

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XLVII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1908.

NO. 75

NO COMPROMISE IN OTTAWA DEADLOCK

Opposition Decides to Fight Aylesworth Bill to a Finish

Premier Roblin, at the Capital, Declares Its Passing Will Mean Disfranchisement of Manitoba Conservatives-- Appeals to All Fair-minded Men to Give His Province Equal Rights With Others.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, May 18.—A Conservative caucus will be held tomorrow morning to discuss the situation created by opposition to the Aylesworth election bill.

That Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposals for peace will be respected and that word will go out to hold up the bill indefinitely has been practically decided in advance, it being announced that terms submitted to Mr. Borden in writing are "twisly unsatisfactory."

It is pretty generally understood that Sir Wilfrid has submitted to the Conservative leader a draft of an amendment to the Aylesworth bill together with an alternative proposition, neither of which, it is said, touches the root of the difference between the two parties.

Roblin's Views. With the arrival of Premier Roblin today fresh impetus has been given to the opposition to the Aylesworth election bill, which has brought about the present deadlock between the two parties.

Mr. Roblin was called immediately to Mr. Borden's office and the two were closeted together for more than an hour. This evening Mr. Roblin gave his views of the causes, which led to the struggle.

"If the bill becomes law," he said, "it practically means the disfranchisement of the Conservatives of Manitoba. Proceeding, he said, he fought in the legislature when Greenway, Sifton and their following were attempting to put through a bill almost identical with the Aylesworth bill.

ROBINSON'S WEAK DEFENCE

Opposition Leader Makes Labored Excuses for the Old Administration and Reviews Joint Debate.

Solicitor General Makes a Hit in His Maiden Speech-- Deals Treacherly With Hon. Mr. Pugsley and that \$47,000 for Old Rails-- A Slashing Reply to Hon. Mr. Robinson Winds up the Budget Debate Late at Night.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Fredericton, N. B., May 18.—The budget debate ended rather unexpectedly at 11 o'clock this evening and a motion to go into supply was carried without division. The house then went into committee with Mr. Sprout in the chair, but adjourned without passing any items.

Mr. Robinson, leader of the opposition, resumed the debate on the budget at 11 o'clock and continued for an hour and three-quarters after recess. He criticized the government for increasing the expenditure, and claimed that they had violated some of their pre-election promises.

The finance minister informed Mr. Armstrong that \$33,338 worth of silver coin had been coined at the mint, of which \$28,025 had been received from the mint and issued to the receivers-general.

Senator Platt Sued for Divorce. Catherine Wood Alleges She Was Secretly Wedded to Aged Politician

Names Mrs. Lillian Janeway, a Native of Carleton County, as Co-respondent-- Says Hummel Got Her to Sign Away Her Rights for \$10,000.

New York, N. Y., May 18.—Miss Catherine Wood was on the witness stand all day today testifying in her suit for absolute divorce from United States Senator Platt. She alleged that she did so under duress and was compelled to sign a receipt for \$10,000 in settlement of all her claims against the senator.

TWO MEN PERISH IN DISASTROUS SOO FIRE

Lake Superior's Power Plant and Other Buildings Wiped Out

One of the Victims Jumped from Burning Building, With Clothes Afire, Into Tail Race-- The Other Was Smothered-- Loss About \$150,000, With Insurance \$70,000.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., May 18.—Tagna water, light and power house, Lake Superior Company's power plant and Soo pulp and paper mill store room were completely destroyed by fire this morning.

Obstacles in Way of Anna Gould and Prince de Sagan. Want to Get Married But Are Confronted by Loss of Fortune and Bon's Wrath.

Paris, May 18.—When and where the wedding of Prince Helie de Sagan and Madame Gould will take place, has not yet been definitely decided. They regard themselves as engaged and would like to solemnize the marriage immediately.

Job of Repairing Str. Mount Temple Too Big for Halifax. Dock Company Didn't Tender for Work and Newport News Yard Will Fix Up C. P. R. Liner.

Two Yarmouth Men Feared Lost with Schrr. J. H. Chaffee. Was Commanded by Capt. John Morey, and Loring Scott, Mate, Both of Nova Scotia Town--Three Others Aboard.

Automobiles Barred from Yarmouth Roads Once a Week. Heavy Penalty for Running Them Between Friday and Saturday Midnight.

Various small news items and advertisements at the bottom of the page.







They intend leaving. While in the city they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. W. Givan has returned from a trip to Toronto.

Mrs. J. S. Henderson of Macan spent Tuesday in the city, the guest of Mrs. H. W. Derner.

Mrs. George McQuarrie and Mrs. Fitch, et al. who have been spending some weeks with friends in the city, left by C. P. R. on Monday for their home in Alaska.

Mrs. W. S. Stewart of Charlottetown, is staying with friends in town.

Miss Clara Dennis of Halifax is the guest of Miss Dora Duffy.

Mrs. R. T. Holman of Summerside spent Tuesday in the city en route to Germany, where she will remain for some time. Mrs. Holman was accompanied by her daughter, Miss Gladys.

Mrs. H. W. Derner and daughter, Miss Dora Derner, left by C. P. R. on Wednesday for Boston, where they will spend a couple of months visiting relatives.

Mrs. and Mrs. J. M. Hoar of Spokane, Washington, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Chapman.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Willett have returned from a trip to Annapolis where they were visiting relatives.

The many friends of Mrs. George H. Cochrane regret to hear of her very serious illness, and are hoping for more cheering news of her condition.

Dr. B. C. Gordon of Sackville spent Tuesday in the city.

Mrs. A. Jackson of New Glasgow is staying with friends in town.

The members of the British Canadian Club gave a dance in their rooms on Wednesday evening which proved to be a most enjoyable affair. The chaperones were Mrs. D. Whelan, Mrs. James Benham and Mrs. G. V. Steves.

Miss Edith Sinclair, vocalist is arranging for a recital in Crystal Theatre in the near future. Miss Sinclair will be assisted by Mr. J. A. Kelly of St. John.

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Cap. A. Sears of Sydney is the guest of his father, Mr. W. H. Sears.

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Mrs. John Ferguson has complained to the police that a girl she brought up has been kidnapped and she endeavours to locate her and have her returned to her foster parents.

W. H. Hopkinson, of St. John, who several weeks ago asked the assistance of Moncton police in searching for his son, who ran away with a man named Foster, has written Chief Bidouat from Montreal that Foster is working for the Grand Trunk Pacific contractors, near Moncton and wants the couple located and apprehended.

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Police Magistrate Kay within the next few days will have no less than a dozen cases for infraction of various city by-laws. Many of the cases are for offences which in the past have been permitted to pass. Quite a number of Scott cat cases are being brought and next week will witness the lid on liquor selling being put on a little tighter.

## HOW MAINE MAKES MILLIONS OUT OF ITS FISH AND GAME, AND HOW NEW BRUNSWICK CAN, TOO

### Commissioner Carleton Gives Particulars in Admirable Address Before the Legislature—What the Plan Would Cost and What the Province Would Get in Return—How Maine Restored its Supply of Fish and Game After a Period of Waste and Neglect.

Fredericton, May 18.—A striking address, filled with information and suggestions of value to all New Brunswickers, was that delivered yesterday before the legislature by Hon. L. T. Carleton, chairman of the commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game in the State of Maine.

This is the first opportunity I have ever had of visiting this province, and I have certainly been delighted and pleased with everything I have seen.

I am in a talk with you as I understand it, along the line of the benefits to be derived from the proper protection of your forests and the conservation of the fish and game.

Now, from my earliest recollection, I have some how been accustomed to think of this province as a practically empty land of great game, of game abundance. It is of your inland fisheries, rather of your sea and shore fisheries, that I desire to speak. Your numerous lakes and your rivers and streams, filled as they are (or as they should be), with the finest fishing in the world—salmon and trout, and your forests with the game animals and fur-bearing animals are certainly a great natural asset. Your area of territory is very nearly the same in extent as the State of Maine, you have about 26,000 or 30,000 square miles; you have about the same—28,000 or 29,000 square miles, you have many more lakes, streams and water in your province, and of wild lands and woods you have more than 20,000 square miles.

These are natural resources in a way, and I will treat them from that point of view. The world has never needed a time in its history when there was so much trying-to-be-done to conserve the natural resources of the countries of the world as there is today. How can you, in your country, this week, in the City of Washington, at the White House, at the invitation of President Roosevelt, the governor of New Brunswick, the various officials of the land, forestry and mining experts have gathered there to consult together regarding the natural resources of your province, and the world—how they may be conserved and saved. We have been wasteful; the world has been wasteful in this respect.

Now, the fish and game of a country is one of its fundamental, natural resources. You have here a large number of lakes, streams and rivers and his vast amount of forest in your interior, where the foot of man is rarely heard, that abounds with moose and deer and other big game. How can you get the most out of them for the benefit of your people? This is a question which concerns you, let me say, and concerns you people that are sent to take care of their interests and to make the laws for the general good.

### STELLA McDONALD TELLS OF ESCORT'S MURDER BY LOWER

Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 19.—Stella McDonald, the young girl who was the victim of the shooting of Joseph D. McMillan by Alfonso Doherty, was on the stand all day at the preliminary enquiry into the Mosebach murder case being conducted before Stipendiary Wright, at Summerside. She told her story in a straightforward manner, and stood the strain of her long examination well, although she was visibly engaged and, although no formal examination had been entered into, she often called at her house and would act as her escort, frequently accompanying her to and from chapel, but not entering as he was not a Catholic. On May 1st a misunderstanding arose between them and she went off to church, leaving him alone in the house. She did not ask him to accompany her, although they passed each other on the street. She did not see him again to speak to him until the night of the tragedy, when he met McMillan and her returning from Summerside. Doherty did not know their plans, nor did they speak about him. After the deed was committed she started to go, but he called her back to assist him in carrying the body across the railroad track into the woods beyond. She said she dared not run away, but he might kill her also. McMillan and she were neighbors, attended the same church, but on no other occasion. After the shooting Doherty said he would kill himself, but she told him that one tragedy was enough. When Doherty fired she was so close to McMillan that the powder and smoke filled her eyes.

### TWO OTTAWA MEN DROWNED

Ottawa, May 17.—Charles H. Gamble, a reporter of the Citizen staff, and Aubrey Monk were drowned today at Black Rapids, about ten miles from here, on the Rideau river.

The canoe was drawn into the waste weir and carried through the rapids, which are extremely turbulent at this period of high water.

The third occupant of the canoe, George Monk, aged seventeen, and a brother of one of the victims, saved himself by clinging to a projecting rock.

Dr. Robert Bell, assistant director of the Geological survey, has been superintending a distinguished service of forty years. After the death of Dr. Dawson, Dr. Bell was appointed acting director, and continued the work for another year. His report created widespread interest. In that report he recommended that a game commission be appointed to take charge of these interests; and, upon his recommendation, a fish and game commission was appointed. The law provides the government should appoint three commissioners of inland fisheries and game, whose duty it should be to see that the fish and game laws were enforced.

Now, at the time, we had no fish, practically no game; nobody came to Maine to fish or hunt or to spend a vacation. This commission is an independent body

shaken to their very foundation, and men were going among the hills calling out during that time the State of Maine suffered less than any other state of the Union, because of the large amount of money that was left with us by these vacationists, fishermen, hunters, and the people who come to spend a vacation.

### Fishing the Great Asset.

Our fish is worth a great deal more to us than our game, from the fact that a person stays longer on a fishing trip than on a hunting trip; because you know a successful fisherman must be possessed of the three cardinal virtues Faith, Hope and Charity, and he always has these, faith and hope especially.

The men bring their children and entire families, and what is the result? To give you one little concrete example, right in my own town, there is a point that runs out covered with pine, about six miles long and from one-half to three-quarters of a mile wide. Today there is \$40,000 worth of little point was an old cow pasture, it was not worth taking and was not on the town tax books. But after a time the property on it, summer cottages, on that point of land and it is so taxed on the town books. Take Copperport with 290 cottages, some costing thousands of dollars, and fifteen years ago there was not one. That is a fair representation of what we have in the state of Maine in connection with this hauled industry of catering to these vacationists' instincts and necessities I have spoken of.

### What it Costs.

Premier Hazen—What is the compensation? Carleton—The Chairman receives \$2,000 per year and actual travelling expenses while in the performance of his official duties. The second commissioner receives \$1,000 and the third \$500. Now, what has been the result? His office duties. The second commissioner receives \$1,000 and the third \$500. Now, what has been the result? His office duties. The second commissioner receives \$1,000 and the third \$500. Now, what has been the result? His office duties. The second commissioner receives \$1,000 and the third \$500.

### Where the Farmer Comes In.

One farmer said to me some years ago, "What benefit do I get out of it? I pay my taxes on my farm, none of this money goes to me. It goes to the railways, the hotel men and the guides, but what do I get out of it?" I said, "But for this, you would have the railway service you have—out into the open, possible—you reap the advantage of it every time you send away for a pound of tea or a barrel of sugar. The only one of these people coming to the state makes the excellent railway service possible, they maintain the service entirely. Our abandoned farms have been going up in a very large degree by the pleasure seekers and villages have been established. The site of the village of Millbrook was discovered by accident by a vacationist on a hunting trip. He saw the fine water power and returned to develop it, and almost in a night a prosperous village sprang out of the wilderness, one of the finest villages in our state.

### GRADUATING CLASS OF ACADEIA COLLEGE

Wolfville, N. S., May 16.—The graduating class at Acadia College this year numbers twenty-four, eight ladies and sixteen gentlemen.

The names of those who will graduate, with their home addresses, follow:

B. A. Course.

Leuel Ackland, Hanse, P. E. I.  
Robert F. Allen, Annapolis, N. S.  
Herbert S. Bagnall, Hazel Grove, P. E. I.  
John S. Bates, Amherst, N. S.  
Mildred W. Daniels, Wolfville, N. S.  
Kelsey G. Denton, Little River, Digby county, N. S.  
Malcolm R. Elliott, Clarendon, N. S.  
W. Bernard Foster, Torbrook, N. S.  
John H. Giddens, Moncton, N. B.  
Helen A. Halsey, St. John, N. B.  
Jean S. Halsey, St. Stephen, N. B.  
Percy R. Hayden, Jordan Falls, N. S.  
Helen C. Kierstead, John, N. B.  
William C. Kierstead, St. Stephen, N. B.  
Lucy A. Love, Peggush, N. S.  
Jeanie L. MacLeod, Summerside, P. E. I.  
Clarence R. Messinger, Wolfville, N. S.  
Fred S. Nowlan, Northampton, N. S.  
Bertha M. North, Canim, N. S.  
Harold I. Spurr, Acadia, N. S.  
Hilda E. Vaughan, Wolfville, N. S.  
B. Sc. Course.

Avard P. Goudy, Port Maitland, N. S.  
Leslie G. Jost, Guysboro, N. S.  
Julius S. MacGregor, Kingston, N. S.  
Only fifteen of the original class of fifty-two will graduate.

Dr. Harold Lawrence arrived home yesterday, after spending a couple of months in Mrs. Laura Moore and Miss Moore, of Kent Lodge, who have been spending the winter in Italy, have returned home.

# JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Used for Nearly 100 Years.

The great National Family Doctor. Gets right at the source of the trouble—reduces all inflammation, eases pain and effects a speedy cure. Can be relied upon in all emergencies. Keep a bottle handy in case of accidents, cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, sprains, lame back, stiff joints, muscular rheumatism, swellings, face ache, headache, earache, frost bites, chilblains, chaps, or any other external pain or inflammation. Every drug means relief, so follow directions. Sold everywhere. Guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial number, 513.

25 cents a bottle—3 times as much for 50 cents.

L. S. Johnson & Co. BOSTON, MASS.

## CHILD BURNED TO DEATH NEAR PARRSBORO, N. S.

Parrsboro, N. S., May 15.—A very sad accident occurred this afternoon at Greenhill, about two miles from Parrsboro. Clarendon McAlene had been burning brush piles near his home and had driven to a distant part of his farm. His two little girls went into the field and were playing with the burning brush when the dress of one of them, a child of about six years of age, caught fire.

Their mother heard their screams and ran to their assistance but when she had reached the unfortunate child its clothes were all consumed.

Surgical aid was procured as quickly as possible, but before the doctor's arrival the child had already succumbed to its injuries.

The parents have the sympathy of the community.

## MANITOBA LISTS NON-PARTIZAN

### Hon. Robert Rogers, at Ottawa, Says Aylesworth's Bill is an Outrage

#### JUDGES THE REVISORS

No Government Official Has Any Hand in the Matter—Minister Talks of Liberal Corruption in 1904 Election and Declares He Can Prove It.

Ottawa, May 17.—Hon. Robert Rogers, Manitoba's minister of public works, arrived here yesterday. He is deeply interested in the deadlock in the commons. Asked by your correspondent if he regarded the situation as serious, he replied:

"Serious for the liberty and franchise of the citizens of Manitoba and British Columbia, should the Aylesworth bill become law."

"What about Sir Wilfrid's proposed compromise?"

"Let me say that I have heard no compromise. He suggested nothing more than was offered by Mr. Aylesworth, when moving the second reading of the bill. Nothing more than the Liberal press has claimed for the bill from the beginning. If we are to accept Sir Wilfrid's statement as an offer for compromise then we must regard Mr. Aylesworth and the Liberal press as being guilty of misrepresentation in their statements respecting the revision of lists by county court judges. You would think that read Liberal speeches and the Liberal press that the present Manitoba lists were made by Conservative partisans."

"Let it be clearly understood that there is not one name on the Manitoba list to-day, nor one name can be placed on the lists at the coming revision that has not or will not be placed there by the county court judges of the province. No appointee of the Manitoba government has power to add to or strike off one single solitary name. The only individuals that have power to do this under our law are the county court judges."

"Do you mean to say then that the names that were placed on the work of Leach and the 'thin red line' were names that had been placed on your list by the judges?"

"Mr. Rogers was asked:

"Yes, mainly, every one of them and the only object on earth for which the present bill has been designed is to legalize the outrages of the 'thin red line,' which were perpetrated in 1904, so that they can be repeated at the coming election. Why Mr. Aylesworth acknowledged this himself when introducing the bill."

"But Sir Wilfrid and others claim the work of the 'thin red line' was not so serious as pictured?" your correspondent remarked.

"It was serious enough to defeat the will of the people in that province, and further not one word has ever been said in respect to the number that suffered from the operation of the 'thin red line,' that is not absolutely correct."

"Mr. Aylesworth claims that through the kindness and generosity of the Dominion government election officials, certain individuals were allowed to record their vote, notwithstanding the fact that their name was under the cloud of the 'thin red line.' For this we have to thank some decent returning officers, deputy returning officers and scrutineers, who refused to be parties to such outrages. This was particularly the case in the county of Marquette where, owing to the great personal popularity of Dr. Roche, it was impossible for Leach and his friends to get the cooperation of election officials in that county. We have also to thank the courage and physical strength of some of our conservative friends, who, notwithstanding their names were under the cloud of the 'thin red line,' forced their way into the polling booth, even where the booth was guarded by the protection of Liberal crooks by Dominion government mounted police in full uniform for the purpose of trying to intimidate voters. Such conservative voters as those who succeeded in casting their vote did, especially where the deputy returning officer was afraid to be one booby injury."

"Let me assure, for argument's sake, that it is not a matter of such very great consequence whether it was only ten votes or 1000 that suffered from the 'thin red line,' so long as by the use of the red line it had the effect of defeating the will of the people."

"Now then, let me get down to short

## MARITIME PROVINCE MEN IN OFFICE

At the convention of the International Brotherhood of Railroad Employees in Boston last week, Jas. W. Clarke, of Moncton, was appointed vice-president for Canada; W. A. Hope, of Halifax, 4th vice-president; W. J. McPherson, of Sydney, chairman of the committee on resolutions; S. G. Alward, of Charlottetown, deputy; S. C. Alward, of Moncton, chairman of the board, and Wm. Perry, of Moncton, a member of the board of speakers. M. LeClod, of P. E. Island; W. J. McPherson, of Sydney, and J. A. Stevens, of Campbellton, were placed on a committee to revise by laws from the division. W. N. Collins, of St. John, and A. R. Mosher, of Halifax, were members of the credentials committee. S. G. Alward, of Moncton, was appointed press committee. Mr. Alward was made chairman and M. LeClod, of Charlottetown, a member of the committee on resolutions. S. G. Alward, of Moncton, chairman; A. R. Mosher, of Halifax, and W. N. Collins, of St. John, members of the committee on location; Geo. A. W. Robertson, of Charlottetown, chairman, and W. A. Hope, of Halifax; Wm. Perry, of Moncton, and W. J. McPherson, of Sydney, members of the committee on salary; J. A. Stevens, of Campbellton, chairman, and G. A. W. Robertson, of Charlottetown, chairman of the credentials committee. Other maritime province delegates present, besides those named, were J. J. Feetham, of Halifax; J. A. Wright, of Truro; H. H. Colman, of New Brunswick; A. Riggs and John Williams, of Charlottetown.

Moncton was chosen for the next meeting, in June, 1929. Murdock McLeod, of P. E. Island, as chairman of the committee to revise by laws, was made a member of the grand division. A number of the maritime province delegates were in St. John Saturday on their way home.

## EVELYN THAW WANTS HUSBAND'S SANITY PASSED ON FIRST

New York, N. Y., May 17.—Efforts will be made by Daniel O'Reilly, counsel for Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, to obtain a further adjournment of the hearing scheduled for Tuesday next of the proceedings brought by Mrs. Thaw for the annulment of her marriage to Harry K. Thaw. Ex-Judge Devo of this city, in reference to the case, comes on Tuesday. He probably will object to a further postponement.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Willett have returned from a trip to Annapolis where they were visiting relatives.

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Richibucto, May 14.—Mrs. M. F. Keith of Moncton, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Black.

R. H. Davis, High Constable I. O. F., sent yesterday for St. John, to attend a meeting of the High Court. L. R. Hetherington, a P. H. V. C. R., went to St. John yesterday for the same purpose. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hetherington. George A. Hutchins of Richibucto and Robert Mitchell, Rexton, are attending as delegates from the order in this district. Jasper Haines came home from Moncton on Saturday, having completed his course at Business College.

M. H. James, barrister, went to Moncton, on Monday and returned yesterday. While at Moncton, he was sworn in before Judge Wells as Clerk of the Kent County Court.

Mrs. Robert Phinney returned from Moncton on Tuesday.

Arrangements for being made for a game of base ball here between Newcastle and Richibucto, on Monday, May 25.

Mrs. Farrell and daughter, Miss Mary Farrell, have gone to Springhill where they expect to spend the summer visiting relatives.

Louis J. King, of Buctouche, son of W. G. King, M. D., has received the degree of Master of Arts from Dalhousie College.

Rev. W. M. Townsend, M. A., of Fairville, and his sister, Miss A. E. Townsend, of Traveler's Rest, P. E. I., are spending a few days at Bass River.

Mrs. J. S. Finmore, and two children of Waterville, Maine, are visiting her old home in Bass River.

## THE LOCK

The illustration demonstrates the phenomenal gripping strength of our lock. Under the most unusual strain it never gives. It is known as the lock that can't slip; the lock that un-failingly holds the wires in their correct position.

Our Free Catalogue will tell you more about our can't-slip lock, and about the superior English high-carbon, hard-drawn steel wire from which Maritime Wire Fence is made. Address the card to

New Brunswick Wire Fence Co., Limited, Moncton, New Brunswick

### SHOE BOILS

Are Hard to Cure, yet

## ABSORBINE

will return them and leave no scars. Does not blister or burn. Apply to the affected parts 2 or 3 times daily. For particulars, send for our little book, "The Treatment of Shoe Boils." Free by mail. Write to: Dr. F. J. Young, P. O. Box 185, Monmouth B., Springfield, Mass.

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New Brunswick Wire Fence Co., Limited, Moncton, New Brunswick

### THE LOCK

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# POOR DOCUMENT

## M C 2 0 3 3

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1908

### THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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JOHN RUSSELL, JR., Mgr. W. McCRADY, Editor.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph  
ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 20, 1908.

### GETTING AT THE TRUTH

While New Brunswick is growing accustomed to revelations concerning the provincial government which it rejected in March last, Hon. Mr. Fleming's budget speech will cause fresh amazement. Speaking with the knowledge of one who has had opportunity to learn at least a part of what the late administration did, he presented Thursday afternoon an array of facts which had been known before the elections, would probably have prevented the election of more than two or three members of the present opposition, and which would have justified the electors in defeating every supporter of the old government.

Mr. Fleming does not yet know the whole story, but we must suppose that the whole of it will be told before the session is over. The discovery Thursday of a hitherto unsuspected bill of nearly \$30,000 against the Central railway, which has been withheld for six or seven years suggests that new liabilities may be unearthed at any time. This bill is alleged to be for "rails and fasteners" sold to the Central by the Intercolonial. It will be asked why the I.C.R. was so slow in demanding payment, and whether or not the delay was a part of the scheme for keeping the people as much as possible in the dark concerning the Central.

The Telegraph this morning prints an extended account of Hon. Mr. Fleming's speech, and it desires to impress upon the electors in every county the necessity for carefully reading it if they are desirous of knowing where the province stands, what has become of their money, and how broken was the conduct of Mr. Robinson's supporters on the public platform during the recent provincial campaign. When on the eve of the elections, the government of the day caused to be printed in the Sun an alleged summary of the report of Mr. Robinson's expert auditor, this journal warned the electors that the report as printed was garbled and incomplete. It is now seen that had the truth about the public accounts and the administration's methods of carrying on the public business been spread before the people a week before the elections Premier Robinson and the handful of supporters who survived would very probably be in private life today. Mr. Fleming shows how the policy of concealment was persisted in. The surplus which the late government claimed was figured out by methods which can only be interpreted as disclosing a dishonest determination to hide the truth from the people in the hope that in their ignorance they might give the government of that day another lease of power.

The electors who overthrew the reckless government at the polls were convinced that things were in a bad way, but few of them suspected the frenzied financing and deceit which Hon. Mr. Fleming laid bare Thursday. Men who will defend the old government's record will defend anything. But they will not in future succeed in deceiving even those who were blind supporters of the old regime. The facts now coming out will stick in the minds of New Brunswickers for years to come.

### AT OTTAWA

The report that the Laurier government might dissolve the House at once, which was current here Thursday, and doubtless in other provinces also, is discussed in our Ottawa despatches this morning. The situation is one from which steadfast supporters of the administration will not be able to extract much comfort. Hon. Mr. Aylesworth's attempt to secure a partisan advantage brought the government into its present trouble. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has made concessions to placate the opposition, but it now appears that these are insufficient to do full justice to the provinces and that the opposition believe it well to continue the blockade which up to date has been so successful.

Sir Wilfrid, it is true, might escape from one horn of the dilemma by going to the country, but that would bring the

other horn in view, and there is much reason for thinking this second horn is long and sharp. What is the country's present feeling toward the administration? That is the question the Liberal leaders will be debating today among themselves before they decide what overtures to make to Mr. Borden.

It may be assumed that some of the government's advisers would prefer an immediate election on the ground that more scandals at Ottawa are inevitable and that the government would do well to take the plunge before it is further discredited. It is unlikely that this view will prevail. The scandals already made public have had a tremendous effect upon public opinion and they are too fresh to have lost their weight with the electors. The government's tactics in ordering a sort of second civil service investigation showed a desire to gain time and give the people other things to think about before asking them to pass upon the administration. The government needs some sort of constructive programme for campaign material, and it needs funds and a period of active organization. If it were to go to the people today its principal campaign slogan would be "Not guilty," and the jury would be strongly prejudiced against the defendant.

So far as the election bill is concerned, Mr. Borden set forth the opposition's position concisely at the conclusion of his speech on Wednesday when he said: "The statement of the premier was not clear enough to justify the opposition in withdrawing opposition. He would say briefly what the opposition believed to be their duty."

"They believed that clause one authorizing federal intervention in two specially selected provinces, should be withdrawn (Applause)."

"They believed that the clauses providing that ballots improperly marked by returning officers should be valid, was a dangerous departure from the secrecy of the vote, that would make it possible to show how every man voted, and it was better to set aside a few electors than violate the principle of the secret ballot. Mr. Borden did not believe that the minister of justice intended such violation and considered that the purpose sought could be obtained in another way.

"Thirdly, Mr. Borden said the opposition believed it ought to stand out for simultaneous bye-elections. (Applause.)"

The whole country will be quick to grasp the significance of Sir Wilfrid's retreat in this matter. The Montreal Gazette tersely sums up the situation thus: "With a multitude of words that did not serve their intended purpose of distracting attention from his retreat, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has accepted Mr. Borden's propositions in regard to the arrangement of the voters' lists in Manitoba, British Columbia and the unorganized territory of other provinces. The opposition's resistance to the proposals of the Aylesworth bill has been justified by Western. The backdown is complete. Instead of by partisans of the Leach type, appointed from Ottawa, the adjustment of the provincial lists to the federal constituencies will be made by judges, who are not subject to political pressure, and whose office and inclination will make them independent actors in the matter. This is all that may reasonably be required. It will make redlining impracticable; and in spite of the denials of ministerialists that the Conservatives suffered by the process in 1904, people who know Dr. Roche, M.P., will accept his statements and will believe that depriving opponents of their votes was one of the frauds for which Liberalism in the West is responsible. The government cuts a poor figure. It has been beaten out of the position it took while all the country looked on; and wherever there are honest, fair-minded men in the country there will be rejoicing over this fact."

### THE BUDGET

Hon. Mr. Fleming's budget speech will be well received throughout New Brunswick. It will recall many other provincial budget speeches delivered in this province during recent years—it is so different. The other budget speeches had for their main purpose concealment. Mr. Fleming, thanks to the vote of the people, was in a position to expose much of that which his predecessors concealed. Some of his critics complain that he dealt with ancient history. Much of it is not so ancient that the people of this province are done paying for it. One does not wonder that critics friendly to the late government object to Mr. Fleming's course in turning on the light. They naturally would prefer that he should leave past transactions undisturbed; but how can he when formidable five-year-old bills against the Central turn up, and when the excessive interest charges that must be met by the taxpayers speak so loudly about the transactions of the late administration?

And more chapters are to come. All the bills are not yet in. The Crown Land Department audit is not yet complete.

Full information as to the Department of Public Works is not yet at hand. And the Central Railway mystery still calls for light. The James Barnes Construction Company is now mentioned afresh in connection with the purchase of \$47,000 worth of rails and fasteners for that wonderful railway. All in all it is, perhaps, fortunate that there are still within the confines of the province so many gentlemen who enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the Pugsley-Robinson government, and who today are fairly panting for a chance to go before the Central Railway commission of enquiry and tell all they know about the nature and progress of an enterprise which swallowed up public money as fast as even an expert like Dr. Pugsley could get the bonds issued.

It is by no means Mr. Fleming's fault that he was compelled to spend much time in dealing with the acts of his predecessors. We have to pay the bills they incurred. They cheerfully put on the mortgage and left the people to do the rest. Mr. Fleming directed attention to certain increases in expenditure that are particularly worthy of attention. The interest charges call for an extra \$30,000 and the bridges contracted for by the government responsible for the interest charges will cost an extra \$50,000. The new government cheerfully assumes responsibility for another increase of \$30,000, that for education. This includes additional aid to that sterling public institution, the University of New Brunswick, and the augmentation of the salaries of school teachers. Mr. Fleming invited his critics' attention to the expenditure for education, but that is scarcely the sort of ammunition they are looking for. They will be likely to avoid that subject and charge the government with extravagance because it does not repudiate contracts entered into or expenses incurred by the last administration.

The outlook, as Mr. Fleming truly says, is not dark but extremely hopeful. The period of reckless waste, and worse than waste, is at an end. The province has been delivered from the spoilsmen. It is in the hands of men who promise progress and fair play, protection and development of the natural resources, and honesty and publicity in the management of public business. If these men keep faith with the public they will go far. At least they have started well.

### A BRIDGE

Ald. Scully's note of motion regarding a small committee to discuss a harbor bridge is timely and may result in useful action. The city has made costly experiments with the ferry service, but has by no means established satisfactory communication with the West Side. The passage of time will intensify dissatisfaction over existing conditions, for the traffic, which now exceeds the accommodation, is growing rapidly. If the ferry service is to be developed, the city will have to retire the Ogundogone and the Western Extension and build new boats to replace them. The initial and subsequent cost of the Ludlow, if capitalized, would represent a very formidable sum. To face the future squarely we should multiply that sum by two or three, and we should remember also that the ferry service is not the model solution of the problem but only a compromise.

The city needs a bridge. The C. P. R. and the street railway need a bridge. Every year increases the need of all three of these interests for easy communication between the city proper and Carleton. The provincial government is talking about a bridge. The structure which would best meet the situation would be one which would provide for teams, pedestrians, street cars and railroad traffic, and for such a bridge the Navy Island site will naturally suggest itself. It may be urged that to span Navy Island would not meet the convenience of many people, but would it not serve more people and more important interests than can be served by a ferry and a bridge at the Falls? With proper approaches and a street car service a bridge at the Island would seem to fill most of the requirements. One who says the cost is prohibitive, and another that it would have to contain a draw. The cost of the ferry improvements which will be inevitable without the bridge might well be considered in this connection. There is no reason for supposing the city will not ultimately find partners for the enterprise. Mr. Scully's motion, when it comes, should lead to a discussion of the preliminaries, and it should at least show whether or not the project is to become practicable in the near future.

### BUSINESS CONDITIONS

This week's Maritime Merchant contains a talk with Mr. James Jack on the business outlook in New Brunswick. The Merchant, in introducing the interview, remarks that there is probably no one better situated to size up the conditions than the manager of one of the great mercantile agencies. Industrially, Mr. Jack says, things are slack in New Brunswick as compared with a year or two ago, "but," he adds, "the condition of the people universally is good, and no one

who has studied the situation has any apprehension whatever of prospective distress. We realize that the world at present is passing through one of its periodic resting spells and that it is good philosophy to sit pat for a while and wait for a new era of industry and enterprise."

After referring to the depression of the lumber markets in Great Britain and the United States, Mr. Jack reminds the Merchant that our lumbermen are in a position to wait. Possibly his view of the situation is somewhat more cheerful than that of the lumbermen themselves. Any way, he draws this picture of them: "They have had seven fat years—the fattest probably of any in the lumber industry in New Brunswick—and they can well afford to have an off-year just now if need be. As for the lumber cut last winter, it will, of course, be less than usual—in some places about fifty per cent, or more, and in others from this amount up to two-thirds of an average cut. This decline need not be viewed so seriously when we come to consider that the timber value improves from five to ten per cent every year it is left standing—five per cent in districts near the sea, and ten per cent in the back country parts. And of course the value of lumber prospects is increasing all the time."

One year, it is true, is not very formidable to contemplate, and certainly the lumber market is bound to recover strongly. Fortunately there is no reason why in this connection seven fat years should suggest an equal number of lean ones. Mr. Jack comments on the small number of failures in this province during 1907 and the first part of 1908. In conclusion: "He thinks we have every reason to be thankful that the conditions in the provinces are relatively so much better than they seem to be elsewhere on this continent, and he believes that if our merchants and traders exercise a fair degree of conservatism during the balance of the present year, we shall go through the quiet period without much, if any, ill effects."

Mr. Jack is an optimist, and the Merchant does well to quote observers who look on the bright side. There are pessimists, to be sure, yet it would be found that they could not give as convincing reasons in support of their views as Mr. Jack brings forward to support his. The outlook is improving steadily, and by autumn the province should see evidence of a marked improvement all along the line.

It is a fact that the Maritime provinces seem to have come through the period of depression with less signs of wear and tear than any other part of the continent.

### THE DEADLOCK

Newspapers supporting the Dominion government now give themselves over to the pleasing employment of abusing the opposition for holding up supply, asserting that such a course is unparliamentary, inhuman, and generally unspeakable. Politically, it certainly is cruel. But the public will remember that Sir Wilfrid Laurier found it necessary to recede somewhat from the stand taken by his Minister of Justice, and the public will find in that retreat very good reason for the course the opposition has adopted. Sir Wilfrid, himself, by his first choice of a way out of the deadlock, convinced the country that the opposition's case was well-founded. Moreover, as Sir Wilfrid on occasions is by no means timid where party advantage is at stake, the country realizes that he would have gone the full length with Mr. Aylesworth had he not been convinced that public sentiment, in a dangerous degree, would be found upholding the opposition's protest. Having receded, and thereby confessed that the bill is unjust in principle, the premier cannot well complain if his opponents make the most of their victory. The holding up of supply has not hurt the country, but unquestionably it has hurt the administration by showing that they were caught in an attempt which called for drastic action by the minority, if that minority is to keep faith with the country.

While the war goes on at Ottawa, the newspapers committed to the government should be thankful that something has occurred which served even temporarily to divert public attention from the crop of scandals which this session has produced. It is unfortunate that the mere mention of dissolution as a way out of the deadlock leads people to ask what the issues of the campaign would be, for it at once becomes clear that the government would have to go to the country on the defensive. An election now would everywhere be interpreted as an attempt on the part of the administration to secure a verdict before there are any further revelations to discredit it. The Montreal Gazette glances at some of the awkward matters about which the taxpayers are entitled to further information. Events it says, have been hard on the administration and its friends of late: "None of their enterprises returning out as they predicted. Want of business knowledge, incompetence and graft are bringing them and their following into discredit. There

was the Quebec bridge, for instance. It was promoted by a party of politicians, who resolutely refused to put into the company which was to own the work even as much money as would pay for preparing the plans. The government became responsible for \$5,678,200 of its obligations. When, because the men employed by the company were incompetent, the structure fell, bringing death to seventy or eighty men, the loss was thrown upon the national treasury, and it developed that the promoters and officials of the company had drawn more money as salaries and fees than the company had put into the work as capital. And all Laurierism seems to think the situation is perfectly right. The National Transcontinental Railway is another case. Sir Wilfrid Laurier first after he had conceived the idea staked each reputation for business ability as he had on the statement made from his place in Parliament that the government section from Winnipeg to Moncton would cost only \$50,000,000. Now, five years later, with the work only partly under contract, the estimate has been raised to \$114,000,000. What the actual cost will be no one can yet say. Why it is costing more than was expected has been partly disclosed. A man, not a real estate dealer, not known as a capitalist, bought at St. Boniface certain sections of land, paying or agreeing to pay therefor, some \$119,000. The commissioners for the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway discovered, almost immediately afterwards, that the land was needed for their work, and \$242,000 of public money was paid for a part of the property. The case was a repetition on a large scale of what the country had been made familiar with on a small scale at Halifax and Moncton. Government supporters on the parliamentary committee of investigation are apparently doing what they can to prevent enquiry into charges made by one of the commission's own engineers that too much is being paid for work done in connection with other divisions of the road, to the loss of the treasury. The only thing that is that the system that made the land deals and grazing lease deals and town site deals in the West notorious spreads all over the country and all through the departments."

### NOTE AND COMMENT

"There was a 'garrison' parade at Toronto on Sunday, shared in by 3,100 men, horse, foot and artillery," says the Montreal Gazette. "The two cavalry corps turned out over 180 men each. The Queen's Own had 565 officers and men, the Royal Grenadiers 567, and the 48th Highlanders 716 men. These are inspiring numbers in their way. Toronto gives the country some things to smile at, and also some things to inspire honorable emulation."

Mr. Fraser of Nova Scotia was the guest of honor and chief orator at the Canadian Club banquet in New York recently. Early in the evening an American agency sent out a bulletin to the effect that he had disappeared mysteriously and that the police were trying to find out what had become of him. In response to the telegraphic inquiry made in New York by the Telegraph, this reply was received: "Fraser says it's a lie." And he ought to know.

News of that \$17,000 bill for old rails for the Central has reached Ottawa. Mr. Bennett asked Dr. Pugsley about it—as if Mr. Pugsley could be expected to remember that far back. Dr. Pugsley indignantly denied whatever it was that Mr. Bennett was seeking softly to insinuate.

### CANADA'S FUTURE

Canadian newspapers are commenting freely upon the remarks reported to have been made at the New York-Canadian Club dinner by Mr. Justice Longley, Ambassador Broye, and others, touching the future of the Dominion. The Montreal Star reconstructs with Judge Longley for expressing the opinion that Canada some day will become independent, the Star's opinion being that we shall remain part and parcel of the Empire until we have wealth and population equal to those of the British Isles, and that after that time we shall be too loyal, too grateful, and too just to free ourselves from the connection. The Montreal Witness has this to say:

"In hesthen times they used to say 'the future is in the hands of the gods.' At the great banquet of the Canada Club at New York, last evening, Mr. James Bryce declared his belief that Canada would always remain loyal to Great Britain, a nation within a nation, as it were; while Judge J. W. Longley, Ex-Ambassador of Nova Scotia, expressed the opinion that sometime in the future, Canada will be an independent nation in alliance with Great Britain. Who can tell? Mr. Charles Marcell, Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, told the guests at the same banquet with pride that Canada is free from militarism and the maintenance of armies and fleets. That is to say, Canada is sheltered under theegis of the prestige and power of Great Britain, whose forty odd millions of people are taxed heavily for the support of the army and navy which protect not only to the Mother Country, but to all her big and little children. Therefore, whatever the far future may hold of chance, few Canadian statesmen today see 'separation' upon their horizon. Rather, it is a closer union to be encouraged and anticipated, where we shall bear our fair share of the burden of empire and the protection of our commerce. What always forms a happy feature of such gatherings is the strong expression of mutual good will between Canada and the United States. In the continuance of that good will lies our best hope of continued quiet and peace. Our ideal and our hope is that there will be a continuous drawing together of the two great kindred powers till Canada shall be a happy member of an alliance that can speak peace to the world."

Mr. Longley, no doubt, was speaking of probabilities of whose weight our generation cannot judge at all accurately. In addressing this question much weight must be given to sentiment. Men have a habit of saying that sentiment does not count for a great deal unless it pulls with

material interest. It is the part of statesmanship to keep the two in line; but aside from that, one of the facts conspicuous in our history is that sentiment has been very powerful in shaping our course. And so it will be. Many thoughtful men in Great Britain and the United States should never have been lost. That view will grow. The other day, in arranging a treaty with the United States, Britain reserved the right to consult any of her self-governing colonies in matters of concern to them, thereby providing for their assent to bargains touching their rights and territories. How much that may mean is, perhaps, not to be seen until it is submitted to the test of practice; but at least it would appear to evince a wise determination to avoid hereafter such friction as followed the Alaska award. Sentiment and material interest, as a matter of fact, pull together for perpetual British connection.

One feature of the case alone should give the independents pause. This country can never be independent until it is populous and rich enough to pay the price of safety in the form of a fleet and an army formidable enough to resist encroachment from any direction. How much that means we can tell roughly by referring to the population of the United States, of Germany, of France, of Japan and of other countries and observing what they pay out yearly for military purposes, not counting the time and labor consumed in keeping millions of men out of productive employment. We have the protection of the British fleet, and we have begun to pay something in the way of insurance. Soon we shall have to pay more in order to give the people in the Old Country a square deal. A greater Canada within a greater Empire is the prevailing thought in the Dominion today. Independence is a purely academic topic.

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plied to the nationalisation of Quebec's historic battlefields will meet with a liberal response. It would be distressing, if the sun, which is to be handed over to the Governor-General's hands by the Prince of Wales when he visits Quebec in July, were unworthy either of the Mother-country or of the temporary treasurer, who is the King's direct representative. Not but Canadians will think rather of the motive of this "birthday gift" (as the Appeal happily calls it) than of its monetary value, and will feel as grateful to the giver of a small sum as to the donor whose means permit him to sign and send a three-figure cheque. With the view of bringing home to Englishmen the meaning of the events which occurred on the Plains of Abraham, the Appeal quotes Horace Walpole's account of the manner in which the news of the capture of Quebec was received in 1759. Walpole was not prone to enthusiasm, and he writes as follows:—"The incidents of dramatic fiction could not be conducted with more address to lead an audience, than the despondency to exaltation that accident prepared to excite the passions of the whole people. Joy, curiosity, astonishment were painted on every countenance. The more they inquired, the more their admiration rose. Not an incident but was heroic and affecting." Indeed, history contains no more poignantly dramatic scene than that which glorified the Plains of Abraham. Wolfe is the type for all time of self-sacrificing heroism, and his rising triumphantly superior to bodily weakness and battling circumstances. Writing to his masters and to all those that I wish for myself that I may at all times be ready and firm to meet that fate we cannot shun, and to die gracefully and properly when the hour comes. This desire, his personal interest, was gratified by destiny; never more than in his case was the ancient saying, *Dies ille decorem et pro patria mori*, more brilliantly vindicated. Nor was Montcalm in any way the inferior of his victorious opponent. France has the credit of having lost this truly great Frenchman: "A courage so nobly sustained his him above pay." Neglected by his masters and thwarted by his colleagues, never able to see clearly what the enemy was doing behind the fluctuating veil of British resources, he yet held Quebec, until he fell by a species of miracle, against all odds, and he died in the moment of defeat sans peur et sans reproche, as indeed, he had always lived. The courage and nobility of the two protagonists in this amazing episode in the wars of England with France would, even if it had been the historical result, have insured its lasting remembrance.

But, in point of fact, Wolfe's victory was the beginning of the British Empire, Rochester, Durham, Macdonald, Laurier—these are four names of great men who have carried out the work of building a single Commonwealth out of the two races on the site prepared, so to speak, by Wolfe and his Admirals. Here the Times points out that the Appeal overlooks one of the greatest names of those whose words and actions moulded the destiny of the city founded by the sea. It was Sir John Graves Denbigh, the first of the vast demesnes of New France. "Great as our debt is to Wolfe and Saunders, to Murray and Amherst, for the conquest of Canada," says our countryman, "it must not be forgotten that the man who alone planned it all, who chose these men and inspired them with his own vision and sense of England's glory, was great Minister who shattered his health the stupendous task. This is the 20th anniversary of the death of the first and it would certainly not be unfitting that it should be signaled by associating his name prominently with the work of that part of the Empire which we owe to him at least as much as to any other single man. In the words of Macaulay, 'The ardour of his soul, the fire of his kingdom on fire. It inflamed every soldier who dragged the cannon up the heights of Quebec.'"

The default and death of the deputy surveyor-general of New Brunswick is a warning against the antiquated method which permits any official, however trusted, to keep his own and the public's bank account under one heading.—Toronto Star.

New Brunswick people have not yet learned why the practice was permitted. It is likely that the whole story has not yet been told.

### SABBATH OBSERVANCE ON THE TOBIQUE

Sir—I have just read in The Telegraph a complaint of alleged Sabbath breaking on the Tobique River, referred by Rev. T. D. Bell, of Arthurette, which charges "many wealthy men from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and the leading cities of the Union," with being "determined to set at naught the sanctity of the Lord's Day," etc. He says that this assertion is based on his own observation. He fails to furnish evidence to satisfy any reasonable person that what he asserts is true. He does, however, cite the case of a citizen of Arthurette, who on Sunday, March 22nd, with a number of citizens of Arthurette, hauled a portable mill some twelve miles.

Having had a good deal of experience in the Tobique region, as well as others in New Brunswick, who were fully versed in the laws of the Province, the idea suggests itself to me that March—especially the latter part of it—is a time of the year when a man can no longer depend on having a good hauling, and is compelled by prudence and experience to run no risk by omitting to do such a job as Rev. Bell describes, whether it be Sunday or Monday.

It would give me much more confidence in Mr. Bell's motives, if he had demonstrated loyalty to the law by setting them in motion against their alleged violators, rather than to find him resorting to "trial by public opinion." It may be that he was determined from taking that course by the feeling that his alleged personal observation was at fault. In any case, his style of writing suggests that he is of the class of the old lady, who many years ago, criticised her late reverend Majesty, Queen Victoria, for being about the grounds at Balmoral, "prompin' wi' the childer on the Sawbeth." When reminded that even our Lord Himself went about the fields with his disciples on the Sabbath, plucking ears of corn, she admitted she knew all about that, but added: "I dinna think any more of Him for it." People who are "wise beyond what is written" and Christians who pose as greaters than their Lord, are always with us.

Respectfully,  
D. G. SMITH,  
No. 188 Claremont Avenue,  
New York City, May 12, 1908.



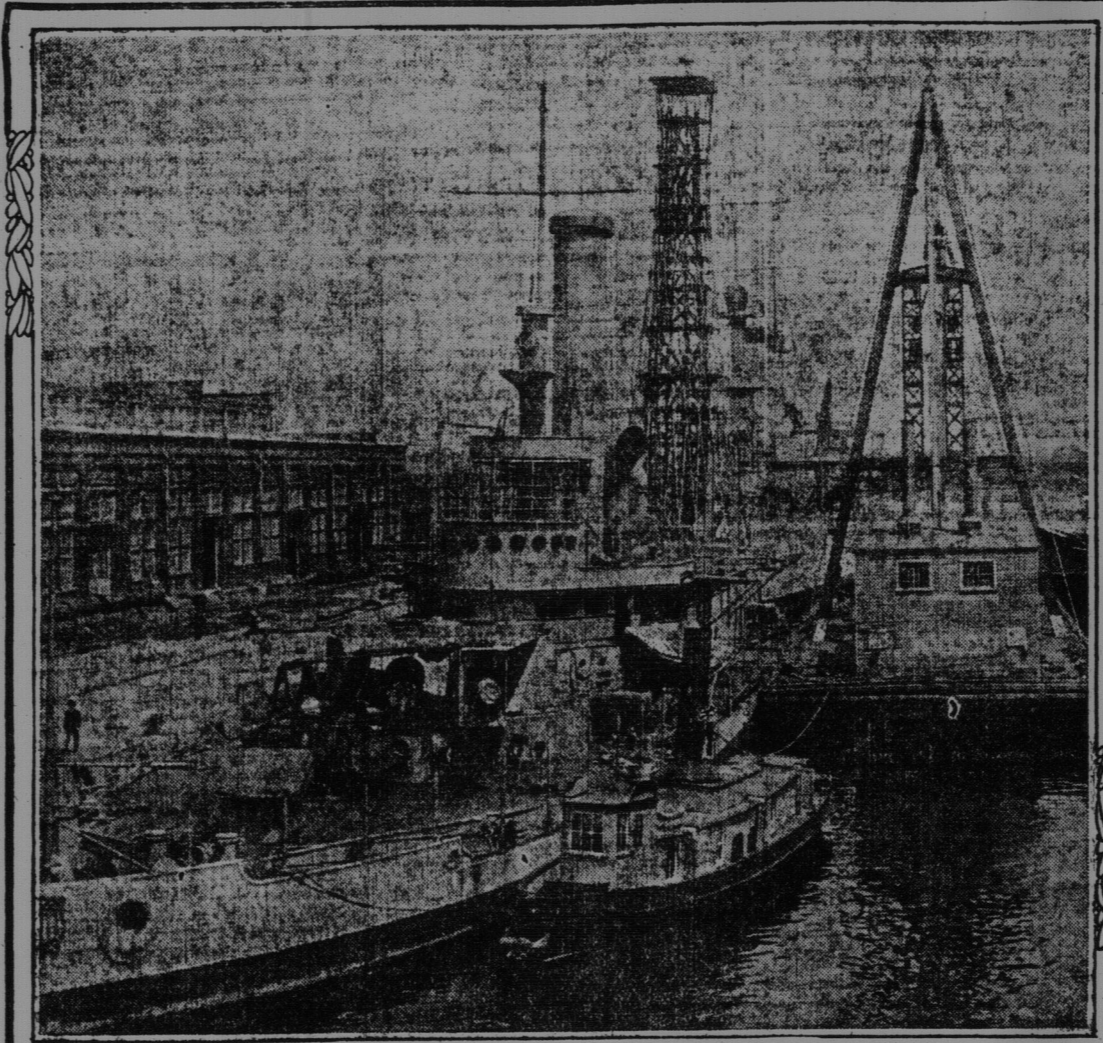




THE CHOICE By E. R. PUNSHON

CHAPTER XXX—(Continued.) Fred leaned across the table and nearly spoke for he knew very well that this marriage...

Deck View of the Monitor Florida, Showing Experimental Steel Skeleton Mast



Washington, D. C., May 13.—After a 12-inch projectile has been sent crashing against the turret of the monitor Florida...

fact experiments have been made with skeleton masts composed of comparatively thin steel rods, held together by transverse rods joining other transversals all on the same horizontal plane.

CHAPTER XXXII. Good-bye to Golovin. Golovin presented a ludicrous picture enough as he sat at the table in the cabin...

CHAPTER XXXIII. The Bomb. Thus, swayed by a word, in one instant the men in the cabin changed from quietude to a wild frenzy...

CHAPTER XXXIV. The Bomb. Thus, swayed by a word, in one instant the men in the cabin changed from quietude to a wild frenzy...

CHAPTER XXXV. The Bomb. Thus, swayed by a word, in one instant the men in the cabin changed from quietude to a wild frenzy...

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CHAPTER XXXVII. The Bomb. Thus, swayed by a word, in one instant the men in the cabin changed from quietude to a wild frenzy...

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CHAPTER XXXIX. The Bomb. Thus, swayed by a word, in one instant the men in the cabin changed from quietude to a wild frenzy...

steeping and very feeble, and so vanished for ever from that conflict for the liberty of his countrymen...

Golovin, thinking he might as well do that as anything else, did as he had been told, and wandered off to Greenbridge Square...

She was in this mood when Golovin was shown in to her. She knew him again as a listened while she told her long, confused, rambling tale of which she could make no meaning...

Her manner had chilled him all the time, and he was glad to escape as she saw him go, and he and his shrill, confused voice...

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"PAGE FENCES WEAR BEST" Made of High Carbon Wire... THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHURCH FIFTY YEARS IN THE WORK The fifth anniversary services of the United Baptist Church...



WANTED - At the Provincial Hospital for Insane, St. John, N. B., two young or middle aged women... WANTED - By the 15th of May, a girl for general housework... WANTED - Reliable and energetic men to sell for "CANADA'S CHEAPEST" NURSERY...

WANTED - to hear from owner having a GOOD FARM for sale. Not particular about location, but must be good and fertile... Ambitious young men for large insurance company as agents. Experience not necessary. Men of character, energy and push can make big money and position.

FOR SALE - BLACKSMITH SHOP - Shooting, Jobbing and Wagon Work. Excellent stock to be sold... RHOADE ISLAND HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

WOOD TO PAY FOR THIS 102 Acres for \$1600. Near two famous lakes; large ten-room house; every year the fall stock to these lakes and vicinity; burn with tie-up for 8 hours... RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

Slipp & Hanson. Barristers-at-Law. 170 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. Long distance telephone connection.

We furnish your Home Free. It is easy to take orders among your friends and neighbors for our Tea, Spices, Extracts, and other household necessities... Only 10 Cents

BEAVER FLOUR. It is really two flours in one - an Ontario pastry flour and a Manitoba bread flour. Beaver Flour is a blend of Ontario and Manitoba wheats - makes the whitest, most nutritious Bread and the lightest, tastiest Cake, Pies and Pastry.

FLEMMING FORESHADOWS AN ERA OF REAL REFORM

Provincial Secretary Promises Economy and Progressive Measures in Closing Budget Speech. More Facts Concerning Loose Methods of Predecessors in Office - The Outlook for New Brunswick Hopeful - The Year's Estimates - Complete Audit of Crown Lands Department to Come.

Fredericton, May 15 - Provincial Secretary Fleming finished his budget speech in the legislature today. He promised that the government would inaugurate reforms in every department and would endeavor to keep ordinary expenditures within income. His speech made a fine impression and has received the approval of the teachers' union, who are strongly commended, and \$80,000 more for interest charges and bridge, for many years being incurred by the late government. Ex-premier Robinson will reply on Monday.

A very pleasant incident took place in the legislative assembly chamber just before adjournment this afternoon when the veteran Urban Johnson, for many years a representative for Kent, was called to the bar and presented with an address and a purse of \$150. Speaker Morrison made the presentation on behalf of members of both sides of the house, and read the address which referred in flattering terms to Mr. Johnson's long public career as a member of the legislature.

Mr. Clarke presented the report of the committee on municipalities. Hon. Mr. Landry, in reply to Mr. Spauld, said the bonds were required from the respective purchasers of horses sold last year by the government, in the case of a stallion to the amount of \$1,500 that should be kept within the province for five years from the date of purchase and not to be sold to go outside the province without the consent of the government and further that title to said stallion should remain in the king until the purchase money had been fully paid up.

Mr. Spauld, in reply to Mr. Landry, said that the question of the construction of a bridge across the St. John river at or near the village of Bath, Carleton Place, had not as yet been considered by the department of public works; also that Wilnot Hunter, of East Florenceville, was appointed caretaker of the new bridge upon the recommendation of Donald Munro and B. F. Smith, at a salary of \$80 a year; also that the department has not established a free ferry for the crossing of Bath.

Hon. Mr. Hazen, in reply to Mr. Landry's enquiries, "What is the date of the latest report made by Gilmore Brown, C. E. re International Railway?" Ans. - January 8, 1908. "What value did Mr. Brown in his last report place on sections 1 and 2 to end of twenty miles completed and as accepted by the Dominion government?" Ans. - \$501,222.52.

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had been carried along with interest for some years. As an agent of the government, the administration of justice in the province it was hoped to receive the sum of \$13,880.05 this year. It was also hoped to have the settlement of a claim which was pending against the province for other matters of \$130,000. This sum was not placed in the estimates. The government, however, would investigate the claims and against the Department for other matters of \$130,000. This sum was not placed in the estimates. The government, however, would investigate the claims and against the Department for other matters of \$130,000.

For next year the government would consider the placing of this department under the management of the province. The department would be properly placed. Many of the items in the agricultural appropriation were already paid, such as the Stock and Agricultural Association. It would be a matter for consideration whether or not this grant would be continued.

The estimate for the agent general in London was placed at \$1,000, because that amount had already been paid. It was not the intention of the government to have a system of agents in London. Contingencies, which cost last year \$10,582, were estimated at \$17,000. This was a contract with the government for the purchase of land in Victoria county and was undoubtedly a good asset.

The estimated value of the N. B. Coal lands, 141,950 acres, was considered an erroneous item. In the past he had objected to placing a greater value on the coal lands than the highest price paid for exactly the same quality of supplies were obtained by a contract thirty-five per cent below the price paid by the late government. The Royal Gazette under the heading of "Public Notice" had been published in the paper.

The estimate for education was about \$300,000 larger than last year, due to the greater aid to the University and the increase in the salary of the principal. The estimate for education was about \$300,000 larger than last year, due to the greater aid to the University and the increase in the salary of the principal. The estimate for education was about \$300,000 larger than last year, due to the greater aid to the University and the increase in the salary of the principal.

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DO-NOTHING POLICY, SAYS THE SUPREME CHIEF

Head of Foresters So Refers to New Brunswick Decision Against Increased Rates. High Court Favors Granting Sick and Funeral Benefits to Women - Geo. W. Mersereau the New Chief Ranger for New Brunswick - Next Session in Fredericton - Honor for D. G. Lingley.

The High Court I. O. F. brought its meeting to a close Friday evening. Supreme Chief Ranger Stevenson, in the course of an address to the members said that their decision against increased rates was a "do-nothing policy."

George W. Mersereau was elected High Chief Ranger and it was decided to hold the next annual meeting in Fredericton. The High Court resumed a little before 3 o'clock. Dr. A. W. McKee moved as an amendment to the safety clause in the constitution relating to extra assessments. The safety clause as it stands was declared by the royal commission to be useless, and he therefore suggested its amendment. His motion was seconded by Mr. Mersereau and adopted without discussion.

Dr. Purdy said the sick and funeral benefits should be extended to the companions. He moved, seconded by Mr. Lingley, that such a course be recommended to the supreme court. After some discussion the motion was adopted.

In the course of an address the supreme chief ranger replied to some of the speeches made at the morning session. He endeavored to show them that the by-laws had recognized that an increase must be made in the rates sooner or later. Mr. Stevenson went on to say that he was opposed to extra assessments because it was against the interests of old members, who would have to pay disproportionately. When the heat engendered by this controversy had calmed down and the members returned home they would think differently. He regretted that the High Court of New Brunswick, which prided itself upon its intelligence, had declared for the do-nothing policy.

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ADDITIONAL FEES FROM OLD MEMBERS. \$1,000,000 for 20 years ..... \$2,000,000 for 15 years ..... \$1,000,000 for 10 years ..... \$500,000 for 5 years ..... \$250,000 for 2 years ..... \$125,000 for 1 year ..... \$62,500 for 6 months ..... \$31,250 for 3 months ..... \$15,625 for 1 month ..... \$7,812.50 for 1 week ..... \$3,906.25 for 1 day ..... \$1,953.12 for 12 hours ..... \$976.56 for 6 hours ..... \$488.28 for 3 hours ..... \$244.14 for 1 hour ..... \$122.07 for 30 minutes ..... \$61.03 for 15 minutes ..... \$30.52 for 5 minutes ..... \$15.26 for 1 minute ..... \$7.63 for 30 seconds ..... \$3.81 for 15 seconds ..... \$1.91 for 5 seconds ..... \$0.95 for 1 second. Total: \$10,000,000.00



ST. JOHN WOMEN DELEGATES ASK THE GOVERNMENT TO GRANT THEM THE FRANCHISE

Their Case Aably Presented—Premier Hazen Intimates That They May Lose Some of Their Privileges if They Become Voters—Hasn't Observed Any Great Enthusiasm for the Movement.

Fredricton, N. B., May 19 (Special)—A delegation composed of Mrs. Mabel Fiske, Mrs. Colby Smith, Miss Mabel Peters and Miss Hatheway, of St. John accompanied by Recorder Skinner appeared before the government this morning in support of a bill they wished introduced to amend the New Brunswick election act.

The object of the amendment is to give the women of New Brunswick the same right of franchise in provincial elections as they now have in civic and municipal.

Mrs. Fiske told of the various countries in which women had the right to vote and claimed the result was a great improvement in social conditions.

In Finland the women had taken an equal part in the struggle for freedom with the men and measures of self government were granted to that country.

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ROBINSON'S WEAK DEFENCE IS SHATTERED BY McLEOD

(Continued from page 1)

included which had no right to be accounted for had been owing for eight or ten years.

When the hon. gentleman challenged him he was asked to show the evidence which would prefer an independent auditor's report and he would like this report made public.

It contained a good deal of criticism under the circumstances of the government bookkeeping was conducted, and showed in what respect it could be improved.

No government or private official had such a perfect system of bookkeeping that it was not capable of improvement and none was more pleased with the government's bookkeeping than the auditor.

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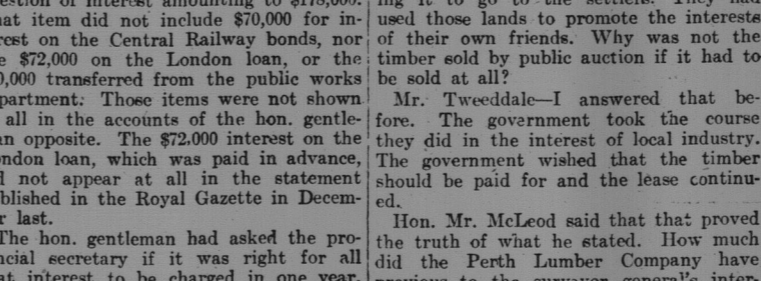
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SPECIAL VALUE Men's Heavy Reefers For \$3.39 UNION CLOTHING COMPANY

26-28 Charlotte Street, opp. City Market ALEX. CORBET, Manager



Society is taking a rest after a long winter of activity and there seems to be special inducement to give up city residences for country cottages.

Mr. Tweeddale—I answered that before the government took the course they did in the interest of local industry.

Hon. Mr. McLeod said that that proved the truth of what he stated. How much did the Perth Lumber Company have timber to the surveyor general's interference?

He congratulated his honorable friend on the report of the expert auditor which he had just read.

The hon. gentleman had asked the previous day that the government should not be interested in being charged in any way.

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Upper street, and of other friends and relatives in Halifax and vicinity.

Mr. J. T. Whittlock, St. Stephen, is expected to return to the city as an agent to recruit her stay.

Mr. J. Douglas Barker held her first reception as wife of the premier, on Thursday afternoon at the Barker House, Fredericton.

Mr. J. W. Killam returned to Montreal on Monday.

Miss Tilley, accompanied by Mrs. Black, both of Toronto, will sail for England on May 27 to be in London for the Pan Anglican Conference.

Mr. F. L. Connor and Miss Connor of Boston were the guests of Mrs. James Gerow, Garrison street, this week.

Mr. W. J. Duggan and daughter, Miss Madeline are occupying their cottage at Bay Shore, where they will remain the summer season.

The Dutch Market held in Trichurch school room this week was a great affair. The waitresses in their Dutch costumes were picturesque as well as most attractive.

The week a trip to the United States. Miss Agnes Bizard returned from New York on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Allison left on Friday for a trip to the United States.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Emphysemia. The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Acts like a charm in DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA. Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle. Sole in Canada by all Chemists. Price in England, 1/12; 2/6; 4/6. Lyman Bros. & Co. Toronto, Limited