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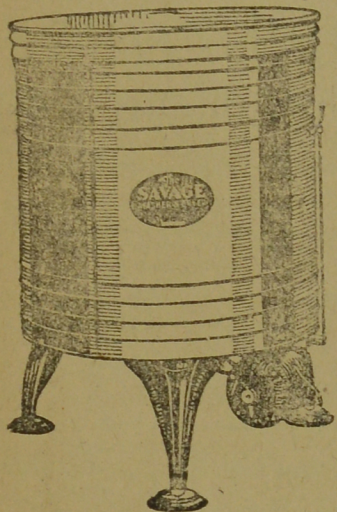
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NEW SPRING COATS in Satin, Kasha, Faille, Broadcloth, Tricotine, Charmeen, Polret, Tweed, etc. All moderately priced.
NEW SILK HOSIERY—New full fashioned Silk Hosiery in all the wanted shades.

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GIRLS' JERSEY DRESSES, ages 8 to 14 at \$2.95 each.
CHILDREN'S VESTS, DRAWERS, BLOOMERS, HOSE, GLOVES, etc. 39c pair.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR 48c a garment.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S SILK AND WOOL HOSE 69c pair.
ALL WINTER GARMENTS REDUCED FROM 20 TO 50 PER CENT

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Now, at last you can wash, blue rinse and dry whole tubful, without any wringing, without even putting the hands in water, without breaking buttons, or leaving "Wrinker-creases" to be ironed out. You can do all this—and more—with the

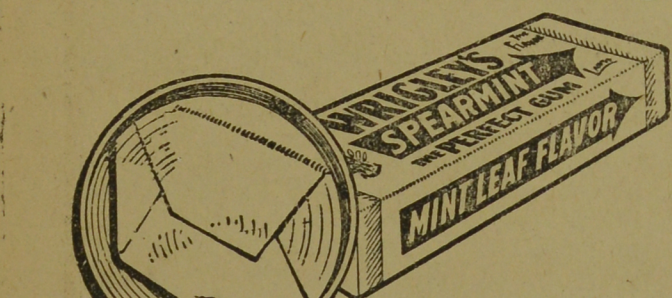
Savage Electric Washer and Dryer

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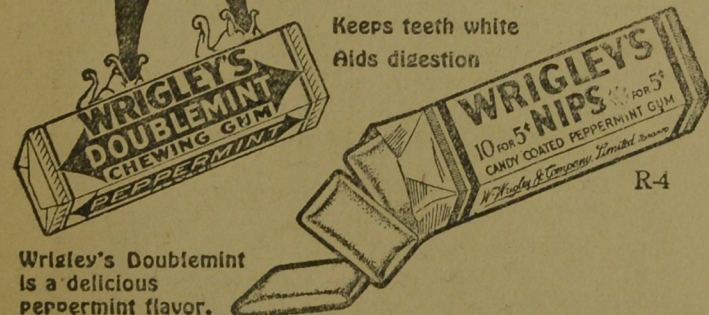
At great expense we developed the product to meet our ideals in quality and flavor.

Then we spared no expense to make the package worthy of the contents.

Sealed Tight—Kept Right

Pure chicle and other ingredients of highest quality obtainable, made under modern sanitary conditions.

Keeps teeth white
Aids digestion



Wrigley's Doublemint is a delicious peppermint flavor.

After Every Meal

The Budget Brought Down By the Finance Minister

Announced a Surplus for the Year of \$54,815,000—Sales Tax Cut From 4 to 3 Per Cent—A Ten Per Cent Reduction in the Income Tax—Reduction in Duty on Cotton and Cotton Fabrics—No Change in Excise Duties.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 16—Packed galleries and a fully attended and expectant House this afternoon heard the fifth budget speech of Hon. James A. Robb, Minister of Finance, who pictured a prosperous country, recorded another substantial reduction in the national debt, and announced further and important lightening of the tax burden on the Canadian people.

The principal features of the budget speech are as follows: A further reduction of 10 per cent in the income tax on individuals; an exemption of \$500 from this tax to those supporting dependents over 21 years of age, who are incapable of self support on account of mental or physical infirmity; reduction of the corporation income tax to 8 per cent; reduction of the sales' tax from 4 to 3 per cent.

A large number of changes in the customs tariff are also proposed, but few of them are of any great importance to the general business and consuming public. Most important is the reduction in the schedules on cotton and cotton fabrics, making the maximum, under the general tariff, 30 per cent, instead of 37½ per cent. Another is the adjustment of the woollen schedules the general effect of which will be to improve the position of Canadian manufacturers, as against British manufacturers exporting to this country.

British Preference.

Mr. Robb also stated that the scope of the British preference would be materially widened, as regards the total of the tariff changes, and, in addition he proposes to increase from 25 to 50 per cent, the requirement of Empire labor and materials in goods imported into Canada to be given advantage of the British preference.

There had been some reason to expect a reduction in the excise stamp duty on cigarettes, some assistance to Canadian tobacco growers, a restoration of penny postage in the Empire and a cut in the excise and duty on imported liquors, but none of these has been favorably considered by the Minister of Finance.

Debt Reduction.

Mr. Robb, referring to the debt reduction effected during the current fiscal year, said: "In recent years we Canadians have succeeded in reducing annually both debt and taxation. Each reduction of interest bearing debt has enabled us to reduce taxation further, and, while welcoming any workable plan that will ensure the retirement of our national debt, I submit that until Canada is nearer the pre-war rate of taxation, annual reduction of taxes is as important as reduction of debt. Our policy is to reduce both."

Review of Year.

In his review of the current fiscal year Mr. Robb stated that the total estimated revenue of the Dominion would be \$419,480,000, and the total estimated expenditures \$364,665,000 leaving a surplus of revenues over all expenditures of \$54,815,000 to be applied to reduction of debt. He also stated that in the five-year period ending March 31, 1928, the total reduction of the net debt will be \$144,700,000. In the refunding operations in the current fiscal year have enabled the government to effect an annual interest saving of \$3,007,800.

It is interesting to note that while Canada's new corporation income tax is established at 8 per cent, the present corporation income tax in the United States is 13.5 per cent. The actual reduction in the corporation income tax, which is to be 8 per cent, amounts to one-tenth of 1 per cent.

While a large number of changes are proposed in the tariff schedules the actual percentage alterations are not substantial. The cotton cut is only 7½ per cent, on the general tariff, and an examination of the long list of changes in the other schedules does not disclose any drastic reductions. Most of the alterations are, as was anticipated, in the definite column. Assistance is offered to the textile industry in making a downward adjustment

in the duties on machinery used in the industry and which has to be imported.

Relief For Consumers.

The greatest actual relief to the taxpayers and consumers of Canada will come from the cut in the income taxes and a further reduction of 1 per cent, in the sales tax. The changes proposed in the general customs tariff are, many of them, technical, and it will require a study of them by industries directly affected to determine the extent of the assistance offered by the Minister of Finance.

There were few if any interruptions to the speech of Mr. Robb, which was applauded at many stages by the Liberals.

Cahan to Reply.

C. H. Cahan (St. Lawrence and St. George), adjourned the debate for the opposition and will proceed with his speech on Monday in criticism of the fiscal proposals and the financial state ment of the government.

It is stated tonight that the reduction in the cotton schedules, when actually applied will mean only a slight change in the amount of protection afforded.

There is a difference of opinion as to the effect of the proposed woollen schedules. Some of those affected see injury in it, while others profess yet to be unable to determine the difference.

Important Announcement.

Ottawa, Feb. 16—One of the most important announcements made by Hon. James A. Robb, minister of finance, in his budget statement today was that yarns, for the weaving of woollen and worsted cloths imported by Canadian manufacturers will henceforth come in free under the British preference and subject to a duty of 10 per cent under the intermediate and 12½ per cent under the general tariffs. Formerly the tariff item covering these imports was 12½ per cent, British preference; 17½ intermediate and 20 per cent general tariff.

Revision of Groups.

The minister announced a complete revision of the textile group in the customs tariff comprising cotton, wool, silk and artificial silk, flax, hemp, jute and similar products. This re-classification involves a change in a number of the textile items. In some cases there have been combinations of two or more items in the customs tariff. In other cases there have been divisions. The more important items with the old rates when it is possible to obtain parallel classifications, are given below.

Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of cotton, not exceeding No. 20, not more advanced than singles: New rate, British preference, 10 per cent; intermediate, 15 per cent; general, 20 per cent. Old rate: 15 per cent, 22½ per cent, 25 per cent.

Yarns and warps wholly of cotton exceeding No. 20 but not exceeding No. 40: New rate, 12½ per cent B. P.; intermediate, 15 per cent; general 22½ per cent. Old rate: 15 per cent, 22½ per cent, 25 per cent.

Cotton Yarns.

Yarns and warps wholly of cotton exceeding No. 40, not more advanced than single—new rate 7½ per cent, 10 per cent, 15 per cent; free under old schedule.

Yarns and warps wholly of cotton, mercerized, No. 40 and finer, imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories—free, 10 per cent, 15 per cent; formerly free under all classifications.

Woolen fabrics wholly of cotton, N. N. P., new rate—20 per cent, 25 per cent, 27½ per cent. Old rate—22½ per cent, 30 per cent, 32½ per cent.

Sheets, Pillowcases.

Sheets, pillowcases, tray cloths, quilts, etc.—new rate 15 per cent, 25 per cent, 27½ per cent. Old rate—20 per cent; 27½ per cent, 30 per cent.

Household blankets wholly of cotton, not to include horse blankets, automobile or steamer rugs or similar articles—new rate 15 per cent, 22½ per cent, 27½ per cent. Old rate—22½

per cent, 30 per cent, 35 per cent.

Boots, shoes, shirt and stay laces of cotton—new rate 15 per cent, 29 per cent, 30 per cent. Old rate—20 per cent, 27½ per cent, 30 per cent.

Emroideries, lace braids, bobbinet, N. O. P., fringes and tassels, manufactures of lace, handkerchiefs and pillow-shams, curtains, N. O. P., all articles specified to be wholly of cotton—new rate 20 per cent, 27½ per cent, 30 per cent. Old rate—25 per cent, 32½ per cent, 35 per cent.

Socks and stockings, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, but not containing silk, artificial silk or wool—new rate, 20 per cent, 27½ per cent, 30 per cent. Old rate, 25 per cent, 32½ per cent, 35 per cent.

Clothing, wearing apparel and articles, made from woven or knitted fabrics and all textile manufacturers, wholly or partially manufactures, composed wholly of cotton, n. o. p.—new rate, 22½ per cent, 25 per cent, 30 per cent. (Two classifications are combined and the new rate made applicable to them. On clothing the rate formerly was 22½ per cent, 32½ per cent, and 35 per cent; an manufactures the old rate was 25 per cent, 30 per cent, and 35 per cent.)

Shirts, Collars, Etc.

Shirts, not knitted, collars and cuffs, wholly of cotton. New rate, 20 per cent, 30 per cent, 32½ per cent. (Two items are combined. Formerly the rate on shirts was 22½ per cent, 32½ per cent, 33 per cent, and on collars, 20 per cent, 35 per cent, 37½ per cent.)

Woven fabrics, wholly of flax, or of flax and cotton, n. o. p. New rate, 20 per cent, 30 per cent, 32½ per cent. (This is a combination of two old items. The old item for breached goods in this classification was 15 per cent, 22½ per cent, 25 per cent.; for colored goods, 22½ per cent, 30 per cent, 32½ per cent.)

Handkerchiefs.

Handkerchiefs, consisting of woven fabrics wholly of flax, or of flax and cotton, not further manufactured than hemmed or hemstitched, not colored, not embroidered or otherwise ornamented: New rate: 20 per cent, 30 per cent, 32½ per cent. Old rate: 25 per cent, 32½ per cent, 35 per cent. Clothing and hats made from oiled fabric of cotton or flax, or both: New rate, 15 per cent, 25 per cent, 30 per cent. Old rate: 20 per cent, 30 per cent, 30 per cent.

Yarns and warps, composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, alpaca, goat or other like animal, imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories in the weaving of woollens or worsted fabrics (but not including carpets nor floor rugs): New rate: Free, 10 per cent, 12½ per cent. Old rate: 12½ per cent, 17½ per cent, 20 per cent.

Mering Wool.

Yarns composed wholly or in chief value of merino wool, not more advanced than singles, dry spun on the French or Belgian system, but not containing silk nor artificial silk, imported by manufacturers of knitted goods for use exclusively in the manufacture of such goods in their own factories: New rate: 70 per cent, 17½ per cent, 20 per cent. Old rate: 12½ per cent, 17½ per cent, 20 per cent. (A drawback of 99 per cent, expiring on Oct. 1, 1928, is provided for in this item.)

Woven fabrics, generally known as lustrous or Italian linings: New rate: 10 per cent, 20 per cent, 25 per cent. Old rate: 20 per cent, 30 per cent, 35 per cent.

Woven or knitted fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, not exceeding in weight five ounces to the square yard, N. O. P., new rate: 22½ per cent, 30 per cent, 35 per cent. (This is a combination of two former rates.)

Woven Fabrics.

Woven fabrics, non-elastic, not exceeding three inches in width, imported by manufacturers of suspenders, garters and hose supporters for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories, new rate, 10 per cent, 17½ per cent, 20 per cent. Old rate, 12½ per cent, 17½ per cent, 20 per cent.

Collars and cuffs of xyolite or celluloid, new rate, 15 per cent, 20 per cent, 25 per cent. Old rate, 20 per cent, 30 per cent, 37½ per cent.

Mitts or mittens of all kinds, new rate, 15 per cent, 25 per cent, 30 per

cent. Old rate, 22½ per cent, 30 per cent, 35 per cent.

Drawbacks Provided.

Drawbacks on a number of the textile items are provided for. Botany yarn, single, numbers 30 and finer, when used prior to the first day of October, 1928, in the manufacture of socks and stockings and jersey cloth carries a drawback of 99 per cent.

Woven fabrics in the web when used in the manufacture of linings for hats and caps also has a drawback of 99 per cent.

Yarns composed in chief value of wool single, numbers 30 and finer, when used prior to the first day of October, 1928, in the manufacture of socks and stockings, drawback 99 S. P. O.

Materials when imported by manufacturers of cap peaks have the 99 per cent. drawback.

ENTERTAINS AT A BRITISH REUNION TEA

Portsmouth, England, Feb. 16—The battleship Nelson was the scene of a tea party which has written a new chapter to British naval social history.

English newspapers say it is the first time two admirals invited the crew of ordinary rank to such a function.

The hosts were Vice-Admiral Sir Hubert Brand, commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and Admiral Sir Osmond de B. Brock, commander in chief of the Portsmouth command.

The guests were both men and officers, without distinction of rank, who served in the steam frigate Raleigh during the commission from 1885 to 1887. Both Sir Hubert and Sir Osmond were midshipmen of the watch to gether in the Raleigh.

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