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PREMIER HAZEN STATES POLICY OF GOVERNMENT

He Explains the Measures Which Will be Introduced--C. W. Robinson Opens the Debate for the Opposition.

Fredericton, N. B., May 1.—The house met at 3:45 p. m. Hon. Mr. Hazen introduced a bill to amend the schools act. He explained that this was a short act to amend the provision of the present school act under which a provision was made for the payment to the principal of the normal school of a salary of \$1,000. For some years past the principal of the school had been paid a salary of \$1,700 under the authority of an order-in-council. His attention had been called by the auditor general to the fact that his salary was fixed by statute, any proposed alteration should be carried out in the same way. This bill was to carry out that idea.

Hon. Mr. Hazen introduced a bill to amend the supreme court act. This bill, he explained, was of a similar character to the one that he had just introduced. Under the statute the assistant clerk of the supreme court was paid a salary of \$800. The present occupant of the position under the authority of an order-in-council is being paid \$1,000. This bill proposes to carry out the principle he just explained.

Mr. McLaughlin presented a petition from the trustees of the Methodist church, Chatham, for leave to introduce an act.

On the order of the day being called, Mr. Robinson opened the debate on the address. He said he had for the first time speaking on that side of the house yesterday and that he was not at all certain as to whether he was to address the house. They were all of them at the present time in a different position from that which they had previously occupied and he thought the same experience would apply to most of them. He congratulated the speaker on the honorable position to which he had been called.

When they appealed to the people to elect them they naturally expected that if the people wished the province to be governed in the most satisfactory manner possible they would have elected them. But the people thought best to return the gentleman who are at present sitting opposite them and they must accept the verdict of the people. He wished to congratulate the mover and the seconder of the address on the considerable ability and wisdom which had been displayed. The gentleman who moved the address laid into one of his flights of oratory and contended that the province had been brought to the crown lands of the province and spoke in glowing terms of the great benefits which would be derived in part to the value of these crown lands as being worth, according to the public report of his speech, \$25,000,000. He listened attentively to the gentleman yesterday and if his ears did not deceive him he actually put the value of the crown lands at a quarter of a billion.

The late government always had a very high opinion of the resources of the province and never at any time were they able to estimate the value of them at the amount named by the mover of the address. It had always been the policy of the government to preserve and care for these lands in the interests of the people and to see to it that they were not given away to speculators and others for purely private purposes.

He had listened with interest to the references made by a gentleman to the Central Railway. He had been a little incorrect when he said that the cost to the province of that railway was \$1,200,000 and that when the late government refused to grant a lease of that railway at a rental of \$21,000 a year payable in advance that would represent three per cent. on what was actually the cost of the railway.

Statements had been very freely made by them that were attempting to deceive the people in saying that it cost only \$700,000 when as a matter of fact it really cost \$1,200,000 according to their opponents. When the offer to lease the line was made the rental of \$21,000 was based on the \$700,000 which the province had paid out since the subsidy. They had subsidized nearly every railway in the province and no one ever thought of speaking of those subsidies as advances from which interest was expected. Moreover, in the \$1,200,000 was included the Dominion subsidy with which this province had nothing to do.

During the recent campaign too many

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is the way people in China say "Good Morning." The greeting of almost every nation is an inquiry after health. The Chinese have the root of the matter strong stomach. It is the foundation. Look after this organ and the general health cares for itself. Man is so constituted it cannot be otherwise. It is the mission of

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to keep the stomach well, the liver active and the bowels regular. They dispel sickness and create health. Dyspepsia, indigestion, Biliousness or Constipation cannot exist when Beecham's Pills are used according to directions. Even the oldest years have cured disordered stomachs, and are now a world-famous remedy. They merit your confidence. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes 25 cents.

report that building and plant would cost \$100,000 was made, instead of employing a builder for some man with experience in cold storage construction, a cookery dealer, whose business was not in that line at all, was employed.

The protection of the forests of the province from fire on account of the opening of the G. T. P. had been engaging the attention of the government. The late government had introduced a bill requiring the G. T. P. to protect the forests themselves but after a visit of the then premier and the attorney-general to Ottawa this bill was withdrawn, the then attorney-general stating that it might lead to friction and that the government was satisfied to trust the matter in the hands of the railway company. Last year when the surveys were being made fire wardens were appointed at a cost to the province of \$4,000, a sum fifty per cent. greater than was estimated. During construction the risk of fire would be still greater. Instead of small parties of engineers there would be thousands of navies and others employed who would have many chances of doing great damage.

There were some thirty-nine miles of the line running through crown lands owned by the N. B. Land Company, Alex Gibson Co., and the Miramichi Lumber Co. The government had invited representatives of these companies to accompany them to Ottawa to interview the commissioners of the National Transportation Commission. From what Hon. Mr. P. Oak, of Bangor, an eminent authority on forestry, they had told the commissioners and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the first that the N. B. government should organize and appoint men to protect the forest areas, the Dominion government or the commissioners to pay the expenses, or second the latter might consider the fire wardens and the province would have them with all the powers possible to give them. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had received the deputation with all grace of manner so characteristic of him but he urged that the province should pay part of the cost. The railway commission thought that as their engineers would have residences every ten miles that they could afford the necessary fire protection. It was pointed out by Hon. Mr. Oak and others that the engineers had their own work to attend to and could not be expected to give fire protection the necessary attention. From what Hon. Mr. Oak had heard since leaving Ottawa, he had reason to believe that the N. T. R. commission would appoint some men for this work but he feared not enough to provide for safety and it might be necessary for the province to appoint some special commissioners to watch this matter all along the line.

The question of the fisheries as between the Dominion and the province was an important one. There were some guards which it was felt should be paid by the province. First the claim, on account of the Uprushich river having been taken by the Dominion for fish breeding purposes. Then there was a claim of \$300,000 on account of the Steadman, Robinson and Hanson cases. The claim on the Half-fax award. Hon. Mr. Pugsley, when in this house, had thought that if the Dominion would agree to state a case the court would decide in favor of the province. Now that Mr. Pugsley was a member of the Dominion government it would be an easy thing for him to decide in favor of the Dominion. He would be a minister of justice and get a case framed which would secure a decision. It had now been arranged that an agent of the Dominion government should visit the different provinces and endeavor to arrange in regard to these different matters. He would submit to the houses the correspondence in connection with this matter.

The honorable gentleman has commended the idea of having a new audit act and it was a little odd that he should have expressed the idea himself when he was in a position to carry the matter through in the government which he supported though continually urged by the opposition had persistently refused to give increased powers to the auditor general. Mr. Hazen explained that the new act provided that all payments should be made through one channel and not as formerly through various departments. It provided for general continuous audit giving the auditor general continued oversight of the accounts and largely increased powers. It provided for the appointment of an advisory board as at Ottawa. Under the auditor general could not be removed from his office but he could be removed by address from the legislature and a two-thirds vote of the house.

Mr. McKewen moved the adjournment of the debate. Further consideration of the day for Monday next. Honorable Mr. Hazen submitted a resolution that the committee to nominate all standing committees and asked leave to make a further report. He suggested that if he were any member of the house who wished to be on certain committees for which they were not named that their names might be added.

Honorable Mr. Hazen asked that all members who had legislation to introduce should bring forward the same at the possible moment and so help forward the work of the session. The house adjourned till 3 p. m., Monday.

Came Near Dying

Abcess on the Hip—Dreadful Suffering—Hospital Treatment Failed.

Another Great Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Charles L. Hutchins is well known and popular in S. Royallon, Vt., being driver of the stage and from Chelsea. He says of his boy Arthur, now 16, whose portrait appears below:

"He fell on the mill dam and injured his hip. An abcess developed and dreadful sickness followed. The doctors lanced the abcess and later performed an operation in the Mary Fletcher Hospital in Burlington. Arthur came near dying after the operation, but we got him home and neighbors said we would certainly die. In the spring I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, as usual, and gave Arthur a little each day. After a week or two there was a great change in the boy. He seemed hungry, and one day surprised us by exclaiming, 'How good my food tastes!' We could soon see the color coming into his face, as day by day he got better, seemed more lively and took more interest in things. The sore is now entirely healed, there is no pain in hip or limb. Arthur goes to school every day and his health could not be better. To our friends his cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla seems miraculous."

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say the road should be completed.

The hon. gentleman had said today that every member of the house would welcome the repeal of the highway act. It was unfortunate for him that he had been so late in coming to this conclusion. Two years ago when he, the speaker, had urged the repeal of the highway act, the then premier had said the act would not be repealed because it met with the support of all good men in the province and nearly every member of the house, supporting the government at that time, had agreed with this gentleman. Even so late as last October a member of the government, Hon. Mr. Barnes, had expressed his approval of the act, claiming that it had proved the best road the country of Kent ever had. A few days later, however, the government had changed its mind and Hon. Mr. McKewen on the hustings in St. John, declared the government would repeal the highway act.

The view taken by the late opposition had proved to be the correct one and he was proud to point to the fact that the highway act, which he had promised to the country that the first legislation of the new government would be the repeal of the highway act, when yesterday he introduced a highway act. This would explain fully on the second reading.

There has been very little time to prepare this act but it was concluded that it would not be wise to postpone introducing the legislation. The address now came up before committee and recommendations would be cordially received and then during the summer it would be possible for the members of the committee and all people interested to study the act and when the next session came the court would decide in favor of the act could then be perfected from the recommendations received. The principle of the act was that the highway board be placed as directly under the control of the people as possible by the formation of highway boards for each parish, composed of the ratepayers of each parish and a member appointed by the government.

It had been thought advisable to adopt the same method of appointment as was used for the supervision of work and a commissioner appointed for each such district. It was felt that the time had not yet arrived for the complete abolition of statute labor and the substitution of such labor for a money payment will be at the discretion of the highway board.

All the money to be expended upon the roads whether from taxation or from the provincial treasury would be expended through the highway board.

The honorable gentleman had also referred to the provincial finances. There were enough votes to discuss this matter for the provincial secretary had secured an experienced auditor to thoroughly examine the financial condition of the province and his report will be laid before the legislature for discussion.

The honorable gentleman had stated that many things had been said during the late campaign which could not be repeated but he had not referred to the opportunity which had been offered to the present provincial secretary in joint debate in St. John, and when with every advantage accorded him in the programme of the meeting he had refused to accept the position. He had been unable to refute the plain statements of Mr. Flemming which had convinced each and every one of the campaign in St. John, but throughout the province.

reference to school books he was unable to make a complete statement but negotiations for the reduction of price were proceeding, as a result of which there was a very substantial reduction in the prices of these books. Time and again the late opposition had urged the nominal price of school books were too high and were met with statements from members of the late government that the books were being sold as cheaply as they could possibly be produced. This statement had proved to be entirely erroneous, for even if the present series were continued a very substantial reduction in price could be arranged.

Mr. Hazen then referred to the guarantee of cold storage bonds in St. John. He had opposed this legislation when it was introduced, because it provided that a company paying the project could secure a meeting but with scarcely any cash investment of its own. This had turned out to be the case in connection with the nominal price of school books. He thought it was very reprehensible on the part of the late government to attempt by order-in-council to give the St. John company large guarantees than the original act proposed. The result, had this legislation gone through, would have been that the men composing the company would have been able to obtain a building and plant said to be worth \$100,000 with an investment of their own of only \$18,000, the province guaranteeing \$80,000 of bonds and the Dominion government giving as a cash bonus some \$20,000. We were not at all sure that the

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is a joy to every woman's heart, and is vain enough not to desire it. Beautiful complexion means pure blood, or in other words a healthy system. One of the chief causes of impure blood, because it is a splendid blood purifier, keeps the system in perfect order and helps the complexion wonderfully. I consider Ferreroze the best remedy to give you a clear, ruddy complexion. I know of no other medicine so effective as Ferreroze. My skin used to be sallow, but after taking a few boxes of Ferreroze a ray of light was noticeable on my cheeks. I can recommend Ferreroze as a tonic also. For good health and beauty use only Ferreroze. Price 30c. at druggists.

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U. S. FLEET AT MONTREAL

Montreal, Cal., May 1.—The Atlantic fleet of battleships steamed in here today to give Montserrat Peninsula a place in the history of the American navy's record breaking cruise around the world. The residents of Montserrat and Pacific Grove and all the other settlements of the vicininity made the occasion of the arrival a holiday. The fleet was in the water from the feet dropped anchor at six o'clock this morning and lingered long to view the beautiful marine spectacle of the thirteen white drawn up in divisional formation, four lines of four ships each with the flagships Connecticut, Georgia, Alabama and Missouri at the head of each column.

FIRST RAID IN WORCESTER

Worcester, Mass., May 1.—The police made two raids on houses where liquor was being sold during the first day of no license in Worcester. In one dwelling sixty-two quarts of whiskey were seized and at another place a small quantity of ale was found. All the officers have been instructed to enforce the law.

YOUR AD. HERE

Would be read by thousands every evening