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St. James St. (Dept. 55C) MONTREAL

## HULL FARMER HELD FOR THE DEATH OF HIS CHILD

Wife and Daughter Tell of Father's Inhuman Treatment of Little Girl.

Ottawa, March 4.—Albert Cossette, the farmer, charged with the murder of his seven-year-old daughter, Madeline, at Marchmont in November, 1908, was held for manslaughter at the preliminary hearing conducted by Magistrate Goyette at the Hull police court this afternoon, and was committed to stand his trial at the term of the criminal sessions which commences at Hull on March 6.

Mrs. Cossette, wife of the accused, was the first witness called. She stated that in November last her husband, in a fit of temper, threw Madeline, his seven-year-old daughter, against the wall striking her head so hard that she remained unconscious for an hour afterwards. That after this, the child had always complained of pains in the head and was sick, and eventually died the following spring. She did not know what had caused the child's death, but the doctor had said it was some disease in her head. She stated at her daughter, Albertine, was present in the room when the father assaulted Madeline.

Dr. C. Carter, of Ammanville, who attended the injured child, who was the witness called, stated he first attended the child on May 4, 1908, and that he found her suffering from muscular rheumatism and meningitis, which at the time attributed to the unsanitary surroundings in which the child had been living.

In answer to a query by Attorney Goyette, he stated he had been unaware that the child had sustained any injuries, and that it would be impossible at this time to prove whether her death could have been caused through an injury to her head or not.

Albertine, the eleven year old daughter of the accused, in her evidence corroborated that given by her mother, stating she had been present when the incident occurred. Asked as to whether her father had mentioned her name in the statement put the affair, she stated that he had threatened to kill her mother if she ever opened her mouth.

**NEW YORK LABOR LEADERS EXTRADITED TO INDIANAPOLIS**  
New York, March 1.—Patrick Farrell, a coachman for Rev. Frank Hartford, leader of the Episcopal church at Brewster (N. Y.), made a murderous attack late yesterday upon two daughters of the Hartford family in the carriage house on the Hartford farm at Brewster, and blew himself to pieces and one end of the carriage house out with dynamite.

**LIBERTY COUNTY MARSH OWNERS GIVE UP FIGHT**  
Hopewell Hill, Feb. 29.—The proprietors of the Hill and Great Marsh division, who fight to quash the assessment of \$1,300, and for by working and whose application was dismissed by the supreme court, have decided to pay up, and the collector has already taken in upwards of \$800.

## NOVA SCOTIA TO TAP BIG CORPORATIONS

**Hopes to Get \$50,000 a Year**  
**Each Bank to Pay \$1,000 Tax and \$100 on Each Branch**

Halifax, March 7.—A government measure was introduced in the Nova Scotia legislature this afternoon which will mean something to the banks, financial, trust, insurance, telegraph and telephone companies.

The bill is entitled "An Act to Supplement the Revenues of the Crown in the Province of Nova Scotia." Under its provisions every bank doing business in Nova Scotia, and having a capital of \$50,000, and having an office in Halifax, shall pay an annual tax of \$1,000, and an additional \$100 for each agency within the province. Less than \$50,000, the tax shall be \$250 in Halifax and \$100 on each agency outside this city.

All insurance companies shall pay a tax of one per cent on the gross premiums taken in Nova Scotia.

Loan companies shall pay sixty-five cents for every \$1,000 of paid up capital. But in no case shall the tax be less than \$65.

Trust companies shall pay forty cents for every \$1,000 of funds used or employed in Nova Scotia.

Telegraph companies shall pay one-tenth of one per cent on the total amount invested in lines or works connected therewith in the province, and telephone companies shall pay one-tenth of one per cent on their paid up capital, and a similar tax is levied on all gas and electric lighting or power companies.

Express companies operating in Nova Scotia shall pay a tax of \$200 for each 100 miles, or fraction thereof.

## LEGISLATURE OPENS WITH SHARP DEBATE

**Premier Flemming a Little Hazy About Valley Road Details**  
**Not Sure Subsidy Contract is Signed, But is Certain That It Will Go as Far as Andover and Near St. John—A. B. Copp Promises Opposition Aid to All Matters of Benefit to the Province—Large Crowd Present.**

Fredericton, March 7.—The opening of the provincial legislature was of an unusually brilliant character. There were more people present than had attended in many years, attracted no doubt by the many new faces that were prominent in this notable event.

The change in the federal government at Ottawa, too, induced many of its friends to visit Fredericton upon this occasion. A special train from the commercial capital brought besides the military contingent scores of citizens who took advantage of excursion rates and such attractions as curling contests between St. Andrew's and Fredericton clubs, to visit the capital, see the new government and listen to speeches by the new premier, Flemming, and the new opposition leader, Copp. They had an opportunity to only hear eloquent speeches from those gentlemen this afternoon, but at the same time to see how Recorder Baxter acquitted himself in his maiden effort in the legislature, and to note the youthfulness of the young member from Charlotte, Gupitli, who took his seat for the first time.

There was nothing of a controversial or exciting nature in his honor's address and Mr. Baxter contented himself in the main by brief references to the different paragraphs. He was very cordial in his references to the house and was, with the exception of the receipt of the usual congratulations from both the leaders, his speech well received.

Mr. Copp took the opportunity to attack the Valley Road.

In his criticism, Mr. Copp was moderate, but during his speech he tersely pointed out many of the weak points of the bill.

Mr. Flemming made a speech that would have done him credit upon the hustings in a campaign. He did not seem at all perturbed at the manner of the speech, and in answer to anything that has been done to further the construction of the Valley Railway, glossing over the strenuous effort put forth by Messrs. Pugsley and Carvell to ensure a route adopted, and Mr. Grand Falls, through line from St. John to Grand Falls.

He made an important admission, however, when he said that the route had only been approved by the minister of railways from a point near St. John to Andover, and further that he was not sure whether the subsidy contract between the federal government and the Gould Company had been signed or not.

## WILL JAM MANITOBA BILL THROUGH

**No More Discussion by Tories**  
**Government Fears Any Further Delay in the Matter**

Ottawa, March 7.—In a feverish effort to shut the door on the Manitoba school question before the big storm of protest breaks from the various disappointed elements in even greater force, the government tonight passed round the word that silence from the ministerial benches was more discreet than talk, and members were told to prepare for an all-night sitting with a view to putting the bill through before daylight.

The Bourassa indignation meeting is announced for Saturday and the more the details of the bill are ventilated the less satisfactory does the compromise appear to the divergent interests of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec.

When the house resumed this evening, discussion of the bill in committee was confined exclusively to the Liberal side. Hon. Dr. Pugsley's amendment to withhold the operation of the act until a compromise of provincial premiers had approved the financial terms granted to Manitoba, was debated at considerable length.

Mr. Targoon and Hon. Mr. Emmerson led the protest from the standpoint of the maritime provinces, while Dr. Mulloy, as a Manitoba Liberal, pointed out that Premier Roblin's previous declaration that the Conservative government would grant his province better territorial terms than Sir Wilfrid Laurier had proposed, had been belied by the facts.

Incidentally, the Manitoba member also noted that, in his opinion, the additional \$2,000,000 of half a million for the province would not compensate it for the transfer of 8,000,000 acres of swamp lands to the federal domain.

Dr. Pugsley's amendment was defeated in committee by a majority of 39.

An amendment by Hugh Guthrie against the payment of \$2,000,000 arrears to Manitoba was taken up and the house adjourned down to an all-night sitting.

## TARIFF BOARD BILL IN SENATE

**Senator Lougheed Says the Commission is Much Needed**

Ottawa, March 7.—The senate today discussed at considerable length the bill creating a tariff commission. In moving his second reading, Hon. Mr. Lougheed stated there had been so much said in the other house about the bill that his explanation would be brief. The bill proposed to authorize the government to create a board of competent men to obtain information on the tariff.

As to the need for a tariff there could be no possible doubt, Canada was developing and required public works which involved the expenditure of large sums of money and which most conveniently was obtained through the customs houses. So there might be differences of opinion as to revenue and protective tariff, but the two parties were committed to the maintenance of a tariff of some sort.

If there were any movement for abolition of the tariff it would have come to a head during the time of the late government. However, both for the purpose of revenue and the promotion of industrial life, some sort of a tariff was essential for Canada. It was desirable, therefore, to have the best sort of a tariff. In the past tariffs had been largely influenced by pressure from one source or another. It was desirable to take the tariff out of politics, but that would not be possible. However, it was desirable to deal with it so far from outside influences as was possible. Therefore it was proposed to create an independent commission, whose duty it would be to make a thorough inquiry into duties and report to the minister of finance.

If there were to be tariff walls it was desirable to have them built as fairly as possible for all. That was what the government proposed to do with the assistance of this commission.

**Cartwright's Caustic Comment.**  
Sir Richard Cartwright congratulated Hon. Mr. Lougheed upon his candor in stating that the purpose of the commission was to enable the government to put its tariff on a new basis.

Hon. Mr. Lougheed said: "My non-friend must have misunderstood me. I made no such statement. I was only saying that the tariff out of politics was clap-trap. It always had been in politics and would continue to be a burning political question as long as Canada is Canada. A proper commission to inquire into the tariff he would approve of, but this proposal of the government seemed to him as unnecessary and mischievous. It was a design to place a screen between the public and the government. I have no doubt but that the tariff commissioners will be agents and tools of manufacturers to whom the present government owes its existence, and to whom I suppose they have to pay tribute."

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said any proposal to take the tariff out of politics was absurd. In the last election the Conservatives had promised to create a tariff commission, and now proposed to do so. He did not agree that the tariff commission would be the representatives of the manufacturers' association. It would, as the government's promise, be a body which would obtain information which would properly guide the government in tariff making.

## GOOD ENOUGH FOR HON. MR. TWEEDIE

**Ex-Governor to Resume Law Practice at Chatham**

Fredericton, N. B., March 7.—Ex-Governor Tweedie, who left for St. John this morning, took a pleasant leave of his many friends. He was in the best of spirits and will reappear in the city, as he said, an active part again in his profession.

His law offices in Chatham are among the finest in the province and many of the business men who formerly enjoyed the benefit of his advice will be glad to have him return to the city. He will be in a position to avail himself of his legal ability.

The ex-governor said he had no intention of leaving New Brunswick, his interests were large and will receive his personal attention.

His administration as governor has been popular from every point of view. Few of those who have held the office have enjoyed the confidence of the people as he did. He was a native of Quebec and was fifty years of age. He was rector of Marysville before moving to Welsford ten years ago. The body will be sent to Quebec this evening for burial.

Governor Wood gave a small dinner party at the Barker House last evening. A mass meeting in the interests of the good government candidates for the city council will be held in the Opera House on Saturday evening. Local dignitaries will be the speakers.

The season's operations in the lumber woods on the Nashwaq and Miramichi have been finished and the men are returning home.

A large audience attended the concert given in the Opera House tonight by the band of the 3rd "New Brunswick" Regiment, Canadian Artillery, of St. John. The officers of the permanent forces and militia who were in the city attended the concert in uniform. The band, under the leadership of Bandmaster McNichol, together with Miss Pearson and Mr. Munro, vocalists, scored a big hit and were repeatedly encored.

## COACHMAN ATTACKS DAUGHTER OF ANGLICAN RECTOR

**Then Blew Himself to Pieces and Wrecked Carriage House With Dynamite.**

Danbury, Conn., March 7.—George Mesal, a coachman for Rev. Frank Hartford, leader of the Episcopal church at Brewster (N. Y.), made a murderous attack late yesterday upon two daughters of the Hartford family in the carriage house on the Hartford farm at Brewster, and blew himself to pieces and one end of the carriage house out with dynamite.

By the terms of an amendment proposed by Senator Bacon of Georgia, the senate consented to the ratification of the treaties with the distinct provisions that it authorized the submission of any question of any question which affects the admission of aliens into the United States, or the admission of aliens to the educational institutions of the several states, or the territorial integrity of the several states or of the United States, or concerning the question of the alleged indebtedness or assumed obligation of any states, or of the United States, or any question which depends upon or involves the maintenance of the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions, commonly described as the Monroe doctrine, or other purely governmental policy.

## FRENCH AVIATOR MAKES FAST TRIP LONDON TO PARIS

**Flies the 102 Miles in Less Than Three Hours Without a Stop.**

Paris, March 7.—Henry Salvey, the French flying man arrived at Issy-Les-Moulineaux, a suburb of Paris, in his monoplane at 11 o'clock this morning having travelled from London without a stop. He covered the distance of 102 miles, in two hours and fifty-seven minutes. At 2:15 o'clock this afternoon he left again for London in his monoplane.

Washington, March 7.—Stripped of the clause which it was claimed would invade the constitutional treaty-making powers of the senate, and with many other limitations already taken in upwards of \$800, one of the most unfortunate features of the case is that the Boyd marsh, which is to pay half of the whole indebtedness, small district of about 1,000 acres, is actually worthless, being without provision, while the owners are taxed heavily.

The marriage took place last week at central road, of Henry Duncanson, son of a late John Duncanson, and Miss Lily Ann, of Nova Scotia. Rev. Mr. Shelling, St. Martin's, formerly of the Baptists church here, performed the ceremony.

## HOME RULE BILL POSTPONED TILL AFTER EASTER

**London, March 7.—The Home Rule bill is not to be introduced into the house of commons before Easter. Premier Asquith today announced its postponement.**

In the speech a paragraph was devoted to fruit growing. In the days of the old government the opposition shouted themselves hoarse when they said there were no results to show from what that administration was doing towards the encouragement of fruit growing, but now when the fruit that was being grown on the trees that were then planted this government stepped in and took the credit.

He hoped New Brunswick would increase its population as rapidly as the west. Unless some change was made in the basis of representation the membership in the federal house will suffer diminution decade by decade until it is practically eliminated.

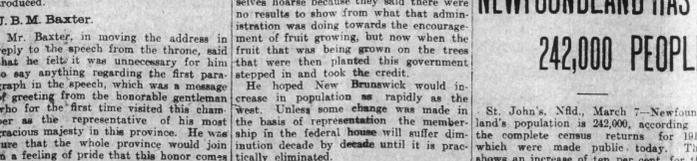
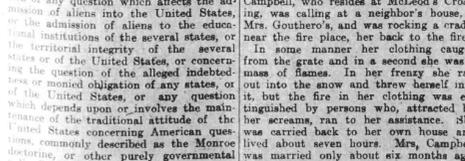
## BOILER BURSTS; FOUR DEAD AND ONE WILL DIE

Scranton, Pa., March 7.—Four employees of the Gilpin Tool Handle Factory at Green town (Pa.) were killed and one fatally injured by the explosion of a boiler today. The victims were George Kraft, Edward Hay, Thos. Bias and Jas. Poccia, who were literally blown to atoms. The injured man is William Biler.

Damage to the mill amounted to \$25,000. The cause of the explosion has not been determined.

## NEWFOUNDLAND HAS 242,000 PEOPLE

St. John's, Nfld., March 7.—Newfoundland's population is 242,000, according to the complete census returns for 1911, which were made public today. This shows an increase of ten per cent for the past decade.



FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

FREDERICTON

Fredrickton, March 4—Inspectors W. B. MacKenzie and H. J. McGrath, of the International Railway, arrived here tonight...

ST. GEORGE

St. George, N. B., March 6—The ringing of the church bell and the cry of fire alarmed the citizens at bedtime last evening...

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, March 4—Rev. R. H. Stavert, of Harcourt, Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance...

SALISBURY

Salisbury, N. B., March 6—Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Fries went to Fredericton today to spend a couple of weeks.

REXTON

Rexton, N. B., March 5—Mrs. A. J. Hatcher received a telegram Saturday morning announcing the death at Groveton, New Hampshire, of her grandmother...

ST. STEPHEN

St. Stephen, March 6—(Special)—Rev. E. D. Wylie, of Kingston (Ont.), who filled the pulpit of St. Stephen's Presbyterian church on two recent Sundays...

IF YOU WANT AN EXQUISITE HOUSE GOWN

or something unusually dainty for evening wear, ask to see Priestley's

AMBROSE

It is a beautifully soft silk-and-wool cloth—and comes in all the most wanted shades for afternoon and evening wear.

"Priestley's Limited"

stamped every 5 yards on the selvedge of genuine "Priestley's" cloth. Look for the name.

WRIST WATCH FREE

LADIES! here is a splendid chance to win a lovely and elegant highly polished diamond watch...

THOUGHT IT WAS CANCER

"Fruit-tives" Completely Restored Me Sydney Mines, N.S., Jan. 20th, 1910

CITY'S HEALTH IN FEBRUARY WAS GOOD

The February report of Doctor G. G. Melvin, health officer, is as follows: The following cases of contagious disease were reported from the city during the month...

KINGS COUNTY MAN FROZE TO DEATH

Body of James Gallagher, of White's Mountain, Found on Roadside

WAS ON HIS WAY HOME

Unfortunate Farmer Had Been to Sussex, and it is Believed the Scott Act Booze He Drank There is Responsible for His Tragic End

BATHURST

Bathurst, N. B., March 5—The circuit court, Judge White presiding, opened here today.

OF Interest to Women

Macaroni prepared in any of the various ways in combination with cheese, butter and tomatoes is very nourishing.

RAID QUARTERS OF SUFFRAGETTES

London, March 5—In pursuance of the determination of the government fully to test the efficacy of the existing laws to deal with the latest tactics of the militant suffragettes...

WELL, WELL!

THIS IS A HOME DYE THAT ANYONE can use

The 101 Year Old Liniment

A Sprain or Cut calls for quick treatment. Don't try experiments. You are safe and sure with the old, reliable JOHNSON'S Liniment

Death Rate Lower—Dr. Melvin Gives Advice to the Housewife on the Hygiene of the Kitchen—Guard Against Dust and Flies—The Importance of the Dish Cloth.

The February report of Doctor G. G. Melvin, health officer, is as follows: The following cases of contagious disease were reported from the city during the month...

ALL We Ask You to Sell is Only 12 Boxes at 25c a Box

of Dr. Burdick's famous New Life Vegetable Pills. Being determined to gain a national reputation as the most progressive firm in Canada, and to gain a wider distribution of our strictly pure, high quality pills...

WONDERFUL 5 Presents FREE TO GIRLS

LIST OF PRESENTS 1. Big Paris Beauty Doll, nearly 18 inches tall...

1912 CONTEST

COUNT THE Xs AND Ts \$10.00 GIVEN AWAY

Despair and Despondency

No one but a woman can tell the story of the suffering, the despair, and the despondency endured by women who carry a daily burden of ill-health and pain...

ALGONQUIN HOTEL HAS CLOSE SHAVE

St. Andrews, N. B., March 5—The Algonquin Hotel narrowly escaped destruction by fire at 10 o'clock tonight, when a wooden shed in the rear caught fire...

1,000 Toilet Sets FREE

A toilet set is a very necessary article on every dress table and the one we offer as a premium will commend itself to the most refined and artistic taste.

CANCER

Old Sores, Lumps in Breast, Growths removed and healed by a simple Home Treatment

LAUREL

Wrathy Co. Pellet Postmaster Gen. Sir Wilfrid Coercion' S. vented Just ics in Man Roblin Will What Border Warm Time

Handsomely Decorated Dinner Set

Ladies, we will give you this beautiful full size dinner set absolutely without cost. This is the chance of a lifetime. An honest proposition.

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# LAURIER, THE ENEMY OF SEPARATE SCHOOLS

## Wrathy Charge of Pelletier

### Postmaster General Declares Sir Wilfrid, by His "No Coercion" Stand, Has Prevented Justice to Catholics in Manitoba—Premier Roblin Will Give Them What Borden Daren't—A Warm Time in Parliament.

Ottawa, March 5.—The fat is in the fire at midnight. Hon. Pelletier is still on his feet in the midst of a stormy speech on the Manitoba school question. The house is filled, the galleries are crowded, and the postmaster general is about to make the floor accusations against Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He has charged the Liberal chief with the betrayal of his coreligionists from 1886 down to the present day.

Sir Wilfrid, he declared, is responsible for the present government's failure to include a separate school clause in the present legislation.

"The Liberal party is responsible for this position today," he cried. "I am not going to say it is lost for ever, but it is not now possible to run up stream against the torrent of public sentiment which Laurier and the Liberal party have released from the mountains all these years."

For fifteen years, declared the postmaster general, the Liberal prime minister had been educating the people to his "Toronto no-coercion programme."

The school question broke upon the house tonight, after Sir Wilfrid Laurier's motion criticizing the terms of the editorial and financial portions of the bill had been voted down by the government at the close of the afternoon debate. Five Nationalist members deserted the government on the division, but Mr. Lamarche, speaking from the house resumed tonight, after dealing with the constitutional side of the question, cooed as softly as a sucking dove. He made it clear that they were not breaking with the government, but merely protecting themselves on promises made to constituents.

### Nationalists Claim a Victory.

In fact the Nationalists in the corridors are much elated over the entire situation, and are claiming a victory over Premier Borden all round. They have many assertions that if the Conservative government is to bring in a measure to bear upon Premier Roblin of Manitoba, the great "minority" must be satisfied with the question, cooed as softly as a sucking dove. He made it clear that they were not breaking with the government, but merely protecting themselves on promises made to constituents.

Mr. Pelletier, despite Mr. Monk's previous declaration that, while Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy on the school question in 1897 had been endorsed by the people of Canada and had been accepted even by his opponents, went on to protest against this settlement, and declared that the Catholic minority could hope for more from the Roblin government than from the one from the leader of the Liberal party and his friends.

At an early hour this morning Hon. Mr. Lemieux moved the adjournment of the debate.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was greeted with prolonged Liberal cheering, recalled that during the election campaign which ended on Sept. 21, there were loud and many assertions that if the Conservative party were returned to power the long controversy over the Manitoba boundary and all it entailed would be satisfactorily settled. It would be a surprise to those who had accepted these pre-election assurances at their face value to see the sample of promise-keeping now submitted by the victorious administration.

He said the present boundary settlement gives a black eye to Manitoba and a gold brick to Ontario.

The Liberal chief confronted Premier Borden with his pre-election promises to restore to Manitoba and the sister provinces their lands, "at the first opportunity." This promise, like the Halifax platform, had been buried beneath the dust of a merciful oblivion. This was "the first opportunity" that Mr. Borden had talked about in his pre-election promises. What was to prevent him carrying out his promise now?

Sound Advice to Borden.

Sir Wilfrid understood Mr. Borden's position. He himself had experienced some of the difficulties with which the present premier was confronted. Mr. Borden was learning the responsibility of his position and recognizing the irresponsibility of his present promises. He counselled the present premier to meet the issues honestly and manfully. "If he puts them off and compromises he will only meet tomorrow the same horns which he finds in his path today," declared the Liberal leader. The premier's present course, he warned him, was "poor business, poor politics and poor citizenship."

An effort had been made to represent him as hostile to Manitoba, continued Sir Wilfrid. He begged nothing to Manitoba. "Why should I be the enemy of Manitoba?" he proceeded. "Far from it, I am a Canadian looking at the question as a Canadian, and seeking to remember my Canadian citizenship." Manitoba was

## PROGRESSIVE PLANKS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA LIBERAL PLATFORM

Victoria, B. C., March 4.—The Liberal platform is one of the leading topics of conversation not only among Liberals, but Conservatives as well. The latter recognize that it is a democratic and popular document, and it is easy to see that its formulation has created disquiet in the ranks of the government supporters.

The principal planks are: Land—Free homesteads to bona fide settlers; advance to settlers on easy terms to assist clearing; surveys to be accelerated; removal of reserves; no public lands for the speculation.

Timber—Public competition in timber lands; hand-logging licenses to be granted under conditions demanding: Coal lands—Not alienated, but leased under conditions to be fixed by statute; government of existing prices; royal commission to inquire into present exportation rates.

Transportation—Immediate construction of line to Peace River; co-operation with federal government to connect Vancouver Island with mainland; no land subdivisions beyond what is necessary to secure construction; prevention of over-capitalization; all franchises to be open to public competition; freight and other rates and telegraph tolls to be under jurisdiction of the dominion railway commission.

With a view to meeting the demands for the transportation of grain from Saskatchewan and Alberta, the immediate construction of government elevators.

That a line owned and controlled by the government should be constructed to give direct connection by the best route as to grades and distances between the Similkameen and other interior districts and the coast. The people to control the railways, not the railways the people.

Education—Recommend the appointment

of an advisory board; favor technical schools, and an increase of agricultural and manual training; text-books to be issued by the government free of cost.

Taxation—Abolition of poll tax and personal and property tax, and raising of exemption of incomes to \$2,000. School taxes not to be collected separately, but a part of the general taxation.

Labor—A provincial department of labor to be created and free government labor bureaus to be established; prohibition of child labor, and a comprehensive system of industrial insurance; expansion of the scope of the workmen's compensation act to cover all hazardous employment. Minimum wage established by law on government work and eight-hour day and six-day week.

Immigration—Stand for a white British Columbia and advocate continually restrictive measures, and the total exclusion of Orientals.

Liquor Traffic—The liquor traffic of British Columbia is at present under the absolute control of the provincial government and is used as a political machine. We insist on the complete removal of the liquor question from party politics. A local option law for the protection of the public; we insist upon careful inspection of all liquor offered for sale.

Fisheries—The immediate restoration of the fisheries to white fishermen, and protection from foreign poachers. Police and license commissions to be elected by popular vote; adoption of the Torrens system of titles. Civil service commission for both inside and outside services.

That a line owned and controlled by the government should be constructed to give direct connection by the best route as to grades and distances between the Similkameen and other interior districts and the coast. The people to control the railways, not the railways the people.

Education—Recommend the appointment

welcome to every advantage which she could secure. His objection was not to the money to be granted, but to the amount of it. It was to the principle which had been adopted.

He recognized it was an ungrateful and ungenerous task to fight against concessions, but the question was higher than a mere question of money. The financial terms were not a corollary of the boundary question. Manitoba could always come at any time for a readjustment or reconsideration of terms, but if these matters were determined by interprovincial conference and mutual agreement, the basis of consideration would be more secure.

"You are opening a door to other claims which you will be unable to resist when you are confronted by them," declared Sir Wilfrid to the government. British Columbia had claims and other provinces had claims. It should be the aim of the federal government to keep the doors of confederation secure and the sister provinces should be treated with strict fairness and impartiality.

The Quebec Agitation.

In Quebec the supporters of the government and members of the government have adopted another line of protection policy on this question, and had sought to stir up quite an agitation over schools. He saw by L'Evenement and the Quebec ministerial press within the past few days that there should be no agitation, that matters were satisfactory and that the ministers would speak and give the explanation. What was the significance of that?

"They do not seem in a hurry to speak," said Sir Wilfrid, leaning over his desk to Hon. Messrs. Pelletier and Monk, while the Liberals roared with laughter. Both the two ministers sat silent. Then as they have nothing to say I will say nothing further on that matter," he added.

At this the government benches broke into ironical applause.

"I quite understand the spirit of those cheers," continued Sir Wilfrid, when silence had finally been restored. "The ministers claimed to have a policy for their province. The people of Quebec are told to wait and the ministers will speak. They dare not explain their policy to this house. They want me to discuss it before they present it. Why not speak if they have a reply? (Liberal cheers.) Let them speak now. I shall be happy to hear their views on Quebec before the ministerial press within the past few days that there should be no agitation, that matters were satisfactory and that the ministers would speak and give the explanation. What was the significance of that?"

"My hon. friend, the minister, I understand," continued Sir Wilfrid, "has a speech of a ream of paper prepared upon the matter."

"But that was in Quebec," volunteered Mr. Lemieux, and more laughing.

"If he has anything to say now I shall be happy to hear it," reiterated Sir Wilfrid, pausing in vain for a response.

"In the meantime, I shall stand on the line of Torres Vedras," he concluded, amid further laughter.

Hon. Mr. Pelletier could stand it no longer. "You have said nothing," he exclaimed angrily.

"You have given me nothing to speak to," replied Sir Wilfrid, but when the time comes to speak let me tell my hon. friend, I shall speak, and I shall not be backward about it either." (Prolonged Liberal applause.)

Sir Wilfrid concluded by moving the following amendment:

"That this bill be not now read a second time, but that it be resolved that while this house is favorable to the extension of the boundaries of the province of Manitoba, it is of opinion that the terms under which it is proposed to make the said extension, as set forth in this bill and in the order in council of Feb. 20, 1912, are unfair and unjust both to the people of Manitoba and to the people of the other provinces of the dominion."

The Truth Out at Last.

Mr. Lamarche, Quebec, Conservative, stated that in the last campaign a number of constituencies had been carried against Sir Wilfrid. He declared that the Liberal party would never secure for the Catholics of Manitoba the schools they demanded. He had made such promises to his electors,

his portfolio, he waited too long to get it," said Mr. Lemieux. "And by whom has he been called names? Not by us but by his own friends. It is a family quarrel which we can afford to look on as such."

"You heard the postmaster general last night," continued Mr. Lemieux. "You heard him defending his own gates (laughter) and his own house, and defending his own portfolio. (Prolonged laughter.) You heard him hurling defiance and making charges against Sir Wilfrid and his friends, honorable members of this house think for a moment he was addressing himself to the Liberal leader? Not for a moment, Mr. Speaker, not for a moment, his hold reins were addressed to one far beyond the walls of this parliament. He was addressing the Samson of the Nationalist party, the Samson for whom they can find no parallels, whose locks cannot be clipped. (Cheers and laughter.) He was addressing himself to Mr. Bourassa. He has desecrated the Nationalist temple and a dozen other altars, the altars of that temple torn down upon his head."

This fierce denunciation of Laurier was but a plea to Bourassa, to Bourassa who had dared to conduct the Nationalist movement after September 21; to Bourassa who, at least, was honest and sincere in his agitation, and it was addressed to Lavergne, his wild leader and to the editors of the clerical and Nationalist newspapers in Quebec and elsewhere.

"It is not by all this noise and he and the government of which he is a member, who do not hesitate to use his tactics and reap the benefit of them, will be condemned on the first opportunity, the first time they dare to open a constituency in the province of Quebec."

Monk Shows Up.

For a few moments Mr. Lemieux turned his attention to Hon. Mr. Monk. "From him I heard things new to my ears," he said. "I had to pinch myself to be sure that I was awake and hearing aright. He told us that he was understood that the school question was settled, finally settled, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1896. But for some time past this minister has been associating himself with the young Nationalist element and the clergy in the province of Quebec."

Exhibiting a campaign pamphlet of Mr. Monk in the hands of the young Nationalist campaign Mr. Lemieux read from it its declarations in favor of the minorities. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the French-Canadian element in Quebec were great enemies in the eyes and judgment of the minister of public works. But he had spoken one way before the electorate and another way before the Nationalist ministers in Quebec had been based on two matters. Some they had stirred by attacking the policy, others they had appealed to on the school question. To add some public semblance of sincerity to his position he had severed public relations with the young Nationalist element, and he had professed to be today. Far from it, I know him from A to Z. He is a Chameleon. In 1885 he led the ranks of the young Nationalist party, he was a candidate because he had the support of Armand Lavergne, and when you vote for me on September 21 next you will contribute to the victory of Pelletier and Lavergne."

Dr. Pugeley's Fair Play Amendment.

In committee on the bill, an amendment was moved by Hon. Dr. Pugeley providing that before any additional allowance is made to Manitoba there shall be a conference of the dominion government and the provincial premiers to consider what national allowances it would be just to make to the other provinces in view of the increase proposed for Manitoba.

In support of this he pointed out that both the money and the lands it was proposed to give Manitoba belonged to all of the provinces, and they should properly be considered as a national fund to be given away. He also pointed out that the maritime provinces were at a disadvantage in the matter of representation and the income tax. He offered a resolution for Manitoba and Ontario as well as for Quebec would result in additional population for those provinces and put the maritime provinces at a greater disadvantage.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said he believed that there would be a conference of the provinces and the dominion held next summer. He thought it would be well to have the representation of the maritime provinces considered before redistribution took place under the population shown by the last census.

E. B. Carvell, of Carleton, and E. M. Macdonald, of Pictou, said that if this bill were allowed to go through and Manitoba given all that could possibly be allowed that province the maritime provinces would get a very small figure at a provincial conference and would be likely to get mighty little in the way of additional allowance, and nothing at all in the way of improved representation.

Other Amendments.

Hugh Guthrie gave notice of an amendment declaring that the additional allowance to Manitoba should date from the first of July next. This would deprive the province of the benefit of the increase of the bill proposes to give, amounting to over \$2,000,000.

Mr. Mondou gave notice of an amendment declaring that nothing in the bill shall be construed as depriving any of the people of that portion of Keewatin to be added to Manitoba or any of the rights which they now have.

If a few benches, either him or string, have been left, overtake them into a salad-bowl of the Nationalist party, a few of some Spanish red pepper. French dressing is preferable to mayonnaise.

Few skins can stand glycerine, and it should never be used without being diluted. Otherwise the skin will become dry and parched.

Pelletier Roasted.

One of the most roasting ever heard in parliament was administered to Postmaster-General Pelletier today by Hon. Mr. Lemieux. The Nationalist minister, who abandoned his Nationalism for a night to vote with the government, was chased out of the chamber by Mr. Lemieux. He could not stand the story of his own political record. Mr. Pelletier had posed as a martyr, said he had been called names and asked to hand over his portfolio.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 9, 1912.

CHINA

The latest developments in China call attention to the real issue which precipitated the rebellion and which makes the existence of foreigners peculiarly perilous. We have been so accustomed to regard the Chinaman as a religious fanatic in his hatred of foreign devils that it will surprise us to find his present grievance is an economic one. Of course his hatred of the Manchu dynasty and its inept and corrupt control of internal affairs had prepared the way, but it is his economic betrayal of the country which has lately inflamed him. The Chinese government allowed a loan of \$50,000,000 to be forced on it by the four powers, Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States. This loan is held by an eminent English writer on foreign affairs to have been entirely unnecessary, since the Chinese have been building railways out of their own revenues and subsidizing money already by back concessions given to foreigners. Rather naturally, therefore, they regard the forcing of this loan as merely an excuse on the part of the powers concerned to interfere in the internal affairs of the country on the plea of safeguarding their interests. The Chinese considered that they were giving sufficient evidence of their determination to bring their country up to date, and undoubtedly their great efforts against the opium traffic, for one thing, support that claim. However the revolution came about and it was conspicuous beyond all other risings in China for its freedom from attacks on foreigners. But now the cry of "foreign devil" has arisen again, though probably only among the more debased and mercenary of the population, who are being exploited by forces which dislike the revolution. But the memory that \$50,000,000 loan will not improve matters.

HOUSING THE WORKERS

St. John has slum districts at present which are bad enough, although not so bad as are similar districts in other cities of its kind. The comparative absence of factories is largely responsible for this, but there is more than probability that before long these conditions will have changed. Some firms have already decided to increase their plant and the number of their workers, many others are in process of considering similar moves, and new firms are bound to come with the development of the port. The new workers who will be attracted here must be made efficient and satisfied citizens, and the problem will not be so difficult of solution if it is grappled with in time. Early action will do much to prevent the recurrence here of those labor disputes which are paralyzing industries elsewhere, and which have their source to some extent in the conditions under which the laboring population is compelled to live. It is not merely that proper supervision will have to be exercised over the places where work is actually carried out, but that much must be done to render the home life of the workers as pleasant and healthful as possible. The attention which the Board of Trade is giving to town-planning is a step in the right direction, but more than this will be necessary. A careful study of the experiences which have befallen other cities where they have allowed the problem to become confined to a very small area, for the population it contains, and there is ample room for expansion without increasing the population of its slums. It will not be enough that buildings are put up anywhere and anyhow under a plea of urgency or anything else which neglects

the main requirement. Evil conditions make for the breeding of evil people as surely as weeds grow on a dunghill. There is no reason why these evil conditions should be allowed to arise as long as the citizens realize their duties and in fact their real interests in this matter. The appointment of the commission will not absolve them from their civic conscience and will provide them with the best available instrument for making those consciences effective. The study of what a city like Glasgow has done in the way of municipal ownership and municipal housing of its industrial workers will be found both interesting and illuminating.

THE VASTNESS OF LONDON

The streets of London would stretch from Halifax to Vancouver and part of the way back again. Through those interminable streets marches the eternal policeman, moves the eternal vendor of oranges, and glides the eternal flower-girl. Men and women, omnibuses and hansom, drays and lorries, motor-cars and broughams, in endless procession in tumult and turmoil, represent the immensity, the wealth, the poverty, the joy, the suffering, of the greatest aggregation of people ever gathered together in one city. London is in sober truth a mighty city. Its population is almost equal to the whole of Canada. It is twice the size and nearly double the population of Greater New York. It has twice as many policemen, four times as many children under education in the public schools, more public libraries, and nearly four times as many paupers. It is the clearing house of the world, the great factory of bullion. The insured portion of it alone is valued at considerably over five billions of dollars, and it spends nearly ten millions every year in protecting the wealth from the criminal classes.

In the West End are condensed the products of all the spoils of Empire. It is the "golden" area of the city and the centre of nearly every trade and industry in the British Empire, and the financial heart of the world. It contains the Bank of England, the headquarters of all the banking, financial, and assurance corporations, the mint, the stock and produce exchanges, and London's great cathedral. The rental value of the land in this square mile of territory is about forty million dollars a year. The three famous thoroughfares, the Strand, Fleet street, and Ludgate Hill, are paved with jarrah wood as carefully laid as a parquet floor. Other streets, over which two thousand vehicles sometimes pass in a single hour, are laid with asphalt, as clean and smooth as the surface of a ball room. The streets of London are better kept than those of any other city in the world, but there is a variety in the paving; jarrah wood, granite blocks, cobble stones or asphalt may all be met in a short run of a mile or two, but all are the best of their kind.

The city is immense in both its wealth and poverty. The former multitude who have failed are numerous in South and East London, forming great wedges and masses along the river side, and collecting in isolated streets in all the other boroughs. About one hundred and twenty thousand paupers are maintained at the public expense, and besides this a continuous vast river of charity flows from the churches and missions in the way of bread, clothing, boots, monetary assistance, and vegetable soup to the just and the unjust in the different sections. The indiscriminate charity causes a multitude of sins, and the stagnant pool of low grade life is extending its borders, menacing with its futility the efforts of those who enforce the laws of sanitation and attend to the health of the city. There is an average of nearly two hundred thousand children born in the city each year. Infant mortality is high, but a great number grow up with the idea that the church is simply a milk cow for tracts and charity.

There is much in the city of London to give confidence to those who hope that the London of the future will be a brighter and healthier and happier London than the past. In the days of Queen Bess the death rate was 80 per one thousand; today it is about 17 per one thousand. Those who love the Empire may regard with satisfaction the growth of this mighty imperial city—with satisfaction unshared with fear.

MR. BORDEN'S SURRENDER

Conservatives who shouted loudly about loyalty and Imperial devotion during the campaign of last autumn will stand aghast if they are honest—at Mr. Borden's surrender to Mr. Bourassa in connection with the navy. It is not now necessary to recall the wider statements of Conservative orators and newspapers regarding their loyalty as compared with the loyalty of the Liberals, but the country has not yet forgotten their fierce professions of their desire to serve the Empire in the matter of naval defence. Today Mr. Borden, at the dictation of Mr. Bourassa and the Nationalists, has decided to repeal the Laurier naval bill, which would have provided a navy, and announces that no naval action of any kind will be taken until some indefinite date in the future before which the Admiralty will be consulted and some sort of policy submitted to the Canadian people.

Mr. Borden, and Mr. Foster, and other ultra-Imperialists were in a tremendous hurry two years ago, and one year ago, and as late as September last; but now the case is different. As a result of their bargain with the Nationalists—a bargain which during the elections and after the Conservative victory—the Borden ministry has decided that there is no hurry about naval defence. Could there be any clearer proof as to which element is in control at Ottawa? A few days ago, speaking at Glasgow the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill had this to say about the British navy: "The government is resolved to maintain the naval supremacy which this country enjoys. There are prospects of further naval

increases among the powers of the European continent. That is a very serious matter, because not only are navies increasing in size, but everything connected with navies is increasing in cost. We were never in a better position and the country was never more united in its resolve to see the supremacy of the British Navy maintained. Whatever may happen abroad, there will be no whining here, no signals of distress will be hoisted, no cries for help or succor will go up.

One would have thought that the Conservative government of Canada would have been eager to strengthen Great Britain's hand in these matters, would have been impetuous and straightforward in its desire to do something useful at once in the matter of paying Canada's share of the burden of naval defence. But no! Mr. Bourassa will not permit it! What a spectacle!

THE MENACE OF THE CITIES

Sir Rider Haggard, the famous novelist, draws attention to the fact that the flocking of the people from the country to the cities is the greatest problem now confronting civilization. He says: "To remain great, people must be rooted to the land. That is why all wise statesmen, all people who can think and see things in their true proportions, should endeavor at any cost to preserve or create a large and healthy rural population." There is no doubt that the amount of physical, mental, and moral degeneracy among the children of the greater cities is painful and obvious. It is due chiefly to bad environment. It is not due primarily to the fact that the children live in the city, but that they live in a bad part of the city. Environment cannot create life but it may choke it. In the parable of the Sower, we are taught the profound importance of environment. All the seed was the same; the difference in results came from the difference in the soil. The soil of the briar plot, the stony ground and the wayside.

Good environment does not necessarily produce good men, but bad environment makes it difficult to produce other than degenerate men. The evils which in modern times are due to causes which can be made the subject of our control. The principal increase of city populations from births is in homes where the environment is more or less unfavorable to a normal physical, intellectual, and moral development. It is common to find two or three times as many children in the homes of the poor as in the homes of the rich. As culture and comfort increase, the birth rate falls. The suffering of the poor accounts for the urban degeneracy which is causing anxiety in European and American countries. "We live on bread and water and molasses," says the child of the Lawrence woolen mill striker, "and we have meat once a week." At the time when women are shivering for coal and children are crying for bread, the miners are shut down and merchants and manufacturers complain of over-production.

It is hopeless to blame the city as such for unfavorable conditions. If that were so there would be no hope. The cities are only beginning to grow. London is about two thousand years old, but four-fifths of its growth was added during the past century. In the last fifty years Berlin grew more rapidly than New York. Everywhere a movement is taking place from the country to the city; it is a world phenomenon. Tokyo grew nearly a million in the last twenty-five years; Rome increased fifty per cent. during that period. This growth will go on. It is impossible that it can be changed. It is due to the modern industrial revolution; the causes are permanent, and indicate that the movement will be permanent.

The modern city will determine the civilization of the future. When children have no play-grounds, and when men work and sleep in foul air and live on poor food, it means a feeble and decaying race. The city of dwellings, sanitation, streets, is not for the advantage of one class but for the common wealth of all citizens. Placing the "landless man" on the "landless land" will not alone solve the problem. If hundreds and thousands of families could be transferred from city slums to the country and trained to become successful farmers, it would not solve the whole problem. The city's trouble would remain. Populating the farms will not solve the problem of the city. It can only be solved by quickening the moral and intellectual life. At present the two great moral sources—the home and the church—are ever weakening before the onslaughts of materialism. The growth of the intellectual and moral life is not keeping pace with the physical. This is the problem of the modern city. It is a great work and a necessary one to people the land, but dispersion alone will not cure the cities. Their problems must be fought out within their walls.

THE VAGARIES OF THE MOB

"The foolish woman is clamorous," declared one of the wise men of old, and this clamorosity seems to possess the whole of that militant class in England who menace public institutions and private rights, in their desire for the franchise. The franchise is not only a right but a duty, and the lawless acts which discourage industry by preventing the enjoyment of its fruits, are not strong arguments for conferring it. Had there been oppression by the government such aggressive demands might become a right, but no English government has ever been more beneficent or more progressive than the present one in granting reforms.

THE ONENESS OF THE WORLD

Britain is feeling the effect of the coal strike upon the allied industries. It will be an object lesson of the dependence of one industry upon another—one enforced at great cost. If the output of coal could be stopped, all transportation by railway and steamship would cease. Street cars would come to a standstill. Illuminating gas, electricity, and power supply in our large cities would all fail. Agriculture would be prostrated, through the lack of transportation, and all factories dependent on steam power would shut down. Industry of every kind would be paralyzed; and before the forces of civilization could readjust themselves, famine and pestilence would sweep through the land. In the city of New York alone there are nearly 50,000 manufacturing establishments; if the coal supply were withheld for even a short time all these would suspend, bringing disaster and ruin to the whole city. Not only has modern industry produced the interdependence of all industries, but it has also led to the interdependence of the workmen in the different industries, and to the interdependence of different sections of the country. It takes seven men, they say to make a perfect pin. "Seven men to a pin and not a man too much,"

says Mrs. Browning. It takes sixty-five men to make a shoe; and each one of the sixty-five is dependent on the other sixty-five for the finished product. In the old days of handicrafts, the worker had variety in his work. If took several years to learn the various processes of a single trade. The pride which men took in their work in those days, transformed them from artisans into artists. Under the present system of industry in most cases the day's work is an endless repetition of one or two wholly mechanical processes. It produces more wealth but it increases in a frightful degree the monotony of life.

GOVERNOR WOOD

The new Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, Hon. Josiah Wood, to whom was administered the oath of office Wednesday, and who begins his office by opening the Legislature, comes to his honorable station as a man of mature judgment and ripe outlook upon life, and his appointment adds one more to the long list of conspicuous men who have represented the Crown in this capacity. Let us glance back over that list: Major-General C. H. Doyle, July 1, 1867. Col. F. P. Harding, Oct. 18, 1867. L. A. Wilnot, Esq., D. C. L., July 14, 1868. Hon. S. L. Tilley, C. B., Nov. 5, 1873. Ed. Baron Chandler, Esq., K. C., July 16, 1878. Hon. Robert Duncan Wilnot, P. C., Feb. 11, 1880. Hon. Sr. S. L. Tilley, K. C., M. G., Oct. 31, 1885. John Boyd, Esq., Sept. 21, 1893. John A. Fraser, Esq., Dec. 20, 1893. Hon. A. R. McClean, Dec. 9, 1896. J. B. Snowball, Esq., Jan. 28, 1902. Hon. L. J. Tweedie, March 5, 1907. Hon. Mr. Wood is still on the sunny side of seventy, and during a long lifetime of activity he has been a busy and a successful man, identified closely with the business and political life of New Brunswick. He was educated at Mount Allison, where he was graduated in 1865. He was called to the Bar in 1866, subsequently becoming a merchant, chief partner and manager of M. Wood & Sons. For some years he was interested in shipping, and for many years afterwards in lumbering, manufacturing, farming and stock raising. He was mayor of Sackville from its incorporation until April, 1908, five years in all. He is treasurer of the Board of Regents of Mount Allison University. He was elected to the House of Commons in the Conservative interest in 1882, when he defeated Sir Albert Smith, in 1887 and in 1891. He resigned from the House of Commons and was elevated to the Senate on August 5, 1905.

A man of means, and of affairs, having a comfortable acquaintance with the world and its ways, and a close knowledge of political and constitutional questions, Governor Wood should find his not too onerous duties resting somewhat lightly upon his shoulders; and there is every reason to believe that he will discharge them gracefully and satisfactorily.

COMMISSION—NO DELAY

An esteemed evening journal, in the course of an editorial criticizing the new charter and the Citizens' Committee, advises the ordinary citizen "who goes about his daily round and his simple daily duty, who is neither a speculator nor a manipulator, to 'master the intricacies of the system now propounded with his best judgment.'" But, really, it is not the commission system that is intricate, but the editorial of our contemporary which opposes it. A very great majority of the people of St. John voted in favor of commission government. The next vote that is in order is a vote to select a mayor and four commissioners. St. John expects to have a commission election this spring. Unquestionably a very great majority of our citizens would be disappointed and embittered should a successful attempt be made to postpone the introduction of the system which was endorsed by such an overwhelming vote a short time ago.

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hard to hear amid breaking glass and ferocious outcry. But it is hopeless to try to understand the reasoning of the suffragettes. It was perhaps a "wise man" who said: "If you want to know what a woman really means—which, by the way, is always a dangerous thing to do—look at her, don't listen to her."

THE MANCHESTER ELECTION

Mr. John A. Cooper drew attention to the other evening before the Canadian Club to the discontent of the working classes in Great Britain with a government that has done so much for them. On top of this comes the result of the South Manchester election, where a Liberal majority of more than 2,000 has been turned into a Conservative majority of nearly 600. The significance of such a result cannot be gauged, but it may easily be misrepresented or exaggerated. In the first place by-elections in Great Britain scarcely ever favor the party in power; the majorities obtained at general elections dwindle very considerably when they do not disappear altogether. That is due to a variety of causes. For some people the government has gone too far, for others too slow, and every existing grievance is laid at the door unmercifully. Many of its supporters, knowing that it has a safe majority, vote against it because of some local consideration or the desire to make it "sit up," when they would support it in a general fight between the parties.

Possibly some people may think the election is a triumph for tariff reform, in other words protection, but this is not the case. Discontent with the government's handling of the cotton and coal strikes has probably had much to do with it. If the coal strike continues, the industries of Lancashire, as indeed of the whole country, will be crippled. Thus many workers are faced with the prospect of compulsory idleness, while the cost of living is increasing and coal likely to reach almost fabulous prices. They look to the government, naturally enough, to extricate them from this dilemma, and when it fails they vote against it.

The Insurance Act is also a powerful factor in the defeat, because of its contributory clause. That clause makes it necessary for the worker to subscribe a few cents weekly in order that he may receive the protection of the state against sickness and unemployment. But the workers think they should be insured for nothing, and the Tory party has made the most of this grievance. It has been amusing to see how duchesses have espoused the cause of servant girls, through sheer goodness of heart, of course, and not through the hope of party gain. The Tory party has no intention of bringing in a non-contributory scheme, since they opposed the non-contributory old age pensions established by the Liberals, but like the Tories of Canada, they have no scruple about methods as long as they obtain their ends.

As for the "tariff reform" question, it has been discreetly kept in the background. Mr. Bonar Law, remembering his own crushing defeat at the general election in a Manchester constituency, was not likely to insist on it. He knows that it is a tariff reform which has converted Lancashire from Toryism to Liberalism, and that as long as there was danger of a protectionist party gaining power Lancashire would vote against it. The world has not yet been illuminated by that heaven-born scheme of tariffs which, with Sir Max Aitken as a profound auxiliary, Mr. Law went to the golf-links of the Riviera to formulate. After that, doubtless, no Liberal will dare to raise his voice.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Mr. W. F. Burditt's fine address on town-planning ought not to be neglected. It is timely, progressive, and immensely practical.

If the suffragettes continue their enjoyable pastime of smashing stone windows at the prisons of London, will soon be crowded.

The British and French governments regard the situation in China as sufficiently serious to warrant them in moving reinforcements in that direction.

The forward movement in St. John and the province generally is attracting more and more attention in other provinces and among investors generally.

The situation in Mexico is beginning to give some concern to the government of the United States. The latter country has important interests in Mexico, which are likely to be injured by a continuance of the present disturbances.

St. John citizens, by most of them, a year ago would have laughed to scorn the prediction that there would be in this city a real estate movement of such proportions as that which the daily papers chronicle from day to day. And the movement has only begun.

American coal mine operators say they have not raised the price of coal in nine years, and that the increased prices paid by the public simply represent the unchecked selfishness of the retailers. Well, if that's the case a remedy ought to be possible.

The Liberals at Ottawa are not only in a fighting mood but they are extremely cheerful. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's definite announcement on Saturday night at the Graham banquet that he would continue to lead the party affords as much discomfort to the Conservatives as it does satisfaction to the members of his own party.

The Maritime Merchant, referring to the proposed New Brunswick town planning act, says it understands that a movement is on foot to introduce such an act in the Nova Scotia Legislature, and expresses belief that such legislation would be followed, both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by its prompt application. There can be no doubt of that so far as the city of St. John is concerned. The Merchant, referring in another article to the bright outlook in New Brunswick says: "The

spirit of the people is much better than we have yet seen it. They are full of hope, and are rapidly waking up to their opportunities. We dare to think that Nova Scotia will likewise show considerable progress and development within the next five years."

Mr. Borden's speech on the Manitoba extension and New Brunswick's right to equal treatment is one of the important deliverances of the session. It is printed on another page today. Justice for this province at the hands of the present administration is scarcely to be expected, but the facts as Hon. Mr. Pugsley gives them certainly make up a case too strong and too clear to be ignored.

Mr. Borden surrendered to the "interests" in the matter of the tariff commission, and to the Nationalists in the matter of the navy. He dodged the mixed marriage question, and he is trying to dodge that of separate schools. The Premier is making a reputation as the prize straddler of the age. The Nationalists were sure of their ground before they began to tell what would happen if the Conservatives won last September.

Of the enlarged province of Ontario the Ottawa Journal somewhat proudly remarks: "By the extension of Ontario's boundary, according to the settlement just announced, this province is at one stroke enlarged from an area of 260,000 square miles to 400,000 square miles. Here surely is a dominion in itself. Ontario is now as large as both France and Germany put together, lacking but 15,000 square miles. Our province is three times as large as Italy, and nearly four times as large as Japan, and the British Isles, Greece, Switzerland and a host of other countries which have left their mark upon the history of the world could all be swallowed up in the northern vastness of our single province, and yet there would remain a good-sized kingdom."

The immigration convention in Fredericton tomorrow should be an event of great interest. The programme prepared indicates that many subjects of importance are to be discussed by gentlemen well fitted to handle them. The convention, it may be hoped, will select and endorse some specific course for the promotion of useful immigration and commend that course to the local government. If there is one danger more than another of inviting failure that danger is to be found in advocating too many things instead of concentrating upon some one or two that are essential. It would be a great step in advance if even one thing could be agreed upon as of prime importance, to be done before anything else is done. We should even favor numbering a series of suggestions to be carried out in the order of their importance. Don't scatter your shot.

COMMITTEE WILL STICK TO STRAIT SHORE SITE

Tuberculosis Association Considers Objections of Douglas Avenue People Unreasonable—Expert Believes It a Proper Place.

Wednesday, March 6. The executive of the St. John Anti-Tuberculosis Association met yesterday afternoon in the free dispensary rooms in the absence of the president, Judge McKeown, Dr. Murray MacLaren occupied the chair. The most important matter dealt with was the objections raised to the site on the Strait Shore secured by the association for the home for advanced cases of tuberculosis. The feeling of the meeting was strongly in favor of standing out for the site, as the objections raised, it was declared, were unreasonable. This view was concurred in by all the physicians present, including Dr. Townsend, the superintendent of the provincial government sanitarium at River Glade.

The objection of the Douglas avenue residents, it was said, was hardly well taken inasmuch as the home would not be close to that street. Furthermore, it was considered that the opposition was not consistent, as it had been urged that the institution would be too close to one of the best residential sections, and again, it was said that it was not a pleasant location for sick people. As it was declared that every possible modern method of sanitation would be provided, the present opposition was unreasonable. Those who have had the matter in charge said that they had looked over other sites suggested, including Pokiook, and it was found that there would be enormous expense in obtaining water and proper sewerage. The position taken by the association will be placed before the public through the president, Judge McKeown, on his return to the city.

Among those present were Mrs. T. H. Bullock, Mrs. McLellan, Miss Helen Sidney Smith, the secretary; Mrs. E. A. Smith, Rev. W. F. Chapman, V.G.; Rev. A. W. Meahan, Dr. McAvoney, Dr. Emery, Dr. Townsend, and Dr. Murray MacLaren. Considerable business was transacted, and the nurse's report was submitted.

APPOHAQUI CIRCUIT METHODIST MINISTERS FOR CHURCH UNION

Apohaqui, N. B., March 4.—The third quarterly meeting of the Methodist churches of the Apohaqui circuit met in the church at Berwick this afternoon. Rev. Dr. Flanders, of St. John, chairman of the district, was present. After routine business was transacted the members of the official board voted on church union, the result being sixteen for union and two against. The congregations of the different churches on the circuit will vote on church union between now and April.

WANT VALLEY ROAD TO CROSS AT OAK POINT

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir: A delegation representing both political parties, from the parish of Greenwich K. Co., waited on the premier, the Hon. J. K. Fleming, on Friday, 23rd ult., in St. John, for the purpose of pressing on the premier and his government the advisability of the Valley Roadway crossing the river at Oak Point instead of at Head of Mistake interval and Gorham's Bluff as intended. The delegation, with the representatives for Kings, Messrs. Jones, Murray and Sproul, Geo. B. Pickett, O. A. Flewelling, H. E. Palmer, C. K. Cunard, W. A. Seely, E. D. Whippley, John McKeel, Capt. A. L. Putnam and Mont. Belyea. The delegation was introduced by Fred M. Sproul, M. P. P., in a few well chosen remarks and he then called upon Geo. B. Pickett to present the argument in favor of the change, which the following is a copy: To the Hon. J. K. Fleming Premier of New Brunswick: Hon. and Dear Sir: This delegation wishes to place before you today our reasons in favor of crossing the St. John River at Oak Point with the Valley Roadway instead of at the head of the Mistake to Brown's Flat, five miles below the opposite Oak Point, which we have investigated, and which comes out on the survey already made through Kingston, we consider a straighter and more practicable route, than the one proposed at the head of the Mistake. The distance to be bridged at the Mistake is upwards of 2,000 yards, and 400 yards of that distance the water is very deep, from 40 to 100 feet, and a mud bottom also. In contrast with this the distance across at Oak Point is 1,700 yards with a channel only 200 yards wide and the greatest depth of water is 35 feet; to Brown's Flat, five miles below the water will not average more than two feet in depth. Three surveys were made from the head of the Mistake, none of them being straight, because of the heavy timber between Gorham's Bluff and Kingston, and all requiring heavy cuttings and tunnelling and one of them the bridging of Gorham's Creek.

As regards the commercial aspect of the case, in regard to lumber the northeast or upper side of Oak Point affords an excellent deep water harbor, and all the steamer captains can testify to its high quality as a berth for large vessels, and for passing through the bridge. These facilities are entirely lacking at the Mistake. As far as the local use of the road is concerned, the distance from Oak Point to Brown's Flat, five miles below four roads leading in from Queens county, which the railway would serve if it crossed at Oak Point. From the natural condition of the country it would not be the case if the railway crossed the river at the head of Mistake for the reason that the nearest station would probably be at Evansdale, which is some seven miles up the river. In agriculture, which we all wish to enhance, we wish to say that there is a very excellent water power one mile west of Brown's Flat, which would be good for the best in the lower counties of the province, with a lake system behind it that would be ample for storage purposes. This could be made very valuable indeed, if transportation facilities were afforded. This water power is well worth considering by your government and should the railway cross the river at Oak Point for the reason that it would be for an inland town at this place. And under the circumstances and conditions that are placed before you today we ask that your government will give the whole matter here presented its most careful and serious consideration.

On behalf of this delegation I have the honor to remain, Very sincerely yours, GEO. B. PICKETT. The premier's reply was all that could be asked for, as he assured the delegation that before any contracts were let or any location survey made, he would have the proposed routes surveyed, and if the facts were borne out by the survey and the length of the road not materially increased, he thought there would be good reasons for changing to Oak Point. Every member of the delegation spoke in the highest terms of the cordial manner in which they were received by the premier and the assurances given.

MICHAEL KELLY'S PROGRAMME

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir: Permit me through your valuable columns to inform an interested public that in a few days I shall resume my labors in New Brunswick. The three leading planks in my platform are: Christian patriotism, prohibition of the liquor traffic and votes for women. I shall begin work in the noble county of Kings. I most earnestly solicit the hearty co-operation, generous sympathy and united assistance of my Christian brethren and Orange brothers and sisters in carrying forward my noble work. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your valuable space, and a generous public for past favors, I am, Yours in the good work, MICHAEL KELLY, Digby, N. S., March 4, 1912.

ABE MARTIN

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Pointers from the P... mont Poultry... If no incubator collar best place to set the... Avoid cold drafts out... incubator room through... out in the cellar... hatch. The problem of... to supply oxygen to... the shell of an egg... seen no make of incubat... it under any perfect... perature may vary sev... not harm, but if vent... should be, the hatch... sitting in an out-door... allows fresh air a... most certainly. She v... must have roomy nest... breath of itself only fr... from the shell and ch... The larger the ch... is needed to sustain li... Take notice of the ai... of the egg from time to... increase as the hatch p... occupies fully one-third... of the shell. If you... in eggs under heavy... cell does not usually... space, but better res... when the air cell is... net work of veins mag... break the shell readi... is small the chicks will... large, and many of the... shell. If the air cell is... eggs is now considerable... moisture out of it all... They should dry out fast... ventilation and the drye... the results. Keep the temperat... sible, the last three days... it down as cooling as... stocking in the shell... egg is now considerable... the egg chamber warm.

THE PRO

Must Be in a Fine Weeds—Ab... Someone has said that... have made a better thing... berry but that He never... ful thing was never ma... that would mean the... which grow in the sh... verging toward a black... but those big juicy, luc... take only from six to z... box, or when some d... disputes its worth. The story of how the... evolved from the wild... to the cultivated form... chapter of more than... than you ever notice... did one kind of wild... have, and they are v... One species known as... spread. We find them... America, but always i... The berry is a small... prominent; leaves, dull... You often see this b... catalogues as Alpine... you had better not pu... this. The thing is a fat... must have it go out... where and gather up... is cheaper and you don't... way. Then there is the Vir... Leaves of fine texture... shining. Fruit scarlet... long covered stalks. N... long. The surface of fr... pits and the akenes (se... these. The Chilean strawberry... seen in the wild state... forms arise from these.

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THE STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE OF I. C. R. MAN

Wm. Hunter, Former Locomotive Engineer, Missing for More Than a Week

LEFT HIS HOME WEEK AGO LAST MONDAY

His Wife Greatly Worried and There Are Fears That He is Dead—Had Been in Rather Poor Health—A Description of Him.

Wednesday, March 6. In spite of diligent enquiries there has been no tidings of William J. Hunter, of 138 Waterloo street, a former I. C. R. locomotive engineer who has been missing from his home since a week ago Monday.

At the Hunter home, Mrs. Hunter sits patiently waiting for some word of her husband, and to a Telegraph reporter, who called last night, she said that she was longing for information, even though it were of the finding of his body as the suspense was almost more than she could bear.

Reviewing the circumstances surrounding his disappearance, she said that on Saturday a man called, and during the conversation she overheard the visitor whom her husband addressed as Walter, ask Mr. Hunter to go to the office on Monday, urging that all that was necessary was to "get aboard" and he would have "a sleigh and a toboggan there."

She asked afterwards who the person was, and Mr. Hunter replied that he knew his christian name, but had forgotten his surname though he was an I. C. R. man. She, however, was of the opinion that it had been Monday morning when the man was at that he had gone fishing on Monday on his own account.

Mrs. Hunter did not want her husband to go away, owing to his state of health, she thought it unwise. Monday morning he got up, and after eating his breakfast, cleaned his gun while she was putting out the clothes, it being wash day. He complained of a sharp pain in his arm and said that the arm bothered him some, but she thought nothing of this. After dinner, about 3 o'clock, he slung the gun over his shoulder, under his overcoat, but when asking where he was going, he answered in the negative, and she believed that he was going to join the gun to some one as he had often done this. He said that he would not be gone long.

When he failed to return that night she became anxious but tried to account for it in the belief that he had stepped aboard a train, and she lay awake awaiting the arrival of the early morning train. When nothing was heard of the following day, she feared for the worse, but decided to keep it out of the newspapers until all efforts were exhausted.

Now, however, she is convinced that she must be through this medium that tidings of him will come. He could not have gone far, she thinks, as he had been suffering from lameness for which he had been receiving medical treatment.

Asked if Mr. Hunter had been working over anything, she said that he had not, as there was nothing to trouble him. His superannuation was not due until right along. He had been quiet of late, but she thought nothing of this, in fact, she was sure that he was not brooding, and was firm in the belief that he had not taken his own life.

It was possible, though not probable, that his mind had become affected, and he had wandered about in the woods. Her own idea was that he had become exhausted and had met with some accident, and that he had not been found alive. He was so well known that it was impossible that he could be about without some one recognizing him.

The following is a description of the missing man: Height, five feet eight inches; weight, about 160 pounds; dark mustache, dark hair sprinkled with grey; wore a dark peaked cap, dark overcoat buttoned across the breast; black cloth vest.

It was thought yesterday that he had gone to Halifax, as a rumor to that effect was current in the Union depot. L. R. Ross, terminal agent, on sending a wire to A. E. Brown, conductor of the Halifax train for Monday last, received word that Mr. Hunter had not been among his passengers.

Thursday, March 7. Whether William J. Hunter the former I. C. R. locomotive engineer who disappeared from his home a week ago Monday, is dead or alive remains unsolved. Some theories that have recently been advanced, however, are becoming more prominent and may have the effect of clearing up the mystery. These come from those intimately acquainted with the missing man and therefore would seem to have more weight.

It has been said by Hunter's absence that he talked not a little of his absence from active work and that he had so much time on his hands worried him. This, it has been suggested, may have affected his mind and may explain his continued absence from home. It has been pointed out by those holding this view that he could be in remote parts of the country where his failure to make known his identity would prevent locating him. Others feel assured that he cannot be alive.

Occurrences of the last few weeks stand out more vividly since the afternoon that Mr. Hunter left his home. Talking with former companions in roadbuilding he was any thing but cheerful, and discussed old associations.

To one particular friend he is reported to have opened his mind quite freely declaring that he was tired of it all, hinting, this man says, at things that are pleasant to contemplate. Railway men for most part are not inclined to the view that he is alive and think as he was unable to walk much, that if death has overtaken him he will be found not far distant from the city.

His distracted wife shares the view that

Provincial Dairy School SUSSEX, N. B.

Session of 1912 Opens March 19 Closes April 12 Tuition Free. All interested are invited to attend.

First Course—March 19 to 29, includes: Creamery Butter Making, Home Dairy Butter Making, Soft Cheese Making for Home Dairies, Use and Care of Separators and all Dairy Machinery.

Second Course, April 2 to 12, includes: Factory Cheese Making, Instruction in Milk and Cream Testing and Cow Testing, etc.

Lectures on Breeding, Feeding and Care of Dairy Cattle and Prevention and Remedies of Common Ailments will be given during both Courses.

For all information and to secure lodging, address the Superintendent, C. W. McDougall, SUSSEX, N. B.

her husband will not be seen again alive though she holds to the opinion that he has fallen exhausted some place and perished during the storm of Tuesday, Feb. 27. While bearing up remarkably well under the awful strain she looks longingly for something to end the suspense.

Slipping last night, she said that she had not been in receipt of superannuation pay but had put in his papers and the matter was soon to be dealt with.

A woman who says she knew Mr. Hunter quite well declares she saw him in King street one day late last week, but this is thought to be a mistake. James Sproule, of Hampton, says that he was talking to Mr. Hunter on Saturday morning last in Prince William street near the post office. Mr. Sproule feels quite certain that he had been in conversation with the engine driver, and could tell upon whom subject they were speaking, and he feels positive as to the day, but friends of the missing man say they believe he is mistaken, as they say they had been making enquiries during the week without avail, and if Mr. Hunter had been in the city they would have heard of it, and he would have gone home. They think Mr. Sproule is mistaken as to the time.

Mr. Sproule called at the Hunter home last night but as Mrs. Hunter was out at the time he will see her today.

LOCAL NEWS

Correspondents who send letters to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and who wish to have them returned if they are not printed, must send stamps for return postage.

Chief of Police Clark has received a communication from Newport, Hants county, (N. S.), asking as to the whereabouts of Arthur McInnes, formerly of that place, who has not been heard from for some time. His relatives there are anxious to hear from him.

After April 1 the painters of the city will demand from their employers an increase in wages to \$3 a day. They say that the increase in the cost of living has made it necessary for them to receive higher pay, and that this is but a fair wage when it is considered that the work is not steady.

At a meeting of the creditors of Mrs. E. A. Kierstead of Main street, held in the office of H. A. Porter on Monday afternoon, the assignment of Mr. Porter was made necessary for the purpose of receiving the nominal assets are about \$1,000 and the liabilities are as yet unknown.

Arthur N. Carter, who has been elected a member of the University of New Brunswick debating team, is a son of E. S. Carter, of Rothesay. He is in the junior class and is one of the most brilliant students at the college. He has been a class leader since the beginning of his course and his friends in St. John are delighted with his success.

Rev. Doctor McVicar has accepted the call to St. Andrew's church in this city. Rev. Gordon Dickie has just returned from New Glasgow, where he attended a meeting of the presbytery. Arrangements for the induction of Dr. McVicar will be made at the meeting of the St. John Presbytery on March 19, and the induction will take place about March 28 or the week following.

George Clattenburg writes Chief of Police Rideout from the Hotel Edward in St. John asking for assistance to locate St. John's field, who was last heard of at Seymour street, Moncton. The missing man, the letter states, formerly came from Milton (Mass.). Inquiries at the address above mentioned draw the information that no such person ever lived there—Moncton Transcript.

A case of sickness which may turn out to be smallpox has developed in a house in Blair street, off City Road. The case is a little child, and the attending physician, feeling doubtful about the nature of the disease, called in Dr. G. G. Melvin, medical director. The case is being now under observation and in the meantime all possible precautions have been taken, the house and inmates being practically under quarantine.

CHARLOTTE TOWN MAN REPORTED MISSING, LOCATED IN MONTREAL

Montreal, Mar. 4—B. Smith, of Charlottetown (P. E. I.), employed by the government in connection with the Murray Canal in the Bay of Quinte district, whose disappearance was reported today in evening papers despatches from Ottawa, was located in Montreal tonight. He has been visiting some friends here, as there was little work to be done during the winter months, and was much disturbed by the alarm reports of his disappearance and the news that the dominion police were searching for him, fearing that he had met foul play in Cornwall where he last been seen.

WEDDINGS

Hawkes-Splane. The following account of the marriage of Frank Hawkes, of Chatham, is taken from the Somerville Journal of Feb. 16: Wednesday evening Miss Bertha A. Splane, daughter of Mrs. Isabel C. Splane-Jeffrey, was married to Francis Xavier Hawkes, an employe of the Boston & Maine railroad, at St. Ann's church, Winter Hill. Miss Agnes C. Tobin, of St. John (N. B.), cousin of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Arthur B. Splane, a brother of the bride, was best man.

WOODSTOCK HOUSE DAMAGED BY FIRE

Woodstock, N. B., March 5—(Special)—Fire broke out in the residence of Louis Parker this morning from a defective stove. The roof was destroyed. The furniture was saved. The loss is about \$500.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Selkirk Murray. Her hon. friend told the house many things. It appeared to him that the government practically had written its own epitaph even before the funeral procession came along. A great deal of time had been wasted by speakers in telling what the government had done but little was told of projected legislation. They told of negotiations in the matter of the St. John Valley Railway, and it appeared that the government was still negotiating.

Members of the house will remember that when the matter was before the assembly in 1907 his hon. friend, Hon. J. D. Hazen, went over the province, and presented the then administration over its proposed policy in the construction of the railway. Mr. Hazen had said that a debt of \$10,000,000 would be placed on the province. He had to make the government heavy much the debt of the province will be after the railway is constructed. He questioned if his hon. friend really believed the estimated amount would be paid.

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When the mover of the address said that his operation under old government was a success, he did not tell all the facts. He omitted referring to the investigation which was conducted at a great expense to the province. He would ask his hon. friends if the operation had been such a success that it would be fully one to be sought after by the government to take action and if it was to be taken the government should not shirk its responsibility to remark on the immigration question, which was of dominating importance. The proposed agricultural policy of the government was a matter of great importance among the people of the province.

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LEGISLATURE OPENS WITH SHARP DEBATE

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IMPORTANT LEGISLATION PROMISED IN SPEECH FROM THRONE IN LEGISLATURE

Fredericton, N. B., March 7—What will probably be the last session of the present house of assembly was opened this afternoon by Lieutenant Governor Wood, who was sworn in to his new position yesterday.

The speech from the throne said in part: During recess my government has had correspondence with the premiers of several of the provinces with a view of having an early conference of provincial premiers to endeavor, if possible, to reach an agreement in regard to the representation of the maritime provinces in the federal parliament. As a result of the conference taken place, the three maritime provinces will again have their representation cut down. My government will earnestly strive to effect an agreement whereby this diminution may be avoided and the maritime provinces saved the loss of prestige and influence by decreased representation.

I am pleased to inform you that during the recess my government carried on negotiations with a view of entering into a contract for the construction of a railway from Saint John to Grand Falls in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 6 of the Acts of the Legislature of the year 1910. As a result of the negotiations a contract for construction was executed between my government and the Saint John and Quebec Railway Company on Dec. 12 last. Survey work has been carried on by the company since that time and construction will begin as early in the spring as conditions will admit. The contract calls for the completion of the portion of the line from Grand Falls to Minto, prior to November 1913, and for the completion of the entire line before November 1915.

An agreement to lease and operate the railway when construction has been entered into between the federal government, my government and the constructing company. The terms of the agreement will be found in the provisions of the contract for construction of the same.

The agreement to lease also contains an obligation on the part of the federal government to guarantee bonds for the construction of three large bridges upon the line of railway to the extent of a million dollars and contains a further provision that the whole of the forty per cent. gross earnings shall be paid to the province during the first fifteen years of the operation of the railway, the federal government thus contributing the interest upon the bridge bonds during that period of fifteen years.

A bill to amend Chapter 6 of the acts of the legislature, 1910, ratifying the contract will be submitted for your consideration. While the construction of this railway will give a great impetus to the development of a large portion of the province, it will also bring about a great increase in activity. St. John will grow with the development of its winter port and increased traffic to be handled there, and the St. John railway will become one of the most thriving centres on this continent.

The hon. leader said that the government was negotiating a contract with the P. R. line of railway to the extent of a million dollars and contains a further provision that the whole of the forty per cent. gross earnings shall be paid to the province during the first fifteen years of the operation of the railway, the federal government thus contributing the interest upon the bridge bonds during that period of fifteen years.

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