OPPOSITION CERTAIN OF A VICTORY ON THE WEST SIDE

Rousing Meeting Shows Electors of West Side Enlisted Under Good Government Banner

Candidates Add to Their Popularity--J. B. M. Baxter, in Ringing Speech, Denies Government Stories About Him, and Shows Up Financial Matters in New Light--H. A. Powell, K. C., Deals With Dr. Pugsley, and Also Clearly Upsets Attorney General's Shifting of Debt Responsibility.

Friday, February 28.

With every day the opposition forces gain strength in St. John. There is the heartiest enthusiasm all along the line. It is no losers' fight that the candidates and their workers and supporters are making but the battle is already won, the decision has but to be given. The heartiness with which the opposition rallied in Carleton City hall last night meant only one thing—that Messrs. Maxwell, Wilson, McInerney and Hatheway will carry that section of the city by a bigger majority than even was looked for at the outset of the campaign.

In all parts of the constituency the outlook has grown so promising that even in their veriest strongholds the government party may well expect defeat. Carleton has not been in doubt; last night's meeting must sweep away any hopes that the government candidates might have had for a change in their favor. The hall was crowded, the electors were full of enthusiasm, the speakers were able men and in good form, the community is fixed in the resolution to have good government, all the elements for a rousing, ringing, victorious campaign meeting were there, and in not a single particular was anything wanting.

Messrs. Maxwell and Wilson and McInerney showed that they will make able legislators. They discussed the issues well and they ably showed to what sore straits their opponents have been reduced. J. B. M. Baxter made a ringing speech in which some phases of government financing were cleverly exposed, while H. A. Powell was heard in a grand address. His handling of Dr. Pugsley was ably done and his shattering of the government plea that the greater part of the provincial debt was a legacy from other governments formed an interesting part of his speech.

Ald. J. B. M. Baxter occupied the chair and the speakers on the platform were Robert Maxwell, M. P. P., J. E. Wilson, Dr. J. P. McInerney and H. A. Powell, K. C.

Mr. Baxter.

Ald. Baxter's ringing speech gave the lie to the hirelings of the government that have been telling the people he was not in accord with the opposition ticket. He scored the present incompetent administration and showed conclusively why the electors should vote for Mr. Hazen and his followers. There had been much criticism of Mr. Hazen, he said, to the effect that he had no constructive ability but the leader of the opposition had shown his fitness to be at the head of the affairs of the province.

In opening his address Mr. Baxter said the old sound was in the air and the Carleton people had assembled as they always had when a writ of election was issued. They had decided a great many battles, giving a majority to the opposition and there was no doubt from the spirit evinced they would do so again. He discussed the question of federal politics and claimed there was no necessary connection between the dominion house and the provincial legislature.

It was quite enough if the people supported Dr. Pugsley for the dominion house that they should have the right to do as they thought best where other matters were concerned. The minister of public works had been treated in a liberal manner by the people in this constituency and it might be that if he kept his promises, when the federal elections came on, he might be returned again by acclamation. The real point was that he must depend on his own actions and not upon the composition of the local legislature for his services in this constituency.

The present contest was simply for good government. It did not matter what the names of the candidates were or what part of the city they came from. If the people wanted good administration, it was their duty as well as their privilege to vote for the entire ticket of four men. There was no other way to accomplish success in this election other than by supporting the ticket and thus supporting the party.

A Matter of Finance.

Mr. Baxter referred to Mr. Wilson as the man they had to thank for the secret ballot. Referring to the finances, he said "I don't care what the provincial debt is, but I want to say something about a matter that concerns the people here pretty closely. In 1892 the common council inaugurated the winter port; this was a piece of constructive ability on the part of the common council and it has resulted in advertising St. John and giving employment to many laboring men." He then told of the efforts made by the council to get assistance from the provincial government. The assistance was granted at the rate of $2,500 a year for twenty years, in all $50,000, but instead of paying only $50,000, at the rate they are going they will pay $112,800 to give us the benefit of $50,000.

This was because, instead of paying this amount out of current revenue, they had issued debentures each year for this amount, although each of these years they claimed to have a surplus. Of these $7,000 were 4 per cent, forty year debentures and the rest 3 per cent and in forty years would mean that the government would pay in principal and interest charges $112,800, while the city received only $50,000.

"Is it any wonder they want experts to audit that bookkeeping? That does not spell graft, only incompetency. They say Mr. Hazen has no constructive ability but if he couldn't manage the affairs of the province better than that he would be a poor man indeed."

The speaker then went on to criticise Mr. Pugsley for coming here and telling the people how they ought to vote. He would probably go over to the west side and tell of the wonderful things he had done for St. John but they ought to know what the minister of public works was by this time.

"Ask Mr. Pugsley," he said, "when he comes over here to talk about borings at Courtney Bay, why he could not use the borings prepared for the board of trade for that property below Sand Point. Ask him why he could not have the Grand Trunk Pacific build their wharves and warehouses down there instead of at Courtney Bay. Ask him why the G. T. P. could not bring their line via a bridge at Navy Island and give the Carleton people passenger traffic accommodation. Ask him these questions and what will he say. He will probably reply: 'Gentlemen, that is a very happy and ingenious idea. It never occurred to me. I will have my chief engineer look into the matter immediately and prepare a report, but, of course, that report can not be ready until after March 3 and I will expect you to strengthen my hands by returning the present government to power.'" (Great laughter and applause.)

In closing, Ald. Baxter urged the electors not to be dazzled by the flowery promises of Mr. Pugsley, but to remember that they were voting for a provincial government and to send Messrs. Maxwell, Wilson, McInerney and Hatheway to Fredericton with good majorities. (Applause and cheers.)

Mr. Wilson.

The next speaker was John E. Wilson, who, the chairman said, needed no introduction. Mr. Wilson was greeted with prolonged cheers as he rose to speak. The campaign, he said, was now drawing to a close and the opposition had proved every charge brought against the government. They had shown that they had crooked bookkeeping, they had shown that they were charging two prices for school books. It was all well enough for the Sun and Star to say he was making untrue statements, but he wanted to say he had not made an untrue statement in this campaign. He would not do it even to secure election. (Applause). He was ready to meet the attorney-general or any other man in the government party and prove that what he said was true.

He then quoted a letter from the Canada Publishing Company showing the price of the school books being sold in Ontario to be much below those of New Brunswick. He would lay the statement published in the Sun alongside of this letter and let the people judge for themselves. He asked which statements they considered correct and from the reception of his statements by the audience there was no doubt as to which side of the controversy they believed.

Speaking of finances, Mr. Wilson referred to the $2,500 a year received by the city from the government, whereas they took out more than $16,000 a year for liquor licenses.

It was in the interests of St. John that the best and most honest government should be at Fredericton. Nothing that Hon. Wm. Pugsley could give them would pay them for voting for the present corrupt government.

The work now being done in the harbor was not half what St. John was entitled to when other ports were getting far more. He would give Mr. Pugsley all praise for anything that he did for St. John but he did not want and he would not allow him to dictate to him how he should vote in provincial politics.

Referring to statements made in the Sun and Star, he characterized them as absolute falsehoods. There was not the least particle of truth in the statement that he had asked people to vote for himself. He had on every occasion asked them to vote the ticket, the whole ticket and nothing but the ticket. The Sun said he asked the people at the meeting in Victoria hall to vote for him. That was a lie. He had asked them to vote the whole ticket and that had been his course all through the campaign.

Mr. Wilson recalled that on two previous elections he had led the poll in Carleton and he hoped to do so again and if elected he would do all possible for the west side. He closed amid great applause with some remarks eulogistic of Mr. Hazen, and asked all to support the ticket.

Mr. Maxwell.

Mr. Maxwell, who spoke next, was received with great applause and he made a ringing speech that called forth frequent cheers. He thanked them for handsome majorities they had given him in the past. He appealed for their support again on this occasion for the whole opposition ticket. (Applause). The evening edition of the Sun, he said, had last night in its editorial column a heading that read "The Panic Has Begun." "It has begun, he said, but not in the way they imply." The great magician, Mr. Pugsley, was coming down again. Mr. Emmerson and a Mr. Gauthier, a Frenchman, were stumping Westmorland and a Mr. Gregory from Antigonish (N. S.) had been brought over to help the government. "Gentlemen," he said, "the panic has begun and will continue until the government goes down and out."

The funds of the province had been misappropriated by the government and they deserved condemnation. They had deliberately misstated the finances, the price of school books and every question the opposition had raised. He scored the government for their actions with regard to the school books and said that when Mr. Hazen was returned to power on March 3, as he believed he would be, he would have tenders called for the supplying of school books and he expected that it would be possible to supply the books up to the fourth and fifth grades absolutely free of charge. He referred to the very small cost of scribblers and copy books from the manufacturers and claimed they should be furnished to the people more cheaply than at present.

Referring to the address he had made on the hustings in the court house, Mr. Maxwell said the attorney-general had not attempted to answer his charges about the government's extravagance, although as a member of that government he was a party to it. The government had promised to lay aside $30,000 a year out of the increased grant from the federal government but although they had received $65,000 as the first half yearly payment, they had not laid aside $15,000 of it as they should have done but had spent every dollar of it.

Regarding the statement in the government papers that Mr. Hazen had said that the debt of the province was $8,000,000, he explained that this was debt and liability. He then dealt at some length with the Central Railway, showing how the government had expended vast sums on it for the benefit of their friends. There was nothing but fraud and graft in connection with every statement made by the government about the Central Railway.

Mr. Maxwell went on to speak of the advantage which would have been derived by carrying the Central through to Fredericton. Mr. Hazen, he said, if returned to power would regard it as a duty of the government to carry the road through and make it a paying proposition. (Cheers).

Passing on to review the government's financial policy in regard to the International, Mr. Maxwell laid stress on the fact that the dominion government engineer had estimated the cost of only the first thirty-three miles which were built and that Mr. Pugsley, in persuading the legislature to guarantee $8,000 a mile for the whole road, led them to believe the whole 110 miles were referred to.

In closing, Mr. Maxwell urged his hearers to support a party which stood for honest administration and to return the whole opposition ticket on the day of the elections.

Dr. McInerney.

Dr. J. P. McInerney came in for a great reception. It was the first time, he said, that he had been given the opportunity of addressing a large public meeting in Carleton and he must thank them for their very cordial greeting. He had cause during the early part of the campaign to complain of statements in the Sun and Star but always managed to give them a Rowland for an Oliver. Lately, however, these papers had taken to misquoting him and he had given up taking their remarks seriously. They had shown an utter disregard for the truth and the fitness of things. He had much doubt as to their eternal welfare. (Laughter).

Dr. McInerney then passed on to review some of the acts in which Mr. Hazen and his colleagues had been instrumental in having carried out by the government and referred to the government having been compelled to have open competition for building steel bridges by which many thousands of dollars had been saved to the province. He touched on the sudden change in the government's views on the highway act and spoke briefly on the debt the province owed to J. E. Wilson in connection with the secret ballot. Mr. Hazen's successful fight for "one man one vote" was also referred to, and also his announcement to appoint an independent auditor-general if returned to power.

Discussing the railway policy of the government, Dr. McInerney upheld the opposition's attitude in refusing to consent to the lease of the Central for $21,000 a year, taking the ground that with the road costing $1,260,000 such a proposition would return less than 1 3-4 per cent. With regard to the International railway, he pointed out that it would be the means of sending the round logs across the St. John to put money into the pockets of the people of the United States. He ridiculed the government's methods of securing a surplus and Mr. McKeown's excuse that he would not quote figures because the people would not remember them.

In closing, he exposed the government's misstatement that $30,000 a year deducted from the federal subsidy would pay the provincial debt of $5,343,880 in fifty years. Quoting from a statement by a leading banker in St. John, he said $30,000 per annum for fifty years, with interest compounded annually at 3 per cent would produce only $3,383,904, at the end of fifty years, or with interest at 4 per cent compounded it would produce $4,580,010 in that period, or $750,000 short.

But during the fifty years interest would have to be paid half yearly on the debt, say on $5,300,000, at 4 per cent—$212,000 per annum, besides the $30,000 a year; so that it would need $242,000 a year, and at the end of the fifty years we should still owe $750,000.

Or to put it another way, besides the $30,000 a year to be deducted from the income for the next fifty years, we would have to pay $212,000 a year interest for 50 years, or $10,600,000; so after paying $12,100,000 in the fifty years we should still owe $750,000.

The $30,000 per annum by itself for 50 years would only pay for $644,465 of present debt, or if the interest from each year's $30,000 were used to reduce the annual $212,000 only $1,500,000 reduction would show at the end of fifty years.

Dr. McInerney said he felt sure Carleton would be true to its record of the past and support Mr. Hazen by an overwhelming majority in his fight for a better administration.

Mr. Powell.

H. A. Powell, K. C., was warmly received. After a passing reference to the advantage of the secret ballot and the right of every man to vote according to his conscience, he turned his attention to Mr. Pugsley and delighted his hearers with his references to the political history of the present minister of public works. Referring to Mr. Pugsley's appeal to the electors of St. John to strengthen his hands, Mr. Powell said it apepared to him the people had been doing that for fifteen years to enable him to plunge them deep into his capacious pockets. It would be more to the point it they had been asked to hold up his hands to prevent him from extracting more money from various sources. Mr. Hazen, he prophesied, would have no easy task to square the expenditures with the revenues of the province, they were in a more deplorable condition than even he supposed.

Mr. Powell then turned to a consideration of certain statements of Premier Robinson and Mr. McKeown as to the public debt. "I was astonished," he said, "to hear Mr. Robinson state that the public debt when Mr. Blair assumed the reins of power exceeded $2,000,000, and still more surprised to hear the attorney general make the same statement, but with the addition that when he spoke of the debt he spoke of the net debt. These statements were so wide of the truth that they could only be explained on the assumption that both these gentlemen had failed to look into the public records.

"This is a matter on which positive and exact statements can be made from the journals of the house and from the auditor general's report. In 1884 the late Hon. William Elder and the late Hon. David McLellan prepared a number of financial statements which were submitted to the house and which were set forth in the journals of that year. They represent the floating debt on Dec. 23, 1883, to be $291,202.09.

"The Blair government had gone into power in February, 1883. The detailed statement of the bonded indebtedness given in the auditor general's report shows the total of this debt on Dec. 31, 1883, to be $936,000. By adding these two amounts together we have $1,227,202.09 as the total debt of the province on Dec. 31, 1883.

"Against that we had as an asset a claim against the dominion government in connection with the Eastern Extension Railway. On that claim the present government realized: In 1884 $150,000, 1901, $275,692.18, in 1902, $5.000, in 1903, $1,230.87. In addition to this there was a further asset. Sir John Macdonald allowed the readjusted debt allowance to date back to Confederation and the present government received the interest amounting to $804,519.35. The total amount, therefore, received from these assets is $1,036,442.40. The gross debt on Dec. 31, 1883, must therefore be reduced by the amount of these assets and the Blair government must fairly be regarded as assuming power with a net debt of $190,756.64.

Then and Now.

"Now what is the net debt today? The government in its campaign pamphlet states the gross debt to be $5,343,846.66. From these we must deduct our present assets. What are they? First the auditor general's report gives us an item of cash (sinking fund) $11,933.71, and a further sinking fund of provincial debentures amounting to $135,973.33. We have also our deposit at Ottawa amounting to $529,299.39. These three items total $677,206.43. In addition to these we have another asset—the Central Railway. This railway has a mileage of sixty miles, and estimating its value on the exorbitant basis of the amount paid by the dominion government for the Canada Eastern it would only be worth $360,000. The total assets then would not exceed $1,077,206.43. So that the net debt is upwards of $4,306,640.23. The increase therefore in the net debt during the regime of the present government has been upwards of $4,000,000."

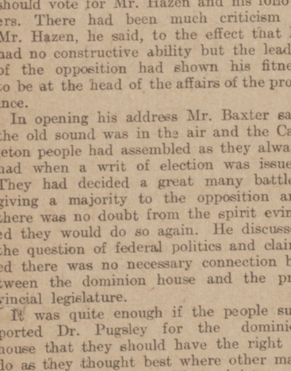
Mr. Powell then directed his attention to the value of the Central Railway on the basis of the other branch railways in the province. "Mr. Pugsley's valuation," he said, "of upwards of $1,000,000 for the Central is simply ridiculous when a comparison is made. He seems to have forgotten that the department of railways at Ottawa publishes returns made under oath by the officials of these railways. The last returns are given to July 1, 1907. They show the Central with a mileage of sixty miles to have had a gross traffic of 40,000 tons and 14,297 passengers, while the Salisbury, Harvey railway with a mileage of only forty-five miles had 63,389 tons of freight and 13,355 passengers.

"The Cape Tormentine railway with a mileage of thirty-six miles had 29,259 tons of freight and 18,798 passengers. The Caraquet Railway with a mileage of sixty-eight miles had a freight traffic of 25,099 tons and passengers 11,074. The Kent Northern with twenty-seven miles had a passenger traffic of 9,105. Its freight traffic is not given. The Buctouche & Moncton with thirty-two miles had a passenger traffic of 17,837. Its freight is given at 237,575 tons but this is evidently a clerical error.

"What about the value of these other roads? The Kent Northern—one of the most profitable railways in the province—sold for $60,000 and Mr. Pugsley himself was interested in and cognizant of the sale. I know this because I was solicitor for the purchasers and borrowed the money for them. The Albert railway sold for $65,000 or $70,000. The Cape Tormentine railway, another of the best paying branch railways, had done very little more than pay the interest on its bonds. The balance of these lines can scarcely be said to have a saleable value at all. A valuation of the Central at $360,000 is entirely in excess of its market value."

In closing, Mr. Powell delighted his hearers with a brief reference to Mr. Pugsley's methods of finance. "While," he said, "the $150,000 of provincial bonds which Mr. Pugsley claims to be an asset and a sinking fund must be taken in reduction of the public debt it is a fraud on the bondholders who purchased the bonds on the strength of a sinking fund. If a man borrowed $1,000 and was to lay by $100 a year as a sinking fund what would his creditor think of the expedient of his debtor depositing his (the debtor's) own note for $100 each year instead of the cash? This transaction is so peculiarly Pugsleyan that he is entitled to have it patented. (Laughter). Certainly no man could question his right on the ground that it lacked originality or novelty." (Renewed laughter).

The meeting closed with three hearty cheers for the candidates and other speakers.



SCHOOL ESTIMATES ARE HELD OVER

Treasury Board Met Last Evening and Considered Them.

At a meeting of the treasury board last night it was decided to recommend the annual grants of $1,000 to the Victorian Order of Nurses and $350 to the S. P. C. A. There was quite a lively discussion over the estimates of the school board. These were the same as last year, $111,672. On motion of Ald. Kelley, who took occasion to make some sharp criticisms on the members of the school board and the utility of the truant officer, they were allowed to lie on the table for further information.

The estimates of annual interest were presented and will be discussed at a meeting to be called early next week by the chairman. These show an increase of $11,842.74 over last year. A suggestion was made that in future the chamberlain should keep a harbor account in which all debits and credits against the various wharves could be merged at the end of the year. It was decided that G. S. Mayes be paid 90 per cent of his dredging contract as soon as a letter was received from the minister of public works that the amount be put in his estimates.

A CORDIAL INVITATION.

A cordial invitation is extended to everyone to visit the carpet department of Amland Bros., Ltd., Waterloo street, where there can be seen a magnificent display of Axminsters, Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels and Tapestry carpet squares which have just arrived from the English manufacturers. There are over one hundred and fifty different patterns and will no doubt attract a great deal of attention. Every good housekeeper will do well to select their choice early and have them put aside and delivered when required.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WOMEN READERS OF THIS PAPER

Women are as subject to kidney trouble as men, which fact is often overlooked.

Many woman's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they will cause the other organs to become diseased.

You may suffer a great deal with pain in the back, bearing-down feelings, headache and loss of ambition.

Poor health makes you nervous, irritable and may be despondent; it makes any one so.

But thousands of irritable, nervous, tired and broken-down women have restored their health and strength by the use of Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy.

Swamp-Root brings new life and activity to the kidneys, the cause of such troubles.

Many send for a sample bottle to see what Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy will do for them. Every reader of this paper, who has not already tried it, may address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and receive sample botle free by mail.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT?

J. B. M. Baxter's Startling Revelation--Exposure of Government's Financial Imbecility--A Grant Given at the Pitiful Cost of 125 Per Cent. to the Province

How a Paltry Government Grant Towards West Side Improvements, of $2,500 per Year for Twenty Years, or $50,000 in All, Will Cost the Province Over $112,000. Of This Sum, About $62,000 Go To the Money Lender.

Although the government claimed a surplus for eight out of the twelve years from 1895 to 1906 inclusive, debentures were, nevertheless, disposed of annually to provide for the $2,500 grant in question. The following figures are interesting:

Balances Claimed By the Government.

Year.	Surplus.	Shortage.
1895	$ 2,802.56	
1896		$ 3,014.07
1897	18,015.84	
1898		18,240.57
1899	14,595.12	
1900		35,488.19
1901	120,921.14	
1902	6,785.91	
1903	2,961.10	
1904	5,097.14	
1905	167,801.17	
1906	77,616.09	
	$416,536.07	$56,742.83

Net surplus, $359,793.24.

Amount of Grant.		Simple Interest.
1895	$ 3,000 (40 year 4 per cent debentures)	$ 4,800
1896	1,500 (40 year 4 per cent debentures)	2,400
1897	2,500 (40 year 4 per cent debentures)	4,000
1898	2,500 (40 year 3 per cent debentures)	3,000
1899	2,500 (40 year 3 per cent debentures)	3,000
1900	2,500 (40 year 3 per cent debentures)	3,000
1901	2,500 (40 year 3 per cent debentures)	3,000
1902	2,500 (40 year 3 per cent debentures)	3,000
1903	2,500 (40 year 3 per cent debentures)	3,000
1904	2,500 (40 year 3 per cent debentures)	3,000
1905	2,500 (40 year 3 per cent debentures)	3,000
1906	2,500 (40 year 3 per cent debentures)	3,000
	$29,500	$38,200

SYNOPSIS OF GRANT.

$2,500 per year for 20 years — $50,000

	Interest on 40 year Debentures.
$ 7,000 at 4 per cent.	$ 11,200
43,000 at 3 per cent.	51,600
Total Interest,	$62,800
Total Grant,	50,000
What the Grant Costs Province,	$112,800

THE MEN FOR KENT

Three Good Men Before the Electors in the Interests of Good Government.

Col. John Sheridan, Kent.

Dr. T. J. Bourque, Kent.

In Kent county a marked turn over on March 3 is expected. Three Robinson government supporters have represented the county and the three opposition candidates will likely supplant them. They are making a strong fight and winning favor steadily.

Col. John Sheridan, one of the opposition candidates, was born in Buctouche on May 18, 1856. He is the son of the late James Sheridan, who died when the present opposition candidate was seven years of age.

Col. Sheridan was brought up by his grandfather, who in 1817 had emigrated from Ireland and landed at Richibucto. He then proceeded to Buctouche, where he lived until his death. He was a prominent farmer and miller and at his death Col. Sheridan took charge of the mills and farm, but of late years he has confined himself to farming.

He served thirty years in the militia, rising from a private to the rank of lieutenant-colonel commanding a regiment. He was placed on the reserve of officers after his tenure of command expired.

In politics he has been a life-long Conservative.

Thomas Jean Bourque, M. D., of Richibucto, also an opposition candidate, was born in Memramcook on May 11, 1864. He is the son of a farmer, Joan Bourque, and Marguerite Belliveau. Dr. Bourque received his education at the University of St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, taking the complete commercial and classical course and remaining there for eight years. He then studied medicine for one year with Dr. E. T. Gaudet, of St. Joseph's, and subsequently took four terms at the Detroit Medical College, Michigan, graduating from that institution in 1889. He then returned to New Brunswick and received his license from the Council of Physicians and Surgeons and commenced to practice his profession at Richibucto, where he still resides and has succeeded in gaining an extensive and important practice.

Dr. Bourque married Miss Emma Hannay in 1894. The doctor is one of the best known medical men in the county of Kent and is highly esteemed for those qualities of head and heart so necessary to a successful physician. He is a prominent Acadian and a member of many societies, including the C. M. B. A., Les Artisans Canadiens-Francais and La Societe L'Assomption.

Dr. Landry is a native of Kent county. He was educated at St. Joseph's College, and took his medical course at Victoria College, Montreal. He has practiced his profession in Buctouche for some years. He is well known throughout the county and deservedly popular. Dr. Landry has proven a good candidate and will make a good member.

OBITUARY

Chas. L. McCready

Many friends in New Brunswick and in Western Canada will learn with keen regret of the death of Charles L. McCready which occurred suddenly yesterday morning at the residence of his brother, Edwin J. McCready, at Penobsquis. Mr. McCready, who had lived for years in British Columbia and Alberta, recently making Calgary his headquarters, came east on Feb. 4 to visit his brother and to rest, his health having been uncertain for the last year or two. He came to St. John on Wednesday and returned to Penobsquis on the 9 o'clock train, arriving there in good health and spirits, and retired after conversing as usual about the affairs of the day. He became suddenly ill in the middle of the night and expired in a few minutes. The event was an intense shock to relatives and friends who had confidently expected he would regain his health after a few weeks rest. Mr. McCready, who was a son of the late John McCready, one of the leading men of Cardwell, went west during the C. P. R. construction days and assisted in the building of that railway. During the Riel rebellion in 1885 he was actively engaged in the transportation of troops to the front. He was in charge of a number of construction crews for the company, but severed his connection with the railway some time ago and engaged in lumbering. For some time he was a resident of Calgary, and was connected with the East Kootenay Lumber Company. He never married. One brother, Edwin J., survives him. H. N. Coates, of St. John, is a brother-in-law. The late Mr. McCready was a great favorite with all who knew him, being kindly, cheerful and entertaining. He made friends wherever he went. He was in his fifty-ninth year.

The funeral will take place at Penosquis at 2 p. m. Saturday, services being at the Lower Baptist church.

Wm. G. Leonard

William G. Leonard, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Leonard, is dead at his home, Marsh road. Besides his parents, he leaves two brothers and two sisters. The brothers are Harry F., of Calgary, and Frederick, at home; the sisters are Evelyn and Bertie, also at home.

Chas. McCluskey

Word of the death of Charles McCluskey, a former mayor of Grand Falls, reached the city Thursday. Mr. McCluskey was more than 80 years of age and had been ill for a long time. He filled the office of mayor during several terms. In the discharge of his duties as superintendent of the fish hatchery he had won the friendship of men in different parts of the province. Mr. McCluskey was in charge of the salmon pond when it was established in Carleton and came to St. John each season in connection with the stripping of the fish. He made many friends in this section and enjoyed the good will of all who worked under him.

William Eastwood

Patterson Settlement, Sunbury county, Feb. 22.—William Eastwood, an old and respected resident of Patterson Settlement, passed away on Feb. 17th in the seventy-sixth year of his age. William Eastwood was a son of the late Joseph Eastwood, who was a soldier in the British army, and came to this county in the year 1820, after getting his discharge, and settled on a farm in what is now known as Patterson Settlement, Sunbury county. There were no roads at that time and the only way of traveling was on foot. He went to work in the wilderness and cleared a farm, where he lived the rest of his life and died at the advanced age of 86 years. William Eastwood was born June 8, 1832. He leaves a wife, two sons and four daughters, the sons are James and William, of this place, and Mrs. A. H. Patterson, of Brindley street, St. John; Mrs. John R. Johnson, Mrs. Jas. Johnston and Mrs. John Collins, of this place are his daughters. He also leaves one brother, John Eastwood, of Gaspereaux Station, Queens county, and one sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, of Houlton, Maine.

Wm. Eveleigh

Sussex, N. B., Feb. 27.—This community was shocked this morning to learn of the death of William Eveleigh at his home, Lower Cove. Deceased had been in good health up to within two hours of his demise. Last night he was affected by an attack of heart trouble and breathed his last this morning. Mr. Eveleigh was one of the best respected residents of this section of the county. He was seventy years of age and had a host of friends in all parts of Kings. He is survived by his second wife, who was Miss Anderson, and two sons, Councillor N. W. Eveleigh, Sussex, manager of the Maritime Dairy Co., and head of the N. W. Eveleigh & Co., and Samuel, Hampstead, and four daughters, Mrs. W. J. McArthur, Waltingford (Conn.); Mrs. Fred Beers, and Mrs. Chas. Smith, Hartford (Conn.), and Mrs. A. W. Berry, Sussex.

Richard S. Maxwell

Richard S. Maxwell died last evening at the home of his brother-in-law, W. P. Court, 536 Main street, in his 63rd year. Mr. Maxwell had been ill only a few days, with pneumonia. He is survived by one sister, Mrs. W. P. Court, and two brothers—Charles H., and Samuel R. Maxwell, railway mail clerk.

"BACK TO THE LAND."

Lieut-Colonel Howell, discussing the immigration work of the Salvation Army, says: "It has always been the Army's policy to avoid the cities in the distribution of newcomers, and this year our officers in England, those travelling on ships as well as at the port of landing, have full instructions to warn the people from going to cities, and to avoid by every means possible allowing people to go to any parts of Canada where there is any congestion. Back to the land is our policy. The Army has not found among the cases of distress more than four families in the city of Toronto, notwithstanding all the distress that the city has passed through during the past year, who emigrated through our agency, and these came to Toronto from outside places to which they were sent in the first instance by our organization."

HAD A STAB-LIKE PAIN THROUGH THE HEART.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS CURED HER AND SAVED HER LIFE.

There is no one, we imagine, sets about deliberately to do injury to the heart, yet in the excitement and excesses of present-day living, the nervous system is done violence to, and the heart and nerves being so intimately bound up with one another, disorganization of the one means disease and disorder of the other.

When you find your heart the least bit out of rhyme, your nerves unhinged, don't wait until you are prostrated on a bed of sickness. Take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. They'll put you in such condition you'll never know you have a heart, make your brain clear and active, your nerves strong, your blood rich and pure, and your whole being thrill with a new life.

Mrs. John C. Yensen, Little Rocher, N.B., writes: "I was troubled with a stab-like pain through my heart. I tried many remedies but they seemed to do me more harm than good. I was advised by a friend to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after using two boxes I was completely cured. I cannot praise them enough for the world of good they did me for I believe they saved my life."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.