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# Fit-Reform

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## PLENTY OF WHEAT

Patten Declares He Has Not Cornered the Product.

STRUGGLE WILL BE SEVERE

Contest Over Situation Is Between Adherents of Secretary Wilson's Crop Reports and Those of Bull Leaders—Removal of Duty on Wheat Is Contemplated But Patten Says He Welcomes It.

Chicago, April 19.—The wheat market is expected to furnish the feature news of the week, so far as America is concerned.

The non-speculative consumer is assured by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson that there is sufficient wheat in the country at normal prices to supply the demand until the new crop is marketed, and that present prices are artificial. On the other hand, Jas. A. Patten, head of the bull pool in Chicago, insists that the present prices are naturally fixed by the law of supply and demand.

Flour men and bakers are anxious, and if prices continue to soar this week a somewhat general increase in prices, through the States at any rate, or a cutting down of the size of the loaf of bread, is predicted.

Saturday, Mr. Patten personally left the market to its fate, which fate, from the view of the Patten crowd, improved considerably, as prices advanced over a cent in May and July options, Mr. Patten paid his respects to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, declaring that the latter's estimate of available supplies is a joke, and lectured reporters who, he alleges, have been more entertaining than accurate in their stories.

As to talk of removing the tariff on wheat as a slap at manipulators, Mr. Patten was for it.

"I am in favor of removing it, right now, because we will have to do it inside of ten years at any rate. It would not affect the price of wheat a penny, for the markets of the world are on a parity right now. Take off the duty on corn, oats and live stock, too, for it will not be long before we have to import them. I have

been preaching it to the farmers along his railroads for the last three or four years.

"As to Mr. Wilson, he is absolutely incorrect. There was not 143,000,000 bushels on farms on March 1. It was nearer 100,000,000 bushels. My information is better than his. But don't take it from me; go to any big trader who pays his money for accurate information on which to risk his capital. They say I have a corner in wheat. I have not. The wheat I have would not feed the world for one day."

The week's place in speculative history is due to the practical passing of the so-called "May deal" and the active engagement of bulls and bears all along the line concerning the proper price of July contracts for wheat.

From this time on the price of May may fluctuate erratically, but it is stated that there will be little trading in it. The bears admit that Patten won in that struggle and that he is arbiter of the price. However, few settlements of this delivery, it is said, remain to be made. The price during the week ranged between 125 3/8 and 128 7/8, and closed Saturday at 128 1/8. July wheat, which went to 114 3/8, under tremendous pressure on Thursday, closed Saturday within a shade of the best price of the week, at 118 3/8.

Whether this price is too high or too low cannot, of course, be known until the time for delivery on contracts. Both Secretary Wilson and Mr. Patten have remarked that "time will tell," and "time" in the present instance means two months and a half from the present. That the fight between opposing interests will be one of the most exciting in the history of the Board of Trade, no one doubts. In the aggregate, it will be waged between those who believe in the accuracy of the Government reports and those who pin their faith to the Patten view.

### Liners May Drop Queenstown.

London, April 19.—There seems some likelihood of Queenstown being dropped as a port of call by the steamers Mauretania and Lusitania on their westward journeys. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has taken up with energy a proposal to deliver the New York mail on the fifth day from Liverpool, and Postmaster-General Buxton has promised to see what can be done. The Irish opposition to this proposal doubtless will be keen.

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# A WARNING NOTE.

## Bill to Aid Drummond Mines Company Provoke an Interesting Discussion.

### GOVERNMENT'S POLICY CRITICIZED BY OPPOSITION MEMBERS.

The legislature met at three o'clock on Monday. Replies were given to a number of inquiries.

The Speaker gave his ruling upon the order raised Saturday last in connection with the bill introduced by Mr. Hatheway, to amend the New Brunswick Election act. He ruled that any member who wished to introduce a public bill must give two days' written notice for leave, specifying the title of the bill. The Speaker also ruled that a petition against a private bill should not go to the committee on Standing Rules, but to the committee of the House to which the bill is referred after its introduction.

Mr. Byrne introduced a bill to authorize the municipality of Gloucester to make a temporary loan.

Mr. Hatheway gave notice of motion for Thursday next for leave to introduce a bill to amend the N. B. Elections act.

The committee of the whole considered the bill to enable the town of Edmundston to issue debentures, and the encouragement of industries, and the bill to authorize the city of Moncton to appoint a water and light commission, and favorably recommended both, with amendments.

### GLUCESTER IRON MINES.

The House went into committee and considered the bill in aid of the development of Gloucester Iron deposits.

Mr. Byrne said that he wished to correct an impression that seemed to have gone abroad, that he was opposed to giving assistance to the Drummond Iron company. He was at all times desirous that the company should have every encouragement, but he did object to the clause of the bill which fixed the royalty of 5c. a ton for a term of 80 years. He thought the provision was altogether too liberal. In other mining leases issued by the government there was a provision that the royalty could be increased or diminished at the will of the government, and he thought such provision should have been retained in the leases issued to the Drummond company. Eighty years was a long time, longer than any member of the House would live to see, and the House ought not to legislate so far in the future. He was in accord with guaranteeing the bonds for the railway but did not approve of the royalty clause. He would be a bold man who would arise in the House and move that the stumping on lumber from Crown lands be fixed at a dollar and a quarter per thousand for a period of eighty years. All knew that increased demands were made from year to year upon the revenue of the province, and that demand would have to be met in some way. No further increase could be looked for from Dominion subsidies, and the resources of the province must contribute to meet the demand. Every person was glad that the prospects for the development of the iron industry in Gloucester county were so bright, and it appeared to him that after a period of twenty years, the Drummond Co., ought to be in a position to pay a royalty of 10c. per ton. In his opinion it would be much better and wiser to fix a period of twenty years for a royalty of 5c. per ton, and if at the end of that time the prospects of the enterprise were not realized, the same royalty could be extended for the further period of twenty years, whereas if the company met with the success looked for, it would be in a position to pay a larger royalty into the revenue of the province. He believed the policy of the old government in that regard was the correct one, in that they exercised discretionary powers. He did not wish it said he was opposed to the development of the Gloucester iron mines, and to assistance to the Drummond company. He thought also that provision should be out in the bill that the company should erect smelting works and coke ovens.

### MR. CURRIE

thought the remarks of the hon. member for Gloucester were broad and statesmanlike. The House had heard much about the resources of the province and about its assets. The revenues, except from the natural resources of the province were fixed, and the House could not be too careful in dealing with the lease or sale of the province's resources. Today lumber was the chief source of revenue, but it did not seem that that revenue could be increased to any considerable extent, and the province was looking for great development in its mineral resources and to royalties from minerals for greater revenue. Already this session the legislature had exempted one mining enterprise from paying royalty at all, and if it went

on in the way it had started, the hopes for a large revenue from the mineral wealth of the province would be disappointed. He agreed with the principle enunciated by the hon. member for Gloucester.

### MR. TWEEDDALE'S PROTEST

Mr. Tweeddale said that the history of iron mining everywhere showed it was not a speculative enterprise, and there was no doubt that the iron deposits in this province were superior in both quantity and quality. It was very desirable that the company be given every encouragement and assistance for establishing this industry, but there was a possibility of going too far and that possibility had been just pointed out. The House should bear in mind that the company had in connection with their enterprise, a magnificent water power that could be utilized and in giving them a merely nominal royalty for eighty years was going too far. In the past grave mistakes had been made in the administration of the Crown lands of the province and many thousands of acres of the most valuable timber lands in the province were almost given away. It was hard today to realize how it was possible for the legislature of those days to make such serious mistakes. It was not safe to legislate so far ahead as this bill proposed to go, and he did not see what justification the government could have for granting such concessions. If these mines proved as profitable as was expected, they should contribute to the revenue of the province.

The royalty clause of the bill was passed without amendment.

When the section giving the company privilege of erecting a dam in the Nepisiquit river, was under discussion, Mr. Byrne enquired if it was the intention of the government to make the company pay for the privilege of using the water power?

Hon. Mr. Hazen said that was done in the case of the company which erected a dam in the Aroostook river, and he had no objection to inserting a similar provision in the bill under discussion. In fact, there was already a clause giving the governor in council power to make and enforce regulations for carrying on the work, and he thought that would permit them to impose a rental fee if thought advisable.

Mr. Byrne enquired if there was any provision that a fair wage be paid to laborers employed in building the railway?

Hon. Mr. Hazen said it was not a government work, and it would therefore be pretty difficult for the government to enforce a regulation of that kind. As a matter of fact it was impossible to get natives of the province to do railway building, and on both the Transcontinental and International railways it was necessary to bring in foreign labor, the demand for which ensured fair wages being paid. The government was considering the advisability of inserting a clause in all contracts for government work that a fair wage should be paid laborers employed on such work.

The bill was agreed to, as was also the bill to authorize the municipality of Victoria to make a temporary loan.

The Game act was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Munro introduced a bill to amend the act dividing the province into counties, towns and parishes, and a bill to provide for the improvement and purification of the water supply of the town of Woodstock.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the town of St. Stephen.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

### ENQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer in reply to Mr. Lowell's enquiry said:

Q.—Did any official of the Crown Land Department take charge of the fire which started at Luggate Lake, in St. John County in July last, and burned for over ten days towards Grand Bay?

Ans.—No official of the Crown Land Department took charge of the fire spoken of, but Chief Warden Dean on the 13th, 14th and 15th of July visited the scene of the fire and kept an eye upon the same.

Q. 2.—If so, what is the name of such official?

Ans.—Answered by No. 1.

Q. 3.—Did he employ any one to assist him in extinguishing said fire?

Ans.—No.

Q. 4.—If so, who were employed by him, and how long was each man employed?

Ans.—None were employed.

Q. 5.—What was the wages paid to each man?

The legislature on Saturday further considered the game act in committee of the whole House.

Mr. Byrne took strong objections to the section which permitted a prosecution for offences under the act to be tried outside of the county, in which the offence was alleged to have taken place. He thought it was a great hardship that a man might be taken into another county, incarcerated in jail away from his friends, and put on trial among strangers. That was not the principle of the criminal code, and it should not apply to the Game act.

Mr. Robinson said it was a dangerous principle and opened up the way to many abuses. He believed it struck at the principle recognized as right and just in the criminal law.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer said that while there were not many acts of the previous government that commended themselves to him, the Game law in general was one he could approve of, and he certainly thought the section under discussion a necessary one. There still existed in the province a very general feeling that the game belonged to any man, and it had been almost impossible to obtain convictions for violation of the act. Although the section under discussion had been in force a number of years, he knew of only one occasion where a case was tried outside the county where the accused belonged. The facts that the gentlemen now opposing this section were supporters of the government which first enacted the law without any objection on their part, made it appear to him as though their present opposition was factious. He felt this section should stand.

Mr. Lowell said there was no reason for the Surveyor General to show the heat just exhibited in his remarks. When introducing the bill he had invited discussions upon it, and now he took exception to such discussion. He thought it was coming to a pretty low level to tell the people of the province that not one honest justice of the peace could be found in every county to administer the law. He believed a great deal of injustice might be done under the section, and he thought the game wardens of St. John county would be only too glad of an opportunity to take him to Charlotte county or some other place and put him to all

the expense and trouble possible if they had a chance.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer—There are only two game wardens in St. John county.

Mr. Lowell—Better not have any than such as they.

Mr. Slipp said it was rather strange that this very law had been in force for a number of years, and the one case of a trial outside the county in which the offence occurred, referred to by the member for Gloucester, was four years ago, and hon. gentlemen opposite had never been asked for a repeal of the clause. He thought it very inconsistent in the former leader of the government to criticize this section, particularly as the present Surveyor General had had only one year's experience in administering the game law.

Mr. Robinson said he was speaker of the House the time the law was passed, and he could not very well take an active part in legislation before the House. He believed the power given in the section was a dangerous one, and to say it was enacted by the old government was no argument in its favor. Unless the Surveyor General knew of cases of miscarriage of justice on account of cases being tried in the county where the offence was committed he thought the section should not pass.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer said that the fact that there were more dismissals than convictions in prosecutions under the game law was evidence of the difficulties in securing convictions. The section was agreed to.

When the section restoring the bounty upon wildcats was under discussion, Mr. Lowell suggested that a small bounty also be paid for porcupines.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer stated that one reason why a bounty on porcupines was not proposed, was that a small bounty would be no inducement and a bounty of 25 cents or more might involve a larger expenditure than the department would care to meet. A few years ago the State of Maine offered a bounty on porcupines, and in three years had to pay \$15,000. One reason why the bounty on wildcats was rescinded in this province was because it was found large number of wildcats were brought in from Maine and bounties collected on them, which practice was almost impossible to prevent. The bill was agreed to and reported to the House.

not received this petition.

Hon. Mr. Morrissey in reply to Mr. LaBilloy's enquiry, said:

Q. 2.—Is the Chief Commissioner aware that the easterly gales have done great damage to the highway at Eel River bar and in front of the lands owned by the McNairs and others, Restigouche county, and that unless substantial repairs are made, there will be a great risk of the travelling public being prevented from using the present highway, therefore obliging them to travel at a great distance by another route going or coming from Dalhousie, the shiretown of Restigouche County?

Ans.—No.

Q. 3.—Is it the intention of the Chief Commissioner to examine the location of such damage during recess with the view of taking steps to having the necessary repairs made?

Ans.—Yes.

Doctors say the country is full of it. First comes a chill, then cold develops—the inflammation grows—you can't draw a long breath—lungs and sides get sore, and pleurisy sets in. A good home-cure consists in taking twenty drops of Nerviline every four hours. Supplement this by vigorously rubbing the sides and chest with Nerviline, and when warmth and circulation are established, put a Nerviline Porous Plaster over the aching spot. Nerviline Treatment is always successful in colds, neuralgia, and pleurisy. Try it yourself.

Mother (reading telegrams)—Henry telegraphs that the football match is over, and one came out of it with three broken ribs.

Father (eagerly)—And who won? Mother—He doesn't say.

Father (impatiently)—Confound it all! That boy never thinks of anything but himself. Now I must wait until I get the morning papers.

THIS COMBINATION ALWAYS WINS.

How often we hear of people who have had an aching joint or muscle or years. No more speedy remedy can be adopted than to rub on Nerviline and then apply a Nerviline Porous Plaster. At once the muscles begin to resume their wonted vigor and flexibility. Inflammatory symptoms if pain disappear. Nerviline Plasters can be worn by the most delicate or aged person. They are irreplaceable as thousands have proved. Used along with Nerviline they are guaranteed to permanently drive out any muscular ache, pain or stiffness. Try these remedies, and judge for yourself. 25c. at all dealers, or N. Polsin & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., \$5.47 per pound.

William P. McNeill & Co., \$5.74 per pound.

Dickson Bridge Works, 6 cents per pound.

Duncan & McLennan, \$6.50 per pound.

Carada Foundry Co., Ltd., \$6.91 or pound.

Jerks-Dresser Co., \$7.23 per pound.

Q. 3.—To whom was the contract awarded?

Ans.—Dominion Bridge Co.

Q. 4.—What will be the probable total cost of the whole structure when completed?

Ans.—The probable cost of the whole structure will be in the vicinity of \$12,000.

Hon. Mr. Morrissey in reply to Mr. Byrne's enquiry said:

Q. 1.—Has the government received any petition from persons asking for the completion of the Millstream marsh bridge in the parish of Beresford, Gloucester County?

Q. 2.—If so, when?

Q. 3.—And is it the intention to push the work to completion?

Ans. 1, 2, 3.—The government has