

THE EVENING TIMES, ST. JOHN, N.B., SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1909

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## The Blood is the Power That Defends the Body

This is the greatest and most important discovery of modern medical science. It ranks with the discovery of the circulation of the blood, which was made centuries ago. The blood protects the organs and tissues from disease, but it does so only when it is healthy itself.

Healthy blood is pure blood, and at no season is it more necessary than in the spring.

**In the Spring**  
Hood's Sarsaparilla makes healthy blood.

It is the medicine that purifies and enriches the blood and makes it normal in red and white corpuscles and all other constituents.

It cures all humors and eruptions, catarrh and rheumatism, restores that tired feeling, restores the appetite, cures paleness, weakness, nervousness, and builds up the whole system.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for a great many years, and I think it the best blood medicine in the world. I use it both spring and fall. This last winter and spring I was in very poor health. 'I was weak and had lost all my appetite and I was all run down. As soon as I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla my strength came back and my appetite returned. I am now a well woman and can go about doing my household duties. I no longer have that tired feeling.'"  
—MRS. MARIAN BROWN, Cumberland, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla effects its wonderful cures, not simply because it contains sarsaparilla, but because it combines the utmost remedial values of more than 30 different ingredients, each greatly strengthened and enriched by this peculiar combination. These ingredients are the very remedies that successful physicians prescribe for the same diseases and ailments. There is no real substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla. If urged to buy any preparation said to be "just as good," you may be sure it is inferior, costs less to make, and yields the dealer a larger profit.

Begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla today. 100 Doses One Dollar.

## 'DIAMOND MAKER' CAUGHT AT LAST

Swindled English Merchants out of Thousands—Sentenced in Default

Paris, April 16.—Henri Lemoine, the diamond maker, has been arrested here. Lemoine is the man who created a sensation last summer by pretending that he could make diamonds. After he had deceived a good many people he was arrested in Paris on complaint of Julius Wern-

her, an English diamond merchant, who had advanced him large sums of money, believing in the genuineness of his process. Lemoine intended it so well that finally the magistrate who had his case in charge released him in order to give him a chance to show that he really could make the gems.

By various pretences he postponed the test until the magistrate's patience was exhausted and then he disappeared. That was on July 17. The indignant magistrate lost his position and Lemoine was tried in default and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Since then reports have been received that he was in Italy, in Turkey, and so forth, but he managed to evade justice for a time.

## Better. Healthier Women

are known to exist in this country by thousands because freed from pain and suffering by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Could such a record be made without actual and superior merit? Read what this woman says, and realize that the results secured in her case could not have been made except by a very good medicine.

Winnipeg, Man.—"Eleven years ago I went to the Victoria Hospital, Montreal, suffering with a growth in the uterus. The doctors said it was a tumor, and could not be removed, as it would cause instant death. They found that other organs were affected and said I could not live more than six months. My condition I was in. After I came home I saw your advertisement in the paper and commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it constantly for two years, and still take it at times, and both my husband and myself claim that it was the means of saving my life. I highly recommend it to suffering women."—Mrs. Orilla Bradley, 284 Johnson Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Science in surgery and electricity has advanced much in the past 30 years, but the treatment of disease by the old fashioned roots and herbs method has never been improved upon. The fact that this leader of them all—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—is to-day the largest seller of any similar medicine in the world, is proof positive of its value and superiority, for with all our enterprise and advertising we could not keep fooling the people for 30 years. Merit and merit alone is what has made Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound the standard medicine for treating diseases peculiar to women.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

### London Life

Seriously if you should die to-day, how long could your family live on what you have provided for their future? An Endowment Policy at life rate issued by the London Life would protect them now, and make provision for your mature years.

**POLICIES GOOD AS GOLD.**

\*R. P. Pearce, Supt. Industrial Branch, Globe Bldg., St. John.

## Hazen Announces His Highway Act Back Down

Considerable Business in the Legislature Yesterday—Municipal Councils to Control Expenditure of All Road Money—Government to Guarantee N. B. Cold Storage Bonds

Fredericton, April 16.—The house advanced the business of the session very considerably today, though the progress made with the game law was not as great as was expected.

In connection with the legislation of last session, Hon. Robert Maxwell has given out for publication in the government gazette a resolution adopted by six labor unions in St. John endorsing the Workmen's Compensation Act. Why Mr. Hazen, who favored this bill, is so completely ignored in the resolution and the praise divided up among his colleagues caused some comments around the house this evening.

Mr. Hatheway, however, is not likely to bury his light under a bushel but he is in the limelight again in a few days with his female suffrage bill. This bill has been considerably modified this year as compared with the one presented last year. The intention of the original bill was to give all female wage earners the franchise but the present bill is more limited, giving the vote to widows and spinners, assessed on real estate, on practically the same terms as men. There is no real substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla. If urged to buy any preparation said to be "just as good," you may be sure it is inferior, costs less to make, and yields the dealer a larger profit.

Hon. Mr. Hazen made two important announcements in the house today. One in connection with the guarantee of \$30,000 more of bonds for the cold storage warehouses and the other relating to the Gloucester iron mines. Last year Mr. Hazen spoke rather slightly of the cold storage guarantee and reflected very strongly on the previous government having promised to introduce legislation to legalize the guarantee which was made under an order-in-council. Today he was more conciliatory in his tone, having, as he said, looked up the authorities and discovered that it would not be in accordance with custom to repudiate an order-in-council of a previous government and, therefore, he had decided to introduce the bill.

There was no other course open to Mr. Hazen, as everyone connected with that question was fully aware a year ago when Mr. Hazen made his first speech, but he should have explained why he experienced such a radical change of mind. There is a strong reason to believe that when Mr. Hazen and Mr. Fleming knocked at the door of a great financial institution in Montreal regarding a provincial loan they received some rather strong criticism and also some very excellent advice regarding the repudiation of orders-in-council. Be that as it may, Mr. Hazen is now doing what he should have done a year ago—acting in a constitutional manner respecting an order-in-council.

The importance of the Gloucester iron deposits formed an interesting theme for the premier when he introduced the bill authorizing the government to guarantee the bonds of the company controlling the railway and the third an appointed board of three in each parish of the province, two of whom shall be the councilors of the parish and the third an appointed representative to be secretary-treasurer of the board; the chairman is to be elected by the council. In parishes where there are three councilors they are to meet and elect two of their number to serve on the board. The remuneration of councilors on highway boards is to be exemption from road taxes or at a rate to be fixed by the council, payable out of the funds of the board.

The amount to be levied is fixed at \$1.50 poll tax on all male residents between the ages of 21 and 60, and a property rate of 20 cents.

Statute labor may be performed at the option of individual ratepayers in any district, either by himself or a substitute satisfactory to the surveyor, at a rate to be fixed by the council. If no rate is set, each man shall be paid at the rate of 12 1/2 cents an hour.

The allowance for a horse, cart and driver is twenty-two and a half cents an hour; for a team of horses, wagon and driver, 30 cents an hour. The bill fixes the working day at eight hours.

The amount to be levied in any parish is not to exceed \$1.50 poll tax on all residents between the ages of 21 and 60 and one-fifth of one per cent. on the real and personal property and income of the parish.

The property of any unmarried female or widow up to \$500 is exempt.

The act contains special provisions for bringing it into operation during the present year. The highway board are to be called to meet on May 10 by the secretary-treasurer. The necessary machinery for making, levying and collecting the highway assessments in the present year is provided in the act.

The Redeptorist Fathers are seeking authority by a special act to bury any deceased member of their order in a plot of land adjoining St. Peter's church under their charge.

Bills relating to probate courts, winding up companies, relating to arbitration and relating to immigrant children were read a third time.

Hon. Mr. Hazen introduced a bill to authorize the county of Victoria to make a temporary loan not exceeding \$2,000.

Hon. Mr. Morley presented a petition of a number of ratepayers of the town of Newcastle asking for repeal of an act to authorize the board of school trustees to sue debtors.

Hon. Mr. Hazen introduced a bill to confirm an agreement made between the government and W. A. Quinlan for the exchange of certain lands. He explained that Mr. Quinlan owned a piece of land

of 12 acres immediately to the westward of the provincial hospital farm and that he had rented this land to the hospital for a number of years for farming. The hospital commissioners thought it was desirable that this land should be purchased and made part of the farm property and an agreement had been reached with Mr. Quinlan whereby he would exchange his land for two lots owned by the province on Mahogany road and comprising thirty-four acres and a cash consideration of \$1,300. The bill was to confirm the agreement and authorize the exchange.

Mr. LaBelle presented a petition against the passage of a bill providing for the appointment of a deputy magistrate for the parish of Durham, Restigouche county.

Hon. Mr. Laury introduced a bill to amend the act providing for the protection of sheep from dogs.

Hon. Mr. Hazen introduced a bill to authorize the issue of bonds by the New Brunswick Cold Storage Company. Under former legislation he said the company was authorized to issue and did issue bonds for \$30,000. A memorial was presented to the former government setting forth that the company had expended on buildings and plant a greater amount than contemplated and asking the province to guarantee further issue of bonds to the amount of \$30,000. By an order-in-council passed in January, 1908, the government had undertaken to legislate an act guaranteeing this additional issue and on the strength of that guarantee the bank of Montreal had advanced the company some \$23,000. While personally he thought the government had done wrong to make such a promise without consulting the legislature, yet as the guarantee had been given it would not be right for the present government to repudiate it. He thought any government was bound by the agreements and promises made by the preceding administration, otherwise there would be no confidence or stability in business affairs of government.

Hon. Mr. Hazen introduced a bill to provide for the development of the Gloucester iron deposits. He said that very valuable deposits of iron ore had been discovered near Great Falls in Gloucester pronounced by experts to be one of the most valuable and largest deposits of iron ore on the American continent. The ore was easily accessible and millions of tons could be secured without going below the surface. It was situated about twenty miles from Bathurst and nineteen miles from the nearest point on the I. C. R. The company would construct a railway from Nova Scotia and large industries other than the iron works of the province would be benefited by the development of this property. It was understood they paid \$80,000 for the Gloucester properties and they proposed to build up great industry and it was expected that in a short time there would be a town of several thousand people in the vicinity of the mines. For the present the company would ship their ores away but eventually it was intended to establish smelting works at Gloucester.

It was proposed to assist the company by guaranteeing their bonds for a railway from Bathurst to some point on the I. C. R. but before the government would consent to guarantee the bonds they had insisted that the guarantee of the Canada Iron Company first be given. The Canada Iron Company had a subscribed capital of \$7,446,000 and an authorized capital of \$8,000,000. They had fixed assets in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec of \$8,019,238 and liquid assets of \$10,729,000 and as their property was situated in the province he felt that the province would never be called upon to pay one cent. After the year the province would receive a royalty of five cents per ton on the minimum output of 1,000 tons of ore a day for 150 days in the year and the company would be entitled to take out 2,000 or 3,000 tons daily it could be seen that the province would receive a large amount annually in royalties in addition to building up great industry, which would afford employment for a large number of people. The company had valuable tracts of hardwood lumber and anticipated in the near future manufacturing charcoal iron in this province. A royalty of five cents per ton had been fixed for the term of the lease, which might be objected to by some. He thought, however, that in view of the fact that so much had been done in the past to develop the mineral resources of the province the legislature could well afford to be generous with this company and this.

## Lustrous Hair

IT COMES ONLY TO THOSE WHO USE A PERFECT DRESSING

Have you seen a pretty face with regular features, clear skin, pearly teeth and plenty of animation and vivacity, and yet remarked that there was something lacking that really made the individual less charming than her sister of plainer possessions? A moment's study of such a face will show you clearly that it is a want of luxuriant hair which makes the difference.

The woman who wishes to retain her youth must look after her hair. The woman with scant, unattractive hair is never admired.

Society women realize the truth of this statement and that is why so many of New York's loveliest women demand that Parisian Sage be used by their hairdressers.

Parisian Sage is sold now by druggists in nearly every town of consequence in America, and has enormous sales wherever it has been introduced.

It is guaranteed by St. John, to cure itching scalp in two weeks or money back. It will make any woman's hair soft, lustrous and luxuriant in a few days. It is the ideal, delightful, rejuvenating tonic that makes hair grow; it is not sticky or greasy, but on the other hand is most pleasant and daintily perfumed, and only 50 cents a large bottle at Chas. Wasson's, druggist, 100 King street, or direct. All charges prepaid by the Canadian Makers, G. H. Co. Fort Erie, Ont.

The Girl with the Auburn Hair is on every package.

It is guaranteed by St. John, to cure itching scalp in two weeks or money back. It will make any woman's hair soft, lustrous and luxuriant in a few days. It is the ideal, delightful, rejuvenating tonic that makes hair grow; it is not sticky or greasy, but on the other hand is most pleasant and daintily perfumed, and only 50 cents a large bottle at Chas. Wasson's, druggist, 100 King street, or direct. All charges prepaid by the Canadian Makers, G. H. Co. Fort Erie, Ont.

## LANCASTER, ONT. CARRIED BY "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

These Wonderful Fruit Juice Tablets Are "Winning Friends on Every Side."

Lancaster, Ont., Sept. 18, 1908.

I was a martyr for many years to that distressing complaint, chronic Constipation. I tried many kinds of pills and medicines without benefit and consulted physicians, but nothing did me any real good. Then I began to take "Fruit-a-tives," and these wonderful little fruit tablets entirely cured me.

At first, I took five tablets a day, but now I take only one tablet every two days. I am now entirely well, and thanks to "Fruit-a-tives," I give you permission to publish this testimonial.

(Madame) Zenophile Bonnevillie.

This is only one more link in the chain of proof that "Fruit-a-tives" never fail to cure Constipation or non-action of the bowels. 50c. a box, or 6 for \$2.50, or trial box 25c. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

show that the province is willing to encourage others to engage in prospecting and development of great mineral wealth which all now realized was hidden beneath the surface and which would undoubtedly become a source of great wealth and income to the province. Authority was given the company by the bill to erect a dam at Nesquehanna Narrows so long as it did not interfere with rights of others on that stream. He felt that interests of the province and of all individuals were amply safeguarded by the bill.

Mr. Byrne introduced a bill to incorporate Bathurst Shaving and Curling Company, and presented a petition of 154 residents of Rogersville, Northumberland county, protesting against the dismissal of Francis McCall as liquor act commissioner.

Mr. Copp moved an address be presented to the lieutenant-governor praying that return of all road moneys expended in the parish of Hillsboro during the fiscal year 1908 be made to the house.

Mr. Morley moved a resolution that would be brought down without formality of a motion.

The house went into committee for further consideration of the game act. The season for shooting black duck was made to open on September 15 instead of September 1. It at first was proposed to open on September 15 but Mr. Morley suggested that the season open at noon of day mentioned instead of in the morning, which suggestion the surveyor-general adopted.

Considerable discussion took place over close season for muskrats, there being a diversity of opinion as to what season of the year was best for trapping these animals. The section was adopted making the season in which muskrats may be taken from March 1 to May 20 and from October 20 to December 1.

Mr. Hazen introduced a bill to amend the highway act, stating he would offer some explanations in regard to it upon its second reading.

Mr. McKeown gave notice of enquiry in regard to bridge at Garnet Settlement.

Mr. Lowell gave notice of enquiry regarding New River bridge.

The house adjourned till 10.30 a. m. Saturday.

The corporations committee reassembled at 7.15 p. m. to further consider the Tobacco and Paper Bill.

Mr. H. Bliss, on behalf of the St. John River Log Driving Company, said his company had represented a large investment in capital and paid out annually over \$200,000 in wages to the loggers. The promoter of this bill, he stated, had an eloquent plea to destroy these vested rights. On account of the damage done by the logs being held below Grand Falls over winter as they were sure to go out in the ice and if they did not go out sea could only be caught at great expense. Last year it cost \$80,000 for thousands of logs gathered in the drift drive.

Mr. Powell here remarked that he would withdraw the section asking for obstructions to be placed in the river.

Mr. Bliss said that did not remove all their objection. The logs were being handled in large amount of lumber which came down the Tobique and if held there it was just as bad as if held in the main river.

John Kilburn Company at Vanburen holding up six logs had been held there for a third of it would have run into the booms at Fredericton without expelling. The obstructions provided by the bridge piers were enough without multiplying the difficulties of the lumbermen. In addition to the delay in sorting the logs at Vanburen the lumber operators had to put a man on to see that their logs did not go into the Vanburen mills.

A. H. P. Randolph thought the promoters of the bill were inconsistent, for they strongly opposed the Vanburen booms and booms a few years ago.

H. A. Powell spoke at some length, following up his argument of the morning. So far as the works on the St. John River were concerned they would be withdrawn from the bill. He chided the log driving company with trying to prevent others from doing what they themselves were doing at Fredericton, where they had booms across the river and held lumber for sorting.

Mr. Gregory pointed out that the position was entirely different. If the logs were not caught in the Fredericton booms they would be lost.

Mr. Powell, continuing, said he had personal knowledge of the methods of sorting logs at Vanburen and he knew the logs were not delayed there two years ago. He did not know about last year. He thought there was a question of whether the logs were being brought before the house involving, as it did, the expenditure of \$100,000 yearly in wages. There was nothing in the constitution that said that to proceed with this work would hurt the fisheries they could prohibit it.

J. P. Gregory said the Vanburen obstructions had been in use four years. Two years logs got through, in the other two there were bad jams.

P. R. Taylor said there were large quantities of hardwood, yearly increasing in value, on the Tobique. To get this out it had to be rafted and the proposed dam would absolutely prevent this. There was no reason why St. John city should be always first considered. If hardwood could not be floated out it could be manufactured on the Tobique.

(Continued on page 8.)

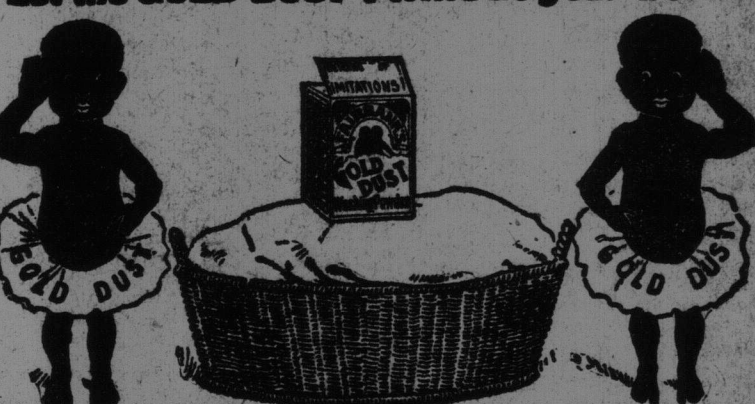
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### \$250

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will not clean—and do it better, more quickly and more economically than anything else can. You are not serving your best interests if you're trying to keep house without GOLD DUST.

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST: Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, oil cloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleaning bath rooms, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.

Made by THE K. E. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal, P. Q.—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

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Window Shades on Rollers, 15c. up. Brass Curtain Rods, 5c., 8c., 10c., 15c. Wood Curtain Poles, 25c. and 35c. Lace Curtains 25c. to \$4.00 pair.

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