

## OTTAWA LETTERS.

## Late Government Would Not Buy the Drummond Railway.

## Evidence Brought Out Before the Public Accounts Committee to Show Where

## Col. Domville Obtained the Money That Enabled Him to Enhance by His Presence in London the Glory and Splendor of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee.

OTTAWA, May 6.—An increase of 50 per cent in the pay of the general commanding the Canadian forces is the meaning of an innocent looking item on the order paper which was reached yesterday. The discussion on the resolution to increase the commandant's salary from \$4,000 to \$6,000 a year, has already been discussed by telegram. The striking part of the discussion was the speech of Sir Charles Tupper reflecting upon the military character and conduct of General Gascoigne. Mr. Borden and the premier came to the defence of the general, stating that he had done great service to the Canadian militia, the minister even going so far as to say that no previous commandant had done so much. This opinion he supported by the statement of a retired commander-in-chief, whose name, however, he did not give. It did not appear, however, that either the minister of militia or the premier was overwhelmed with grief at the prospect of separation. The minister seems to have accepted the general's resignation with great reluctance and is surviving it with no trace of sorrow on his countenance. The resignation of General Gascoigne was not only accepted after it was made, but was, to put it mildly, met a little more than half way. Dr. Borden acquiesced some days earlier than the general resigned.

The minister of militia observes that his relations with the general have been amicable. Sir Charles Tupper explains this on the ground that the general was always willing to change his recommendations and reverse his decisions when the minister called upon him to do so. Of course, under these circumstances, whatever friction there might be in the path of the general, the way of Dr. Borden would be sufficiently well oiled. But there found it impossible to keep on in the way they were going. General Gascoigne got the department into no end of trouble. This is shown by the fact that the chief organ of the government in announcing the general's resignation, gave the various reasons that left up to it. The correspondent of the Globe had information of a more detailed character than the minister gave the house, and he explained to the country that the Halifax affair, the Strathairn affair, and the Domville troubles were among the matters which made it necessary for the general and the minister to separate. Now the general may in all these things have given in to the minister, but he could not undo the trouble that had been brought about, and Mr. Borden has become rather fatigued with his exertions as an undoer.

Sir Charles Tupper is given to plain speaking, and he seldom speaks plainlier than he did of General Gascoigne. He described him as an officer who has disgraced Canada, and has "brought the government into contempt." He spoke of his rushing into print "in a manner unworthy of a British officer," of his insolence in describing Canadian officers as washer-women, and even went so far as to say that the general's reflections on Col. Strathairn had led to a libel suit which was only escaped by the general's resignation, and which if it had been prosecuted might have driven General Gascoigne out of the imperial service. In his second speech, replying to the premier's rebuke, Sir Charles was equally emphatic, if not more so. He would not accept the statement that the general had no means of defence. "Has he not the press?" said Charles. "He was ready enough to use the press to attack one of his own officers, and he was not simply because a red coat is on his back." The doctrine expressed by Sir Charles here has the authority of Robert Burns to commend it as well as one infinitely higher. Moreover, it is a doctrine that the premier himself and his supporters should accept. No such reflections had been made in parliament on a commander of the forces in Canada since Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his friends were pursuing General Middleton. The public men who claim that an officer's uniform should in all cases protect him from attack in parliament seemed to have forgotten the time when they were describing the late General Middleton as a sneak-thief. If it pleases her majesty, as some ministers suggest, to recognize the supposed merits of General Gascoigne, the rebuke, if it were one, would not be more emphatic than that administered when General Middleton was placed by her majesty in the custody of the Tower of London and in the guardianship of the crown jewels. That particular appointment had a certain suggestiveness in it, as though it had been made expressly to meet the case.

Col. Tisdale and Sir Adolph Caron, who have been ministers of militia, agree that the reward to the commander-in-chief ought to be larger than it has been, and Col. Hughes, who says he has some aspirations

himself in a military way, is of the opinion that we ought to have a man of higher rank than heretofore. The colonel from Lindsay does not support the view of Clark Wallace that we ought to appoint one of our own men to this position. He modestly suggests that in taking this view he is talking against his own interests, but at the same time points out that there is in the British military service a larger field for aspiring Canadians than there is in this country, and higher possibilities than the position of Canadian commander. Whether this accounts for Col. Hughes' apparent self-abnegation does not appear, but he remarks that the present commander of all the British forces was once a junior to Canadian officers in the British army. Wherefore some Canadian now in the service may yet be an imperial commander-in-chief. Sir Charles Tupper would not vote this money, so he says, if any part of it was likely to find its way to the general commanding the Canadian forces. The minister intimates that the money may get there just the same, because the country will begin to pay it on the 1st of July, and the general will stay here till his successor is appointed. But Sir Charles seems to be pretty certain that the minister will have the successor here before that date. At all events the bill is not opposed.

Dr. Borden in his kindly effort to support the minister, stated that Col. Strathairn had adopted what was certainly an unsoldier-like course. He also stated that there was not the slightest doubt that the general was right in his contention that there were men enlisted in the 66th at Halifax who, in view of their contract with the imperial government, had no right to enlist in that battalion. But the minister was careful not to say that the general had acted in a soldier-like manner in the Strathairn affair, or that his remarks on the parade at Halifax were the observations that a general ought to have made, or even that they were correct.

The minister of marine has been treated with politeness by the committee of supply. He is making his appropriations as rapidly as can be expected, but an item has been reserved for future discussion. The minister will lead up to some debate on the question of his numerous dismissals. Sir Louis is credited by some of the members on the opposition side with a desire to avoid the spoils system, but he is overborne by the pressure of members in some cases, or, perhaps, has too willingly yielded to a party advantage was to be made. One case discussed last evening is illustrative.

Benjamin Palmer was a young man in charge of a lighthouse at Palmer's Point on the River St. John, in the county of Kings. Col. Domville wanted to get him out. So he wrote to the minister, as the official papers show, declaring that lighthouse keeper Palmer was a "party organizer" and a "disturber of the peace." He demanded his dismissal, and that time Sir Louis was regarding the pledges of his leader, not to dismiss without an investigation, so he caused Commissioner E. H. McAlpine to go and try out the case. Mr. McAlpine heard the evidence. Mr. Palmer says that he was not present during the examination. The adverse witnesses, and therefore did not get a proper chance to defend himself, but even under those circumstances the commissioner found the charges disproved. The young man himself swore that he took no part in the campaign except to vote. He asked nobody to vote and attended no organization meetings. Other evidence corroborated this and Mr. McAlpine, after hearing it all, reported to the minister that the charges were not sustained by the evidence.

But Mr. Palmer is no longer the lighthouse keeper at Palmer's Point. Sir Louis Davies turned him out just the same as if the commissioner had found him a ward heeler. Now let us hear what defence the minister has to make for his conduct. He says that the commissioner was not instructed to find a verdict, but only to take the evidence. The minister did not care a cent for Mr. McAlpine's conclusion. He went over the evidence himself and formed his own conclusion. He was the judge and responsible for the decision. With the evidence before him, Sir Louis read the part upon which he found Palmer guilty. It was all in two sentences. Palmer had a brother who actively supported the conservative candidate, and Palmer testified that he lived with this brother, and that they shared their respective incomes, both being unmarried. "It was on this evidence and this alone," said Sir Louis, "that I dismissed Mr. Palmer."

Mr. Foster suggested to Sir Louis that he ought to be a little ashamed of his position. Sir Louis might be a great man and a knight, and Mr. Palmer a plain man and poor. But they are both human beings and Sir Louis should have some regard for fairness between man and man. The minister rejects the conclusion of his own officer, who went to the spot, saw all the men and formed an opinion with a full knowledge of all the facts. He turns out an official admitted to be faithful and worthy, simply because his brother, with whom he lives, and with whom he shares the expense of keeping up the house, was an opponent of Col. Domville. He makes Benjamin Palmer the keeper not only of his own conscience but of the conscience of his brother. He demands that Benjamin Palmer shall, in order to keep his little \$300 office, abandon the house where he and his brother live, or refuse to pay his share of the household expenses, or else compel his brother to abandon his interest in political affairs. It is fair to Sir Louis to say that he did look a little mean when this position was pressed home to him not only by Mr. Foster, but by Dr. Sproule, Mr. Clancy, Mr. McNeil, Sir A. Caron, and other members, several of whom observed that they did not believe Sir Louis was his own master in the matter, or he would not have done so mean and cheap a thing. It was observed that the minister of marine ought to be strong enough to resist the importunities of such a man as Col. Domville, especially when he himself admitted the absolute



When a man gets down flat on his back, so that he has to be carried about like a baby, he finally realizes that he is a sick man. Very frequently he has been a man for years, but has recklessly refused to recognize nature's warnings. Severe illness is something that does not strike a man like a flash of lightning. It creeps upon him by degrees, and at every step warns him with a new danger signal. When a man feels out of sorts, or "knocked out," or whatever he may call it, he is a sick man. It is time to take warning. Headaches, drowsiness, loss of sleep at night, loss of appetite, nervousness, bad taste in the mouth in the morning, and the frightful dreams—all these are warnings of disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures the liver, purifies the blood, quickens the circulation and tones the system. It builds firm flesh, but does not make corpulent people more corpulent. Unlike cod liver oil, it does not make a man feel out of sorts. It tears down and excretes the unhealthy tissues that constitute corpulence, and replaces them with firm, muscular tissues. Cure the cause and you are cured of the effect. All bronchitis, throat and kindred ailments, as lingering coughs, spitting of blood and weak lungs are cured by it. Thousands have testified to its merits. At all medicine stores. What you ask for, not to tell you what you want.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you are cured of the effect. One "Pile" is a cure laxative, and two a mild cathartic. Druggists sell them, and nothing is "just as good."

untruth of the declaration made to him by the colonel respecting Benjamin Palmer's partisanship. In two letters before the house Col. Domville had stated the clearest terms that Benjamin Palmer was a partisan, a bitter partisan and a worker in the committee. The minister himself was forced to declare that Benjamin Palmer was nothing of the kind and had done nothing of the kind, while Commissioner McAlpine, after hearing the sworn testimony of the same, verdict. Notwithstanding this, Sir Louis dismissed a man at the colonel's request and against the finding of the commissioner whom the people of Canada are paying to investigate these matters.

This incident deals with an office of no great importance, but it illustrates the methods and principles of the government. For the rest, Sir Louis got through his business without much trouble. The unfortunate affair of the Petrol boat, which cost the country some \$15,000, and remained frozen in the straits all winter, was not pressed as strongly as Sir Louis would have, because it is the blunder had been made by another minister. The opposition gives him credit for an honest effort to accomplish something, and clears him of participation in any plunder. But it is a bungle and a blunder and is more than money wasted. The minister, however, disarmed criticism to some extent by admitting everything.

OTTAWA, May 7.—The Drummond Railway inquiry heard some evidence yesterday which had been refused earlier. In the season, Mr. Greenshields, who declined to tell what he paid for his stock, came down from that position when he learned that the senate committee was about to take the matter up. The senate committee is keeping a close watch on the proceedings of Mr. Lister's committee, and Mr. Lister, who began to rule out evidence in a masterly manner, has concluded now to let it in. So if Mr. Greenshields is candid, we know what his two-thirds interest in the railway has cost him.

The capital stock of the company is \$400,000, all paid up. In the statement made by Mr. Greenshields some weeks ago was made to appear that this \$400,000 cash represented that much of the actual cost of the railway. Now it now appears that the \$200,000 which Mr. Greenshields holds does not represent that much of his money. About half of it, he says, he acquired at par in cash, or its equivalent. The sum of \$50,000 in shares, or one-eighth of the whole concern, cost him nothing but his own efforts as a promoter. Another \$80,000 of stock which he acquired from the Church family (and not from the Mitchells, as stated in the despatches) cost him 30 cents on the dollar, or \$24,000. So the two-thirds interest which he holds would seem to have cost about \$150,000, or perhaps \$154,000.

Now let us see for a moment what under the present rental arrangement Mr. Greenshields is obtaining out of his investment. There is floating debt apparently of \$550,000, the interest of which at 4 per cent when the loan is consolidated, will require \$22,000 a year. The balance of \$44,000 will go to the shareholders, two-thirds of it, or say \$29,000. There is floating debt whose total investment is represented by the \$150,000 mentioned above. Now the sum of \$29,000 a year is a fair interest on an investment five times that large.

If so be that the arrangement for the sale of the road at the revised reduced price of \$1,600,000 should take place, there would remain, after the floating debt is paid, \$708,000 for Mr. Greenshields himself, out of which he must have to pay two-thirds of the amount which the company may have received up to the time of the sale, statement in the way of subsidies on the new line. There is still over half a million dollars for Mr. Greenshields in the arrangement.

It will be observed with a little reflection that Mr. Greenshields is now receiving four per cent interest on two-thirds of all the dominion subsidies that have been paid to the old part of the Drummond line and likewise two-thirds of the provincial subsidies. The two amounts to some-

where near \$700,000. The dominion government is paying the interest on those subsidies to the English holders of government bonds, and then paying them over again to Mr. Greenshields and his associates. Moreover, Mr. Greenshields is receiving four per cent dividends on the \$50,000 of stock presented to him, and also on the \$30,000 stock which he got for \$24,000. It is claimed by the government and by the company that the railway is a splendid property, which the original owners were not anxious to sell, and which the government was fortunate to be able to acquire at so cheap a price. The nearest comment on this claim is that offered by Mr. Church, who figured as among the largest stockholders. A director who parts with his stock at thirty cents on the dollar cannot be said to be impressed with its enormous value.

A little more light was thrown on the deal which it was alleged had been arranged with the late government for the sale of the road at a price much higher than has now been offered. Mr. Farwell, the man who tried to engineer the arrangement, was on the stand and told the whole story. Mr. Farwell did hope, or at least try to sell the road for \$2,000,000, and acquired an option for the whole line as then constructed with intent to sell it. He agreed to transfer the road to Hugh Ryan, who proposed to try to get the above price for it. Ryan took the option for one month. He was to complete the road and pay the original company \$125 for each \$100 worth of stock, making a half a million in all. Ryan thought that the completion would cost another half million, leaving a million and a half to be divided as profit. Out of this million and a half Ryan was to have the million and the other half was to be divided equally among Mr. Greenshields, Mr. Farwell and Mr. Ryan. It would have been a splendid arrangement for Mr. Ryan and a good one for the other three. But it did not take Mr. Ryan long to find out that it could not be worked. His option expired in a month and he never renewed it. Years ago he gave up the chase. Then Mr. Farwell himself saw the present of parliament and tried to persuade them that they needed the road. Some of the Eastern Township members took the same view of it, and Mr. Farwell thinks, but is not sure, that Sir Charles Tupper wrote a letter to Mr. Pope stating that the government or Sir Charles himself would favor the extension to Montreal. But there was no price mentioned, and long before that Mr. Farwell had made up his mind that if he could not get what he wanted, he would take less. When the change of government took place, Mr. Farwell dropped out of the transaction and Mr. Greenshields picked up the stock and took up the negotiations. His success is already known to the country. Either Mr. Greenshields is a more skillful diplomatist, or he has a larger purse, or the government is more generous in its dealings than the hard-hearted ministry that went before it.

While Mr. Greenshields and Mr. Farwell were expanding it all, the public accounts committee were boring over Col. Domville and the \$300 which he had obtained from Deputy Minister Panet for the supposed purpose of payment to Milton Barnes. It will be remembered that the colonel presented the bill on May 21st, 1897, for five years' rent for the use of the land, having already been paid his rent year by year by Major Wedderburn, who had the care of the arms. The account presented in his name he had never seen nor authorized in that form, but he knew that Mr. Wedderburn was seeking a refund of the money and had given him a statement of the amounts paid. Mr. Barnes did not know the department of militia or Col. Domville in the affair. He simply sent his room to Major Wedderburn and got his pay from him. When the auditor general asked for a receipt for the \$300 paid to Col. Domville for Mr. Barnes, the department had sent word to Barnes to send it. He made out the receipt for the money he had received from Wedderburn. So it appeared that the auditor general's eagle eye got right to the heart of the matter last year. He remarked: "The voucher forwarded appears to be a receipt by Mr. Barnes of an outlay by Major Wedderburn for rent out of the annual grant of \$80 per troop required by him for a building for the care-of-arms allowance, and there is nothing to connect this with the \$200 cheque to which this correspondence refers." In reply Col. Panet wrote two months later, saying: "I beg to state that the cheque was made payable to Col. Domville for W. Barnes. This was done at the request of Col. Domville and the receipt of Mr. Barnes was

sent to the department. This was an exceptional case, as it was always the rule to make cheques payable to the person entitled to receive the money. The rent was not paid as it accrued because no accounts reached the department as the rent accrued."

It is evident that the confiding deputy was imposed upon. He pictured in his mind an unfortunate landlord living out of his money for five years. He had no doubt that this identical \$300 went straight to Mr. Barnes, who had already waited too long for it. In the committee a week ago he testified that he had not the slightest doubt that the identical \$300 which was mentioned in the cheque went to Mr. Barnes. It never dawned upon him that Mr. Barnes had been paid out of the troop allowance as the rent accrued.

But Major Wedderburn told his story. He had paid the rent at intervals to the landlord out of the allowance of \$480 part of the time and \$489 part of the time which he received. He and the colonel thought that the government ought to pay the rent in addition to the troop allowance, and vice versa. He had sent forward a claim. The deputy minister in his previous evidence and Col. Munnell each testified that they had no knowledge of this claim, but Major Wedderburn's letter book contained an acknowledgment that one had been received. The department, however, had not entertained it, but sent it back to the committee so that it should be obtained some reason why it should be paid. So the matter stood until Col. Domville was getting ready to go to the jubilee. Major Wedderburn says that he and the colonel "talked over ways and means" for raising money to pay the expenses of the trip. He told the colonel that if he could get this \$300 he might have the use of it and welcome. Spurred by this inducement, the colonel bore down upon the deputy minister and made a magnificent success of it. It was in relation to this interview that Col. Panet testified: "I confess that I felt the influence of a member of parliament." The money was paid June 1st, 1897, and a few days later Col. Domville was contributing to the glory and splendor of the Queen's Jubilee. As for Major Wedderburn, he has been paid the \$300, and the following January that the money had been paid and he had not got it back yet. He has no note or written acknowledgment of any kind, but expects to have the money back some day.

Col. Panet said in his first evidence that this was an exceptional case. It was exceptional in two ways. It was the first time that he ever caused money to be paid to a person other than the actual creditor without an order from the credit himself. It was also the only case he knew of in which, in addition to the allowance for the care of arms, he had paid for the rent of the armory. Apparently only the impotency of the colonel on behalf of the long suffering and patient landlord, Mr. Barnes, had tempted the usually rigid official, and it was a comfort to him when he got the receipt to show that the identical money he had found its way promptly to the Hampton creditor. But Col. Panet after some reflection says that he has discovered a parallel case in respect to the payment of rent together with the care of arms. The case is that of London, Ont., where a cavalry battalion is provided with space in a rented armory and also receives the other allowance. But on reflection and examination the colonel discovered that the analogy is not complete. The London armory is a rented building used by several regiments; it is, in fact, the district armory, such as are provided for all other districts. The cavalry corps do not get the rent allowance, but the rent in all cases is paid out of the care of arms grant. They go on just as Col. Domville's regiment has gone on until this payment was made. Whether the peculiar exigencies of last June have led to the establishment of a new precedent which will be watched somewhat to the other seven or eight cavalry corps in Canada remains to be seen. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, May 9.—The policy of the government in regard to public buildings in towns and villages has been determined for some time in the future, but in the meantime it is intended to depart from it in certain instances. Towns below, say 5,000 inhabitants, are not to be provided with public buildings. The late government was vigorously condemned for providing buildings in such towns, particularly by Mr. McMullen, Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Mulock and Mr. Landerkin. Naturally the furious denunciation of these gentlemen against the buildings for a public building in towns of two or three thousand people has been quoted against them. For instance, Mr. Mulock once declared "If I stand alone I will protest against this malversation of public money. I say it is a gross crime against the public to place the great spending department in the country in the hands of the minister who has the audacity to ask parliament to give him money for a work which he cannot defend." Almost equally strong language was used by Sir Richard Cartwright in regard to the expenditure for a public building in towns larger than Liverpool, Kentville and other places where it is now proposed to erect them. Sir Richard said six years ago in regard to such an appropriation: "It appears to me that this is the most monstrous and disgraceful thing that I have ever seen proceeding, and that this should be struck out forthwith. I do not feel that there can be any possible excuse for this expenditure, except as a deliberate bribe to the electors."

These observations, with many others of the kind, were reported on Friday when the vote was proposed for public buildings in Kentville, Liverpool and several towns in Quebec. The government made no attempt at defence further than to say that circumstances which had been represented by Tories had caused these buildings, it was only reasonable that the other places should have a chance. As there are at least 70 or 80 towns with claims on this basis, the government reservation is strong enough to provide what Sir Richard Cartwright would call "bribes to the electors" for some time to come. But Sir Charles

Hibbert Tupper draws attention to the circumstance that the ministers are taking everything for their own constituents of Kentville and Liverpool have the advantage of position in counties with ministers of the crown for their representatives. It is urged that other towns, like Guysboro in Nova Scotia, should not be passed over, even though Mr. Fraser has not been called to the cabinet. There are several towns in New Brunswick which might have a claim, and no end of claims are made in Ontario. The Member for Picton thinks it a little unfair for ministers to strengthen themselves in their own seats and then decide that they intend to stop this class of appropriations altogether. A story used to be told around Cumberland county of a farmer who for half his lifetime borrowed his neighbor's cart. By some streak of good luck he at length secured one of his own, whereupon he made the declaration that he was now independent and would neither lend nor borrow. Some such streak of independence has struck the great ministers.

In the meantime the opposition members are having some fun with them. Mr. McMullen was coaxed and teased beyond measure to express himself. He was reminded that the late government at his instigation had formed, and that now his own friends were forcing him to disavow it. Mr. McMullen did. He gave notice that if the government did it any more he would resist with all his might. The present cases, however, he would forgive. This magnificent exhibition of forbearance on the part of a crime called forth roars of applause. Mr. Mulock, who is now a minister, was obliged to be silent, for he could not well threaten or warn himself. All this time member after member was rising to tell of considerable towns in his own district which were entitled to public buildings. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper kept reminding the government that he had no objection to the building at Liverpool, which he said was a splendid town, but wanted to impress upon Mr. Fielding that the claims of Westville and Shelburne, Guysboro, and other Nova Scotia towns were equally strong. Mr. Fielding had nothing pertinent to say. He could not well deny that it seemed a little hoggish to select the town whose votes he most needed and then draw a line shutting out all other towns. In discussion went on until after midnight and will be resumed on Tuesday, when Mr. Powell says that he will divide the house on the question.

Mr. Powell takes strong grounds against the whole business. He can do it with consistency, for in his own county he has refused, as had Mr. Wood before him, to ask for public buildings in Sackville or Shediac. Mr. Powell points out that in his own town a very large business is done, and that they have an excellent post office, which is rented by the government and does not begin to cost as much as the interest on a public building that would have been erected. The government also saves the insurance, the cost of caretaking and all the incidental expenses attendant on ownership. Mr. Powell holds that the town is as well off and the country gets its accommodation for half the price that the other system would cost. His argument is that the government should rent suitable accommodation in other places. Unlike Mr. McMullen and his associates, Mr. Powell proposes to vote as he talks. S. D. S.

DIED IN AND NEAR BOSTON.

The following deaths of former provincials last week are announced: In Roxbury, May 4, Mrs. Thomas Walsh, aged 44, formerly of St. John; at Medford, Mrs. Richard J. Dwyer, aged 25, a native of St. John; at Milton, April 29, James McMillan, 70 years old, formerly of South Maliland, N. S.; in Boston, April 30, William R. McKenzie, aged 22 years, son of Wm. P. McKenzie of Prince Edward Island; in East Boston, May 5, Morris McDonald, aged 52, formerly of Black River, Cape Breton.

MINER'S MAP OF ROSSLAND.

The Rossland Miner Printing Co. has issued a valuable map, printed in thirteen different colors, showing over four hundred of the principal mines in the vicinity of Rossland. The railroads, wagon roads and trails of the camps are clearly shown, and the mountains, valleys and streams are also depicted. There is an index to the mines, as well. This map, which covers Rossland and twenty-five miles of the surrounding country, is invaluable to all persons who have a present or prospective interest in British Columbia's gold and silver. Price one dollar. Address Rossland Miner Printing Co., Ltd., Rossland, B. C.

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Yours truly,  
HARRY STONE,  
Rainham Centre, Ont.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—After refusing today to consider the senate bill restricting immigration, the house took up and devoted the session to the house resolution to submit to the states a proposition to amend the constitution so as to provide for the election of senators by a direct vote. The amendment as proposed in the resolution reported to the house, left it in the discretion of the states to elect their senators by direct vote or through their legislature, but an amendment by Mr. Underwood of Alabama, making election by popular vote mandatory, was adopted and the resolution was then passed.

The continual defeat which British arms and diplomacy have suffered at the hands of the Boers is very provoking, but, for their own sakes, the English should show greater courtesy to a nation which proves itself so much their intellectual and physical superior.—Vossische Zeitung, Berlin.

PROVIDENCE.

The Crown Court.

Twenty-fifth Present and

A Dredge to be

Lat

FREDERICK H. Sharp, teller of the America her to the St. John takes his place Mr. Bailey's son enters. The funeral of the Farlane took under the a society, with sons also in ST. ANDREW.

10.—J. F. Wood Slessen accompanied tary of the here yesterday gistered at it intends to op of guests the went to St. J. The Bowser is about com was here last furnishing, Mr. Stevenson arrived out the There are C. P. R. ma has received son, Dr. H. Andrews Kloe Lake Bennett marked at S party, who saving lumber building in w and supplies ways to the Circuit court general W. H. arrived yesterday John. The made in the past official him in such HAMPTON, France return from the che ing been close afternoon in the The pursuit is William Ba fingers of his keag stamp as well as can token of pra tives on S with a purse.

William Sm in Hampton, J. only a few saluted, and ment who are Samuel L. O mer reading on Sunday and large far a most respect building on Hampton Vill a meat and p ly. Robert H merchant, has leg to the house adjoining

WATERSIDE.

Andrew Alcorn the parish of at the residen Alcorn, at He only a few saluted, and ment who are Miss Annie ter of Mr. an at her home. Though she v with consum tion to be m place here y largely attend The first H which has be side, but more town, with R was a S. S. Mr. Bishop Waterside gre with Rev. M Sch. May 11 from here to deals for St. HOPWELL.

6.—Mrs. slowly recover protracted ill Rev. A. H from Picton. ing his old ho Hopewell de cted the foll rath, C.T. Ly E. Bray, S Treas., Warr McLane, A Rev. A. H. Mr. Evelyn Wilban, S. S. HOPWELL.

Alcorn, prob of this count Hebron on F deceased onl a young man, been resid in the place of the highest in place this at attended. Th daughter, Mr eal grandchil Wm. Alcorn, Scotia. And several years At the ann well Cemetery loving offic Pearson, Pe James W. B. Barrow, radio James Wrig Valentine S W. A. Truettan and A. S Mrs. Donal

BABY'S SKIN

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MRS. CHAS. E. MOSES, of Berlin, Ont., had a little baby 6 months old, with itching sores on her body. Dr. Chase's Ointment cured her when everything else failed.

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Thousands of mothers who are delighted with Dr. Chase's Ointment.

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