

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Paine's Celery Compound Gives Them Strong Nerves, Pure Blood and Healthy Bodies.

IT PLANTS THE FEET OF THE YOUNG ON THE SURE ROCK OF HEALTH.

It is now an established fact that the majority of boys and girls who are ailing and sickly suffer from a weakened condition of the nervous system. It should be remembered that a boy's or girl's nervous system is exceedingly delicate, sensitive and very easily deranged. When the young people are nervous, irritable, do not sleep well, have headache, variable appetite, salivary glands and eruptions on face, bowiness of skin and disordered and deranged blood is disordered and deranged. The nervous force weak.

When your children show signs of any of the above-mentioned troubles, give them Paine's Celery Compound, as there is no other medicine so well adapted for their peculiar ailments. It will give natural appetite, sweet sleep and clear, healthy complexions. From every part of our Dominion families and mothers have sent in thankful and grateful letters, testifying in unmistakable language that their children were saved from disease by Paine's Celery Compound. Many cases are on record of young people snatched from the grave whom the physicians had given up as incurable.

Dr. Phelps, upon whom colleges conferred their highest honors for his deep and valuable investigations in medicine, knew from ripe experience that his wonderful prescription, Paine's Celery Compound, was just suited for the needs of all little sufferers.

Now is the time to build up the little ones in health, so that they will be able to bear up against the hot weather when it comes. To accomplish this desirable and necessary work Paine's Celery Compound is the only safe, sure and certain agent.

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THE CREW TO BE SHOT.

Filibusters of the Competitor Will Have A Close Share.

Madrid, May 6.—Despatches received from Havana say that an American newspaper man, named Hamilton, captured on board the Key West filibustering schooner Competitor, will be released, while the others persons captured at the same time will be shot, in spite of the protests from Washington.

The members of the Competitor filibustering expedition were caught red-handed in the act of landing munitions of war on the coast of Cuba. Important papers were found in their possession, addressed to General Maceo. The Competitor was sighted a week ago by the war launch Mensagera, which signalled the schooner. No answer being made, a volley was fired. Some bullets entered a cartridge box and an explosion occurred. The men in the boat, fearing that the cargo contained dynamite, jumped into the sea and tried to swim ashore. The Mensagera sailors opened fire on the swimming men, killed two and wounding another, who was drowned. Laborde, leader of the expedition, reached the shore, but was arrested. His family is well known in Havana, his father having been for several years in the Spanish navy, and the Mensagera was then named Laborde in honor of the ancient Don Laborde. Dr. Bedia, Milton and another prisoner, whose name the authorities refuse to divulge, was taken to Havana in irons. The schooner was confiscated. Among those left was Hamilton, editor of a Key West paper, the Mosquito. He surrendered without resistance and made his flight known to United States Consul Williams, who interceded for him. Havana, May 6.—Mr. James Creel, correspondent of the New York World here, and Mr. Frederick W. Lawrence, correspondent of the Journal of New York, have been expelled from the island on the ground that they have calumniated Capt. General Weyler, the government and the army, and have attributed some of the insurgents' crimes to the Spanish army. They have been ordered to leave Cuba by the first steamer sailing.

PORT ANGELES FINANCES.

The City by the Sea Has Been Having Some Trouble Lately.

Port Townsend, May 6.—Port Angeles has been having some trouble over city finances during the past week, when the Populist city treasurer, Kruger, discriminated against warrants held by Tacoma parties and paid out all the available funds on subsequent warrants issued for salaries of city employees. A protest was made by Benton Embree, attorney for the Tacoma warrant holders, and an order was secured from the superior court directing the prosecuting attorney to proceed against Kruger criminally. There was considerable excitement for a couple of days, and excitable Populists were in for assaulting Embree. The matter was finally adjourned when the prosecuting attorney hoped that it would be impossible to convict the treasurer on a trial in that community.

CHOKED HIMSELF TO DEATH.

Health and Financial Worry, of Course, the Excuses.

Havana, May 6.—Gottlieb Wurthrich, well and well known German resident, committed suicide by strangulation on Sunday at his home at Tenth and Howard streets. The cause is ascribed to ill health and financial difficulties. He locked one of the doors leading into the bedroom and tightly tied a silk handkerchief about his neck, and into it he fastened a shawl strap. This in turn he hung over the door knob and threw himself upon the floor face downward and slowly choked himself to death.

MR. MCCARTHY IS SELECTED.

He Will Contest Brandon—Conservative Convention of Manitoba.

Winnipeg, May 6.—The McCarthyite convention for Brandon was held at St. James yesterday. Delegates were present from Brandon, Melita, Hartney, Deloraine, Boissevain and Souris. Upon motion a committee was appointed to send a telegram to Dalton McCarthy stating that he was the unanimous choice of the convention as a candidate for Brandon, and asking if he would accept and arrange for meetings. At 7 p.m. a reply was received as follows from Mr. McCarthy: "Convey my

thanks to the meeting. Will write re holding meetings." The telegram is taken as an acceptance of the nomination.

The Manitoba Conservative opens on Friday morning. Word has been received from all sections of the province and territories intimating that delegates will be sent to the convention.

DANGEROUS MAN AT LARGE.

The Shah's Real Murderer Was Arrested, but Afterwards Released.

Constantinople, May 6.—It has just transpired that Sheikh Jem Al Edin, the Persian agitator is supposed to have been the instigator of the assassination of the Shah, was arrested. Later, however, he was released owing to lack of evidence.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

ROYAL Baking Powder.
Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report

AN ANTI-SEMITE ELECTED.

Vienna Citizens Again Give Offense to Emperor Francis Joseph.

Vienna, May 6.—Herr Strobach, anti-semitic, has been elected burgomaster in place of Dr. Lieger, who resigned at the request of Emperor Francis Joseph. Herr Strobach has announced that he would resign at the proper time in favor of Dr. Lieger.

HE HAD HEART DISEASE.

Col. North's Sudden Death Was Due To That Fatal Complaint.

London, May 6.—As a result of the inquest held to-day upon the remains of the late Col. North, a verdict of death from natural causes was returned. The coroner's physician testified that he had previously noticed symptoms of heart disease, which, he asserted, was the cause of the colonel's death.

THEY ARE ALL SUICIDES.

George G. Haug Was a Member of That Club of Lunatics.

San Francisco, May 6.—When George G. Haug, 25 years of age, told the occupants of the Monarch boarding house that he belonged to the suicide club, and would kill himself when the proper time came, they treated the matter as a joke, but when he took a dose of strychnine last night in the rooms of Mrs. Nellie Parker, his spiritual guide to the other world, they realized that he meant what he said.

—See the "Perfect" bicycle before you place your order. Shore's Hardware Store.

D'ALTON MCCARTHY.

The Third Party Leader Issues an Address to North-Simcoe Electors.

He Gives His View of the Political Situation—The Course of the Government.

Dalton McCarthy has issued the following address to his constituents in North-Simcoe:

Ottawa, 23rd April, 1896.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the North Riding of Simcoe:

Gentlemen,—As I dispatch this address the seventh parliament of Canada is about being dissolved, and you will shortly be called upon to elect a representative for the next parliament, the first session of which must meet at an early day.

The most remarkable events in the history of the parliament are that during its term six sessions have been held; that four prime ministers have resigned, three of whom died in office, and that its dissolution only forestalls by a few hours the full term of its life. With the exception of the investigation into the frauds which, through the connivance of the public works department, had been robbing the taxpayers of Canada, without however in my judgment adequately condemning or properly punishing the participants in them, it has but little, if any, claim to distinction. Its chief legislative work has been a re-adjustment without amending the tariff act, which was in existence at the time it was elected. It is however fair to say that in its last session it has been redeemed from the stigma of degrading subservience to ministerial authority to which up to that time it might have been open; by its assertion of free-

large measure the peace and well-being of the future of Canada.

For once in our history the mandate of the people to which the present government, after government and parliament after government, have been all too subservient, has notwithstanding the subordination of the successive cabinets from Sir John Thompson's to Mr. Mackenzie Bowell's, been firmly met, and for the time at least thwarted and repelled.

In that contest, which has engaged much of the time of the late parliament, to the exclusion of more important matters, I have borne my part humbly though it may have been; and should you approve of my course and honor me by re-election I will in the future do all in my power to assert the right of Manitoba to manage her educational affairs free from Dominion interference, dictated though it be by Archbishop Langevin, fortified by the amendment of the episcopacy of Quebec.

A decisive verdict on the question in the coming contest will put an end, I hope forever, to Canadian politics, to the domination of the church, which has too long, by its medieval policy and intermeddling in secular matters, retarded the growth and natural development of our country. In the close of the nineteenth century, and on the free soil of North America, the control of the priesthood and the reign of priestcraft, against which our fathers successfully revolted three centuries ago, can surely find no permanent abiding place.

The present administration, who held a special session to pass the remedial bill at a cost of not far short of a million dollars, has made this the supreme issue in the impending contest. Nothing is wanting in their ostentatious anxiety to serve their ecclesiastical masters. Their recently chosen leader has boastfully declared his willingness to die if necessary in the effort to carry out their wishes. And he attempted to drag your free parliament by a continuous sitting of 120 hours, an unexampled proceeding, to show his subservience to their clerical while in his presence, when at length he was obliged to abandon the attempt to force the measure through parliament, his colleague, the minister of public works, cheered approvingly by him, announced that the approaching electoral contest was to be fought under the banner of justice to the minority of Manitoba—in other words, the coercion of that province.

I may perhaps not unreasonably claim some credit at your hands for my foresight

be followed by my ignominious expulsion from the party fold, adjudged by those who by virtue of the position of office claimed the right to pronounce the party's decree. I accordingly moved the resolution in the house of commons embodying views on this subject, which I had urged the administration to adopt, the fairness and justice of which have never been, and never can, be gainsaid, and I have been called in question on your sense of right, whether you be Liberal or Conservative, Grit or Tory, I appeal on this matter. All I ask is that you should remember that a fair arrangement of the constituencies is all important in our system, as it is the basis and fountain of political power.

You will perhaps recall my reference to the representatives of the Liberal-Conservative party convened in open meeting in Stuyvesant, in January, 1893. And it not been for the practically unanimous approval with which my course was then endorsed, I should have felt bound to resign my seat and ask you all for an expression of your view in my re-election or by my rejection in the session following. I submitted my policy on the tariff changes that should be made, in a formal resolution, with I desire particularly to bring to your notice, as it substantially states the views which I still entertain. It alleged that since the introduction of the protective system sufficient time had elapsed for the establishment and development of such manufacturing industries as under existing conditions would be successfully carried on in Canada, that the existing tariff, defensible only as a protective measure, had proved in many instances an advantage to the spirit of the great mass of the consuming classes, and especially to those engaged in agricultural pursuits, and that it ought to be amended in respect to the matters indicated, and by the substitution of a tariff issue in favor of the United Kingdom—in whose markets all Canadian products are admitted duty free—and all the taxpayers which under treaty obligations with Great Britain, would be by virtue thereof entitled to the same advantages. Graduated, however, as not unnecessarily to prejudice the business of the country, the tariff should be changed in the tariff, which while leaving it undisturbed so far as the United States and countries that maintain a high scale of duties against us are concerned, would provide for a lower tariff in favor of Great Britain and such other countries as are willing to reciprocate with us on the principle of fair trade, in fact, a maximum and minimum tariff. The government, delayed dealing with the tariff issue until the session of 1894. The changes then made may have been in the way of simplification, but it can be successfully demonstrated that no substantial reduction was effected, nor was any amendment made in the direction of fostering and encouraging trade with the motherland. On the contrary, the unfair discrimination which in effect the tariff established against English trade was continued, if not increased.

I still adhere to the opinion, which I have hitherto with your approval contended for, that, except where permitted by the terms of the confederation compact, there should be but one official language in Canada.

To me it seems to be an unstatesmanlike as it is unpatriotic for the sake of a temporary peace with our French-Canadian fellow-subjects to foster the spirit of French nationalism, a hope which can never be permitted to attain fruition so long as Canada remains a part of the British Empire.

On the question of the public debt and the annual expenditure I would add a short word at the hazard of offending in the length of an address already to be condemned on that ground. It is not only that we are adding to our debt by leaps and bounds, that our expenditure has increased and is increasing, while regard being had to the condition of the country it ought to be diminished, but that dishonesty is rampant in the great spending departments in spite of the audit act and every check that has so far been devised to prevent it. It was more especially in the public works department that under the long administration of Sir Hector Langevin public robbery was reduced to an exact science. It is too much to be feared that the evil has not been checked, but that the railway department, under the guidance of another minister, has succeeded to the disreputable position that was hitherto occupied by the department of public works. Scarcely has the country recovered from the shock it received at the relation of the events in connection with the Ottawa bridge frauds, but it learns of the still more barefaced attempt to defraud the revenue in connection with the Goodwin contract for sections of the Bonanza canal, a work controlled by the last mentioned department. The perpetration of this may have been averted by the firm energetic action of parliament. But by a decree of the treasury board the rulings of all the engineers on the question, which they alone are competent to decide, supported as it is by Sir John Thompson's opinion as minister of justice, and even the protest of the house of commons may yet be overborne and the country made to pay on this and other like contracts somewhere in the neighborhood three-quarters of a million of money. What is the remedy? There is none I know of but the righteous reprobation and unmerciful condemnation of these practices by the electorate of Canada at the polls.

Under these circumstances I need hardly add that I have no confidence in the present administration of your affairs, and I cannot help thinking that any change must be for the better.

I have now endeavored to state with as much fullness as practicable my position on the various questions which I think are of interest at the present juncture, and it is for you to say whether my views are those which you desire your representative to hold. If they meet your approval, I again solicit your suffrages. I have the honor to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

DALTON MCCARTHY.



LATEST AUTHENTIC PORTRAIT OF THE TORY LEADER

He Has Lost His Head and Developed Into Fist.

CHANG IS VERY GENEROUS.

He Presents Costly and Rare Gifts to the Russian Emperor.

St. Petersburg, May 5.—Li Hung Chang, when he was received in audience by the Czar and Czarina yesterday, in addition to presenting the Czar with the order of the Double Dragon, studded with large brilliants, upon behalf of the Emperor of China, also presented His Majesty on his own behalf, with two bronze vases over two thousand years old.

IT IS NICER THAN WHISKY.

Ossage Indians Leave Fire Water for the Keeley Cure.

Chicago, May 5.—A special dispatch from Perry, O., says: Fifty Ossage Indians who displayed the ordinary fondness for whisky and its effects, are now taking the Keeley cure, and hope soon to become good citizens. There are also half a dozen squaws taking the cure.

American News.

Seattle, May 5.—Assistant General Manager P. P. Shelby, of the Great Northern, has sent his resignation to President Hill, to take effect May 30th. As far as known there has been no friction, and Mr. Shelby leaves of his own accord.

in warning you in times past that this struggle was inevitable.

But, although the absorbing question is with reference to the school system of Manitoba, I would not seek to avoid responsibility for my action in parliament in respect to other matters. You are entitled to a frank and candid statement which your confidence in me most justly calls for, and which I am bound to give.

I was in the session of 1891 that I was unable to accept as sufficient, the mild and languid terms in which the connection of Sir Hector Langevin, the then minister of public works, was referred to, in the report of the majority of the committee who were charged with the investigation of the monstrous frauds carried on with the connivance of that department, the disclosure of which brought the blush of shame to the face of every Canadian. While unable to agree with all the conclusions reached in the minority report, I put on record my view in a resolution to which I invite your attention, and challenge your criticism.

In the following session I made a great effort to awaken the Liberal-Conservative party to a sense of the mistake, and consequently the crime, that they had committed, however slight, but had been guilty of in the discreditable Gerrymandering act of 1882, and to induce them, in the redistribution act of 1892, to return to the honest British path from which we had strayed in adopting the most discreditable of American political trickery. But what I regret to say, I only added one more to the catalogue of sins against party discipline which ere long brought down on my devoted head the capital sentence of party excommunication to

dom in the refusal to be coerced into passing the remedial bill, and by the open defiance of several of its leading members, quarantined supporters of the government, against the arrogant dictation of Sir Charles Tupper, who has recently assumed the leadership of the house. For this very well-wishes of free institutions should be willing to record it a measure of gratitude.

It is proper for one who has been your representative ever since the constituency was defined, as it now exists, in 1882, and who, since 1878, nearly 18 years has been a member for North Simcoe as it was and is, that in offering for re-election, he should be prepared to give in the fullest manner an account of his stewardship. To that task I propose to address myself.

The fiscal question, which, at the last election, divided political parties, has ceased to be an issue. Commercial union and unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, to which I was unflinchingly opposed, has been unequivocally repudiated by the people of Canada. They have proved themselves to be uncompromisingly hostile to any policy that savours of unpatriotic influence, in the relationship which unites us to the Motherland.

The Liberals have, as I understand, wisely accepted this verdict, and the question of unrestricted reciprocity or commercial union disappears from the arena of practical politics.

Another matter now engages the almost universal attention of the electors of Canada, and on the answer which will be given at the polls to the demand of the French Canadian hierarchy to have Manitoba coerced and separate schools re-established, only added one more to the catalogue of sins against party discipline which ere long brought down on my devoted head the capital sentence of party excommunication to

the party fold, adjudged by those who by virtue of the position of office claimed the right to pronounce the party's decree. I accordingly moved the resolution in the house of commons embodying views on this subject, which I had urged the administration to adopt, the fairness and justice of which have never been, and never can, be gainsaid, and I have been called in question on your sense of right, whether you be Liberal or Conservative, Grit or Tory, I appeal on this matter. All I ask is that you should remember that a fair arrangement of the constituencies is all important in our system, as it is the basis and fountain of political power.

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DALTON MCCARTHY.



CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing SICK HEADACHE, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action cleanse all who use them, and make it cost but five cents for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

NORTH SAANICH.

YOUNG BEN III. will stand at his own stable, North Saanich, for mares for the season 1896, as follows: To insure, \$12; for season, \$9; single service, \$5. A. McNAUGH.

Also span of brown mares for sale. Gw