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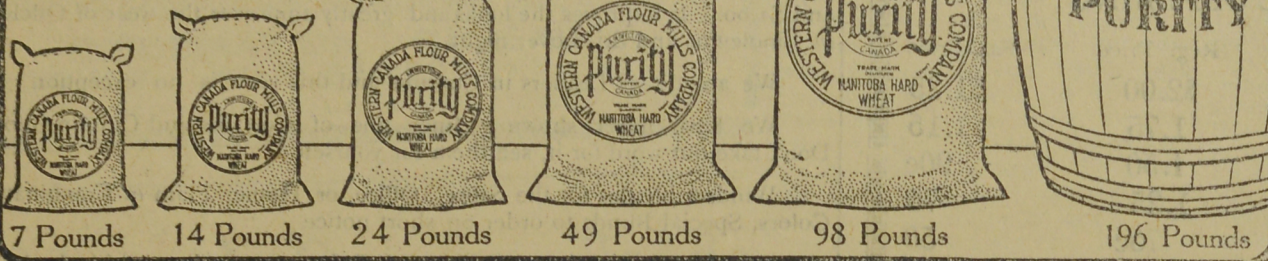
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MR. CARVELL'S GREAT SPEECH.

(Continued from Second Page.)

any wrong-doing. Again Mr. Mayes, I say purposely, and I do not know whether the gentleman who prepared the affidavit for him knew it—purposely and falsely, and knowing it, I believe, stated that there were no other tenders than for this work excepting his. Then another inference is drawn in order to show that there is crooked work somewhere between the Public Works Department and this man Mayes. Mr. Mayes got his contract and then he made an arrangement with Mr. McAvity for good, and sufficient considerations, I presume, that he would give Mr. McAvity five cents a yard on his contract. Is there any hon. gentleman in this House who will say that the government of this country are not justified in giving a contract to the lowest tenderer providing he submits anything like a reasonable tender? There had been tenders called for earlier in the season and one of the conditions of these tenders was that the dredge must be a Canadian dredge. Mayes tendered at by far the lowest figures, less than half of the highest tender, but because that clause was in the specifications the Minister of Public Works could not award the contract to him. Therefore, he called for new tenders and cut out that clause in order to give the people of Canada the benefit of getting that work done at the lowest possible price. That clause was cut out, new tenders were called for, two tenders were received, and the lowest tender was accepted. I would like to know how any man can go to the people of this country, tell them the truth and say that there is anything wrong in that transaction. I am glad to have the privilege of standing up in this House in a public manner and saying that Mr. McAvity played the manly part in this transaction. As far as Mr. McAvity is concerned, let me tell hon. gentlemen that he will welcome all the lawsuits they want to bring against him. Mr. McAvity has nothing that he wants to retract and he is willing to face these people any time they come along. They have already started a suit against Mr. McAvity, but that was months ago, and we have heard nothing more about it since then. I would be very much surprised if we ever hear anything more about it.

MAYES A BOODLER.

Now, these hon. gentlemen make an onslaught upon the Minister of Public Works. It is not necessary for me to defend that hon. gentleman because he has done it himself. He has statements made; he has pointed out pointed out the unfairness of the

that he knew nothing about the arrangement made between Mayes and McAvity; he has pointed out that this \$2,000 transaction was a personal, professional matter between himself and Mr. Mayes, and he has pointed out, of course, that this transaction did not take place in 1907. We come down now to the statements, the insinuations, I call them, made in the effort to drag the Minister of Public Works, in some way or other, as being a party to the transaction in order to blacken his character. I am not going to read extracts, but I am going to call the attention of the House to a letter written by the Minister of Public Works to Mayes on the 24th of August, 1908. Mayes had written him a letter which comes, to my mind, the nearest to a case of blackmail of anything I have seen in the public documents of Canada and the Minister of Public Works sends back a letter which no man, I do not care how much nerve he may have, would dare to write and make it a public document if he were guilty of the charges which hon. gentlemen are insinuating against him. He quotes Mayes' letter to him and then says:

You admitted that there was an amount coming to him—
That is to Mr. McAvity.
—which you said you were prepared to pay, provided I would allow a further claim which you said you proposed making and would buy your dredge.
What is the answer?
The impropriety of your proposal, which I told you I could not possibly entertain, did not seem to impress you as it ought to have done.
And then he turns around and tells him he can have whatever money is coming to him and that it has nothing to do with Mr. McAvity. I ask him if these are the words which any man would dare to pen if he were in the guilty position which my hon. friends attempt to insinuate he was in at that time. I am not going to read the correspondence which my hon. friend the Minister of Public Works read that afternoon, but after listening to it I ask again if this is the conduct of a guilty party.

AN OLD STORY.

Mr. Mayes came to Otsawa about a year ago or a little less. He came while the estimates were going through last May or June, and I am credibly informed that he carried this story to the Conservative party, and that a member of the Conservative party came to a gentleman who occupies a seat in the House from the province of Nova Scotia, and told him the story. That gentleman came to me, told me the story and he thought that there was something which might get some one into

trouble. Mr. McAvity was telegraphed for, he came to Ottawa and Mr. McAvity said: You go back to your friend and you tell that friend to crack on the moment that he wants to. I think the hon. member for St. John (Mr. Daniel) knows who carried the story back. I can tell the hon. members of this House that nothing further was said about the Mayes business and that the estimates for dredging at St. John went through without opposition.

Mr. Daniel—I might say to the hon. gentleman that I have not the most remote idea of what he is referring to.

Mr. Carvell—I will accept the statement. Then we follow this down a little further. Mr. Mayes who was here last May or June, tried to get a renewal of his contract. He commenced to blackmail the Minister of Public Works in August and he failed.

Mr. Croket—Is the hon. gentleman not aware that Mr. Baxter, to whom, I presume, he refers, has denied that under oath?

Mr. Carvell—Yes, and I am aware that a gentleman whom I would believe a great deal quicker says he did not.

Mr. Northrup—That seems to be a case for investigation then.

Mr. Carvell—After everything had failed, after every device known to crooked men had failed—

Some hon. members—Oh, oh.

HOT SHOT FOR MAYES.

Mr. Carvell—Mayes comes out with this affidavit. All I have to say about this Mayes affidavit is simply this: A man who, according to his own confession, will play the game that Mayes played in this matter from the beginning, a man who will play the hand that he laid down a few weeks before the 12th of October would not hesitate to go further if he found it necessary, and draw an affidavit for the purpose of injuring the Minister of Public Works or of taking something which he thought might possibly help out his own personal ends. I am prepared, knowing the transaction and all the parties interested, to take the word of the Minister of Public Works against the whole bundle of affidavits made by a man like Mayes. When the Minister of Public Works tells House that he had nothing to do with that contract, that he did not make anything out of it, there is nothing that I can see to investigate, and I would like to know why this thing has been brought up at this moment. There is no apparent reason for bringing it up. There are no great issues at Ottawa. There does not seem to be any reason on the surface way this matter should be launched at this particular time and two or three days of the valuable time of parliament taken up discussing it. But there is a reason beneath the surface, and I can tell you what it is. This was brought to the front for the first time last October when the Tory party were in dire distress, and again it is brought up in this month of April when that party are again among the breakers down in New Brunswick. I am prepared to say that it would be possible to have that party out of power in twenty-four hours by a rebellion among their own supporters in the New Brunswick legislature, and consequently this matter is now revived, not for the benefit of the people of the Dominion as a whole, but for consumption in the province of New Brunswick, in the hopes of diverting the attention of the people of that province from the troubles they are now having with their own local administration.

HAZEN'S TROUBLES.

That administration which was elected a year ago, with the support of over two-thirds of the representatives in the House of Assembly, that government which has since violated every pledge it ever made, either to friend or foe, which has only gone to the polls twice in the last year and got a black eye each time, which does not open a constituency in that province today, whose supporters are seething in rebellion, and which feels bound to do something in order to draw away public attention from its own sins, has taken this course, and imagines it will achieve its object by trying to blacken the fair fame of the Minister of Public Works. A similar attempt failed in October, 1908, but I am bound to say that, in my judgment, the present member for the city of St. John (Dr. Daniel) occupies a seat in this House as a result of this false affidavit of Mayes. I cannot, therefore, agree with my hon. friend

the Minister of Public Works that this affidavit did no harm to the Liberal party. It did do some harm in many parts of the province of New Brunswick. I was some thirty miles out in the country the morning after the affidavit was read, and I was telephoned to come into the town to meet my executive committee, and was told that that if this thing were true I would have to denounce the whole matter or they would abandon me. I telegraphed the Minister of Public Works immediately and got back an answer, and when the afternoon papers came out, my people believed its reply, and I lost nothing.

TISSUE OF FALSEHOODS.

Mr. Carvell—It was a whole tissue of falsehoods. That man told me that he believed Sir Wilfrid Laurier was right and the people needed his services another term, but in the face of that affidavit he could not vote for the government candidate and would not do it, and I assumed there were sufficient people in the city of St. John of the same mind as this clergyman to give my hon. friend the place he occupies.

I have no hesitation in saying that in my opinion there is no charge laid against the Minister of Public Works which requires investigation. If there be any hon. gentleman opposite who believes the statements in this affidavit—there seem to be two of them who do—let him get up like a man and make his charge. If any one will do that I shall hold up both hands to give the committee of investigation asked for, and I believe that every member on this side will do the same; and I have no doubt that Mr. McAvity will be the first man in New Brunswick who will welcome the opportunity to come here and tell what he knows about the transaction. Let these men come out in the open, and not remain under cover of a false affidavit, and let them, on their own responsibility, make their statement and they will have no trouble in getting an investigation.

UGLY SKIN SORES.

Zam-Buk Removes Them.

It is just at this season that pimples, blotches, sores, scrofulous ailments, and eruptions generally, make themselves most felt. Zam-Buk will be found of wonderful use wherever there is skin eruption or deep-seated ulceration. Pimples, blotches and irritating rashes on the face and other parts of the body indicate a disturbance of the functions of the skin. Impure matter, which the blood should discharge by means of the skin, is allowed to remain in the pores, the process of exhalation is interrupted, and just where the bad matter collects, there pimples, ulcers, and sores quickly appear, and the skin tissue suffers. To be complete, the treatment must be of two kinds. The sufferer may help to diminish the supply of impurities by taking no rich, remove the impurities themselves, the greasy and indigestible foods; but to pores must be opened and the skin made healthier by the vigorous application of Zam-Buk morning and night, and washing frequently with some pure soap. There is none better than the antiseptic Zam-Buk Medicinal and Toilet Soap. Zam-Buk balm stimulates the functions of the skin, by the penetration of its herbal essences, and thus reaches the root of the disease.

Mr. Arthur B. Griffin, of 191, Picton Street, E. Hamilton, says: "I was greatly troubled with pimples and blotches breaking out on my face. I tried a number of remedies, and also specially dieted myself, yet the pimples and blotches remained. Acting on the suggestion of a friend, I began using Zam-Buk and was much pleased to find an improvement after several applications. The itching was alleviated and the inflammation seemed less. As I continued the Zam-Buk treatment, the pimples and blotches became less sore, the itching was cured altogether, and inflammation banished. In the course of a short time every blotch and pimple was removed."

Zam-Buk is also a sure cure for cuts, lacerations, burns, eczema, ringworm, poisoned wounds, festering sores, bad leg, and all skin injuries and diseases. It is also a cure for piles. Druggists and stores everywhere sell it at 50c. a box, or post free from Zam-Buk & Co., Toronto, on receipt of price.

Soft Coal at Duluth.

Duluth, April 20.—It is conservatively estimated that 2,000,000 tons of coal are on the docks here at the present time. Some of the largest coal receivers here do not expect to receive any more soft coal for two months. Tonnage is freely offered here at 112 cents on wheat to Buffalo.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

A Lot of General Business Disposed of on Tuesday Afternoon.

The legislature met at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Upham gave notice of enquiry respecting tenders for Hartland bridge, and respecting work done on Killbuck bridge.

Mr. Byrne gave notice of enquiry if the government had issued letters of incorporation to a company to utilize the power of the Grand Falls of the Nepisquit.

The House went into committee, Mr. Allain in the chair, and considered and agreed to the Moncton Tramway bill.

Mr. Robinson moved an amendment that the company should not be permitted to charge more than forty dollars for horse power, for electric heat or power. He said he introduced the amendment at the request of the city solicitor of Moncton.

Mr. Murray said it was an extraordinary amendment to introduce at the present stage. The only reference made in the corporations committee to a rate of \$40 for horse power was by Mr. Sumner, and that was merely a suggestion. The company believed it could furnish electric heat and power at a lower rate than prevailed at present in the city of Moncton.

\$110 per horse power, but they did not claim to be able to supply it at the rate named in the amendment, and if it was carried and the company found it could not supply power at \$40, they would be prohibited from supplying it at all, and all competition would be eliminated. No such amendment was proposed at either meeting of the corporations committee when the city solicitor was present, and it was not fair to the promoters of the bill to introduce it now. If the company found they could not supply heat and power at a less rate than the city of Moncton was doing, the people would not be any worse off than they were now, but if power could be furnished cheaper, the manufacturing industries of Moncton should be given the opportunity to obtain it.

Mr. Sweeney said one reason why power was so high in the city of Moncton, was because the city had to pay so great a price to the old electric company for its property and franchise. The tramway company franchise was practically dead, and they now came to the legislature asking to revive what he believed was one of the most pernicious franchises ever granted by the legislature. As the company was going into direct competition with the city of Moncton, it seemed to him only reasonable they should be compelled to sell power at \$40 per horse power.

Mr. Murray said the company were asking for a franchise to build a street railway in the city of Moncton and county of Westmorland, which would necessitate the securing of very large capital. The bill was already hedged about with very stringent provisions and if such a clause as proposed was incorporated he feared that it would be impossible to interest the necessary capital in the enterprise.

Mr. Robinson said that he believed that the promoters of the bill had no intention whatever of building or operating a street railway, and only wished to get the charter to sell for speculative purposes, with which he had no fault to find. Why not give them, he asked, the franchise for the street railway without the privilege of supplying heat and power.

The amendment was lost. Mr. Robinson thought a clause should be inserted giving the city the right to expropriate the street railway at any time in the future if they wished to do so. He thought, in fact, that such a provision should be inserted in all bills giving companies such public utilities franchises, or else a general act should be passed to apply to all such bills.

Mr. Murray agreed with the hon. member for Westmorland that such a general act would be a wise provision and in the interests of the public. He did not think, however, that it would be fair to now incorporate such a clause in the particular bill before the committee, and not make it general. The bill was recommended.

Mr. Robinson presented the petition of Jas. McQueen, W. A. Russell and twenty-four other residents of Shediac praying that legislation do not pass the House that would prevent the practice of osteopathy by duly qualified osteopaths. Mr. Robinson presented a similar petition from six hundred residents of the city of Moncton.

The House in committee, with Mr. Jones in the chair, agreed to the bill to guarantee the bonds of the New Brunswick Cold Storage company.

In reply to a question by Mr. Robinson, Hon. Mr. Hazen stated that the title to the property was vested in the Crown and that it was insured for \$100,000. Two members of the government were ex officio directors of the company and although they had not in the past been notified of meetings of the directorate, he would see that in the future all the provisions of the act were complied with.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

ANSWERS TO ENQUIRIES.

Hon. Mr. Morrissey in reply to Mr. McKeown, said:

Q.—Is the government aware that the Highway bridge at Garnett Settlement, in the parish of Simonds, in the county of St. John, is in a dangerous condition, and apt to collapse at any moment?

Ans.—No.

Q.—Is it the government's intention to repair said bridge, and if so, when?

Ans.—When they receive report.

Hon. Mr. Morrissey, in reply to Mr. Lowell's enquiry said:

Q.—Is the government aware that the bridge known as the New River bridge over the New River, in the county of Charlotte, has been carried away by freshets?

Ans.—The department is looking into the matter.

Q.—Is it the intention of the government to rebuild the same, and if so, when?

Ans.—At once.

WOULD SAVE ALDERMEN.

Montreal Citizens Will Appeal to the Quebec Legislature.

Montreal, April 20.—The disqualification of the seven members of the civic finance committee is still the talk of the town.

Yesterday there appeared to be a well-supported movement in favor of applying to the Quebec Legislature now in session, for a relief bill. In fact, such a movement would be popular, as the worst that can be said against the seven aldermen is that theirs was a technical error, and no one appears anxious to see the city deprived of the services of several of the ablest and most disinterested members of the council.

A delegation left last evening for Quebec composed of fifty well-known citizens and they will bring the matter before the Attorney-General today, it being the general opinion that Sir Lomer Gouin would favor a relief bill.

Emigrant Dies on Train.

Windsor, April 20.—Coming out to this country in company with his sister to join their brothers in Salt Lake City, Utah, an emigrant boy of 13 years, William Reynolds, died on an incoming train and awaits funeral here. Deceased left his home in Ireland 13 days ago.

At St. Thomas, Reynolds, along with others, alighted and went up town, as the train was supposed to stop some little time. The boys missed the train and young Reynolds was working on the train alone. The boys, however, caught a later train coming to Windsor. While the train was between Tilbury and this city, Reynolds was seized with heart failure and died.

Abolish General Managership.

Ottawa, April 20.—Hon. George P. Graham has announced that the position of general manager of the I.C.P. is abolished, and the new board will have full control of the operation of the Government system of railways.

SIMPLE WASH CURES ECZEMA

Why Salves Fail While a Simple Liquid Has Accomplished Thousands of Cures.

It is now thoroughly established among the best medical authorities that eczema is purely a skin disease, due to a germ, and curable only through the skin. It is not a blood disease at all, in fact thousands of people suffer with skin disease and are perfectly healthy otherwise, and thereby prove they have no diseased blood.

Smear salves cannot reach the germs because they do not penetrate the skin. The only way to reach the germs is by means of a penetrating liquid.

Such a liquid can be obtained by simply mixing ordinary oil of wintergreen with thymol, glycerine and other healing agents. This compound known as D. D. D. Prescription, stops the itch instantly—and the cure all appear to be permanent. In fact it took thousands of cures, case after case, before the best scientific authorities were convinced of the absolute merit of this remedy. D. D. D. Prescription kills the germs in the itching skin. Its effect is seen within one minute after the first application. The cure is even quicker if D. D. D. Soap is used in connection with the treatment.

For free sample bottle write to the D. D. D. Laboratory, Department F. H., 23 Jordan St., Toronto. For sale by all druggists.

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