

MAGISTRATE SPEAKS FOR ZAM-BUK

Magistrate Perry, of Goldfields, B.C., believes in making a good thing known. Writing of Zam-Buk, the great household balm, he says:—"After a very fair trial I have proved Zam-Buk eminently satisfactory. In my case it cured a skin rash of five years' standing which no doctor had been able to do any good for. I would certainly encourage any person to keep Zam-Buk in his home." The magistrate is quite right. Every home needs Zam-Buk! Unequalled for cuts, burns, bruises, eczema, blood poisoning and all skin diseases. All stores and druggists sell it at 50 cents a box. Sure cure for piles.

DON'T NEGLECT THAT SORE!

A Chicago man has just died from blood poisoning arising from neglect of a small sore. Don't neglect a cut, a patch of eczema, or an open sore of any kind. The air is full of poison germs, waiting to start up their evil results in neglected sores, wounds, etc. In Zam-Buk is safety. Zam-Buk is so highly antiseptic that applied to any skin disease or injury it makes blood poisoning impossible. In using Zam-Buk you have three processes going on at once for Zam-Buk is healing, soothing and antiseptic. Try it without delay.

A GENUINE OFFER.

TEST ZAM-BUK AT OUR EXPENSE!

We appreciate the position taken by the man or woman who says:—"If your preparation is what you claim, you should have no objection to letting us try it before spending our money on it." To every person taking this view we say, send one cent stamp (to pay return postage) and name and date of this paper to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, and we will mail you a free trial box of Zam-Buk. Zam-Buk is purely herbarial, suitable for the delicate skin of little children, yet powerful enough to heal chronic sores of long years' standing. All druggists and stores, 50c. per box, 3 for \$1.25.

Every Home Needs Zam-Buk

"RUB IT IN"

LARGER MARKETS URGENTLY NEEDED, SAYS MR. CARVELL

In its report of the banquet to F. B. Carvell, M. P., at Hartland, the Observer of that place says:

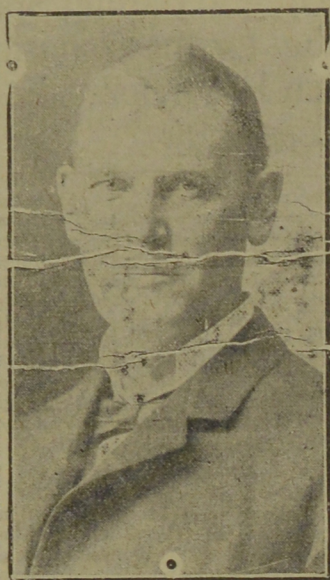
In responding, Mr. Carvell said it was difficult to express the thanks he felt. When he considered the bad state of the roads and saw about him representatives of almost every district of the county he felt unprepared. He was grateful for the cheers that greeted him and hoped he would live up to the praise. He had, however, done nothing more than his duty to the people. It was true that he had assisted in framing the bill that made the bridge possible. That was about his first practical work as a legislator. In 1908 he had pledged the Hartland people that he would get the appropriation for a public building without delay. He had done so. There was not a town the size of Hartland in any part of Canada with a public building so elaborate. In fact, this building was the beginning of a new policy of the old government. It was something of an experiment and the idea of combining post office, customs and armory under one roof is to be carried out in the future, the new government approving of the plan.

Continuing, Mr. Carvell said Hartland had the name of being an enterprising town, but there was one thing lacking yet and that was electric light. It was seemingly strange that such strenuous opposition should meet the attempt to dam the Becraftmac, but the speaker had the identical experience when he sought a charter to build the dam at Woodstock. There the circumstances was practically the same. The only difference it made to the other interests on the stream was that it made the log driving a little easier. His sympathy was with the Hartland Electric Power Company. If there was anything he could do to help it he would do it. He was willing to invest some money in the project.

Referring to the election, when the Liberal party met with such reverses, no one should think that the matter of reciprocity was settled.

LOSS TO CARLETON

We have not given the extension of markets, the consideration it deserves. Mr. Carvell referred to the British preference and while he did not make a special exhibition of loyalty, he felt he was as loyal as anyone else and especially to Canada, and for her benefit he would like to see the British preference increased to 50 per cent. What the farmer of the east and West needed was a bigger market. Said the speaker: "I stated in the house that in my constituency alone the farmers had lost \$300,000 since defeat of reciprocity. Even Sir



MR. F. B. CARVELL, M. P.

Wilfrid himself questioned this as being extreme. I stated that I didn't think \$400,000 would be extreme." And figures could be quoted to prove this. Once in parliament reciprocity was referred to by the government member as a dead issue. "Let me tell you," said Mr. Carvell, "that after I had told how you people here felt in the matter of reciprocity, after some western members had spoken, reciprocity was never called dead again. The question 'is not dead, and will not die.' (Loud cheers and cries of 'never!') Mr. Carvell said he had met Page Rideout on a recent trip to Saskatoon had found him doing a big business in farm machinery. Mr. Rideout claims that there will surely be a revolution in the west if there is no southern outlet.

WHEAT ROTTING

This year hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat laid out doors all winter and lie there rotting today, because there was more of it than could be shipped eastward. The United States wants our wheat and would pay more for it than farmers are now getting, and would even buy this rotting wheat to feed their stock. Ten or twelve railroads have their noses right up to the boundary line, awaiting traffic from our great west. Mr. Carvell said Page Rideout had told him that in Saskatoon district sufficient ploughing outfits had been sold this year to increase the wheat acreage three times what it is now.

SAENGERFEST AT JACKSONVILLE

Jacksonville, Fla., April 16.—Incoming trains today brought hundreds of delegates and visitors to the saengerfest of the South Atlantic States Federation of German Clubs, which is to open a three days' festival in this city tomorrow. Preceding the saengerfest there was a meeting today of the grand lodge of Sons of Hermann. The city is in festival garb in honor of the many visitors. A large chorus assisted by the Russian Symphony orchestra will feature the opening of the concerts in the Duval Theatre. There will be a big parade on the closing day, and the festivities will conclude with a grand banquet.

WELL, WELL!

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I dyed ALL these DIFFERENT KINDS of Goods with the SAME Dye. I used

DYOLA

No Change of Make. Simple and Clean. Send for Free Color Card and Booklet 101.

THE JOHNSON-RICHARDSON CO., Limited, Montreal, Can.

What's going to be done with this wheat? If the United States would take off the 25 cents a bushel duty the solution of this problem would be easy. After we had supplied Great Britain the only country in the world who will take our wheat is the United States.

"You have some hope, however," said Mr. Carvell cheerfully. "Mr. Borden is down in the States now. Perhaps he can come to some trade agreement. I really hope so."

We all know reciprocity is the one great question in the west; we must have markets; if we cannot sell we must cease to produce. Hitherto our prosperity has depended upon immigration. Should production cease and immigration cease there must be stagnation. No matter which way you turn over the question whether for the east or the west it is clearly evident to every fair-minded man that reciprocity is the solution of the market question. Mr. Carvell would like to see farm machinery on the free list.

OUR NATURAL MARKET

The United States is our nearest market. Everything things better prices in the States; we all know that. It is unreasonable to expect it will not continue a good market.

Said the speaker, "I am not trying to wave the flag to get votes, but a wider market is worth fighting for. I'm going to fight."

One of the dangers of reciprocity, we were told last fall, was the competition we would have to expect from Australia and New Zealand. What do we see now? Why, there is Geo. E. Foster off to arrange a reciprocity deal so that we can get our butter and our mutton cheaper. Concluding, Mr. Carvell stated plainly that his position was the greatest freedom of trade, consistent with whatever tariff is necessary to support the industries of the country.

"Farmers, figure out what the loss of reciprocity has cost you. Reason with your Conservative neighbor; don't let the matter rest as it will be brought again before the people."

Responding to the local opposition G. W. Upham congratulated the people on the fine new post office and spoke of the efforts to get the Hartland Electric Power Company's bill through the legislature. He said if the premier so desired the bill would pass.

Space will not permit of further of the speeches, all of which were excellent. The chairman in closing said there could not have been a gathering more representative of the county, there could not have been produced a finer aggregation of men, there faced him 200 sober men who on the morrow would have no regrets and no headaches. The contrast with other banquets we have heard of is marked.

The young men's band of Woodstock under the leadership of Geo. Britton discoursed excellent music. For a young band this organization is deserving of praise and patronage.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH CONGRESS

St. Louis, Mo., April 16.—With many of the leading bishops, rectors and laymen of the Episcopal church present from all parts of the country, the annual national Episcopal Church Congress was opened in this city today with a service of holy communion. The Congress will be in session four days.

The Congress, which has no legislative function, is held principally to provide a forum for the free discussion of live topics by all classes of churchmanship. The principal subjects scheduled for discussion by the present Congress are: the good and evil in trades unions, the sanctity of marriage, the possibility of unity in church government, official censorship in the interest of morals, conversion as a Christian experience and music as an aid to religion.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

APRIL 16

1746—Battle of Culloden, in which the English under the Duke of Cumberland defeated the Scottish rebels headed by the young Pretender.

1751—Judge Jesse Fell, who discovered how to make use of anthracite coal, born in Buckingham, Pa. Died in Wilkes-Barre, Aug. 11, 1830.

1797—Louis Adolphe Thiers, president of the French Republic, born. Died Sept. 3, 1877.

1829—John T. Ford, noted theatrical manager, born in Baltimore. Died there, March 14, 1894.

1848—Illinois and Michigan canal opened.

1854—Ship Powatan, from Havre to New York, wrecked off Long Beach with loss of over 300 lives.

1859—Corner stone of the Peabody Institute in Baltimore laid.

1861—North Carolina troops seized Ports Caswell and Johnson.

1862—France declared war against the Mexican government.

1864—Thomas Blanchard, who invented the first machine for making tacks, died in Boston. Born in Sutton, Mass., June 24, 1788.

FRANCIS-WATERS WEDDING

Chicago, Ill., April 16.—The marriage of Miss Lella Waters, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. W. O. Waters, and Thomas Francis of St. Louis, son of former Governor and Mrs. David R. Francis, took place this afternoon in Grace Episcopal Church, of which the father of the bride is the rector. The church ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents.

MONTANA STOCK GROWERS

Miles City, Mont., April 16.—A large attendance marked the opening in this city today of the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Montana Stock Growers' Association. The convention will spend two days in the discussion of a variety of subjects relating to the stock raising industry.

ASKED HER DRUGGIST TO GIVE HER SOMETHING.

She Had a Bad Cold, So He Recommended
Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Mrs. James Warren, Edmonton, Alta., writes:—"Just a few words in favor of your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. A short time ago I contracted a bad cold, and tried several remedies, but had no good results. I asked my druggist to give me some good cough medicine he could recommend, so he told me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and I can safely say I have never tried anything like it. The first dose gave me relief, and I was completely cured of my cough before I had finished one bottle. It is the best cough remedy I have ever tried, and I can recommend it to everyone."

Obstinate coughs and colds yield to the grateful, soothing action of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

It is a remedy without an equal for coughs, colds, bronchitis, and all affection of the throat or lungs.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

DEBATE ON THE BUDGET CLOSED EARLY TODAY

(Continued from page one.)

Hon. Mr. McLeod introduced the bill relating to the election of mayor and aldermen in the City of Fredericton.

THE WASHADEMOAK BRIDGE.

Hon. Mr. Flemming, on reply to Mr. Copp's enquiry, said:

1. Has the government been informed as to the particulars of the collapse of the Washademook bridge, reported in The St. John Telegraph of the 11th April inst., annexed?

Ans. Yes, some additional particulars.

2. When was the said bridge constructed and under whose supervision?

Ans. The piers were built last year under the supervision of Mr. Archibald.

3. Who was the contractor who constructed said bridge?

Ans. The work was not done under contract but by day's work under the personal direction of Mr. Archibald.

4. What supervision was given to the same during construction?

Ans. Answered by No. 3.

5. What steps were taken during construction and since and by whom to see that said bridge was sufficiently strong and safe for the running over it of passenger and freight trains?

Ans. Answered by No. 3.

Though not asked for, I am glad to be able to inform the House that passengers and package freight are being transferred at the Washademook bridge, in a few days provision will be made for the transfer of passengers and light freight without much inconvenience or delay to the public; arrangements have been made for the N.B. Coal & Railway to deliver coal by way of the Transcontinental at Moncton, when it is understood that delivery for the Intercolonial will be accepted at Moncton instead of Norton. The Intercolonial Railway have agreed to carry the coal from Moncton to St. John at a reduced rate. The effect of the accident will be to cause the coal delivered at St. John to cost about fifteen cents per ton more than if hauled by way of Norton, but all contracts for delivery by Intercolonial will not be affected.

In connection with the collapse of the Washademook bridge Hon. Mr. Flemming said that arrangements had been made to have the coal handled by the I.C.R. accepted at Moncton instead of at Norton at the small advance of 15c over the present rate. That would mean that the work of the mines will go ahead uninterrupted.

Mr. Copp—Will the coal be carried over the Transcontinental?

Hon. Mr. Flemming—Yes.

Hon. Mr. Flemming continuing said that this matter was one of very great importance and the government had been successful in having the arrangements made for the prosecution of the work without any delay. He had a letter from P. S. Archibald to Mr. J. R. Stone in which the former stated that apparently the heavy current during the last freshet undermined the crib work and stone filling surrounding the piles supporting the pier. With the support of the cribbing and stone filling gone the piles must in the opinion of Mr. Archibald, have pitched forward enough to allow the pier to slide bodily into the river. There were about sixty piles in all under the pier driven from six inches to eighteen inches apart, in fact as closely driven as it was practicable to drive them. These piles have been in use in the bridge for some twenty-five years and to all appearances were in excellent condition. The evidence the commissioners had that the piles were thoroughly driven was the fact that they had one trestle bent supported by about six piles carrying the bridge and train during the whole period of construction of the concrete without any perceptible settlement. There had been some rumors since the accident happened that this pier settled previous to the accident but on enquiry made on the ground commissioner Archibald was satisfied that there was not the slightest foundation for such rumors.

Mr. LaBilios gave notice of motion for an address for correspondence relating to settlement of Crown lands in the Parish of Eldon, Restigouche County.

Mr. Copp gave notice of enquiry regarding Sands Bridge York County.

READY MADE FARMS

Hon. Mr. Flemming introduced a bill to encourage the settlement of Farm Lands. He said that the importance of the bill was scarcely second to any introduced in this Legislature. It would be generally recognized that the prosperity of the province, the foundation on which it was built, the stability of the whole community rests on the success of the agricultural population. The success of the city, the progress and development of the town, the prosperity of the merchant and professional man is entirely dependent on the strength and vitality of the rural section. It is of the greatest importance to have the agricultural population not only

prosperous but numerous. There has been great advertising in the past of the possibilities of the western country and he did not think New Brunswick regretted what she had given to the west. It was true that her educational institutions were contributing men and women to the west and it must be a great pride that New Brunswick has given so much to educational life with such strong eastern blood. Any policy which has for its goal the retaining of our young men in the province would arouse the great interest and support of all the people and any policy which proposes to bring in new immigrants under conditions through which they could be successful would likewise arouse the interest of all. The present bill proposed to do exactly that and while it was introduced as a government measure he wanted to say to hon. gentlemen opposite that he wished every member to study its provisions and make suggestions as deemed desirable. He desired that it should not be considered as a political measure as it was of such importance to the province meaning the resettling, repopulating, recreating of areas practically abandoned. There seemed to him no sadder sight than to see a once very prosperous settlement gradually losing its vitality until but one or two men remained. These could be no more worthy object than this legislation can do to recreate, revitalize and make prosperous these abandoned settlements and prove the means of producing agricultural wealth.

All hon. gentlemen will have noticed the message of Mr. Norton Griffith sent back from Halifax to the people of New Brunswick in which he mentioned that the important factor to New Brunswick was that her agricultural sections should be developed. This immigration question was bigger than the province, bigger than Confederation, a subject as wide as the Empire. It was bigger than party divisions or party lines. From the British Isles there is an annual overflow of population of over 400,000 which must be taken care of and it seemed that for the purposes of the Empire, for the maintenance of the power and prestige of the British flag this overflow of population should be brought to either Canada, Australia, South Africa or some other part of the empire so that they would remain under the old flag. If that was done the parts of the Empire

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NERVOUSNESS AND DYSPEPSIA

CURED BY "FRUIT-A-TIVES" THE GREAT FRUIT MEDICINE

In Nervous Dyspepsia, the Dyspepsia does not come from the Nervousness—but the latter, trouble does come from the Dyspepsia.

The stomach is a network of nerves. Now if all these nerves are irritated by improper food, hasty eating, or poisoned by gases from the constipated bowels, then they will make one nervous. "Fruit-a-tives" cures both the Nervousness and the Dyspepsia because "Fruit-a-tives" cures all stomach troubles, keeps the stomach sweet and clean, and enables you to eat and sleep as you did when a child.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial size, 25c. At all dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

pire would be doing their duty to the mother country.

New Brunswick had thousands of acres of agricultural lands that are not producing agricultural or timber wealth and he thought that the province should bend its energies as earnestly as possible to place people on these lands.

TO APPOINT COMMISSION

The bill provided for the appointment of three commissioners to constitute a Farm Settlement Board and the Board is authorized—

To purchase and hold within the province real estate suitable for general purposes.

To improve the same and to erect houses and buildings thereon whenever necessary.

To buy and sell personal property and to employ agents and workmen when necessary in carrying on the work.

The plan he explained was to be available to our own people just the same as to those who came in from outside the object being to be able to place people on properties earning capacity of which could commence at the very first. The present plan of settlement of Crown Lands was all right but it did not go far enough and it was believed that there would be a smaller percentage of failures if people could be put down on improved land in the province.

Provision was also made in the bill for the Board to sell to bona fide settlers the properties at a price not

(Continued on page five.)

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NIGHT EXPRESS LEAVING AT 11.30 P. M., CONNECTS AT TRURO WITH THE MORNING EXPRESS FOR SYDNEY, AND WITH STEAMERS LEAVING NORTH SYDNEY FOR NEW-FOUNDLAND.

NUMBER 26 THROUGH EXPRESS FOR HALIFAX, LEAVING AT 12.40 P. M., CONNECTS AT TRURO WITH THE NIGHT EXPRESS FOR SYDNEY.

BUFFET SERVICE ON NIGHT EXPRESS SERVING BREAKFAST BETWEEN TRURO AND HALIFAX.

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