

GIRLS! HAVE A MASS OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR, SOFT, GLOSSY, WAVY

25 Cent Bottle Destroys Dandruff
And Doubles Beauty of
Hair.

Within ten minutes after an application of Danderine you can not find a single trace of dandruff or itching hair and your scalp will not itch. But what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable lustre, softness and luxuriance.

Get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all—you surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine.

AIR TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULAR SOLDIERS

(Canadian Press)
Paris, March 7.—The Paris City Council, on motion of Henry Rousselle, has voted a credit of 4,700,000 francs for the erection in the grounds of Paris hospitals, of huts, in which 2,500 tubercular soldiers can be given air treatment.

The plan was submitted by Dr. Albert Robin of the University of Paris, President Maurice Letulle, Professor Landouzy and other eminent physicians. The cost of treatment will amount to 3,000,000 francs yearly. Rousselle said the charge was a heavy one but that it should be assumed in the interest of public health.

"Isn't the government perfectly horrid over the income tax? I suppose your husband's income is taxed, too?"

"Yes, dear, to its utmost."

Maybe we are too prone to look at the high hat instead of the head it covers.

CITY ELECTION.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Mayor and Aldermen for the City of Fredericton will be held on

Monday, March 13th, 1916.

Polling Places.—At the City Hall for Division No. 1, and at the County Court House for Division No. 2—will open at 9 o'clock a.m. and close at 4 o'clock p.m. the said day.

HOW TO VOTE.

The voter shall use the official ballot paper and shall strike out or mark through with a pencil of black lead, or a pen with black or blue-black ink, the names of all except the name of the candidate or the names of the candidates for whom he wishes to vote, and a ballot so marked, if otherwise good, shall be counted.

Not more than one elector shall at any one time enter the polling place, and such elector, upon entering, shall declare his name, surname and addition, and if the name of such elector is found on the list of voters, he shall receive from the presiding officer an unmarked envelope, on the back of which the presiding officer shall write with a pencil of black lead or with pen and ink, his initials, in the presence of the voter.

The elector, on receiving the envelope, shall forthwith proceed within the screened compartment, and shall there, having marked his ballot, or having previously done so, replace his ballot within the envelope handed to him by the presiding officer, and shall, without any delay, hand the envelope containing his ballot, unsealed, to the presiding officer, who shall ascertain by examining his initials that it is the same with the one he had furnished the voter, and if so satisfied shall immediately and in the presence of the voter, place the envelope containing the ballot in the ballot box, and the voter shall immediately leave the polling place. No such ballot shall be received by the presiding officer until the voter has proceeded to the screened compartment within the polling place, and while there placed his ballot in the envelope furnished him by the presiding officer. The poll clerk shall, under the direction of the presiding officer, then enter the name of the voter on the check list.

NOTICE TO ELECTORS.

The names of candidates not elected by acclamation are as follows:

For Mayor:

Moses Mitchell
W. S. Hooper

J. W. McCREADY,
City Clerk.

City Hall, March 7th, 1916.

Chief McCollom Appointed City Scott Act Inspector

No Extra Salary Attached to Appointment
---Strong Recommendation to Incoming
City Council to Charge Proper Proportion
of Administration of Justice Expenditure up to the C. T. A. Account---
Latter to be Kept Separate in Future---
Ald. McKnight Retires.

Canada Temperance Act matters still occupy much of the attention of the City Council, although a Police Commission has control of the administration of the police force. The City Council last night appointed a Scott Act inspector without salary. Chief of Police McCollom is the appointee. A cheque for \$500 for enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act was ordered to issue, and Ald. Lemont's motion that the amount to the credit of the Canada Temperance Act on December 31st last be carried over to the credit of that Act, was carried on the casting vote of Mayor Mitchell. This means that the money cannot be used for ordinary administration of justice expenditures. A recommendation to the incoming Council, however, is to the effect that a proper proportion of city officials' salaries and expenditures on the City Hall and Administration of Justice accounts be charged up against the Canada Temperance Act account.

The members of the Council present were: Mayor Mitchell, Ald. Reid, Ald. McKnight, Ald. Lemont, Ald. Walker, Ald. Baxter, Ald. Barker, Ald. Everett and Ald. Burnett. Owing to illness, Ald. Wilkinson was absent and Ald. Osborne is in England, having left civic political life.

Ald. McKnight being about to retire to private life, was the subject of some highly complimentary remarks, to which he replied with a short valedictory address.

Mayor Mitchell, Ald. Walker and others made short speeches reviewing their terms at the Council.

The Auditor's Report.

The Auditor's monthly report was adopted as follows:

Water	\$1,229.19
Sewerage	42.47
House connections	1.34
Roads and streets	187.20
Public Works	193.26
Street lighting	470.26
Fire	154.67
Administration of Justice	2,193.87
Canada Temperance Act	212.45
City Hall	114.22
Market and scales	8.00
Contingent	59.73
Total	\$4,867.76

Municipal Home.

Ald. Baxter, for the Municipal Home Committee, reported that expenditure on outside relief had been \$97.25 for the month, and \$117.72 for the maintenance of the Home. On his motion a cheque for \$250 was ordered to issue in favor of the Commissioner.

Tax Collections.

Tax collections were reported as follows:

February 1915	\$ 9,513.61
February 1916	10,590.86

On the motion of Ald. Reid, a cheque for \$500 was ordered to issue in favor of the publicity work of the Board of Trade.

Ald. Walker, as a member of the publicity committee, reported that the strictest economy had been exercised and only \$500 was necessary to clear up expenses.

Scott Act Inspector.

Ald. Walker presented a communication from the Police Commission requesting that the Chief of Police, John H. McCollom, be appointed Scott Act Inspector without salary.

Ald. Walker, seconded by Ald. Lemont, moved that the request of the Police Commission be granted.

Ald. Lemont said that this was a remarkably swift reply to the suggestion of Ald. Burnett, made the preceding night. He himself favored strongly by that suggestion. It was in accordance with the law.

Ald. Reid asked if Chief McCollom had applied for the office.

Mayor Mitchell replied that he could not say he had, but he was perfectly willing to accept office.

In response to Ald. Reid, City Clerk McCready said that the appointment would make Chief McCollom an official of the City Council. He could be removed from the inspectorship by a two-thirds vote of the Council on one month's notice. The appointment would merely enlarge the Chief's powers under the Canada Temperance Act as well as the Liquor License Act. The motion was carried.

Grant to Commission.

Ald. Walker presented a request of

the Police Commission that the sum of \$500 be placed at the disposal of the Police Commission for the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act. The alderman then moved that a cheque for \$500 issue in favor of the Police Commission, to be used in the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act, and that the amount be charged to the Canada Temperance Act.

Ald. Reid's Amendment.

In amendment, Ald. Reid moved that the motion be stood over and be the last item of business of the evening. He said \$200 had been voted previously for this purpose, and he thought that some statement should be made as to expenditure before a further amount was voted.

Ald. Burnett seconded the motion. The amendment was carried.

Canada Temperance Act Fund.

Ald. Lemont moved a resolution repealing one passed in January in reference to the Canada Temperance Act account. Ald. Walker seconded the resolution, which was passed.

Ald. Lemont then moved the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the balance to the credit of the Canada Temperance Act account on December 31st, 1915, be not transferred to any other account, but that it be carried over to the credit of the Canada Temperance Act account for 1916."

Ald. Walker seconded the motion.

Ald. Reid protested against the resolution, arguing that when the assessment had been made it had been expected that there would be \$3,000 from Canada Temperance Act. During the year heavy expenditures had been incurred in the Administration of Justice department which were for Scott Act enforcement and properly should be charged against the C. T. A. account.

Seconded by Ald. McKnight, Ald. Reid moved in amendment that the accounts up to December 31st last be closed as had been customary.

Ald. Lemont in reply said that his proposal would not cost the city one cent more than Ald. Reid's. It was illegal to use Canada Temperance Act fines for any purpose but the enforcement of that Act. He asked that his resolution be put to the Council.

Ald. Reid said that he would be willing to make a recommendation for the next Council to investigate the matter and separate the two accounts. He could not see that it would be fair to apply the proportion to last year's accounts.

Ald. McKnight agreed with Ald. Reid.

Ald. Everett said that he hardly favored either resolution, but under the circumstances must favor Ald. Reid's amendment.

Ald. Burnett said that the old trouble of Scott Act enforcement was getting back into the Council in spite of the fact that the citizens had decided to hand control of the police force over to a Commission. It was a return to the days of "rum" councils and "good government" councils. He thought it not right to take the action suggested by Ald. Lemont at the present time. He also thought that a Scott Act Inspector should have his salary as inspector paid from Canada Temperance Act funds.

Ald. Reid Objects.

Ald. Reid objected to Ald. Burnett's remarks likening the present Council to a "rum council." He did not think that the Council was as a whole a "rum council." He himself might be thought by others to be a "rum" representative, but he was as good a temperance man as any. If for \$500 or \$1,000 rum could be cleaned out of Fredericton, he would be the last one to stand in the way. All he wanted was to have the city's accounts kept in a proper manner.

Ald. Walker said that the unanimous opinion was that the muddle in connection with the Canada Temperance Act account should be straightened out. The difference of opinion was in the way in which that was to be done. It was perfectly clear that amounts charged to administration of justice should have been charged to Canada Temperance Act.

City Treasurer Perkins pointed out that the classification of the bills was made by the Auditor.

Ald. Burnett's Apology.

Ald. Burnett said he wished to apologize to any alderman who took objection to the remarks he had made. He had called no man a drunkard and said no man belonged to a drunken party. He merely had referred to conditions as they had existed in the past. He strongly favored the amendment. The amendment was lost. Those voting in favor of it were Reid, McKnight, Everett, Burnett.

His Worship gave the casting vote against the amendment. He explained that he always had favored a separate account for the Canada Temperance Act. In fact during one year such an account had been formed.

The resolution of Ald. Lemont was voted on and carried.

Important Recommendation.

Ald. Reid moved that the Council recommend to the incoming Council that there be charged against the Canada Temperance Act account a proper proportion of the expenditure in the administration of justice and City Hall departments and of the city officials' salaries.

Ald. Lemont said he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution, which he thought eminently proper. The motion was carried.

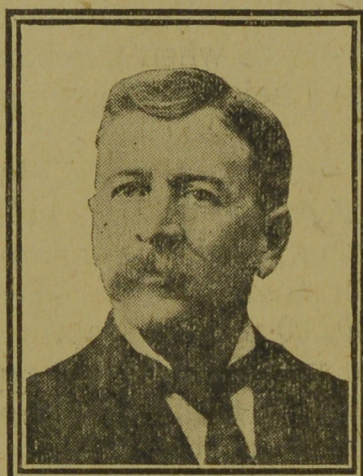
The motion to issue a cheque for \$500 in favor of the Police Commission was then considered and carried.

Kind Words for Ald. McKnight.

Ald. Lemont drew attention to the fact that Ald. McKnight was retiring from civic politics. He spoke highly of the services rendered the city by Ald. McKnight as a valuable alderman and a practical man.

Ald. Burnett and Ald. Everett spoke along similar lines.

Ald. McKnight in reply thanked the aldermen for their kind remarks. He spoke highly of the two Councils of which he had been a member as gentlemanly and efficient bodies.



Mayor Mitchell.

His Worship Mayor Mitchell also spoke most favorably of Ald. McKnight's services while a member of the Council. His Worship also made a short address concerning his own term of office, which was about to close. He mentioned the fact that his relations with the aldermen as presiding officer of the Council had been of the most pleasant kind. He was in the field again for the office of Mayor and would make a strong bid for the honor, to say the least. He certainly hoped that he would be successful, but whoever might be the occupant of the chair, he hoped the same pleasant relations would exist.

The two years during which he had held office as Mayor had been two of the most important in the history of Fredericton from the time of the incorporation. The fact that a great war was being waged during the greater portion of that time had considerably increased the duties devolving upon the Mayor of the city. The Patriotic Committee had been organized, and later a Recruiting Committee. Both made great demands upon the time and services of the Mayor. The departure and arrival of bodies of troops and work in connection with military matters also had made their demands. Mayor Mitchell said he did not doubt that the office might have been better filled by some other man, but he completed his term of office feeling that he had done his best.

The Mayor regretted that Ald. Wilkinson had not been present at the final meeting of the Council, owing to illness, but said he was pleased to learn that the alderman was recovering. There was another alderman who was not present because he had left to serve his King and country. That alderman was Ald. Osborne, who had rendered excellent service to the city during the years he had been at the board.

In conclusion, His Worship thanked the aldermen for their courtesy toward himself, and the city officials for the same.

Two "Successful" Terms.

Ald. Lemont said that The Gleaner had stated the matter in the proper manner, although possibly the printer had been responsible. That paper had said that "Mayor Mitchell having completed two successful terms, was trying for a third." Possibly the printer made the item more truthful than the writer had intended, but nevertheless he heartily congratulated His Worship.

Ald. Walker.

Ald. Walker congratulated His Worship upon completing two terms. He also remarked upon the fact that it was a quarter of a century since he had first taken a seat at the Council board. During that time he had been connected with several noted public improvements, notably the electric street lighting system, the sewerage system and the filtration plant. He had intended years ago to withdraw from civic life, but the good people of Fredericton had desired him to continue.

Ald. Burnett.

Ald. Burnett expressed a kindly feeling toward Mayor Mitchell for the forbearance he had displayed during the year, when acting as presiding officer. He could not express a wish that he would win in the contest in which he was about to engage, nor could he say that he wished he would be defeated. The end of the civic year having come, however, he would take the opportunity of saying farewell. (Laughter.) The Council then adjourned.

INVESTIGATION REFUSED INTO SHELL CONTRACTS

Sir Robert Borden Appeals to His Followers to Vote Down the Motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier---A Spirited Debate.

Ottawa, March 7.—There will be no investigation of the conduct and operations of the shells committee.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved in parliament today for thorough enquiry into the serious circumstances surrounding its handling of public money and its failure to secure the munitions required in adequate time. Sir Robert Borden appealed to his applauding followers to vote down the resolution.

"The premier's call to his loyal and docile followers," declared F. B. Darvell, in summing up the situation, "is: Bury on the lid and keep it fastened down."

"The premier has made a terrible mistake," went on Mr. Carvell. "He is out of touch with Canadian spirit. I take one instance alone. A few weeks ago I directed attention to a specific case in which one contractor re-marked and re-shipped shells that had already been rejected. The pre-brought directly to his attention. I knew of that case. It was yet the contractor who did that act was allowed to go on and manufacture shells in Canada, while the people are refused investigation."

"This is most serious. Remember that the lives of gallant soldiers and the decision of a battle may rest on misconduct like that. Supporters in this House may cheer the premier when he refuses an investigation. They little realize the mistake they make. Let them go to their constituencies and consult the people. They will find that the people of Canada are intensely in earnest about this thing. They will find that, outside of the actual prosecution of the war, the biggest of all concerns in the Canadian mind today is whether the premier is big enough to clean up the unsavory mess."

SIR WILFRID'S APPEAL.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was comparatively brief, but earnestly eloquent in his plea for the most searching investigation.

"It is not, after all, the money lost," said he. "It is the time lost. The loss was paid in blood. It is because of the time lost, because heroic lives were sacrificed, because victories could not be followed up, that I arraign from my seat in parliament this shells committee, for whom I hold the government responsible, and I ask for the most thorough investigation."

Premier Borden spoke for some four hours. He opposed the granting of an investigation on the grounds that it was not the practice to order inquiries during the progress of the war; that an investigation had already been made to the extent required by the British government through D. A. Thomas, and that he was not ready to have work stopped as he alleged it had been stopped during the last session, by having "the staff doing nothing but attending sittings of the investigating public accounts committee."

The premier concluded by the valiant statement that if the imperial government desired an investigation they would assist it to the extent of their powers. His followers cheered wildly, but it didn't end there, unfortunately for the premier. Frank Carvell didn't exhaust all his ammunition on the last occasion on which he spoke. He still had a heavy supply and he bombarded the government's position with it tonight.

CHARGES VERY GRAVE.

The gravity of Mr. Carvell's charges had to do with the fact that members of the committee had awarded themselves enormous contracts at enormous prices and that in order to keep up these enormous prices other firms at the same rate. He established his contention showing that they had to give other contracts to firms with which General Beirnam was connected contracts approximating \$1,500,000 had been awarded at top prices, that to a firm which Mr. Watts was connected with and which was organized by MacKenzie & Mann totaling \$1,735,000 had been given; as a mushroom concern, contracts that the Carnegie firms had secured the Nova Scotia Steel Company, of \$1,800,000 worth of business; that which Colonel Cantlie, member of the committee is head, had secured the enormous total of \$15,000,000.

It paid to be a member of the shells committee in the old days. As some indication of the prices charged by these men, the forging of eighteen pounder shells, Mr. Carvell said, was \$5.70. This has now been reduced to \$1.35, and yet, parliament was told that the work of the committee had

been all that could be desired and that there should be no investigation.

GREETED WITH CHEERS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on rising to submit his resolution calling for an investigation of the work of the shells committee, was greeted by liberal cheers. The reason, he submitted, for his resolution calling for an investigation of the conduct and operations of the shells committee was well known, both within and without the House. Such action had been called for by the press of all shades of public and political thought. In order, that he was actuated by purely partisan considerations, he would eliminate from consideration the comments and demands of the Liberal press. He would touch only upon the position of that portion of the Canadian press which was strong in its devotion to the party in office.

For months past there had been a demand upon the government to probe, and probe to the bottom, as a duty the government owed to itself and to the country.

No unworthy motive, no motive other than the consideration of Canada's good name, prompted the demand which he now voiced in parliament. The first lesson forced upon the allied nations in the terrible struggle in which they were engaged, was the need for munitions, more munitions and still more munitions.

"Need we recall?" asked Sir Wilfrid, "the agony of suspense with which we watched on this side of the week, told the same tragic story during the day by day, week after week, the opening stages of the war—the story of the retreat in Belgium and the retreat from Belgium into France, until the enemy was almost in sight of the steeples of Paris. It was not that the gallant defending forces were failing in heroic service. It was not because the enemy had superiority in numbers. It was because the men fighting for justice and liberty were out-matched in guns, in shells, in shrapnel, in munitions of all kinds."

Sir Wilfrid concluded with the declaration that it was by no means merely a money consideration which was at stake.

"It is not the money lost; it is the time lost," said he, "and the time was ten times more criminal. The time lost was paid in blood. It is money lost must be paid in cash; because of the time lost, because gallant lives were sacrificed, because victories could not be followed up, that I arraign from my seat in parliament this shells committee, for whom I hold the government responsible and ask for the most searching investigation."

DOES CATARRH EFFECT YOU? ARE YOUR NOSTRILS PLUGGED?

Why not give up that snuff and stop dosing your stomach. The end sure treatment is "Catarrhazone," sure to cure because it goes where the disease really is. Certain to cure in your case because it has restored tens of thousands worse than you are. "Catarrhazone" is a thorough cure because it destroys the causes as well as the effects of the disease. Relief is prompt, cure is quick with this powerful remedy, which is guaranteed to cure Catarrh in any part of the nose, throat, bronchial tubes or lungs. To be really cured use only Catarrhazone and beware of dangerous substitutes, meant to deceive you for genuine CATARRHAZONE, which is sold everywhere, large size containing two months' treatment costs \$1.00, small size 50c., sample size 25c.

A California distillery, according to report, has been made over into a moving picture studio. A good place to roll off films.

