LIVELY DEBATE IN THE LOCAL HOUSE YESTERDAY

Hon. Mr. Hazen Promises to Announce Government's Policy on St. John Valley Road Before Prorogation Mr. Burchell Threatens to Line Up in Opposition to Government—Mr. Murray Applies the Whitewash Brush and Copp's Resolution is Defeated

Fredericton, N. B., April 28—Hon. Mr. Hazen made the important announcement in the house today, in answer to an inquiry by Mr. Robinson, that the policy of the government regarding the aid to be given the St. John Valley Railway would be announced before prorogation.

This statement was made while the bill incorporating this railway was passing through the committee. There is much speculation around the house as to what the government contemplates doing in this important matter. They are being urged very strongly to guarantee the bonds of the company to the extent of $25,000 a mile for the whole length of the railway. This, of course, is only to take place after an arrangement is made with one of the transcontinental railways and an agreement entered into that this railway is to be operated as a part of a transcontinental system.

On the other hand there are influences at work to prevent any guarantee being made at the present session. To put it plainly the government is between two fires. If they do not meet the wishes of the river counties they will lose support in the country, and if they do they will alienate a powerful corporation whose force they are most anxious to retain and which has recently displayed an unusual interest in the welfare of New Brunswick. Knowledge of these facts increases the interest in Mr. Hazen's announcement of the policy of the government. Is it to be for the people or with the interests? There is no doubt as to what the people of New Brunswick want, and actually need. That is a railway from St. John to Quebec to connect with one or the other of the transcontinental routes that will pass through that city. One railway is already provided for, the other is still without a connection.

The charter which was granted to the St. John Valley Railroad today provides for a railway from St. John following the valley of the St. John River to Woodstock. At this point the route is deflected to pass through the villages of Lakeville and Centreville, in Carleton county. Nothing definite is laid down for the route after reaching Centreville, only it is to pass up the western side of the river and that it is to connect with the transcontinental road at or east of St. Leonards. If the road is to form part of the Canadian Northern system it would be diverted at Centreville and follow the Presque Isle stream to Mars Hill, passing through Maine and following the line of the old St. Andrews & Quebec Railway. This is the shortest possible route. There are other routes wholly through Canadian territory, but the mileage is longer.

There is much business to be done yet. The judicature act and the act relating to landlord and tenant, which forms part of this measure, have passed, but the arbitration act has not yet been disposed of. Several bills were withdrawn today, but there still remain seven bills to be considered in committee, but one of these is the notorious gerrymander act to divide Westmorland into two constituencies. This act will certainly cause a discussion and will have to be more thoroughly explained than has yet been before it is allowed to pass. The other bills are of a simple nature and will not prolong the session.

The debate on the want of confidence resolution offered by Mr. Copp was resumed this afternoon by Mr. Murray, who spoke for two hours in defence of the government. Mr. Murray is one of the most popular members of the government party and speaks exceptionally well. His remarks, however, were far afield and his justification of the broken pledges of the government lacked in sincerity and force. His attempt to prove that only bad Liberals had been dismissed, while the good ones had been retained, caused ironical laughter on the opposite side of the house. Then when he defended the salary grab for the benefit of two members of the executive he did so in such a smiling manner that it was not taken seriously on either side of the house. The whole burden of his speech was an apology for the government not having fully carried out their promises and an appeal for more time to do that which they had left undone.

Mr. Murray was frank enough to admit that he did not know what the agricultural policy of the government was, and left that for the commissioner of agriculture himself to explain. The resolution Mr. Murray moved at the close of his address embodied all that he had said in his speech and some more. The most interesting feature of this very lengthy document is the attempted justification of executive expenditures, on the ground that coach hire is no longer one of the perquisites of the government of this province. All the others have been retained, but coach hire has apparently been abandoned for good and hereafter the executive will walk. As a recital of the manner in which the government has carried on the business of the country, the resolution will go down to history along with the speech from the throne as an authentic record of the ability of the present administration to substitute meaningless words and phrases for ideas.

The seconder of the motion was Mr. Pinder, who has been the most active exponent of the dissatisfied element on the government benches with certain members of the executive. Mr. Pinder's hurried trip to Northumberland after the by-election in that county is not forgotten, and his expression in his speech today that Liberal governments in New Brunswick were gone for ever, at least, as he put it, "during our life time," led many to suppose that the member for York already feels that the hand of the great reaper is suspiciously near him and that his translation to another sphere is imminent, either that or the more preferable change of a seat higher up in the synagogue must be in sight. Mr. Pinder's speech was not long nor was there much that was new in it. It dealt more extensively with what the old government had done rather than about the broken pledges of the new administration.

Mr. Burchill, who returned this morning from the North Shore, criticized the amendment quite freely, denouncing in the strongest language the legislating of Mr. McMulkin out of office, making reservations concerning the highway act and other sections, but promised to support it.

It is needless to say that Mr. Burchill's half-hearted support is not satisfactory to the government and it was the half endorsement that brought out such a fierce attack on the policy of the previous administration by Dr. Landry. The doctor-commissioner who has not spoken very often since the session opened had a lot of pent up energy stored away for this occasion and while he had little to tell about the broken pledges of the government he had much to say of the past and drew a rosy picture of the future.

Unfortunately for the doctor-agriculturist it was clear that he possesses a more vivid imagination than a knowledge of the facts. It was promised that this speaker would expound the agricultural policy of the government. It was safe to say that when he had finished his speech no one in the house was wiser as to this policy than before he started in.

A reference to the Gloucester representative called forth a rather tart reply from Dr. Sormany, who referred to an episode in the career of the commissioner of agriculture when he wrote a certain letter published long ago which he implied was not creditable to the commissioner.

For some minutes there was danger of a serious explosion in the house, but when the smoke of battle had cleared away no one was hurt physically.

Dr. Sormany stated that a member of the government had offered the members for Gloucester the patronage of the county if they would support the government. The chief commissioner of public works was not in his place, but he hustled to get there and denied that he had ever made any such promise to the members for Gloucester. This did not satisfy Dr. Sormany and he reiterated the charge, and when Mr. Morrissy attempted again to deny it, Dr. Sormany said it was true, and he thought nothing more would be said concerning the reason why the members for Gloucester gave their support to the opposition rather than the government. "and," said he, across the floor of the house, "there were reasons why the chief commissioner should want some support as every member of the government was at his throat."

Mr. Sproul followed, starting in rather fierce with an attack on Mr. Byrne, but after much cross-firing the speaker asked him to confine his remarks to the resolution which he did for about five minutes before resuming his seat. The vote was then taken on the amendment and was carried, 30 for to 12 against.

Mr. Copp closed the debate on the resolution, during which he explained some of the personal allusions made to him by previous speakers. He had sold no sleepers to the Intercolonial railway, but had disposed of lumber to the amount of $90, which had formed part of the estate of a deceased friend. He further claimed that it was not a violation of the independence of parliament act to do legal work for the Intercolonial railway. Mr. Copp spoke for nearly an hour. The vote was taken at 11.55 and resulted as follows: Yeas, 12; nays, 29.

It was midnight when Mr. Robinson arose to move his resolution charging over-expenditure in the public works department amounting to nearly $100,000.

Mr. Robinson's speech was a carefully thought out statement of the actual financial condition of the province. He spoke of the difficulty of carrying on the business of the country with the revenue available, but thought with prudence and economy and with the increased revenue this was possible. But this had not been done, and the result was a large over-expenditure, which had been covered up in a manner that would do credit to an eastern fakir. The accounts had been juggled by the omission of large sums from the expenditures of the fiscal year, and charged up in the following year. He mentioned two items alone which amounted to more than $11,000 in addition to the public works over-expenditure.

In dealing with the matter of temporary loans, he took occasion to explain an interview published in Montreal which had been referred to by another speaker.

The hollowness of the audit act was touched upon and its complete failure to protect the treasury, as it was claimed it would and was doing. The act had been evaded whenever the government wished. The much-praised system of bookkeeping, which had cost a large sum to inaugurate and had necessitated the employment of an additional clerk in every department, was dealt with. In connection with the audits, Mr. Robinson said that he had been charged with bad faith in having an audit of the accounts made by Jenkins & Hardy, one of the best firms in Canada. There had been an attempt to laugh this audit out of existence, but when he had read some of the recommendations of the report it was clear to the whole house that the government had adopted the very same system of accounting.

Mr. Robinson did not grow excited during his speech, but he scored point after point to show that the government, instead of using economy and good sense in the management of the finances of the province, had not lived up to their pledges or promises to keep the ordinary expenditures within the ordinary revenue.

In closing his speech Mr. Robinson made it clear that it was not the old government but the present government that was on trial. It was no answer to the charges preferred against the government to refer to what had been done by the old government.

Mr. Robinson did not deny that errors had been made in the past, but he pointed that they were still being perpetuated and that no attempt had been made to clear up the expenditures of the year within the year, as the statement which was confirmed later by the provincial secretary when he attempted to evade the issue by stating that every account rendered the public works department up to October 30 had been paid. As October has 31 days it is perfectly clear that the accounts had been closed for the purpose of preventing the expenditures for the month of October appearing in the accounts of the year.

Mr. Currie, in seconding the motion, spoke briefly, accusing the government of obtaining office under false pretences.

Provincial Secretary Flemming rose to reply at 1.30.

Mr. Flemming finished at 2.45, moving an amendment expressing confidence in the government.

Mr. McLachlan seconded it, and it carried by a vote of 28 to 12.

A vote was taken at 3.10 on Mr. Robinson's resolution, 12 yeas to 28 nays. The house adjourned at 3.15, after singing Auld Lang Syne and God Save the King.

Fredericton, N. B., April 28—The house resumed at 3.20 p. m.

Hon. Mr. Hazen moved the fee of the Tobique Pulp & Paper Company's bill, which was not recommended to the house, be refunded.

Hon. Mr. McLeod introduced a bill to enable the municipality of Madawaska to issue debentures to replace the court house burned a few days ago. On the ground of urgency it was read a second time.

Mr. Murray, rising to speak to the resolution of the member for Westmorland (Mr. Copp) complimented that gentleman upon his great ability as a stump speaker, perhaps one without a peer in the province, but it was unfortunate for him that he brought his stump speeches into the legislature. He had constituted himself the representative of the Liberal party in the house, regardless of the fact that there were other members in the house with just as close affiliations to that party and who stood just as high with members of that party as did the honorable member. Why should not one of them be the leader as well? By what process was the honorable member for Westmorland superior as a Liberal to the chief commissioner of public works, to Mr. Burchill or Mr. MacLauchlan? And yet the member for Westmorland arrogated to himself the right to read out of the Liberal party such men as Hon. Mr. Morrissy and Hon. Senator Ellis.

Gentlemen opposite had claimed that the government dismissed a great many officials because they were Liberals. If they would look into the matter carefully they would find there was not a single dismissal on that ground. In Kings county the most important offices there were yet held by Liberals and men who were strong opponents, besides of this government. Every dismissal under this government had been for good and sufficient reasons and he would recommend the dismissal of any man who was unworthy of his office. In fact he had done this in the case of one of his own supporters, for he believed the best public service could only be had by relegating all political feelings to the background.

It was rather amusing to learn from the speeches of gentlemen opposite that all the reforms accomplished by this government had been in the minds of those gentlemen to do if they came back into power. The leader of the opposition, as a man, stood high in his estimation. He believed he desired to be fair and that is was not so much his own fault as the fault of the gentlemen whose sins he had assumed that he has was in the position he was today. He was the scapegoat while his sinning predecessors sat in high places. The opposition in claiming that all the promises of the government should have been redeemed in one year were not consistent. In discussing the factory act the other night, they had claimed it could not be completely carried out in five years, yet they pretended to expect that all great measures of reform involving all departments of the government should have been accomplished in one year. They even claimed the public domain act should have been carried out. That act was passed in 1906 and from reports which Mr. Loggie had at that time made to the then premier and surveyor general, the necessity of immediate action was then urged. He pointed out that the first thing to do was to preserve the forests from fire. He urged that the province should be divided into five districts and five chief game wardens appointed. That these districts should be divided into thirty sub-districts with one good man in each engaged by the year. That the chief fire ranger should be the best woodsman in the province. That all should be men of ability and tact. He urged that $25,000 per year, gradually increasing it to $50,000, should be spent on this service. For two years no notice had been taken of these suggestions and it remained for this government to actively take them up and successfully carry out most of them.

The charge was also made that the government had not carried out its promise in regard to the highway act and this matter had engaged a great deal of time and attention of the opposition. They seemed yet to have as many dissensions among them as when they attempted to frame legislation themselves. The leader of the opposition had said he realized there was not enough money under the old act to keep up the roads, yet one of his followers moved an amendment the other day to leave the rate of taxation where it was.

The highway act, said Mr. Murray, as introduced by this government, is carrying out pre-election promises of the party in full. It provided that two councillors from each parish would be on the highway board, thus giving them full and free control of their own taxation and management, there being only one representative of the government on the board. He was willing to stand or fall by the act, for if, in any particular section, it did not work out efficiently the government would be prepared to amend it.

The opposition also were very anxious about school books. Before 1908 they were not so regardful. This government had promised books at reduced prices and had carried out that promise. Gentlemen opposite during the election campaign had ridiculed the position taken by the present government. They had stated that Ontario readers, which were reduced in price, were only bankrupt stock, while the then opposition claimed they had information that these books were legitimately produced at the low price named. What had been the result? During the first year of the government's life it had been able to reduce the price of readers by 40 per cent, and a large number of other books would shortly be, some of them as much as 50 per cent. The Whitney government was now upheld in its school book policy by no less an authority than the St. John Telegraph; yet for two years after they attained power they did nothing regarding school books.

He was heartily in accord with the government's proposal to increase the school teachers' salaries and he would be glad to do all he could to help this most deserving class of citizens. The government had also intimated that a bill would be brought down at an early session to provide a pension system for the teachers.

Members on this side of the house, said Mr. Murray, have an absolute and abiding faith in this government and its ability to properly administer the affairs of the province, and they are backed up by the people. There are no dissensions but all are united in admiration for and a firm belief in the gentleman who is premier of this province and who fills the position equally well with any of his predecessors.

He then moved a eulogistic amendment to Mr. Copp's motion.

Mr. Copp raised the point of order that the amendment was out of order, inasmuch as it was chiefly a negation of the resolution and did not introduce new matter, but the speaker ruled that the amendment was in order.

Mr. Pinder seconded the amendment, and alluded to the so-called "Northumberland deal" among other things.

Mr. Burchill said that he might not have taken part in the discussion at the present time had not the so-called Northumberland deal been referred to by the gentleman who had just taken his seat. He took that as a personal reference. He thought that was an occurrence that might well be forgotten, and he did not see what good could be accomplished by raising that question now. As it had been mentioned, he would state that the circumstances were that members elected to represent Northumberland county were in favor of a certain policy to be followed by the crown land department and their demands were conceded and he considered that that policy had operated in the interests of the whole province and as the same gentlemen were ere-elected four or five times that was, he thought, conclusive evidence that the people were favorable to those most nearly interested in the transaction.

With regard to himself and his position he noticed one of the papers had said that he had gone home and the people were no wiser than before as to which side he was on. He had clearly stated early in the session that he was here as representative of Northumberland county and was elected by all parties, and he did not propose to give the government factious opposition. He was opposed to the introduction of federal politics into the local field. He thought the motion made by the member for Westmorland was premature. The government had been in power only one year and it was not possible that they could in that short time carry out in full all the promises made to the people. He was disposed to give the government a fair trial and an opportunity to carry out their promises made before election, and if they did not carry out their pledges then he would condemn them.

His opinion of the road act was that there was too much machinery, but he was not going to condemn it in advance, and he only hoped that it would prove to be a good act.

The government had made promises when seeking the confidence of the people with regard to school books, and it was not fair to condemn the government before it had had a chance to carry out its policy.

(Continued on page 7).

A FAREWELL CONCERT

In the Seamen's Institute last evening the farewell concert of the winter port season was given by the R. M. S. Victorian concert party with W. Hickson as chairman.

The programme as published in The Telegraph yesterday was carried out and was keenly enjoyed by the large audience of seamen and citizens. C. Dash was accompanist and D. Griffin was interlocutor.

At the close, a hearty vote of thanks to the entertainers was moved by Mr. Hickson, seconded by S. L. Gorbell and carried by the audience.

Josh. H. Desrosiers, for the past thirty years chief of the detective force of the Michigan Central railway, and a detective of international repute, is dead at the age of 72. Mr. Desrosiers was born in Berthierville county, Que. He completed his education in Montreal.

Death or Insanity

Nervous, Sleepless, Worn Out.

Expected to Die or Go Crasy With Nervousness.

"I could not sleep—I could not rest—was ready to cry on the least occasion—yet I was plump and fat. Can you imagine a more distressing condition than weakness of body and mind?" writes Mrs. Wensley, of Halifax. "I lost myself in a sort of self-pity because health seemed so shattered, and with the mental distress that grew with my bodily weakness, I was a burden to myself and a greater burden to my family.

"Though I sought and really needed pity, I got very little, for I did not look so very sick. It was only my nerves that were sick, and anyone who has sick nerves knows too well how awful a sickness it is.

"From the first Ferrozone strengthened my nerves, and it seemed to help them for I became stronger, more composed, slept more and grew more hopeful. When I had taken Ferrozone for about two months I lost that miserable sense of dread. I never could tell what I was afraid of, but expected something dreadful was going to happen me. Ferrozone gave me the strength to throw aside all these fancies and made me well again."

Go at once to any druggist, get a few boxes of Ferrozone—start right on the road to health and vigor. Ferrozone will keep you there—will show you what it means to be healthy, vigorous, full of nerve energy. Once you're braced up and energized with Ferrozone you'll never again be content with ill-health.

All dealers sell Ferrozone, 50c. per box or six boxes for $2.50.

LUCKY MR. BROWN

If it had not been for "Fruit-a-tives," Mr. Lemuel Brown, of Avondale, N. B., would still be living on stale bread and porridge, and suffering tortures with indigestion.

His stomach was so weak that he had to give up all kinds of meats, potatoes and other vegetables, and even deny himself the comforts of a cup of tea. Fortunately, Mr. Brown read about "Fruit-a-tives," bought a box and was so much improved by taking the tablets, that he used four boxes altogether. "I have been a great sufferer from indigestion for fifteen years. About two years ago, I read about Fruit-a-tives and concluded to give them a trial. I used nearly four boxes of "Fruit-a-tives" and they have made me feel like a new man. I can eat all kinds of hearty foods and enjoy tea and coffee." This is not a rare case, but the regular experience of everyone who uses "Fruit-a-tives" for Weak Stomach, Indigestion and Dyspepsia. Try them. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial box, 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

G. T. P. LOAN IS UP IN HOUSE

Hon. Mr. Graham Tells Why the Construction of the Road Must Be Rushed

Ottawa, April 28—The Grand Trunk Pacific loan was considered in the house today and developed some lively exchanges between Hon. Mr. Graham and opposition speakers. The leader of the opposition criticized the whole National Transcontinental project which, he said, would very likely get the government into trouble. He admitted that the enterprise would be a success, but thought the government had assumed too much risk. The fall of the Quebec bridge would delay the use of the Eastern section until at least 1915, and he thought the government would have the Quebec-Moncton section on its hands for some time after completion.

Hon. Mr. Graham speaking in reply said he hoped the company would not have to ask for further aid, but even if they did the project must go on.

TAKE IN LIFT.

Mr. Graham pointed to the development of the west, and declared that the G. T. P. and the National Transcontinental would soon be taxed to their utmost capacity to carry the traffic. While the west now produced 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, the prospects were that Canada would shortly be the wheat field of the world and a traffic would be developed which would require the National Transcontinental to be supplemented by other commercial routes.

This was no time to halt the project. The launching of the road had already been justified by the impetus that it had given other Canadian roads to extend and improve. There had already been 15,389 homesteads taken up in a belt of twelve miles on either side of the G. T. P. and that meant the addition of 2,461,928 acres to the cultivated area of Canada.

From 1906 to 1908 the population of Saskatchewan and Alberta had increased twenty-five per cent. These were symptoms of the increased demand for transportation which was coming.

He called attention to the high standard of the line as the absolute guarantee of its success in economical and effective operation. It would be the best road in America.

The estimate of cost had been exceeded but that unfortunately had been the case with all engineering projects of recent years. The Panama canal had been estimated to cost $217,000,000 and was not finished, but was said to have already cost $400,000,000. The Erie canal had been estimated to cost $61,000,000 but would cost over twice that amount. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul line to Seattle cost $60,000 a mile, and the Western Pacific $70,000 a mile. The C. P. R. line from Toronto to Sudbury had exceeded its original estimate by 33 1-3 per cent.

The question now before parliament was whether it was expedient to loan $10,000,000 to the company to complete the western section as soon as possible. He most unhesitatingly maintained that it was. This was not a present to the company but a loan which would be repaid.

Mr. Haggart and Mr. Monk spoke in criticism of the financial relations of the government with the company.

The hour of adjournment, 6 o'clock, arrived before the debate was finished.

Before the Grand Trunk matter, Hon. Mr. Fielding introduced a resolution embodying the changes in the sugar duties announced in the budget. The resolution was adopted and the bill to give it effect was passed.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

BODY WAS THAT OF ENGLISHMAN

Corpse Found on Loch Lomond Road Identified as E. Sidney Morris

The body of a man found among some bushes on the city property near Blind Man's Lake, on the Loch Lomond road, about five miles from the city, yesterday, was identified last night as that of E. Sidney Morris, a Scotchman or Englishman, twenty-four years of age. He had arrived here from the old country last November and boarded at the Salvation Army Metropole till January, but since then nothing is known of his movements.

The condition of the body showed that the man had been dead a long time. Coroner Berryman said last night that there were no evidences of foul play. From the general appearances he thought that Morris had wandered into the woods and become bewildered.

The following articles were found in the pockets: Two match boxes, a pair of scissors, a small white handled knife, cigarette paper, a red necktie, a "Dewey" collar, soiled with ink and red stain, a brown leather pocketbook, with the name E. Sidney written Morris on the inside, pictures of a girl and a woman, pictures of two men, one a Salvation Army soldier; a lock of hair, a number of papers and a ring and keys. There was no money.

One of the men's pictures was that of a West Indian who came to St. John some months ago and who is at present in the city, but whose name is unkown. The other was the picture of the Salvation Army soldier who identified the body last evening.

The name "Della, S. S. Celtic," and the date "24, 7, 08" was on the back of the girl's picture and on another slip of paper was the name "Della McInerney, 1239 Eddy street, San Francisco." On the reverse of the woman's picture was the photographer's stamp. The place was Wrexham.

About 10 o'clock last night the body was identified by Havelock Mappleback, an employe of the Salvation Army, as that of E. Sidney Morris, who boarded with the army about six or seven weeks last winter.

There are glowing reports of the success of the Canadian society of New York, which during the past year added 71 members to its rolls, and endowed a cot at $5,000 in the Presbyterian hospital of New York. Dr. J. J. McPhee is the president.

Fancy Worsted
PANTS
For Men,
Price, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00

MEN'S PANTS,
$1.50 up.

WILCOX BROS.,
Dock Street and Market Square

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"



SIMPLY WONDERFUL

is the work which GOLD DUST accomplishes. All labors look alike to the Gold Dust Twins. They clean floors and doors, sinks and chinks—go from cellar to attic—and leave only brightness behind. Get acquainted with

Gold Dust Washing Powder

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST | Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning woodwork, oil cloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleansing bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.

Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal, P. Q.—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

GOLD DUST makes hard water soft

Physicians and Surgeon's Utopia Accident Policy

Pays double benefits for Septicemia or Private Vehicle Accidents Subject to a 10 per cent increase annually for five years for both death and weekly indemnity. All premiums returned in case of accidental death of the insured, issued only by

LOCKHART & RITCHIE
114 Prince William St. 'Phone 269

THE Canadian Detective Bureau, Ltd.

We undertake all legitimate detective work for Banks, Corporations or private individuals.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Investigations strictly confidential. Offices: 16-17 St. Paul Bldg., Halifax, N. S.

L. J. EHLERS,
Supt. for Maritime Provinces.

Your Advt. Here
Will be read by thousands every day

TIMES ADS. REACH ALL

WALL PAPERS

Great values in Wall papers, 10,000 Rolls to be sold at 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 7c., 8c., 10c., 12c. Roll; Regular Prices, 5c. to 25c. Roll.

Window Shades on Rollers, 15c. up.

Brass Curtain Rods, 5c., 8c., 10c. 15c.

Wood Curtain Poles, 25c. and 35c.

Lace Curtains 25c., to $4.00 pair.

A good assortment of Curtain Muslins at 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 18c., to 50c. yard.

Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear

Arnold's Department Store
Tel. 1765. 85-85 Charlotte Street

CAUTION

This Label Guarantees GENUINE

CHAS. ROBINSON'S BUTTER NUT BREAD ST. JOHN N.B.

BUTTER-NUT BREAD

Imitations without this label are deceptions

MOTHINE Prevents and Destroys Moths. 15c. and 25c.

Odorless and Effectual.

The Drug Store, 100 King Street CHAS. R. WASSON



BOOST YOUR TOWN BY ORGANIZING A
BRASS BAND

Information on this subject with printed instructions for amateur bands and a printed form of Constitution and By-Laws for bands, together with our big catalogue, will be mailed FREE on request. Address Dept. "D."

121 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG | THE R. S. WILLIAMS & SONS CO., LIMITED | 143 YONGE STREET TORONTO