

is COPRA

is prescription for Infants
her Opium, Morphine nor
g Syrups and Castor Oil.
is thirty years' use by
ia destroys Worms and
prevents vomiting Sour
and Colic. Castoria relieves
stipation and Flatulency.
l, regulates the Stomach
and natural sleep. Castoria
Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children
I recommend it as superior to any pre-
scription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M.D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

SIGNATURE OF

W. L. G. Litcher
ERY WRAPPER.

NEW YORK CITY.

dance with the views of experts, who
that unless some such step is taken
valuable industry will very soon be
lost.

Atlantic Fisheries.

The Atlantic fisheries question has now
between the two countries ever
the separation of the American col-
ons from Britain. Efforts have been
more than once to close an ar-
gement which should be final and
clusive. The last attempt was in 1888
on terms were fixed upon by plenip-
otaries on behalf of Britain and the
ed States, the Senate of the latter
ity upstating the conduct so near-
ached. When the United States
ed their independence it was pro-
ed by the treaty of Versailles that
they should have the right to take fish
whatsoever kind on the Grand Banks
all other banks of Newfoundland;
in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at
other places in the sea, where the in-
itants of both countries used pre-
vily to fish; also that the United States
eans should have the right to take
of all kinds of fish, and to use the
st of Newfoundland as British fish-
men used but not to dry or cure the
on that island; also on the coasts,
s and creeks of all other of His Brit-
ic Majesty's dominions in America;
that the American fishermen should
be the liberty to dry and cure fish in
all the harbors, bays, and creeks, and
divided and big interest to these for-
eign holders of American railway stock
and bonds, or whether we shall protect
American farmers, and between these
two classes of men I submit it is our
duty as American citizens to look after
such communities as we have in the
west, and as we have in the New En-
land, instead of the men who are clip-
ping coupons and figuring out interest.

"Whenever we destroy the bonding
privilege and the right of transit from
Canada from the far Northwest to New
England, that very moment you will
strike a blow at every American fish-
erman in the Northwest. You are bidding him
land and foot and putting him into a
caldon of these railways to roast and to
singe in a purgatory of railway rates.

What They Would Lose.

The bonding privilege takes annually
some \$35,000,000 worth of Canadian
trade-import and export through United
States ports, and if our neighbors
were to abrogate this privilege they
would simply drive this much trade from
their own ports and gain nothing. This
looks like a view of the case likely to
appeal very strongly to the American
mind.

One of the latest developments in the
bonding question arises out of a clause
which found its way surreptitiously into
the Dingley tariff bill, and by which it
was attempted to shut off the large car-
rying trade which our Canadian railways
carry through the American States into
the seaboard. The measure was a ruling
from the treasury department was the case
decided in favor of the continuance of
the system, and since then less has been
heard of it.

The bonding privilege had its incep-
tion away back in 1794. The United
States on Britain's Canada government
Canada access to and from the winter
ports along its coast. Canada began ex-
porting in kind through the United
States. When the suspension bridge over
the Niagara river was erected there
strung up what is known as the Domes-
tic transit trade in Canada, by which
American goods may be sent from
Buffalo through Canadian territory to
western cities and vice versa. By the
treaty of Washington, Canada is giv-
ing the use of the American ports for
European traffic, in return for a similar
cession to American shipping by her
ports. The United States government
in force. The Domestic Transit Trade
in force was shut off by the denunciation
of a clause in the treaty, but is since
continued by the Canadian government.
The American transcontinental lines
have fought strongly to have this Domes-
tic Transit Trade in bond done away with
the New England and United States
Northwest interests are dead against
this in this direction, on the ground
that it guarantees them reasonable rates
on their grain and other produce to the
seaboard, while the abrogation of the
privilege would leave them at the mercy
of the American roads.

The Alien Labor Law.
As a source of annoyance and uneasiness
for trouble the obnoxious alien labor law
stands without parallel. The measure
was not placed on the United States
Statute books out of mere whim; it was
the direct result of a demand from cer-
tain of the laboring men to whom the
Preference of Canadian labor was some-
times granted.

The navigation of the Strait of Canso

was to be free to the United States.
United States fishing vessels entering
Canadian ports under stress of weather
or accident were given the right to un-
load, transship or sell, subject to the
customs laws, the fish on board and to
dispose of them in any manner they saw
fit. It was also provided that whenever
the United States fishing vessels
traded the duty on fish oil, while oil,
molasses and fish (except preserved)
should come free of duty. Canadian
vessels should be allowed to enter
Canadian ports to purchase fish and to
dispose of them. Pending the ratification
of the treaty a modus vivendi was set up
for two years under which upon the
payment of a dollar and fifty cents a ton
the United States fishing vessels were
allowed the right to enter bays and
harbors along our coast to purchase sup-
plies, to transport their catch and to
dispose of it. This temporary privilege
has since been renewed by parliament
from time to time.

The Treaty Was Rejected.
Of the treaty which was rejected by
the United States Senate in 1885 Pres-
ident Cleveland said that it was well
suited to the exigency. Mr. Bayard, then
Secretary of State for the United States,
said that the treaty was well suited to
the exigency, all they could ask in
State of reason.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain said that this
was the solution which must govern the
final disposal of the question. Upon the
light as still open, as the United
States fishermen complain that the
treaty is not being carried out, and lose no chance
of another law.

Transit of Merchandise.
Another matter which may be said to
have caused a great deal of friction from
time to time has arisen out of the re-
spective bonding privilege enjoyed by
goods passing in transit
through the United States, and vice ver-
sa. It was in 1856 that an order-in-coun-
cil was passed by the British govern-
ment providing for the transit of goods
by railway from the United States
through Canada to United States ports.
A reciprocal act with regard to Canadian
goods was passed by the United States
in 1866. This latter was suspended so
far as Canada was concerned, in 1871,
by the Treaty of Washington, till the ac-
tion of article 30, when the act of
1866 was revised. The reciprocal ar-
rangement has very often been discussed
in the light of its being more advantage-
ous to Canadian business interests.

The Other Side.
The following, however, is part of a
speech delivered by Senator Nelson, of
Minnesota, recently, and which puts the
subject in rather a different light. Sen-
ator Nelson said: "At the further end of
Lake Superior there is an empire of
American farmers containing between
five and six million people, men, women
and children. This community is entitled to
some consideration. The direct line from
through the elbow of Canada, which pro-
jects down to the shores of Lake Erie,
over into New England, and to the
Atlantic Ocean. By the courtesy of a
few people we have succeeded in get-
ting direct communication to the sea-
board, by which our farmers can
succeed in getting a reduction of
railway rates on their agricultural prod-
ucts. The reduction on wheat and other
small grain amounts to ten cents a
bushel."

"What we have thus acquired, gentle-
men seek to deprive us of, by destroying
the method of shipping as before."
For a few years, which they call
all American railways. What are these
railways?

A Blow at the West.
The slack of these great trunk lines
is a large extent owned by foreign
capitalists, and seventy-five per cent.
of their bonded debt is owned abroad. It
is a question whether we are to pay
dividends and big interest to these for-
eign holders of American railway stock
and bonds, or whether we shall protect
American farmers, and between these
two classes of men I submit it is our
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privilege would leave them at the mercy
of the American roads.

As to Mining Regulations.
When the First Minister and Sir Louis
Davies were at Washington last winter
one of the points of difference between
the two countries had been as to mining
regulations and more especially as to
their practical bearing upon the opera-
tions in Yukon. Since that time, how-
ever, all friction seems to have been
removed by the courtesy of the Min-
ister of the Interior who in affording Amer-
icans the same facilities in the Yukon as
they enjoy in other parts of Canada,
Newfoundland and Portion.

In the claim which Newfoundland has
put forward to obtain representation at
the conference deliberations, Britain's
most ancient colony has been able to
point to an argument of mutuality.
The Dominion of Newfoundland was re-
cognized at Canada's request in 1890 and
1891 when the Bond-Blaine treaty was
thrown out by the Imperial authorities.
It was at that time that Newfoundland
and the American republic had come to
an understanding by which the latter
were ceded large fishing privileges in
the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and in return
the United States free of duty. Canada,
through its High Commissioner in Lon-
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this treaty on the ground that there
could be no separation of interest be-
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"I was a sufferer from neuralgia in my
side, and headaches. I followed numer-
ous prescriptions without benefit and was
about to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. When
I had taken only one bottle I realized
it was doing me good and I continued
taking it until I was cured." Mrs.
Carrie Price, Georgetown, Ontario.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite fam-
ily cathartic. Easy to take, easy to op-
erate.

Mrs. Shaw—"My husband has grown
very fussy of late years, but he was
easily pleased when we were married."
Mrs. Colden—"He must have been."

"You may twine me mustache, ev,"
said Gilly to the barber.
"Yes, sir," replied the latter. "Did
you bring it with you?"

Yonge Street, First Hall,
Toronto, March 18th, 1897.
Gentlemen,—I have used Dr. Chase's
Kidney-Liver Pills for biliousness and
constipation, and have proved them to
be the best I have ever used—will use
nothing else as long as they are obtain-
able.—Remaining yours respectfully,
E. O. SWEETMAN.

VICE-ROY OF INDIA.
Mr. George N. Curzon, Reported to
Have Accepted the Position.

London, Aug. 3.—It is reported that
Mr. George N. Curzon, formerly secre-
tary for the foreign office, has ac-
cepted the office of viceroy of India, in
succession to the Earl of Elgin.
Mr. Curzon was formerly under secre-
tary, and is the author of numerous es-
says, including "Russia in Central Asia,"
"Persia and the Persian Question," and
"Problems of the Far East." He is the
eldest son of Lord Salisbury, was edu-
cated at Oxford, and is a gold medalist
at the Royal Geographical Society, of
Chicago.

HONEST HELP FREE TO WEAK

MEN.

The Victoria Times is authorized to

state by Rev. A. H. Macfarlane, Frank-

ton, Ontario, that any man who is

suffering from overwork, excess of

abuse, such as nervous debility, lost

vigor, lack of development, etc., can

write to him in strict confidence and

be instructed free of charge how to be

thoroughly cured.

Knowing to his sorrow that so many

sufferers are being imposed upon by un-

scrupulous quacks, this clergyman con-

siders it his duty to give his fellowmen

the benefit of his experience and assist

them to a cure. Having nothing to sell,

he asks for no money. Any man who

sends for his advice and follows it can

truly say he is cured. Of course only

those actually needing help are expected

to apply, enclosing a stamp.

Address as above and refer to the Vic-

torian Times.

Harry—"They say the mermaids lure

men to their destruction."

Freddy—"I know, but I don't see how

they can do it on water, and salt water

at that."

Quickcure for Pimples.....

Quickcure for Sores.....

Quickcure for Wounds.....

Quickcure for Rheumatism.....

15c

25c

50c

The New Governor-General

Sketch of the Career
of the Earl of Minto.
Some Reminiscences

The Right Honorable Gilbert John
Elliot-Murray-Kynynmond, Earl of Min-
to and Viscount Melgund (United King-
dom, 1813), Baron Minto (Great Brit-
ain, 1879), a baronet of Scotland (1879),
is the son of the third Earl of Minto by
his wife, Emma E., daughter of General
Sir Thomas Hulse, and was born in
London, England, in 1813. He is, there-
fore, in his fifty-third year.

"Educated at Eton and at Trinity Col-
lege, Cambridge, where he graduated as
B.A., he entered the Scots Guards in
1837. Since then he has been Captain of
the Roxburgh Militia, captain of the
1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment of Foot
Guards, and has been associated with the
rank of brigadier-general commanding the
South of Scotland Volunteer Brigade.
He was for a short time in Paris dur-
ing the Communist rising in 1871, and
three years later acted as correspondent
of the London Morning Post during the
Carlist rising in Spain in 1874. During
the Russo-Turkish war, Lord Melgund,
as he was then known, was assistant
military secretary with the Turkish
army, on the Danube, when he was pre-
sent at the bombardment of Nikopolis
and the crossings of the Danube.

In 1879, he served as a volunteer on
the staff of Field Marshal Lord Roberts,
during the Afghan campaign. In 1881
he accompanied Lord Roberts to South
Africa as his private secretary. When
the Marquis of Lansdowne was ap-
pointed Governor-General of Canada,
in 1883, Lord Melgund accepted the pos-
ition in which he won many friends in
the Dominion. This appointment was ac-
centuated by the action of Lord Melgund
when the Irish Rebellion broke out. At
that time he was on the staff of Lieut-
enant-General Sir Fred Middleton, in
which capacity he did good service, and
endeavored himself to all the Canadian
military men with whom he came in con-
tact.

In 1886, Lord Melgund resigned the
military secretaryship at Rideau Hall,
and had been returned at the close
of the rebellion, and went back to Eng-
land where he unsuccessfully contested
the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne
in the House of Commons. Several
years ago he was elected to the House of
Peers, and was made a Knight of the
Order of St. Michael and St. George,
Spain, and a Knight of the Order of
St. Saviour, Portugal. He is a member
of the House of Commons, and was
elected to the House of Peers in 1894.
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