is a demand that [illegible] be investigated, and [illegible]tion demanded.

THE MEDICAL BILL.

There is no ambiguity about the essential features of the New Brunswick Medical Bill of this year. It is iron-clad and inexorable, presenting the issue fairly and frankly. If this bill becomes law, and is enforced, there will be no room for the practitioner who is without the imprimatur of the Medical Society. The only persons, other than orthodox registered physicians, who may alleviate pain, are those who do it for nothing. Promoters of this legislation are apparently of the opinion that gratuitous remedies are robbed of their dangerous qualities.

This measure will test the sentiment of the Legislature on the question of how far the Medical profession has a right to establish so close a monopoly. Whatever view one may take of this question the doctors of the Medical Society may be acquitted by fair people of any selfish desire to protect their own incomes. In the first place, their earnings are not seriously threatened. In any case, when it is remembered that the average doctor gives away more in free practice among the poor than the average half dozen richer men give for all charitable purposes, it will be conceded that the profession has no avaricious motive.

But it is the legislation itself and not the motive which is to be judged.

LABOR TROUBLES AND THE LEMIEUX ACT.

Every few months some of the ex-journalists who operate the advertising branch of the Labor Department give out statements of the noble service rendered by the Lemieux Act. A tabulated record of the number of strikes that did not happen is given and the department claims credit for preventing them. Another list of strikes that happen and come to an end is furnished, and the department takes credit for settling them.

When one comes to make comparisons it is found that since the act came into operation the number of strikes has not been lessened. That is there were more strikes last year, and more time lost by them, than in the year before the act came into operation. Before the Lemieux Act was heard of a great many strikes did not happen that were threatened. Nearly all that did happen eventually came to an end. So that the same things came to pass without the law that are now attributed to the law.

Today there are strikes to the east of us and strikes to the west of us. If they continue for six months and finally drag to an end, as most strikes do. Mr. Lemieux's labor journal will advertise next to reading matter, that the department effected the settlement.

THAT TICKET.

It is not a Citizens' Ticket for it was not organized or suggested by any representative group of citizens. A genuine Citizens' Ticket would not be drawn from only one party.

It is not a Liberal Party Ticket, though all the candidates are Liberals, for it was not organized or suggested by any one with authority to act for that party.

It seems to be a Dredgers' Ticket and nothing else. Probably most of the candidates whose names have been brought forward by the contractors' organs were not told at the beginning what interest they were expected to represent. But they understand it by this time.

A CONSIDERABLE DIFFERENCE.

In 1904 when the Grand Trunk Pacific bill was introduced, Mr. Fielding made an elaborate calculation and proved that the section from Moncton to Winnipeg would be constructed for $51,300,000. (Hansard, page 8584).

On April first of this year (Hansard, page 3807), Mr. Graham, Minister of Railways, gave Mr. Perley this statement of the cost of the same section:

Expended to the end of February ..	$48,372,560
Estimated cost of completion	66,021,206
	$114,393,766

This is "exclusive of the Quebec Bridge, Quebec terminals and line thereto, Winnipeg terminals or the shops."

The Standard is the name of a new daily newspaper published in St. John, N. B. In appearance and make-up and editorial management, it is a distinct credit to the city. Those who have embarked on this journalistic enterprise should receive the heartiest support from all lovers of fair play in the adjoining province. There are five other dailies in St. John, but they are so hidebound to Gritism that they do not publish anything favorable to those who are politically opposed to them. The Standard is not influenced by partisan bias in giving the news. May its career be long and successful.—Sydney (N.S.) Post.

The charge that the Provincial Government made some expenditures on the highways in last September and October does not seem serious. These would be good months for restoring bridges, and it must be necessary every autumn to repair some damages that cannot wait. But the discussion has brought out two curious facts. One is that the late Government spent nearly twice as much in the same months of the previous year as the present Government is accused of spending after September. The other is that the late Government's expenditure on roads went right on in full blast until March which was the time of the Provincial election.

Mr. McKeown's criticism of the Hazen administration appears to be rather general and wanting in point. He has no fault to find with most of the expenditures which he discusses, and has few improvements to suggest. Any advice which he does give amounts to an admonition to avoid as far as possible the example of the late Government. Mr. McKeown makes the safe reflection that the ministers now in office will be judged by their record. That is what they desire. But the strange thing is that Mr. McKeown himself is very anxious not to be judged by the record of the administration in which he held office.

Mr. McKeown says that his Government when defeated was about to establish a system by which all the debt would be extinguished in fifty years. It was going to be a special account, so to speak. What a pity that the people did not know, so that they could have kept these economists in power for this brief half century, instead of cutting them off in their youth and beauty.

Mr. Copp, ex-M. P. of Digby, is made Commercial Agent of the Government in Boston. He is number 85 of members and recent members appointed to office contrary to Liberal doctrine of 1896. W. W. McInnes, who has been made County Court judge at Vancouver, has not been in Parliament for several years. But he is a recently defeated candidate and therefore qualified.

The contractors' organ reports that the Conservatives are proposing to run the civic elections on party lines. There is no such disposition among the Conservatives. But it is not likely that they will fail to notice an alleged Citizens' Ticket got up for the express purpose of putting the St. John Conservatives entirely out of city business.

Mr. McKeown has concluded to postpone the remainder of his valedictory until Carleton and Westmorland are heard from.

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Only $5.00

A plate you can eat with; held in position by our newly improved quadruple attacament.

People don't want artificial teeth to carry around in their pockets nor keep at home in their bureau drawer so they will know where to find them when the door bell rings, they want teeth for service.

If you have a plate that no dentist has been able to make fit, why not try us; we have satisfied thousands and why not you?

Our teeth are so natural in size, hape, color and the expression they afford to the features as to defy detection even by a dentist, unless closely examined.

Our new attachment holds them as solid almost as though they were riveted in the mouth.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS
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Telephone 683. Proprietor

and examineld our handsome, up-to-date Jewelry, which we are now offering at very moderate prices.

A. POYAS,
Watchmaker and Jewler,
16 MILL STREET
ST. JOHN, N. B.
'Phone Main 1807.

DEATHS

James McDade.

Mr. James McDade, eldest son of Mr. Michael McDade, the well known journalist, died on Sunday morning. He was employed on the Transcontinental Railway with the engineering staff, and was popular with all who knew him. Mr. McDade was born in this city, received his early education at the High School and afterwards pursued his studies at St. Joseph's College and then undertook a civil engineering course with the International Correspondence School. He was a member of the Young Men's Society of St. Joseph. Besides his father, three brothers and three sisters are left. They are: Edward F., George M., and Robert, at school. The sisters are: Molly E., Nan E., and Frances M., all at home.

Bernard McElwaine.

The death took place on Sunday night of Mr. Bernard McElwaine, at his residence, 318 Main street. The deceased is survived by three sons and two daughters. He belonged to Musquash and was 79 years of age.

Mrs. M. I. Shaw.

Mrs. Mercy I Shaw, wife of Mr. William J. Shaw, died yesterday morning at her home, 109 Hazen street. Her mother, Mrs. James H. Jones, died only a few days ago, after a brief illness of pneumonia, and her death was a great shock to Mrs. Shaw. She is survived by her husband and two sisters, and two brothers. The sisters are Mrs. James Shaw, and Miss Ella J. Jones, of this city and the brothers J. Harry Jones, of New Britain, Conn., and Willard B. Jones, of St. John.

Mrs. Harriet Gray.

Mrs. Harriet Gray, widow of Mr. Shepard C. Gray, died at her late residence Apohaqui, on Saturday morning, aged 71 years. Deceased was twice married, Mrs. George T. Secord, Amherst, is a daughter.

Mrs. Ella Johnson.

Mrs. Ella May, wife of Mr. George B. Johnson, died at her late home, Duninane, Kings county, Saturday morning, aged thirty years. Deceased, who was a Miss McNair, of Mechanic, was well known and highly respected. Her husband and one child survive.

Mrs. J. E. Fitzpatrick.

[illegible] illness of ten days' dura-[illegible]d by pneumonia, Mrs. J. E. [illegible]k, Calais, passed away Fri-da[illegible]s. Fitzpatrick was a native of Chatham, her maiden name being Miss Kate Ryan, and her marriage to Mr. Fitzpatrick took place a little over a year ago.

FUNERALS

Eliza G. Nye.

The funeral of Eliza G. Nye took place at 3.45 yesterday afternoon, from the residence of her parents, Somerset street. Rev. Fr. Converse conducted the funeral services at the Mission church and interment was in Fernhill cemetery.

Cyril T. Regan.

The funeral of Cyril T. Regan took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, from his father's residence, 10 Orange street. The remains were taken to the cathedral, where Rev. Fr. O'Brien conducted the services. Interment was in the new Catholic cemetery.

Charles C. Barnes.

The funeral of the late Charles C. Barnes took place yesterday morning from the Union Depot on the arrival of the Boston express. Rev. Mr. Kierstead conducted the funeral services and interment was in Fernhill cemetery.

Emily Perry.

The funeral of Emily Perry took place at 8.45 o'clock yesterday morning from the residence of Steven Daley, Ann street, Rev. Fr. Holland conducted the service at St.Peter's church and interment was in the new Catholic cemetery.

The *Sherwin-Williams Paint*

wears longest, because it is made of the best materials, It has the best appearance because it is ground very fine, spreads evenly, and the colors are clear and strong. It affords greatest economy because it's extra fine grinding makes it cover most surface, and it wears longest and the need of repainting is put off.

Use it and You'll Get Satisfaction.

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Seriously Ill.

Mr. C. A. Peck, K. C., of Hopewell Hill, suffered a stroke of paralysis while at Justice Rhodes' court at Albert. Mrs. Peck who has been visiting in St. John, arrived home at once with Mr. H. B. Peck, of St. John, Mr. Peck's son.

Character Good.

George Stafford, of the S. S. Empress of Ireland, who was in the Police Court last week, charged with drunkenness, declares that he was not intoxicated. Officers of the ship also state that Stafford is a valuable member of the crew and a man of good character.

DEATHS

KETCHUM—At St. John West, on April 4th, Tertullus T. Ketchum, aged 86 years. Funeral service at his son's residence, 119 Water St., West Side, on Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Interment on Wednesday, at Nashwaaksis, York County.

SHAW—Suddenly, at her residence, 109 Hazen street, of nervous prostration, on April 5, Mercy I., wife of William J. Shaw, and daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James H. Jones, leaving her husband, two sisters and two brothers.
Funeral on Wednesday at 3.30 p.m.

McDADE.—In this city on the 4th inst., James McDade, eldest son of Michael McDade and the late Elizabeth McDade, leaving three brothers and three sisters to mourn their sad loss.
Funeral on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from his late residence, 19 Cliff street. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.
(Fredericton and Boston papers please copy).

HOGAN—Suddenly at Richibucto April 4, William H., aged 31 years, eldest son of Julia and Michael Hogan of this city.
Notice of funeral will be given later.

FOR HIGH GRADE
CONFECTIONERY
DELIGHTFUL ICE CREAM
and up-to-date Soda Drinks with the latest and newest flavors and fancies, call at
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Druggists, 104 Prince Wm. St

Butt & McCarthy,
MERCHANT TAILORS
68 Germain Street,
next Canadian Bank of Commerce
ST. JOHN, N. B.

ASSESSORS' NOTICE

The Board of Assessors of Taxes for the City of Saint John, in the present year, hereby require all persons liable to be rated forthwith to furnish to the Assessors true statements of all their Real Estate, Personal Estate and Income, and hereby give notice that Blank Forms, on which statements may be furnished under the City Assessment Law, can be obtained at the Office of the Assessors, and that such statements must be perfected under oath and filed in the Office of the Assessors within thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated this thirty-first day of March, A. D. 1909.

ARTHUR W. SHARP, Chairman.
URIAH DRAKE,
TIMOTHY T. LANTALUM,
HARTLEY C. VANWART,
JOHN ROSS,
Assessors of Taxes.

Extracts from "The St. John City Assessment Law of 1889."

"Sec. 112. The Assessors shall ascertain, as nearly as possible, the particulars of the Real Estate, the Personal Estate, and the Income of any person who has not brought in a statement in accordance with their notice, and as required by this law, and shall make an estimate thereof, at the true value and amount, to the best of their information and belief; and such estimate shall be conclusive upon all persons who have not filed their statements in due time, unless they can show a reasonable excuse for the omission.

"Sec. 133. No person shall have an abatement unless he has filed with the Assessors the statement, under oath, within the time, hereinbefore required; nor shall the Common Council in any such case, sustain an appeal from the judgment of the Assessors, unless they shall be satisfied that there was good cause why the statement was not filed in due time as herein provided.

POULTRYMEN
Cheaper Supplies
MODEL (CYPRUS, INCUBATORS, BROODERS, TRAP-NEST, everything for Poultry, lowest prices.
Hatching Eggs, White Rocks, S. C. R., and Reds, Buff Orpingtons, $2.00 setting. Free catalogue.
The Burley Poultry Co.,
46 Princess St.

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TAILORS
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High Grade Woolens
FROM THE BEST MAKERS IN EUROPE
Exclusive Patterns. Latest Fabrics for Frock and Dress Suits
104 King Street, - - - St. John, N. B.

EASTES SHOES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
Girls' Patent Colt, Cloth Top Button Boots,

Sizes - - - -	12 to 2,	$2.25
Sizes - - - -	8 to 11,	1.85
Sizes - - - -	6 to 7 1-2,	1.50
Girls' Tan Laced Boots and Oxford Ties, -	$1.25 to	$3.00
Boys' Patent Colt Blucher Laced Boots, -	1.95 to	2.68
Boys' Fine Calf and Dongola Bluchers, -	1.75 to	3.50

Francis & Vaughan
19 King Street.

JUST RECEIVED.
a large consignment of elegant Buffets. If your dining room appointments as regards furniture are not complete in every detail we think it well for you to pay us a visit, because our stock has all you need—more than you need—and at prices less than you need to pay elsewhere.

CHAS. S. EVERETT
91 Charlotte St.

Special Lead Pencils
The B. & Co. Special H. B.
for Stenographers
The B. & Co., Special H.
for General Office Use
Manufactured in Austria especially for our trade from the best Graffite, write intensely black without grit and hold their points.
30 cents per doz.
Mail Orders Solicited.
BARNES & CO., 84 Prince William St.

Ladies' Watches
Be wise when watch buying. The case should not only look well, but should be of good quality and the movement should be a reliable timepiece.
The watch should be guaranteed.
All the watches we sell are.
A particularly good watch to buy is a 15 jewelled Decimal or Waltham movement, in 14k. gold filled case 6-size—$15... 0-size—$17.
We would like to show them to you.
L. L Sharpe & Son,
King Street, ST. JOHN.

WANTED.
Farms, Factories Water Power
ETC
Al persons having farms, land of any kind, mills, factories, industrial locations or water power for sale, are invited to write to the undersigned for forms upon which to give descriptions of their offerings.
Upon receipt of these descriptions the offerings will be listed and steps taken to put the list before probable purchasers.
Applications for farm labor and domestic help will receive attention.
A B. WILMOT,
SUPT. OF IMMIGRATION,
4 Church Street. St. John, N. B.

YOUR SPRING ATTIRE

We invite the inspection of our elegant and exclusive ensemble of rich and modish materials for Suits, Trusers. Fancy Vest or Spring Overcoats.
A showing comprising all popular cloths; the newest patterns in every accepted shade and color for the season.
1909 Suit Styles afford a wide range of choice, from the entirely plain and conventional attire to the most extremely fashioned models.
Orders for Spring Apparel intrusted to us will be executed with dispatch, and tailored in the most approved and pleasing manner.
Perfect work and faultless fit assured.
A. R. CAMPBELL & SON,
Fashionable Tailor
26 Germain St.

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Owing to an entire absence
removable nickle rails, this r
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IN THE COURTS

Circuit Court.

The April non-jury circuit will open this morning at eleven o'clock at the Court House. In the absence of Mr. Justice Gregory, who is assigned to this circuit, Mr. Justice McLeod will preside. It is understood that there will be no cases entered for trial, and consequently the court will adjourn sine die this morning.

County Court Chambers.

The following judgments were signed by His Honor, Judge Forbes in chambers yesterday. In each case the defendant did not put in an appearance.

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William C. Wood et al vs. Peter F. MacAulay—Mr. J. King Kelley.

Stephen C. Matthews et al vs. J. A. Bernier—Mr. J. King Kelley.

George H. Belleau vs. Napoleon Edmond—Mr. J. King Kelley.

Thomas Davidson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., vs. J. Edmund Bernier—Mr. J. King Kelley.

Fred W. Tozer vs. Arthur O'Leary—Messrs Carter & Hutchinson of Richibucto.

William Graham vs. O'Leary—Messrs. Carter & Hutchinson.

Clark vs. Robinson—Carter & Hutchinson.

The last three cases are from Judge Wells' court.

A. O. Skinner vs. William J. Marks—Mr. S. A. M. Skinner.

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In the Amusements Limited vs. F. Wesley, Mr. J. King Kelley applied for a stay of proceedings pending an appeal. Application granted.

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Probate.

Estate of Mrs. Mary Rogers, of Musquash, St. John County, wife of Charles Rogers, laborer; Mr. Charles F. Sanford reads the petition of Charles Rogers, the husband, for administration. Mr. Beverley R. Armstrong appears for Alice McManus, widow, and Ellen Quinn, sisters of deceased, and oppose administration claiming that the estate of the deceased was transferred by the deceased to the sisters. The court rules that this will be a matter for proof and argument at the passing of the accounts, and that the husband is entitled to administration of whatever estate the deceased died possessed. Accordingly the husband is sworn in as administrator, a bond being as usual required for the due administration of the estate No realty. Personal estate under $1,500.

Police Court.

There were a number of prisoners on the Police Court bench yesterday. They were censured by His Honor and some of the old offenders were told of their probable culmination unless a change for the better was manifested. William McIntosh, drunk and shouting on Charlotte street, was fined $4 or ten days.

Joseph Dixon was drunk on Mill St where he used profane language—$4 or two months and ten days.

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12 to 2, $2.25
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Peerless Richmond

Owing to an entire absence of deep carving, and removable nickle rails, this range is easy to clean and takes a beautiful polish.

Saves fuel. Perfect cooking.

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Opportunities.

Now is a good time to come in and talk to us about a new piano, or some of the slightly used ones that we are giving great bargains in. Our line consists of such makers as **Gerhard Heintzman, the great Brinsmead, Martin-Orme** and others. You know our record of thirty-five years of honourable dealing.

THE W. H. JOHNSON CO., LTD.,
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PAINTING, PAPERHANGING, WHITEWASHING,

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Joseph Dixon was drunk on Mill St. where he used profane language—$12 or two months and ten days.

William Swanton, drunk on Union street, was fined $8 or two months.

John McDonald, who has appeared before the court three times for vagrancy, was again sent away. McDonald says he cannot work, as he is not in good health.

William Morrison, drunk on Charlotte street, was fined $8 or two months.

Michael McFadden, drunk on Britain street, was fined $8 or two months.

Oscar Neilson, drunk on Britain St. was fined $8 or twenty days in jail.

John McNeil was arrested for drunkenness and for using profane language. A desposit of $16 had been placed for him as he was to leave town early yesterday on a schooner; $12 of the deposit was taken to pay for McNeil's offence.

Paris Is Alarmed.

Paris, April 5.—The newspapers of Paris show general alarm this morning at the violent character of the speeches delivered at the workmen's meeting yesterday under the auspices of the revolutionary labor organizations to formulate a plan of campaign against the Government. They refer particularly to the agreement of a large section of the state employes to make common cause with the trade unionists, and the appointment of a secret committee empowered to call strikes. Public opinion is rapidly becoming terrified, the papers declare, at the belief that a bloody insurrection is imminent and the statements of the speakers that the proletariat would neither fight nor work in the event of a war is regarded as a particularly alarming prediction.

No Prosecution.

Sussex, N. B., April 5.—Joseph Prosser, complainant in the Scott Act perjury case against Clifton Campbell, left for Boston on Saturday and it now looks as if there would be no prosecution of the prisoner, so far as Prosser is concerned. Young Campbell is lying in jail at Hampton and will be brought here on Thursday for trial. Prosser had accepted a job in Boston and decided to hold his employment and let the perjury charge go.

W. C. Watson, foreman in the woodworking department of the Sussex Manufacturing Company, was badly injured on Saturday in the boiler room of the factory. He fell to the floor from a landing about eight feet high and struck on his head. He was badly cut and a number of stitches were required to close the wound.

Equal To The Call.

Literary Digest.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's sense of the ridiculous has always been a saving grace, leading her to avoid grandiloquence, says a reviewer, who notes an instance in proof of the fact. On one occasion a lady at Newport, trying to get a fine sentiment out of her, said, one moonlit evening on a vine-hung verandah:

"Mrs. Howe, do say something lovely about by piazza!"

Whereupon every one listened for the reply. In her delicately cultivated voice Mrs. Howe responded:

"I think it it is a bully piaz."

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT AT NATIONAL MISSION'Y CONGRESS

(Toronto Globe Report).

"I stand here tonight as a follower of the Lord Jesus Christ," said Hon. D. F. Wilber, United States Consul at Halifax, N. S., who, like the previous speaker, dealt with "The knowledge of missions, an inspiration to obedience." He had been sent on the U. S. Consular service to Singapore, and when he arrived there he was a man of the world. At Singapore he met the usual missionary critic. He had, however, been trained by his mother to respect good living men and women, and so he decided to inquire into the statements of the critic, and he found them all absolutely false. Twenty years before the speaker reached Signapore the plain, godly Mr. Thoburn, now Bishop Thoburn, had come from some other part of India and established there the saintly William F. Oldham and his wife. After those twenty years the mission had grown and spread all through Penang and other districts, and was now the Malayan district of the American Methodist Church, with Bishop Oldham in charge and still doing a blessed work for God. About eighteen months after landing in Singapore Mr. Wilber and his wife went one Sabbath night to the little church.

The Unfinished Article.

Their course to the church had been through one of the lowest, dirtiest and perhaps wickedest districts, where they saw the raw material of heathenism, the unfinished article. Inside the church was a congregation of well-dressed, clean people, with a bright Chinese youth at the organ and a Chinese student preaching in excellent English, and the sermon was one of the best he had ever heard. There was the finished product of the missionary work. The young preacher was now finishing his education in the Methodist College of the United States. Mr. Wilber said he had investigated and tested, and he had found that the criticism of the work of the missionaries was without foundation.

The Finished Article.

"After two years in Singapore," said Mr. Wilber, "I made up my mind that if God could make such a fine finished article out of the raw material of the heathen, God could also make something out of me, and here before you the finished product so I gave myself to Him, and I stand of the work under God of the missionary, and if my wife could come here tonight she too would stand before you as a finished product under God of the missionary. I have learned that there are two kinds of heathen. There is the heathen who is born such, and there is the heathen in civilized lands who is such by choice. Thank God I am here tonight a believer in missions."

As Mr. Wilber thus closed his brief but magnetic speech the audience did not for a moment seem to realize the intense human interest in the statement the speaker had made, but it did so in a moment, and then the vast audience broke out in a tremendous burst of applause again and again renewed.

SUPREME COURT GIVES JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFF

An Ottawa despatch says:

In the Supreme Court this morning judgment was given in Porter vs. Purdy, dismissing the appeal with costs, Judge Iddington dissenting.

This is an ejectment suit and was brought by Mr. Daniel J. Purdy, ex-M. L. A., owner of a lot and wharf at Inditnown against the defendant, Miss Gertie E. J. Porter, the lessee. The case was tried before Mr. Justice Hanington without a jury, in December, 1907.

The facts of the case are briefly: The defndant by several assignments held the lease of the property. One Charles W. K. Cunard by deed, dated March 1907, deeded the property to the plaintiff subject to the lease. Early in May, 1907, the plaintiff wishing to take possession of the property, appointed an appraiser and notified the defendant to appoint. This the defendant did and the two appraisers choose a third. The improvements were valued at $2550 but the valuation was signed by two of the appraisers only, the third refusing to sign. The defendant refused to be bound by the valuation, hence the suit.

In addition to denying the plaintiff's legal title, the defendant, by plea, asserted the right to hold possession on equitable grounds and under sections 287-289, C. S. 1903, C 111, asked to have the award set aside, and a renewal lease executed. At the trial Mr. Justice Hanington found in favor of the plaintiff. On appeal to the Supreme Court of New Brunswick en banc, the court sustained Judge Hanington's decision. The defendant appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada with the above result.

Mr. H. A. McKeown, K.C., and Mr. Joseph J. Porter represented the plaintiff and Mr. W. B. Wallace and Mr. G. H. V. Belyea, the defendant.

COMMON COUNCIL FINISHES WITH NEW ASSESSMENT BILL

"No tax paid, no vote," will be the rule in 1910 if the assessment bill is not amended by the House of Assembly. The Common Council in committee of the whole, decided that yesterday afternoon. It also decided to impose a tax of $100 in the form of an annual license fee on companies having no stock in trade in St. John, but which do business by means of samples, market prices, etc. It was also decided after much discussion, to retain the five per cent. rate of discount on taxes paid before October 1st. Ald. Pickett attempted to have the salary of the public magistrate increased by $600, but was voted down.

The were present at the meeting: His Worship the Mayor, Ald. Lewis, Ald. Vanwart, Ald. Holder, Ald. Sproul, Ald. Scully, Ald. Baskin, Ald. Rowan, Ald. McGoldrick, Ald. Baxter, Ald. Elkin, Ald. Pickett, Ald. Frink, Ald. Christie, Ald. Kelley, Ald. McGowan, A. W. Sharp, Chamberlain Lingley and the Common Clerk.

$100 License Fee.

At the suggestion of A. W. Sharp it was decided to have incorporated companies carrying no stock in trade in the city but doing business by means of market prices and samples, pay an annual license fee of $100. This by-law will affect companies like the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, etc.

Discussion on the rate of discount followed. The Chamberlain advocated the lowering of the rate of discount from five per cent. to two and half per cent.

His Worship the Mayor was of the same opinion. He said the discount method of collecting taxes discriminated against the poor man.

The Chamberlain read letters from the treasury departments of various Canadian cities which showed that the majority of places allowed low rates of discount.

Ald. McGoldrick opposed lowering the discount rate.

Ald. Rowan moved for the retention of the five per cent. discount with one-half of one per cent. per month added to default taxes.

In amendment Ald. Pickett moved that the rate of discount be not more than two and a half per cent. with one-half of one per cent. added per month on default taxes.

Five Per cent. Discount.

The amendment was lost and the motion was carried.

Ald. McGoldrick brought up the matter of the service of water bills.

Ald. Baxter.—"The water laws need consolidation. We've done about as much as we can in the legislative line this year. Next year there no doubt will be a number of able gentlemen at this board; let them consolidate the water acts.'

His Worship the Mayor—"Acts or axe?"

Ald. Baxter.—"Well, some one will get the axe." (Laughter.)

Alterations were made in the method of selling by auction any real estate which is in default for taxes.

Period of Lien Extended.

The period of lien on real estate was extended from two to five years.

Ald. Pickett moved that the clause of the Election Act providing that tax defaulters of two years standing can vote, be done away with in 1910.

The Chamberlain favored the suggestion. The motion was carried.

Ald. Frink made comparisons between the per capita debt of various American cities and that of St. John which he said was $130 much greater than that of the cities he mentioned. He thought there should be statutory limitation to the bonded indebtedness.

Ald. Baxter thought the imposition of such a limitation would be unwise. It would advertise the city's poor financial position.

Rowan Wants Two At-Large.

Ald. Rowan moved that the number of aldermen-at-large be reduced from four to two.

Ald. Scully thought such action was a small piece of business at that late hour. Why had not a manly attitude been announced and the motion made several months ago.

Ald. Rowan explained that he had not had a chance.

Ald. Baxter moved that the ward system be done away with and eleven aldermen-at-large be elected to represent the city.

Ald. McGoldrick then moved in amendment to the amendment that there be elected four aldermen and a mayor to represent the city.

Ald. Baskin could not see why one year could not be allowed to pass without a proposal to change the mode of civic representation. The system in force should be given a chance.

Ald. Rowan said the people last year had decided to have only two aldermen-at-large. He would like to know why their desire had not been carried out.

Ald. Frink explained that a mistake had been made in the wording of the law.

Ald. McGowan Wants Lady Aldermen.

Ald. McGowan wanted two ladies to run for the position of aldermen-at-large. (Laughter.)

Ald. McGoldrick's motion was carried.

Ald. Baskin asked for division. The result was seven to seven and the Mayor voted for the motion.

Increase Not Given Magistrate.

Ald. Pickett brought up the matter of the Police Magistrate's request for an annual increase in salary of $1000. He moved that the salary be increased from $3000 to $3600.

Only Ald. McGoldrick, Ald. Pickett and Ald. Scully voted "Yea."

The committee then adjourned.

Was Glad.

At the time when General Burnside's force was beseiged in Knoxville, Tenn., with an apparent danger of being starved into surrender, a telegram came one day from Cumberland Gap announcing that "firing is heard in the direction of Knoxville."

"Glad of it!" exclaimed Mr. Lincoln.

"Why should you be glad of it?" asked a friend who was present, in some surprise.

"Why, you see," he explained, "it reminds me of Mrs. Sallie Ward, a neighbor of mine. She had a very large family. Occasionally one of her numerous progeny would be heard crying in some-out-of-the-way-place and she would exclaim, "There's one of my children that isn't dead yet!"—From "The Table Talk of Abraham Lincoln. (Stokes).

Smart Suits at $10.00

It's a hobby of ours—to have the Best Suits in this city to sell at $10.00. It's up to you to say if we have succeeded this season. We think we have. These suits come in Tweeds and English Worsteds in Green Stripes, Brown Mixtures, Grey Checks and Stripes, Blacks and Blues, Single and Double Breasted, Button Styles. How does your Easter Suit for

$10.00 sound?

Watch for opening of our Shoe Department This Week.

Henderson & Hunt, 17-19 Charlotte Street.

S.S. ATHENIA BRINGS MANY PASSENGERS

The Donaldson Line S. S. Athenia is due here from Glasgow today. She has a large general cargo and a large passenger list as follows:

Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Alex. Ballies, Mr. Alfred P. Baker, Mr. Henry Beattie, Mr. James Bell, Mrs. Bell, Master James Bell, Master Andrew Bell, Miss Agnes Black, Mrs. Black, Miss Julia Black, Mr. J. A. Black, Mr. Alex. Blyth, Mr. Chas. Bowles, Mr. Jas. N. Bowman, Mr. Alex. Brown, Mr. Wm. Campbell, Mr. Jas. Carver, Mrs. Carver, Miss Ena Carver, Master Wm. Carver, Master Jas. Carver, Miss Lizzie Carver, Master John Carver, Miss Lizzie Connell, Mr. Jas. M. Craig, Miss Jane Fyfe, Master John Fyfe, Master Alex. Fyfe, Master George Fyfe, Master Robert Fyfe, Mr. Norman Gardner, Mr. Geo. Davidson, Mr. William Davie, Miss Grace Duncan, Mr. Arthur Dyer, Mr. Wm. J. Elliot, Mr. Walter E. Ellis, Mr. J. Esson, Mrs. Fyfe, Mr. James Gilmour, Mr. Robert Grey, Mrs. Hedderick, Master Colin Hedderick, Master John Hedderick, Mr. Hendrie, Mrs. Hendrie, Mr. Wm. Hutchison, Mr. Frank Ireland, Mrs. Jennie Irvine, Mr. Wm. Irvine, Mrs. Jack McWilliam Jack, Mrs. Gauin Jameson, Mrs. Mary Jardine, Mr. Wm. G. Johnstone, Mrs. Marion Kay, Mr. George Knight, Mrs. George Knight, Mr. Robt. A. Lamont, Mr. John White, Miss Annie Law, Mr. Donald McCall, Mr. Robt. MacFarlane, Mr. Hugh McGee, Mr. John McFarquhar, Mr. Duncan McKenzie, Mr. Gavin McKenzie, Mr. Cabel McLennan, Mr. James McMulan, Mr. Arthur W. Macnaughtan, Miss Margaret Mauchline, Miss Rachel Mauchline Mrs. Mauchline, Master Alex. Mauchline, Miss Jennie Mauchline, Mr. Angus Mitchel, Mr. William Moffat, Mr. James M. Moir, Mrs. Moir, Miss Mary Moir, Mr. David Morris, Miss Stronach, Miss Violet Sutton, Miss Annie Thom, Mr. James O. Thomson, Mrs. Thomson, Mr. Walker, Miss Jessa Walker, Mrs. Wallace, Mr. John Wallace, Master Colin Wallace, Mr. Arnold Warrick, Mr. Robt. Watson, Mrs. Watson, Miss Christian Watson, Mr. William Watt, Mr. Robt. Muirhead, Miss Jessie Murchison, Mr. George Murrison, Mr. John Nicol, Mr. Wm. Orr, Miss Maggie Pheonix, Mr. Wm. Rankin, Mr. George Rankine, Mr. John S. Reid, Mrs. Reid, Mr. Andrew Robertson, Mr. David Robertson, Mr. James Robertson, Mr. James Russell, Mr. Chas. P. Russell, Mr. John Russell, Mr. Joseph Scott, Mr. James Simpson, Mrs. Simpson, Miss Jennie Simpson, Mr. John Skene, Mrs. Stevenson, Master Robt. Stevenson, Mr. Adam Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Charlotte Strachan, Mr. R. S. Stronach, Mr. James Watt, Mr. John Winchester, Mr. Wm. J. Winchester, Master Horace Winchester, Mrs. Winchester, Miss Eliz. Winchester, Miss Jane Winchester, Mr. John Wright. Mr. Andrew Young, Mr. Robt. Young.

AT THE HOTELS

Royal—F. Linton, McAdam; C. S. Edwards, Toronto; Robt. S. Low, Sydney; J. E. Furness, Halifax; Geo. W. Barrington, Montreal; V. F. Thomas, Fall River; Jas. E. Allen, Sheffield, Eng; H. J. Wellner, Halifax; J. A. Legere, Halifax; Mrs. L. J. Farrell, Fredericton; Mrs. Bryne, Bathurst; M. A. Maggs, Sussex; Jos. H. Crocket, Fredericton; A. L. Sherer, New York; Geo. Stents, New York; F. Ridgmay, New York; F. M. Stewart, Rochester; John B. Gregory, Fredericton; R. H. Wing, Chatham; R. H. Chipman, Boston; Geo. C. Daniels, Boston; A. G. Bailey and wife, Woodstock; H. E. Thompson, F. D. Dudley, Boston; C. Matseiur, Toronto; F. Lister, McAdam; O. R. Reid, Chipman; Arthru F. LeBlanc, Campbellton; E. Guodit, Montreal; Mrs. J. White, Bathurst; Miss Burns, Bathurst; Mrs. A. B. Pugsley, Sussex; Fred Condon, Moncton; H. M. Blight, Toronto; A. B. Copp, Sackville; E. S. T. Gerow, Toronto; Chas. R. Kalley, Yarmouth; Geo. Gilbert, Bathurst; Geo. Wieda, Montreal.

Dufferin—V. C. Stordy, Toronto; V. S. Josey, Toronto; F. L. Schwartz, Moncton; K. Cummings, Bay City; D. W. Dryden, Boston; H. D. McDonald, Montreal; J. H. Pickles, Toronto.
onto; C. W. Burpee, Henderson; S. W. W. Pickup, Annapolis; O. M. Melanson and wife, Shediac; Miss Eva Melanson, Shediac, J. G. Harris!, Toronto; F. C. Snow, Boston.; W. A. Maggs, Sussex.

Victoria—W. E. R. Holt and wife, Boston; Henry Hill, Halifax; J. F. Lindsay, Woodstock; Theo Cook, Winnipeg, Man.; Ruth Anne Duggan, Winnipeg; Kathleen Duggan, Winnipeg; Edith Mosley, Winnipeg; A. M. Fleming Halifax; A. Milton Doun, Hampton; C. H. Nelson, Moncton; E. S. Carter, Rothsey; W. J. Dickson, Halifax; W. C. Casey, Moncton; Stuart Applegath, Toronto; W. Applegath, Toronto; Geo. McLeod, Montreal; D. A. White, Montreal.

Clifton—C. A. Abbott, Digby, N. S.; B. Von Nimithy, Germany; Peter Dixon ,Grand Manan; James Ross, Carleton; Frank Baird, Sussex; A. C. Rogers and wife, Springhill, N. B; Pearl O. Veysey, Sussex; Alice M. Davidson, Sussex; Hattie Forsyth, New York.

Courteous Thanks.

Washington Post.

The late Senator Ingalls, of Kansas was noted for his ready retorts and epigrams, which were not always devoid of sting and smart to those to whom they were addressed.

It is related that once, when engaged in a controversy with a senator from Delaware, he evaded the real question by saying:

"I thank the Senator from that great State which has three counties at low tide and two counties at high tide."

Temperance Federation.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. John County Branch, Temperance Federation, will be held in the W. C. T. U. rooms, Germain street, this evening, at 8 o'clock. All members are requested to attend.

EASTER FESTIVITIES

Easter week is always a week of pleasure, and if you attend any of the social events you will require fine slippers or shoes.

∴ **Fine Dress Slippers** ∴
for Women

Kid 1 Strap Beaded Slippers	-	$3.00
Kid 3 " " "	-	$3.50
Patent Ribbon Tie "	-	$3.50
Patent Pumps -	-	$3.50
Gray Swede Ribbon Tie Slippers	-	$4.00
White Kid 1 Strap "	-	$2.25

Evening Shoes for Men

$2.25 $3.00 and $3.50

There's Comfort in our Shoes and WE know how to fit you.

FOOT FITTERS **McRobbie** 94 KING STREET

HUTCHINGS & CO.

MATTRESSES and BEDDING,
WIRE MATTRESSES and COTS
IRON BEDSTEADS and CRIBS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

101 to 105 GERMAIN STREET

Robt. Maxwell

Mason and Builder, Valuator and Appraiser.

Brick, Lime, Stone, Tile and Plaster Worker.

General Jobbing Promptly and Neatly Done.

Office 16 Sydney Street. Res. 385 Union Street. Tel. 823

Store open till 11.30 p. m. Saturday, April 3, 1909.

Children's Footwear

To have the child properly fitted means a great amount of extra comfort for the household.

We have ankle straps in Patent, Red or Chocolate, without heels. Sizes 2, 3, 4 and 5 .. .. ..

$5,000
Town Newcastle School Bonds
to yield 4½ per cent
Running 3o years. Suitable as investment for Trustees in province N. B.

W. F. Mahon & Co.,
INVESTMENT BANKERS,
St, John, N. B.

For Investment
$3,500
GRAND FALLS
5½ Per Cent BONDS Due 1919 to 1925
Price to yield 4.80 p. c.

J. M. Robinson & Sons,
Bankers, - ST. JOHN.

THE MONTREAL STOCK MARKET

Morning Sales

Textile 125@64 5-8; 650@64 1-2.
Crown Reserve, 300@282; 100@280.
Hochelaga 12@144.
Dom. Iron Pfd. 959@120; 3@121; 1@119; 75@120 1-8; 25@120 1-4.
Bank Commerce 4@174 5-8; 40@175.
Woods 50@103.
Coal Pfd. 83@109 1-2.
Coal 10@65.
Richilieu & Ontario, 150@82 1-2; 300@83.
New Street, 1@207.
Dom. Iron 40@33 1-2; 150@33 5-8; 10@33 3-4.
C. P. R. 150@176 7-8; 25@175 5-8; 50@176 1-4.
Street 310@209; 154@210.
Power, 778@114; 10@114 1-4; 225@114 1-8; 25@113 3-4; 25@113 7-8.
Mackay 50@74; 75@74 1-4.
Molson's Bank, 15@204 1-2.
Mackay Pfd. 25@72; 10@71 3-4.
Illinois Pfd. 5@93 3-4; 10@93 1-2.
Soo 35@145; 35@145 3-4; 25@145 1-4.
Toronto, 8@124; 25@123 1-4.
Twins 50@103 1-2.
Sao Paulo 50@120.
Dom. Iron Bonds 1000@90; 1000@89 3-4; 5000@91.

Afternoon Sales.

Woods Pfd. 5@120.
C. P. R. 125@176 1-2; 8@176 1-8; 175@177.
Street 40@210; 100@210 1-4; 50@210 1-2.
Dom. Iron 125@33 3-4; 75@33 1-2; 15@33 3-8
Illinois Pfd. 2@93; 1@92 1-2.
Coal 25@66 3-4.
Merchants Bank 9@161 1-4.
Richilieu & Ontario 50@83.
Woods 25@102 3-4.

AMERICAN STOCK TRANSACTIONS; CHANGES IN A DAY'S BIDDING

Furnished by J. M. Robinson

	Sales.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amalgamated	36000	75¾	77½	75½	77⅛
American Car and Foundry	4200	50⅛	50⅞	50⅛	50½
American Locomotive	3100	56½	56½	55½	55¾
American Ice	10900	36⅛	38¾	36½	38⅛
American Sugar	500	132½	132⅞	132½	132⅝
Atchison	12400	108⅛	108½	107⅞	108½
American Smelters	523100	87¾	89¼	87⅝	88¾
	3300	44½	45½	44½	44⅝
Anaconda	223100	75½	77½	75⅝	77⅝
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	8500	122⅞	113⅛	112⅛	113⅛
Baltimore and Ohio	2900	176½	177¼	175⅞	177¼
Canadian Pacific Railway	11500	131¼	131½	130⅝	131¼
New York Central	27800	71	71¾	70⅞	71⅝
Chesapeake and Ohio	2000	36½	36¾	36¼	36½
Colorado F. and Iron	13800	48½	49¼	47¾	49¼
Denver and Rio Grande	1700	178⅞	179⅜	178	178¾
Delaware and H. C.	7200	29¾	29⅞	29¼	29⅞
Erie	2000	46	46	45½	46
Erie, First Pfd	3700	138	139	137	138
Consolidated Gas	9500	157¾	160¼	157¾	157⅝
General Electric	1100	5½	5½	4¾	4¾
Chicago and Great Western	8400	147¼	147½	146½	147½
Great Northern Pfd	1900	146½	146¾	146	146⅝
Illinois Central	5000	42¾	42¾	42⅛	42⅝
Kansas and Texas	1800	135¼	135⅝	135	135½
Louisville and Nashville	18400	82¾	83	82½	83
National Lead	2800	72¾	73	72¼	73
Missouri Pacific	339	146½	147⅝	145⅞	147⅝
Northern Pacific	300	38½	.....	.....	.....
Pressed Steel Car	19000	135⅛	135⅝	134½	135⅝
Pennsylvania	11600	136	137⅞	135¼	137⅝
Reading	600	24¾	24¾	24⅝	24⅝
Rock Island	3000	54¾	64¾	64¼	64¾
Rock Island Pfd	700	31	31½	131	31½
United States Rubber	1000	145	145½	145	145½
Soo Railway	21800	122⅛	122¾	121⅝	122¾
Southern Pacific	25000	150½	151¾	150	151¾
St. Paul	900	26⅜	26½	26	26¼
Southern Railway	105800	187½	189¼	186⅞	189¼
Union Pacific	192700	50¾	51⅝	50⅝	51½
United States Steel	4000	113¾	114	113⅝	113¾
United States Steel Pfd.	500	118½	18⅝	18¼	18½
Wabash Railway		49	49	48¾	48¾
Wisconsin Central	471600	.....	.....	.....	.....
SALES—11 o'clock	557500	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 "	745500	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 "	995000	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 "		.....	.....	.....	.....

New York Cotton.

	High.	Low.	Close
SPOT—1010	956	943	959-60
January	956	945	.....
March	989	971	987-9
May	983	965	981-2
July	972	959	971-2
August	962	949	961-2
October	959	946	959-60
December			

Chicago Market.

	High.	Low.	Close
WHEAT	122¼	121¼	121⅞
May	108⅞	108	108½
July	100⅝	100	100⅜
September			
CORN	68⅛	67¾	67¾
May	67	66⅝	66⅝
July	66⅝	66⅛	66⅛
September			
OATS	55⅞	55½	55⅝
May	48½	47¾	47⅞
July	40¼	39⅞	39⅞
September			
PORK		.....	1790
May		.....	1787
July			

Dom. Iron Pfd. 15@120 1-2; 80@120 3-4; 280@121; 100@121 1-4.
Textile 75@64 1-2.
Crown 1400@280.

Scotia Common 50@57.
Detroit 50@39.
Power 2@114 1-4; 25@114.
Penmans 25@49 1-2.

The Royal Trust Company
(OF MONTREAL)
Branches at Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Quebec, St. John, N. B. and Vancouver.

Capital | Subscribed - - $1,000,000
Paid up - - 700,000
Reserve Fund - 800,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
PRESIDENT: Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G. C. M. G.
VICE-PRESIDENT: Hon. Sir George Drummond, K. C. M. G.
SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, HON. R. MACKAY,
R. B. ANGUS, A. MACNIDER
SIR EDWARD CLOUSTON, Bart. H. V. MEREDITH.
E. B. GREENSHIELDS, D. MORRICE,
C. M. HAYS, A. T. PATERSON,
C. R. HOSMER, JAMES ROSS,
SIR W. C. MACDONALD, SIR T. G. SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V O.
SIR W. C. VANHORNE, K. C. M. G.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS
AUTHORIZED TO ACT AS:
Executor and Trustee under Wills
Administrator of Estates
Guardian of Estates of Minors.
Trustee for Bond Issues.
Committee of Estates of Lunatics.
Trustee under Trust Deeds.
Receiver, Assignee, Liquidator, for the Benefit of Creditors.
Agent or Attorney for
The Transaction of Business
The Management of Estates.
The Investment and Collection of Moneys, Rents, Interests, Dividends, Mortgages, Bonds and other Securities.
To give any Bond required in any Judicial proceedings.
Solicitors may be Retained in any Business they bring to the Company.

E. M. SHADBOLT, Managet of the Bank of Montreal MANAGER, St. John, N. B.

Bank Montreal 6@249.

Cobalts at Close.

Beaver 12 asked 13; Cob Lake 18 asked 19; Cham 81 asked 84; Cob Cen 40 asked 42; Roddick 13 asked 14; Floyd 6 asked 9; Kerr 775 asked 825; Rose 670 asked 685; Mickley 96 asked 100; Helen 25 asked 35; Ns 58 asked 60; Otisse 60 asked 65; Pete Lake 29 asked 30; Roch 19b; Leaf 13 asked 14; Queen 45 asked 50; Treth 153 asked 155; Temisk 151 asked 153; Porto Rico 43 1-2 asked 7-8.

The Country Market.

A large quantity of beef has arrived from Upper Canada for the Easter market. Eggs and butter are going up. Retail prices are about as follows:

Butter, tub, 22c. per lb.
Butter, print, 24c. per lb.
Eggs, 23c. per doz.
Beef, 7—9c. per lb.
Pork, small, 10c. per lb.
Hams, small, 15c. per lb.
Bacon, small, 15c. per lb.
Veal, 8—10c. per lb.
Lamb, 11c. per lb.
Turkey, 30c. per lb.
Chickens, $1,25—$1.75.
Fowl, $1.50.
Wild Ducks, 75c.
Gaspereaux, 4c. each.
Halibut, 15c. per lb.
Salmon, 12c. per lb.
Smelt, 12c. per lb.
Beets, 50c. per bushel.
Carrots, 50c. per bushel
Squash, 3c. per lb.
Turnips, 80c. per bbl.
Cabbages, $1.25 per doz.
Potatoes, $1.40 per bbl.
Maple Candy, 25c. per lb.

Exports.

Per SS Montreal, 5,552 tons, for London and Antwerp, 6,500 bags flour, 80 pkgs sundries, 1 bx furs, 254 bbls wood alcohol, 1 cs organs, 28 cs, 323 bags leather, 7 cs mica, 25 bbls varnish, 34 rims, 60 bbls starch, 2 pes casings, 12 bbls potash, 159 bales wool 3 cs nontions, 56 cs cartridges, 141 bags graphite, 1 cs plate, 3 cs rubber packing, 1,666 bxs cheese, 45 bxs bacon, 5 kegs feet, etc., 440 bales aluminum, 1,654 bags acetyline lime, 5 cs typewriters, 165,221 bushels wheat 1,900 bags asbestos, 19,781 bushels barley, 1 cs cotton goots, 5,638 bales hay, 28 bales straw, 366 bags meal, 2,404 bdls birch squares, 15 elm logs, 7 crts washboards, 22 bags graphite, 94,063 ft spruce deals, 33,701 ft birch plank and ends—Canadian goods value $364,596.

I pcl silks, 1 cs puns 13 pkgs experts, etc, 1 bale embroideries, 5 pkgs samples, 59 cs plants, 1 csk blue, 1,939 bales, 8,638 pcs, 2 cars lumber, 6,104 bdls flooring, 11 pkgs garnders, 7,350 sacks flour—foreign goods; value, $44,104. Total, $408,700.

THE LATEST PRODUCE QUOTATIONS

Special to The Standard.

Toronto, April 5.—The demand for wheat for export is again a feature of the grain markets at the opening of the week, and there is considerable movement in spite of the high prices. The fact that very little Ontario wheat is coming out proves that stocks at country points must be small. It is not probable that farmers have much or it would be marketed. Local dealers quotations were:

Ontario wheat, No. 2, white or red, $1.10 to $1.11, No. 2, mixed, $1.07 to $1.08 outside. Manitoba wheat, all rail, No. 1 northern, $1.30, No. 2 northern, $1.2,7 track, lake ports, nominal quotations. No. 1 northern, $1.23, No. 2 northern, $1.20.

Oats. No. 2, white, 45c. to 45 1-2c; No. 2 mixed, 44 1-2c. to 45c; outside, No. 2 all rail, 51c; No. 2 on track Collingwood, 47 1-2c.

Millfeed. Bran, scarce, $24 per ton sacks included, Toronto shorts, $25. Sacks included Toronto.

Montreal Quotations.

Montreal, April 5. — Owing to the strength in the Canadian wheat markets a stronger feeling has developed in the local flour situation, and prices in some cases have been marked up 10 to 15c. per barrel, with the tendency for higher levels.

Supplies on spot are small, and offerings from millers light, and they are now asking $2.50 per bag for 90 per cent., fob in buyers bags. Messages today stated that there is only 5 per cent. of the Ontario wheat crop new left in farmers' hands.

In spite of the above and the fact that conditions generally warrant an advance in all grades of flour, spring wheat millers have made no change in values, and do not anticipate doing so.

Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.80 to $6; seconds, $5.30 to $5.50; Manitoba strong bakers, $5.10 to $5.80; winter wheat patents, $5.50 to $5.65; straight rollers, $5.10 to $.25. In bags, $2.50 to $2.25. Extra, in bags, $2.10 to $2.20.

Receipts of eggs today were 697 cases, for the week, 6,236, compared with 2,851 for last week, and 3,158 for last year. The arrivals since May 1st to date were 229,725 cases, against 194,084 for the same period last year. In addition to the above the receipts by express since May 1st have been 19,697 cases, making a grand total of 294,422 cases.

The market is fairly steady under a good demand, and an active trade is passing at 20 to 21c. per dozen.

Oats are firm, but trade is quiet.

Canadian Western No. 2, 51 to 51 1-2c., extra No. 1 feed, 50 1-2 to 51c., No. 2 feed, 50 to 50 1-2c., Ontario No. 2, 50 to 50 1-2c., No. 3, 49 to 49 1-2c., No. 3, 48 to 48 1-2c.

STOCK MARKET SHOWS SOME CONFIDENCE

New York, N. Y., April 5.—The speculation in stocks did not fully maintain its strong tone throughout today, although still showing evidence of vitality and an undertone of confidence. Speculative opinion seems to have arrived at the conviction that the worst is over in the business depression and that improvement is to be the rule from now on. Mixed with the confidence engendered by this view is the caution prompted by the probability that the speculation will outrun the rate of improvement, leaving room for sharp stock market reactions. The danger of running out of margins in such a reaction and of losses for the too daring speculators are taken into account and are responsible for such periods of hesitation as were perceptible during much of today's session, although there was a strong recovery before the end of the day, an additional unsettling influence was the expectation of a decision in the case to test the commodities clause of the Hepburn law.

The disposition was plainly manifest to reduce market committments as the hour approached for the assembling of the Supreme Court. The fluctuation in Reading, meantime, became very feverish, Then followed a period of extreme dullness in the entire market until the announcement came that the decision was once again postponed. With the certainty of a postponement of the decision at least another week there followed some revival of animation in the market and re-purchase of stocks sold in the morning. Saturday's price recovery and the tone of advices sent out by commission houses over the week end resulted in considerable accession of buying orders when the market opened.

The further improvement in the financial conditions abroad brought an addition to the demand for American securities from that source. The market proved so broad and offered such power of absorption that there was a free distribution of holdings in the forenoon by the skilled element in the speculation which appreciates the value of taking advantage of such an opportunity to widen the field of holdings and to effect a process of digestion of profits. The selling to realize had its inevitable effect in checking the rise and was followed by the hesitating period of the mid-session. In the latter effort to start the market up again a good deal of attention was given to individual stocks with a view to their sympathetic effect on the general list. Some of the lower grade stocks were made prominent in this movement reflecting the influence of speculative exploitations down through the list. This week's government report on crop conditions is regarded as of great importance for the light it will throw on the state in which winter wheat has emerged from the trials of the winter. Time loans were reported easier and considerable amounts were said to have been placed on Saturday over the end of the day at 3 1-2 per cent. The vigorous advance in the last half hour of Union Pacific and United States Steel was decisive in turning the whole market upwards again.

Bonds were firm. Total sales, par value, $4,947,000.

U. S. Bonds were unchanged on call.

HOTELS

The ROYAL
Saint John, N. B.
RAYMOND & DOHERTY.
PROPRIETORS

Victoria Hotel
21 and 27 King Street
ST. JOHN, N. B.
Electric passenger elevator and all modern improvements.
D. W. McCormick - - Proprietor.

FREDERICTON'S LEADING HOTEL IS THE
BARKER HOUSE
QUEEN STREET.
Centrally located; large new sample rooms, private baths, electric lights and bells, hot water heating throughout.
T. V. MONAHAN, : Proprietor

HOW ENGLAND LOST AT RUGBY TO SCOTLAND

The following is a description of the great rugby match in which Scotland defeated England for the International Championships:

In the presence of the Prince of Wales and 20,000 spectators, Scotland won the annual Rugby match wth England at Richmond on Saturday by 18 points to 8. The visit of the Prince was in the nature of a surprise, as it was not generally known that he would be present until just before the start.

The result of the match, considering the run of the game, was the biggest disappointment that England has had for many years. Scotland were cleverer towards than England, but our men played a tremendously hard game and beat Scotland in both halves for stamina and condition.

Scotland got a first try, a beautiful scooped pass with the open hand by Cunningham, ending up with Simpson, who outpaced Palmer, and scored very cleverly. Reid-Kerr missed rather a simple shot. Mobbs equalized after the most brilliant bit of work of the day. Intercepting a pass, he handed off Pearson, outmanoeuvred and outran Schultze, and scored close to the right-hand post. Palmer missed the easiest of shots.

Not long afterwards Harrison took the ball from a long line-out, and simply flopped over the line, and Palmer easily scored. Then he had them all ends up. Our forwards got the ball time after time, and we ought to have made the game absolutely safe with a clear lead of about twenty points at half-time.

Our halves, however, were on the slow side, and when the line did get going bad passes or badly missed passes let us down time after time. So, at half time, the score was only 8 to 3.

Restarting, Scotland got the ball in a scrum, took it right down our pack, rushed it half-way down our half, and then Gilray dashed in between the posts, Cunningham easily converting. Shortly afterwards Tennant caught all our defence napping, and went through the lot at a terrific pace, scoring a try that was easily converted by Cunningham. Not five minutes later Tennant was in again between the posts, and as Cunningham converted, Scotland stood 18 to 8, with the game practically certain.

In the last twenty minutes, England were pressing all the time; but Sibree and Hutchinson were not nearly quick enough for Cunningham and Tennant, and the vim and dash seemed to have gone from our three-quarters. England were beaten at half, and by bad passing, and the taking of passes on the part of our three-quarters. Also the defence was very weak all round.

Mobbs did a lot of good work, but Poulton had a terrible off-day. Poulton is a really good player, who will, for an absolute certainty, make a very good player in the near future, but on Saturday he could do nothing right.

Cunningham and Tennant won the match for Scotland; indeed, it was Tennant's match. He played the game of his life—a game that any player who ever lived would have been proud of. It was "Tennant's match," neither more nor less.

Gwyn Nicholls refereed very well, but he was rather kind to the Scottish three-quarters, who were persistently offside, especially Simpson.

C.A.A.U. HAS FULL SWAY AT CAPITAL

One often hears of the strength of Federation in Ontario and Quebec. The following from the Ottawa Citizen hardly bears out this contention:

The O. A. A. C. board will raise no objection whatever to the proposition of the athletes who desire to compete Victoria Day. As a matter of fact though the O. A. A. C. is not affiliated with the C. A. A. U., it is interesting to note that nearly all its active athletes are members, as the football team, the Cliffsides of the Interprovincial, the Cliffsides of the City hockey league, Ottawa II. hockeyists and Ottawa II. footballers all figure on teams which play in leagues under the jurisdiction of the C. A. A. U. Not one member of the club holds a Federation card, the C. A. A. U. apparently, having full sway in the Capital.

MONTREAL TOURNAMENT NEXT YEAR

The "Canuck" Bowling Club, the little coterie which is composed of adventuresome bowling members of the M. A. A. A. and went to Pittsburg to see what they could do against the highly trained United States bowlers there, have it in mind, so rumor says, to try and arrange a bowing tournament on United States lines in Montreal next year.

It is understood that they have secured a United States charter, which will enable them to do so.

To make the affair successful a large sum of money would be necessary, but if it could be done it would add something new to the many "between seasons' sporting attractions."

Correction.

In the account of the MacLaren crew's record which apepared in Saturday's Standard two slight errors were made. The last race rowed by this four against the Lord crew was at Westfield and not at Bay Shore. The race which was said to have been rowed at Bay Shore in 1871 was rowed in 1870 and was won by the MacLaren four. The latter did not race at all in 1871.

TEA TRAYS
—AND—
DOLLS--FREE
Until July 1st, 1909,
For the square pasteboard Cards in the pound and half-pound packets of
Mandarin, Eagle
and Tiger Tea

WE WILL GIVE
ONE JAPANESE TRAY, 26x21, - - - FOR ONE HUNDRED CARDS
ONE POUND TIGER D. TEA, - - - - - FOR FIFTY CARDS
ONE 12 INCH CIRCULAR TRAY, - - - - - - FOR 25 CARDS

A 30 Inch Linen Doll
FOR THIRTY CARDS.
A 16 INCH RED RIDING HOOD DOLL, - - - FOR TWENTY CARDS
A 13 INCH LINEN PUSSY MEOW DOLL, - - - - FOR 15 CARDS
Instructions to make up to go with these dolls.

545 PRIZES---$890.
We Offer as Follows:
5 FIRST BEST WRITTEN TIGER TEA LETTERS, - $10 Each, $50
10 NEXT BEST WRITTEN TIGER TEA LETTERS, - - - 5 Each, 50
30 NEXT BEST WRITTEN TIGER TEA LETTERS, - - - 3 Each, 90
200 NEXT BEST WRITTEN TIGER TEA LETTERS. a Gift Worth $2, 400
300 NEXT BEST WRITTEN TIGER TEA LETTERS, a Gift Worth $1, 300
545 Prizes of a Cash Value of Total $890.

Conditions of Competition:
1st—Any boy or girl, 8 to 15 years old, can compete by writing us a copy of TIGER TEA letter as below.
2nd—Each letter must enclose 12 of the square cards found inside of the 1-lb. and 1-2-lb. packets of TIGER, MANDARIN or EAGLE TEA.
3rd—Award of Prizes in July, 1909.
4th—Neatness, style of writing, and age of child, considered in awarding prizes.

W. F. Hatheway, Co., Ltd.,
February, 1909. St. John, N. B., Canada.

W. F. HATHEWAY CO., Ltd.
Packers of Tiger Indo-Ceylon Teas.
Dear Sir:—Our choice at home of Tiger Tea is grade—at——c. per lb. It is true that the tiny dried, whitish buds in Tiger Tea give it that fine delicate flavor? We used to drink China Tea years ago, but prefer the Tiger Tea in 1-lb. packets, as it looks clearer, and because Tiger Teas are prepared and packed by machinery instead of by the nasty, sweaty hand-treatment as in China. The pretty blue and white label is enough to make one wish to taste a cup of Tiger Tea. The tiger paws on the label show how strong the Tiger Tea is.
I am very glad to send you this letter about Tiger Tea, and if you wish I will send you a sketch of a tiger which would perhaps be fiercer than the tiger on your label The rich cherry color of Tiger Tea pleases everyone, and I hope that you will always keep the quality of it as good as it is now. I enclose the 12 cards required, and tell you truly this is my own handwriting.
Every Canadian should buy a 1-lb. packet of Tiger Tea, for, besides the good quality we know that the work of blending, labelling, boxing, packing, etc., is all done by Canadians in St. John.
My age is my last school teacher was
Hoping that this letter will win a Tiger Tea prize.
I am, respectfully yours,
.....

W. FRANK HATHEWAY COMPANY, Limited,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

HOTELS

The ROYAL
Saint John, N. B.
MOND & DOHERTY.
PROPRIETORS

Victoria Hotel
21 and 27 King Street
ST. JOHN, N. B.
ic passenger elevator and all modern rovements.
. McCormick - - Proprietor.

DERICTON'S LEADING HOTEL IS THE
ARKER HOUSE
QUEEN STREET.
trally located; large new sample s, private baths, electric lights and hot water heating throughout.
MONAHAN, : Proprietor

duce market committments approached for the assembling he Supreme Court. The fluctuain Reading, meantime, became feverish, Then followed a period treme dullness in the entire mar until the announcement came the decision was once again p d. With the certainty of a ment of the decision at least r week there followed some re of animation in the market and rchase of stocks sold in the morn Saturday's price recovery and the of advices sent out by commis houses over the week end result n considerable accession of buy orders when the market opened.

e further improvement in the icial conditions abroad brought addition to the demand for Am an securities from that source. market proved so broad and of such power of absorption that e was a free distribution of hold in the forenoon by the skilled ent in the speculation which ap ciates the value of taking advan of such an oportunity to widen field of holdings and to effect a ess of digestion of profits. The ing to realize had its inevitabl ct in checking the rise and wa owed by the nesitating period of mid-session. In the latter effort t tart the market up again a good of attention was given to indivi l stocks with a view to their sym netic effect on the general list. e of the lower grade stocks were e prominent in this movement re ting the influence of speculative lolitations down through the list. s week's government report on p conditions is regarded as of great portance for the light it will throw the state in which winter wheat emerged from the trials of the ter. Time loans were reported ier and considerable amounts were d to have been placed on Saturday r the end of the day at 3 1-2 p t. The vigorous advance in t half hour of Union Pacific and ited States Steel was decisive in ning the whole market upwards in.

Bonds were firm. Total sales, par ue, $4,947,000.

U. S. Bonds were unchanged on l.

CO., Ltd.
ndo-Ceylon Teas.
ce at home of Tiger per lb. It is true itish buds in Tiger delicate flavor? We ea years ago, but pre lb. packets, as it looks iger Teas are prepared nery instead of by the eatment as in China. hite label is enough taste a cup of Tiger on the label show how s.
send you this letter if you wish I will send er which would per he tiger on your label of Tiger Tea pleases that you will always as good as it is now. required, and tell you handwriting. ould buy a 1-lb. packet ides the good quality rk of blending, label, etc., is all done by n.
st school teacher was will win a Tiger Tea prize. ectfully yours,
mited,

HOW ENGLAND LOST AT RUGBY TO SCOTLAND

The following is a description of the great rugby match in which Scotland defeated England for the International Championships:

In the presence of the Prince of Wales and 20,000 spectators, Scotland won the annual Rugby match wth England at Richmond on Saturday by 18 points to 8. The visit of the Prince was in the nature of a surprise, as it was not generally known that he would be present until just before the start.

The result of the match, considering the run of the game, was the biggest disappointment that England has had for many years. Scotland were cleverer towards than England, but our men played a tremendously hard game and beat Scotland in both halves for stamina and condition.

Scotland got a first try, a beautiful scooped pass with the open hand by Cunningham, ending up with Simpson, who outpaced Palmer, and scored very cleverly. Reid-Kerr missed rather a simple shot. Mobbs equalized after the most brilliant bit of work of the day. Intercepting a pass, he handed off Pearson, outmanoeuvred and outran Schultze, and scored close to the right-hand post. Palmer missed the easiest of shots.

Not long afterwards Harrison took the ball from a long line-out, and simply flopped over the line, and Palmer easily scored. Then he had them all ends up. Our forwards got the ball time after time, and we ought to have made the game absolutely safe with a clear lead of about twenty points at half-time.

Our halves, however, were on the slow side, and when the line did get going bad passes or badly missed passes let us down time after time. So, at half time, the score was only 8 to 3.

Restarting, Scotland got the ball in a scrum, took it right down our pack, rushed it half-way down our half, and then Gilray dashed in between the posts, Cunningham easily converting. Shortly afterwards Tennant caught all our defence napping, and went through the lot at a terrific pace, scoring a try that was easily converted by Cunningham. Not five minutes later Tennant was in again between the posts, and as Cunningham converted, Scotland stood 18 to 8, with the game practically certain.

In the last twenty minutes, England were pressing all the time; but Sibree and Hutchinson were not nearly quick enough for Cunningham and Tennant, and the vim and dash seemed to have gone from our three-quarters. England were beaten at half, and by bad passing, and the taking of passes on the part of our three-quarters. Also the defence was very weak all round. Mobbs did a lot of good work, but Poulton had a terrible off-day. Poulton is a really good player, who will, for an absolute certainty, make a very good player in the near future, but on Saturday he could do nothing right.

Cunningham and Tennant won the match for Scotland; indeed, it was Tennant's match. He played the game of his life—a game that any player who ever lived would have been proud of. It was "Tennant's match," neither more nor less.

Gwyn Nicholls refereed very well, but he was rather kind to the Scottish three-quarters, who were persistently offside, especially Simpson.

C.A.A.U. HAS FULL SWAY AT CAPITAL

One often hears of the strength of Federation in Ontario and Quebec. The following from the Ottawa Citizen hardly bears out this contention:

The O. A. A. C. board will raise no objection whatever to the proposition of the athletes who desire to compete Victoria Day. As a matter of fact though the O. A. A. C. is not affiliated with the C. A. A. U., it is interesting to note that nearly all its active athletes are members, as the football team, the Cliffsides of the Interprovincial, the Cliffsides of the City hockey league, Ottawa II. hockeyists and Ottawa II. footballers all figure on teams which play in leagues under the jurisdiction of the C. A. A. U. Not one member of the club holds a Federation card, the C. A. A. U. apparently, having full sway in the Capital.

MONTREAL TOURNAMENT NEXT YEAR

The "Canuck" Bowling Club, the little coterie which is composed of adventuresome bowling members of the M. A. A. A. and went to Pittsburg to see what they could do against the highly trained United States bowlers there, have it in mind, so rumor says, to try and arrange a bowing tournament on United States lines in Montreal next year.

It is understood that they have secured a United States charter, which will enable them to do so.

To make the affair successful a large sum of money would be necessary, but if it could be done it would add something new to the many "between seasons' sporting attractions."

Correction.

In the account of the MacLaren crew's record which apepared in Saturday's Standard two slight errors were made. The last race rowed by this four against the Lord crew was at Westfield and not at Bay Shore. The race which was said to have been rowed at Bay Shore in 1871 was rowed in 1870 and was won by the MacLaren four. The latter did not race at all in 1871.

$15,000 ALREADY HUNG UP ON MARITIME PROVINCES' TRACKS

(Fredericton Gleaner, April 5).

The first entry for the Fredericton Park Association's race meeting on June 30th, July 1st, and 2nd, was received by Secretary J. D. Black, on Saturday from Mr. G. B. Fenwick, of Sussex.

Mr. Fenwick has secured a nomination for the 2.27 stake for $400 guaranteed by the Waverley & Lorne hotels, and while he does not have to name the horse he will start in the race until the 15th of June, it is likely that his candidate will be Gypsy Brazilian (2.27 1-2). This mare, Mr. Fenwick thinks very highly of, and he will have her in charge of William Brickley, the well known driver.

Will Be Bred to Cochato.

Gypsy Brazilian (2.27 1-2) is a highly bred mare being by Brazilian and out of Sybil C. by Alcantara. It is Mr. Fenwick's intention to ship her to Boston probably this week to have her bred to the well known stallion Cochato. This horse is one of the best bred stallions in the world, being by Todd (2.14 3-4) while his dam is Castanea (2.19 1-4) by Pistachio, a full brother to Nutwood; second dam Lindora Wilkes (dam of five) by Guy Wilkes (2.15 1-4). Cochato is owned by Mr. J. M. Johnson, who for years conducted the Calais (Me.) Stock Farm and used to have a racing string on the Maritime Provinces circuit. He now has the Ponkapong farm at Readville, Mass., and the stud foe for Cochato is $100.

Nominations for the Fredericton races do not choose until the 15th inst. and judging by the inquiries which have been coming to the secretary's office as well as the correspondence which other members of the management of the local track have had with outside horsemen there seems little doubt but that there will be many entries for the different classes and that the rush for nominations for the stake-race will be highly encouraging.

Woodstock In Line.

The one thing which is worrying many wishing to send their racing strings to the Fredericton meeting, is the failure of other tracks to announce their race metings, all of which shows that if one track is sufficiently enterprising to get its programme out early, it must await the belated action of other tracks before any success can attend its efforts. There are other lessons also taught.

However the tracks are now getting into line somewhat better and a few days are likely to bring forth some announcements, which however may come a little late.

The Woodstock track has announced five $300 events for two days racing on July 8th and 9th and the enterprise of Gallagher Bros. in coming to the front will be recognized by horsemen all over the country. The Messrs Gallagher have in years past conducted some of the best racing in this part of the country over their fast half mile track and that their efforts in this instance may result in continued success will be the wish of their very many friends.

Presque Isle May Follow Fredericton.

It is quite possible, however, that there may be a change in the Woodstock date.

After the horses race here on June 30th, July 1st and 2nd, it is likely that they will go to Presque Isle, Me., which is a comparatively short shipment and will be made more pelasant than usual inasmuch as the C. P. R. have offered to take the horses through on a special train. The trip by special train would consume about four or five hours and the horses could leave here on Saturday morning and be in Presque Isle early that afternoon, that being July 3rd.

The racing there would take place on Monday and Tuesday, July 5th and 6th, and the Maine town could well offer generous stakes and purses in connection with its July 4th celebration which would be in progress. The appearance of the forty or fifty horses which would be racing here would prove a great attraction for Presque Isle people and all Aroostook County would be there.

Would Give Woodstock Later Dates.

If Presque Isle will thus come in and it is believed that they will then the Woodstock track will be asked to shift their dates to one week later, possibly in connection with the July 12th celebration.

Following the Woodstock meeting it is proposed to have St. John come in and later have Sussex or Port Elgin follow and later Chatham and Moncton and then the Nova Scotia tracks later on coming back over the same route again so as to be in St. John about Labor Day week before coming back to Fredericton for the big exhibition meeting.

Five Days At Fredericton In September.

It is expected that the Fredericton track will give five days racing in connection with the Fredericton 1909 Exhibition from September 14 to 23, but the length of the meeting depends on the willingness of the directors to guarantee a couple of stakes for the races. There is not expected to be any hesitation on the part of the exhibition directors in guaranteeing at least two stake races and in that event the meeting will last for five days.

Already horsemen throughout New England and the Maritime Provinces are making plans for the Fredericton meeting.

Circuit Is Needed.

The tardiness of the tracks in getting into line this year for early racing should show the necessity of having a regularly formed Maritime Circuit in force another year at which the tracks could select their dates and all work together for the purpose of benefiting all interested. In this way more success would attend all the race meetings.

$15,000 Already Hung Up

Last year upwards of $25,000 was offered in purses and stakes in the Maritime Provinces but the fact was not well advertised and many horsemen outside this district who would have sent their stable here did not know of the good racing conditions here. This year with racing starting the last of June there will not likely be a week until the first or middle of October when there will not be a race meeting on. The Halifax track offers $7,000 for its fall meeting. The Fredericton track offers $2,500 for its early meeting and will put up perhaps as much as $4,000 for the fall meeting which makes at least $13,500 already in sight. Add to this the $1,500 already offered for Woodstock and there is $15,000 hung up at this early date.

Horses Go To Tracks Next Month.

Another month will find several racing stables quartered at the Fredericton Park Association's track and it looks like the busiest season in the way of training that the local track has yet enjoyed.

Fred Duncanson of Fairville, has already applied for half a dozen stalls, and will have his string here in charge of Tommy Raymond as driver. Mr. Duncanson will be on the ground himself during the training season and will keep things lively.

McCoy Brothers have applied for the same stalls they occupied last year and will probably move up to the track about the first of May with a good string. Driver McCoy has Don A (2.19 1-4) jogging nicely and he promises to return to the same great form that he occupied in 1907. Don A will be one of the promising members of the string.

Several American stables are also expected to do their training here and will probably be on the ground early in May so that their horses may become acclimated. There will also be a number of smaller local owners who will do their training here and it looks as if there would be twenty-five horses in training in Fredericton, by the middle of May at the latest. J.D.B.

THE FISHERMEN HAVE HAD A POOR WINTER FOR THEIR WORK

The fishermen have had rather a poor winter for their work. The continued mild weather during the greater part of the winter and especially in the month of March has made it almost impossible to successfully carry on their business in frozen fish.

The spring fishing has not really commenced as the fish very seldom come into the harbor before the ice goes out of the river which generally occurs about the 20th of this month. The five mild days last week brought a large run of gaspereaux as far as Lorneville. The shad have not appeared yet. The prices have generally remained high during the winter. Gaspereaux will be much lower in a few days. The prices at present range about as follows:

Dry cod fish, large $3.75 to $4.00 per 100; Small, $2.75 to $3.00 per 100.
Fresh cod 2 1-2 to 2 3-4c per lb.
Frozen salmon 12 to 20c per lb.
Halibut 12—15c per lb.
Finnan Haddie 5 1-2 to 6c.
Bloaters 90c per box.
Gaspereaux 4 cents each.
Herring smoked, 14c per box.
Pollock, $1.75 per 100.
Grand Manan pickerel, $2.50 per 1-2 bbl.
Shelburne pickerel, $2.75—$300 per 1-2 barrel.
Canso pickerel, $3.00—$3.25 per 1-2 barrel.

INDOOR MEET NEXT FRIDAY

The first athletic meet of the season will be held in the Queen's Rink on Friday evening, April 16, when the Mohawk-All St. John Club will present a fine programme of sports. The events cover a wide range, and every athlete will be able to take some part.

As there are a number of clubs in the city as well as outside, which have teams of four or five men to represent them, the club will offer cups for the team winning the greatest number of points for his team. Suitable prizes will also be offered for the winners in every event.

A great deal of interest is being taken in the meet, and it is expected to be a big success.

The list of events is as follows:

45 yards dash, high jump, 220 yards run, shout put, 880 yards run, 220 yards run (junior), broad jump and mile run, high kick, 220 yards hurdles, half mile (junior), one mile walk, three mile run, tug-of-war (standing), one mile (junior), five mile relay race.

Entries close on the evening of the 14th with F. L. Tufts, Queen's Rink. The rink will be open every evening for training purposes.

Was Pleased.

A patronizing young lord was seated opposite the late James MacNeil Whistler at dinner one evening. During a lull in the conversation he adjusted his monocle and leaned forward toward the artist.

"Aw, y' know, Mr. Whistler," he drawled, "I pahssed your house this mawning."

"Thank you," said Whistler quietly. "Thank you very much."—Everybody's Magazine.

A Terror.

"I'm a terror, I be," announced the new arrival in Frozen Dog to one of the men behind the bar.

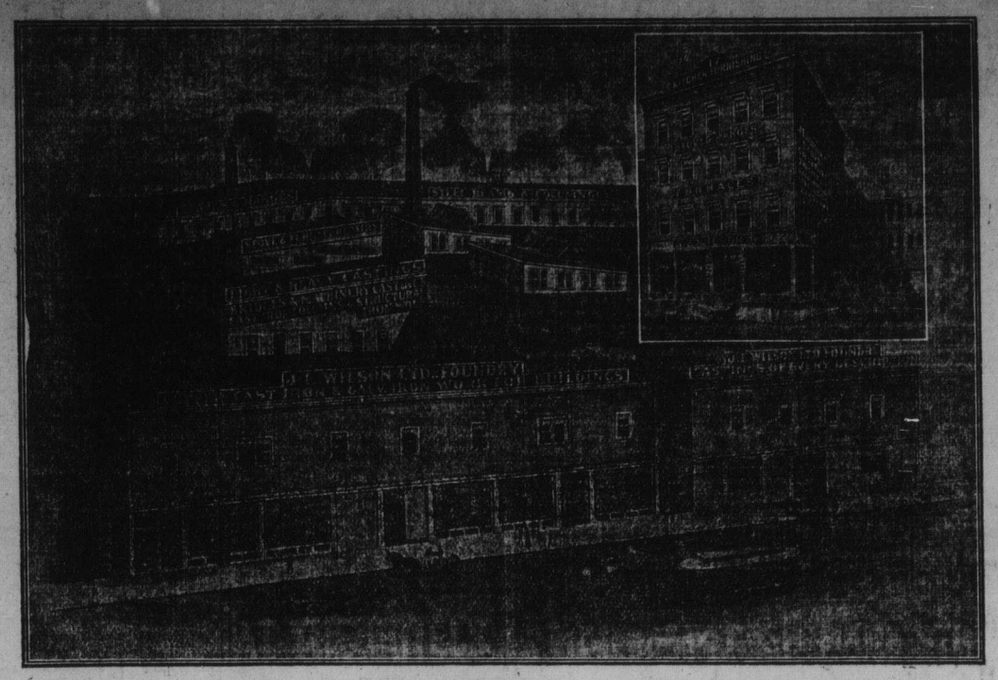
"Be ye?"

"Takes three men to handle me, once I get started," he went on.

"Oh, well," he remarked as he arose painfully and dusted off his clothes, "of course if ye're shorthanded, I suppose two kin do it on a pinch."—Everybody's Magazine.

Victoria Alleys Roll Off.

The weekly roll off on the Victoria Athletic Club alleys took place last evening. W. D. Foster was the winner with a total of 97 points.



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Estimates Furnished- - - - - - - Satisfaction Guaranteed.

PRINZ OSCAR A VERY FINE STEAMER

The Hamburg-American line S. S. Prinz Oskar, the first steamer of the Canadian service, docked at number 4 berth yesterday morning. She reached the island 7 o'clock Sunday morning, 15 days out from Hamburg. The Prinz Oskar was built at Vegisach, Germany, in 1903, and previous to this has been running on the New York-Hamburg route. Her commander, Captain Filler, who is making his first trip in this ship and to St. John, has been in the employ of the Hamburg-American Co. ever since he became a master. Out of one hundred and fifty-four steamships owned by the Hamburg-American Co., Captain Filler has sailed in fourteen of them.

Accommodations Nice.

The Prinz Oskar carries only first and third class passengers, and can accommodate twelve hundred of them. The first class accommodations are very nice, and the appearance of the ladies' cabin suggests the comforts of home. This time coming across there was no one to enjoy the luxuries afforded by the Printz Oskar's saloon, as all the 402 passengers were third class. All of these are farmers, 28 are going to Minnesota, and the rest to the Canadian west.

The Prinz Oskar brought out only 50 tons of cargo, and will load grain and general merchandise for Hamburg. Her next trip will be made to the St. Lawrence ports. Should the experiment of bringing this boat here on behalf of the Hamburg-American Line show that the trade demands it, it will give a good service.

Great Crowds See Nickel's Features.

The Nickel has jumped to the fore again with a programme that created a great deal of comment yesterday. A citizen whose opinions are worth respecting was kind enough to say that this place of amusement is doing what might be truthfully termed a home missionary work of unquestioned value to old and young. The feature film now running is the Edison production The Star of Bethlehem, one of the most elaborate and powerful religious pictures ever photographed while the other pictures are Paris School Children at the Municipal Country Homes and a pretty bit of sentiment The Legend of the Forget-Me-Not. As well as these elevating items the programme contained a concert number by Miss Edwards, The Swallows, by Sir Frederick Cowan, which she sang with much finish. Mr. Courtnais had a pretty picture-ballad. During the evening the orchestra distinguished itself with such fine selections as Faure's The Palms, (paraphrased).

Anxious To Sell.

(Philadelphia Ledger).

Some years ago, a wealthy American syndicate desired to purchase the New York Herald, and despatched the following cable to Mr. Gordon Bennett: "Please wire best price for which you will sell New York Herald." Mr. Bennett's reply was characteristic. He cabled back as follows: Daily, three cents; Sunday, five cents. J. Gordon Bennett."

Game Laws.

"I understand," said the visitor, "that Crimson Gulch is going to enforce game laws."

"Yes," answered Brouco Bob. "We've decided that birds and four-legged critters oughtn't to have all the protection. In the interest of sport, we have decided to shut up the faro banks an' poker tables for a few weeks each year, so's to give the easy money a chance to accumulate."—Washington Star.

The Battle liner Tanagra, Capt. Kehoe, arrived at Savannah, April 2, and sailed April 3 for Bremen and London.

MARINE NEWS

Port of St. John.

Arrived—April 5.

S. S. Cacouna, 931, Holmes, Louisburg, R. P. and W. P. Starr, coal.

Coastwise—Stmr. Aurora, 182, Ingersoll, Campobello; schrs. Effie Maud 61, Gough, St. Martins; G. H. Perry, 99, McDonough, St. Martins; Alma, 70, Pike, Apple River; Acadian, 31, Cameau, Meteghan; Francis, 68,, Gesner, Bridgetown; Lena, 30, Scott, Noel; Silma, 59, Merriam, Apple River; Wanita, 42, Rolfe, Port William.

Arrived—April 4.

Stmr. Corsican, 7,298, Gambell, from Liverpool via Halifax, Wm. Thomson and Co. pass and general cargo.

Stmr. Prinz Oskar, 3777, Filler, Hamburg and Amsterdam, Wm. Thomson and Co., mdse and pass.

Cleared—April 5.

Coastwise—Schrs. Rolfe, 54, Paine, Maitland; R. P. S., Bona, Windsor.

Sailed—April 5.

Schr. Lizzie H. Patrick, (Am) 412, Evans for Bridgeport, Conn.

Schr. Minnie Slauson (Am), 271, Murphy, for City Island for orders.

British Ports.

Glasgow, April 5—Ard—Str Ionian, from Portland, via Halifax, N. S.

Liverpool, April 4—Ard—Strs Baltic from New York via Queenstown; Tunisian from St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S.

Liverpool, April 5—Ard—Str Manchester Importer from St. John, N. B., for Manchester.

Foreign Ports.

Boston, Mass., April 5—Ard Schrs Priscilla from St. John, N. B.; B. B. Hardwick, from Nova Scotia.

Salem, Mass., April 5—Ard—Schr Annie A. Booth from St. John, N. B., (for orders).

New York, April 5—Cld—Schr E. Merriam for St. John, N. B.

Boston, Mass., April 5—Sld—Strs. Calvin Austin for Portland, Eastport and St. John, N. B.; Marcia for St. John, N. B., (to load deals for Cork, Ireland.)

City Island, N. Y., April 5—Bound south: Brig Marconi, from Liverpool, N. S.; Schrs F. G. French, from Beaver Harbor, N. B.; Theresa Wolf from St. John, N. B.

Vessels in Port.

Steamers.

Corsican, 7,298, Wm. Thomson and Co., No. 5, berth, West.

Empress of Ireland, 8,028, C. P. R. No. 2 berth, West.

Hestia, 2,434, R. Reford and Co., Long Wharf.

Heimdal, 1,857, Wm. Thomson and Co., Government Wharf.

Monarch, 4,775, J. H. Scammell and Co., Long Wharf.

Montcalm, 3,508, C.P.R., No. 3 berth West Side.

Rappahannock, 2,490, Wm. Thomson and Co., No. 3 berth, West Side.

Barks.

Robertsfors, 733, J. A. Likely, Gibbons' Wharf.

Schooners.

Dara C., 401, J. W. Smith, Lawton's Wharf.

Emily F. Northam, 315, A. W. Adams, Ballast Wharf.

Helen Montague, 214, J. McIntyre, Railroad Wharf.

Hunter, 127, D. J. Purdy, Lawton's Wharf.

Harold J. McCarthy, 251, J. W. Smith, Pleasant Point wharf.

Isaiah K. Stetson, 271, J. W. Smith, Pleasant Point wharf.

Minola, 270, J. W. Smith, C. P. R. Wharf, West.

R. Bowers, 373, R. C. Elkin, Dunn's Slip.

Sallie E. Ludlam, 99, D. J. Purdy, Cushing's mill.

Witch Hazel, 230, N. Y., C. M. Kerrison, Gregory's Wharf.

Vessels Bound to St. John.

Steamers.

C. P. R. Line.

Lake Michigan, Antwerp, Mar. 24.

Furness Line.

Shenandoah, London, April 1.

South African Line.

Yola, Cape Town via Newport, Feb. 5.

Manchester Line.

Manchester Shipper, Manchester, Mar. 31.

German Line.

Willehad, at Hamburg, to sail April 16.

Dahome, Bermuda, April 3.

Barks.

Afheim, Rosario, Mar. 20.

Pickford and Black Line.

Marine Notes.

C. P. R. steamship Montezuma left London last Saturday for this port.

Nova Scotia steamship Pontiac is coming here to load deal for United Kingdom.

British steamer Murica has been fixed to load deal in a Bay of Fundy port for the other side.

The Board of Trade Pilotage and Harbor Committee will on Monday discuss the proposition to reduce the number of members of the Halifax Pilotage Commission from seven to five. —Halifax Chronicle, April 3.

Wheat Market Excited.

New York, April 5.—The local wheat pit was thrown into a state of excitement this afternoon by a sudden rush of May shorts to cover, advancing the price to $1.26 1-2, or the highest figure in some years. July also made a new record, selling at $1.16 1-8.

Magnificent and Refined Lenten Feature
"The Star of Bethlehem" At the NICKEL
Also "PARIS SCHOOL CHILDREN ON HOLIDAYS."
HARRY BENNETT Songs, - - - "SHE'S MA DAISY!"
4 Other Features—4

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This inducement is worth while, and besides the saving we also offer choicest selections of fine styles of the season.
Our Shoes for Boys are known as the best values in St. John.
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"Good Honest Value"
Chas. H. McDonald,
Direct Importer and Blender, St. John, N. B

PROTESTANT EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE

The Protestant Evangelical Alliance met yesterday morning.

There were present Rev. J. Crisp, Rev. C. R. Flanders, Rev. W. R. Robinson, Rev. D. Lang, Rev. J. A. H. Anderson, Rev. W. O. Raymond, Rev. Gideon Swim, Rev. A. B. Cohoe, Rev. Gordon Dickie, Rev. J. Chas. B. Appel. A committee appointed brought in the following resolution:

Whereas it has come to our knowledge that on this the first of March, 1909, the venerable Archdeacon W. O. Raymond, D. D., Rector of St. Mary's Episcopal church of the city of St. John, and a distinguished member of this Protestant Evangelical Alliance, completes the twenty-fifth year of his pastorate.

Therefore resolved that we, the members of the P. E. Alliance of St. John, hereby extend to Archdeacon Raymond our very cordial felicitations on the completion of this long and very successful term of service.

That we deem it eminently fitting to put on record our profound sense of the value and far-reaching effect of the splendid work he has been able to accomplish not only as a pastor and preacher, but also as a prominent leader in all the great movements of the period. We have good reason to know that he has proved himself to be not only a faithful minister of the Lord Jesus, but also a good citizen of the city of St. John, and we earnestly pray that his valuable life may long be spared to church and city and that the blessing of God may ever rest richly upon him.

Moved by Rev. Chas. R. Flanders, seconded by Rev. Albert B. Cohoe, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. D. Lang reported that St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church would celebrate their hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary in May next.

Rev. Dr. Johnson will begin a series of meetings on May 16, and the co-operation of the other churches is earnestly desired.

Rev. Dr. Flanders introduced the subject of "The need of a Society for the Protection of Women and Children."

A committee was appointed to look up the law in connection with the matter and to report on the best method to be pursued. The committee consists of Rev. Dr. Flanders, Rev. Dr. Raymond and Rev. A. B. Cohoe.

LATE PERSONALS

Hon. F. J. Sweeney, of Moncton, passed through the city last evening en route to Fredericton.

Hon. A. B. Copp, of Westmorland; O. W. Melanson, M. P. P., C. M. Legere, M. P. P., W. B. Dickson, M. P. P., George Jones, M. P. P., and J. T. Forbes, structural superintendent of Westmorland county, were passengers on last evening's Montreal train to the capital.

Mrs. J. W. Y. Smith, of Moncton, passed through to Montreal last night.

Mrs. J. P. Burn was a passenger on the same train.

Rev. A. W. Smithers went to Fredericton last evening.

Rev. Mr. Jenknis, formerly of West Side, came in on last night's Boston train.

Dr. McAlister, M. P., returned to his home in Sussex yesterday for the Easter vacation.

Hon. A. D. Richard, of Dorchester, was a passenger on last evening's train for Montreal.

WEATRER PROBABILITIES.

Maritime—Light to moderate winds fair higher temperature in most localities.

Toronto, Ont., April 5.—Fine weather has prevailed today over Canada except in southern Saskatchewan where a few local showers have occurred. Pressure is low over the western provinces also over the southwestern states and comparatively high along the Atlantic coast.

Winnipeg, 30, 38; Port Arthur, 32, 42; Parry Sound, 32, 50; London, 38, 66; Toronto, 37, 54; Ottawa, 28, 48; Montreal, 36, 50; Quebec, 24, 48; St. John, 32, 52; Halifax, 30, 36.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—Forecast for New England—Partly cloudy Tuesday, warmer in the interior; Wednesday, partly cloudy, warmer in east Maine, moderate south winds.

Star of Bethlehem at Nickel today.

Union Service.

The union service of the St. John Presbyterian churches will be held in St. John's church on Friday morning.

Alderman Hamm.

Alderman Hamm's condition was reported last night to be slightly improved.

Will Also Run.

Frank S. Purdy, grocer, of Wall street, has announced that he will be an aldermanic candidate for Kings ward.

Church Guild.

The closing meeting of St. Stephen's church guild was held last evening. A splendid literary and musical programme was carried out.

Confirmation Service.

In Trinity Church last evening, twenty-three candidates, fourteen females and nine males were confirmed by His Lordship, Bishop Richardson of Fredericton.

Going To Vancouver.

Mr. Norman E. Moore, severed his connection with F. W. Daniel and Co. on Saturday and left yesterday to visit his parents at Waterford, Kings Co. Mr. Moore will leave for Vancouver about the middle of this month.

Y. M. C. A. Meeting.

There was a meeting of those interested in the formation of a track team of the Y. M. C .A. last night. The association decided to organize a team for track sports. Another meeting will be held at a later date.

A Wonderful Gathering.

H. G. Harris, editor and proprietor of the Kentville Advertiser, arrived yesterday from Toronto. He was a delegate to the notable missionary congress which he describes as a wonderful gathering.

HERE IS HALF A MILLION DOLLARS WHICH SHOULD BE GOING TO OUR OWN FARMERS

That there is close to half a million dollars sent out of this city every year to Ontario and Manitoba which might just as well go into the pockets of the farmers of New Brunswick, is the statement made to The Standard yesterday by a well-known meat dealer, who purchases very largely and is very conversant with conditions.

Beef Imported.

It is rather startling to the average citizen to learn that fully 70 per cent. of the beef eaten in St. John is imported from Ontario,situated though this city is in a province excellently adapted to the raising of beef. Of the remaining 30 per cent. a considerable portion comes from the counties of Cumberland, Digby and Annapolis, in Nova Scotia.

To feed the city, 200 carcasses of beef are brought in from Ontario every week in the year. For these the wholesale meat dealers pay to Ontario firms an average price of $40 a car cass. Calculating on this basis, which is well within the limit, St. John city alone pays to western beef producers a yearly total of $416,000 which properly belongs to the farmers of this province. They themselves alone stand in the way of their handling that much more money in the course of every year.

Our Beef Better.

The impression prevails to some extent among consumers that Ontario beef is imported here because it is better than can be raised in New Brunswick. It is a fact, however, that New Brunswick beef is the equal of the best which can be brought in from any outside source. To quote the merchant already referred to: "There are no beef cattle in New Brunswick to speak of,but what there is,when well-fatted, finds as good sale and realizes just as good prices as the best from Ontario."

Some years ago, the western townships which now make beef cattle raising the chief source of their revenue came into the province and took away great quantities of year and a half and two year-old fat heifers. They knew better than to stock up with range cattle, and picked the best stock from the east. After that New Brunswick farmers fell into dairying, with the result that there is now a complete shortage of young cattle in the province.

Formerly, before the farmers developed the dairying craze, there were many fat heifers upon the market as well as fat steers. Nothing can now be procured except bull calves.

Government Should Import.

The correction of this state of affairs is an excellent subject for Government consideration. The most effective method of placing New Brunswick in a position where she can supply herself with beef is the importing by the Provincial Government, of young, breedy steers and heifers, and their distribution throughout the province.

Plenty of Hay; Nothing to Eat It.

A reason given by the farmers for their failure to produce fat heifers is that hay was formerly too costly to make the beef cattle-raising industry profitable. This may have been true in the past, but at present the condition is that the country is full of hay, but there are not enough cattle to eat it. Beef catle raising is profitable when hay is worth from $6 to $10 per ton.

A Notable Display.

A display of Easter beef was arranged in the city market yesterday which affords an excellent opportunity for comparison of New Brunswick beef with that imported from Ontario.

It is the property of Mr. John McDonald, Jr., who has made a selection of the best beef obtainable on both markets for his holiday trade, and has displayed it in striking style.

Each carcass has attached a ribbon bearing the name of its province. "Ontario" is printed on the red ribbons and "New Brunswick" upon the blue ones.

New Brunswick-Fed Beef Best.

Critical beef judges who examined the 25 carcasses displayed yesterday gave the honors to two steers fed by Mr. Albert J. Smith, of Albert county. It is in competition with the best beef which Mr. McDonald could secure from the Ontario market. The display attracted a very large share of attention. It forms a very striking and practical presentation of the argument in favor of New Brunswick fed beef.

Of the New Brunswick counties which send beef to this city, Westmorland is the most productive,Albert, Kings, Westmorland, York, Queen and Sunbury, all send some, but Kent, Gloucester and Restigouche send nothing at all.

FERNHILL CEMETERY COMPANY

The annual meeting of the Fernhill Cemetery Co. was held yesterday afternoon in the Board of Trade rooms. The report for the year of the Finance Committee was presented by Judge Forbes.

The Receipts.

He gave the total receipts $8,360, with an expenditure of $8,649, making an overdraft of $573. The large expenditure was made necessary on account of the overflow of water. The amount on reserve for the pepetual care fund was increased to $47,100. The superintendent in his report recommended that a chapel be obtained for use during the winter. He also thought it advisable that a crematory should be provided.

Two Propositions.

A Committee appointed to inquire into and report the terms upon which the Fernhill Cemetery Company could accept the pepetual care of the monuments presented the two following propositions; 1st, that any sum be received which the owner may wish to pay, the income from which shall be used for the care of the monument and any balance on the improvement of the lot. 2nd, that a definite amount be ascertained which would vary with the different kinds of monuments and the company agree for this amount, to keep in repair and replace the monument if necessary.

Both propositions were accepted by the meeting.

The following are the directors elected for next year; Hon. J. G. Forbes, W. H. Barnaby, Judge John R. Armstrong, Col. E. T. Sturdee, J. K. Schofield, G. S. Fisher, Dr. Jas. Christie, C. E. Scammell, Peter Campbell, J. H. McAvity, D. J. McLaughlin, W. Z. Earle.

DOESN'T KNOW WHO FOURTH MEMBER IS

Mr. J. M. Lyons, general passenger agent of the I. C. R. passed through the city last evening to Montreal, where he will attend a meeting of the Eastern Canadian Passenger Association.

Speaking of the I. C. R. board of control appointed by the Government, Mr. Lyons said that no official notification had yet been given to the members of the board of the appointment of a fourth. The only mention he had heard of Mr. J. P. Brady's name was that in the press. Mr. Lyons said he had no information as to when the board would assume control.

St. John Tennis Club.

The annual meeting of the St. John Tennis Club was held last evening in the Church of England Institute room, with Vice President Wm. M. Angus in the chair. The meeting was largely attended and everything points to a successful season. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. S. S. Skinner; Vice President, Wm. M. Angus; Secy-Treas., C. Inches; Managing Committee, the President, Secretary, Wm. M. Angus, P. W. Thomson and C. Flood; Ladies' Committee, Mrs. L. W. Barker, Miss A. L. Hegan, Miss Trueman, Miss P. McKenzie and Miss E.Maclaren; Tournament Committee, Hugh McLean, T. Malcolm McAvity, C. Inches, Miss Schofield and Miss Barnaby.

The question of spending more money in improving the tea manse was settled by Mr. P. W. Thomson offering to have the work done at his own expense.

Mr. D. K. Hazen in a neat speech, referred to the winning of the Maritime championship last summer by one of the club's members, Mr. T. Malcolm McAvity.

The New Brunswick Tennis Association's annual tournament will be held this year in this city.

TWO MINUTE INTERVIEWS

A. B. Crosby, M. P., for Halifax—I bought The Standard on the train Saturday, and congratulate the staff heartily on producing such a journal. IT IS REMARKABLY GOOD READING AND MECHANICALLY IT SEEMS TO ME ONE OF THE FINEST PAPERS PRINTED IN CANADA.

J. S. Climo—I was a pretty fast printer when I left Penzance with my indentures and sought work in London. The first type I set in London was "Uncle Tom's Cabin" then the first issued in England. Soon after I was a compositor on the "News" then regarded as the organ of Lord Palmerston. The day that I remember best in that period was that of the burial of the Duke of Wellington. I had a fairly good coat torn to pieces in the crowd on the Strand.

A. J. Dawson "Standard of Empire."—Yes, I am the author of several books. The one you mention was written before there was much to talk about German invasion. The description of this invasion in the book you mention may have had something to do with the uneasy feeling. I cannot admit that it is a "hysterical" book as you suggest. It describes an event that might happen as England was, two or three years ago, when it was written.

An Elliott Row Lady—What a blessing it would be to every housekeeper who has sand to sweep from her hall each day, if in the next few days all householders had their sidewalks thoroughly cleaned off. It would not take long and the change would be wonderful.

I.C.R. TO HAVE TWO TRACKS TO COLDBROOK

Operations are to be commenced today for an addition to the running facilities of the I. C. R. which will make the handling of trains out of this city a much easier matter. The road is to be double-tracked from the city yards to Coldbrook.

A train will be started out today to remove the old iron along the line and otherwise prepare for the work of construction. When the new track is completed, slow trains will be sent forward without a wait here to allow the fast trains to pass. They will be able to proceed to Coldbrook thus gaining three miles and to take the track when the others have passed.

PERFUME BARGAINS FOR EASTER

Regular 25c. Bottle for ... 15c.
Regular 50c Bottles for ... 30c.
Regular 75c. Bottles for ... 50c.
Regular $1.00 Bottles for ... 65c.
Regular $1.25 Bottles for ... 80c.
Regular $1.50 Bottles for ... $1.00.

The Drug Store
100 KING STREET,
Chas. R. Wasson.

The ARCHIVE FILE
Is not an ordinary file by any means. It is something new.
Metal parts are copperized; the alignment of the arch is always accurate. It is equipped with a red index; ready access to what you want to know when you want to know it.
Price $1.00 each
Archive Binding Cases
25 CENTS EACH.
E. G. Nelson & Co
Cor. King and Charlotte Sts.

In the Spring a Young Man's Fancy Lightly turns to thoughts of Tans

Our Men's Tan Shoes
win admiration at every hand. This season we have made special preparations for supplying our customers with a range of Tan Shoes that cannot fail to please the most critical.
The shades this season are natural tan and ox-blood or Wine and as for shape, designs and patterns, we have them galore.

Prices from $1.50 to 5.50
Waterbury & Rising
KING STREET, UNION STREET

J. G. WILLETT,
Commission Merchant
And Wholesale Dealer in
Foreign and Domestic
FRUITS AND PRODUCE
51-53 Dock St. St. John, N.B.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH
50 cts. and $1.00 a Bottle.
HERPICIDE,
The Dandruff Cure, 50 and $1.00 a Bottle
Nyal's Hair Tonic, 75 cts. a Bottle.
ADONIS HED-RUB, $1.00 a Bottle.
E. Clinton Brown
DRUGGIST
COR. UNION AND WATERLOO. 'PHONE 1006

Disston Hand Saws
The name of DISSTON on any saw is the best guarantee of excellence. No. 7 Saws are those which made the name of DISSTON famous.
Sizes in stock, 16 to 26
No. D. 8 in 20 & 26.
No. 12 in 20 & 26.
The D. & H. No. 12 saws besides being the finest steel are splendidly finished.
Visit our Tool Department. It will interest you.
W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd.
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

Those Easter Clothes Select Them Early This Week.
If you want good clothes you must go where they are for sale. You'll have no trouble finding a lot of clothes you don't want, the trouble with them is, you may think you want them until you begin to wear them, then you're sorry for yourself.
This Store is the Home of the 20th Century Brand Clothes.
This means a high clothes standard, it means quality, reliability, fine tailoring, perfect style. The clothes are made for us, the fabrics are exclusive for this store. You ought to see the new College or Varsity Styles, in a variety of fashionable shades. You want one kind of clothes, and here they are for you.
SPRING SUITS READY-TO-FINISH, $10 to $25.
GILMOUR'S, 68 KING STREET,
TAILORING AND CLOTHING.

Fownes'
KID GLOVES ARE THE BEST

See our Ladies' Special Heavy Cafe Glove in all the Tan Shades, at $1.00 pair. All guaranteed, all new and fresh. In the light weights or more dressy glove we have extra values for $1.00 pair. In Tans, Modes, Grey and Black, and a guarantee with every pair.
ROBERT STRAIN & CO., 27 and 29 Charlotte Street

Stores open evenings till 8 o'clock. St. John, April 6th, 1909.
Not Only Men's Suits, but Boys' Suits Also for Easter
We have been talking so much in our ads. lately about Men's Suits that some of the boys may be saying what about our Easter Outfit, but we have not forgotten you boys by any means, and have just within the past few days been receiving large stocks of Boys' Clothing and Furnishings for your Easter Outfit. We want you to come in and look them over.
YOUTHS' LONG PANT SUITS, - $3.95 to $13.50
BOYS' THREE-PIECE SUITS, - 3.50 to 10.00
BOYS' TWO-PIECE SUITS, - 1.49 to 7.00
J. N. HARVEY, : : TAILORING AND CLOTHING, 199 to 207 UNION STREET.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS,
—AT— M·R·A's ·LTD·
ANY COLOR, ANY QUALITY, EVERY MAKE.
At this season of the year our stock of carpets is complete. They have not been selected with a view to catering to any particular trade, but the idea that either rich or poor might find a floor covering to their liking. All the newest designs and colorings in high-class goods and plenty of high-class effects even in the lower priced goods. Before choosing your new floor coverings, we urge inspection of our elaborate and comprehensive showing.
Carpet Department, Germain Street.
MANCHESTER ROBERTSON ALLISON, LTD.

LAT MOR EDI

VOL. 1. NO. 12.

DID NOT MASS PART IN MA RESULT

One more session is expecte complete the MacLauchlan in which continues to be the grea ject of interest to the public o John.

The third session will be held evening in the Police Court roo ginning at 7.30 o'clock. The cr which are nightly attending th quest made it necessary to obt room larger than that usually us

Police Court Room Crowded.

Last evening the capacity o Police Court room was taxed t utmost. Every available seat wa cupied, both inside and outside railing. The greater part of the ence was compelled to stand thr out the session. The same was of the newspaper men who h write in a standing position. So were those present to seize coign of advantage that they themselves upon the stairs leadi the floor above, crowding its st

As on the preceding evening Spangler was a most interested l er. The evidence was of impor Dr. William Warwick who mad post-mortem examination info the coroner concerning the resu that examination which showed was caused by embolism. Mrs. Bowman gave evidence to the that Dr. Spangler had not rubbe leg of the deceased, but had r her back and thighs. Dr. T. D. W also told of attending Mrs. MacL lan the night of her death.

Remaining Witnesses.

Coroner Berryman, after the nesses had been examined, stated it was probable that all the witn subpenaed would not be c There was still one other lady would be called to the stand.

Dr. T. D. Walker.

Dr. T. D. Walker, was the firs ness called. He stated that he practised as a regularly qualified sician since 1892. On the even March 25 he was summoned to a Mrs. Annie MacLauchlan. Mr. ence deForest summoned him. ness found Dr. Emery in atten on the patient.

At a first glance witness de patient was in a critical state. face was pale, and had an appea indicating the blood was not ci ting properly. She had difficul breathing. Patient had intelli enough to indicate that she had below the heart.

Embolism Of Heart.

Witness reached the house at 11.30 p. m. diagnosed the trou an embolism of either heart or Evidence of air-hunger or gaspi breath aided him to this diag Wieness in conjunction with Dr

HANSON SUFF CROSS-EXAM CONTRADIC

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, April 6—In the court today the taking of evide the assault case brought agai E. Hanson by O. S. Crocket, was concluded and on Thursday ment of counsel will be heard, which Col. Marsh will give his ion.

Today's proceedings in court ed Hanson's assault upon Mr. et to have been even more desp than at first surmised. When the opened this afternoon R. W. Mc endeavored to explain his cond the previous day, and asked the to believe that he made such recovery, that while unable to of bed when the court opened, ple of hours later he was attend his duties as usual at his office

A. E. Hanson was then called witness stand. He acknowledge ing made his cowardly and un able assault upon Mr. Crocket, a mitted that he did it deliberat

LONDON OVER SUBSCRIBE ONT. LO

Special to The Standard.

London, April 6—The Ontari ernment loan has been successfu Bank of Montreal closed the lis morning ahead of the advertise It is understood that the loan ha over subscribed.

MILLION AND HALF HOTE FOR TORON

Special to The Standard.

Toronto, April 6—A new and a half dollar hotel, descri