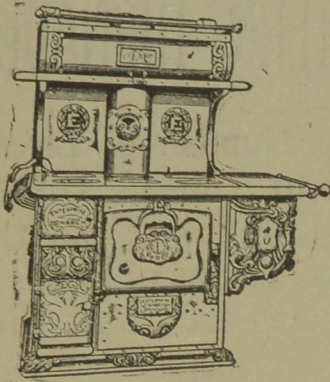


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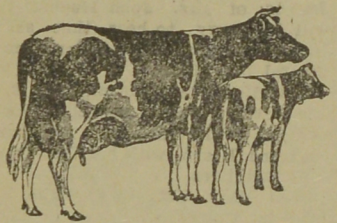
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Toronto Lady Took "Fruit-a-lives" And Cured Herself.

4 HOME PLACE, TORONTO, DEC. 15th, 1909
"I was a helpless cripple from Rheumatism for nearly a year. All down the right side, the pain was dreadful and I could not move for the agony. I was treated by two physicians without benefit. I saw "Fruit-a-lives" advertised and decided to try them. After taking one box, I was much better.

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

EASTER PARADE ON FIFTH AVENUE

New York, March 23—Fifth avenue Easter dress parade was favored to-day with bright sunshine, but with a decided nip in the brisk wind that blew. In the after-church hours, the fashionable thoroughfare was thronged, as seldom before, but the display of the season's styles was perhaps somewhat less effective than some times because of the frequent resort to furs and wraps of various sorts in the chilly air.

Extremes in design were rare in the gowns worn, the striking note of the exhibit being the generally high color scheme. Bright hues were the rule rather than the exception, in both clothing and head covering of the feminine element.

WAS WEAK AND RUN DOWN. NOT ABLE TO DO HER WORK.

Many women get run down, and are unable to look after their household duties, owing to their nervous system becoming unstrung. Day in and day out they have to go through the same routine of work, sweeping, dusting, cooking, etc. No wonder their work gets on the nerves and they become run down.

When a woman gets into this state there is only one thing for her to do, and that is, to get something that will build up her system.

For this purpose there is not an equal to Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Their restorative action is felt on every organ and tissue of the body, and in a short time the weakness will give place to strength and vitality, and make life worth living.

Mrs. Henry McIntosh, Oliver, N.S., writes:—"I would recommend Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills to anyone who is weak and run down. I was not able to do my work, nor rest at night for four years. After taking seven boxes, I am entirely cured, and can recommend them to anyone suffering from heart or nerve trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box; 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

MARCH 25

1634—Lord Baltimore's first colony landed in Maryland.

1744—Lotteries were authorized by law in Massachusetts.

1780—Joseph Ritner, governor of Pennsylvania 1835-9 born in Jerks County, Pa. Died in Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 16, 1869.

1807—Abolition of the slave trade in the British Empire.

1820—Jesuits banished from Russia by decree of Czar Alexander.

1825—The University of Virginia was opened to students.

1864—Owen Lovejoy, noted anti-slavery statesman and orator, died in Brooklyn, N. Y. Born in Albion, Me., Jan. 6, 1811.

1871—The first German imperial Reichstag was opened at Berlin.

1901—Charlotte M. Yonge, noted English writer died. Born in 1823.

1912—Dr. Emilio Gonzalez Navero appointed provisional President of Paraguay.

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Old Dutch Cleanser
MANY USES AND FULL DIRECTIONS ON LARGE SIFTER-CAN—10¢

Principles of Liberalism Once More Triumphant

The Most Momentous Parliamentary Battle Since Confederation Resulted in a Disastrous Defeat for the Tories--Riotous Proceedings in the House Were Precipitated by Hon. Bob Rogers--Speaker Sproule's Attempt to Apply the Gag

(Special Correspondence.)

Ottawa, March 22.—With the close of last week ended for the time being what proved the most momentous parliamentary battle since Confederation—a battle in which, as was inevitable, the principles of Liberalism again proved victorious over the reactionary ideas of the Borden government. For two weeks the two parties have been engaged in a life and death struggle which, beginning with the discussion of the relative merits of the proposals for a Royal Canadian Navy or a Canadian colonial tribute, ended in a contest between the rights for free speech demanded by the Liberals and the brute force methods displayed by the Tories. While the immediate efforts to choke off debate and drag the opposition into submission were made by Hon. Robert Rogers, the real responsibility for it all lies with Mr. Borden, who deliberately resigned leadership to his Manitoba colleague evidently willing that he should earn the odium of the gag.

When their time comes the Canadian people will have a heavy reckoning with Mr. Borden. He it was who turned parliamentary debate into a trial of endurance by refusing to let the committee rise until it had passed the second clause of the naval bill; he it was who kept parliament sitting night and day for two weeks with only two hours a day for rest and meals; he it was who withheld important information and when finally compelled to produce it, contrived to bring it forward with a flourish in the absence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier; he it was who entrusted Hon. Mr. Rogers with the task of clubbing parliament into submission with improper efforts at closure, he it was who precipitated the riotous proceedings of Saturday night by his stubborn and autocratic methods; and finally he it was who when met with irresistible determination of the opposition, beat a panic-stricken retreat, and on two crucial tests was obliged to reverse the unfair rulings of Speaker Sproule and Chairman Blain. Finally, the Premier was glad to forget his threats and allow an irritated parliament to adjourn without passing a single clause of the objectionable tribute measure. The result of the Liberal victory has been, that since then the business of the country has been attended to, supplies have been voted and public measures have progressed, while the naval bill has gone into retreat until after the Easter recess.

Up to Friday the debate had gone along peaceably enough. Then it became plain that Mr. Borden had entrusted to his henchman, Hon. Robert Rogers, the task of dragging parliament as in the past, he had dragged the Manitoba legislature. Mr. Borden shrank from the obliquity of this second attempt but entrusted to the Manitoba Tory methods in Dominion affairs and just as he left the MacDonald bye-election scandal sticking to Mr. Rogers he now left to him the disgrace of being the first to try to gag parliament.

Hon. Charles Maclellan had concluded a courteous speech in which he had urged united action with regard to imperial affairs and hoped that the present measure would be held up sufficiently long to enable another view to be taken of it by the home authorities which would lead to united action in Canada.

In reply Mr. Rogers plainly intimated that he would head a movement to restrict debate as far as possible and concluded with the threat that "If the rules of the debate which now apply to discussion in this committee will not be found sufficient then it will at once become the duty of the Government to introduce such rules into this House as will enable progress to be made," concluding the emphatic declaration that the Government was going to pass that Bill.

This plain intimation of brute force methods turned on a house wearied with two weeks of continuous work, precipitated the tumultuous work precipitated the tumultuous 24 hours session which, followed.

Throughout the night and all next day the Liberals fought in a life and death struggle for their Parliamentary privilege of free speech. The Government, backed by the Speaker and chairman of committee tried to gradually restrict debate to a point where it could be choked off and a choking of a debate was actually vote suddenly forced. This complete tried once, but roused such a storm that the Government had to drop it.

Every Liberal speaker was bombarded with interruptions and calls to order until the subject at issue

became lost in various motions and contra-motions, the Liberals firmly resisting every attempt to apply the gag, with such effect that they drove one Chairman and twice compelled the Premier to rescue presiding officers from the results of their own enthusiastic attempts at closure. When the evening session opened it was evident that the House was in a dangerous mood. From the beginning the Government ranks started to bait and insult the Liberals with such epithets as "rattle snakes," "rebels," and cries of "shut up," "put him out," and other samples of patriotic Tory eloquence which were responded to from the Liberal benches with demands for "fair play," "free speech" and "say it."

In the midst of the uproar, Speaker Sproule suddenly assumed

chair, brusquely refused discussion

The uproar from the Government benches became very violent, with cries of "rebels" and other insulting remarks. Again Speaker Sproule took the Chair, evidently very much

excited. He shouted to the Liberal benches, "You fellows cannot disregard the rules of the House." Although he did not notice the redoubled uproar from the Government benches. Again Speaker Sproule applied the "gag" and refused to allow a single Liberal to

speak or even ask a question. Finally when the Liberals insisted upon their rights, he "named" Dr. M. Clark of Red Deer.

Unabashed Dr. Clark insisted upon his rights and finally compelled the Speaker to state by what authority he had assumed the chair. But the uproar caused by the Speaker's arbitrary conduct was such that Mr. Borden became alarmed, at the result of his high handed course. Instead of following up the speaker's ruling by a vindication of the speaker by the House Mr. Borden furnished a loop hole out of the embarrassing position into which his party had been brought by having Dr. Clark declare that he did not intend anything offensive and the Speaker retract his action in naming Dr. Clark.

It was a long time before peace could be restored, the Chairman was changed and the discussion assumed a more regular aspect until Mr. Martin of Regina retorted to the "rebel" cries of the Tories that it was Tory rebels who had burned the Montreal Parliament Buildings in 1846. This started an uproar again. Almost every word Mr. Martin uttered was objected to by the government benches or interrupted by Chairman Blain with a series of futile demands for withdrawal or "order."

Finally when Mr. Martin declared that the closure had been applied in a mild form Chairman Blain angrily demanded that he withdraw his words. Mr. Martin retorted that they were perfectly true and that he would therefore not withdraw. An excited debate followed during which Mr. Martin said that there had been an attempt to "gag" British free speech. This touched the Tories on the raw and after another uproar Mr. Martin withdrew the word "gag."

but absolutely refused to take back his statement that closure had been applied. Although it was plain that he was not out of order, Chairman Blain persisted and finally reported Mr. Martin to the Speaker for refusing to obey the order of the Chair.

Chairman Sproule promptly demanded that Mr. Martin withdraw the closure expression and apologize to the House. Mr. Martin stuck to the truth of his statements and challenged the Speaker to show that he had been guilty of any unparliamentary or offensive expression.

The position was plainly untenable and again Premier Borden led the retreat by suggesting that Hon. Mr. Graham who was leading the Opposition be allowed to suggest some way out. Mr. Graham could not see how Mr. Martin could be compelled to withdraw his words which were neither unparliamentary nor offensive and in fact were true since closure had been applied to a certain extent. Mr. Borden then suggested that Mr. Martin state he did not use the word closure in an offensive sense, and the latter replied that he had already so stated, and with this the incident dropped. Mr. Martin did not withdraw his words and the defeated Chairman Blain very much ruffled returned to the Chair.

From this the defeat of the Tories became a rout. Hon. Mr. Graham suggested that in view of the excited feeling of the House it should adjourn. Premier Borden, obviously glad of the opportunity to do what he had declared he never would do, immediately consented although he coupled this with an intimation that under certain circumstances some form of stricter rules of debate might be adopted.

The close was significant. The Tories realizing their tactical blunders and crushing defeats of the day immediately dropped out of sight, but the victorious Liberals gathered on the floor and made the rafters ring with cheers for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Messrs. Pugsley, Martin and Dr. Michael Clark the heroes of the day.

THE BIG STICK BEATEN

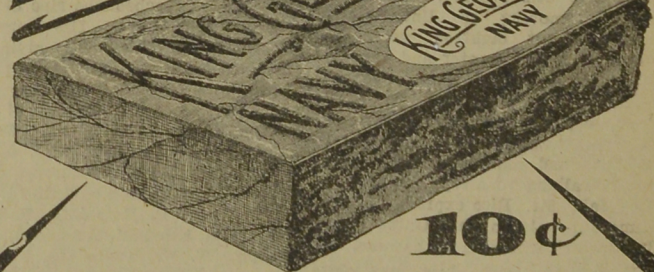
At 2 o'clock on the morning of March 4th, Premier Borden made his attempt to drive the Naval Bill through Parliament by main force. Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked if the House was not to adjourn at 2 o'clock. Mr. Borden replied in a tone of angry determination, "We would like very much to make some progress with this bill." Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the Bill had only been considered in committee a very short time and he considered that good progress had been made, to which Mr. Borden in the same untractable manner as before, replied, "I do not think we have made any progress at all."

(Continued on page three.)

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