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Misses' & Children's Spring Coats in all the new materials. A beautiful assortment of Crepe de Chene and Georgette Crepe Blouses in all the newest colors.

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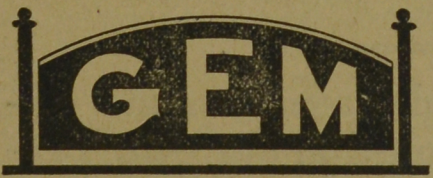
THE SPRING DRIVE

Old sol has now determined to break through the winter lines of frost and snow. Have you brought to light that straw hat you put away last fall? You can save money by purchasing a bottle of

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LAWLOR & CAIN



Friday and
Saturday

Fun, Fun, Fun

THE LATEST MACK SENNETT COMEDY

"The International Sneak"

IS A RIOT
FULL OF ORIGINALITY AND LAUGHS GALORE!

"The Red Ace"

CHAPTER 6

Fighting Blood

IT'S GREAT!

Wm. S. Hart

In "THE TAKING OF LUKE McVANE,"
A Splendid Picture, "a la Hart" Style.

UNIVERSAL WEEKLY.

Coming Monday—Mabel Taliaferro in "FURY OF FATE"

CROWN LAND MATTERS DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE

(Continued from page 6.)

had been made whereby those operating on both granted and Crown lands and mixing their logs together, could ship as pulpwood a quantity equal to the cut on their granted lands, irrespective of whether the logs shipped had been cut on granted or Crown lands.

MR. McGRATH claimed that this regulation mentioned by the Minister was not fair to all operators. It gave an undue advantage to the man who owned private lands.

HON. MR. SMITH said this regulation had gone into effect in 1915.

MR. MURRAY (Kings) explained that the regulation referred to had been passed in order to avoid inflicting hardship on lumbermen operating on both private and crown lands. The member for Northumberland was taking a literal view of the matter. His colleague probably could explain to him how the regulation operated.

MR. McGRATH said the regulation favored the licensee who was rich enough also to hold lands in soil right.

HON. MR. SMITH said that to his mind the legislation was bad and did not tend to discourage the export of pulpwood from Crown lands. He believed that it would be a grand thing for the province if the Legislature could bring about the investment of capital in the paper making industry in New Brunswick.

MR. PECK asked if there was much trouble in getting surveys of the cuts on private lands.

HON. MR. SMITH said he could not tell yet, but had legislation covering that.

HON. MR. FOSTER said the members opposite appeared to have personal knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the passing of this regulation and asked his hon. friend from Kings if it had not been passed to meet certain cases.

The Fleming Policy.

MR. MURRAY (Kings) explained that the former administration, bright hopes of establishing the pulp and paper industry on a large scale in New Brunswick having been held out, had decided upon drastic action against the export of pulpwood from the Crown lands. However, the lumbermen had come and explained that the law would bear too harshly on those who operated on both granted and Crown land. In consequence of that a change had been made.

MR. McGRATH pointed out that lumber operators frequently purchased large lots of saw logs and that by so doing they were able to largely increase the quantity of lumber which they could take off their Crown lands and export as pulpwood. He could not see what interest the government would have in private land. He asked the hon. member for Kings if he remembered what means the old government adopted to get a statement of the lumber cut on private land.

MR. MURRAY (Kings) said that he could not remember, but the hon. member could get the information by referring to the Act.

MR. CAMPBELL asked if this bill was permitting the cutting of pulpwood on Crown lands.

HON. MR. SMITH replied only in the case of operators cutting on both granted and crown lands and mixing their logs up during driving operations.

Mr. Young's Views.

MR. YOUNG said he was glad this discussion had occurred for members of the House had been given much information. Citing the Miramichi Lumber Company as an illustration, he said he could not see where it had any great claim to be allowed to ship logs from crown lands. To his mind there was nothing in the argument that the logs would become mixed during driving operations. It would be easy to use log marks which would distinguish the logs from crown lands from the others, and if the government scalers were doing their duty, there would be no trouble. The same com-

HEADACHE OVER THE EYES? LOOK FOR NASAL CATARRH

Catarrh Never Stops in One Place—
It Spreads Rapidly—Often Ruins
Health Completely.

In this changeable climate it is the little colds that drift into Catarrh. Unless the inflammation is checked it passes rapidly from the throat or nose to the bronchial tubes and then to the lungs. You can't make new lungs any more than you can make new fingers or toes, but you can cure Catarrh.

The sure cure consists of breathing in the healing balsamic essences of CATARRHOZONE, which is simply a medicated vapor so full of rich curative properties that every trace of Catarrh vanishes before it.

"The soothing piney vapor of Catarrhozone is the most powerful medicine I ever used," writes Mrs. Edmond J. Christine of Saskatoon. "Every breath drawn through the Inhaler sends a grateful feeling through the air passages of the nose and throat. Catarrhozone cured me of frightful headaches over the eyes, relieved me of a stuffy feeling in the nose, and an irritable hacking cough that had been the bane of my life for a year. My general health is greatly improved, my appetite and digestion are considerably better than before. Catarrhozone has been the means of giving me such health as I always desired, but never possessed."

Even though catarrh has a firm hold on you, and affects your throat, nose or ears, you can thoroughly cure it with Catarrhozone. Large size, 50c; sample size 25c. All storekeepers and druggists, or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and Kingston, Canada.

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pany bought large quantities of bank logs from farmers and could use them to increase the quantity of lumber it would be permitted to take from the crown lands as pulpwood.

MR. SWEENEY said that this regulation practically meant that the legislature was permitting the export of pulpwood from the crown lands, while professing that it prohibited such export. There might just as well be no regulation against the export of pulpwood from crown lands. He hoped that the minister would not let such a law remain.

MR. LeBLANC said he had always believed that the export of pulpwood from crown lands was prohibited. Good legislation had been enacted in 1911, but in 1915 a change had been made which allowed this mixing of logs which had been referred to. If his recollection was correct in the same year an order-in-council had been passed, which permitted the out-and-out exportation of pulpwood from crown lands. He would support any act which would put a stop to such exportation.

MR. MURRAY (Kings) quoted from the statutes showing that in 1916 legislation had been enacted permitting the export of logs from crown lands to Great Britain, until two months after the end of the war. He explained that this had been done to relieve the paper situation in the Old Country.

MR. McGRATH said he understood that at one time double stumpage had been imposed on undersized logs, but a shipper of pulpwood was enabled to satisfy the law by having 20 per cent. added to his general scale.

HON. MR. ROBINSON said the regulation complained of was the product of considerable thought and negotiation on the part of the former government. Drastic legislation had been contemplated and negotiations with the lumber men had followed. In fact some bills are still outstanding. He believed too much latitude was allowed in regard to the survey of lumber cut on crown lands. The privilege was a doubtful one. He would like to know why this change was made in 1916.

MR. MURRAY (Kings) said he could not say why. He had not been in charge of the department. The minister in charge had been the late Hon. Mr. Clarke and the latter had decided upon the change, after carefully considering the question.

Tried to Stop It.

MR. BAXTER stated that since the time of Hon. Mr. Fleming as Minister of Lands and Mines the practice of cutting pulpwood on crown lands had gone on. The late Hon. Mr. Clarke, when minister, was decidedly opposed to this and attempted to stop it. He had found, however, that the practice was quite general, and after representations had been made to him, had caused a change to be made in the law, which would conform to the practice.

MR. THLEY said there had been a sufficient expression of opinion to show that the legislature was absolutely opposed to the export of pulpwood from crown lands. That being the case, why could not action be taken which would put a stop to such export? If bad legislation existed, it should be rescinded.

The Worst Offender.

HON. MR. SMITH informed the House that the illegal shipment of lumber from crown lands over a period of years had caused three lumber companies to owe the province sums aggregating upwards of \$250,000. The Miramichi Lumber Company had been the chief offender. His deputy minister had given him that information. The act of 1916, was to legalize such transactions. He believed that it was bad legislation to permit mixed logging from granted and crown lands. It was well known that the owners of granted lands paid little attention to conservation. Firms such as the Miramichi Lumber Company cared nothing of how much they cut on their granted lands, so long as they could equalize it from the crown lands. The time had come when action in this matter should be taken. He would be only too pleased to bring in a bill to prohibit the export of pulpwood from crown lands.

The Public Domain.

MR. MURRAY (Kings) pointed out that strong representations made to the late Hon. Mr. Clarke had brought the action of complaint was made. He, as well as all the others, realized the value of public domain and he could not understand why the minister considering the legislation of 1916 to be so heinous, did not introduce legislation to rescind it, instead of bringing in a bill to perpetuate it. The late Hon. Mr. Clarke acted as he did for the purpose of legalizing acts done by the lumbermen in good faith. And in public as well as private business good faith must be preserved. Why could not the minister bring in legislation without seeking to cast reflection on the department of the late Hon. Mr. Clarke. The latter always had been a stickler for the law and had administered his department properly in every respect. Personally he believed the law should be altered.

HON. MR. SMITH said the bill was not introduced for the purpose of perpetuating previous legislation. It was for the purpose of getting more money. He desired to cast no reflection on his predecessor and was very pleased to hear the leader of the opposition express the opinion he had with regard to the prohibition of the export of pulpwood.

HON. MR. BYRNE said the bill was not introduced for the purpose of perpetuating legislation of the preceding government, but to prevent abuses which had occurred under that legislation. The bill required that licensees make a statement of their lumber cut, which had not been required before. A lever was to be used against the licensee making wilfully incorrect statement.

(Continued on page 4.)

TO HOUSE-KEEPERS

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Vacuum Cleaner

We have Hand and Electric Machines. Come in and see our Model C. Electric Machine. Price \$27.50.

This machine is only seven inches high, low enough to go under beds and furniture, weighs only eight pounds, has three rollers so will run easily over Carpets, has a nine inch nozzle, fitted with a brush and will pick up all lint, thread and litter. A great saver of labor at a low price of \$27.50.

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LADIES' SERGE DRESSES with the new Tuxedo Collar, in all the leading shades. Prices \$7.50 to \$30.00.
SPRING COATS with style and fit, \$9.00 to \$30.00. Our \$10.00 Coats are wonderful values.
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1 lb. Blue Banner Coffee	35c
10 lbs. Fine Granulated Sugar	\$1.00
1 can (Large size) Tomatoes	22c
1 can Peas	17c
1 can Corn	20c
1 gallon Fancy Molasses	\$1.00
1 pail Corn Syrup	50c
1 package Wheat Flakes	25c
3 cakes Rising Sun	25c
4 rolls Toilet Paper	25c
5 lbs Large Onions	25c
6 lbs. Small Onions	25c

Yerran's

Branch Stores Woodstock and St. John

WEAK, ANAEMIC GIRLS

Bloodlessness is the trouble of many girls who ought to be full of life and good spirits. Instead they are pale, their lips have no color, they have no appetites, their digestion is poor and if they walk fast, either in the street or going upstairs, they are so tired and out of breath that their hearts beat as if to burst. Almost always such girls are thin, flat-chested and sallow, with nothing attractive about them. If they do not get better they will have a cough in the winter and then, not unlikely, consumption, that most hopeless of all diseases will develop. No girl should be like this. She should be plump, rosy-cheeked and full of life, able to talk fast and to stand exertion without being breathless and palpitating. To be in this healthy, happy condition she must have plenty of good, rich, red blood as it is only through the blood that the body can be healthy. And the only medicine that will keep the blood supply rich and red and pure is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Their effect upon the pale, weak girl who gives them a fair trial is wonderful. They improve the appetite, backaches and headaches disappear, the glow of health tinges the cheeks, the eyes sparkle, and the step becomes

light and elastic. Thousands of girls throughout Canada owe their health and attractive appearance to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and do not hesitate to say so. Miss Jennie Book, Beamsville, Ont., says: "I suffered for over two years from anaemia, and gradually grew very ill. Previously I had been strong and robust, but grew pale and a mere shadow of my former self. I tried several medicines, and while some seemed to give me temporary relief, I soon grew worse again. As the months went by I began to despair of getting better, when my mother happened to read an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and suggested that I should try them. By the time the first box was finished I knew they were helping me, and I continued the pills for nearly three months, using in all nine boxes, when I was restored in every respect to my old time strength. This was several years ago and as I have not since had any return of the trouble, I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a permanent cure for this trouble, and I strongly recommend them to all anaemic girls."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.