

Baby's Own Tablets

Quickly cure Colic, as well as Constipation, Diarrhoea, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Simple Fever and the other many illnesses that the little ones suffer from.

Mothers, do not be afraid of this medicine. There is not a particle of narcotic substance used in it—See the official analyst's guarantee printed herewith.

All children take the Tablets readily, and, crushed to a powder or dissolved in water, they can be given with absolute safety to the youngest infant. You can be sure, too, of a prompt relief and a very speedy cure.

What One Mother Says.

Mrs. H. G. Hutcheson, Dryden, Ont., says:—"My baby was a terrible sufferer from severe colic, indigestion and unsettled stomach. I gave her doctors' medicine and everything else I was told would help her, but they all failed to cure her. I was advised to get Baby's Own Tablets, and I am glad to say that before I had given her half the box she was a different baby altogether. I would not be without the Tablets now for anything, as I think they are the best medicine in the world for little ones. I would advise all mothers to keep them at hand in case of emergency."

Baby's Own Tablets are sold by all druggists, or you can get them post paid at 25c. a box by writing direct to

The Dr. Williams Medicine Co.
Brookville, Ont.
or Schenectady, N. Y.



A Guarantee.
"I hereby certify that I have made a careful chemical analysis of Baby's Own Tablets, which I personally purchased in Montreal. My analysis has proved that they contain no opiate or narcotic; that they are given with perfect safety to the youngest infant; that they are a safe and efficient medicine for the troubles they are indicated to relieve and cure."
A. L. HART, M.D. (CAN.),
Public Analyst
for Province of Quebec.

PARLIAMENT.

Logan Asks for Increased Pay for I. C. R. Trackmen,

But Withdrew His Resolution, Per Arrangement, When Requested by the Government.

A Lively Discussion Over Several Private Bills—Morning Session Will Begin Next Week—House May Possibly Prorogue May 13th—Notes of More or Less Interest.

OTTAWA, April 25.—On motion to go into supply Mr. Kaulbach brought to the premier's attention a despatch to the morning papers setting forth that the effect of the Morgan shipping syndicate would be to divert Canadian traffic to American ports, and that United States legislation would be procured to that end. The member for Lunenburg, N. S., showed the serious consequence which would follow legislation of the kind suggested, and asked the premier if he had given attention to the matter.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he was afraid the government of Canada could not influence legislation at Washington.

Mr. Kaulbach said the government of Canada, which had subsidized railways, could take power to prevent them from taking trade coming from Canadian points.

The intercolonial estimates were then taken up. Mr. Bennett asked Mr. Blair how many bushels of grain were shipped last winter through the government elevators at St. John and Montreal.

The minister said he could not furnish the information required, but would obtain it.

Mr. Bennett said he wanted only an approximate statement.

Mr. Blair said he could not venture even that.

Mr. Bennett—Was there one bushel or a million bushels?

Mr. Blair assured Mr. Bennett there was more than one bushel.

Mr. Emmerson made a long speech setting forth the great value of the intercolonial, which had made the maritime provinces people acquainted with the larger provinces. So little was known of Montreal and Toronto before the road was built that he, himself, went to Boston for his education.

Instead of seeking a great Canadian university. But times had so changed that he was sending his son to McGill.

He accused Mr. Haggart of underrating the importance of the I. C. R. Mr. Emmerson contended that the fathers of confederation intended the road to extend beyond Montreal and to the far west. It was never intended that the intercolonial should pay dividends. After a highly oratorical description of the resources of the maritime provinces Mr. Emmerson declared that Blair had found the intercolonial a tramway and made it a railway. That part between St. John and Sydney was good paying property, and certain great corporations would like to acquire it. The intention of the late government was that the road between Sydney and St. John would cease to be a government railway, and Mr. Emmerson thought Mr. Haggart still had in his mind the hope of carrying out that idea. In regard to transactions in St. John Mr. Emmerson said the purchase of the Gilbert property on the St. John marsh was more provident than that of the Harris pro-

perty by the late government. The whole Gilbert family from whom this property was bought were conservatives, and this family refused \$1,250 per acre for land which Blair bought for \$400. Replying to Mr. Barker's question on the McManus letter episode, Mr. Emmerson said he did not go to Ontario to learn political ethics. He did not take Blair's letter out of a spittoon. He "secured" this letter under the circumstances described in the committee, and the country would thank him for bringing that letter here. The opposition members were sorry to see that document because they were trying to show that it was a criminalizing paper. Mr. Emmerson denied that the relations between himself and Blair were strained. They had been close friends for a quarter of a century, and during this whole session had been in close communion. He thought that Mr. Blair had gone too far in retaining conservatives on the government railway, and that was the sum total of his complaint against the minister of railways. He (Emmerson) did not belong to any party, but he was in favor of the extension of the intercolonial to Montreal. He did not know whether he was on this matter in accord with all members of his own party, but he was personally in favor of the extension of the intercolonial and of necessary extensions. But the methods employed by Blair and his expenditures could not be justified. Mr. Blair's claim that the railway was not political was absurd. There were many developments for party reasons on that line than in any other branch of the public service. In Kings county more people had been turned out of the railway service for party reasons than even in the disgraceful post office service. Mr. Fowler spoke of Mr. Emmerson as a receiver of stolen goods, accusing him of inducing Mr. McManus' brother to steal the letter, and the only excuse given was that the letter was taken from a drawer and not from a spittoon.

Mr. Ingram, conservative, of West Elgin, gave Emmerson a great dressing down about the stolen McManus letter. He charged that Mr. Emmerson had some motive for his action in this case other than that stated by him.

Mr. Emmerson—I am sorry the hon. member will not accept my word.

Ingram—Well, I prefer to accept the sworn evidence.

Mr. Ingram condemned the purchase of coal for the intercolonial beyond all immediate requirement when the price was at the highest, and the purchase in one year at excessive prices of three years' supply of ties, many of them useless. Mr. Ingram believed that Mr. Pottinger would manage the intercolonial all right if he were left free from political influence.

Mr. Turgeon spoke on the tie transaction.

The vote for intercolonial maintenance and rent to the Grand Trunk passed.

Mr. Blair was called from the chamber, and the estimates for justice in the Yukon were taken up.

On the penitentiary vote a long discussion took place on the binder twine industry. Mr. Fraser of Guysboro, N. S., recommended closing the twine industry in Kingston penitentiary, but most members from farming counties, especially western men, strongly opposed this idea. Work in this industry has been suspended and no raw material has been procured.

The minister of justice promised to bring the warden of Kingston to the city and have a consultation with the agricultural community.

The item passed, but the discussion will be resumed on the supplementary estimates.

NOTES.

Hon. Dr. Borden, minister of militia, was rather severely bruised by com-

ing into collision with a bicycle about noon today. The minister had just alighted from a street car and was moving towards the sidewalk, when he was struck and thrown down. He was treated in a neighboring drug store and went home.

OTTAWA, April 25.—This was private members' day. A lively discussion took place over some private bills. Mr. Leonard, conservative, who recently captured the seat for Laval from the government, proposed his motion "That the duties on Canadian garden products should be so adjusted as to guarantee the Canadian farmer an effective protection." This was supported by himself and Monk and other members.

Mr. Tarte contended that winter gardening could not be carried on successfully in Canada with a hundred per cent. duty.

Mr. Monk read from petitions of market gardeners showing that the American competition was most destructive in the early part of the Canadian season when the market was most profitable. He asked for no higher tariff than the United States imposed on Canadian products.

After recess Mr. Campbell, liberal, of West York, who in the recent election campaign wherein he was elected promised to advocate increased protection for Canadian market products and made that a large part of his programme, addressed the house in response to many queries. He said the motion was inopportune and no good could be served by it now since the government had declared there would be no tariff change this year. If the resolution had been introduced before the budget it would have been timely and he might have supported it. He believed protection to market gardeners should be increased, and hoped to see it done next year. Meanwhile he would vote against the resolution.

Mr. Blair, conservative, of Perth, who took part in the West York campaign, repeated the pledges made by Campbell in that campaign, showing how he had broken them, and said he would no doubt do the same next year.

Hon. Mr. Fielding said he had only to reaffirm the statement made in the budget speech, that the government did not deem it expedient to make any tariff changes this year. If the tariff on this class of articles was wrong the government was to blame, as the present government had made no changes in respect to them.

Mr. Ross, liberal, of Victoria, N. S., hoped the government would have regard to the interests of consumers.

Hon. Mr. Fielding, for the purpose of killing the motion, moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Leonard divided the house on the question and Mr. Fielding's motion was carried by seventy-one to thirty-three, a straight party vote except that Calvin of Frontenac voted for the amendment.

Mr. Lemieux, liberal, of Gaspe, moved for correspondence concerning the colonial conference in reference to the colonial apportionment of the railway. He congratulated the Laurier government on its firm attitude in opposition to the appointment of colonial representatives to that imperial court, and Hon. David Mills on the manner in which he had represented the colony.

On the views of Canada, at the conference, the privy council had always been a defender of provincial autonomy, and Mr. Lemieux expressed the strong opinion that no change was called for in its constitution.

Mr. Davies, liberal, of Irberville, agreed with Mr. Lemieux. Solicitor General Carroll said papers would be brought down.

Mr. Davies, liberal, of Saskatchewan, moved for a return respecting St. Lawrence transportation, and spoke at length on the need of better facilities for moving grain out of the west and for shipment to Montreal. This led to a speech by Hon. Mr. Tarte, who, as on other occasions, advocated the need of better facilities at Montreal, and declared that St. John was undoubtedly the future winter port of Canada. It was already a great winter port. He declared that Canadians must control their own transportation routes and ship their goods by Canadian ports. We must be independent of the United States both in transport and tariff. We must hold on to our own assets. It made him tired to see the anxiety of some people to dispose of our railways and other national assets. In three years the canal at St. Lawrence system would be completed. Now we must go on with our national policy. We must have better harbors at the terminals of the canals, better docks and elevators at Montreal. Quebec must be equipped without delay before the fast line should be established, which he hoped would be done. St. John would gain traffic, and the country must not be afraid to spend money in the development of these ports. Meanwhile the people of the west should not ask for everything, and should remember that it was not worth while to spend money to get grain out of the west without providing means to convey this produce to Europe.

Mr. Davies replied rather angrily to Hon. Mr. Tarte in support of western demands. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Logan of Cumberland moved "that considering the great prosperity of Canada, the minimum wage to be paid trackmen and other laborers on the government system of railways should be at least one dollar and a half per day." He said Mr. Blair had increased the pay of the men five cents per day, but at the same time the cost of living had increased at least fifteen per cent. It was impossible for men who have to be skilled workmen to live on one dollar and twenty cents per day. He had often brought the matter to the attention of the minister, who replied that it was impossible to advance wages when there was a demand for the men. He said the government should not make such a plea, especially when claiming a large surplus on the year's business. By refusing this justice the government had prevented G. P. R. men from getting justice last year for the company was able to show its men that they were already paying more than the government allowed them.

Mr. Hughes of Kings, P. E. I., seconded the motion, and asked for consideration to the trackmen in his province.

Mr. Gallery, liberal, of Montreal, asked that canal employees be included in the motion. Mr. Puttee of Winnipeg supported the motion. Mr. Emmerson thought the motion should include freight checkers and handlars.

Hon. Mr. McKinnon of P. E. I. objected to the resolution. He contended that the minister should be left free to deal with employees, and that this motion, if adopted, would compel the minister to pay a dollar and a half to men who were not worth it. Some men were worth more than others, and this motion proposed that all should be treated alike.

Johnson and Kendall of Cape Breton supported the resolution. Mr. Kendall advocating the extension of the principle so far as to provide compensation for accidents and old age pensions.

Mr. Monk pointed out that stampers, sorters, letter carriers and other employees in the post office were not paid a dollar and a half per day. He moved that the resolution be amended to include post office employees and canal laborers.

Mr. Morin, conservative, of Dorchester, argued that the government was paying enough in wages and salaries, but the allowances were not properly distributed. Some men were worked hard for a dollar and a quarter and others got two or three thousand dollars a year who were long past effective work, and if they lost their job would not even be able to get around and beg.

Hon. Mr. Farquharson spoke on the same line as Mr. Morin.

Hon. Mr. Tarte said he increased the pay of his men, but was able to tell the house that he had no trouble to get men at the present rate of pay. Many more men offered than were needed.

Mr. Ross of Victoria thought men should be paid according to their value. Good pay should be given to good men and less men then be needed.

Mr. Borden of Halifax thought Mr. Logan was unfortunate in the wording of his resolution. He asked for an increase to laboring men's pay on the ground of the general prosperity of Canada. Mr. Borden thought trackmen should be adequately paid whether the company was prosperous or not, and did not think the required advance should come to an end when good times should terminate. He argued that the government employees should have their pay raised to meet the increased cost of living. He was surprised that neither the minister of railways nor the minister of laws was present.

Mr. Logan said Mr. Mulock was ill.

Mr. Borden said he had known this, but could not understand why Mr. Logan neglected to bring up the question at a time when the ministers were present.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said his two colleagues were in good health. As to the salaries of post office employees, he said that the government was not going to make any amendments to the law at a time when the ministers were present.

A delegation of trackmen had interviewed the minister, and had such a reception that it was agreed by them to allow the matter to stand over until after the session. Under these circumstances he asked Mr. Logan to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Logan consented to withdraw his resolution on the premier's assurance.

Mr. Oiler hoped Mr. Logan would get more satisfaction out of the discussion than the letter carriers and stampers got out of the promises made them last year.

Mr. Monk said he regretted that he could not consent to withdraw his amendment. He thought this was the proper time to make a declaration on the subject, as such a statement might be a useful guide to the government in dealing with the question.

Hon. Mr. Fielding contended that the motion was most inopportune. He sympathized with the laborers, but hoped that the house would not make any hasty declaration on the subject, therefore he moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Monk pressed for a division of the house and a vote was taken.

Mr. Fielding's motion was carried by fifty-four to twenty-three, a straight party vote except that Gallery and Byrnes, liberals, voted with the opposition. Mr. Logan did not vote, as he was paired with Lefebvre, conservative.

Several unopposed motions were passed. Mr. Logan asked that his motion for papers respecting the Chignecto marine railway be dropped, and the house adjourned at 1 a. m.

NOTES.

Captain Farquhar, George Boak and Mr. Crox are here asking for a subsidy to a shipbuilding enterprise at Halifax. Mr. Boak was called home today by illness in his family, but his comrades remain to fight the matter out with the government.

The remains of the late Jas. W. C. McConnell are to be taken to Halifax for interment at Fairview. Being a member of the I. C. R. staff at Moncton, the management of the road are giving free transportation. R. McConnell, father of the deceased, will accompany the remains, leaving here by the C. A. R. on Wednesday morning.

Abbie Tanguay, the well known French-Canadian historian and geologist, died here tonight aged, eighty-three. He was one of the original members of the Royal Society of Canada.

The black rod was today instructed to have his tickets for admission to the prorogation proceedings ready for the

Toothache Cured in One Minute.

Saturate some batting with Poison's Nerveine and place in the cavity of the tooth. Rub the painful part of the face with Nerveine, bind in a hot flannel, and the toothache will disappear immediately. Nerveine is a splendid household remedy for Cramps, Indigestion, Summer Complaint, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Toothache. Powerful, penetrating, safe and pleasant for internal and external use. Price 25c. Try Nerveine.

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Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a lifetime, and a bottle of Cresolene complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene at cents and cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. Vapo-Cresolene Co., 26 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

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A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES superseding Bitter Apple, Pili Cochia, Purgative, etc. Order of all chemists, or post free for 10c from E. J. SONS, Limited, Montreal and Toronto, Canada, and Victoria, British Columbia, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, England.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 25th Sept. 1901. "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion 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."

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IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera.

CAUTION—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well known remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor.

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Used Internally and Externally. Two Sizes, 50c. and 60c. bottles.

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To cure Headache in ten minutes use KUMFORT Headache Powders.

THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.

(From Judge.) He—And now I suppose I'll have to ask your father's consent? She—Not at all. Just ask mamma. She'll take care of papa.

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OTTAWA, P. Q.

JOHNEEN.

O'Neill's Songs from the Glen, m. Sung by Plunkett Greene.)

months old, and he's two feet

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