SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

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Readers of this column last week learned of the plan and purpose in the work of our Sunday School Association. Business energy produces re-sults here as in the lines of office, store and workshop. Results are seen and felt in our Sunday school work in an encouraging degree, while there are other results which we cannot tabulate, but are eternal in duration.

The missionary character of asso ciation work is worthy of our thought We commonly speak of the work ,under our provincial executive as truly home missionary. It has an educative side, which commands respect of our educators and thoughtful persons in town and city. But the misisonary side is quite as clear and forceful This can be traced back to many of the newer and smaller settlements. which without its beneficent encouragements might have waited long for better Sunday school work. By it the best thoughts and plans are taken to them, and applied as they are able to assimilate or make use of them. The fruits are not traceable by eye of the general public, as in the instance of the growth of one church, because these fruits are designedly garnered in all the churches which show any interest therein. But the more ughtful in these churches can trace conditions from former years till now, and see where association work became a helpful tributary to their main stream.

But not so many people know of the foreign missionary character of this work. management, yet because we are a part of that international it is our own interests. It will be remembered by some of our readers that in 1889 the international sent Rev. Dr. Phillips as the Sunday school missionary to East India, for organized Sunday school work on the same plans of convention meetings as practised in this country Dr. Phillips will be remembered by our Baptist friends of this province, as he was their missionary to the Telugus for some time. Since he fell at the post of duty, Rev. Mr. Burgess has become his successor. In the international convention held

at St. Louis in 1893, Dr. Phillips made memorable plea for a similar work to the islands of Japan, and that great convention pledged itself to such. While looking about for ways and means, the war between China and Japan closed the way. Then the man suitable therefor was not yet apparent. This difficulty is now removed, and a specially fitted individual in the person of Toshi C. Ikehara, a native Japanese, is the one on whom the minds of leaders are set for this position. Mr. Ikehara is a native of Agasaki, the son of Dr. Ikehara, who was called to the imperial office of literature at the beginning of the New Era in Japan. Trained to literature, Toshi began to study the translated portions of the Bible after a Chrisian servant had told him about the crucified Saviour. From this study he became a Christian, and quickly a Sunday school teacher. In 1893 he came to Canada for study. On the same ship was Principal Grant, who took est in him and invited him to his university. In 1896 he received his After this he entered the Bible Normal College of Springfield, Mass., and graduated from there last June. The students from this province, Miss Lucas and others, speak of Mr. Ikehara as specially adapted for his work. Since graduation he has worked under Prof. Hamili and Mr. Lawrence, who speak of his qualifications for the work to which he seems called. The Inter-national Evangel has an excellent portrait of him this month, and will be medium of communication between that new mission and the workers of this province. A special fund is being raised for this foreign mission, and our field secretary will be glad to receive subscriptions from any friend who desires to help.

Mr. Foster's Speech on the Ynkon Tramway Job.

OTTAWA LETTERS.

Sir Charles Tupper's Neat Rejoinder to an Interruption Made by Col. Domville When in a Hilarious Mood.

The Bill Passed Its Second Reading at Five O'clock in the Morning-A Crowded Gallery Interested the Scene-Many Members Dragooned Into Voting With the Government-Others Evaded the Issue by Keeping Away from the House.

OTTAWA, March 11.-The govern nent succeeded in obtaining for the Yukon deal the votes of two members who sit on the opposition side. This is the extent of the breach which it was claimed would be made in the servative ranks on this question. Col. Hughes, a good party man, who happens to have intimate relations of a local character with the chief contractor, gave his reason for voting against his party. Dr. Bethune of This is international in its Nova Scotia has not explained his motives, and we may in the absence of such explanation suppose that they were proper ones. On the other hand the ministry met the opposition of four of its own supporters who voted in the negative. One other man declared his intention to vote against his leader, though he ran away from the vote ten minutes later, and is only on record by his speech. How many other members of the government party took to their heels cannot just now be stated, but there were several A good many others would have liked to do so had the fear of the party whip

not been before their eyes.

The four bolters were Mr. Erb. young farmer member for South Perth, Ontario; Mr. Rogers, a liberal who was elected as a patron and who has been warned by the defeat of the patron leader in his own constituency that liberal alliances were dangerous; Mr. McInnis and Mr. Oliver, who spoke for themselves. All are serving their first term in parliament. Those older members who could not swallow the Yukon deal shirked the

The amendment proposed by Mr. Borden was not as strong as the opposition to the main motion, as your despatches show. Three conservatives, all from New Brunswick, opposed both motion and amendment, and the government members who voted against the motion voted against the amo ment also. The amendment was intended to show that the oppo-sition party was not hostile to the made to determine the best route. Afrapid development of the Yukon. The caucus seemed to think it necessary that the party should make its position understood. Perhaps the result of the vote on the main question might not have been as good if the other motion had not been made, but on the whole it does not appear that there was much cause for alarm on this score. However that may be, the ervative party may congratulate itself that it is not responsible for the Yukon vote. It has held its own strength well, and made inroads into he government ranks. Rather, perhaps, it should be said that the gov-

them over the country, while refusing to produce his own me age to which they were a reply. We had the premier making a solemn promise that he would tell the house what he had wired to London about Ham Smith, and then breaking his word. Until Mr. Foster knew the facts he would have to believe that the message contained statements that were not true, and that the premier pocketed his honor rather than inc sure. Sir Wilfrid guarded his own honor, but heaven help a man whose henor is like that.

WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 19, 1898.

Mr. Foster knew that many government men would be dragooned into voting for this bill. He also knew the minister of railways himself had adopted it against his will. But there was not yet an end to the duplicity of the ministers. Mr. Sifton had a way all his own. He found out where Walsh was, or thought he had, and then said Walsh was instructed to be there, when he had no such instructions. He told us that he had no in-

mier n

formation about the wealth of the Klondyke in time to send engineers until September, when his own report showed that he knew all about it in March. And then we had the story of the awful time Mr. Blair had with the stern and unyielding Mackenzie and Mann. The government bad. egged them to do the work for less, had kneeled and entreated them, but these hard-hearted men would not yield. "Why," said Mr. Foster, "did not the ministers remark that there was a man named Hamilton Smith there, and they would call him in to make an offer?" He ventured to think that this would have brought down the contractors from their high position. Again, we had in the guide book the promise of a wagon road, which had not been built, and in the contract an agreement for a sleigh road that

ought to be there now, but wasn't. Mr. Foster opposed the land grant as unfair to the people, whom the government were inviting from all parts of this country to go in and obtain wealth in the Yukon district. They were inviting Canadians to go there, at the same time giving the gold to other people for nothing. Mr. Edwards had said that he hoped no Canadians would go into the Klondyke. But whatever Mr. Edwards might. hope, the Canadians were going in, and Mr. Foster wished them Godspeed in their honest effort to get a share of the riches. He would regret if the wealth that ought to be there had been taken out of their reach.

Mr. Foster then took up the terms of the contract, showing by Mr. Blair's statement that the road would earn large money for the owners with no subsidy. If it did not it would be

because the road was in the wrong place, which he thought it was. The Chilkoat Pass was better than the Stikine, and considered with a view to the development of the country, the road from Edmonton was prob ably better than either of them. But the proper thing to do now was to test the whole matter. Let the stampede be stopped and an honest effort be

record such that to be its leader was a prouder position than that of a min-ister who held his seat by the most scandalous compromise of principle that ever disgraced a public man. It was after this that Mr. Blair's interruptions commenced. Mr. Blair had wanted to know what influence the Canadian government could use to bring the United States to terms. Sir Charles pointed out that there was an alien labor law and they had power to make another stronger if necessary. We had the power to shut out

American miners altogether from the Yukon country, and this was surely enough to secure us what rights we wanted on the coast. Sir Charles went on to describe the conduct of the government as similar to that of a man who would build a house before he found out whether he had the right of way to his own front door.

Mr. Blair wanted to know a great many things, which led Sir Charles point out that the ministers did not seem to know anything about the business in hand. They did not know that the United States claimed the power to impose customs duties at Wrangel. They did not know there was wealth in the Yukon when all rope was ringing with the story of it. Mr. Sifton said he did not dream of this wealth at a time when Sir Louis Davies was making speeches about it in London. The reference to Sir Louis led Sir Charles to recall the warning of that minister to the London investor at the same time that Col. Domville was circulating his own letter recommending investments in Domville's company.

Here Col. Domville, who was in hilarious mood, offered some interruptions. "I may say," he said, some what irrelevantly, "that when the minister wrote this letter he did not know I was going into the business of transporting liquors." Sir Charles glanced at the member for Kings and observed: "I am to understand, then, that the honorable gentleman intended to keep them for home consumn tion." This retort caught the fancy of the house, and it was some minutes before order was restored. Perhaps a dozen such encounters as this took place, in all of which the leader of the opposition showed that quickness of repartee that used to char acterize him in his younger days. He made good the statement made by Mr. Foster that the opposition leader was quite able to take care of himself. He closed a speech of two hours and a half with an earnest plea that

the government should abandon this crazy policy now before the house and go seriously to work to prepare a useful highway into the Yukon. He declared that he was ready to stand by the language that he used before the session opened and to back up the government in any rational scheme that they might produce.

Sir Richard Cartwright, who was expected to close the debate, made a rather brilliant speech. It was full of lively sallies at opposition members get exchanged from one railway to and provoked a good deal of laughter.

FIRST PART.

ernment control of railways. It was superiority because of the establishapropos of nothing more than a ment of a small local fleet, we have ded article in the Toronto Globe about a rallway in the Rainy River country. A railway article in beside the Globe is of late regarded as a matter of deep importance. The reason why was stated by Mr. Davin. The Globe is an able and well conducted newspaper, which deals with public matters in a comprehensive way. But when a two or three column article, with the lines far apart and a conspicuous heading, appears, the public have become accustomed to look for a new project with millions

in it for somebody. After the Globe had worked up in two or three able treatises the Crow's Nest railway project, it turned out that there were millions in it for Sen-' ator Cox and Mr. Jaffray, the president of the Globe company. There was also a bill in it and a grant of nearly three and a half million dolars, with more to follow. The new Crow's Nest scheme cost the country a clear two million dollars over the outlay as proposed by the late government to accomplish the same work. The Yukon deal was preceded by a similar discussion in the Globe, and Mackenzie and Mann come out with anywhere from five to ten thousand square miles of gold-bearing land. An immense mining concession in the Lake of the Woods district had a similar forewarning. Nobody knows the exact nature of the Rainy River scheme, farther than that it involves a dominion subsidy of \$6,400 a mile, and that Mackenzie and Mann, are likely to be in it.

Winnipeg, some steps ought to be

lean, Mr. Davin, Mr. Jamieson and

other members from Ontario and the

the operations of subsidized railways,

that the members ought to devise

is in the direction of a railway com-

mission. At present there is trouble

in western. Ontario because two rail-

ways are in a fight without either of

them being in a thoroughly, competi-

tive condition. The rate cutting be-

tween the Grand Trunk and the C.

P. R. is a fine thing for people in Mon-

treal or St. John or Halifax who want

to go to the Pacific Coast, but it does

not work quite so well for the people

who do not live on the line of either

It appears that the railway committee

of the privy council has not as large

powers as Dr. Sproule thought, and

Mr. Blair is struggling with the ques-

tion, so far to no very great purpose.

of the two railways to discuss the

question with him, but it does not ap-

pear that he can exercise any direct

their dependent branches are contin-

ually receiving public, money for car-

rying mails, and often in other subsi-

dies, and one would think that indi-

While national questions were un-

ly the Imperial, Federation League,

is one of the features of each parlia-

mentary session. It used to be mainly

them took share in the proceeding.

Col. Denison, who was president in

the older days, and is so still, deliv-

ered the kind of address for which he

defence appeals strongly to him, and

he demands a much larger appropria-

tion than fifty thousand dollars a

year from Canada as the beginning

of our gift to the navy. One cent a

day, the price of an evening paper,

be thinks is a paltry contribution for

each Canadian to this element of de-

fence. The president pressed this

point strongly, to the extent, as Sir

Charles Tupper thought, of insisting

that Canada had not been doing her

share towards the defence of the em-

This is always a charge that Sir

Charles Tupper never allows to be

made without a protest. He and Col.

Denison work together in the main

cause, but at each meeting they have

Charles, in moving a resolution in fa-

vor of the British control of the food

supply of the kingdom, repelled

strongly the idea that Canada had

shirked her duty. He recalled a visit

a little collision on this point.

famous. The question of national

Tt

a liberal conservative gathering.

affuence over them. Both roads: or

He has summoned the manageme

les as the leader of a party out of power, but Sir Charles told him that the liberal conservative party had a worked up over the question of gov- lantic. And though Australia claims much larger obligations in maintaining our frontier against the nation Charles expressed us. Sir strong feeling of indignation at the reflection which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had made in comparing Canadian action with that of Australia.

> After all there was perhaps not very much difference between the position taken by Sir Charles and that of Col. Denison. The colonel feels the insult of the British minister's language as strongly as any. body, and concedes the claim that Canada has not neglected her duty. Sir Charles does not object to the contribution proposed towards the assistance of the naval reserve. In fact he supported the motion proposed by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper for the training of maritime province men for service on naval defence steamers. The plan of it has not been worked out yet, but it is understood that an appropriation will be made in this year's estimates. Sir Charles Hibbert pointed out that the fishery cruisers had drawn their crews from the class of people along the coast, fishermen and sailors, and had found them excellent material. He did not like to hear, as he constantly did, of young men from the coast seeking service in United States ships of war, and was desirous that every inducement should be offered them to prefer service with their own country.

Rev. Principal Grant; an ex-president of the Canadian League, came from Kingston to give the meeting the cheer of his presence. He talked about the cable to Australia and of-But the point of yesterday's discus-sicn was that as this scheme is supfered some remarks on other questions. An interesting statement made posed to furnish competition with the by him was that there would have C. P. R. between Lake Superior and been no Trent affair if there had been telegraph communication taken to make the competition useful between England and the states, and to the public. Dr. Sproule, Mr. Macthere would have been no war of 1812 if the United States government could have known the action that Great west press upon the government the Britain had taken a week before the desirability of some public control over war broke out. There are reasons why Canada should take the lead in estaband in fact over railways generally. lishing cable connection with Aus-Mr. Blair seems to be of the opinion tralia. British capitalists are drawing some twenty per cent. dividends from some better method, but his own view a competing commercial line with a foreign terminus, and government action at Westminster might be regarded as an interference with private interests. There is no political Australia to act, and therefore the burden of beginning rests with Canada. Sir Mackenzie Bowell explains that Canada recognized that ten years ago and but for Australian apathy and the hostility of interested parties, the work might have been completed by this time.

road or who cannot make through An interesting episode at this meet-ing was an address by Mr. Tarte. Mr. connections by one of them. Naturally the Grand Trunk system, which Tarte was an imperial federationist in 1 ermeates southwestern Ontario, does 1888, when he was the only French not deliver passengers to the Canadian Pacific if it can help it, and this Canadian who actively took that position. He said that they made it very class of travellers not only fail to get the cut rates, but find it difficult to but the position is not unpopular now. bad for him in Quebec at the time,

FIRST

MULHOLL By J

The fear was on to on the sea, An' the pens brokk let the creatur An' the lights we an' no one near

I had been singin' there, For the lower dec quirin' constan An' give to me as used to drink

I see my chance or trod, For the lower dec thicker'n peas

An' more pens bro a Contract with An' by the terms o read the same, If He got me to po An' praise His Ho

ders came. He saved me fro The saved me from me from the se For they found me where the roll An' a four-inch

as crazy as .co But that were done by a bullock at An' I lay still for of the fall, An' readin' the 'shi Seaman's Hospi

An' I spoke to God says to my pra "I never put on My they can bear." "So back you go preach My Gosp

"For human life i "For numan me is "trade, "But most of all, the steers are m "So you go back preach 'em as I

"They must quit dr mustn't knife cr "They must quit ga you must pread "For now those I than anything

I didn't want to de

should get, An' I wanted to pr an' out of the w But the Word of the an' I done what

I have been smit woud be the cas An' turned my chee as Soripture says But following that, led him up to Gr

An' we have preach ever the sea is An' I use no knife take no harm, For the Lord abidet my fighting arm.

An' I sign for four save the money An' I am in charge never lose a stee An' I believe in Al His Gospel here.

The skippers say I'm 'em wrong, For I am in charge all that doth bel Which they would no

SHEEF

FIELD WORK.

A parish convention was held at the Presbyterian church, Harvey Station, on Tuesday last. The visiting workwere Rev. Arthur Morton of Fairville, and the field secretary. One good feature of this convention was the tabulated statement of those who were in the eight schools and the number in each day school district who were not yet attending Sunday school. We hope to hear of home de partment, and gathering into the main school, as work based on this discovery.

Studholm parish convened in large numbers at Carsonville on Thursday last for three sessions. Deep interest was taken by Revs. Gideon Swim and the pastor, T. Pierce. The field sec-retary was also present for two sessions. Careful scrutiny was made of the condition of the work. Improvements were gratefully observed in several schools, and others were afments fectionately urged to rise to a high Normal class study has standard. begun to strike root and is destined to spread.

At Belleisle Cleek, the Springfield parish convention was held on Friday, 11th. The attendance vas large though the roads were bad. Mr. Murray was in the chair. The addresses, lessons, etc., by Revs. Messrs. McLean, Bayley and the field secretary seemed most acceptable to the people, who remained until nearly ten

Today the field secretary is at Gibson for St. Marys parish, and will proceed in the York county series as published last week.

HONEST HELP FREE!

An old clergyman, deploring the fact that so many men are being imposed upon by unscrupulous quacks, is willing to inform any man who is weak and nervous or suffering from various effects of errors or excesses, how to obtain a perfect and permanent cure. Having nothing to sell, he asks for no noney, but is desirous for humanity' sake to help the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp, REV. A. H. MACFARLANE, Franktown, Ontario.

"Joseph is real sick with slow fever." "Well," and Mrs. Martin smoothed her apron reflectively, "I knew if Joseph had fever it would be a slow one !"

rnment by its own astonishing course has shattered its own ranks. From 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon till 5 o'clock this morning the Yukon

question was before the house. Two able speeches of some length, a clever short speech by Sir Richard Cart-wright and a number of interesting explanations and addresses filled up the record.

It began with Mr. Foster, whose speech was more of the skirmishing character than he usually adopts. His review of the events that had led up up to the present situation was a large part of the speech, as that record is a large part of the question. According to his description, the whole proceedings have been an attempt to stampede the public in the interests of two contractors and those who may have been in collusion with them. The government case was prejudiced in the eyes of fair minded people by a number of circumstances. There was the disregard of the powers of parliament, amounting to a contempt of the legislature representing the peo-ple. There was a bargain made hastily and secretly without competition.

There was an organized attempt to deceive and mislead the public as to the conditions existing and as to the terms of the agreement, in order to capture the approval of an innocent public.. There was the attempt to show that the country proposed to be given away contained no wealth, while Canada and other lands were flooded with Klondyke guides and other official publications assuring the world of the matchless wealth of the region and inviting all people to come and participate. There were in groundless warnings of the danger of rebellion, and even a ministerial nouncement that unless we made this bargain with Mackenzie and Mann we might lose the Yukon altogether There was the mysterious intimation of Mr. Mills, the minister of justice, that a grave national event had occurred or was occurring, which, if it were known, would make everybody rush headlong to support this proposition.

Besides these accessories of a suspicious character, there was the treatment of Mr. Hamilton Smith, whose only offence was that he offered to build the railroad for one-quarter the price that the ministers were deter mined to pay their own favorites. Connected with that was the astounding conduct of the premier, who procured telegrams from London and scattered

vernment get the road built at the least cost possible, and if Hamilton Smith is able and willing to do the work for half the sum that Mackenzie and Mann want, let him do it.

There should be no land grant like this in any case. No civilized country locked up its mineral mining lands in this way. Moreover, the government was cheating itself by the proposed course. If the contractors should be able to locate 5,000 claims and put 25,-000 miners on them, and from each claim they should take out a \$1,000 a year, the government would get \$50,-000 as royalties and no other revenue. But if these 5,000 claims were located on government lands, each miner would pay \$10 a year for his certificate, each claim would pay \$15 a year for its license, and the \$5,000,000 worth of gold should pay a royalty of \$5,000. The government would receive from the contractors' land \$50,000, while the same lands left free would yield

\$825.000

Mr. Charlton's speech was chiefly interesting because of his confession that he had been recently converted to the government policy. At first he had thought the contract a bad one, but close and unremitting study had persuaded him that it was right. He believed of course that tenders ought to be asked, as a rule, but this was an exceptional case and he would not take the same ground in regard' to it that he had felt it his duty to take in regard to the Canadian Pacific railway. It was worth noticing that Mr. Charlton is not the only man who admitted that he was opposed to the scheme at first. Mr. Edwards said the same thing, and it is believed that a good many other conversions of a more or less milaculous charac ter have recently taken place.

Sir Charles Tupper arose after midnight, following Mr. Sproule and Mr. McMillan, and intending not to speak long. But Mr. Blair got an idea into his head that some purpose would be served by interrupting the opposition leader, and other ministers adopted the same course. The result was not exactly satisfactory to the interrup-ters, though it lengthened out the de-bate. The speaker interposed after a time and said that the disturbance cught to stop, whereupon Sir Charles, who was in high good humor, remarked: "Mr. Speaker, I do not often charge you with partiality, but cer-tainly you are ruling in the interests of gentlemen opposite." Sir Charles leared away the misrepresentations nade as to his own position. It had been charged that he was at first in favor of the contract. It was true that he had spoken well of what he understood to be the arrangement under what he supposed to be the cir cumstances. But when he found that the minIsters had made the contract

without knowing their ground, or dis-covering whether they could use the road when they had made it, and had made concessions to the contractors that he never dreamed any ministry could think of, it was impossible to speak well, either of them or of their bargain.

Mr. Sifton had sneered at Sir Char-

Sir Richard is easily the cleverest speaker of the cabinet, and on this oc-casion he did not bother at all with

the Yukon contract. The task of describing the conduct of the tories any time within the last quarter of a century pleased him better. There is a eneral feeling that Sir Richard is not in love with the bargain and that he prefers to talk about something else.

But he was not allowed to close the ebate. Mr. Davis of Alberta, who carne to the house and remained for two or three weeks in a threatening attitude towards the government, explained that he, too, had been led to a change of heart. It seemed that his constituents required some explanation, and so he talked.

Mr. McInnes of British Columbia was not so docile. He told the ministers that they were violating liberal principles and the laws of good government. They were giving away. lands that ought to belong to the people, and had made a private bargain

when they ought to have obtained rect influence may be sufficient for the public offers, and were altogether actpurpose. ng in a most imprudent manner. He hated to do it, but he would have to vote against them. Mr. McInnes had der discussion last week, one forenoon an amendment, but the speaker ruled was spent in the consideration, of imit out of order. perial questions. The annual meeting of the British Empire League, former-

Then came another surprise. Of all the men in the house Mr. Casey is the last who would be counted on as a "kicker." He said so himself and confessed that he had always denounced kickers. But this time there was no alternative. He had on too many occasions stood with his leaders in opposition to monopolies and in favor of public competition to desert that position now. Other men might change their attitude. He intended to stand by his principles. It happened, unfortunately, that Mr. Casey and his principles separated within the next alf hour, for when the division ounded he was out of hearing. His vote was not counted either way.

So the Mackenzie and Mann contract has got a second reading, and from a crowded gallery-crowded even at the hour of five in the morning, when signs of approaching day light were visible through the sky lights-Mr. Mackenzie of the firm of Mackenzie and Mann gazed upon the scene. He made a mental note of the nembers who voted right and put it away for future reference. And all the ministers and members, and all the lady visitors who had camped out all night in the gallery, went home to breakfast. The Yukon deal is ready for the committee stage.

S. D. S. CTTAWA, March 12.-There was a great calm in the commons after the vote of Friday norning. The members were tired and sleepy in the af-

of three members, of the Canadian ninistry before confederation to England and the declaration made to them . For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best lars a year. We have subsidized na-

pire.

then that Canada would be doing her fair share by expending a million dollars a year on her militia. Sir Charles pointed out that we were now spending much more than that, and that in other outlays of the imperial character much larger obligations have been assumed. For the Canadian Pa-

Si

done, that he was a good conservative ten years ago, and that the people who made it bad for him were in the There are delays and complications. Men, travel from points about Lake. party with which he is now connectimcoe, within a hundred miles of the ed. Other speeches were made by C. P. R., several hundred miles east. Solicitor General Fitzpatrick, Colonel towards Ottawa, and then back Hughes and various members of par-liament, including Prof. Russell of west sgain to go to Winnipeg. They find when they want to go to a point that. Halifax, who, in seconding the mothey have to travel away from it a: tion moved by Sir Charles Tupper, day or so in order to get on the right; made an eloquent and impressive track. The whole thing is inconvenspeech. ient; and Mr. Blair is tortured with the request to do something about it.

He did not explain, as he

Very few changes are made in the dministration of the league. Oliver Mowat, Mr. Tarte, Mr. Casgrain and Gov. McInnes of British Columbia are among those who come in as vice-presidents. Senator Wood and Weldon remain the vice-presidents Dr. for New Brunswick, while Archbishop O'Brien, and Goy. Daly continue to hold that position in Nova Scotia. S. D. S

GRITS CALL. THEM DISLOYAL. (Hamilton, Spectator.)

(namitted, Spectator.) Mackensie and Mann offer to build a rail-way for 3,750,000 acres of the best gold land they can find. Another man offers to build a better road, and where it cannot be an-noyed by Americans, for 1,000,000 acres, and those Canadians who favor the cheeper and better proposal are described by the grits as being disloyal ! RATHER SUSPICIOUS.

(Toronto News.) The list of applicants for dredgi on the Yukon and its tributarics is a division of the late unlamented dministration in Quebec province. s like



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia. Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A per-fact remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue

Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. The Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price

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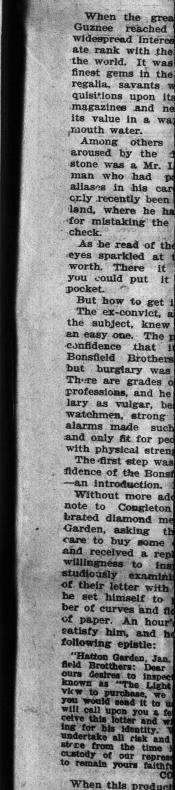
See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's.

Insist and demand

<)

Carter's Little Liver Pills.



brain had been can our caligraphist short letter, which bearer was Mr. LF: entative of Conglet went out and boug Havana cigars, fo steamed open and u the interior portion treacly liquid, he rol with expert fingers his case. The first letter h sent by registered to Bristol by the san the mail. But on hi waited for three ho of it being delivered then went to their o

