

## A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

An eminent scientist, the other day gave his opinion that the most wonderful discovery of recent years was the discovery of Zam-Buk. Just think! As soon as a single thin layer of Zam-Buk is applied to a wound of a sore, such injury is insured against blood poisoning! Not one species of microbe has been found that Zam-Buk does not kill!

Then again, as soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a sore, or a cut, or to skin disease, it stops the smarting. That is why children are such friends of Zam-Buk. They care nothing for the science of the thing. All they know is that Zam-Buk stops their pain. Mothers should never forget this.


Again, as soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or to a diseased part, the cells beneath the skin's surface are so stimulated that new, healthy tissue is quickly formed. This forming of fresh healthy tissue from below is Zam-Buk's secret of healing. The tissue thus formed is worked up to the surface and literally casts off the diseased tissue above it. This is why Zam-Buk cures are permanent.

Only the other day Mr. Marsh of 101 Delorimier Ave., Montreal, called upon the Zam-Buk Co. and told them that for over twenty-five years he had been a martyr to eczema. His hands were at one time so covered with sores that he had to sleep in gloves. Four years ago Zam-Buk was introduced to him, and in a few months it cured him. Today—over three years after his cure of a disease he had for twenty-five years—he is still cured, and has had no trace of any return of the eczema!

All druggists sell Zam-Buk at 50c. box, or we will send free trial box if you send this advertisement and a 1c stamp (to pay return postage). Address Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

## ILLINOIS WOODMEN PROTEST

Elgin, Ill., April 17—Delegates representing many of the Illinois local camps of the Modern Woodmen of America met in convention here today to make formal protest against the action of the recent national convention in Chicago at which the insurance rates of the order were increased.



**Wood's Phosphodine.**  
The Great English Remedy.  
Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins. Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Dependence, Sexual Weakness, Emissions, Spermatophoria, and Effects of Abuse or Excess. Price 41 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New sample mailed free. The Wood Medicine Co., Toronto, Ont.

## LOWER HAINESVILLE

April 13—We are having extremely cold weather for this time of year which is quite a drawback to the lumbermen who have to drive.

Mr. E. N. Reynolds has about completed his new store which will be quite an addition as well as an improvement to this place.

Mr. M. S. Elliott is sawing his wood at Burnside. James A. Reynolds is helping him.

Mr. and Mrs. Rankine Chute spent Friday with her parents at Central Hainesville.

All of the Easter excursionists have returned home.

Mr. Arthur Chute has gone to Augusta to see his brother who lies dangerously ill at his home there.

Messrs. Henry Elliott and Rankine Chute attended the oyster supper given in the hall by the C. O. F.

Mr. James R. Reynolds is able to be around calling on friends again.

The general topic of conversation is house-cleaning and the male population are looking rather gloomy. We wonder why?

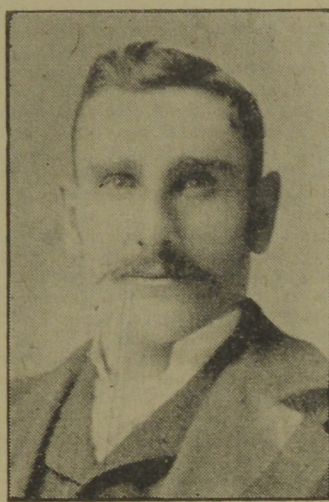
# Opposition Members Have Last Word on Debate on the Budget

## Messrs. LaBillois, Bentley, Upham, Burgess, Legere and Copp Administered Hard Knocks to the Misfit Government—Morrissy's Slandorous Statements Refuted by Messrs. LaBillois and Legere

The concluding speeches in the budget debate in the Legislature on Monday evening were delivered by Messrs. LaBillois, Bentley, Burgess, Legere, Upham and Copp. They all had a whack at Premier Fleming and demolished the arguments he advanced in defence of the government.

## HON. C. H. LaBILLOIS

who followed Premier Fleming said that he did not propose to take up much of the time of the House but speakers on the government side had made reflections upon himself and upon the old government which he felt called for reply. The French organ of the government at Shediac had said that he would not accept a candidate because he was to accept a government appointment. He could say that if he again received a nomination in his constituency on position the government could offer him would induce him to forsake the county which so long honored him with its confidence.



MR. G. W. UPHAM, M. P.

The Premier had taken a long time to explain to the House the enormous deficit of \$56,000; but it would take him much longer to satisfactorily explain that deficit to the people of the country. From information given the House in reply to inquiries of expenditures already made on public works, and considering the enormous number of account held over from payment at the end of the year he had no hesitation in repeating what he had formerly said that the deficit was fully \$256,000, and if the whole truth were known and all transactions were revealed he believed that deficit would be found to be \$400,000 or \$500,000.

## INCREASE OF REVENUE

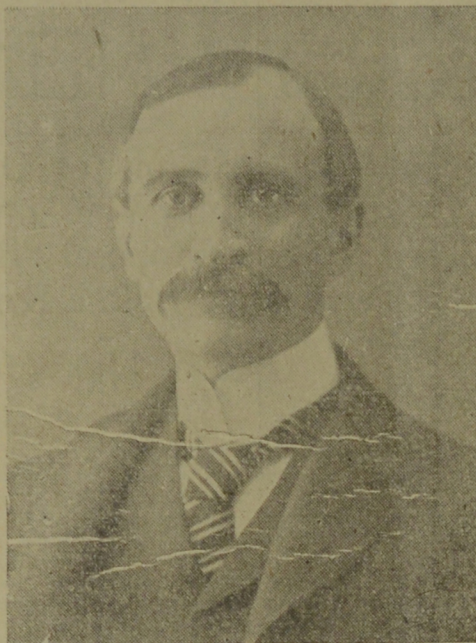
The present government had a larger revenue than their predecessors and were not justified in having a deficit. For the sixteen years previous to 1899 the revenue of the province were less than three quarters of a million dollars.

For the past several years the revenues had been as follows:

1900 ..... \$758,988

1901 ..... \$1,031,266

1902 ..... ..



HON. C. H. LaBILLOIS, M. P.

1903	.....	\$801,310
1905	.....	\$865,637
1907	.....	\$941,155
1908	.....	\$1,059,882
1909	.....	\$1,186,639
1910	.....	\$1,251,932
1911	.....	\$1,337,815

This showed that the present government had about \$440,000 a year more than their predecessors. The estimate for Public Works this year was \$275,000 and of that \$198,000 had already been spent.

The Premier was very eloquent when he spoke of the benefits of statute law upon the roads but in 1904 when the Highway Act was being amended he had expressed the opinion as given in the synoptic report "that \$1.00 cash was worth more to the roads than \$1.50 in statute labor." It was unfair to an honorable man for the Commissioner of Agriculture to state that the speech of Mr. Hatheway former president of the F. & D. Assn. had been written for him by another party. Mr. Hatheway had himself dictated that speech to a stenographer in the Agricultural Department.

The recent Immigration Convention at Fredericton had been called in the interests of the government and there was more politics in it than immigration. He himself had been present when a delegate offered a resolution which had been ruled out of order and he believed solely because of political reasons. The government was neglecting Colonization which had been so beneficial under the former administration, and he censured them for that. He had stated that the Commissioner for Agriculture had received \$500 for attending smallpox cases in Kent County because he had been told so by a reputable citizen.

The members on this side of the House were not so blind that they could not see that the fruit-growing was advancing but credit must be given to the old administration for having laid the foundation of that growth.

His hon. friend the chief commissioner had sought to leave the impression that the hon. member for Westmorland, Mr. Leger, had thought first of his own interest and had placed some of the portion of the commission for public works into his own pockets. He did not think that any hon. member except the chief commissioner would throw such base insinuations across the floors of the House. He had known Mr. Leger for many years and had been associated with him when he (LaBillois) was chief commissioner and he could honestly say that his hon. friend had no personal interest in any of the public works of Westmorland. If the chief commissioner or any other member could prove any charge of irregular conduct against the member for Westmorland he (Leger) would gladly resign his seat in the House. It was unfair for any member of the government to say that his hon. friend had profited financially while really he was taking an interest in the public works on behalf of his constituents.

## A SLANDER REFUTED.

His hon. friend the chief commissioner had also seen fit to attack him (LaBillois) and had endeavored to give the impression that he, as head of the department, had gone out of his way to benefit himself. His hon. friend had produced a letter which he had written from Dalhousie in respect to the payment of \$592 to John McGuire but he (LaBillois) had taken the precaution to add that vouchers should be sent to Mr. McGuire and a specimen voucher as a guide in making out his account. There had been

a footnote to the letter which said, "kindly accept small draft made." There was nothing irregular about any of the contents of that letter as any hon. gentleman would find on looking over the ledger for 1906 on page 26 that the draft of \$50 was for travelling expenses which he had incurred in connection with the discharge of his duties. During the six years he had charge of the department he had not received one single dollar except for salary or travelling expenses and had given the best of his ability in performing his duties. His hon. friend had read a letter from Mr. James Lowell, but the letter was perfectly correct and business-like and every one who knew Mr. Lowell recognized that he was an honest man and one who could be elected to represent St. John County in this legislature at any time.

There was another letter in regard to the payment to Adolphe Hachey, but this payment was also perfectly regular and was recommended by Mr. T. M. Burns, in whom his hon. friends had considerable confidence and consulted him, in the formation of their ticket in Gloucester. He (LaBillois) had personally visited Gloucester County and seen the men and the bridge and had felt that the Province of New Brunswick should pay them the amount of their account.

There was also the letter about the claim of Mr. Andrew Nash, which was another perfectly regular transaction. Mr. Nash had repaired a dangerous structure and he (LaBillois) was familiar with the work that had been done and felt warranted in ordering the amount paid.

His hon. friend had read a letter from Mr. Burns in regard to Mr. Hugh Cowan's account of \$49. There was no more reputable man in the province than Mr. Burns and while the matter had been investigated the Department would have a right to pay the account even on the recommendation of men of the qualifications of Mr. Burns.

## HELPING THE TORIES

His hon. friend the Chief Commissioner had expended \$43,000 in 1908 on "skirting the roads" but the amount had been expended by the Chief Commissioner in an endeavor to defeat friends of his own party. There were cases he knew of where the commissioners had returned the money and said there were no roads to be skirted. That was the man who endeavored to make capital out of small expenditure under the old government on needed work. The Department of Public Works under the present management of the Chief Commissioner was costing the province from \$50,000 to \$100,000 more than it should and had letters from prominent Liberals and Conservatives to show that fifty per cent. of the expenditure was being squandered on the bridges. His hon. friend had neglected his duty by not having the proper care taken of the steel bridges which had cost the province such a large amount. He had not even given instructions to his engineer to examine the bridges. If the Chief Commissioner knew his duties he would have examination made and if the Premier should ask the Chief Commissioner to resign because he does not hold the confidence of the people, the Chief Commissioner had said that the Department had not painted one steel bridge since they had come into power. What was true of the bridges was equally true of the road machines which should be properly taken care of.

It would be in the interests of education and the teachers to make the term after which pensions would be granted, thirty years instead of

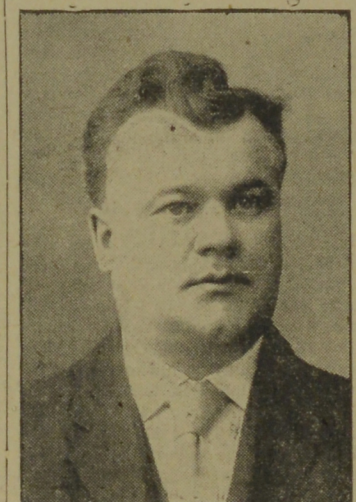
thirty-five. There should be an addition to the Normal School, while more adequate sanitary arrangements should be provided.

The government should announce its policy in regard to the Crown lands which were being seriously depleted and something should be done to stop the slashing right and left of the Crown Lands.

## SLAUGHTER OF GAME

The preservation of the big game of the province was equally as important. There had been six or seven moose destroyed by one person and the Game Wardens had not succeeded in stopping the great destruction. It was the same with the fish; officials of this government go out with nets and get from 15 to 20 salmon in a night.

He was proud of the good work done by the late government. The steel bridges which they had erected, the flour mills it housed, the orchards it encouraged, the improvement it brought about in live stock, the woodmen lien Act it put on the



MR. A. B. COPP, M. P.

Statute books, the amendments to the Liquor License Act. The old government during its twenty-five years in office conducted the affairs of the province in an honest and progressive manner. It was wonderful that the debt was no larger. When the old government went out of power and he was sure that when an appeal was made to the people that they would throw party aside, for the time had come when they must throw party aside, and bring about a change in affairs. If the convention which would shortly be held in Restigouche selected him as a candidate and he came back to this House either in support of the government or in opposition he would cast political issues aside and do the best he could in the interests of the province.

## MR. BENTLEY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bentley said that the hon. gentlemen opposite were so strong in their denunciation of the old administration that they did not take their own record into consideration and it was to arrest the attention of the country to the drift that things were taking that he seconded the amendment. The Premier had treated him most unfairly in his speech in the House and while he might put up with indignities personally nevertheless he did not feel that he should do so as the representative of the City and County of St. John. He repeated his previous assertion that he had not said in this House that the government should take steps to see where the cut of the Bay Shore Lumber Company came from, but that he had said that camps should be taken to see where the cut of the province came from. He had been misreported and had had it corrected in the official report at the earliest opportunity. The Premier had told him that he would take his word only because it was necessary under the rules of the House to accept the word of an hon. member and he did not think that it was a dignified position for the premier to take. Was the premier's motive in persistently misquoting him to place him in a wrong position with the company formerly known as the Bay Shore Lumber Company and which would be more or less of a factor in the next election? And was the regulation to prohibit the shipment of pulp wood under this government's methods of whipping the company into line for the election? It was some time since that law had been passed but it had not been put into effect. He felt he had been fair in his criticisms of the government and he had been willing to give the administration credit when credit was due. It was unfair and small of the premier to take the view that he (Bentley) had favored the prohibition of the export of pulp wood because it would increase the

value of the pulp wood on his private lands. He had mentioned that merely as an incidental side issue. Hon. Mr. Morrissey had made a nasty insinuation as to his (Bentley's) business connections on the North Shore but he had left the North Shore with an unimpaired reputation. He had thought that the Hon. Mr. Morrissey was going to cry when he started his speech as he said he had been assailed by both sides but the hon. gentleman only had himself to blame and if he would get on one side or the other he would sleep better at night and would be more generally respected.

Discussing the work on the Marsh Road he said that where Hon. Mr. Morrissey had stated that there was no authority for making payments he was informed that vouchers had been put in for every dollar when the work was finished. He read a telegram signed by R. Rafferty, in which it was stated that the work was done on the Marsh Road during the past year had not been as satisfactory as was done by the old government. Hon. Mr. Morrissey had given a contract for work on this same road at \$17 per rod, which was an even greater price than had been paid under the old government. The hon. gentlemen opposite were using peanuts and petty trifling to blind the people of the province to the gross extravagance which existed in the carrying on of the public business under the present administration. There were hundreds of instances where inspection cost more than the labor on the bridge. They were repairing the small bridges in a wasteful way and he urged the government to place an appropriation in the hands of the municipal councils for repairing small bridges, as under the present system such work was costing thirty to forty per cent. more than it ought.

The government was trying to conceal transactions from the public. He had put an inquiry regarding the expenditures for repairs on the Suspension bridge and was referred to the public accounts. That was not the way to treat the representatives of the people. He had made an inquiry regarding the proposed new bridge at St. John and got one of the most insincere answers that could be given an hon. gentleman; an answer that simply meant, "None of your business, Bentley."

## THE CROWN LANDS

A great deal has been said about the cut on the Crown Lands and from information he had been able to gather he believed that the cut on the public domain of the province was greater than the annual growth. In Germany under most favorable conditions the annual growth of spruce forests was about 118 feet per acre. In the Adirondacks it was about 50 feet per acre per year, and certainly it was no greater in this province. There were about 5,000,000 acres of productive forest lands in New Brunswick and the annual growth, estimating it at the same as New York State, would be 250,000,000 feet per year. The records showed that the annual cut on the Crown Lands was about 305,000,000; and at that rate the forests were being depleted. For another thing the leases of the Crown Land were deplorable of getting all possible off them before the leases expired a few years hence. From figures which he

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Doan's Kidney Pills are a specific for all kidney troubles.

Mrs. W. R. Hodge, Fielding, Sask., writes:—"A few lines highly recommending Doan's Kidney Pills. For this last year I have been troubled very much with nasty sick headaches, and a weak, aching back which caused me much misery, for I could not work and had no ambition for anything. My kidneys were very badly out of order, and kept me from sleeping at nights. I tried many kinds of pills and medicines but it seemed almost in vain. I began to give up in despair of ever being well and strong again, when a kind neighbor advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, which I did, and am thankful for the relief I obtained from them, for now I am never in trouble with a sore back or sick headaches. I will always say Doan's Kidney Pills for mine, and can highly recommend them to any sufferers."

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had compiled he was satisfied that the government had increased the bonded debt of the province at a greater ratio than did their predecessors. He did not blame the government for funding the over expenditures which they found when they came into office and he believed that if the government were turned out of office at the present moment it would be found that they left a large over-expenditure, much larger than the \$56,000 deficit which they admitted. The government had spent many thousands of dollars on a Central Railway investigation with the sole object of trying to discredit their political opponents, but had not succeeded in doing so. He thought that the government should pay the losses on operation of the Central Railway out of current revenues and not charge to capital account. The same was true of the International Railway subsidy. It was an annual charge and ought to be met out of current revenues but the government made every possible pretext to charge every little thing to the debt account. The government had not been faithful (Continued on page three.)

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