THE VICTORIA TIMES, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1898.



her Opium, Morphine nor is a harmless substitute g Syrups and Castor Oil. e is thirty years' use by ria destroys Worms and prevents vomiting Sour nd Colic. Castoria relieves stipation and Flatulency. l, regulates the Stomach nd natural sleep. Castoria Mother's Friend.

## Castoria.

Castoria is so well adapted to children I recommend it as superior to any preion known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N.Y.

SIGNATURE OF



ince with the views of experts, who that unless some such step is taken table industry will very soon b

### Atlantic Fisheries.

Atlantic fisheries question has now between the two countries even ne separation of the American colrom Britain. Efforts have more than once to close an arement which should be tinal usive. The last attempt was in 1888 a terms were fixed upon by plenipo aries on behalf of Britain and the ed States, the Senate of the latter try upsetting the conclusion so near When the United State their independence it was pro the treaty of Versailles that ild have the right to take fish hatsoever kind on the Grand Banks all other banks of Newfoundland; the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and a r places in the sea where the in nts of both countries used previ-to fish; also that the United States should have the right to take all kinds on such parts of the Newfoundland as British fishused (but not to dry or cure the

n that island); also on the coasts, and creeks of all other of His Brit-

be free to the United States. thing too hard to be borne. Probably be free to the olificat entering the American government never intend-tates fishing vessels entering the American government never intend-ports under stress of weather ed that the persecution should attain to were given the right to un-, what it has in some instances. The pasad, trans-ship or sell, subject to sage of the Canadian retaliatory measure vs. the fish on board and to d outfit. It was also pre-whenever the United States in 1897 is reported to have had a salu-tary effect in those quarters where the and outfit. trouble had been worst, for be it under-stood, it was only in certain localities and along the shores of Lake Erie from Buffalo to Detroit that the thing was on fish oil, whale oil, fish (except fish preserved in mmodities should come free ala and United States vessels alowed to enter Canadian urchase provisions, bait and seen in its most objectionable phases. In the two cities named the American offi-cials, aided and abetted by the labor orans-ship their catch and to ganizations, carried on a spy system. Pending the ratification of despicable in the extreme, and accomtrans-ship their catch and to panied by brutal hardships such as would hardly be justified against Chinese. It is generally conceded that each country must have some control over its own modus vivendi was set up a dollar and fifty cents a ton United States fishing vessels labor, and the only part which the con-ference can play in this connection will d the right to enter bays and ilong our coast to purchase sup-trans-ship their catch and to be to lay out such regulations as can be administered on both sides in a spirit of This temporary privilege

been renewed by parliament justice. mo to time. The Treaty Was Good.

he treaty which was rejected by a check upon the injustice wreaked upon ited States Senate in 1888 Presi-eveland said that it was well suit-alien labor law in the United States was veland same the first sentiment. It was the demand of ist sentiment. It was the demand of ist sentiment all they could ask in the American labor for relief from competition, and was enacted in the same way that the manufacturers had already way that the manufacturers and already way that the manufacturers are monopoly of the home mar-Mr. Bayard, then the United States, ist sentiment. It was the demand of ph Chamberlain said that this been given a monopoly of the home mar-lution which must govern the ket. The first enactments were passed Joseph Chamberlain said that this

sposal of the question. posal of the question. puestion may be looked upon in puestion may be looked upon in that as still open, as the United shermen complain that they are it altogether, and lose no chance the low ading the law.

Transit of Merchandise.

States

Another matter which may be said to the caused a great deal of friction from an against the canadian workman. Then came our own act of parliament of 1897, by which power is vested in the At-torney-General of Canada to make such precautions against people of other coun-tries which have similar laws in force used a great deal of friction from ) time has arisen out of the reci-bonding privileges enjoyed by an goods passing in transit the United States, and vice veragainst us. vas in 1856 that an order-in-counvas in 1856 that an order in count-passed by the Canadian govern-roviding for the transit of goods liway from the United States, a Canada to United States points, rocal act with regard to Canadian was passed by the United States (This latter was susceeded so 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

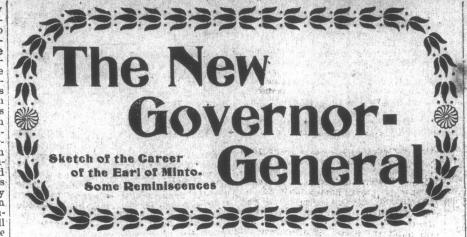
regulations, and wore especially as to s. Canada was concerned, in 1871, Treaty of Washington, till the ation of article 30, when the act of was revised. The reciprocal ar-nent has very often been discussed light of its being more advantage-canadian business interests. Canada was concerned, in 1871, Treaty of Washington, till the 66 was revised. Canadian business interests.

# The Other Side.

he following, however, is part of a ech delivered by Senator Nelson, of mesota, recently, and which puts the ject in rather a new light. Senator son said: "At the further end of a summer there is a provide of Superior there is an empire of erican farmers containing between and six million people, agriculturhrifty, prosperous, men. and. That community is entitled to women. That community is entended to some consideration. The direct line from that community of farmers passes through the elbow of Canada, which pro-jects down to the shores of Lake Erie, into New England, and to the sea-d. By the enterprise and thrift of e people we have succeeded in get-direct communication to the seadon, this which our farmers have at ceeded in getting a reduction of could be no separation of interest be-tween the Dominion and Newfoundland by ailway rates on their agricultural produpon matters of this nature, and it is in accordance with this doctrine that the The reduction on wheat and other grain amounts to ten cents a island should have representation at the present conference and a voice in all that

bushel. "What we have thus acquired, gentle-men seek to deprive us of, by destroying the method of shipping in hond. And for what? For a few roads which they call American railways. What are these railways? railways?

"I was a sufferer from neuralgia in my side, and headaches. I followed numer-ous prescriptions without benefit and was A Blow at the West. The stock of these great trunk lines persuaded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.



the borderers.

as

An Ancient Family,

Minto is situated in one of the most victuresque parts of Teviotdale, Scot-

and, and is mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's "The Lay of the Last Minstrel."

The family is an ancient and honorable

one, and two centuries ago it was sung

"The Elliot's brave and worthy men."

It is a family that can count among its kith and kin men who were "inured

to foreign wars and feudal quarrels," such as the redoubtable Wat o' Harden

and Lorriston, lion of Liddesdale, also the heroic little Jock Elliot, whose chal-

lenge of "Wha daur meddle wi' me?"

tenant-Governor of New York in the old

A. D. Elhot, was for some years the

representative of the County of Rox-borough in the House of Commons. Sev-

eral members of the family have adorn-

ed the bench and the bar and more than

one of them have been poets of renown, for instance, Miss Jane Elliot, authoress

A Scholar and a Soldier.

several capacities, like the stock from

which he sprung-"brave and worthy the peaceful paths of literature, whilst

of "The Flowers of the Forest."

adopt-

has been enwoven in song and

The Right Honorable Gilbert John | Elliot or a Howe. It was in this coun-Elliott-Murray-Kynynmond, Earl of Min-It was sorely against its will that Canada adopted legislation along this line in self defence, and as a last resort, to put to and Viscount Melgund (United Kingdom, 1813), Baron Minto (Great Britain, 1797), a baronet of Scotland (1797). is the son of the third Earl of Minto by his wife, Emma E., daughter of General Sir Thomas Hislop, and was born in London, England, in 1845. He is, there-

fore, in his fifty-third year. Educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as in the seventies and gradually the law was amended till in 1886 laborers and B.A., he entered the Scots Guards in 1867. Since then he has been Captain of the Roxburgh Rifles, captain in the of the Robbingh thirds, the same army reserve, and colonel with the rank of brigadier-general commanding the South of Scotland Volunteer Brigade. He was for a short time in Paris dur labor. A couple of years later the cam-paign was extended and persecution be-gan against the Canadian workman. ing the Communist rising in 1871, and three years later acted as correspondent 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 Nikpopolis and the crossings of the Danube. In 1879, he served as a volunteer on the staff of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, during the Afgann campaign. In 1881

during the Afgnan campaign. In 1881 he accompanied Lord Roberts to South Africa as his private secretary. When the Egyptian war broke out in 1882, Lord Meigund was appointed a captain in the mounted infantry, was wounded at the action of Magfar, and and afterwards commanded the mounted infantry in Cairo, for which he was men-tioned in dispatches and thanked in

general orders. When the Marquis of Lansdowne was appointed Governor-General of Canada, In the claim which Newfoundland has appointed. Goverhor-General of Canada, in 1883, Lord Melgund accepted the posi-tion in which he won many friends in the Dominion. This friendship was ac-centuated by the action of Lord Melgund when the Riel Rebellion broke out. At once he gave up his duties at Rideau Hall, and became chief of staff to Lieu-tenant-General. Sir Fred Middleton, in which canacity he did good service and put forward to obtain representation at the conference deliberations, Britain's most ancient colony has been able to point to an argument of mutuality of interest with Canada which was recognized 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 which capacity he did good service, and endeared himself to all the Capadian 'the Canadian military men with whom he came in conan understanding by which the latter were ceded large fishing privileges in re-turn for the admission of dried codfish, fish oils, herring and salmon to the United States free of duty. Canada, through its High Commissioner in Lon-through its High Commissioner in Lontaet

and brilliant career. During his schol-astic days at Eton and at Cambridge In 1886, Lord Melgund resigned the military secretaryship at Rideau Hall, to which he had returned at the close he was noted for his athletic achieve ments. As a gentleman he has ridden of the rebellion, and went back to Engdemanded the non-sanctioning of land where he unsuccessfully contested treaty on the ground that there



of White Cap's, the American Sioux Indian's, band."

At Fish Creek. At the battle of Fish Creek he found himself about two miles from the scene of the encounter, with the river lying between him and the other members of the brigade. Lord Melgund improvised a ferry and landed his force on the other side, but too late to take part in the engagement.

An American correspondent in describing the battle of Fish Creek incidentally refers to Lord Minto's assistance in crossing that stream under the withernig fire of the concealed Indians. He says:

"The French Count De Manally, cook for our mess, had the top of his head blown off by a charge of buckshot early in the engagement. We all fear that when the battle is ended we may find a good many more dead and wounded, ying as De Manally does, where they fell, and in no good range to be brought try that "Jeddart justice" had its origin, and men were hanged first and tried af-The troops on the west bank of the river went nearly wild with excitement terwards. Since civilization and law came to confine the borderers' amusewhen the firing commenced, and when the scow came down 60 men of No. 2 Co., Royal Grenadiers, Capt. Mason, made a rush for the brush and down the ment at home to over-strait limits the E'liots have gone far over the world to find an outlet for the restless spirits of bank. Lord Melgund pulled once more on the bow oar and the crossing was grickly effected. The advance was hur-

ried by a call from Gen. Middleton for more infantry, and in two hours three companies of the Grenadiers were on this side, pegging away. The guns of the Winnipeg Field Battery and the rest of the troops from the east side are now being massed as modeling as modeling. blankets.

being crossed as speedily as possible.'

Lord Melgund continued as chief of staff, taking charge of the general ar-rangements. Just before the decisive engagement at Batoche he was sent back to Ottawa to lay the situation be-fore the government as to the necessity for minforcements as it measures its set. for reinforcements as it was then thought that the campaign would last much longer. Major Boulton, in his "Reminiscences of the Northwest Rehas been enwoven in song and adopt-ed as the motio of the Border Mount-ed Volunteers." Lord Heathfield, the illustrious detender of Gibraltar, was likewise a member of the clan, and so was "Admirni! Ehiot, the conqueror of Thurot." Distinguished as Lord Min-to's kinsmen and clansmen have been on sea and land, there were amongst them powerful politicians and success-ful diplomats. One of them was Lieu-tonant. Governor of New York in the old bellions," thus speaks of his departure: "We were sorry to lose him, for a kinder or more gallant officer no troops ever served under." Lord Melgund was among those specially mentioned by Ma-jor-Gen. Middleton as deserving of credit for their conduct during the rebellion. The new Governor-General succeeded to the title in 1891. He owns about 16,-000 acres. The heir to the title is Lord Melgund, a boy of seven years of age, American days, and the first Earl of Minto held the office of Governor-Gen-eral of India. His brother, the Hon. son of the present Earl,

### Some Reminiscences.

The Earl of Minto, then Lord Mel-

General Middleton appointed His Lord-ship his chief of staff, and in that capac-Lord Minto, who, before he succeeded give it a trial. to the title, was known by the courtesy title of Lord Melgund has himself in ity he did excellent service. He was one of the very few of those about him in whom the old general placed implicit conhe did excellent service. He was one fidence, and up to the time Lieut.-Colonel Straubenzie arrived to act as Brigadier men"-gained a name in arms and in as a sportsman he has already a long of the infantry, Lord Melgund was his right hand man.

> His Lordship was indefatigable in the lischarge of his duties, and relieved the general of a great deal of responsibility in connection with the drafting of orders, and the scouting and reconnoitring in advance of and on the flanks of the

force. During the advance as far as Clarke's Crossing, Lord Melgund invariably rode with the irregular cavalry ex-tended as a screen in advance of the infantry advance guard.

He was a splendid horseman, and fair-ly idolized by the men of French's Scouts and Boulton's Horse, whether they were the blue-blooded scions of Finglish Loble families or wild western cowboys. Among the dashing fellows of Frunch's

reinforcements were received across the river as soon as they were. After the first day's fighting at Batoche

understood that they contained a suggestion that the assistance of the Imperial troops at Halifax should be obtained. The capture of Batoche two days later, of course, removed any necessity which might have existed for reinforcements. His departure was generally regretted by, the members of the force.

force was encamped at Fish creek. He had been outside of the line of sentries on some business or another and was re-turning at night, Challenged, instead of giving the stereotyped reply "Friend," he gave his name. At this the sentry caled out "Halt," and bringing his rifle down to the ready position, cocked it by way of demonstrating that he was in earnest. His Lordship continued to advance towards him, the sentry caled out "Halt and put up your hands, or I'll borg you full of holes." His Lordship saw that the man was in

general's chief of staff was admitted to the lines, but had to relate the story to his friends before turning in between the

Most people believe that consumption is incurable. Not so with that eminent sci-entist and chemist, Dr. Slocum, who stretches out the hand of help to those who suffer from this king of diseases and the kindred evils that belong to the consumptive family. Heretofore, wealth has been a necessary part of consump-tion cure, wealth to take you to far distant climes and expensive sanatoriums, but now, under the Slocum Cure all have an even chance to be saved from the clutch of consumption, la grippe, lung ard, throat troubles. The Slocum Cure builds up the tired and worn out bodies of those who suffer. It drives out the germs that are living on the strength. It makes rich, red, vital rosy blood; and rich blood means health and strength. The Slocum Cure is fully explained in a pamphlet containing many testimonials, and will be sent to all persons suffering from consumption, lung or gund, was very popular among the offi-cers and men of the Northwest Field throat trouble, general debility or wasting away, with three free sample bottles of cers and men of the Northwest Field Force, which was the official designation of the column which was under the di-ret comand of Major General Middleton, and operated against Riel's main force, and eventually captured Batoche.

> Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's offer in American and English papers, will please send to Toronto for free samples.

Parent-"What is the difference be-tween the regular and the irregular Greek verbs?"

Tommy-"You get twice as many lick-ings learning the irregular ones."

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

Mrs Booser (to Mr. B.)-"Why, you lisgraceful creature, you're never so-er." Mr. Booser-"No. Mus' have 'toxicated when I married you, and not 'sponsible for actions!'

Dr. J., I. Terry, of Trible, Tenn., in speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Cho-lera and Diarrohea, Remedy, says: "It almost become a neecssity in this vi-cinity." This is the best remedy in the world for colic, cholera morbus, dysenfamines of the dashing fellows of Frinch's Scouts, Lord Melgund picked out two young fellows who rendered admirable service as gallopers during the campaign. them was the Honorable Mr. One of them was the twell known no-Fiennes, a member of a well known no-ble family; the other a smart young fel-low named Gifford, a brother of the one-low named Gifford, a brother of the Hon. Wortsbeleland, the Hon. spicuous figure in the Queen's Jubilec pageant in London. Teacher-"What do we learn from the story of Samson?" Tommy (with unstory of Samson?" Tommy (with un-pleasant results still manifest)-"That Lord Melgund was most unassuming n manners, and took much pride in being it doesn't pay to have women folks cut a fellow's hair." as expert in the art of "throwing a flap-jack" (pancake), as a certain accomplish-

5

Lord Melgund left the front for Humbolt with important despatches from General Middleton. The exact import of these despatches has not been stated, but it is

An Amusing Adventure. Lord Melgund was the principal figure in a rather comical adventure while the

earnest and put up his hands, the officer of the picquet was called out, and the

CRUEL CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

Majesty's dominions in America that the American fishermen shoul the liberty to dry and evre fish in of the unsettled havs, harbors and of Neva Scotia, so long as these ned unsettled. They had likewise ght to engage in the deep sea fish Under the war of 1812 these priviwere all forfeited. American fish-vessels were not allowed to come less than sixty miles of the shore.

#### A Compromise in 1818.

1818 a compromise was effected, By latter treaty the Americans reed their inshore fisheries, except in specified localities, and were access to the deep sea fisher-The Americans lost the privilege of asing bait and other supplies, the shipment of fish, the entry to bays harbors, the right to pack and clean fish on shore, and the right of entry he Gut of Canso.

The Three Mile Limit.

question arose as to whether the mile limit should be interpreted to ide the Americans from all ened waters, and several seizures were Nova Scotians wished to The the Americans out of such s of water as the Bay of Fundy and keep American vessels off their coast s in actual distress. The Ameri-on the other hand, claimed the ht to fish anywhere outside of the mile limit from shore and contendthat they should be allowed to enter harbor without establishing any unvard circumstances. In 1854 the Britgovernment, while holding to its right exclude American fishing vessels from Bay of Fundy, relaxed the regulans to that extent.

The Same Rights as Our Own.

in 1855 there was a reciprocal treaty angement by which United States vessels were given precisely the me rights of entry to ports as the Brit-fishermen. This treaty, which seemed give substantial advantages to both was concluded in 1866 by the ted States government. Then came a newal of hostilities among the Cana-in and United States fishing interests the treaty of Washington sought I. In 1878 Canada received \$4,490,-for the privile by paying for the privile 'emove the privilege extended to the the inshore fishermen of participating the inshore fisheries and the right to uns-ship at Canadian ports. The fishans-ship at Canadian ports. The fish-g clauses of the Treaty of Washington abrogated by the Americans in

The Senate's Knock-Out.

Following this, two years later, came e meeting of plenipotentiaries and e forming of a treaty which was forming of a treaty which was ocked out by the United States Sen-Among the main provisions of that ity might be mentioned the collowing aty might be mentioned the following The United States renounced forthe right to take, dry and catch fish the waters, bays, creeks and harbors the coasts of Canada and Newfoundand a commission was to delimit in such a way that the three mile should be measured seaward from water mark of every bay, creek or r from a line drawn across in the nearest the entrance where the Ith did not exceed ten marine m shut the Americans out of all bays miles wide and another provis them out of bays ranging from fifo twenty-one miles in width.

Privileges Granted. The navigation of the Strait of Canso

a large extent owned by foreign lists, and seventy-five per cent. of bonded debt is owned abroad. It ued taking it until I was cured." Mrs. bonded debt is owned uestion whether we shall pay large nds and big interest to these for holders of American railway stock bonds, or whether we shall protect ate. 25c. encan farmers, and between these

classes of men I submit it is our Mrs. Show—"My husband has grown very fussy of late years, but he was easily pleased when we were married." as American citizens to look after communities as we have in the asily pleased when we were married.' Mrs. Coldeal--"He must have been." west, and as we have in New Eng-instead of the men who are clip-

affects her interests.

SUCCESSFUL AT LAST

oupons and figuring out interest. "You may twim me mustach, ew. Whenever we destroy the bonding said Gilly to the barber. "Yes, sir," replied the latter. you bring it with you." vilege and the right of transit through nada from the far Northwest to New "Did

Yonge Street Fire Hall,

VCEROY OF INDIA.

cated at Oxford, and is a gold medallist at the Royal Geographical Society. Mr. Curzon married Miss Mary Leiter, of

MEN.

Newfoundland's Portion.

agland, that very moment you will rike a blow at every American farmer the Northwest. You are binding him and foot and putting him into a on of these railways to roast and to singe in a purgatory of railway rates.

What They Would Lose.

The bonding privilege takes annually one \$35,000,000 worth of Canadian rade-import and export-through Unit-d States ports, and if our neighbors vere 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

Mr. George N. Curzon Reported to Have Accepted the Position appeal very strongly to the American London, Aug. 3.—It is reported that Mr. George N. Curzon, parhamentary secretary for the foreign office, has ac-cepted the office of vicency of India, in One of the latest developments in the g 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-tying trade which our Canadian railways uccession to the Earl of Elgin. Mr. Curzon was formerly under secre-Mr. Curzon was formerly under sector 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 Sarsdale, was edunjoy, through the American States to eaboard. A call for a ruling from

treasury department saw the case ded in favor of the continuance of system, and since then less has been The bonding privilege had its incep-

tion away back in 1794. The United States, on Britain's request in 1336, gave Canada access to and from the winter Chicago. HONEST HELP FREE TO WEAK porting in kind through the United When the suspension bridge over Niagara river was erected there The Victoria Times is authorized to state by Rev. A. H. Macfarlane, Frank-Ing up what is known as the Domes-Transit Trade in Bond, by which erican goods may be shipped from Talo through Canadian territory to town. Ontario, that any man who is suffering from overwork, excess abuse, such as nervous debility, lost vigor, lack of development, etc., can tern cities and vice versa. By the aty of Washington, Canada was givwrite to him in strict confidence and be instructed free of charge how to be thor e use of the American ports for ean traffic, in return for a similar oughly cured. Knowing to his sorrow, that so many sion to American shipping by her This portion of the treaty is still ce. The Domestic Transit Trade sufferers are being imposed upon by un-scrupnlous quacks, this elergyman considers it his duty to give his fellow-men the benefit of his experience and assist ond was shut off by the denunciation hat clause in the treaty, but is since them to a cure. Having nothing to sell, ued by the Canadian government, rivilege being repealable at will. American transcontinental lines he asks for no money. Any man who sends for his advice and follows it can rely upon being cured. Of course only fought strongly to have this Domesthose actually needing help are expected in Bond done away with, o apply, enclosing a stamp. Address as above and refer to the Vic-New England and United States hwest interests are dead against oria Times. nove in this direction, on the ground guarantees them reasonable rates Harry-"They say the mermaids lure eir grain and other produce to the a man to his destruction." Freddy-"I know, but I don't see how breods while the abrogation of the ege would leave them at the mercy they can do it on water, and salt water the American roads.

The Alien Labor Law.

Quickcure for Pimples ..... s a source of annoyance and uncalled the American frontier probably swithout parallel. The measure not placed on the United States lirect result of a demand from cer-of the labor interest. Quickcure for Sores..... Quickcure for Wounds..... of the labor interests to whom the

at that.

Quickcure for Rheumatism erence of Canadian labor was some-

ized it was doing me good and I contin ued taking it until I was cured." Mrs Carrie Price, Georgetown, Ontario. HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite famiv cathartic. Easy to take, easy to oper-EARL OF MINTO.

the Hexham division of Northumberland as a Liberal Unionist. He succeeded his father as Earl of Minto in 1892. His Toronto, March 16th, 1897. Excellency, as he will now be known, wears the Afghan medal, the Egyptian Gentlemen,-I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for biliousness and medal, the Medjidie, the Khedive star, and the Northwest medal and clasp. He married, on July 28, 1883, Mary Caroline, daughter of Gen. Hon. Charles constipation, and have proved them to be the best I have ever used-will use nothing else as long as they are obtainable.--Remaining yours respectfully, E. C. SWEETMAN. Grey, and has two sons and three daugh-ters, Lady Eileen Nina Evelyn Sibell ters

ters, Lady Eileen Nina Evelyn Sibell, bern 1884; Lady Ruby Florence Mary, bern 1886; Lady Violet Mary, born 1889; Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Viscount Melgind (heir), born 1891; and Gavin William Esmond, born 1895. The new Governor General is descend-ed from the celebrated General Elliott, who wa screated Baron Heathfield, for bis gellent and successful defence of his gallant and successful defence of Gibraltar. His ancestor Gilbert Elliott was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1700. Among the ancestors of the present Earl of Minto have been An-drew Elliot, once lieutenant-govrenor of New York; Admiral Archibald El-liot, Hugh Elliot, governor of Madras; iral Sir Charles Elliot. Adn

Admiral Sir Charles Ellot. His great grandfather, Sir Gilbert El-liot, was viceroy of the Kingdom of Cor-sica, and in 1797 upon his return to England was created Baron Minto, of Minto. Afterwards he was Governor-General of Bengal, and was created after his return from India in 1813, Vis-

count Melgund and Earl of Minto. The new governor's uncles were Right Hon. Sir Henry George Elliot, who was ambassador at Vienna and Constantino-ple, and Sir Charles Elliott, Admiral of the Fleet, who was commander-in-chief at the Nore for many years.

The family seats are Minto House, Hawick, Roxburgh, and Melgund, Forfar, the London residence being 6 Audley Square, W. The family name is generally given as

Elliott, the two other surnames being It is a coincidence that the moteo of

the new Governor-General the Earl of Minto, is the same as that of the late Bishop Laflache, of Three Rivers, "Suaviter et Fortiter."

Gilbert John Elliot Murray Kynynmund Elliot, fourth Earl of Minto, has been n the Scots Fusiler Guards, was a volunteer in the Egyptian campaign, and commands the south of Scotland volun-teers, with the rank of colonel. He is Liberal and retired from the army in 1870

The Elliots are borderers of Teviot-dale. Minto, from which the family takes its title, is a little village of Roxburghshire, near Jedburgh. In the 15c days when every borderer of note lived in his keep and talked over its battle-ments to the harriers and reevers of rival families, Teviotdale was the most -25c 50c

Service in Canada. Lord Minto's active participation with Canadian life began with his appoint-ment to the post of military secretary to Lord Lansdowne, Governor-General, in 1883. In 1885, when the Northwest rebellion broke out, he at once volunteered and went to the front as chief of the staff of Major-General Middleton. Soon after he arrived at the front he earned a place in the commanding officer's diary. Lord Melgund, which was then

ers of the royal family.

his courtesy title, was engaged in scout-ing. The official report of the Major-General contained the following paragraph under date of April 18:-"Halted I sent Lord Melgund out with Major Boulton and his scouts to reconnoitre todisturbed part of the border country, and the King's writ was something less

d officer of A Battery, R.C.A., holds a staff apointment in British Co-lumbia. His uniform during the cam-LADY MINTO. paign was a karkhee jacket, blue, redstriped staff riding breeches, brown ser-

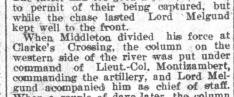
even ridden many a winning race under the assumed name of Mr. Rody. His lordly bearing as an equestrian was greatly admired when, as the head of the Mounted Volunteers, he rode past vice riding boots, laced over the instep and peaked staff forage cap. In cold weather, and occasionally in the earlier stages of the campaign, the thermometer went down considerably below zero, His Lordship wore a Mounted Police buffalo the Queen at the great review in the Queen's Pärk, Edinburgh, in 1883. Lord pea jacket with leather frogs across the breast. Sometimes His Lordship sport-Minto began his military career when he was 22 years of age by joining the Scots Fusilier Guards. He has braved the dangers of the battlefield, and seen many a sanguinary conflict in different lands. He was in Paris during the red ed a gaily decorated chamois suit pur-chased from Hourie, the half-breed inerpreter with the force. Took the First Prisoners. days of the Commune, and acted as cor-respondent of the Morning Post at the

Lord Melgund was the here of the first campaign. He was in command of a headquarters of the Carlist army in Navarre. He was on the staff of Gen. Lennox, the British military attache with the Turkish army, and was present letachment of mounted men making a reconnaisance from Clarke's Crossing in the direction of Batoche, when they came suddenly upon three well armed when the Russians bombarded the forts of Nickopolis. He served a while with Sloux scouts evidently sent down to the neighborhood to obtain information about Riouf Pasha during the same campaign. During the campaign he had a narrow escape from being shot by some Bashi-Bazonks near the Bridge of Biela. As Middleton's force. Lord Melgund disposed his men in such a way that escape for the Indians was impossible, and as the troopers drew in their circle he rode alone towards the Indians, perfectly unvolunteer the new Governor-General served his Queen and country under Lord Roberts in the Afghan war. He also took part in the campaign in Egypt in the early eightics. He there held the position of captain in the Mounted Infantry, and rejoined the corps two days after at Tel-el-Kebir. He afterwards commanded the Mounted Infantry at Cairo until they were disbanded at the nelusion of the war. On his return to Minto House from Egypt he was enter-Minto House from Egypt he was enter-tained to a banquet at Hawick by the Border Mounted Volunteers, of which he was commanding officer. In 1882 he published an article in The Nineteenth Century on the subject of "Newspaper Correspondents in the Field." Lord Minto married in 1883 Miss Mary Caro-

Minto marined in 1888 Miss Mary Caro-line Grey, youngest daughter of the late Gen. Grey, and sister to Mr. Albert Grey, the member for Northumberland. The marriage took place in St. Margar-et's church. Westminster, and Arch-deacon Farrar was the officiating clergycommanding the artillery, and Lord Me man. Among the givers of wedding pre-sents were the Queen and several memcommand was attacked by Dumont's half-breeds and Indians at Fish creek, it

munication with the column on the other side of the river, Lord Melgund was very

concerned apparently, though the In-dians, who were in war paint handled their guns significantly as Lord Melgund approached. The Indians submitted without a struggle, and were kept prisone. for some time, being subsequently released to take a message from the general to Riel's camp. As soon as communication had been opened up acress the Saskat-chewan Lord Melgund was sent across with some of the mounted men to recon noitre, and had an exciting chase after some of the half-breed mounted scouts. The latter had too good a start, however,



gund acompanied him as chief of staff. When a couple of days later, the column under General Middleton's immediate

was found impossible for some time, ow ing to the ice in the river, and the steepness of the river banks to open up com

energetic in assisting in getting the scow ferry in running order, and was anxious Field Battery take part in the action from the other side of the river. The guns were actually unlimbered and trained on what was supposed to be the posi-tion of the rebels, but the artillery offi-cers urged that it would be an extremely dangerous thing to do, and the guns were limbered up again without being fired. It was stated subsequently that the guns





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