



Mr. Dugal gave notice of inquiry with regard to charges against the chief of police of St. John.

HON. DR. LANDRY'S BUDGET SPEECH

Says the Province Is Prosperous With Little Unemployment

Government Had Record Revenue and Record Expenditure

Table with columns: Expenditure 1913, Expenditure 1914, Estimates 1914. Rows include Administration of justice, Agriculture, etc.

Mr. Landry said that the province was prosperous and that the government had a record revenue and record expenditure.

GUTELIUS TO LOWER THE INTERCOLONIAL GRADES

Survey Will Be Made At Once

General Manager Says Change to 6-10 Per Cent. Will Treble Present Hauling Capacity of Engines and Cut Cost of Operation 25 Per Cent.

Mr. Gutelius in his memorandum to the minister on the subject, states that the intercolonial grades should be lowered to a maximum of six tenths the tonnage on the train could be doubled.

Mr. Gutelius says: "That would enable us to handle the Sydney business at less than half the present cost of transportation, and would reduce the total operation cost by twenty-five per cent."

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TARIFF CHANGES MOOTED AT OTTAWA

Report That Budget Speech Will Announce Cut in Farm Implements Duty

Some Help May Be Extended to the Iron and Steel Industry—No Likelihood of Free Wheat or Its Products—Col. Sam Disavows Mobilization Scheme—Lively Debate on Immigration—Newcomers Not Going on the Land.

Mr. Foster explained that large orders were received from foreign countries on conditions that there be no label on mark on the wine.

Mr. Verville, Malcomson, said that great care should be exercised in supervising the advertisements of companies seeking labor abroad.

Mr. Bland, Beauregard, urged that a more rigid system of inspection of immigrants should be adopted.

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NEW BRUNSWICK'S NEW ELECTORAL MAP?

St. John and Albert to Be Joined with Two Members—Kings and Queens, Sunbury and York, Madawaska and Restigouche to Be Welded—P. E. I. Likely to Retain Four Seats.

Mr. Hughes said that the present electoral map of New Brunswick is based on population.

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PRESENTATION TO V. A. HARSHAW

C. P. R. Employees Give Him a Cabinet of Silver—Mrs. Harshaw Also Remembered.

Woodstock, March 12.—A very interesting function took place this evening in the C. P. R. office when V. A. Harshaw, the late superintendent of district number one, was presented with an address and cabinet of sterling silver by the employees of the division.

Mr. Harshaw was visibly affected at the manifestation of the regard of his former employees and made a feeling reply.

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SEVENTEEN BODIES TAKEN FROM ST. LOUIS CLUB RUINS

Finding of Register Confirms the Belief That Thirty People Perished in the Holocaust.

St. Louis, March 12.—Seven bodies were recovered today from the ruins of the Missouri Athletic Club, destroyed by fire Monday morning, bringing the total number recovered to seventeen.

The bodies of thirteen are believed to be in the ruins, making the total death toll thirty.

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MUSTN'T SEND INFLAMMABLES THROUGH MAILS

Post Office Department Warns Offenders That It is a Prison Offence.

Ottawa, March 12.—A bulletin issued by the post office department states: "Notwithstanding the urgent and repeated warnings of the post office department against the mailing of matches and other inflammable articles in the mails, the practice still continues, and the department is now referring such cases to the criminal authorities for prosecution."

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SODDEN DEATH OF

George Westinghouse, Who Revolutionized Railroad With His Air Brake, Dies at 68.

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DIG INCREASE IN BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES

TO WIND UP UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO.

London, March 12.—The British naval estimates for 1914-15, was brought forward in the house of commons last night by Mr. Churchill.

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EXCEEDS CONTRACT SPEED

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FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

YARMOUTH

Yarmouth, N. S., March 7.—The news received here from Ottawa that the Digby and Yarmouth counties are to be united for purposes of representation in the dominion house, will not be received gladly by either party.

The sad news was received here on Tuesday of the death at Edmonton of Miss Jessie Ewan, eldest daughter of the late Geo. Ewan, of this town. Deceased had been ill of pneumonia only a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. C. V. MacIntosh, of Liverpool, are guests of Dr. and Mrs. G. W. T. Farish, Forest street.

Miss Clara Horton returned from Boston on Wednesday.

Mrs. Thomas Grace was a passenger to Boston by steamer on Wednesday.

Bernard Farish, of Buenos Ayres, was a passenger from Boston today to spend a long vacation with his father, Henry G. Farish.

Mrs. Alex. P. Lewis and Miss Grace Lewis entertained at a tea on Tuesday afternoon of this week.

Mrs. William P. Martell and little son are guests of Mrs. Martell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Baker.

George A. Treby is confined to his house through illness.

ANDOVER

Andover, N. B., March 9.—Miss Hester McLean spent the week-end at her home in Florenceville.

Mrs. Walter Gillett left on Monday last for Toronto to visit her sister, Mrs. Masters, for several weeks.

Miss Edie Sisson returned on Saturday from St. John, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Ryan, and little son.

The Round Table Literary Club met on Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. A. E. Kuppke, with eighteen members present.

Inspector Meagher was in the village from Saturday till Monday and visited the Andover Grammar School on Monday.

The Ladies' Auction Bridge Club were very pleasantly entertained on Thursday afternoon by Miss Bates at the home of her daughter, Mrs. N. J. Wooten.

Mr. and Mrs. William Spike entertained a few friends at 6 o'clock dinner on Saturday.

Arthur McKenzie spent a day in town last week, the guest of Sheriff and Mrs. Tibbitts.

Mrs. William M. Field is recovering from her recent illness.

The Mission Band met on Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. George Davis.

Mrs. Lulu Watson, of Grand Falls, was the guest last week of Miss Jennie and Miss Anne Watson.

APOHAQUI

Apoahqui, March 9.—A party of young people of the village had a most delightful outing on Friday evening last, driving to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Crothers, Berwick, where they were royally entertained.

Mr. and Mrs. Harley E. Jones chaperoned the party.

Mrs. T. B. Wetmore returned home yesterday from Alma, where she had been summoned to see her father, D. C. Cleveland, who is very ill.

Herbert Wright is out again after an attack of German measles.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy L. Folkins entertained a few friends on Thursday evening last in honor of their guests, the Messrs. Wright and family.

The friends of Geo. Ellison are pleased to see his genial face among them again, since his recent illness.

Mrs. Steeves, Campbellton, is spending a week with Mrs. Ivan Wright.

Geo. B. Jones, M. P. P., Mrs. Jones and Miss Muriel Jones will leave this afternoon for Fredericton.

PORT ELGIN

Port Elgin, N. B., March 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Adam Farrer, of Boston, visited friends in town this morning.

Mrs. Michael Pitpatrick has recovered from her recent illness.

Mrs. P. C. Robinson returned home on Friday from a visit to friends in St. John.

The women's missionary study class met for its semi-monthly meeting on Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. F. S. Estman.

A large number were present and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all.

Mrs. C. H. Milton very capably conducted the meeting, and giving excellent papers were Miss Pearl Boyd, Mrs. Wm. Spence, Mrs. Wm. McLeod, Miss Grace Goodwin, Mrs. R. Anderson, Mrs. Ernest Reed, Miss Harriet Alward, Miss Carrie Nason, Mrs. P. S. Estman, Mrs. M. G. Siddall.

Refreshments were served and some very nice music was enjoyed.

Bad Blood

Is the direct and inevitable result of irregular or constipated bowels and clogged-up kidneys and skin. The undigested food and other waste-matter which is allowed to accumulate poisons the blood and the whole system.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

Delightfully effective remedy for all throat affections, coughs and colds. As safe for the children as grown folks; contains no harmful drugs and effects speedy cure.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

Delightfully effective remedy for all throat affections, coughs and colds. As safe for the children as grown folks; contains no harmful drugs and effects speedy cure.

Clark's Pork & Beans

Highest grade beans kept whole and mealy by perfect baking, retaining their full strength. Flavored with delicious sauces. They have no equal.

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, March 8.—The sixteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Laura Tingley, of Hopewell Cape, was operated on for appendicitis last week by Dr. Lewis and Dr. Kirby, of Hillboro.

Walter Killam, who has been in the milling business for some years, has purchased a new portable mill which arrived from Amherst this week.

The first cut of the mill will have will be that of Alex. Prosser, of Midway, who has been lumbering quite extensively this winter.

The Pullerton mill has finished saving the Russell cut on the Shepody Mountain.

W. J. Carnwath, the well known merchant and lumberman of Riverside, has operated, exclusively, this winter, and will get out in all something like 9,000,000 feet.

Mr. Carnwath reports, too, a very heavy store trade the past winter.

A Frenchman, a member of the Albert Manufacturing Co. Hillboro, had his leg broken the other day, while at work in the company's quarry.

Dr. Lewis was summoned to attend the injured party.

W. J. McAlmon, who has been away on bridge work during the winter, has returned to his home here and will oversee the covering of the new Memorial bridge.

Hopewell Hill, March 10.—Judson N. Peck, one of the old residents of the village, was taken quite ill yesterday.

Dr. Murray, of Albert, was summoned. Mr. Peck's friends are glad to know that he is somewhat improved today.

The Albert county district meeting of the Baptist church, was held yesterday and today at Harry's. There was a fair representation from different parts of the county.

Rev. Mr. Worden, who was in attendance, was called away, after the first session, having received intelligence of the death of his brother.

Jerome Morris, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, is relieving Manager Brydon at Riverside, for a few days.

Harry Threlkoff, of Hopewell Cape, has sold his schooner, the Leonard C., to Parrsboro parties.

HARCOURT

Harcourt, March 10.—P. C. Cormier and daughter, Eugenie, spent several days of this week in St. John.

Rev. Canon Smithers occupied the pulpit of St. Matthews church on Sunday evening, and also assisted Rev. W. E. Best at his other services on Sunday morning and afternoon.

Mr. McLean, a student of Pine Hill, spent Sunday in town, the guest of J. M. McQuarrie.

Mrs. Kewick has gone to Moncton to spend some time with her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Ingram.

Mrs. Adams Black, of Trout Brook, is spending the week with her mother, Mrs. English.

The latter has been quite seriously ill but has recovered sufficiently to leave her room again.

Leo Baxter, who has been spending the past two months with home friends, returned today to Chatham, where he followed by Mr. C. Cockburn, who represented the attorney-general.

Judge Crockett concluded his address to the jurors at noon and after an hour's deliberation the jury, brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

The civil case of Hattie Hicks and Silas Hicks, her husband, vs. the Moncton Tramways, Electrically & Gas Co., charged with receiving stolen goods, is occupying the attention of the court this afternoon.

The action is for damages to a cab and horses of plaintiffs by a street car in collision March 29, 1913.

The defence is contributory negligence on the part of Hicks, driver of the cab. Several witnesses were examined and the case will probably be concluded tomorrow.

Friel for plaintiffs; Chandler, K. C., for the street railway.

At the office of Registrar of Probates Hewson today the will of the late Annie Marie Tingley, of Great Gessigue, was proved.

The estate consists of real estate, \$290; personal property, \$1,080; Jacob L. Tingley, of the same place, is executor.

In the estate of the late Amos Ward, of Rockport, letters of administration were granted to Parlee Ward. The total probate value of the estate is \$355. W. H. Chapman, of Dorchester, is the executor.

BATH

Bath, N. B., March 9.—The farmers are busily hauling in their potatoes, and the market prices paid here average about \$1.15 per bushel.

Greater preparations are being made up here for next year and farmers are purchasing fertilizer at least one-third more than any former year for next crop.

Mr. Cameron, of the Bank of Commerce, spent Saturday at Bristol.

Mrs. Charlotte Amos was visitors at Fredericton this morning.

The farm buildings of Heseliah Demerchut, of Wickford, were destroyed by fire last evening; loss covered by insurance.

SALISBURY

Salisbury, N. B., March 9.—Mrs. V. E. Gowland and Miss Clara Miller, of the Salisbury staff of school teachers, spent Saturday with friends in St. John.

William Francis, who is studying telegraphy with Station Agent A. Wilson at Canada Station, spent Sunday here with his parents, Rev. and Mrs. F. C. Francis.

V. E. Gowland left on Saturday morning on a business trip to Montreal, and Warren Wortman, who has been spending a year looking after bridge construction work on the Gibson to Minto railway, returned to his home here last week.

Mrs. J. McC. Snow, of Moncton, is the guest of Mrs. V. E. Gowland for a few days.

Rev. and Mrs. Coleman, of Petticoat, were the guests here on Sunday of Captain and Mrs. J. W. Carter.

Salisbury relatives received the sad news this morning of the death at her home at Canada Station on Sunday, the 8th inst., of Mrs. Wilson, wife of Alfred Wilson, I. C. R. station master at that place.

The late wife of Mr. Wilson was buried here on Sunday, and the death of the mother so soon after the death of her child, comes as a great shock to her relatives and friends.

The funeral will take place here on Tuesday afternoon after the arrival of train No. 16, on which the body will be brought here for burial.

Betrays by the Bird. During a spiritualist seance at Osuna, Spain, a parrot, which had been trained to imitate the voice of a nun, loosed itself, fluttered down on the table. The medium was mobbed by the company and seriously injured.

REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM

Supt. of Sunday School in Toronto Cured by "Fruit-a-tives"

"For a long time, I have thought of writing you regarding what I term a most remarkable cure effected by your remedy 'Fruit-a-tives.' I have lived in this city for more than 22 years and am well known. I suffered from Rheumatism especially in my hands. I have spent a lot of money without any good results. I have taken 'Fruit-a-tives' for 18 months now and am pleased to tell you that I am cured! All the enlargement has not left my hands and perhaps never will, but the soreness is all gone and I can do any kind of work that I like. I have gained 25 pounds in 18 months."

R. A. WAUGH, Esq. Toronto, Ont. Oct. 1st, 1913.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c, or will be sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

PERKINS FOUND NOT GUILTY

I. C. R. Employee Charged With Receiving Stolen Goods Acquitted in the Westmorland Court—Estate Probated.

Dorchester, March 11.—The case of the King vs. Fred Perkins, of Moncton, charged with receiving stolen goods, was tried at the Westmorland Court today.

The jury, after a deliberation of two hours, returned a verdict of "not guilty."

The receipts from the Jordan Sanatorium were \$3,434, including \$3,950 received for the rooms and board of patients.

Liquor licenses furnished the government with \$48,425. Of this sum eleven firms contributed \$100 each for wholesale importing licenses.

The other amounts received were: St. John, \$27,707.00; Bathurst, \$1,400.00; Campbellton, \$4,180.14; Dalhousie, \$75.00; Edmundston, \$1,900.00; Grand Falls, \$1,653.00; Kent county, \$1,517.98; Madamack, \$1,311.00; Roquemore, \$1,218.50; Victoria county, \$771.90.

From motor vehicles there was obtained \$11,116.

Among miscellaneous items was the sum of \$5, "refund customs, 1855, consignment money."

Of provincial expenditure in the year, the administration of justice cost \$1,200,000, for criminal prosecutions.

The only St. John lawyer employed was Mr. A. J. Wilson, who received \$211.

The department of agriculture cost \$1,444. Butter and cheese factories received \$300, \$67,792 went to the encouragement of dairying; \$287 to the provincial dairy schools; \$900 to the stock feeders' association; \$100 for cold storage; \$1,994 for the encouragement of poultry raising; \$1,100 for the encouragement of horticulture; \$100 for the encouragement of stock raising; \$1,000 for the encouragement of agriculture; \$867 to superintendent of agricultural societies; \$1,500 to standing crop competitors and seed; \$1,899 for rural milk extermination.

The attorney-general's department cost \$2,800; the provincial secretary and treasurer, \$9,866; the crown land department, \$14,229; the public works department, \$12,731.

The executive council cost \$6,851, with contingencies of \$791. The minister's travelling expenses were \$625.00; Hon. H. F. McLeod, \$40.00; Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, \$40.00; Hon. John Morris, \$708.00; Hon. J. A. Murray, \$220.00; Hon. J. B. MacLean, \$184.00.

Factory inspection cost \$2,075. Inspector Kenny's salary was increased from \$75 to \$100 a month. The board of examining engineers received \$427 for services; \$1,000 for salaries and other items; John Melchior, for setting 151 boys on farms, at \$3, \$453; manager of Middlemore Home, for setting 179 immigrants, at \$3, \$537; do, extra, for 35 immigrants, \$358. The Canadian Newspaper Co. received \$384 for advertising; the Fredericton Gleaner, \$900 for 4,000 copies of that paper; December, 1912; London Financial News, \$1,015 for advertising; and 900 copies; Maritime Publishing Co., \$386 for description of farms by counties.

The London Immigration office cost \$10,899. A Bowler, the agent, being paid \$165 a month, an increase from \$150. W. R. Bowler has a salary of \$38 a month. The rent of the office is \$1,270 a year. The travelling expenses of Messrs. Bowler were \$1,070, and 00 expenses of A. Bowler's lectures were \$1,088.

The expense of the Jordan Sanatorium was \$13,950. Dr. Townsend's salary as superintendent is \$1,500.

Of the \$48,425 received from liquor licenses, as already mentioned, \$27,614 was returned as the share of the municipalities, and \$20,811 in carrying out the law. Of the \$27,000 paid by St. John, \$11,640 was paid back. Inspector Jones's salary was increased from \$75 to \$85 a month. Two refunds are recorded: W. Rafferty and F. L. Peterson, fines for selling to supposed minors, \$20 each.

The cost of returning moving pictures was \$1,091. H. S. Briggs received \$384, and C. Nevins and M. Coll \$395 each.

If the bright parts of the kitchen range turn black from the heat, rub the blackened parts with a cloth dipped in vinegar, when the blackness will disappear.

SUCCESSION DUTIES NEARLY \$100,000

Information Gleaned From Provincial Auditor General's Report for 1913—Some Heavy Items.

The auditor-general's report submitted to the legislature this week shows that the receipts from succession duties last year totalled \$95,040, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes B. Killam (\$15,567.00), Sir James King (\$4,848.00), Hazen Copp (\$1,700.00), L. C. Dearborn (\$715.00), L. S. Archibald (\$1,640.35), E. G. Kaye (\$85.00), James Ready (\$4,222.72), Hon. J. V. Bellis (\$70.00), E. J. McEllan (\$49.00), Emma H. Merritt (\$49.00), Thos. Gilbert (\$2,000.00), James Gaynor (\$50.00), C. R. Palmer (\$935.00), Sarah Eliza (\$26.00), Chas. Pickard (\$1,929.56), Isabella Yeats (\$1,022.00), Fulton McDougall (\$70.00), Charlotte Patterson (\$77.50), W. A. Hickson (\$1,500.00), W. F. Elpes (\$24.20), James Byrne (\$50.00), William L. Duke (\$295.00), C. Smith (\$325.00), T. W. Thomson (\$3,000.00), Jane Ingraham (\$169.20), Geo. F. Barnhill (\$295.00), Henry Osborne (\$295.00), Geo. H. White (\$1,250.00), H. A. Calhoun (\$17,000.00), R. J. Humphrey (\$95.40), Dr. W. T. Black (\$60.00), H. A. White (\$1,000.00), \$17,200 from probate court fee fund, \$20,617, St. John paying \$8,528 from supreme court fee fund, \$2,929.

On Provincial Hospital account there was received from the various municipalities \$28,025. St. John's share being \$1,200, the second largest, Carleton county, paying \$1,737. This was for the maintenance of patients. In addition, \$3,642 was expended in admission fees, and there were miscellaneous receipts of \$911, including \$560 from the sale of 98 pigs, and \$192 from the sale of beef cattle.

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ROYAL Baking Powder Saves Health and Saves Money and Makes Better Food

THE WOMAN'S CORNER

EFFICIENT HOUSEKEEPING

A Word About Cheese

"I asked a noted hotel chef the other day, if he used domestic or imported cheese in a certain art dish that was very fine. "Neither one, Madam," he replied, "I always use Parmesan."

So if chefs do not know about the various brands of cheese there is much excuse for the housewife to be ignorant of the various varieties.

But all housekeepers know that all the elements necessary to maintain life are found in a diet of bread, cheese and fruit and that in a meal without cheese something seems to be lacking.

Besides the high nutritive value of this article of food it is recognized that many otherwise tasteless dishes are rendered piquant and appetizing by the addition of a little smappy cheese.

America is not a cheese-eating nation, yet it has three thousand cheese factories producing "New York" cream and many other varieties more true to their names.

Wisconsin makes the greatest quantity of Limburger; this cheese is named for a little Belgian town where it was first made. It is, however, not discovered? Forced fermentation is responsible for its odor, but it is made from fresh milk and is clean and very wholesome.

The Americans cherish their cheeses are excellent for making sandwiches and for salads; they are rich and soft like Brie or other importations.

Roquemore is made high in the mountains of southern France, in the town of that name. It is called "the king of cheeses." It is made from the milk of sheep and goats.

A famed English physician once said, "Eat whatever you like then eat Roquemore." As this cheese requires but two hours to be fully assimilated by the human system, the soundness of this advice is apparent.

Edam cheese has been made in North Holland for hundreds and hundreds of years. It is made with fresh milk and rennet is used to aid its formation. Finally, the curd is put into strong brine to separate it from the whey and after this washing it is molded and salted from the outside and dried. Before being shipped, it is cleaned and oiled and covered with a coat of tin foil or a coat of paraffin.

Edam cheese is always passed whole, the top is cut off either plain or in points and the cheese wrapped in a nicely plaited napkin. After service the top is replaced to keep it moist.

Fresh butter, crisp crackers or hot wafers and celery are passed with cheese.

The American cheese bears comparison with the French and Holland articles very well indeed, but as the names are not well advertised and there is so much competition, it is difficult to procure a well liked American cheese a second time.

The Italians are the best cheese makers and as a nation they consume more of it than any other. The Parmesan, spoken of by the chef is almost as hard as a cudgel; it is only used for cooking and the process of grating it is as hard as the cheese but the flavor it imparts serves one for all this trouble.

With tomatoes, in cheese straws, omelette potatoes or macaroni, it is almost perfection. Its peculiar taste is one that grows upon the diner; many tables are never set for dinner without a small covered jar having a place upon it, in the jar is a few tablespoons of this Parmesan to be sprinkled over meats and vegetables.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Place screw-eyes in the tops of mops and other cleaning utensils—then they can be hung neatly on hooks.

Nothing is better than snow for cleaning a dusty carpet, but naturally the snow in which it is used must be cold.

There is a pin-feather clip in the market which is a great resource when the busy housewife has chickens to pick.

Save benzine or gasoline after you have used it for cleaning. Simply put it in a jar and let it settle—then pour off the top.

Pack ribbons, collars and such little articles between the leaves of a magazine if you would keep them smooth when traveling.

Dried lima beans, soaked over night and boiled till tender, then seasoned with butter and salt, are one of the best March vegetables.

Delicious muffins or gems are made by stirring into the batter made for ordinary gems a cupful of raisins, currants or chopped figs.

When eggs are broken and cannot be used at once, they will keep much better if the shells are removed and a quarter of a teaspoonful

WANT BOUNTIES ON IRON RESTORED

Conservative Pleas to Aid Industry

Finance Minister White Says It Will Mean Higher Duties

Agricultural Implements and Such Like Will Bear the Brunt—Lively Debate on Proposal to Appoint Two New Senators for Manitoba.

Ottawa, March 10.—Once again the Jordan government has been unable to make up its mind. Hon. W. T. White told parliament today that ever since the administration took office they had been considering the question of aiding the iron industry by the granting of bounties and had not yet got through considering it. He would consider some more, he said. In the meantime, however, it was made clear that Liberalism in parliament has a very clear-cut idea as to fiscal economics and that aid to special industries at the expense of the masses of the people is not likely to receive much support from their side of the house.

Tory Blue-Rin Speeches.
On the other hand the high protectionist Conservatives in a series of blue-rin speeches, maintained that unless bounties were given the industries could not at present continue to exist. "There is crepe on the factory chimneys all over," was Mr. Carrick's jerminal on existing conditions. And after a brief two years of the present protectionist government.

Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, in stating the general principle of tariff policy, maintained that the first consideration must be the primary industry of agriculture and the need of wider markets without first seeking to bolster up secondary protected industries.

Mr. MacDonald, Pictou, severely scored the minister of finance. He was continually seeking to cast aspersions on the Laurier administration, as was the wont of those who for reasons best known to themselves changed their political allegiance. The Pictou man reminded Mr. White that until 1911 he had professed to be a follower of the Liberal chief, and it did not do him credit to be seen now as a supporter of the Conservative government.

Mr. MacDonald also scored Mr. White for challenging Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement regarding unemployment in Canada. His scolding was now condensed out of the mouths of his own supporters.

The whole trouble was, Mr. MacDonald declared, that Mr. White was hopelessly incompetent to deal with the situation. His incompetence had never been more manifest than tonight. He could only answer he could make to his followers who had brought the existing situation before him had been: "I have been thinking about that for two years and more."

New Senators Proposed.
Ottawa, March 10.—At the opening of the house this afternoon Premier Borden introduced his resolution providing for two additional members of the senate from the province of Manitoba. He said that in the act of 1912 providing for extensions of the boundaries of Manitoba there had been provision for such increase. Similar provisions had been incorporated in the Alberta act and in the Saskatchewan act.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that so far as Alberta and Saskatchewan were concerned there was no disposition to question the authority to make the addition. The imperial act of 1871 provided for the creation of new provinces on such conditions as parliament might choose to impose and when Alberta and Saskatchewan were incorporated provision was made for increasing the number of their senators up to the number provided for in the act of 1871.

Mr. Borden pointed out that the plan had been submitted to the minister of justice, whose opinion was that parliament was competent to increase the number of senators from the act of 1888 to six. Under the imperial act of 1888 when territories, not in any province and not represented, are incorporated it is competent to make provisions for their representation.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that if that principle were applied it would be quite in order for parliament to increase the number of senators from Ontario and Quebec, since these provinces had been increased by new territory.

Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, took the same view as the prime minister.

A. K. MacLean, of Halifax, maintained that once an act has been passed establishing a province it becomes a part of the B. N. A. act, and cannot be changed without a reference to the imperial parliament. The act of 1888, on which Premier Borden rested his case, was only intended to provide for representation for the northwest territories.

Mr. Borden pointed out that the plan for Quebec was enlarged provision had been made for additional representation in the house of commons for the added territory.

The debate was long and technical and was participated in by various legal geons on both sides of the house.

W. M. German, of Waller, submitted that he had a very decided opinion from Sir Alan Aylesworth as to the merits of the resolution and warned the government that if it persisted in forcing the measure through the house it would run serious risk of having its act annulled by judicial decision. At that point he submitted to the privy council before further action was taken. It was then heard so much of judicial consultation that the members of this house, let me put in a word for the common people," spoke up MacLean, South York, amid some laughter. He urged no further increase to the senate until that "absolutely ir-

responsible body" was thoroughly reformed and brought in some way under the influence of public opinion.

"Is the member for South York a single character man?" asked Dr. Michael Clark.

Mr. MacLean said he preferred a single chamber to an irreproachable upper chamber, and he addressed an appeal to the elective for a comparatively short time either by the provincial legislatures or for large constituencies.

"Does my hon. friend believe all he says?" asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier, amid a roar of laughter in which both sides joined.

"Of course I do," responded Mr. MacLean.

"Then," said Sir Wilfrid, "why does he not move in the matter?"

"If I move in the matter will the right hon. gentleman give me his support?" queried Mr. MacLean, after the laughter had subsided.

"I will support anything eminently democratic," responded Sir Wilfrid, "if it is in earnest. I am a democrat to the hilt."

"I want the wool-sock democracy not the all-wool-sock democracy," exclaimed Mr. MacLean. "I'll undertake to support me till you go through with it, but I do not want to do anything hasty." (Renewed laughter.) "I think a conference of the provinces ought to be called."

Premier Borden finally suggested that further discussion be deferred until the second reading of the bill, which was then read a first time.

Wants Aid for Iron Industry.
J. J. Carrick, on motion to go into supply, brought up the subject of the Canadian iron industry and its encouragement. Next to agriculture, iron and steel was the most important industry in the world, said Mr. Carrick. He went on to point out that in 1913 Canada had imported \$141,000,000 worth of iron and steel products. Its iron and steel industry was languishing at the present time. A huge blast furnace at Port Arthur, plants at Parry Sound, Deseronto and Londonport had closed down. The Hamilton Iron and Steel Company had closed down. The Dominion Iron and Steel Company had dismissed its dividends; the Nova Scotia Steel Company had lost one-third of its plant in operation, and the Canadian Iron Corporation had gone into liquidation. Protection would have saved the industry, said Mr. Carrick. But capital, for its continuance would not be forthcoming unless Canada changed its attitude and undertook to encourage the development of its resources.

In Northern Ontario, said Mr. Carrick, there was enough iron ore to supply the dominion for fifty years, but most of it was low grade, and for this reason Canada could not compete with American ore. Thus the country north of Lake Superior was at present totally unproductive, whereas, if government would take a bounty on iron ore, it would be in a position to supply the world with high grade iron ore. He went on to show that Canadian production of iron had increased from 400,000 tons in 1902 to 216,000 tons in 1912, while there had been great increases in importations.

From the Liberal and Conservative governments had favored the development of the iron industry, said Mr. Carrick, and he quoted a statement made by ex-minister of Finance, Sir Charles Dunning, to the effect that every dollar paid out to the steel industry came back to the treasury eventually. In 1908 Mr. Borden himself had asked for assistance for the industry. Nothing had since far been done, however, and millions of dollars were consequently being lost. He urged that the industry be encouraged by granting a bounty on iron ore mined or smelted in Canada, which could be based on bounty of two cents for each ton of metallic iron in the ore. Thus, if the ore were fifty per cent iron, the bounty would equal \$1 per ton. In conclusion he presented supporting resolutions passed by the Associated Boards of Trade of Ontario and the Canadian Mining Institute.

Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, said if the late government had remained in power things would be better off. The depression in the iron industry evidently reflected a general depression which the government had hitherto refused to admit, and had criticized Sir Wilfrid Laurier for pointing out. Mr. Carrick and his friends had voted for the depression of agriculture and it necessarily followed that this would mean the depression of the iron and steel industry.

White Blames Financial Stringency.
Hon. W. T. White in reply said there was no doubt some depression in the Canadian steel industry. The government should not be drawn from this fact. The reason was the universal financial stringency followed by a slackening of production in the United States. Men were shut down and 100,000 men were walking the streets. Canada, in fact, had come through the crisis much better than the other countries. There had been a falling off in the demand for rails but Mr. White thought railway building would always go on in Canada and the other countries. There had been the basic patent on photographic films. The case will be taken finally to the United States Supreme Court.

Goodwin died more than thirteen years ago, a poor man. The profits of the Eastman Kodak Company, on the day of his death, were estimated to be \$1,000,000.

For many years the Rev. Goodwin was rector of the Episcopal House of Prayer at Newark (N. J.). He was fond of dabbling in photography and was an amateur chemist. In 1887 he discovered a process for making photographic films and applied for a patent. The Eastman Company contested his claim and it was not until 1896 that the patent office finally gave the patent to Goodwin.

A suit against the Eastman Kodak Company was instituted. Mr. Goodwin decided he could not fight it alone and he sold part of his rights to the Anaco Company of Binghamton (N. Y.), which brought a separate action.

White said he considered raw materials, such as pig iron, should get only a reasonable rate of duty. The duty on pig iron was now \$2.50 per ton. It was a duty which had been in force since 1862. It had reduced the national debt by \$186,000 and the second year by \$26,000,000.

THE YOUNGEST BOY SCOUT



Sir Robert and Lady Baden-Powell, with their son, arriving at the church at Dorset recently for the christening of Master Arthur Robert Peter "B.P." Three hundred boy scouts were present.

HIGH-COST-OF-LIVING INQUIRY DRAGS ON

Commissioners Busy With Departmental Duties in Ottawa to Resume Investigation Later—Report May Be Ready for Next Session of House.

Ottawa, March 10.—The high cost of living commission, at the present rate of investigation, will take many months to finish its work and present its report to the government. The members of the commission are now in Ottawa attending to their regular departmental business, which has been left more or less neglected while they were attending to their duties as commissioners.

It will take them two or three weeks to catch up with the arrears of their regular work. Then the commission will again proceed with its investigations into the causes of the high cost of living, starting in again at Winnipeg and covering western Canada. It is very unlikely that any report will be ready for publication during the present session of parliament. Meanwhile the government hopes to quietly shelve the question of any fiscal action to remedy present conditions.

PROBABLE NEW LIBERAL LEADER IN THE SENATE

Hon. Hewitt Bostock, M. A. (Cambridge), Liberal senator for Kamloops, who will likely succeed the late Sir George Ross, is a man of fifty years of age, with a fine presence, and with good powers as a speaker and debater. He graduated from Cambridge in 1885 and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1888. He went to British Columbia in 1890.

He was elected to the senate in 1906. He has been a member of the senate for eight years. He is a man of high character and high ability. He is a man of high character and high ability. He is a man of high character and high ability.

FAIR VALE HOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE

Monday, March 9.
Charles F. Dunlavy, his wife and two children had a narrow escape from death yesterday morning when fire completely destroyed their newly-built home at Fair Vale. With very little clothing on Mr. and Mrs. Dunlavy were driven from the house, which was already in a mass of flames, and it was with difficulty that the two little children were rescued from their beds and carried into the house in blankets.

The homeless family sought shelter in a summer cottage nearby and from the windows they watched their home burning. The fire was caused by a gas stove which had been left on for an hour nothing remained of it but ashes. The loss is estimated at about \$15,000, and it is understood the insurance reaches only \$500. The house was built last summer and Mr. Dunlavy was employed with J. Drury & Sons, builders in the city, had spent his time during the fall finishing it. The work had just been completed. Last night Mr. Dunlavy and his family drove to the city and spent the night with relatives.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Dunlavy was awakened by the cracking of burning wood. It did not take long for him to realize that his home was on fire and he awakened his wife and made great headway. They took only what clothing was near at hand. The two children in another room adjoining were nearer the blaze and it was with difficulty they were wrapped in blankets and taken into the open. No belongings were saved.

Residents of Fair Vale were awakened by the fire and turned out to assist the homeless family. In a very short time, however, the house was razed to the ground. The house stood alone and there was no fear of the fire spreading as the wind was not high. It is not known how the fire started.

FUNERAL OF ALPHEUS MITTON

Salisbury, N. B., March 9.—The body of Alpheus Mitton, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Mitton, of Chazyville, who died at Mirror Landing, in the province of Alberta, some two or three weeks ago, reached his home here on Saturday. The long journey being made by way of Edmonton. The funeral took place this afternoon, the services at the house, church and grave being conducted by Rev. F. G. Francis. All the surviving members of the family were present at the funeral, two sisters coming from the state of Maine, and one brother from Saskatchewan. Burial took place in the family plot on the Mitton homestead. The late Mr. Mitton was a young man of sterling qualities. He was twenty-six years of age and unmarried. He left a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

MRS. PANKHURST SAYS 'HOLLOWAY JAIL'

London, March 10.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst once more is a hunger-striking prisoner in Holloway jail, but she is confident she will secure her release in a few days under the "last and most" law.

By stopping the Scotch express, on which Mrs. Pankhurst was brought from Glasgow after her arrest in that city last night, and compelling the militant leader to alight at a small way-side station, outside London, the plan today succeeded in ending swarms of militant suffragettes who were awaiting her arrival in the city railway stations.

From the way-side station Mrs. Pankhurst was driven in a motor car to Holloway Jail. A large crowd of suffragettes was assembled about the jail, but as they had no means of entrance, they also there was no attempt made to rescue the militant leader.

Blithely—"Why did you lose your temper at that game of cards?" "Bek—" "It was the only thing I had left to lose."

STEFANSSON STILL HOPEFUL OF KARLUK

SHERIFF PASSED AWAY SUDENLY

Stephen S. de Forest Had Served Since August 9, 1911

IN HIS 60TH YEAR For Many Years a Prominent Business Man of St. John, and Was Widely Known—Was One of the Few Surviving Charter Members of the Union Club.

Wednesday, March 11.
Stephen S. de Forest, sheriff of St. John city and county since August 9, 1911, died yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock at his home, 48 Howland street. Though the sheriff had been unwell for a considerable time, his illness only became critical within the last few days. His death which came thus unexpectedly was a great shock to his many friends.

The news of the death of Stephen S. de Forest, high sheriff of St. John city and county since August 9, 1911, of which a brief announcement was made in the Times last evening, was learned with sincere regret throughout the city.

Mr. de Forest, before his appointment as sheriff, had been engaged for some years as insurance manager, but had been connected with the wholesale grocery trade for the greater part of his business career, having entered this at the age of fourteen with J. W. F. Harrison. He was afterwards one of the partners of de Forest, Harrison & Co., and had from the year 1888 to 1902 an interest in the firm of Hall & Fairweather, Ltd. When he left that house he set up on his own account, keeping up a business in Dock street for a couple of years, after which he devoted his energies to insurance work, being manager for New Brunswick of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

The late sheriff was appointed on August 9, 1911, by the local government to the office which he held till the time of his death, as successor to the late R. Ritchie, who had died suddenly on July 31. The appointment was made from a rather extensive list of applicants, among whom were the following: James Cowan, George S. Shaw, J. P. Mosher, C. B. Lockhart, A. A. Wilson, K. C. J. A. Sinclair, Col. George W. Jones and S. S. de Forest.

Mr. de Forest was in his fifty-ninth year, and leaves his wife and three children, namely, George, Mrs. Walter Gilbert and Miss Mary de Forest, all of this city. Clarence W., also of St. John, and Harry W., of Boston, are his brothers. Two sisters also survive him, Mrs. Charles S. de Forest and Miss E. L. de Forest, both of this city.

One of the four surviving charter members of the Union Club—with Hon. R. J. Edgars, Colonel Tucker and John McGivern—Stephen de Forest had been a member of the club. He was a member of St. George's Society.

He was universally respected and popular throughout the city where he was so well known the sheriff's death will be mourned by a host of admirers and friends. Among the members of the legal profession were the life and work of Mr. de Forest especially appreciated.

The funeral will take place tomorrow at 3 o'clock from St. James' church, of which he was a member.

ONTARIO TO GIVE \$25,000 TO MAN WHO FINDS RADIUM

Toronto, March 10.—Hon. W. H. Hearst, minister of lands, mines and forests for Ontario, introduced a bill in the legislature this afternoon providing for a reward of \$25,000 to the person who first discovers radium in this province.

Montreal, March 10.—It is now reported that the Hon. W. S. Fielding, editor of the Montreal Evening Paper, the Daily News, a publishing company for which has been registered and a franchise from the Canadian Press applied for. The name of J. C. Ross, editor of the Journal of Commerce, is also mentioned in connection with the new daily, which it is added, will be printed by the Financial Times Company of which T. K. Dickinson and Edward Beck are directors. It is believed the Daily News, which will be an anti-Graham organ, will appear about the end of this month. Mr. Fielding was said tonight to be in Ottawa.

GASPE FOR DAYS WITHOUT TRAINS; TRAINS BLOCKED

Gaspé, March 8.—Railway conditions are again very annoying in this locality. No train has reached here since Monday night, and consequently no mail. No information can be had as to when the mail will be here, and even at the post office a person can find out nothing. The only mail which has reached here Tuesday night is in a snow bank about fifty-four miles from here, and although safe, may get stuck today. It is just as probable that the mail may not.

In passing sentence Judge Binin said: "Your crime is the worst. The most revolting that has come to my notice since I have been on the bench, and I do not believe any of my confederates have ever had to sit in such a chair as has been produced here. I cannot say any more, as it would only be defiling the ears of the people in this court, by even referring to the details of the case. You will go to the penitentiary for five years."

I. C. R. EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT BOARD

Moncton, March 10.—The work of counting the votes cast by I. C. R. employees all over the system for two members on the provident fund board was concluded here today. B. A. Bourgeois and W. E. Hutchinson were elected, the figures being: Bourgeois, 4,888; Hutchinson, 3,811; J. W. Naim, 2,292.

Explorer Writes to Ottawa

Says Missing Ship Was in Fine Shape and Well Equipped

Has Twenty-five Men Aboard and Three Years' Provisions—Has Left Instructions for Capt. Bartlett to Join Him if Party Should Reach Land Again.

Ottawa, March 10.—A brief telegraphic despatch received by the naval department from Superintendent Moodie, of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, at Fort MacPherson, transmits a message received from Mr. Stefansson, Canada's Arctic explorer.

The despatch is dated Feb. 3, and was transmitted from the Mackenzie Delta to Fort MacPherson by south-bound trappers. In it Stefansson says he reached Collinson Point on December 14, and found the party under Dr. Anderson there safe and well. Stefansson plans to go to Hershel Island this spring and then to Coronation Gulf. If opportunity offers he will also visit Banks Land. The party is prepared for wintering two years, and the men are determined to carry out the original plans of the expedition as nearly as possible.

The despatch says: "Ultimate prospects of success still good. Believe Karluk in Polar drift unless relieved reported to you. Consider her men in no great danger. Expeditions have been offered the natives for any information concerning the Karluk."

Stefansson adds that a relief expedition would be worse than useless, but he asks the department to notify all circumpolar countries to instruct the natives that shipwrecked men may arrive from the Polar sea.

In a letter to this department written from Point Barrow, Alaska, under date of October 23, Stefansson reports that when he left the Karluk she was in sound condition and had come through the summer ice without the slightest mishap. She was provisioned for three years. There were on board altogether twenty-five persons, including five Eskimos and six scientific members of the expedition.

Stefansson left letters of instruction to Captain Bartlett, but he asks the department to notify all circumpolar countries to instruct the natives that shipwrecked men may arrive from the Polar sea.

TRAGIC DEATH OF FREDERICK ALDERMAN—ELECT

John Mayor Fell Down Stairs in Hotel and Never Rallied—Injured into Lumberman's Death.

Frederick N. B., March 10.—The civic battle of yesterday had a tragic close last night when John Mayor, alderman-elect for Carleton ward, fell down a flight of steps at the Barker House, sustaining injuries which resulted in his death a few hours later. The sad affair has greatly shocked the community.

Mr. Mayor was induced to offer as a candidate for Carleton ward and was returned a week ago by acclamation. He took an active part in the election yesterday and in the evening he met some friends at the Barker House and remained there some time discussing the campaign. About half past ten o'clock he left the Barker House with his wife and family. One of the four surviving charter members of the Union Club—with Hon. R. J. Edgars, Colonel Tucker and John McGivern—Stephen de Forest had been a member of the club. He was a member of St. George's Society.

He was universally respected and popular throughout the city where he was so well known the sheriff's death will be mourned by a host of admirers and friends. Among the members of the legal profession were the life and work of Mr. de Forest especially appreciated.

The funeral will take place tomorrow at 3 o'clock from St. James' church, of which he was a member.

BANDITS ROBBED ROYAL BANK BRANCH OF \$20,000

Bellingham, Wash., March 10.—Seven armed men robbed a branch of the Royal Bank at Abbotsford (B. C.), and escaped in an automobile with \$20,000. Three of the men waited outside the bank while four entered. The cashier and a clerk were cowed with revolvers, while the robbers seized a tray containing gold currency.

A posse recruited about a thousand dollars dropped by the men in their flight. The posse surrounded the bank, but far from Abbotsford and sent for reinforcements from Vancouver.

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES

New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers. These newspapers advocate British connection, honesty in public life, measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion.

No graft! No deals! "The Hulse, Shamrock, Rose entwined, The Maple Leaf forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 14, 1914.

VALLEY RAILROAD FINANCE.

What has become of the money which is supposed to have gone into the Valley Railway? The Valley company submit all of the contracts, thus no doubt arousing the horror of all good Conservatives who have read the Gutelius report on the Transcontinental Railway, in which subtlety is a grave offence. The contractors have nearly finished 120 miles of the railway, from Gagetown to Centreville.

Let us see how much money was provided or is to be provided for the work.

The Legislature guaranteed bonds to the extent of \$25,000,000. The Dominion government gave a double subsidy of \$6,400,000.

Now the company came along with a demand for another \$10,000,000. Also the Dominion government has agreed to provide \$10,000,000 for the bridges, and will provide \$2,000,000 for 120 miles.

\$25,000,000 for 120 miles would be \$208,333.33 per mile.

\$6,400,000 for 120 miles would be \$53,333.33 per mile.

\$10,000,000 for 120 miles would be \$83,333.33 per mile.

\$2,000,000 for 120 miles would be \$16,666.67 per mile.

Total in eight... \$36,983,333.

This, remember, is only reckoning on 120 miles, not on the full length of the road.

If necessary for the purposes of argument, we may omit the \$20,000,000 for the bridges, which would leave \$16,983,333.

The 120 miles of railroad from Gagetown to Centreville, when completed according to present plans, should cost, according to competent observers, not more than three millions, roughly speaking.

Assuming that Mr. Fleming decides to take the plunge and guarantee the extra \$10,000,000 for the 120 miles, not to speak of the remainder of the road, there will be a million or two which will have gone somewhere, and concerning which the Legislature and the country should find it necessary to inquire carefully.

Perhaps a more simple course of procedure would be to require a plain and accurate accounting for the money already provided before even discussing the merits of the proposal to vote another two millions. If this demand for \$10,000,000 a mile has come along before even the cheaper portion of the road is finished, what may the country expect before the finish of those portions of the road involving heavier construction, including the whole section from Fredericton to St. John, which is supposed to be of a much higher quality than the railway above Fredericton?

It is not yet known what route the railroad is to follow from Gagetown to St. John. In spite of all of its statements the local government is not yet committed to crossing the St. John River.

It has been from time to time indicated that it is to do so if the Dominion government would pay the shot. Surely before another dollar is voted the whole question should be the subject of investigation, and the local government should provide the most explicit information as to the exact route for the remainder of the railway, the time at which it is to be completed, and the manner in which the money already provided has been expended.

There should be no difficulty in telling what has become of the money. The

work done up to the present day has been wholly done by sub-contractors, and it is a simple matter to show what these men have received and how the total sum received by them compares with the total sum derived from the sale of bonds and from the Dominion subsidy.

If the people of this province are ever going to get a look at the inside of the Valley railway project they must do it now, before more money is voted. If, there ever is to be a straightforward and businesslike statement as to the route, the cost, and the time of completion of the railway it must come right away. The road must be pushed to completion. But before there is another raid on the treasury the people must know what has become of the money already provided, and on what specific grounds they are to be asked for another \$20,000,000.

FALSE IDEALS.

It is difficult to take seriously the man who pictures national calamities and world-embracing conflicts if the country does not commit itself to universal compulsory military service. We are not at all in a belligerent mood. The people are sane, peace in temper and the leaders are eloquent in advocacy of the cause of international good will. The growing spirit of fraternity and co-operation is expressing itself in ever-extending labor unions and brotherhoods, and the wage-earners, even of the European countries, crossing all the barriers of international hate, speak of one another as brothers and make the profits of the armament firms uncertain.

The fabled labors of Sisyphus, who was punished in Tartarus by having to roll a huge stone up a height, which he had no sooner done, by means of his utmost exertion, than it rolled down again—were not less difficult nor more useless. To be told that it is only by universal military training that we can obtain security from unreasoning and alarm when we have no particular nation to fear, and after having lived in profound peace with our neighbors for more than three generations, is to propose an ungrateful task. But even if the efforts to obtain universal military service is successful, even if the young are trained in the art of war and the young men taken for a number of years from the arts of peace, and appropriations increased for their upkeep, what security have we that that will be enough? There will be nations then that will be better prepared and more fully equipped for war. How are we to be defended against them? No matter how great the appropriations they have never yet been great enough to satisfy the uneasy heart of the man who dreams of invasion. It is a disease that grows by what it feeds on. The obsession will increase after all the lads are trained, like the terror of a patient who is suffering from mental derangement, and against whom everyone is forming plots and counterplots.

The people will remain "more than usual calm" when urged to prepare against dangers which nobody expects.

There are real dangers against which we must arm, and against which we must train the young if the country is to be the home of a happy and contented people. But these dangers are within, not without. We have to carry on the work that our fathers began when they cleared the waste places and let in the law. We have to fight against the "do" the people—against the men who would cut the gray ropes that keep the big tent from falling on our heads.

The real enemies of the country are the thimble-riggers who for hire seek to turn the people to false ideals and foolish wasteful expenditures. When they come under the guise of spread-eagle patriotism they are not less but more dangerous.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL.

The Conservatives used to repeat the unfounded assertion that Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the National Transcontinental could be built for \$13,000,000.

Needless to say, he never said any such thing. After that had been pointed out some hundreds of times, the Conservative newspapers dropped it. They now are publishing a statement, attributed to Mr. Fielding, that the National Transcontinental from Winnipeg to Moncton could be built for \$61,418,000.

The figures, if Mr. Fielding ever used them, formed a part of a speech delivered long before Parliament adopted the plan for building a railway with a four-tenths grade going east and a six-tenths grade going west, with easy curves, and the most substantial rails, bridges and roadbed.

The Standard is now revealing about "scandalous conditions" revealed by the Gutelius-Staunton report. This report, for which these gentlemen were paid \$98 a day, revealed no "scandalous conditions." It revealed no graft. It revealed no corruption on the part of the commissioners who controlled the expenditure.

The only scandalous proceeding thus far in connection with the National Transcontinental has been the course of the Borden government in deliberately increasing the grades on certain portions of the road and thus clearly violating the contract with the G. T. P. Mr. Gutelius and Mr. Staunton were appointed in the hope of creating a scandal by examining the largest expenditure made during the term of the Laurier government. They were paid at an enormous rate for the work they set out to do, but they did not find a scandal. The Borden government has yet to defend its action in permitting the introduction of heavy grades on portions of the Transcontinental and in thus affording the G. T. P. an excuse for repudiating the contract.

After the report of Messrs. Gutelius and Staunton was presented to Parlia-

ment it became known that the Borden government had not sufficient faith in its "scandal" to attempt to prosecute the Transcontinental commissioners, the contractors, or anyone else in any way connected with the construction of the railway.

After Parliament has discussed the Gutelius-Staunton report the Conservative party will be even more ashamed of that document than it is at present. Anybody who believes that Gutelius is a name to conjure with is ill advised.

MR. McLEOD LETS THE CAT OUT.

Scandal hunters, who are numerous on the Conservative side just now, ought to welcome—though perhaps they will not—an extraordinary statement by Mr. McLeod of York in the House of Commons on Monday, when he said he placed himself on record as agreeing with many of the facts brought out by Mr. Carvell with reference to the famous Southampton Railway of Mr. Pinder the "King of the Neckawick." Mr. McLeod said that he was in a position to know that many of the railway items had been peddled, and that other items turned in to the government were neither true nor correct. He denied that any portion of the money which was to have been spent on the railway went into the Conservative campaign fund, and he mournfully observed that if the Minister of Railways tried to get any money back from Mr. Pinder, the minister would "be up against the real thing." Mr. Carvell, with the unexpected support of Mr. McLeod, brought to light in the House of Commons circumstances and conditions which make it necessary for the government, which gave the Pinder railway a double subsidy in defiance of the usual conditions, to investigate the matter to the bottom if it would make any pretense of protecting its reputation.

It was Mr. Pinder who recently nominated Mr. McLeod in York County, although these men had previously been at odds and apparently are now at odds once more. The Southampton Railway had as president Mr. Pinder, and as secretary Mr. P. A. Gutrie, who succeeded Mr. McLeod in the New Brunswick legislature. The railway secured a provincial guarantee of four per cent. bonds to the extent of \$10,000,000 in 1909, when the Hon. Mr. Hazen was Premier of New Brunswick, and later, in 1912, the Dominion government granted this little branch road, almost built, a double subsidy. Before this double subsidy could be granted it was necessary that the Dominion government should be "satisfied" that the railway was up to a certain standard in the matter of cost and equipment. New persons, even in York County, believed that it would be possible for the politicians to give Mr. Pinder and his friends a double subsidy for this railway, but there was a objection about that time and the York County Conservatives were doing some business. Also the circle included some very thoroughgoing and practical politicians. Finally the Dominion government sent an inspecting engineer of the Railways Department to look over the Pinder road, and he reported that it had cost almost \$23,000,000. Probably nobody would be more surprised at this estimate than the men who actually carried on the work of construction. It was said at that time that Mr. Pinder had ambitions to go to Ottawa, but some of the others did not think that he looked like an Ottawa candidate. Mr. Pinder was stubborn, but at length he got the double subsidy, and a little later he nominated Mr. McLeod for the Federal vacancy.

Mr. Carvell placed the salient facts of the case before the House of Commons at Monday's session, and his address was followed with keen interest. But while Mr. Reid, the acting Minister of Railways, intimated that the case looked as though there were something radically wrong about it and promised to make a departmental investigation, Mr. McLeod, apparently with the idea of protecting the political reputation of himself and his friends, decided to speak on the Pinder railroad matter as one having inside knowledge. Then, to the astonishment and horror of his political friends, he proceeded to go farther than Mr. Carvell had done; he spoke about padded items, and items neither true nor correct, which he said he was in a position to know had not been turned in to the government. His frankness, it will be observed, is a trifle belated.

The Dominion railway engineer upon whose report the double subsidy was granted said the road cost \$23,000,000. But during a suit recently tried in the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, some of the contractors who built the road testified that the total cost of construction did not exceed \$13,000,000 per mile; and it therefore appears that nearly \$60,000,000 of public money was devoted to some purpose other than construction and equipment. At which Mr. McLeod remarked: "They talk about this \$60,000,000 that did not go into the railway. Well, if Pinder got it he's got it yet." This is not at all the opinion in certain circles in York County and elsewhere, and now that Mr. McLeod has been so outspoken about the matter, there is some chance that Mr. Pinder will be equally frank. Anyhow, as Mr. Carvell pointed out, Mr. McLeod's corroboration of the statements of the member for Carleton County should make it necessary for the government to appoint a royal commission to get to the bottom of the whole matter. Conservative journals and politicians have had a great deal to say about the National Transcontinental and other alleged scandals. Some of these journals and politicians will now recognize a real scandal much nearer home that will demand their close and immediate attention. The whole country will watch intently the course of Mr. Borden and his Ministers in connection with this matter. So virtuous a

circle ought not to hesitate for a moment in the face of the evidence placed before the House of Commons by Mr. McLeod of York. How Mr. Fleming, too, who numbers Mr. Pinder among his supporters, has an obvious duty, and ought not to hesitate.

This is one of the cases that gives the country some real light upon Conservative methods. Before the revelations are complete it may be surmised that between Mr. McLeod and Mr. Pinder the New Brunswick Premier and the local and Federal members for New Brunswick are going to participate in some rather heated if instructive proceedings. At a time when the Conservatives have been so laboriously constructing "scandals" to discredit the Laurier government, this York County case, involving both the local and the Federal administrations, is likely to enlist about all the energy the Conservative party can muster.

Who got the money?

THE BORDEN CLUB SHIVERS.

Of a certain wise old owl which lived in an oak it will be recalled by the instructed that the move he heard the less he spoke. The president and executive of the Borden Club have been hearing a lot about the great Conservative party of late, and they are all a-flutter. But they have taken no hint from the respective but reticent owl. The club is issuing a circular letter (published on another page today) designed to abate the alarm and disunion which have spread within the party because of events and conditions over which the Borden Club has no control but of which it sees the evil consequences, some here and more coming. The danger signal hung on the outer wall by the Junior Conservative organization is signed by the president and secretary, and is evidently the output of their combined political sagacity together with that of the executive. In one masterly sentence, intended to get the patient's attention without alarming him unduly, Mr. Tait (assuming that he is the blushing author) administers the laughing-gas as follows:

"With regard to various matters of local political importance, that have occurred in this constituency, we have felt it would be well to write you, and to point out that, in all administrations there are small matters of patronage and of local affairs that do not commend themselves to all members of the party. These things are unavoidable."

Mr. Tait, or the author, whoever he may be, rightly assumes that it is not necessary to go into the glibly particular. Every recipient of the dolorous epistle will know what he means. Some will be grateful to the Borden Club letter-writer because he did not say more, but more will wonder why it was deemed necessary or politic to start an inquest just now. The trouble is too deep-seated and extensive to be helped by any such blundering fatalities as those surely.

"We must not" (so runs the second stanza) "allow any side issues or local politics to divert us from what the Conservative party stands for throughout the whole Dominion."

It will occur to everybody just here that the Conservative party has been "standing for" some pretty tough propositions here and throughout the whole Dominion. Not long ago a strong wing of the party loudly declared that it would not "stand for" Mr. Hazen unless he improved very rapidly within the next few weeks. And he did not improve. The Gutelius agreement stands. There is the Pinder business. There is the local patronage row. There are more than one, of course, for there are large wolves and small, and in both circles there is strife, and the fear of revelations absolutely certain to come.

But says Mr. Tait, or whoever the inspired author is, turn from these "unavoidable" difficulties and regard steadfastly what the party stands for, viz.:

"Effective aid to the Imperial navy" and "A fair and honest government for the whole Dominion." And, in conclusion: "We are sending you herewith a copy of the Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden's speech when introducing the navy bill, and also some other important literature."

But why the naval bill and Mr. Borden's speech upon it? The speech is of last year. This is 1914, and the session is remarkable chiefly because of Mr. Borden's announcement that he is not going to bring up the naval bill again until death has reformed the Senate. This is not at all what he said in last year's speech—the one now being distributed. Then he was all for action. Now he is all for delay. Anything to avoid going to the country. As for the Borden naval policy today, there isn't any. It recalls a line in one of the old school books, telling of the Battle of the Nile: "And where the admiral's ship had been the blank sea sparkled in the sunshine."

When there is another general meeting of the Borden Club and this epistle and its effect come up for review no doubt the literary efforts of the executive will meet with hearty commendation.

THE MARCH OF PROGRESS.

The Nation turns aside from the heated and tumultuous atmosphere of English party politics, and, in discussing the subject of child labor, says: "Every well-informed person is by this time aware that to take any children from school before the age of fifteen or sixteen, in order to put them into industrial occupations, is to inflict an injury on body and mind that is irreparable, and that results in damage to society at large. Child-life should be guided by co-operation between the home, the school, and the public health authority; the employer should have no locus standi. In the second place, to leave the adoption and enforcement of the provisions of child-employment to lo-

cal authorities, notoriously gives scope for bad forms of interested pressure. If children are not in school until fifteen or sixteen years of age, or if they are engaged in industrial employment before that age, the result is injurious. What a change this is from the theories of the eighteenth century when economists and statesmen of the mercantile school held that industrial development and prosperity depend largely upon cheap labor and that such labor is readily furnished by children, women, and the aged. It was on this theory that the Austrian government sought to develop industries in that country, and many of the articles bearing the "made in Germany" stamp have been manufactured in the household, and to their manufacture the child of three and the grandmother of ninety-three contributed their share.

The eighteenth century economist Justi, contended that manufacturing could be developed only by encouraging the industrial employment of young children. He says:

"In countries that exhibit a special genius for commerce and manufacturing, children are taught labor industry in their earliest years. In Holland and England one sees children between four and six years performing all kinds of work suited to their ages; in nations that lack the genius of business affairs they grow up in play and idleness. Undoubtedly it should be the duty of teachers in churches and schools, as well as parents, to admonish and teach the children that labor alone can lead to happiness in civil society. . . . All children should learn in their youth to be industrious, to acquire the habit of work and to love it. There are hundreds of kinds of labor that children of five and six years old are capable of performing, and by means of which work may be made more natural for them and prevent them from becoming idlers."

The argument of Justi seemed less convincing even to that generation when it was employed by a manufacturer named Metch, who said that he had built his mill "out of love for the general welfare and to exterminate the disgraceful habit of idleness that is shockingly prevalent among our children." But the government actively encouraged industrial child labor. When children who loved freedom too much ran away from the factories, magistrates and administrative officials diligently united with the manufacturers to secure the return and to prevent the escape of the little ones. When the people hesitated about subjecting their young children to the exacting regime of the factory, the German government issued orders to the local authorities enjoining them to "place capable children of both sexes at the disposal of the factory owners." Children under eight were employed without the slightest hesitation, and those from nine to twelve years old were to work ten hours a day with one hour rest at noon; those from twelve to sixteen had to work as long as adults.

The outlook upon the question is completely changing. When a manufacturer or a generation wants dates they will no longer be allowed to cut down the tree upon which all future supplies of dates depend. We are making progress, and those who are contending that children should not be changed into old men and women, decrepit before life has fairly begun; that they should not be taken from school before they are mentally equipped for the intellectual struggles of modern life, are really contending for the very altars and cradles of national life. Even if the reformer, become occasionally impatient, a look backward will convince anyone that great progress is being made in removing and correcting social wrongs of every nature. Tennyson says truly:

"Have patience, I replied; 'ourselves are full Of social wrongs, and maybe wildest dreams. Are but the seedful preludes of the truth: For me the genial day, the happy crowd, The sport half-science fill me with a faith, This fine old world of ours is but a child. Yet in the go-cart, Patience! Give it time. To learn its limbs; there is a hand that guides.'"

THE COST OF A FISCAL SYSTEM.

Less than a generation ago it was the very general hope that the increasing facilities in communication, the accelerated progress in invention and discovery, promised mankind such a reduction in prices as would naturally follow when the world became as it were a single locality, and when the tact, ingenuity and enterprise of manufacturers would be enlisted to secure wider markets and greater sales.

The hope has been disappointed. A study in comparative prices of fifteen articles covering about two-thirds of the ordinary expenditure of an average family, over a period of twenty-three years and eight months, reveals results that are absolutely startling. Round steak has increased in price in that time over one hundred and eight per cent; pork chops, one hundred and twenty-six per cent; ham, eighty-eight per cent; lard, seventy per cent; hens, seventy per cent; eggs, one hundred and twelve per cent; creamery butter, fifty-four per cent; milk, forty per cent. The only item on the list that shows a decrease is sugar which is now in the United States twenty-four per cent less than it was twenty-three years ago. Corn meal has gone up sixty-seven per cent and wheat flour 16.8 per cent, while bread has greatly increased in price to the consumer.

A like increase is noted in the cost of coal and gas for household and manufacturing purposes, while the cost of all

manufactured articles has increased in a still greater proportion. England has felt the increase as well as other countries, but to a much less extent, while Canada has felt it as much as, if not more than, any other country in the world. This proves that not all the increase is due to the tariff. It is not all due to the tariff any more than all crime is due to drink; but it is plain, however, that tariffs have fostered and promoted the increase as drunkenness fosters and promotes crime.

The method followed is by the formation of combines. When a government "protects" the products made by a certain company against competition from similar articles made abroad, the home manufacturers extort from the people the full tariff rate as a bonus for their own pockets. Combines are encouraged among companies in similar lines of manufacture—combines which are possible in a single country but which would not be possible among manufacturers scattered all over the world. The object of a combine is to make a large profit on a limited product. It makes up by the high rate of its profits what it loses in the comparative smallness of its sales, and it is therefore just as well off as if by selling goods cheaply it made larger sales. The trust enables the manufacturer to limit his product, increase his price, and make more money by employing less labor. The increase in the cost of manufactured goods results in a decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar, and in an increase in the cost of all the products that enter into life.

The railroad, telegraph, telephone and all inventions and discoveries have simply ministered to these industrial combines of which the tariff is the parent—if not the father at least the stepfather. The system is so firmly entrenched in all the vested interests of protected countries that it is exceedingly difficult to dislodge, and it cannot be dislodged without hardship in many cases. Given in this instance and in that to nourish an "infant industry," the industry has remained infant throughout the years but grown enfeebled in power and greed to dictate to governments and to confuse the people as to the real causes of their hardships. How is the circle to be broken? These countries must get back to normal conditions before equilibrium is restored, and through rough ways or smooth, equilibrium will be restored. The hold of protection upon every country where it obtains is today most hesitating and uncertain. The "manufacturers of great wealth," the devil of the fishing palm, and the mounting cost of living have made the ultimate overthrow of protection imperative. Britain, by refusing to be entangled in the system, has an enormous industrial advantage over all other countries.

WHY NOT EARLIER?

Hansard for March 9 gives us the text of Mr. H. F. McLeod's pleading remarks upon the Southampton railway and the man who recently nominated him, Mr. Pinder, the King of the Neckawick. We quote one of the most touching portions of Mr. McLeod's luminous observations.

"I think I ought to say to the House that I am familiar, very familiar, with the facts laid before this House by my hon. friend (Mr. Carvell). I ought to say also, that I fully concur in many of the statements he has made. He has not been able to bring it home to the government—I do not think he has attempted to do so—that any wrong has been done, or has been attempted to be done by the government. I do not think my hon. friend attempts even to insinuate that Mr. Johnson, the engineer, has been guilty of deliberate wrong. But I say, and I think I ought to say, that Mr. Johnson, the engineer in this case, when he made such a report as he did make, made it having been deceived as to the actual facts of the case. I believe that that report is not, in all its details, a correct statement of the cost of the specific items that went into the construction of that road. I have kept pretty well in touch with, and I have been familiar with the construction of that road since its inception, but I do say, from my own knowledge gleaned by living on the spot and by talking to the men whom my hon. friend has cited tonight as having given evidence in the case Stewart vs. Southampton Railway Company, I am in a position to know that these items are padded items, and these items which Mr. Johnson has accepted, and upon which, very properly, the Department of Railways, accepting his statement, paid the subsidy, are not true and correct statements of fact in regard to what went into the construction of that railway."

While there is a charming frankness about this revelation it still leaves much to be desired. Being in such close touch with the whole situation, as he says he was, why did not Mr. McLeod sound the alarm long ago? Why did he wait until now—until Mr. Carvell brought out the principal facts of the case in the House? That should be explained. Mr. McLeod says none of the money went into the campaign fund, and that if Mr. Pinder got it Mr. Pinder kept it. Mr. McLeod impressed upon the House the fact that he knows every foot of York County, and no doubt he does. He now asks Parliament and the country to take it from him that if \$50,000 went astray in York, or thereabouts, he and his immediate circle were not aware of the manner of its disappearance or distribution. How careless of them! Some of the accounts were padded. Mr. McLeod knows that. Some of the items were not the true items. But beyond that Mr. McLeod knows nothing. His statement would come with better grace if he had made it much earlier, and not under pressure. In the meantime, after so promising a start, if Mr. McLeod cannot or will not throw any more light upon the case, he certainly has given Mr. Pinder no little provocation to do so. Will Mr. Pinder talk—or is he going to build another railroad? If he is

"good" now he certainly ought to encounter no difficulty in pulling down another double subsidy. There will be no little anxiety in Conservative circles while Mr. Pinder is making up his mind.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The weather is still too cold to bring out a very large crop of civic candidates. Most of those as yet announced have had previous experience. In some cases that may not be much of a recommendation.

The Standard has discovered another "scandal." This time it has to do with the Trent Canal. Judging only by previous scandals which the Standard and its friends have launched, this one is not likely to prove serious or long-lived.

Not long ago Hon. Mr. Fleming assured inquirers that the Valley railway would reach St. John before the end of 1914. This promise is worthless if it is proposed to build a \$2,000,000 bridge at Dunham. The foundation work alone would occupy two years—even if the money were forthcoming.

The community has suffered many losses of life, and the death of Sheriff S. de Forest removes another active and popular figure for whom ordinarily many more years of life might have been expected. Truly, the human journey is a short one, and there are frequent and grave reminders that the end often comes unexpectedly.

The resignation of Commissioner H. B. Schofield is undoubtedly received with general regret in the community. An earnest and able administrator and a citizen of a fine type, Mr. Schofield was a valuable man at City Hall. He is independent and wholly devoted to the public interest. It is good news to learn that his health is steadily improving and that a host of friends may look forward to his complete recovery. The city will be well served if his successor is as good a man as the one now stepping out.

Mr. Asquith's speech of yesterday probably means that Ireland will have some rule within a year of this coming St. Patrick's Day. The effect of the concessions now proposed will be to diminish the number of the resolute opponents of the Home Rule bill, whatever their number was. The government has met its opponents more than half-way, but no one reading the Prime Minister's speech is likely to doubt his determination to establish Irish self-government without further heed to the demands of the Unionist politicians who have kept the pot boiling. Barring some unforeseen reverse, the question may be regarded as bound to be settled this summer along the lines laid down yesterday by Mr. Asquith. That there will be trouble is more than probable. But still greater trouble would come were Home Rule to be defeated now, as the Prime Minister points out.

The Man With the Dough.

(Collie's.)

Mr. Markham was able to bring much sympathy to bear upon the downtrodden with his appeal known as "The Man with the Dough." For it is the latter who are the most touching portions of Mr. McLeod's luminous observations.

"I think I ought to say to the House that I am familiar, very familiar, with the facts laid before this House by my hon. friend (Mr. Carvell). I ought to say also, that I fully concur in many of the statements he has made. He has not been able to bring it home to the government—I do not think he has attempted to do so—that any wrong has been done, or has been attempted to be done by the government. I do not think my hon. friend attempts even to insinuate that Mr. Johnson, the engineer, has been guilty of deliberate wrong. But I say, and I think I ought to say, that Mr. Johnson, the engineer in this case, when he made such a report as he did make, made it having been deceived as to the actual facts of the case. I believe that that report is not, in all its details, a correct statement of the cost of the specific items that went into the construction of that road. I have kept pretty well in touch with, and I have been familiar with the construction of that road since its inception, but I do say, from my own knowledge gleaned by living on the spot and by talking to the men whom my hon. friend has cited tonight as having given evidence in the case Stewart vs. Southampton Railway Company, I am in a position to know that these items are padded items, and these items which Mr. Johnson has accepted, and upon which, very properly, the Department of Railways, accepting his statement, paid the subsidy, are not true and correct statements of fact in regard to what went into the construction of that railway."

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For example, a man with an income of \$300,000 a year must now pay a tax of \$84,000. By employing here the iron and rigid laws of gravity and simple subtraction we find this leaves him but \$216,000 a year to live on. Unfair and unjust? More than that, it simply can't be done. Why, it's almost impossible to keep over two yachts and five automobiles on that piker's stipend.

A Convicted Bad Character.

(San Francisco Bulletin.)

The captain of steamer loading at Burnt Island took on two hands—one a Kirkcaldy man without a written character and the other a Dundee man possessed of abundant documentary evidence as to his honesty and uprightiness. They had not been long at sea when they encountered rough weather, and the Dundee man, when crossing the deck with a bucket in his hand, was swept overboard. The Kirkcaldy man saw what had happened, and sought out the captain. "Dae ye mind you man frae Dundee," he said, "that ye engaged with the fine character?" "Yes," said the captain, "swat of it?" "He's awa' yer bucket," was the reply.

Mother as Son's Judge.

A mother was recently called upon to pass sentence on her 18-year-old son in the Chicago juvenile court after the boy had been found guilty of snatching a pocket-book from a woman in the street. The judge asked the mother, who had heard the evidence against her son, to determine his punishment. "You must sum the money to pay for what you snatched," said the mother. "You must promise to be in bed every night by 9 o'clock, or I'll ask the judge to send you away until your hair grows grey," was her ruling. The court considered the decision good, and approved the sentence.

The Pulp Business.

Quebec has half the Canada and produces a quantity of pulp more than any other Dominion. While the total of lumber in Nova Scotia adds \$5,000,000 to the province's production, Quebec's 460,000 tons of nearly fifty per cent of the total production of the Dominion makes up 25 per cent of the total of 1,912 Nova Scotia shows growth, an able, with its vast forests beginning to make pulp already stands next to production, though statist the statement are not The railways purchase worth of ties, and ove

Production Increasing.

Greatly as is Canada's output of forest products increasing. For 1912 the value was estimated at \$117,000,000, half this amount is made the total of 1912 being \$58,500,000. It is not with surprise that one learns comes next in the

PRESENT STATUS OF FOREST PRODUCTS OF DOMINION AND PROBLEMS OF THE FUTURE

Statistics Show Enormous Waste—The Forest Wealth of the Country and How it Has Been Developed and Exploited in the Past—What Must Be Faced in the Future.

(Ottawa Citizen.) At this time, when dominion and provincial ministers, the Conservation Commission of Canada, the Forestry Association and lumbermen's organizations are all discussing the forest wealth...

Enormous Waste. What the forest area of Canada was when the settler, the lumberman and the forest fire undertook to destroy the great natural heritage no one has figured out...

Production Increasing. Great as is Canada's annual production of forest products, the yield is still increasing. For 1912 the value of products was estimated at \$182,800,000...

A Convicted Bad Character. (San Francisco Bulletin.) The captain of a steamer loading at Antwerp Island took on two hands, one a rickety man without a written character...

Mother as Son's Judge. A mother was recently called upon to pass sentence on her 18-year-old son in a Chicago juvenile court after the boy had been found guilty of smacking a school-book from a woman in the street...

of telephone, telegraph and other poles are required in a year. The Export Trade. So much for our forest resources and production—now for export trade. Of the produce of our forests Canada sold abroad in the last fiscal year, \$48,255,000 worth...

Planks and boards form the greatest item of exported lumber. Not much short of \$21,000,000 worth left Canada in 1913, but in 1910, the record year, the shipments were \$28,250,000 worth...

Vanishing Timber Trade. The square timber trade, long vanishing though it showed some signs of renewed vigor in 1913. At Confederation Canada was selling a million tons of timber per year...

Pulpwood. Great as is the consumption of pulpwood in Canadian mills, an equal volume of the little blocks goes to feed mills in the United States. Last year we sent over a million tons of pulpwood to the States...

Enormous Imports. In the fact of all this astounding wealth of resource and prodigality of export, Canada bought \$17,000,000 worth of logs and timber from the States in 1913...

Quebec has half the pulp mills of Canada and produces two-thirds of the quantity of pulp manufactured in the Dominion. While the whole production of Canada for 1912—1913 was a twenty per cent increase over 1911...

The Pulp Business. Quebec has half the pulp mills of Canada and produces two-thirds of the quantity of pulp manufactured in the Dominion. While the whole production of Canada for 1912—1913 was a twenty per cent increase over 1911...

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. For Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, For Aches, Pains and Wounds. IN USE 103 YEARS. 25c and 50c everywhere. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Inc. Boston, Mass. Parson's Pills.

NINTH DISTRICT BAPTISTS IN QUARTERLY SESSION. Salisbury, March 11—The quarterly meeting of the United Baptists of Westmorland county, the ninth district, was held on Monday at Wheaton Settlement, Salisbury, and was largely attended by representative clergymen and laymen from all sections of the district...

country takes most of the lumber cut to the dimensions of "cleats" and a couple of million dollars' worth in planks, boards and other forms, making a total lumber purchase of \$8,666,000 last year...

States Takes Lumber. About 64 per cent of all the lumber goes to the States, the total for 1913 being \$21,596,000—a record. The big item is planks and boards, of which the republic took from Canada \$16,247,000 worth—another record.

Also Pulp. Of our export pulp, the States get four-fifths, and Great Britain most of the remainder. The States gets an equal proportion of our printing paper, Australia and New Zealand also being good buyers.

Enormous Imports. In the fact of all this astounding wealth of resource and prodigality of export, Canada bought \$17,000,000 worth of logs and timber from the States in 1913...

for a Horse. Save a horse and you won't have to buy one. Do it all or die! Buy your horse on account of KENDALL'S SPRAIN CURE. Has saved a great many horses—has put them back to work, even after they have been given up. Over 25 years of success have proved its value.

15 AND UPWARD SENT ON TRIAL AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR. Thousands in Use. Giving splendid output. Investigate our wonderful offer. We furnish a brand new, well made, easy running separator for only \$15.00. It is a sanitary marvel and embodies all the latest improvements.

PROVINCIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES TO FEB. 28, 1914

Table with columns for Revenue and Expenditures. Revenue: Dominion subsidy \$18,988.06, Territorial revenue ordinary \$8,664.60, Fees provincial secretary's office \$1,940.00, Marriage licenses \$2,470.00, Letters patent \$1,000.00, Extra provincial corp \$10,138.86, Commissions \$129.60, Moving pictures \$2,489.50, Taxes incorporated companies \$776.00, Succession duties \$10,200.00, King's printer \$1,009.00, School books \$1,975.58, Liquor licenses \$1,688.71, Probate court fund \$4,515.21, Supreme court \$682.46, Provincial Hospital \$7,909.38, Jordan Memorial Sanatorium \$2,869.56, Factory inspector \$776.00, Motor vehicles \$2,000.00, Interest received \$1,296.63, Miscellaneous receipts \$8,217.78. Total ordinary revenue \$412,938.08. Expenditures: Administration \$71,180.40, Justice \$9,212.92, Agriculture \$1,890.80, Exhibitions \$11,287.24, Farm settlement board \$146.50, Executive government \$17,894.50, Education—School \$118,818.96, Elections \$855.06, Fish, forest and game \$19,000.77, Classification crown lands \$1,810.47, Factory inspector \$209.83, Board of engineers \$144.10, Provincial hospitals \$320.88, Free grants \$800.12, Grant, Carter Memorial \$3,000.00, Interest \$101,922.19, Immigration \$5,177.28, Sanatorium \$10,601.02, Liquor license fund \$1,690.88, Legislature \$288.88, Public works \$185,944.14, Printing \$5,445.60, Public health \$320.88, Provincial hospitals \$28,018.47, Probate court fund \$2,290.11, Revisors \$1,410.46, Refunds \$4,444.98, Surveys and inspection \$1,839.99, Railway inspection \$3,450.20, Provincial hospitals \$5,975.15, Superannuation and pensions \$749.99, Special plans expense \$181.87, Unforeseen expenses \$305.00. Total chargeable to ordinary revenue \$664,404.25. To dominion subsidy agriculture \$12,329.48, Contractors' deposits \$48.40, Frederick and Grand Lake Coal Railway Co. deposit withdrawn \$3,800.00, Permanent bridges \$187,592.24, Supreme Court Chancery division \$266.02, Temporary deposits withdrawn \$183.90, Normal school annex \$14,165.09. Total \$888,584.77.

Steadily Increasing. The local department of agriculture was invited to the exhibition association for accommodation at the fall fair for headquarters for the Women's Institute. This organization for the women of the province has been increasing in membership during the last year owing to the work of expert organizers and it is desired to have their own headquarters for the convenience of the members while they are in the city for the exhibition. W. W. Hubbard, superintendent of the Dominion experimental farm at Fredericton, arrived in the city Tuesday to attend a meeting of the prize list committee of the exhibition association. J. B. Duggett of the provincial agricultural department was also expected but was prevented from coming by the duties of his office.

See this Bow Lever. THIS is a special feature of the Maxwell "Favorite" Churn. No other churn has it. You can adjust the handle to centre, right or left, whichever is easiest for driving. Maxwell "FAVORITE" CHURN (with Bow Lever) makes churning a pleasure. It's so simple to drive—requires so little effort to produce the butter. Agricultural Colleges and Government Inspectors recommend it. Used in Denmark, Australia, New Zealand, S. Africa, and all over Canada. Call on your dealer's and let him show you the splendid unique features of the Maxwell "FAVORITE". Sold in eight sizes. DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, - ST. MARY'S, ONTARIO

15 AND UPWARD SENT ON TRIAL AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR. Thousands in Use. Giving splendid output. Investigate our wonderful offer. We furnish a brand new, well made, easy running separator for only \$15.00. It is a sanitary marvel and embodies all the latest improvements. Our Twenty-Year Guarantee Protects You. Our wonderfully low price and high quality are all signs and generous terms of our confidence in our product. We have no equal. Our separator is made of the best material and is guaranteed to last for twenty years. It is a sanitary marvel and embodies all the latest improvements. Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., St. John, N. B., and Toronto, Ont. Write today for our catalog and see for yourself that a big money saving proposition we will make.

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Don't Cut Out A SHOE BOIL, CAPPED NOOK OR BURSITIS FOR ABSORBINE. It will remove them and leave no blemishes. Reduces any puff or swelling. Does not blister or remove the hair, and hence can be worked. \$2 a bottle delivered. Book 6 free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic treatment for ear-ache, for Boils, Itchiness, Old Sores, etc. Sold in all drug stores. Price 25c and 50c a bottle. Write for more if you write.

See this Bow Lever. THIS is a special feature of the Maxwell "Favorite" Churn. No other churn has it. You can adjust the handle to centre, right or left, whichever is easiest for driving. Maxwell "FAVORITE" CHURN (with Bow Lever) makes churning a pleasure. It's so simple to drive—requires so little effort to produce the butter. Agricultural Colleges and Government Inspectors recommend it. Used in Denmark, Australia, New Zealand, S. Africa, and all over Canada. Call on your dealer's and let him show you the splendid unique features of the Maxwell "FAVORITE". Sold in eight sizes. DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, - ST. MARY'S, ONTARIO

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There's a GOOD Job! I Used Amattie ROOFING. NOW I have the best roof in this township. One that will last—one that's waterproof—one that will resist the hardest storms and I didn't have a bit of trouble laying it. That's about what every Amattie owner says. Its superiority over all other ready roofing is apparent to any one who uses it. Amattie does away with all roofing troubles and unnecessary expense because it is made with a real minimal surface that needs no painting. It is durable, fire resistant, practical, economical. Don't try any other roofing till you look up Amattie. Write in nearest office for samples. The Carrite-Paterson Mfg. Co., Limited. St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S. Sydney, N. S.

ALBERTA FARMERS START SEEDING. Lethbridge, Alta., March 10—Farmers are already out on the land. Many have been seen along the MacLeod-Calgary line of the C. P. R., working with their harrows. Woodstock, March 8—The Woodstock Agricultural School opened this morning at 9 o'clock, with an enrollment of twenty-five from various parts of the province. There were no formal exercises of any kind, the principal, B. Newton, making a few remarks and then introducing S. L. Peters, who discussed the prospects of fruit farming in New Brunswick from a practical standpoint.

Progressive Jones says: "Get Bumper Crops from Worn-Out Soil". Scores, yes hundreds, of my farmer friends have got bumper crops from soils they thought were worn out. They now swear by Harab Fertilizers. One of them, A. Robinson of Rosemont, tells me that he used Harab Fertilizers on potatoes and turnips without any manure on the land which was very old and poor. He got a bumper crop and is more than satisfied. Another man, D. J. Ferguson, got a grand crop from very light land that had been hard run by tenants. Friend, if you have some poor land, some worn-out soil, don't be discouraged. Harab Fertilizer will make that soil yield bumper crops, and make you happy, or my name isn't Progressive Jones. Harab Fertilizers are natural Fertilizers, manufactured from blood, bones, trimmings, etc., of animals slaughtered at the immense Harab Abattoirs. To these are added Potash and just enough quick-acting Nitrates and Superphosphates to start the plant off with a vigorous growth. The cost of using Harab Fertilizers is small. The results are big. Write to The Harris Abattoir Co. for their booklet. It gives the information you want to know. Yours for bumper crops Progressive Jones. The Harris Abattoir Co., Limited, Toronto.

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ABE MARTIN

THAT SON-IN-LAW OF PA'S. ABE MARTIN. THAT IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE CAUSE FOR YOUR TROUBLE, SIR! WHY, IT'S NO WONDER YOU'RE NEARLY YOUR WIFE TELLS YOU YOU SMOKE TEN OR FIFTEEN STRONG CIGARETTES A DAY! NOW YOU STOP SMOKING FOR A WHILE AND SEE THE DIFFERENCE—WHY, I'LL WAGER THAT IN A WEEK YOU'LL FEEL AND LOOK—ER—WELL AS YOUR SON-IN-LAW, HERE LOOKS! WHAT? LOOK LIKE THAT? NOT FOR MINE!

LOWY BUNSWICK

6,000-Acre Grant in Queens-Sunbury

Company Proposes to Bring 150 Families From Old Country

Premier Fleming Outlines Scheme in the Legislature — Says Promoters are Men of Means and Government Has Provided Many Safeguards—May Increase Land Grant to 50,000 Acres.

Fredericton, March 9.—The house met at 8 o'clock. Mr. Baxter presented the petition of the city of St. John in favor of a bill to amend the act relating to the incorporation of the N. B. Hydro-Electric Company, favor of a bill to amend their incorporation act.

Mr. Dr. Landry presented a statement of the bonded debt of the town of St. Andrews; annual reports of the St. John's Hospital, Chatham, and the St. John's Hospital, Chatham.

Mr. Baxter moved for suspension of rules to allow the introduction of a bill to amend the act relating to the incorporation of the N. B. Hydro-Electric Company, favor of a bill to amend their incorporation act.

Mr. Fleming introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the incorporation of the N. B. Hydro-Electric Company, favor of a bill to amend their incorporation act.

MAIDS AND HOUSEKEEPERS WANTED

WANTED—A general servant, good wages, no wash, small family. Apply Mr. P. F. Blanchet, Rothsay, 8860-4.

NURSES WANTED

WANTED—Young women to work in a training school as nurses for the blind. Address P. O. Box 1178, Worcester, Mass. 08807-11.

WANTED—Young men and women to take the training course for the Hotel, Connecticut, Retreat. Good wages. Good positions. References required. Miss Agnes M. Glen, Superintendent of Nursing Institute, Washington St., Hartford, Conn. 693-17.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS wanted to solicit orders for devotional articles and church requisites. Apply Waldron, Riverside 4, Que.

RELIABLE representative wanted to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick at present. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as local and general agents. The special interest taken in the fruit-growing industry in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal pay to the right man. Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ont. SW-11

THERE is a boom in the sale of trees in New Brunswick. We want reliable agents now in every unrepresented district. Apply weekly, Liberty National Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED

CASH paid for old postage stamps from letters mailed before Brockton, B. Paine, 1858 Beason street, Brockton, Mass. 8827-3-25

LADIES to do plain and light sewing at home; whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance, charges paid; send stamp for full particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal. 6720-3.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—A second or third class teacher for District No. 6, Parish of Lepraux, Charlotte county; school to begin first or middle of April. Apply, stating salary wanted, to Hugh A. Kilcup, Secretary, Lepraux, B. No. 1, 8678-9-21

Monday, Jan. 5th

Is the Beginning of Our New Term

A very generous and greatly appreciated patronage has made our last year our best year.

We trust that a continuance of the same patronage will make 1914 the best of all.

Send for Catalogue.

S. KERR, Principal

Outclassed. The old-time dances now are gone. The new have got the tread. And so between the each of them I sit at home and read.

BIRTHS

LYNCH—To Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lynch, 61 Mecklenburg street, on March 1, 1914, a son.

MARRIAGES

BERMAN-ROSS—In this city on Saturday, 7th inst., Mrs. Haines, Henry Berman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Ross, of this city.

DEATHS

ALLEN—In this city, on the 7th inst. at his residence, 81 Waterloo street, after a short illness, George P. Allen, son of Mary and the late John Allen, in the thirty-second year of his age, leaving one brother and two children, his mother, his father and two sisters to mourn.

KNIGHT—At Kaledon (B. C.), on Saturday, 7th inst., Henry Whittemore, Knight, son of Frances L. and the late Joshua Knight of this city, in the 29th year of his age, leaving a mother, three sisters and one brother.

EWAN—At Edmonston (Alta.), on March 2, of pneumonia, Jessie Malloch, eldest daughter of the late George M. and Emma A. Ewan.

JOHNSTON—At Baywater, March 8, John F. Johnston, in the 62nd year of his age, leaving his wife, one son and three daughters to mourn.

PATRIQUIN—In this city, on 8th inst., Deborah A., widow of Robert Patriquin, aged seventy-five years.

At present there is an unusual amount of black stitching or embroidery on white gloves.

Toothache that is caused by some acid penetrating a cavity may frequently be relieved by rinsing the mouth with a little bicarbonate of soda and water.

It is not a bad idea for the mother of a family of children to have a rainy-day closet. Into this closet she puts all manner of odds and ends of interest to them in their sad bereavement.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN, Arrived.

Monday, March 9. Str Letitia, 5785, McNeill, Glasgow, Robt Reford Co, pass and gen cargo.

Coastwise—Strs Grand Manan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Granville, 40, Collins, Annapolis.

Tuesday, March 10. S S Montford, 4126, Davidson, London and Antwerp, C P P pass and gen cargo.

Sch. Carrie C Ware, 155, Ward, Boston, A. W. Adam, with 154 tons scrap iron.

Coastwise—Strs G K King, 90, Golding, St. Martins; La Tour, 96, McKinnon, Westport; sch Wilfred D, Guphill, Grand Harbor.

Wednesday, March 11. Str Briardene, 1722, Falkener, Demerara, West Indies and Bermuda, Wm Thomson Co, general cargo.

Sch Laura O Hall, 99, Rockwell, Rockland, C. M. Kerr, B. A. G. Co.

Coastwise—Str Ruby L, 81, Baker, Morden; sch Eastern Light, 40, Morse, Wilson's Beach.

Monday, March 9. Coastwise—Strs Granville, Collins, Annapolis.

Tuesday, March 10. Coastwise—Strs La Tour, McKinnon, Westport; Grand Manan, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; sch Wilfred D, Guphill, Grand Harbor.

Wednesday, March 11. R M S S Royal George, Thompson, Avonmouth, C N R, pass and general cargo.

Coastwise—Str Ruby L, Baker, Morden; sch Eastern Light, Morse, Grand Harbor.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Halifax, March 9.—Arr, str Rhein (Ge), Bremen; Hesperian, Liverpool.

Halifax, March 11.—Arr, str Boston, Cuba.

Sid—Str A W Perry Boston.

BRITISH PORTS.

Dublin, March 6.—Arr, str Inishowen Head, Pickford, St John (N. B.).

Port Natal, March 6.—Arr, str previously, strs Campello, New York, City or Sydney, do; Scandinavian, Portland (Me).

Halifax, March 11.—Arr, str Boston, Cuba.

Sid—Str A W Perry Boston.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Portland, Me, March 9.—Arr, str Ascania, London.

Antwerp, March 9.—Arr, str Mount Royal, St John.

Calais, March 9.—Arr, sch Emma P Angell, New York.

Gloucester, March 9.—Arr, sch Minnie Stanslow, New York, for St John.

New York, March 10.—Arr, schs Mary A Hall, St John, Ernest T Lee, Calais, Maine.

New York, March 10.—Sid sch Helen Montague, Calais, Maine.

Both Harbor, Maine, March 10.—Sid schs Sarah and Lucy, Calais; Tarratine, New York.

Portland, Maine, March 10.—Arr str Scandinavian, Glasgow.

Antwerp, March 8.—Arr, str Mount Murray, London for St John.

City Island, March 10.—Arr, schs Mary Wanda, Elizabethport for St John.

Montevideo, March 11.—Passed, str Tredis, Adams, bound from Santa Fe to Hamburg.

Vineyard, Haven, March 11.—Arr, schs Wanda, Elizabethport; Kenneth C Perth Amboy.

Hyannis, March 11.—Arr, sch Henry H Chamberlain, St John.

New York, March 11.—Arr, str Oceanic, Southampton.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

The effect of the new spring styles in skirts is either liked up in front or tucked up in the back.

New spring hats are very small and abundantly trimmed with fruit and feathers.

The selvages of some of the new fabrics make very effective trims for the gown.

Some tailormade are a combination of taffeta and serge or taffeta and cheamuse.

Add salt to starch water in winter and it will prevent the starch from freezing out.

Keep talcum powder in the sewing room to use on the hands if they become sticky.

It is said that a raw potato rubbed on a griddle is as good as grease for frying cakes.

POLLS OPEN AT

10 O'CLOCK AND CLOSE AT 7 P.M.

Change in St. John Civic Election Act by Legislature

Many Companies Incorporated—Fredericton's New Council Organized—Daughters of the Empire Official Addresses Local House.

Fredericton, March 11.—Letters patent have been granted to the Bathurst Silver Brick Company, Ltd., and the Grand Manan Silver Brick Co., Ltd.

The Upper South West Miramichi Log Driving Co. are applying at the present session of the Legislature for an enactment of a bill authorizing their act of incorporation so as to authorize the company to increase their tolls.

The Municipal Committee to Hon. Dr. Landry's first budget speech. It will probably be about 4 o'clock, or perhaps a little later, when he commences his speech, and its delivery probably occupy not much more than an hour.

The House will not sit tomorrow evening and submitted the women's sales act, asking that it be made a government measure. It was explained that the new measure is not as drastic as that of the House of Commons.

The government heard delegations yesterday relative to some arrangements for re-opening of the iron mines at Gloucester county, which the Canada Iron Corporation, formerly operated. An effort has been made to have the iron mines re-opened.

A delegation of sheriffs will meet the government to ask for increased remuneration, with increased cost of living as the base for the application. Sheriffs Press of Kings, Carter.

Albert's address of Resolutions, Williams, Quebec, are among those here.

Miss Beatrice Bolton, of Toronto, representing the National Chapter of Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire, addressed the members of the provincial legislature this afternoon at the close of the session. Miss Bolton's subject was "The Purposes and Aims of the Order of Daughters of the Empire."

She proved herself a most fluent speaker, with an excellent grasp of her subject. Hon. W. B. Dickson, speaker of the house, acted as chairman of the meeting. Mrs. Williams Bolton had spoken, Premier Fleming presided, and the speaker, Mr. J. P. D. Tilley, M. P. of St. John.

Miss Bolton is paying an official visit to the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Williams Bolton, on Monday, the 15th inst., to the provincial legislature. This afternoon she was entertained at tea at Elmer's by Mrs. H. G. C. Ketchum and Mrs. A. J. Gregory.

She addressed members of the Empire chapter, and the wives of the members of the legislature. Tomorrow she will address the students of the U. N. school at the meeting of the Provincial Normal school.

New Council Organized.

Mayor Mitchell was sworn in yesterday by Governor Wood and in the afternoon swore in the members of the new city council. The usual standing committee for the year were appointed by Alderman Field is chairman of finance, Alderman Ebbett of street lights and Alderman Everett of water and sewerage.

The council will hold a special meeting on Friday evening when the matter of holding a recount of the votes cast in the majority election will be considered.

Ex-Alderman Joseph Walker today announced that he had consented to offer for the vacant seat in Carleton ward caused by the death of John Mayor.

The police raided a hotel last evening and seized a small quantity of liquor. Another successful raid was made this morning on a city hotel.

REAL ESTATE

Allison & Thomas have completed the sale of a large feehold property in Elmer, to George E. W. Taylor. The property, which was owned by Allison & Thomas, is a very desirable one, the size of the lot being 40x100, on which is situated a large two family house. The house contains two large modern flats and is very highly in appearance.

William McEvay, of Joseph McEvay & Sons, contractors, has purchased the residence of Judge Grimmer, Saint Stephen. The purchase price was in the vicinity of \$8,000.

Put a little vinegar in the water in which you boil fish and it will hold together better.

Bodies of sheer material with skirts of cloth or silk continue in vogue.

BRITISH COLONY FOR NEW BRUNSWICK

(Continued from page 6.)

improvements in the city; authorizing the construction of sidewalks and other purposes; and to enable First Moncton United Baptist church to issue debentures.

Hon. Dr. Landry presented the sixteenth annual report of the Hotel Dieu, Tracadie.

The house adjourned at 4.40 p. m.

Fredericton, March 11.—The house met at 8.15.

The lieutenant-governor entered the chamber and gave his assent to a number of bills.

Mr. Slipp introduced a bill to incorporate the Carpenter Public Hall Company, Wickham.

Mr. Dugal gave notice of inquiry with regard to the dismissal of A. R. Foster from the position of provincial constable.

Mr. Swin gave notice of inquiry with regard to the re-building of the Barnaby river bridge.

Mr. Taylor presented a petition of the Fredericton Gas Light Company in favor of a bill to amend the act incorporating that company.

Mr. Taylor presented a petition of the council of physicians and surgeons of New Brunswick in favor of a bill to amend the New Brunswick Medical act.

Mr. Humphrey introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the town of Dorchester.

Dr. Price introduced a bill to consolidate the law relating to assessing, levying and collecting taxes in the city of Moncton.

British Colonization Company.

Hon. Mr. Fleming introduced a bill to facilitate the settlement of crown lands. He explained that it provided facilities for settling some areas of crown land, in the counties of Sunbury and Queens and on the west side of River St. John.

The colonization would be undertaken by a company to be known as the New Brunswick Colonization Company, a company which was composed of prominent gentlemen in Great Britain, who are incorporated as a company in that country. They were all of them men of substance, and their attention had been directed to advantages which this province offered for colonization purposes, and they were anxious to avail themselves of the advantages, and to this end had applied for facilities to be granted to them to carry out their objects. In addition to the application they were making for a considerable section of crown lands, they had also purchased a considerable area of granted lands adjoining the crown lands for which they had applied.

No authority was asked for to convey the land to the company until they had earned a title to it. The company was not asking the government to give them any assistance and they would do something else in return. The bill provides that they must first carry out what they promise to do, and then they will get their title to the land. The bill provides that the company shall be deemed to see that the company fulfilled its agreement.

Object of Company.

The object of the company was to bring out desirable settlers from the old country and settle them on the land. The company was to clear land, lay out roads, build houses and schoolhouses, and any other necessary buildings, undertaking to spend in this way not less than \$2,000 per year for ten years. In addition, they undertake to clear each year ten per cent of every 100 acre lot granted and get the same under cultivation and subdivide the land into lots of various buildings to be subject to the approval of the minister of lands and mines, also as soon as fitted, to erect a school, and to erect a school building in the district, to erect a suitable school building to the plans approved by the board of education, and to spend a sum not less than ten per cent of the whole area of the land, and to have the whole area of the land cleared within a period of ten years. The company will further spend not less than \$1,000 a year for the next ten years in advertising the province and similar properties in Great Britain and otherwise spreading general information of the opportunities to be found in this province among the people of Great Britain.

The company was to carry out the whole obligation within fifteen years, from the time they commence operations.

Ample provisions are made in the bill for protecting the rights of settlers, the company specifying that any settler who may have any grievance against the company in any way relating to his holding shall be at liberty to apply to the lieutenant-governor-in-council, who shall have power to consider the matter, and order such remedy as they think necessary, the company specifying that the lieutenant-governor-in-council's decision.

No interferences would take place with any existing timber licenses, but they would be under license when the land under license was wanted for settlement.

20,000 Acres Grant.

A copy of the prospectus of the company, and all advertising matter which the company may put out, shall be filed to the lieutenant-governor-in-council, if occasion shall require, to increase the area of land granted to the company from 20,000 to 30,000 acres.

Continuing, the premier said he felt sure that the house would agree that the enterprise, which the company was showing, was worthy of all encouragement, as it was one that could not be otherwise than helpful to the province.

It was admitted that the province was trying need at the present day, is more people upon the land, men who produce wealth. Such an opportunity as was now occurring should not be passed by. The land applied for was good, sound agricultural land of a fertile character, suitable for all ordinary crops, and particularly fruit. The gentlemen concerned in the company were all of them substantial men, who were not taking up this for speculative purposes, but were investing their own money. Leonard Palmer was interested himself in considering the matter for the good of the province. Amongst the gentlemen forming the company were such men as Messrs. David A. Shaw, J. H. Annandale, F. Dawson, P. Newsome Smith, L. H. Everett, C. W. Outras and W. L. Palmer. All of these gentlemen were prominent capitalists, directors of some of the leading industrial concerns of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Tilley introduced a bill to legalize the crossing over Protection street, St. John, of the C. P. R. grain conveyor, and to give power for the erection of overhead crossings, also a bill to exempt the harbor master of St. John from liability in certain cases.

Dr. Price introduced a bill relating to the city of Moncton.

Mr. Baxter presented a petition of the city of St. John in favor of a bill to amend the act respecting paving streets in the city of St. John.

Mr. Granman introduced a bill to amend the St. John city assessment act 1909.

Mr. Tilley asked leave of absence for Mr. Lockhart until Friday next.

Mr. Young, with unanimous consent, moved for the suspension of rules to permit the introduction of a bill to amend the act respecting the Fredericton Gas Light Company.

Mr. Young moved into committee with Mr. Humphrey in the chair and agreed to bills to authorize the school trustees of Lancaster, St. John, to issue debentures for the purpose of the erection of a school in the town of Chatham; to provide electric lighting in St. John Municipal Home, and to amend the act to provide for a public commission in the city of St. John with amendments, recommended by the municipalities committee.

The house adjourned at 5.35 p. m.

MIRAMICHI PRESBYTERY TRANSACTIONS MUCH IMPORTANT BUSINESS

Newcastle, March 11.—The Presbytery of the Miramichi met in St. James' hall here yesterday forenoon, afternoon and evening, transacting much business. Rev. E. E. Mowatt presided.

The following reports were presented: Revs. D. Henderson, M. McLean and George Wood, Chatham; Alex. Rettie, Miller, Geo. A. Grant, Black River; W. M. Matthews, Bathurst; Rev. J. John, New Mills; R. B. Miller, Matapedia; Alex. Firth, Douglastown; J. L. Beaton, Blackville; J. F. McCurdy, Redbank; E. E. Mowatt, Sogville; J. J. MacArthur, Newcastle; J. Drummond, Campbellton; Geo. P. Tait, Tabusintac; L. LeBlond, La Gade; Gordon Firth, Hargrove; L. L. Young, Coles; Dr. J. P. Polley, Dalhousie; W. D. Dunlop, Pine Hill College, and R. H. Staver, of Hargrove, field secretary of Dominion Temperance Alliance; also Elders Joseph Henderson, Bathurst; W. D. Drummond, Campbellton; George and A. G. Dixon, Centre Napan, and Capt. Walls, Chatham.

Following were elected commissioners to assemble: Revs. Wm. McLeod, Newcastle; Tait, Polley and Staver; Alternates, Revs. Beaton, Wood and MacArthur and Drummond; Elders A. G. Dixon, W. D. Dunlop, Joseph Henderson and H. H. Lamont, Douglastown; Alternates, G. S. Stohart, Newcastle; John Dickie, Hatfield, and J. J. MacArthur, Pine Hill College, and H. F. Fair, Pointe La Gade.

It was agreed that Rev. James Ross, visit Chandler to see about work there; Rev. J. F. Tait, visit A. G. Dixon, and it was agreed to ask for following agents: B. T. Earle, and D. Archibald, W. Patterson, C. Satter and W. R. And. Following were elected to the board of Foreign Missions: Foreign Missions, Rev. G. Wood, home missions, W. M. Matthews and T. P. Drummond; college senate, Rev. G. P. Tait; systematic giving, Rev. J. F. McCurdy.

Rev. A. Rettie submitted reports on Sunday schools and young peoples' societies.

The evening Principal McKinnon addressed a public meeting, after which Presbytery resumed.

A statement was received from Judge James showing \$4,800 invested for McLellan trust.

The budget was submitted, showing Miramichi Presbytery's share to be \$1,800. The budget for 1914 is \$1,878; augmentation, \$1,068; college, \$800; social services and evangelism, \$722; aged and infirm, ministers, \$360; Sunday schools, \$2,000; for the year, \$1,222; burying, \$217; synod, \$160; assembly, \$94; ministers, widows and orphans, \$86—total \$10,000, an increase of \$2,000 over last year.

Rev. T. P. Drummond reported the church's evangelists and singers doing good work. He recommended making lantern shows, to counteract the influence of saloons, pool rooms and badly conducted picture shows. Rev. J. L. Jobb recommended singing classes for the winter months. Rev. J. MacArthur urged a bureau of the synod to provide plans for church halls, gymnasiums, etc. If Newcastle hall had been two or three feet higher there have been room for gymnasium in the basement.

A statistical report showed:

	1913.	1914.
Families.....	2,708	2,596
Communicants.....	129	126
On profession.....	446	150
Communicants removed.....	155	119
Total communicants.....	1,028	1,002
Total stipends.....	\$29,258	\$30,699
Raised for all missionary and benevolent purposes.....	11,628	8,838
Total for congregational purposes.....	40,076	38,270
Value church property.....	297,000	297,000
Total debt.....	22,990	22,990
Total.....	1,028	1,002

It was reported that 125 letters had been had thirty vacancies in this Presbytery, the average length being ten months.

Beas never has now been vacant sixteen months.

Lower Napan's request for loan of \$250 from Hunter fund was approved.

A memorial from Restigouche asking for incorporation was approved.

A special meeting will be held in May to license and probably order Gordon Livingston, who expects to go to Coles.

Rev. J. M. McLean reported how he had expended the \$180 grant to Misson and Shipigan church.

The next meeting will be held in New Miramichi on fourth Tuesday of June at 9 a. m.

We are to have the reading card of more letters or other possible fabric. These coats are to wear with the simple dress.

It must be Bovril

Even were it double the price, Bovril would still be an economical and indispensable article in every home, for Bovril has been proved to possess a body-building power of from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

Of all Stoves, etc., at 10c. 25c.; at 45c. 45c.; at 80c. 80c.; at 1.25 1.25; at 1.50 1.50; at 2.00 2.00; at 2.50 2.50; at 3.00 3.00; at 3.50 3.50; at 4.00 4.00; at 4.50 4.50; at 5.00 5.00; at 5.50 5.50; at 6.00 6.00; at 6.50

BIG DECREASE IN LUMBER SHIPMENTS

Figures for First Two Months of 1914 Far Behind Those for Corresponding Period in 1913 --Spruce and Hardwood Shipments.

Shipments of spruce lumber from the port of St. John to transatlantic ports during the year 1914, to the end of February, were 50 per cent less than the shipments sent forward in the corresponding period last year while shipments of hardwood were largely increased.

Table showing Spruce and Hardwood Shipments for 1913 and 1914. Columns include Spruce and Hardwood for both years, with sub-columns for S. Feet and M. Feet.

Table showing Spruce and Hardwood Shipments by Whom Shipped for 1913 and 1914. Lists names like W. Malcolm Mackay, John E. Moore & Co., etc.

Table showing February Shipments for 1913 and 1914. Columns include Spruce and Hardwood for both years, with sub-columns for S. Feet and M. Feet.

OBITUARY

Fredrickson, March 8 - Friends of G. L. White, M. P., of the town of Centerville, Carleton county, will regret to learn of the death of their son Fred, aged seventeen years, which took place yesterday.

Mr. John Zwicker. On Friday, Feb. 27, at Castalia, Grand Manan, P. E. I., John Zwicker, after a short illness, passed to his eternal reward.

Henry W. Knight. The news of the sudden death of Henry Whittemore Knight, son of Mrs. Frances L. Knight and the late Joshua Knight of this city, came as a great shock to the family and many friends throughout the province.

John F. Johnston. The death of John F. Johnston occurred Sunday evening at his home in Baywater, after a brief illness from acute indigestion. He was in his 62nd year and was a well known resident of Baywater, where he had lived for the last seven years.

Thomas Nickelson. The death of Thomas Nickelson occurred at the home of Ernest Dunsmore, of Bagdad, Queens county, on Saturday, Feb. 28. Mr. Nickelson has been in failing health for the past year, and has been confined to his bed since early last June.

W. L. Lord. Wednesday, March 11. The death of William Leonard Lord occurred yesterday morning at his home in Nelson street, West St. John, after an illness of about a year. Mr. Lord, who was in his thirty-first year, was formerly a fish merchant in Castalia. He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Florence Smith, and two small daughters.

Thomas G. Tumbith. Wednesday, March 11. Thomas G. Tumbith, who had been in the employ of the city for twenty years, died last night in his seventy-fifth year, having only left his work last Wednesday when he was taken suddenly ill. He died last night from paralysis.

HON. DR. LANDRY'S BUDGET SPEECH

(Continued from page 1.) The province was getting much nearer the stumpage to which it was entitled than under the old regime. The fact that the amount of territorial revenue during the past year was \$21,000 less than the previous year was explained to a large extent by the fact that a crown land sinking fund had been established in which amounts received were crown lands or crown land rights were sold outright, were placed, so that the ordinary revenue was shorter by those amounts which last year totalled upwards of \$10,000.

WEDDINGS. Wednesday, March 11. A wedding of special interest to friends both in the city and outside took place last evening at 6.30 o'clock at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Max Ross, 115 Gormack street, when their only daughter, Miriam, became the bride of Henry Besman, a prominent young business man of Sackville. The bride, who was unattended, was given away by her father, and looked charming in a handsome gown of white Duchesse satin with veil and orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of white roses and carnations.

CONDENSED NEWS: LOCAL AND GENERAL. Friends of Rev. Frank Gaskill and Mrs. Gaskill, of Waterford, will sympathize with them in the loss of their infant child who died on Sunday. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon and was conducted by Rev. A. W. Crowfoot, rector of Hampton.

Hon. William Pugsley returned to his home in Halifax, N. S., on Monday afternoon after his visit to New York. While not fully recovered, Hon. Mr. Pugsley said that he felt very much better. He plans on returning to Ottawa soon to be present during the rest of the session.

George Weaver is dead at his home in Willow Park, Halifax. He was eighty years of age and is survived by four sons—Michael, James and Charles, trucking contractors, and Edward, well known in local circles, all of whose ages, at home, and Sister Mrs. Alphonus (Ann) at St. John, N. B., and one sister, Mrs. George Boston of Halifax.

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GIN PILLS are just as good for the Bladder. NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., OF CANADA LIMITED, TORONTO.

Receipts and Estimates of 1913 and Estimates of 1914. Dominion subsidies, Territorial subsidies, N. B. B. settlement, etc.

Magical Effect on Neuralgia. Throbbing Pain Goes Quickly. A YEAR'S SUFFERER CURED BY "NEVRILINE".

BIG DEMAND FOR Page Wire Fence Direct. These prices are subject to advance without notice. SALES OF PAGE WIRE FENCE for the past 30 days have been amazing.

System-Saving. The Bank of Nova Scotia. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$17,000,000. Total Reserves over \$10,000,000.

MAIDS AND HO... WANTED - A general... WANTED - Young... NURSES W... WANTED - Young...

AGENTS W... AGENTS wanted... AGENTS wanted... AGENTS wanted...

TEACHERS W... WANTED - Second... WANTED - Second...

Monday, J... S. KERR, F... FREDERICTON... CITY CLE... AT DEATH...

Little Hope for... W. McCready... Residents Dead... Frederickton, March...

Francis Hayes died... illness following... was aged 68 years...

Thomas Bogie, of No... leaving, beside... brother, H. H. AM...

ALLINGHAM - At... March 13, Katie M... Frank Allingham, lea...