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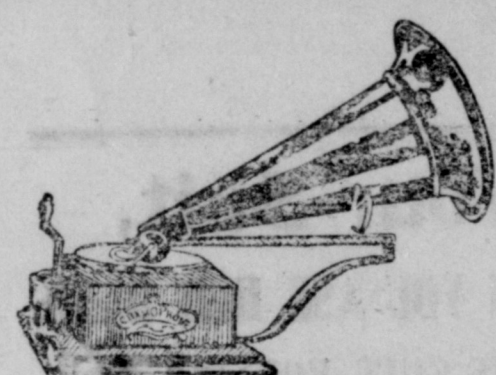
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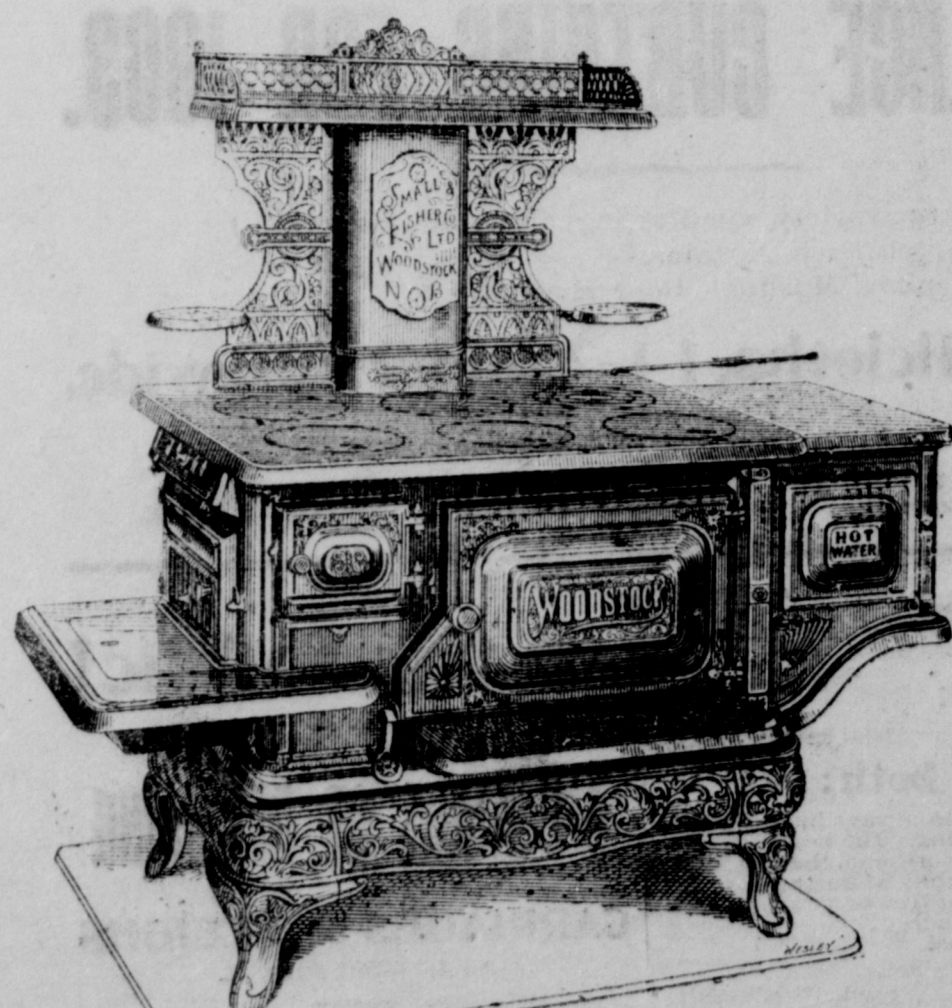
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EGERTON'S WILL.

(Continued from third page.)
'What does this mean? Why have you brought me here?' asked Mary.
'To make you listen to reason, you little fool.'

'Hush! Sophie, you must not talk to her like that.'
'Take me to Fred—oh! where is Fred?'

'Fred! I'll tell you where Fred is; he has gone out of this world into the next, and in a few minutes you are going to follow him.'

'Silence, Sophie; there is no need for violence. Mary will agree to marry me and everything will be arranged comfortably.'

'Marry you, Roger Heriot? I have shared your crimes and I have shared your poverty; do you think that you are going to give me up now that wealth is in your grasp?'

She threw open the window as she spoke, and the roar of the swift running river came up from below.

'The river runs swiftly, the night is dark, your body will be found miles from here,' she said to Mary.

'But why do you wish for my death?'

'Your fool of a brother before he died assumed the name of Philip Egerton, has left you £3,000 a year in the name of Philip Egerton, and that sum we have to pay you while you live. See?'

'Take the money and let me go. I want nothing that is obtained by fraud.'

'No, no, you know too much; now Roger, waste no more time; we must get away.'

'No, I will not do it. Mary will marry me, and then—stand back.'

'You love-sick idiot, will you allow her pretty face to rob you of a fortune? Out of the window with her and have done with it.'

She seized Mary and commenced to drag her to the window. With an oath Heriot sprang forward and threw her off.

Sophie spun around with his violence and reeled up against the window. She stumbled against the low ledge and with a wild scream disappeared into the river.

Heriot stood appalled at what he had done.

'It was an accident—an accident—you saw that—you saw it, didn't you? We must get away—but no, no, you know too much. Two women must die to-night. I cannot trust you—I—hark! What is that?'

Tap, tap, tap. Tap, tap, tap. With drooping jaws Heriot watched the door, and Mary was no less fascinated.

Slowly it swung open. Tap, tap, and the blind man stood on the threshold.

'The blind beggar of Hyde Park Lane.'

'No, I am not a blind beggar.'

'Jack, Jack—it is Jack Castle!'

'No, nor yet Jack Castle,' he replied, as he threw his arm round Mary.

'Who are you, then?' asked Heriot.

The beard, wig and spectacles came off with one sweep of the hand.

'I am Philip Egerton.'

'Philip Egerton?'

'Yes, I am Philip Egerton. The man you attempted to assassinate in Australia and then came home to steal his fortune. No, you cannot escape, except through the window; the house is guarded below. Justice has overtaken you at last, and if I mistake not the charge will be murder.'

He blew a whistle and two men came up. Quickly they seized Heriot who was too terror-stricken to offer resistance, and then Philip Egerton took Mary to her home.

Sophie's body was recovered two days later, and Roger Heriot stood his trial and was convicted of manslaughter.

Philip Egerton had no difficulty in proving his identity and recovering his fortune. Shortly afterwards he and Mary were married, and went for a long honeymoon that was full of love and joy, and now they are settled down to the quiet enjoyment of that wealth which was so strangely bequeathed by poor Fred Denman's last will and testament.—London Tit-Bits.

Mr. Jones—I accept the hon. gentleman's statement. The gentleman from Charlotte has repudiated any responsibility on the part of the Opposition for the public debt that was created before the year 1883, but I think the speech of the gentleman from Restigouche was a fair comparison of the cost of administration since 1883 and before that date. I agree with the member for Westmorland in thinking that we need not fear the public debt, a debt which only amounts to about \$10 a head of the population. If the policy of the Government had been the same as that of former Governments we would have had no debt but we would have sold our Crown Lands as they did, so that no debt would have been created, but if we have a debt we have abundance of assets. There was one asset that was mentioned by the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, the sum of \$1,000,000 which has been expended on permanent bridges, and then we have our greatest assets, our lumber lands, which we could sell any day in the week at three times the amount of the total indebtedness of the Province.

Some criticisms have been made on the salaries paid by the Agricultural Department, but I think that those of us who listened to Professor Robertson's speech the other day must be satisfied that if we wish to help the farmer we must not do it by merely putting money into his pocket, but by educating him. This expenditure for lecturers and teachers of agriculture is the best expenditure that we make.



LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

MR. JONES' ABLE SPEECH ON THE BUDGET.

Mr. Jones said: I have listened with great pleasure to the last speaker and feel interested in the facts stated by him that he has been a school teacher. The thanks of the House are due to him for speaking on a subject with which he is so well qualified to deal. I think it is well for speakers to give their attention to subjects with which they are familiar. I agree with many of the statements that he has made to-night. If the salaries of the teachers are too small they should be increased and their claims placed fairly before the public. I think that the County school fund ought to be increased to 50 cents per head, and I agree in his opinion that we should have as large an attendance as possible. For my own part, I have endeavored to increase the school attendance for I have five children at school. I cannot, however, agree with him as to the price of books. The editions of school books must be much smaller than those of story books. There is no comparison as to the quality of the material in these two books. The school book is a work of art, it is illustrated and printed on heavy paper, and is superior in every respect to the story book. With respect to the game law, I agree with the member for Charlotte that there should be a close season for partridges for the next two or three years. I regret that he should have thought it necessary to reflect on the Attorney General. If he could look at this matter without prejudice he would see that this gentleman has saved thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars to the country.

I was much pleased with the speech made by the member for Carleton. It was a good speech and indeed a remarkable speech, considering that he had so little material to work upon. In his speech on nomination day on the hustings at Woodstock, I understood him to say that if the Opposition were returned to power they would prosecute the claim to the Fisheries Award. I believed then that he was in a position to state the policy of the Opposition. I was therefore surprised to see the position that has been taken by him and by the Opposition in this House with reference to the fishery matter. It looks as if the Opposition were not willing to strengthen the hands of the Government on this question for fear the Government would get some credit for it. Yet I can hardly believe that they would be so regardless of the interests of the Province as to oppose our fishery claims simply because they were proposed by the administration.

Mr. Flemming—I said in speaking of the fishery case that I had not had time to go into the matter at length but if Mr. Hazen was successful every legitimate claim of the Province would be urgently pressed and that no interests of New Brunswick would suffer.

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Some criticisms have been made on the salaries paid by the Agricultural Department, but I think that those of us who listened to Professor Robertson's speech the other day must be satisfied that if we wish to help the farmer we must not do it by merely putting money into his pocket, but by educating him. This expenditure for lecturers and teachers of agriculture is the best expenditure that we make.

The complaint is made that but a small amount is paid out for agriculture, but it must be remembered that nearly all the expenditure on roads and bridges all over the Province is for the benefit of the farmer. The residents of towns and cities have to pay for their own streets and roads, but the Government provides the farmers of the Province with roads and bridges to enable them to take their products to market. I believe that this Government is conducting the affairs of the country in a business-like manner. It is easy for hon. gentlemen to construct theories as to what the amount of our expenditure should be. A member might make an estimate before coming to Fredericton of the amount that it would cost him during the session, but he would probably find before the session ended that his estimate was far too low, and similar errors are liable to be made in the estimates of any Government, however economical.

THE DANIEL BELL MATTER.

Now what I am about to say with reference to the Bell matter is because of some remarks made by the hon. gentleman who referred to the Bell matter in an apologetic manner. I can assure him that it is not necessary for any member of this House to apologize for bringing to the attention of the House any matter which he thinks should be explained. The Government demand the fullest explanation, and court the fullest enquiry with reference to this as well as to all other matters of public interest. But it may be that the hon. gentleman should apologize for the manner in which a distorted version of this matter was used by the Opposition party at the recent election.

Why, Sir, the slander propagated by Mr. Carter was printed and circulated by the Opposition party all over the Province and at least one member of the Dominion Parliament went over it in a country school house. The remarks made by the hon. gentleman were very mild in comparison with Mr. Carter's slanders. The facts are that early in 1899 Mr. Daniel Bell, who was a resident of Kent, Carleton Co., became insane and was taken to the Provincial lunatic asylum. An application was made to Mr. Justice Landry on behalf of one of Mr. Bell's sons for appointment as a committee of his estate. I was instructed to attend upon the application for the commissioners and the result was that an order was made appointing the son a committee upon satisfactory bonds being given. These bonds were never given and the matter dropped. In July of that year I was instructed by the Commissioners of the Asylum to take the personal property which was being scattered and destroyed. The law gives the right to the Commissioners to seize any and all property of a lunatic, even in preference to creditors, and sell it to provide for his maintenance, even though at the time it is sold his account is not in arrears. In this way the Commissioners can protect the municipality, which would have to pay for the maintenance of a lunatic if there were no property. I was acting as a lawyer in the matter. I was not in politics and was willing to accept any proper business that offered. The personal property was duly advertised and sold at public auction, which was attended by all parties interested and a very large number of people. I remitted the net proceeds of the sale to Mr. Marshall, who was at the time Secretary of the Asylum, and asked him to place it to the credit of Daniel Bell. Mr. Marshall, who had, I believe, been in failing health, made a mistake and credited the money to the account of one William Briggs. Afterwards when the commissioners gave Mr. Carter a statement this remittance was not included, because it did not appear in Bell's account. Therefore it was that Mr. Carter had a ground for his equity suit. This was the only ground for his suit. As soon as this mistake was discovered and the amount of the remittance paid to Mr. Carter he at once withdrew the equity suit. If Mr. Carter had written to me as soon as he discovered that there was no account of the proceeds of the personal property, as one solicitor might well have written to another solicitor, I could have given him the facts as to the date of the remittance and the particulars with reference to it, so that he need not have brought any equity suit. When I took the personal property I took a number of promissory notes which were of a nominal value, of some \$2,000. At first I thought these notes were of some real value but I found upon investigation that they were of practically no value. Several of them were collected by me and upon representations being made to me that Mrs. Bell should have the notes I obtained permission from the senior commissioner and delivered the notes over upon the order of Mrs. Bell. During all this time there was no person to represent the estate, and there was no credit on the books of the asylum to Daniel Bell. I was instructed by the Hon. Mr. Tweedie to make a search on the records of

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Write the Doctor. If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly receive, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address: Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

Carleton County in order to ascertain what property Mr. Bell had. Shortly afterwards it was presented to me on behalf of Mrs. Bell, that she wished to occupy a store and dwelling at Bristol, which was the only valuable piece of property unencumbered. It had cost Mr. Bell upwards of \$3,000. She said that she could live in the dwelling and rent the store, and in that way get along very well, and she asked me if the Commissioners would have any objection to that. I wrote to the Hon. Mr. Tweedie and received the following reply:

Chatham, N. B., July 31st, 1899.
Wendall P. Jones, Esq.,
Barrister, Woodstock, N. B.

My Dear Sir:
Re Daniel G. Bell, lunatic, I am in receipt of yours of the 27th inst. and in reply beg to say that you had better sell the personal property as soon as possible. In regard to Mrs. Bell I do not wish you to do anything that would injure her in any way. Let her take possession of the property if she requires it to maintain her. In regard to the notes I will look into the matter, but I think the commissioners have the power to proceed to collect them. I will write you further about this matter.

Yours in haste,
(Sgd.) L. J. TWEDDIE.

Acting upon this I did not interfere with the Bristol store in any way. Creditors appeared, however, and one of them issued a writ against Mr. Bell and served it when he was in the asylum, obtained a judgment against him and sold out the Bristol store.

Hon Mr. Tweedie—Who was it who sold the store?

Mr. Jones—The President of the Conservative association in Carleton county and chief organizer for the Opposition party in the recent election. It will be remembered that the chief complaint Mr. Carter had against the commissioners was that they had taken the homestead of (Continued on eighth page.)

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