PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Passage of the Bill Regarding Maritime Technical School.

Urbain Johnson of Kent County Warmly Exposes the Cause of the North Shore Farmers.

FREDERICTON, March 12.-Answering Mr. Melanson's inquiry, Hon. Mr. Emmerson said an arrangement was made for the translation and publication of the debates in French with the Courier of Bathurst and the Evangeline of Weymouth. The former paper was to be paid \$200 and the other would be paid in proportion to the amount of work done.

Answering Mr. Hazen's inquiry,

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said compulsory vaccimation was in force in Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland and Westmorland counties. With respect to the exact number of medical men engaged he could not give positive information at the moment. The local board of health had not yet furnished all the information they will be required to do on that subject and ording the names of the persons vaccinated. In Restigouche all the available medical men had been employed in the work of stamping out the disease, and the same remark would apply to Gloucester Co. In Westmorland and Northumberland active measures were also taken in the interest of the public health, including the placing of a medical man to meet the trains at Chatham Junction, six miles from Newcastle. It was thought recently that this latter officer would not be required, but he (Tweedie) had a communication today asking that the medical man meeting the trains at Ohatham Junction be continued at that work for some time longer. This request was in consequence of new cases of smallpox in Restigouche Co.

Answering Mr. Flemming's inquiry with respect to the riprapping of the piers of the Woodstook bridge, Hon. Mr. White said that tenders were asked Oct. 5th and received up to Nov. 6th of last year. The gentlemen tendering and the amounts of their tenders were: Jeremiah Bragdon, \$1.25; J. E. Simmons, \$1.60, and Albert Brewer, \$3.50 per cubic yard. The tender of Mr. Bragdon, being the lowest, was accepted, but he declined to enter upon the contract, giving as a reason that be had been misled by the specification and thought that the riprap had not to be placed in position by the contractor. Mr. Simmons, the next lowest tender, was then communicated with, but he declined to accept, giving as a reason that during the delay there had been an increase in the cost to such an extent that he could not do the work at the figure named in his tender. The department did not feel like making a contract with Mr. Brewer, owing to what was considered a high figure named by him, namely, \$2.50 per cubic yard. Afterwards an offer ves received from J. S. Leighten to do the work at \$2.50 per cubic yard, and this offer was accepted. Tenders were asked for in the first insterce in the usual way-by notice sent to those whose names are on the list in the department of public works and by notices posted near the vicinity of the work and elsewhere in the province. Any one could be put upon the list and have notices sent him with respect to any of the public

works. Mr. Hazen gave notice of motion. seconded by Mr. Laforest, for copies of correspondence with the Right Honcrable Jos. Chamberlain relating to reciprecal registration of colonial barristers throughout the empire.

Mr. Leger committed the bill enab ling Kent municipality to issue debentures in lieu of other debentures. which was agreed to with amendments. Foils were introduced by Hon. Mr. Emmerson in addition to and in amendment of the supreme court act; by Hon. Mr. Tweedie, the appropriation balls; by Hon. Mr. Emmerson, in aid of the establishment of an agricultural and technical school for the maritime provinces, all of which bills were read a first and second time. Hon. Mr. Tweedie committed the bill

continuing the act incorporating the South West River Driving Co., which was agreed to. Hon. Mr. Dunn committed the bill

relating to highways in St. John Co., on which progress was reported. with leave to sit again. Mr. Emmerson said the house was

awere of the fact that his honor the lieutenant governor had been ill at his home at Riverside, in Albert Co., for some time past. A telegram from his honor on Friday last ennounced that he expected to be able to be here to day. He (Emmerson) was sorry to say that his honor was still quite ill: that he had just received a despatch from his honor announcing this continued illness and his regret that he had been prevented from attending to his public duties.

Hon. Mr. White rose to a question of privilege. It was the first time since he was a member of the house that he thought fit to refer to a matter that had appeared in the public prints, and would not now do so if it affected only himself. He referred to an article in the Daily Sun of this morning. The article was not only wrong, but it seemed to him to be intentionally and wilfully wrong—so wrong, indeed, that he considered it of sufficient importance to call attention to it from his place in the legislature. Among other things the article said:

"Mr. Hazen's motion for the appointmen of a committee to investigate his charges in connection with the two-price bridges in connection with the two-price bridges called forth an exhibition of government tactics that was far from creditable. Mr. Emmerson, Mr. Tweedie and Mr. White occupied the time up to six o'clock and then sought to adjourn the house until Monday afternoon, so that the reply of the opposition leader to their gross perversion of facts could not reach the country until some time after their remarks had been spread broadcast by the government press. Foreseeing some such line of treatment, Mr. Hazen had previously obtained the consent of the speaker to keep the house in session for a few minutes so that he might reply. Brief as was Mr. Hazen's speech, it was a most effective answer," and so on.

effective answer," and so on. It was not true that the premier the provincial secretary or the chief commissioner (White) sought to have the house adjourned till Monday with-



cut giving the leader of the opposition a chance of being heard. The facts were the very reverse of that. As Mr. Speaker and the house would remember, it was nine or ten minutes to six o'clock when the provincial secretary finished his remarks. As he (White) beggn to speak, the Speaker intimated that it was nearly six o'clock, and suggested that recess should be taken till half-past seven o'clock. He (White) understanding from the leader of the reposition that the latter wanted to go o St. John by the evening train, and would require the attention of the house only a few minutes, spoke for less than ten minutes, so that the leeder of the opposition might be able to address the house and be in time to go to St. John, as he desired to do. The leader of the opposition distinctly said he only acquired a few minutes to say all that he wished. After the hon. gertleman had spoken 23 minutes, the provincial secretary drew attention to the fact that the hon. member had spoken much longer than he said he amendment of chapter 22 of Consoliwould sceak.

PURITY TO THE

BLOOD.

LIFE TO THE LUNGS.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie-My observation should take recess till helf-past seven asylum, which was agreed to. o'clock, not knowing that the leader of the opposition wanted to go to St. John that night.

Mr. White-Of course, and that is as the house understood your remarks. With all due respect to his honor, Mr. Speaker's position, the latter could not have kept the house in session beyond 6 o'clock if any hon, gentleman objected, and it was therefore idle to say that the government had attempted to have the house adjourned till Monday without the leader of the opposition having a chance to speak. If memters of the government had done as the Sun stated they would have been guilty of a sharp trick. The Sun has been guilty of questionable tactics itself. It was only the other day that Mr. Humpbrey had made a reflection upon the government in connection with the installation of the electric plant in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. The Sun printed the whole of the official report of Mr. Humphrey's remarks, but did not contain a single word of the able and effective speech of the premier, whose conduct had been reflected upon in Mr. Humphrey's speech. That was not the only occasicn that the Sun had suppressed the remarks of members of the government or their supporters. He did not complain of its course with respect to the suppressing of these reports, but he did not hesitate to say that the Sun's article of today was wilfully false and intended to convey a false impression in the country.

Mr. Hazen said it seemed to him the hon, gentleman was getting extremely sensitive as to what newspapers say, and it seemed to him that if hon, members were to rise in their places and find fault with papers not in sympathy with them they think they have not done them justice, or have levelled improper criticism against them, a good deal of the valuable time of the house would be wasted. He thought it only fair to say, however, that the editorial in the Sun might lead people to the conclusion that the hon. chief commissioner had desired that the house should adjourn at six o'clock on Saturday, and that he (Hazen) should not be given an opportunity to speak. So far as that hon. gentleman was concerned he (Hazen) acquitted him of all blame. In view of the fact that the discussion was an important one, and that three members of the government had spoken, although practically repeating the same argument advanced by the hon. attorney general, and in view of the fact that when he (Hazen) was on his feet the provincial secretary had three different times called attention to the fact that It was after six o'clock, he thought a newspaper man might fairly come to the conclusion that the hon, gentleman (Tweedle) did not want him to continue his remarks to the house.

Hon. Mr. Tweedle—When you had been speaking over 20 minutes I drew attention to the fact that it was long

after six o'clock. I was not aware that you were going to St. John, and had no idea of forcing you to wait until Monday to make your remarks. usual custom is to take recess from six until half-past seven.

Mr. Hazen said the hon. provincial secretary had interrupted him on three different occasions, each time in the middle of a sentence, to say that it was after six o'clock, and this in spite of the fact that he (Hazen) had only of the Boucher road in Madawaska

not the habit of this he it on Saturday evenings, and that was only done towards the close of sion, when there was a good deal of work to be finished. The hon. member had also complained because the Sun had printed the remarks of Mr. Humphrey in connection with the electric light and the asylum, and had not published the reply of the attor-rey general and chief commissioner. The papers were very severely taxed and found great difficulty in publishing all the speeches sent to them by the official reporter. In the first place there is a large amount of war news: then the dominion parliament proceedings take up a large space, and the official reporter of this house has sent such very full and lengthy reports of the discussions in this legislature that it is impossible for any of the St. John newspapers to publish all the speeches. The result is that party papers like the Telegraph and Sun print the speeches made by their side in the house, and if anything has to be left out they leave out the speeches made by their opponents. He (Hazen) might fairly complain that the Telegraph this norning left out a very considerable portion of the remarks which he had made on Saturday night, but he did not make any plaint on that score. He recognized that they had an absolute night to publish what they pleased. He recognized the tremendous demands that were made upon them, and he thought they had given fair and lengthy reports of all that had occurred without any great injustice to

either side. FREDERICTON, March 12.-After recess Mr. Osman gave notice of inquiry: Is it the government's intention this session to introduce legislation which will enable the equity court to apply certain unclaimed moneys now held in trust by this court for original bondholders of the Albert Railway Co. to the payment of old claims against this company for wages of employes unpaid.

Mr. Speaker appointed Messrs. Carvell, Gibson, Shaw, Young, Hazen, Leger and Fish the committee to investigate the bridge charges.

Hon. Mr. Dunn recommitted the bill relating to highways in the county of St. John, which was agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Burchill introduced a bill relating to J. B. Snowball Co., Ltd.; also a bill authorizing the town of Chatham to purchase or expropriate the properties of certain companies and to issue debentures to pay for the same. Mr. Mott committed the bill respect-

ing the water and lighting systems of the town of Campbellton and further relating to the sald town, which was agreed to with amendments Adjourned shortly after midnight.

(For afternoon proceedings see page

FREDERICTON, March 13.-Hon. Mr. Tweedie committed the bill in dated Statutes, and 56 Victoria, chapter 4, and in relation to the payment of

Hon. Mr. Tweedle committed the bill in addition to the act to provide for the erection of permanent bridges. He explained that it gave authority for the issue of short term 4 per cent. bonds. They would be irsued in preference to the 3 per cent, bonds autherized by the permanent bridge act until the money market assumed a more healthy tone. The 3 per cents. were for a period of from 25 to 50 years, and rather than issue any more of these bonds at present it was felt to be in the interest of the province to issue the proposed 4 per cent. bonds, which would run for a period not exocciding ten years .- Agreed to with exacadments.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie committed the bill in addition to the public health act of 1898. He explained that the necessity of the bill was caused by the smallpox epidemic in Restigouche. Gloucester and Northumberland counties. The bill proposed to assist the counties to the extent of \$15,000. He regretted to say, notwithstanding the good work done by the medica! men and boards of health, that there were still some new cases of smallpox reported, and that the government had found it necessary to continue and precautionary measures .-Agreed to.

The appropriation bills were agreed

to in committee. Fills were introduced: By Mr. Thompson, authorizing the school trustees of District No. 2, St. Mary's, York Co., to issue debentures; by Mr. White, authorizing Kings municipality to grant exemption for a period of ten years of the buildings, property and plant of Marshall, Price & Co.; by Mr. Dunn, authorizing the school trustees of District No. 20, Lancaster, St. John Co., to issue debentures.

Mr. Thompson presented the petition of the council of the Fredericton board of trade against Dr. Pugsley's bill relating to the assessment of rates and taxes throughout the province.

Mr. Shaw committed the bill further amending the laws releting to the levying and assessing of taxes in the city of St. John, which was agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Cagnon committed the bill divide the parish of St. Francis, Madawaska Co., into two separate parishes -Progress was reported, with leave to

Mr. Mott made his inquiry: Has the government concluded to transfer or lease to the dominion of Canada the rights of this province respecting the control or management of the fisheres, and is it their intention to submit a bill for that purpose during the present session?

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said that in the absence of the surveyor general he would simply answer that no conclusion had yet been reached. Negotiaticos are now pending. He did not think any further legislation was neessary for the purpose.

Mr. Campbell made his inquiry as lo whether it was the government's intention to grant aid to York Co. Agricultural Society No. 34, to enable it to hold an exhibition in the city of Fredericton the present year. Hon. Mr. Labillois answered that the matter was now under the considera-

tion of the government. Mr. Laforest made his inquiry as to the amount of money expended up to date for the building and maintaining

parish, including the bridge over the roquels River, and to whom were said amounts reid and were payable.

Hon, Mr. White answered that he River, and to whom were was not able to find that any money had been paid on the road or bridge named since Nev. 1st of last year, and all information with respect to the expenditures last year was contained in the board of works report. It was difficult to give exact information with respect to such a read as the Boucher road, unless the hon. gentleman would also give the name of the commis-sioner. It might be that the road was also known by some other name, but

the close of the fiscal year. Mr. Laferest made his inquiry as to the ar ount due by Madawaska Co. for overdrawal of by-road moneys, etc. Hon. Mr. White replied that the amount of overdrawal to date was \$15,523.58, after deducting this year's grant. All information with respect to expenditures, including names of persens who received moneys, appeared on page 37 of the board of works report. He assumed from the hon, members inquiry that he referred to expenditures before the close of the fiscal year.

Mr. Lafcrest said he desired to get information with respect to all expenditures authorized since then.

Hon. Mr. White said definite information with respect to expenditures could not be given urtil after the accounts came in. If the hon, member wanted to know what moneys were paid out and who received them since the close of the fiscal year, and would nave for such a return, he (White) would undertake to furnish the infor-

Dr. Pugsley made his inquiry: Has the attention of the chief commiss of public works been called to the econdition of the bridges over the great read in the village of Rothesay, Kings Cc., etc.?

Hon. Mr. White replied that the department of public works has been paying close attention to the bridge for a period prior to last summer, and felt satisfied that a new bridge would have to be erected there in the near future. The character of the new structure had not been decided upon but the department was impressed with the desirability of making it of a permanent character, with stone abutments and steel superstructure.

Dr. Pugsley made his inquiry as to the government's intention with respect to granting aid towards an exnibition at Sussex the present year. Hon. Mr. Labillois, in reply, refer-

red to the two exhibitions held during the past two years at Sussex. They were very successful, the exhibits of agricultural products and live stock being most creditable. These exhibitions had been held without any as- and cities. Legislation should be prosistance from the province. He could moted to make it imprecible for cities assure the hon, member for Kings and towns to tax farmers for seiling that the subject matter of his inquiry would have the earnest and earliest attention of the government.

Mr. Melanson made his inquiry: For what purpose was the sum of \$30.43 house adjourned. was intended as a suggestion that we moneys for the purposes of the lunatic of by-roads in Westmorland county Mr. Wells committed the bill relating paid T. McAvity & Sons on account

Westmorland Co. With respect to the item for interest, it sometimes happened that after the usual appropriation for by-roads was expended that there was some work which it was found necessary to have done. Rather than have the work stand till the next year, the maney was raised and interest was paid upon it. It very frequently happened that money was saved to the province by having the work done when it was performed, rather than delayed till the following year, and experience had shown that the small amount paid in interest was well expended.

Mr. Laforest made his inquiry: What was the cost of the investigation held into the conduct of Samuel J. Raymond, and to whom were said costs paid, or, if paid, to whom are they payable, and what amounts are payable to each person entitled to the same?

Hon. Mr. Tweedie replied that the cost of the investigation was \$195.95, morland county for that purpose just and that the amount was paid to J. as soon as the work upon which it was M. Stevens.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson committed the agricultural and technical school for the maritime provinces. He explained that under the proposed measure the lieut. governor in council is empowered to enter into arrangements with the government of Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, or either of them, for the establishment, at some point to be a school or institution affording educational advantages for furnishing instruction and a technical training in agriculture, mining and mechanical necessary appurtenances thereto annexed, and to contribute for such purpose the proportionate share of the cost, not exceeding in the aggregate twenty-five thousand dollars, and upon such terms and condition as may be hereafter determined by the lieut governor in council. The bill further provided that the cost of the annual maintenance of the institution shall be borne in such proportions as may be agreed upon by the governments of N. B., N. S. and P. E. I. respectively, and the management of such institution shall be occording to regulations to be mutually agreed upon by such governments. Mr. Emmerson said it was not intended that the proposed institution shall be in competition with the technical school in connection with McGill University or with the Massachusetts School of Technology. It was proposed that the earlier efforts of the institution would

be in providing instructions of an intermediate character, something higher than ever before provided, yet not so high as furnished by such an institution as the technical school in conrection with McGill.

Mir. Hazen said that he had stated his views when the matter was before the house by resolution and did not intend taking up the time of the committee in opposition to the bill. He suggested that the government should move cautiously in this matter, particularly as they did not seem to have much definite information as to the cost of such an institution as the one

proposed. The bill was agreed to. When the bill respecting the water

Campbellton was called for a third reading, Mr. Carvell moved that the order for the third reading be discharged and the bill referred back to the committee of the whole house. He did so, he said, because the bill as passed contained two very dangerous principles. One was that a member of the town council was liable to expulsion by the other members for alleged improper conduct at a council meet-The promoter of this bill (Mr. Mott) had been able to show that that under the name of the Boucher road no expenditures had been made since

provision was already in the town's incorporation act. The present bill went further than this, and under it the members of a town council would have power to expel the mayor or chairman from office when in their opinion he was guilty of any impropchairn er conduct at council meetings. No council should have any such power to interfere with the will of the people. He (Carvell) had a grievance against Woodstock council recently, but he would be sorry to have the provisions of this bill applied to that council and thereby make a member of the council liable for the loss of his seat at the hands of his fellow councillors. This bill applied specially to the town of Campbellton, but later other councils will be asking for similar powers. Supposing the St. John common councal had such power when Mayor Sears sent his famous "peace with honor" telegram, he would have been put out of his office by the members of the council. He called the attention of the attorney general to such legislation. Under this bill a mayor who might honestly decide a motion out of order, or consider a matter ultra vires of the council, was tiable to lose his seat at the hands of the council.

Mr. Lawson seconded the motion to refer the bill back to the committee of the whole house.

Mr. Mott asked that the matter be allowed to stand till tomorrow, to which Mr. Carvell agreed, and the bill stord over. Mr. Fish committed the bill relating

to the town of Newcastle.

Mr. Johnson said the legislature conferred great powers on some of the towns and cities of the province. In return for these powers the towns and cities frequently imposed heavy taxes on the farmers of the province. The farmers of Kent Co. suffered great hardships by reason of the taxes imresed upon them by the town of Chatham and city of Moneton. Owing to the license fees that were imposed upon farmers of Kent. Co. who took produce to Chatham to sell, the farmors often returned home without a dellar as the proceeds of the sale of their produce. The country people built their own halls, and then had to pay taxes by way of license fees to assist in building public halls in towns their produce. (Applause.)

After recess the bill was further considered, when progress was reported, with leave to sit again, and the

to the application and distribution of Hon. Mr. White replied that the certain school moneys in the parish of \$30.43 was for material and repairs Botsford, which was agreed to with upon the road machines operating in amendments and an amended title. Mr. Melanson committed the bill providing for the erection of an alms house and workhouse for the French

> tenance of their poor. Progress was reported with leave to sit again Mr. Burns committed the bill incorporating the Bathurst Boom Co. Mr. Hazen asked if amendments made by the corporation committee were agreeable to the Sumner Co., the

inhabitants of Shediac and the main-

Burns-Adams Co., and other interests. Mr. Burns said the amendments were satisfactory to all interests.-Agreed to with amendments. Mr. Robinson made his inquiry: Js

it the intention of the public works department to reconstruct the road between Moneton and the hospital in the parish of Monoton during summer, etc.? Hon. Mr. White said it was the in-

tention of the department to give the matter attention. The road plant at St. John would be removed to Westengaged be finished.

Mr. Osman gave notice of inquiry bill to aid in the establishment of an . Is it the government's intention to have the draw of the bridge across the Petitoodiac River at Monoton opened for passage of vessels during the approaching season of navigation?

Mr. Flemming gave notice of inquiry: Was the flooring for the Woodstock bridge purchased by tender or private bargain? If by tender, selected in the maritime provinces, of how many tenders were received; what was the amount of each tender, and to whom was the contract awarded? Are the spikes and nails for laying the floor of the bridge purchased by arts, with a farm, workshops and the tender or private trade? If by private purchase, from whom purchased and at what price per keg? Who is the overseer and is no hired by the day? If so, at what price per day? Has the overseer instructions from the chief commissioner to hire only liberals to work on the bridge? not, what are his instructions? I the opinion of the chief commissioner is the overseer a practical man, suitable to take charge of a job of this character? What are the wages paid per day to each workman?

On the order of the day being reached to refer Mr. Hazen's bill relatting to the office of the solicitor general to the committee of the whole, Hon. Mr. Emmerson objected to further progress being made. The policy of the government had been stated and that policy had not changed. The experiment of doing without a solicitor general would be continued until the government would be warranted in a conclusion whether it could be abolished in the public interest. The bill now before the house would not receive assent of his honor the lieutenant governor while his honor is guided by his present advisers. Having made this statement, he (Emmerson) thought that under the rules the bill should be withdrawn. Mr. Speaker said the bill of the leader of the opposition clearly inter-

fered with the patronage and prerogatives of the crown, and such being the case, could not finally pass without the consent of the crown. In view of the statement of the leader of the government that the consent of the crown would not be given to this bill. it would be only taking up the time



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in a useless way to have the bill further considered, and he (Mr. Speaker) suggested that the bill be with

drawn. Mr. Hazen said he had already stated his views with respect to his right to introduce such a bill, and had read to the house the opinion of Sir John Bourinot that he (Hazen) had received from that eminent authority on the matter. He would bow to the decision of Mr. Speaker, however, and withdraw the bill.

Mr. Carvell's motion, seconded by Mr. Lawson, that the order for the third reading of the Campbellton bill be discharged and the bill referred back to the committee of the whole, caused a lengthy discussion.

At this stage Premier Emmerson came into the legislative chamber and read the following cablegram:

"London, March 14, 9 p. m.-It is officially announced that Lord Roberts has evenpied Bloemfontein, and that the British flag is flying from the top of the capital." The premier's announcement was

received with chears and long continued applause, after which the members joined in the singing of "God Save the Queen," with Messrs. Burchill and Osman leading. The motion to refer the Campbellton

bill back to the committee of the whole was carried.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the threat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, this reche in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by nail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 920 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

LATEST REMEDY FOR GRIP.

New in America, But Well Known in Paris.

(Fhiladelphia Press.) (Philadelphia Press.)

A Philadelphia physician said the other day that he had been visited by a patient who remarked that, he had tried the "pigeon cure" for the grip to no purpose. He was too deep to ask the lady what this "cure" was, but he did ask some one olse, and that some one replied: "I know the theory had a certain vogue in Paris, but I didn't think it had reached here. The thing is a fake, of course, and a cruel one. The patient's head is shaved, the breast of a living pigeon is ripped open by the 'operator,' and the hot and bleedirg carcass at once applied to the bared skull. It is imagined that the fever is all drawn out by the warm lifeblood and quivering flesh of the bird."

In the French city, we may add, there is

blood and quivering flesh of the bird."

In the French city, we may add, there is a shop in the Central Market where nothing is sold save live pigeons destined to this odd purpose. Indeed, the traile is so brisk that the late proprietor, Mme Michel, has retired after laying by a snug fortune. Her successor asserts that the pigeon cure is a sure remedy for meningitis and that in times of the grip she is unable to meet the demand for birds. They are also used, it appears, in cases of typhoid fever, when a pigeon is applied to each foot of the sufferer. Dr. Legue, a famous Parisian physician, testifies to the extent of the craze. But does it really exist in Philadelphia?

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

the fac-dimile signature Charte, Thickey,

LIVED LIKE A PRIVATE. (London Empire.)

(London Empire.)

During their operations in Natal General Buller and his staff were virtually living the life of the private. There was not even a tent to cover the commanding generals. They ate from their knees with their shoulders against a rock: they slept where they could, and the field work was carried on under a transport wagon. Transport wagons are not built to keep out rain, and tiny streams of water poured down upon and blotted the official records.

This statement disposes of the curious legend, made in America, that Buller had devoted considerable attention to his culinary arrangements.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. J. H. MORRISON

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE.

Bye. Ear. Nose and Throat Only. 163 GERMAIN STREET.

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