

# SUNLIGHT SOAP

## REDUCES EXPENSE

- ONE RUB** with Sunlight Soap cleans more than two rubs with impure soap.
- ONE OUNCE** of Sunlight Soap is worth more than two ounces of impure soap.
- ONE WASHING** with Sunlight Soap will produce purer linen than two washings with impure soap.
- ONE WASH** with Sunlight Soap will make linen last clean longer than two washes with impure soap.
- TWO WASHINGS** with Sunlight Soap wear the linen less than one washing with impure soap.
- TWO WASHINGS** with Sunlight Soap entail less labor for the same result than one washing with impure soap.
- TWO WASHINGS** with Sunlight Soap entail less cost for the same result than one washing with impure soap.
- TWO WASHINGS** with Sunlight Soap entail less strain on the nerves than one washing with impure soap.
- FIVE CENTS'** worth of Sunlight Soap has more washing property than ten cents' worth of impure soap.
- ONE WOMAN** with Sunlight Soap will do more work than two will with impure soap.
- ONE WOMAN** with Sunlight Soap will do better work than two will with impure soap.
- ONE WOMAN** with Sunlight Soap will do quicker work than two will with impure soap.
- ONE WOMAN** with Sunlight Soap will have time to think; two women using impure soap will have no time but to worry and work.
- ONE WOMAN** without a maid can wash with Sunlight Soap and do her own work; another woman using impure soap must have a maid to help.
- ONE WOMAN** with a maid can do her wash at home with Sunlight Soap; another woman with a maid, and using impure soap, must send her wash out.
- LAUNDRY BILLS** are reduced by the simplicity of the "Sunlight way of washing"; many small articles can be easily washed at home.
- LAUNDRIES** using impure soap burn the nap of woollens, and the surface of linens.
- LAUNDRIES** using only Sunlight Soap preserve longer the nap on woollens and the surface on linens.
- ONE HOME** escapes disease; another brings it in with impure soap.
- "SUNLIGHT" HOME** is early tidied; the good man enjoys it.
- "IMPURE SOAP" HOME** is never so tidy; the good man enjoys himself elsewhere.

But why continue longer? The Canadian woman who will try Sunlight Soap must see for herself that

Sunlight Soap Reduces Expense.



Ask your Grocer for Octagon Bar The Ideal Laundry Shape



FREE If your grocer cannot supply Sunlight Soap, write to LEVER BROS., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND, and a trial sample will be sent you free of cost. Please don't omit to give your own full name and address.

### THREW LAMP AT HUSBAND.

Result is—One Daughter is Dead, Another Badly Burned.

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 16.—Gertrude Shea, the two-year-old child severely burned here last night, in the fire resulting from her mother's rash act in throwing a lighted lamp at her father, died tonight. The mother, who is also suffering from severe burns contracted in trying to rescue the infant, will probably die. The nine-year-old child, Maudie, badly burned, is not considered out of danger.

Last year 26,000 new houses were built in London. Probably they are now filled by 150,000 people, the population of a large borough.

### C. P. R. WORKS PLACED.

Announced That Land is Secured at Hochelaga for the New Car and Engine Shops.

Montreal, Feb. 18.—(Special)—The C. P. R. it is announced, has consummated deals for land in Hochelaga, where the new car and locomotive works will be located. This means that Montreal will get the works for which Ottawa and St. John have been aspiring.

Palace Car Burned. Quebec, Feb. 14.—(Special)—A palace car of the Drummond line belonging to the federal government was burned in the Grand Trunk yards at South Quebec tonight. Loss \$3,000; cause of fire unknown.

### BOURASSA WITHDRAWS AMENDMENT AND HOUSE PASSES THE ADDRESS.

(Continued from page 1.)

house and never failed to leave an impression upon it. Mr. Bell was a man of great energy and a useful member of the house.

The premier then went on to say that had there been hard times in the country the leader of the opposition would have been full of enthusiasm and would have spoken with glee; had there been pestilence, famine and death in the country his happiness would have been complete. He said that the Conservative leaders said the national policy was to stop the exodus but instead of that more left Canada under than at any other time.

Now there was a new era. American capitalists were entering Canada in the east and American settlers were going in to Manitoba by the thousand to stay, and became good British subjects. They found here better laws and more freedom, and life and property more secure than in their own countries.

As for Americans getting hold of our railways, they would run these roads to the nearest and best Canadian ports and the geography was in favor of Canada. The premier closed with the statement that the session was likely to be a short business one.

Mr. Monk then dealt with the transportation question. Mr. Maclean followed, declaring that protection was the true policy for the British empire. He also favored nationalization of railways and reciprocity in tariffs. He also said that Canada should have paid for the third contingent.

Bourassa Offers an Amendment. Henri Bourassa gave notice that on Monday he will propose the following amendment to the address:

That the time has come when a railway policy should be framed by which the people of this country could expect some return for the enormous sacrifices they have made in order to further the development of their avenues of trade and especially to prevent railway systems from falling under the control of foreign railway corporations.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—(Special)—Before the debate on the address was reached in the house today, W. F. Maclean introduced a bill which would be the first time, in regard to telephones and telephone companies, that the government control of telephones and telephone companies and for not only control of rates but that they might be revised from time to time by the government and provision made for taking them over by the government. He pointed out that about 15 years ago a bill was put through parliament providing that telephones and telephone companies should not be under the same law as telegraph companies. The bill provided for the repeal of 1887.

George Hiley, M. P., Victoria, B. C., was introduced by Messrs. Laurier and Fisher, and was enthusiastically received.

Bourassa then took up the debate on the address. Before dealing with his amendment, he touched upon points in the speech from the throne, and to the proposition to pass a law similar to one now before congress against anarchy, he said care should be taken not to interfere with free speech. Such crimes as caused the death of President McKinley were not the outcome of free speech, but rather of education. In this connection he recommended moral instruction in the public schools.

As to the paragraph about exhibitions, he testified to the good work done by the government in this regard, and objected to what Mr. Borden said about industries for the country. In his (Bourassa) opinion, immigration was to be had best by helping farmers, not by helping the industries, as the latter, as the opposition suggested, this was a farming country.

Maclean—Not so. Fraser—You are differing from your leader.

Bourassa made a passing reference to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and said it should not be repealed without the Alaska boundary being first settled.

In respect to the coronation ceremonies he would like to know the character of the invitation received, as upon a previous occasion, when a similar invitation was received, he noticed a report in the British books concerning this which was not made public in Canada, although parliament was then sitting. If it was intended to change the political or social ties between Canada and Britain at the meeting of colonial premiers, Canada ought to know it.

He took a tilt at the South African war and said that Canada was being bled to build a railway for Cecil Rhodes from the Cape to Cairo. He objected to Canada being made the recruiting ground for British wars. As for a line to South Africa, it would result in getting Canadians to settle there after the war.

Taking up the railway question, he asked to know whether the proposed case between the dominion and a railway company would be first referred to the supreme court and settled before the railway company got its capital stock increased. The trouble about railways was that schemes came to parliament and got charters. As for himself, he was always a C. P. R. man. In reference to the proposed sale of the Canada Atlantic, he made a strong protest against Americans getting hold of Canadian roads. It would be a bad day for Canada when those in the east did their business in Portland, Boston and New York, and those in Manitoba and the west in Duluth, while those in the Pacific coast went to Seattle and other American cities. He was as strong against American annexation as he was against British imperialism. Canada was big enough and good enough for him, and he wanted to keep it for all Canadians. He moved his amendment, seconded by Mr. Puttee, that the time had come when a railway policy be framed so that the people of this country could get some return for money invested and to prevent Canadian railways from falling into the control of foreign corporations. He did not make the motion to make it a vote of confidence in the government. All he wanted was a commission to look into the whole question. The matter was not a party one.

Hon. Mr. Tarte suggested that as Bourassa had expressed his views and as no vote of confidence was intended, he thought the amendment might be withdrawn. He said he was a C. P. R. man, and if ever the day came when Hill and Morgan were taking hold of the Canadian Pacific railway, parliament would rise up and prevent such a deal. But American corporations could not purchase our waterways and in this connection he drifted into the question of transportation. He did not advocate its construction, although strongly advocated its construction, although not pledging himself to it nor the government to any expenditure in connection with it. As to the construction of the Georgian Bay canal through to Montreal, it would cost \$100,000,000, which no government or parliament could entertain.

(Toronto) he said that there were engineering difficulties in the way of building railways by the G. T. R. and C. P. R. to Georgian Bay, and that the great wheat crops of the west would procure traffic for the different routes.

Mr. Haggart, in reply, said he was not in the address. Bourassa failed to show that there was any necessity for such a commission as he suggested, because the ways were now under parliamentary control. After some remarks from Jabel Robinson and W. F. Maclean, Bourassa withdrew his amendment and the address was carried.

Estimates and a batch of reports were then presented, after which the house adjourned.

Col. Hughes wants the reports of General Middleton and Lord Melgund, in the northwest rebellion of 1885.

He will move in the house for a commission to report upon the division of waters between Canada and the United States, and to investigate the conditions of the waters adjacent to the boundary line between Canada and the United States, including all waters of lakes and rivers, whose waters flow by the St. Lawrence river to the Atlantic ocean.

Colonel Hughes will also bring up the question of precedence. He will move a resolution making provision for clergymen of religious denominations as well as archbishops and bishops, and that the question of seniority be decided according to territorial area or in some other appropriate manner.

In the Senate. The senate took up the address today. Senator Beique moved it and Senator Thompson seconded it. Sir Mackenzie Bowell replied and Senator Scott moved adjournment.

Senator F. P. Thompson, in seconding the address, said that as a business man he had always felt that there should be a check on the charges made by the large corporations such as the C. P. R. The commercial value of Marconi's system was yet open to question, but the possibilities were immense, and he felt sure the senate would support a reasonable grant for this purpose of securing rights under his patent. He spoke from personal experience of the benefits of the system made by Canada at Glasgow, which had extended trade relations. The coming trade conference must result in benefits to Canada and a closer relationship between the distant but integral portions of the empire. He was satisfied that the attendance of the premier at his majesty's coronation must bring home to Canada and that results advantageous to the empire at large would result.

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—At a late hour last night, Annie Anderson, a Swedish girl employed as a domestic, was shot and probably fatally wounded by a masked footpad, who made his escape and is still at large.

The young woman is in a critical condition. She says that she alighted from a street car and had proceeded only a short distance when she was stopped by a masked man who demanded her purse. She became terrified and attempted to run, when the footpad pressed a revolver to her jacket and fired. The bullet entered the left side between the seventh and eighth ribs, inflicting a wound which may prove fatal. The shooting occurred almost in front of the residence of Edwin Snel, on Ashbury street, where Miss Anderson is employed. Mr. Snel heard the shot and rushed to the girl's assistance, but saw no sign of her assailant. He carried her into the house and immediately notified the police, who, as yet, have obtained no clue to the robber.

Swedish Domestic Runs from Robber, But is Shot.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

GLOBE-WERNICKE "ELASTIC" BOOK-CASE

A system of units; ten or a dozen books, one unit—more books more units, and get them as wanted. Grades and prices to suit all tastes and requirements. An ideal book-case for the home. Call and see them or write for booklet.

### MASKED FOOTPAD ATTACKS A GIRL.

Swedish Domestic Runs from Robber, But is Shot.

### Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR  
Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Coughs, Cold Asthma, Bronchitis.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Sept. 26, 1896, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as being the most generally useful, to the relief of all others, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION—The IMPROBABLE SALE of the REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe trade mark. Of all Chemists, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE FLEMING'S CHLORODYNE.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 21 Great East Street, London, W. 1.

Page Acme Poultry Netting is a close-meshed net at bottom and does not require rail of wood support at bottom, having strong straight wire (No. 12 gauge) at top, bottom and in center cannot sag and is easy to erect. The "Page Acme" netting has neat appearance, very durable and cheap. It is made in plain and ornamental forms, nails and staples. The name of Page is your guarantee of quality. The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Waterbury, Conn.

WANTED. Our New Household Manual is one of the most valuable books we ever offered. It is packed with useful information of great importance to the health, happiness and prosperity of the family. Its variety of contents covers the whole of domestic life and every detail of the home, as it should be dealt with consistently. Housekeepers will find this book invaluable. Agents wanted everywhere. Special terms and conditions must be sent to those who act at once. Sample copy of the complete book mailed post paid, for 50 cents. Address: A. H. MORSE, Publisher, 59 Garden Street, St. John, N. B.

SALESMAN WANTED—A young man having had two or three years experience with Dry Goods and Foot and Shoe business. Must have best of reference and not afraid of work. Apply at once. P. O. Box 71, St. John, west.

FARM WANTED—On line of railway within 25 miles of city. Address P. O. Box 114, St. John.

WANTED—A female teacher, first or second class, to take charge of school. Apply, stating salary, to J. J. Johnson, secretary to trustees, Black's Harbour, School District No. 5, Charlotte county, N. B. 2-14-11-w.

WANTED—A third-class female teacher, poor district. Apply Dr. Watt, trustee, Lower Kentville. 2-15-11-w.

MONEY TO LOAN. VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE or Rent, in Sussex, known as the Moorhead Farm. For particulars inquire of T. Selton, Moncton. 1-29-2100-w.

MEDICAL PRACTICE FOR SALE—A large general practice in a thickly settled, and one of the most prosperous parts of the province. Included in the sale is a well appointed residence in perfect order; fitted up with every modern convenience; good outbuildings, barn, garden, etc. Correspondence mutually confidential. Address: "Doctor," care of Telegraph, St. John, N. B. 2-10-11-2-w.

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# Consumption

A cure that cures Consumption and its many kindred ailments is now within the reach of every sufferer. PUL-MO was perfected after many years of study and experimenting by a well-known German scientist, and has effected more cures than any other preparation which has been offered to the public. PUL-MO, while somewhat new in Canada, has been and is curing thousands of cases, and we have on file many testimonials and kindly letters written us by grateful people who have been returned to perfect health.

PUL-MO is the only absolute cure where there is Consumption, Throat and Lung trouble, Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Bronchitis, Night Sweats, Chills, Fevers, or any other symptoms which may indicate a tendency toward consumption. PUL-MO has cured thousands of cases which had been treated by physicians without success, and finally pronounced by them as hopeless.

PUL-MO stands alone—the use of any other medicine as an assistant is not necessary. Eat good plain nourishing food, get plenty of fresh air and out-door exercise, and use PUL-MO as directed, that is all—Nature will do the rest.

Large Sample FREE. We know positively that it does all we claim, and to demonstrate our implicit faith in the merits of PUL-MO, we will gladly mail a sample bottle free of charge, direct to your post-office address, securely sealed in a patent mailing tube or box; but as we have gone to considerable expense in securing these mailing tubes for the convenience of our patrons, we ask you to send 10 cents to cover the cost of mailing. Only one sample of PUL-MO will be sent to any one person. Give PUL-MO a trial and convince yourself that it cures. All we ask is that you take it as directed. Remember, we pay the expense of the trial, it will cost you nothing.

PUL-MO is inexpensive, being sold by druggists at \$1.00 per large bottle, or you may procure a sample bottle from your druggist at 15 cents.

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