

Give your servants **GOLD DUST** to clean with, treat them rightly and you will have few occasions to insert a "help wanted" ad

They say a good workman is known by his tools. You cannot expect your maid to keep everything ship-shape unless you give her every modern help. To keep house without **GOLD DUST** is to do work by hard, old-fashioned methods. For cleaning everything and anything about the house—from cellar to attic—**GOLD DUST** is worth its weight in gold. It cuts grease and dirt like magic, does away with scouring and scrubbing, and saves time and tempers.

Your servant can do more and better work and keep sweet with the aid of **GOLD DUST** in all household cleaning.



Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Makers of FAIRY SOAP, the oval cake.

MOOSE HEAD BRAND

"Skowhegan" Leather Is Used For Our Sporting Boots And Shoe Packs.

This leather is made from South American and Chicago Packer Steer Hides, and anyone in the leather business knows what superior leather can be made from these hides.

Then, these hides are tanned, by a method all our own, under the personal direction of the head of our firm, who is conceded to be one of the foremost experts in the tanning world.

The leather made by this method is known as "Skowhegan" brand, of which we are the sole makers.

"Skowhegan" leather possesses a pliability, toughness and waterproofness that greatly astonishes those who have never before worn Palmer's "Moose Head Brand" Sporting Boots and Shoe Packs. It pays big to look for the "Moose Head Brand" and get boots made from this superior leather.

The boot illustrated, No. 405, is one of the many popular lines we manufacture.

Ask your dealer for Palmer's "Moose Head Brand." If he cannot supply you, write us, giving dealer's name.

JOHN PALMER CO.
MOOSE HEAD BRAND

SOLD IN FREDERICTON BY

H. S. Campbell
MacKay & Co.

Lucy & Co.
McGoldrick & Co.

And in St. Marys by J. R. Monteith

Read the Mail and get the News

IT WILL PAY

If you have something to sell, you must let the public know about it, and every up-to-date business man will tell you that there is no surer way of moving stock and moving it quickly with a profit than

TO ADVERTISE

THE next important question to ask yourself is where will I advertise to get the best results. You must get into the homes of the community, and the Surest, Quickest and best way is an Ad.

IN

THE MAIL

Ask Your Doctor what he thinks of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

and be guided by his knowledge and experience.

25c and 60c. At dealers.

HOW TO VOTE

Remember, the ballot is secret. No one knows how you vote. The polls will open at 8 a.m., and close at 4 p.m. Voters shall be admitted to the polling booth one at a time only.

On entering the booth the voter shall state his name, surname, residence and occupation to the Deputy Returning Officer. If the voter's name is on the voters' list, the Deputy Returning Officer shall hand the voter an envelope bearing the Deputy Returning Officer's initials.

The voter shall then go into the special private compartment which is screened off so that the voter shall be alone and wholly concealed from all observation.

On a table in this compartment the voter will find ballots bearing the names of the respective candidates. A ballot may be made, however, of any white paper by writing or printing thereon in black ink or lead pencil, the name of the candidate for whom the voter desires to vote. Be very careful to have no crosses, initials or other marks in addition to the name of the candidate on the ballot. Such marks have been held to disqualify ballots in previous elections.

The voter, WHILE ALONE IN THE COMPARTMENT, shall fold his ballot and place it in the envelope furnished by the Deputy Returning Officer, and shall hand the same unsealed to the Deputy Returning Officer who shall immediately place it in the ballot box in the presence of the voter.

The voter shall use the envelope given to him by the Deputy Returning Officer and no other, and SHOULD SEE THAT THE ENVELOPE IS PERFECTLY EMPTY BEFORE PLACING HIS BALLOT THEREIN.

Every voter shall vote without undue delay and shall quit the polling booth as soon as the envelope containing his ballot has been deposited in the ballot box. BEFORE LEAVING, HOWEVER, HE SHOULD BE PERFECTLY SURE THAT HIS BALLOT HAS BEEN DULY PLACED IN THE BALLOT BOX BY THE DEPUTY RETURNING OFFICER.

Make no mistake. Be absolutely sure that the ballot you place in Your Envelope bears the name of George F. Burden, the Opposition candidate.

FIELDING AND FISHER AT MONTREAL MEETING

Pointed Out That Reciprocity was in the Interests of the Great Masses of the Dominion--Consumers and Producers Well Benefit.

Montreal, March 27.—The opponents of reciprocity received a hard knock-out last evening before the magnificent address of the Minister who was alleged to be wavering in his allegiance and who was asked by the Conservatives to preside at the Siftonian rally, a week ago. He stated today that he fully believed that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would carry the country on the question.

SCORES A TRIUMPH.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Fielding scored a great triumph, the Minister of Finance never being in better form than last evening. To the men opposed to him he uttered a word of warning and they were as still as mice for the rest of the evening. They had been cheering for Clifford Sifton and Sir William Van Horne, but Mr. Fielding told them that the manufacturers had been protected for thirty years and, so far, nothing had been done for the farmers, consequently the time had arrived to do something for that section of the community. Nothing might happen in our time, he said, but if the West did not get relief he would not be responsible for the result.

A GREAT MEETING.

On the whole it was a record breaker as a demonstration, the hall being packed to the doors and with Lt. Col. Mackay in the chair surrounded by the leading Liberals of the city, drawn from all walks of life.

Hon. Sydney Fisher was likewise in splendid trim, and he made a capital speech from the farmers' standpoint. Both ministers were loudly cheered, the Minister of Finance receiving an ovation at the close.

Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P., was as eloquent as usual and dissipated the fallacies which go to show that British Columbia will be impoverished by the operations of the treaty.

REFUTED THE SLANDER

Mr. Fielding opened by replying to Thomas Chase Casgrain's slanderous attack on him at Mr. Sifton's meeting. "I challenge any man to show I have ever spoken or written any word in favor of the annexation of this country with the United States. It is a pure fabrication without the ghost of a shadow of foundation." (Applause)

Reciprocity, he declared, formed the most important question the people of Canada had faced in many years. Montreal's interest was to preserve its prosperity at the commercial capital of a prosperous and contented people. (A voice—"Then why change it?") If the effect of this measure will be to fill the Western prairies with a prosperous and contented people, that would be the surest way of supplying customers for the merchants and manufacturers of Montreal, said Mr. Fielding. Then there has been some outcry against the British Columbia fruit-growers, but he believed that it was passing away. The lumbermen were alarmed too, but their alarm has passed away.

THE WEST IS FOR IT

Mr. Fielding declared that Saskatchewan was almost unanimous for reciprocity as was shown when Mr. Haultain, the Opposition leader in the Legislature joined in the resolution of approval. Then in Manitoba where political feeling ran high he believed a great mass of the farmers were in favor of reciprocity and would show it when the time came. As to Ontario, Mr. Fielding ironically asked if there was any occasion when Toronto was not against the Government. But while Toronto was naturally hostile he believed the rural voters of Ontario would recognize that reciprocity was entirely in the interest of the great masses of the people of Canada who had made up their minds that this was a move for the benefit of the Dominion.

We have a history in this matter and we will ask you to consider it. There is a point where we must begin—you have read the letter of Sir William Van Horne. In face of Sir William's statement that no one advocated reciprocity Mr. Fielding read a paragraph from the statutes of Canada with a standing offer of reciprocity in various natural products.

WHAT TUPPER OFFERED

In 1888 Sir Charles Tupper went to Washington to seek reciprocity and so anxious was he to get it that he offered to give the Americans in addition to the regular exchange of trade free, free access to our fishing privileges. We come to you today with an arrangement getting everything Sir Charles Tupper wanted, but we have not given the fisheries

of the Dominion a way. (Loud Applause.)

In the last speech Sir John Macdonald put into the mouth of a Governor General he declared his Government was doing all it could to secure reciprocity. (Applause.)

Dealing then with the statement that reciprocity had been a bolt from the blue, Mr. Fielding pointed out that the arrangements which were the foundation for these later proceedings were adopted by unanimous vote of Parliament.

From this Mr. Fielding continued to ask if the people of Canada had been prosperous of late and then quoted various figures showing the records for fourteen years before 1896 and the 14 years since.

CONSERVATIVE PRAISE

"It is a gratifying thing to have the Conservatives say that everything is so lovely now, but these figures do not show that such gratifying things were obtained when they were in power. Yet year after year they have said that the Laurier Administration has been a bad one. Ever since the Government came into power they have attacked our policy and Mr. Bord n has called for adequate protection, but now apparently they take all that back and say our tariff policy is perfect."

"It is on public record," said Mr. Fielding, "that President Taft of the United States said in a recent speech that his instructions to his commissioners were to offer Canada free trade in manufactures. I have no doubt he gave them these instructions but they never made a formal proposal at that time. They were never permitted to get near enough for that."

"We told them in the beginning that in the matter of natural products we could meet them on even terms but when it came to manufactures we had to be more careful. We frankly told them that the United States with their enormously greater capital and specialized organization were more than our equals in manufacturing power and that we were not prepared to make a treaty with them including any wide range of manufactured products."

DON'T ANTAGONIZE WEST.

Some years ago, Mr. Fielding said, he addressed the Montreal manufacturers here and had pointed out to them that it was a mistake for the manufacturers to range themselves in antagonism to the people of the Western Provinces.

"That opinion I reiterate today," said Mr. Fielding. "There is a distinct danger that East and West may be brought into antagonism if not into open hostility. What kind of a West is it going to be, a wise, prudent and sympathetic West or a rash, reckless and dangerous West! The answer can be made by the manufacturers of the Dominion and the allied money interests connected with them."

UP TO MANUFACTURERS.

"In view of these things I give it as my opinion that if by the forces of the manufacturers this agreement be destroyed there will grow up in that Western country a feeling dangerous to the manufacturing interests of Canada and dangerous to the future interests of this Dominion."

"We want manufacturers in Canada," continued Mr. Fielding. "We have guarded them in the past. You were told in 1897 that if you trusted the Liberal Party dreadful things would happen. But today the manufacturers are prosperous and today they should trust us again. And the men who have given fair play to the manufacturers, while dealing fairly and justly with the farmers and the masses of the people and have brought about the prosperous conditions which I have shown you, are the men who have brought about this reciprocity agreement, and the men who in the future as in the past will deal liberal justice and fair play to the farming interests without injuring the manufacturing interests in Canada."

SCANDAL AND A SHAME.

The annexation cry, Mr. Fielding declared, was a scandal and a shame. He did not know where to look in the whole Dominion for a man who called himself an annexationist.

Mr. Fielding referred to the visit of King Edward when Prince of Wales.

"And," he concluded, "history will repeat itself. There is a young prince there, our future King, who will come to visit us in the future as his grandfather Edward the Peace Maker, did before, (Cheers), and when he comes

PROMISES OF 1908 AND PERFORMANCE OF PAST 3 YEARS

A Review of the Planks of the Hazen Platform of 1908 and the Record of the Government--An Interesting Comparison for the People--How Many Pledges Have Been Kept?--Contrasted Facts to be Considered by the Electors of York.

HAZEN'S PLATFORM IN 1908.

(From the Fredericton Gleaner of Jan. 2, 1908.)

HAZEN PERFORMANCES SINCE 1908.

1.—The honest collection of provincial revenues and the management of loans, not so much in the special interest of the moment or of the temporary needs of the government as upon a basis permanently of most advantage to the province.

2.—The keeping of the ordinary expenditure of the province within the ordinary revenue.

3.—The appointment of an Auditor General independent of the government, who shall have power to insist upon the accuracy and honesty of accounts before they are paid.

4.—The putting up of all public work to tender, and the giving of the contract to the lowest bidder.

5.—The cutting off of all needless extravagances in connection with the administration of the various departments and an absolute rule that public money shall not be paid out unless a proper voucher is first presented.

6.—The repeal of the present highway act and the enactment of a law which, while not diminishing the amount of provincial money given to the roads, shall vest the management of the roads and the appointment of all officials in the county councils.

7.—The survey and valuation of our crown lands, so that the interests of the province may be conserved and the lumber operators both large and small have encouragement and fair and honest treatment.

8.—The inauguration of an agricultural and immigration policy as well as the promotion of the settling of our own lands by our own people.

9.—The improvement in quality and the reduction in price of our school books so that our people shall not be robbed of hundreds of thousands of dollars but shall get the best possible value for their money.

10.—The extension and encouragement of local schools so that every man in the province who has a family may have an opportunity to give his children an elementary education.

11.—An increase in the provincial allowance to school teachers.

12.—The secrecy of the ballot and an honest carrying out of the election laws, believing that every citizen of the province entitled to the franchise should be free to vote as his conscience directs.

1.—The revenue still collected in the way followed by the old government and the mismanagement of loans so that in one case it cost the province over \$40,000 paid to the Bank of Montreal and its lawyer-friends for commission, etc.

2.—Annual additions to the public debt which total over \$600,000 since 1907, and the carrying over of accounts from year to year to avoid the necessity of paying all the bills incurred in a certain fiscal year in that year.

3.—The frequent over-ruling of the Auditor General by the Treasury Board, composed of three members of the government, even in cases in which the Auditor General declared accounts to be "Excessive" and declared that no attention was paid to the provisions of the Audit Act; and a present attempt to bring about the dismissal of the Auditor General because he has protested against the government's method of handling the public accounts.

4.—The adherence to the day's work system in regard to public works, the letting of contracts being the rare exception rather than the rule; seven pieces of contract work being done on York bridges in 1910 out of about sixty-three.

5.—The increase of the salaries of several of the Hazen ministers and the increase of the expenses of the ministers, their office staffs, etc., as compared with the similar expenses of 1907; and the payment of money under improper vouchers and for work done absolutely without departmental authority—facts proven in the Public Accounts Committee at the last session of the Legislature.

6.—The enactment of a highway law that has almost doubled the taxation for roads and places the real control of the highway affairs in the hands of the government through its appointment of the secretary treasurer of each Highway Board.

7.—Absolutely no steps taken whatever to have the promised survey and valuation made; and unfair treatment for the operators by practically compelling them in many cases to provide board and lodging for government scalars and counters for days at a time.

8.—The adherence along general lines to the agricultural policy of the former government; the appointment of a medical doctor for Commissioner of Agriculture; the expenditure of about \$7,000 of the people's money on a useless agricultural commission composed of friends of the government; the increase in 1910 over 1909 of the expenses of the staff of the Agricultural Department.

Noteworthy increase in the cost of the Immigration Department by thousands of dollars—\$4,500 in 1910 alone—and the appointment of a lawyer as Immigration agent; the encouragement of settlers from other countries to take up lands here with no similar encouragement for our own young people.

9.—Some reductions in the prices of school books and the imposition of an accompanying burden upon the people of the province by the creation of offices for friends of the government such as Mr. A. D. Thomas and the son of a defeated government candidate in Carleton county, and others.

10.—Practically no extension of local schools and the creation of a state of affairs whereby the number of vacant schools in the province in 1910 was several hundred.

11.—Some slight increase in the allowance to school teachers, but an increase not as large as that to have been given by the old government had it continued in power.

12.—Absolutely no action in regard to the ballot and the election laws in addition to that taken by the former ministry though at last session a committee was appointed on motion of the government to consider the election laws, but did nothing.

WHY IS IT?

Telegraph:—Why in the world does Mr. Flemming tear his hair whenever Sir William Van Horne is mentioned? What is the real story of that private car conference anyway?

to Canada I trust he will come in the midst of this period of reciprocity and that on his return to the Mother Country he will be able again to testify as his grandfather did before him that the people of this country, trading and dealing on friendly terms with those of the United States were nevertheless more devoted than ever to the throne and person of our gracious Sovereign. (Cheers.)