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MONROE DOCTRINE.

President Cleveland's Message to Congress-Protest Against Britain's Attitude in Venezuela.

Lord Salisbury's Dispatch Repudiating the Application of the Principle to Present Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Presiby long-continued hand-clapping, Mr. Chandler (Rep.) leading in the demontion in their recollection. The message and accompanying documents were referred to the committee on foreign relations, and at 1:15 the senate adjourned. The following is

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In the annual message addressed to Congress on the 3rd instant, I called attention to the pending boundary controversy between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela, and recited the substance of the representations made by this government to Her Majesty's government, suggesting reasons why such disputes should be submitted to arbitration. The answer of the British government, which was then awaited, has since been received and is embodied in two communications.

One of these communications is devoted exclusively to observations upon the Monroe doctrine, and claims that in the present instance a new and strange extension and development of this doctrine is insisted on by the United States.

aggression upon its rights and interests state of community outside of the appropriation by Great Britain of primarily interested, except perhaps other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, any lands or exercise governmental other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, The government of the United States. that the reasons justifying an appeal to the doctrine enunciated by President Monioe are generally inapplicable to the state of things in which we live at the present day, and especially inapplicable to the controversy involving the boundary line between Great Britain

and Venezuela. Without attempting to extend the argument in reply to these positions it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine on which we stand is strong and sound, because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation. This doctrine was intended to apply to every stage of our national life, and it cannot become obsolete while the repub-

If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the governments of the old world, and a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is the observance of the Monroe doctrine of vital concern to our people and their government; if a European power, by the extension of its boundextend its system of governwhich is thus taken. This is the precise as follows: action which President Monroe declared dangerous to our peace and safety, and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by the ad-

vance of frontier or otherwise. It is also suggested in the British reply that we should not seek to apply the Monroe doctrine to the pending dispute, because it does not embody any principle of international law which is founded on the general consent of nations; also that no statesman, however eminent, no nation, however powerful, is competent to insert in the code of international law a novel principle which was never recognized before, and which has not since been accepted by the government of any other country. Practically, the principle for which we contend ally, the principle for which we contend has a peculiar, if not an exclusive, relation to the United States. It may of the frontiers of Venezuela, proceeds nities neither can it undertake to pro not have been admitted in so many words to the code of international law, to deal with principles of a far wider character, and to advance doctrines of to any misconduct of which they may be councils every nation is entitled to it.

If the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine is something we may justly claim, hemisphere. it has its place in the code of international law as certainly and as surely as

present conditions, says: "In declaring President Monroe is directed to the at- pen of its author.

parently entertained, to the effect that of any of the American communities and definite, that it is founded upon and Verona, the invasion of Spain by substantial considerations and involves France for the purpose of forcing upon

versy, without any conviction as to the final merits of the dispute; but anxious message.

The system of which he speaks and final merits of the dispute; but anxious message.

to learn in a satisfactory, conclusive manner whether Great Britain sought

message.

The sys under the claim of boundary to extend application to the American continent, her possession on this continent without was the system then adopted by certain

f settling the question.

joining in their expressions of approval arbitration, having been now finally aptime. it was the most spontaneous demonstraand may enter into of her own free will,
that Mr. Olney should invoke in defence the government of any other country.

The masses and may enter into of her own free will, of the views on which he is now insist.

> tion what is the true divisional line bethe least possible delay. When such report is made and accepted it will be the of right belongs to Venezuela.

nevertheless, firm in the conviction that while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English-speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great na-tion can invite which equals that which ollows supine submission to wrong and

ple's safety and greatness. GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion. Washington.

SALISBURY TO PAUNCEFOTE.

The British side of the dispute is emaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why to that the ambassador is directed to communiextent such European power does not cate to Secretary Olney is of the highest that control Lord Salisbury ment to that portion of this continent broadly into the Monroe doctrine. It is

> Foreign Office, Nov. 26, 1895. Sir:-On April 7 I transmitted to the time that it could not be answered until it had been carefully considered by States. It is admitted that he did not therefore, deferred replying to it till after recess. I take a very different South. Such a claim would have imview from Mr. Olney of the various posed upon the United States the duty matters upon which he touches in one of answering for the conduct of these part of the despatch, but I will defer for states, and consequently the responsithe present all observations upon it as bility for controlling it. His sagacious do not directly concern the relations be- dens on those which the rulers of the U international law which are of consider-guilty towards other nations. If they able interest to all nations whose dominions include any portion of the western state or its subjects the alleged Monroe

The contentions set forth by Mr. if specifically mentioned; and when the Olney in this part of the dispatch are United States is a suitor before the high represented by him as being the applitribunal which administers international cation of political maxims which are declares: "Though the language of its character when first issued from the This is a mode of settlement of which

of which he so resolutely deprecates the right or whether she merely sought powerful states upon the continent of possession of territory fairly included Europe of combining to prevent by force within her lines of ownership, this government proposed to Great Britain to resort to arbitration as a proper means liked and to uphold by external pres sure those which they approved. It will be seen from the correspon- ous portions of South America had redence herewith submitted that this pro- cently declared their independence and position has been declined by the Brit- their independence had not been recog ish government, upon grounds which, in the circumstances, seem to me to be Portugal, to which, with small exceptions the ribble of Control and South far from satisfactory. It is deeply dis- tions, the whole of Central and South Washington, Dec. 17.—The President's message on the Venezuelan question occupied the main attention of the senate during its brief session. Secretary Cox read the document amid impressive silence, the senators following every cox read the document amid impressive silence, the senators following every with intense interest. The concluding sentence of the message had no cluding sentence of the message had no cocurred almost unparalleled in the histococurred almost unparalleled in the upper chamber of congress, senators on both sides of the chamber.

amination may be prosecuted in a nature of the political institutions under thoroughly satisfactory manner, I would which the Venezuelans may preter to suggest that congress make an adequate live. But the British Empire and Reappropriation for the expenses of a com- public of Venezuela are neighbors, and mission to be appointed by the executive they have differed for some time past who shall make the necessary investiga- and continue to differ as to the line by tion and report upon the matter with which their dominions are separated. It is a controversy with which the United States have no apparent practiduty of the United States to resist by cal concern. It is difficult indeed to every means in its power as a wilful see how it can materially affect any language of President Monroe, which it aggression upon its rights and interests state or community outside of those does not, cannot be sustained by any such as Trinidad. The disputed fronafter investigation we have determined tier of Venezuela has nothing to do fright belongs to Venezuela.

In making these recommendations I

with any question dealt with by President Monroe. It is not a question of am fully alive to the full responsibility colonization by a European power of incurred. I keenly realize all the consequences which may follow. I am, question of imposition on the comparative forms. question of imposition on the com-munities of South-America of any system of government devised in Europe.

It is simply the determination of the frontier of British possession which belonged to the throne of England long before the republic of Venezuela came into existence. But even if the interests of Venezuela were so far alike to those of the U. S. as to give the latter a locus standi in this controversy, their njustice and the consequent loss of na- government apparently have not formed, tional self-respect and honor, beneath which is shielded and defended a peo-Monroe states unless Her Majesty's government accedes to this demand, it will

'greatly embarrass future relations between Great Britain and the U.S." Whatever may be the authority for Lord Gough a copy of the despatch from the doctrine laid down by President Mr. Olney which Mr. Bayard had left Monroe, there is nothing in his language with me that day. I informed him at to show that he ever thought of claiming the time that it could not be answered this novel prerogative for the United the law officers of the crown. I have, seek to assert a protectorate over Mexico or the States of Central America or the it concerns matters which are not in foresight would have led him energeticthemselves of first rate importance, and ally to deprecate additional serious burtween Great Britain and the United S. heve to bear. It follows of necessity violate in any way the rights of another doctrine will not assure them the assistance of the U.S. in escaping from any reparation to which they may be bound by international law.

Mr. Olney expressly disclaims such an law, the question to be determined is well known in American discussion inference from principles he lays down, whether or not we present claims which | under the name of the Monroe doctrine. | but the claim which he founds upon the justice of that code of law can find to be right and valid. The Monroe doctrine recognizes those principles of inter- of the United States in any written com- tory of which its neighbor claims to be national law, which are based upon the munication addressed to the government the owner, and the neighbor is a colony theory that every nation shall have its of another nation, but it has been gen- of a European state, the United States theory that every nation shall have its rights protected and its just claims enforced.

Of another nation, but it has been generally adopted and assumed as true by have the right to insist that the European state shall submit the demand and pean state shall submit the demand and cur with the view which President Monorators is the tune of protection. Of course this government is entirely the United States. It is said to have its own impugned rights to arbitration. The apparently entertained, that any when the strongest ministry of modern of course this government is entirely confident that under the sanction of this doctrine we have clear rights and under the country in its conduct of foreign that country in its conduct of foreign the merits of this method of terminating distribution. It will not now enter into a discussion of disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere of war between the two great nations, secretary of state under President Tyler, itself valuable in many cases; but it is minister, while not admitting that the expressly stated that that administra- not free from defects which often operate be a Monroe doctrine is applicable to the tion had in no way adopted it. But dur- as a serious drawback on its value. It But ing the period which has elapsed since is not always easy to find an arbitrator the message of President Monroe was who is competent and who at the same that the United States would resist any such enterprise, if contemplated, President Monroe was delivered 1825, the doctrine has understant that the message of President Monroe was delivered 1825, the doctrine has understant that the recognition of that expediency is clothed with the sanction which belongs to the doctrine of internation to admit that the recognition of that expediency is clothed with the sanction which belongs to the doctrine of internation to admit that the recognition of that expediency is clothed with the sanction which belongs to the doctrine of internation to admit that the recognition of that expediency is clothed with the sanction which belongs to the doctrine of internation to admit that the recognition of that expediency is clothed with the sanction which belongs to the doctrine of internation to admit that the recognition of that expediency is clothed with the sanction which belongs to the doctrine of internation to admit that the recognition of that expediency is clothed with the sanction which belongs to the doctrine of internation to admit that the recognition of that expediency is clothed with the sanction which belongs to the doctrine of internation to admit that the recognition of that expediency is clothed with the sanction which belongs to the doctrine of internation to admit that the recognition of that expediency is clothed with the sanction which belongs to the doctrine of internation to admit that the recognition of that expediency is clothed with the sanction which is a specific to a specific that the recognition of the properties and the sanction are specific to a specific transition and the sanction are specific to a specific transition and the sanction are specific transition. dent Monroe adopted a policy which received the entire sympathy of the British government of that date." He further government of that date. The further dent Monroe adopted a policy which received the entire sympathy of the British aspect which it now presents in the hands of Mr. Olney differs widely from difficulty.

The further data the which belongs to the doctrine of international law. They are not prepared to also reckon with France if he insists admit that the interests of the United States are necessarily concerned in carrying out his modern construction.

the value varies much according to the tween any two of the states who possess tainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impressed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impressed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impressed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impressed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impressed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impressed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impressed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impressed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impressed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impressed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impressed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impressed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impressed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impressed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impressed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impressed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impressed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impressed to the attainment of objects which it is attained to the attainment of objects which it is attained to the attainment of objects which it is attained to the attainment of objects which it is attained to the attainment of objects which are attained to the attainment of objects which it is attained to the attainment of objects which are attained men would agree to be salutary, it is impossible to admit that they have been That America can no longer be looked gants who appeal to it. Whether in any trine that the United States is entitled sive terms. It is a fresh attempt for the possible to admit that they have been inscribed by any adequate authority in the code of international law."

Her Majesty's government concur with Her Majesty's government concur with That America'can no longer be looked upon as a field for European colonization.

2. European powers must not attempt to extend their political systems to Ambrel the majesty's government concur with the majesty and the ma the view which President Monroe aperica or to control the political condition recompetent to decide the question are states may make against another. parently entertained, to the effect that of any of the American communities any disturbance of the existing territor- which recently declared their independany disturbance of the existing territorial distribution of this hemisphere by any fresh acquisition on the part of any literature and the second distribution of this hemisphere by any fresh acquisition on the part of any literature as they might be reasonable to a quarrel in view of our frontier to a quar

The British Premier Admits the Monroe Doctrine is Entitled to Respectful Consideration.

tier Dispute.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The following is the concluding portion of Lord Salisbury's dispatch of November 10: "In the remarks which I have made,

pathy of England's government at that to whom it was due, and the great nation praised of her refusal to do so, nothing remains but to accept the situation, to Chandler (Rep.) leading in the demonstration on the Republican side. It was, indeed, an innovation to the usual decorum of the senate, where senators seldom give vent to their feelings by appliance. The veterans of the senate say European colonization. It is intelligible which has not since been accepted by which was never recognized before and and may enter into of her own free will, cannot of course be objected to by the United States.

that Mr. Omey should invoke in delence of the government of any other country. The United States have a right, like any other nation, to interpose in any controlled of the views on which he is now insisting, an authority which enjoys so high other nation, to interpose in any controlled or other nations. Assuming, however, that the attitude of Venezuela remains unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it incumbent upon the United to which the present American governmeasure they should be sustained. But States to take measures to determine ment is addressing itself have very few their rights are in no way strength-Great Britain is imposing no "systhe controversy affects some territory tween the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. In order that such experiments of the political institutions under war, in which the United States declined to join with France and England in an effort to bring hostilities to a close on account of the Monroe doctrine. The

United States were entirely in the right in declining to join in an attempt at pacification if they thought fit, but Mr. Olney's principle, that 'American questions are for American decision,' even if it received any countenance from the is not entitled to affirm as a universal proposition, with reference to a number of independent states for whose conduct it assumes no responsibility, that its interests are necessarily concerned in whatever may befall those states simply becouse they are situated in the western emisphere. It may well be said that The "Times" Considers That the interests of the United States are affected by something that happens to Chili or Peru and the circumstances

The "Times" Considers That He ambiguously, no doubt because without the full explanations which came later to the full explanations which the full explanations which came later to the full explanations which the

may give them the right of interference, but such a contingency may equally happen in the case of China or Japan, and the right of interference is not more Is He Mad, or Has He Been Hypno- of long standing was naturally appealed extensive or more assured in the one case than in the other. "Though the language of President ion upon the actual merits of the dis-pute. The government of the U. S. do of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impossible to

> any permanent political union between England might wealth, as well as to the happiness of their name they will recognize our atti- in the government of the Dominion. In every citizen. But with the powers of tude as the only attitude that men of Canada "cabinet" and "ministry Europe camped on American soil the their blood could possibly adopt, or that synonymous terms. When Col. Prior ideal conditions we have thus far en- they could see us adopt, without a was called to the Privy Council, he beoved cannot be expected to continue." blush" joyed cannot be expected to continue." blush"
> The necessary meaning of these words is that the union between Great Britain and Canada; between Great Britain and us at first that President Cleveland was and Canada; between Great Britain and second that he was bypned. Jamaica and Trinidad; between Great Britain and British Honduras or British Guiana, is 'inexpedient and annatural.' tized by Mr. Lodge. But it is only an President Manual Advanced in the charge of departments now constitute the advisers of His Excellency." inference from his doctrine; but in this, Cleveland to appeal to the country imas in other respects, Mr. Olney develops it. He lays down that the inexly be denied.' Her Majesty's government is prepared emphatically to deny specting nation would for a moment en-American people who are subject to her | doubts that between Great Britain and her territor- ville action shows the lengths to which ies in the Western Hemisphere is both he is prepared to go in the sacred cause

frontier dispute which may arise be- tirety.

any fresh acquisition on the part of any ident Monroe thought it right to guard either of two others cannot be reason-pedient change. In the belief that the present day. The formation ably justified and has no foundation in the law of nations.

| Special considerations which attach to to a quarrel in view of our frontier the controversy between the United Kingdom and Venezuela in its present to imagine that we shall hasten to phase. This controversy has undoubtedly been made more difficult by the in-The old Presbyterian church at the considerate action of the Venezuelan isolated in the east and far east. We our safety and welfare, is fully applicable to spanish people a form of government to our present conditions and to the state which seemed likely to disappear unless was sold yesterday to Mr. Archer Mar
with Her Majesty's government, and its steps she will take respecting ill-

has not surrendered the hope that it will be adjusted by a reasonable armount at an early date. I request that you will read the substance of the above dispatch to Mr. Olney, and leave him a copy if he desires it.'

In his closing note Lord Salisbury rapidly traces the history of negotiations down to 1887, when the situation had become so acute, owing to the Venezuelan demands for an evacuation of the disputed territory by Great Britain that Will Not Agree That the U. S. Are disputed territory by Great Linear the British representative at Caracas return the British representative at Caracas return to the British return to ceived his passports and diplomatic rela-tions were declared by Venezuela to be suspended. Great Britain has from the first held to the same view as to the extent of her territory. She is willing to arbitrate a portion of her claims. Asregards the rest, within the Schomberg ine, they do not consider that the rights of Great Britain are open to question. If the concessions which Great Britain

> auriferous nature are known to be establishing the independent depart-of almost untold value. But they cannot consent to submit to the arbitration of any power, or any foreign jurists, however eminent, claims based on the extravagant pretensions of Spanish officials involving the transfer of large num-bers of British subjects, who have for years enjoyed the settled rule of the British colony, to a nation of different race and language whose political system is subject to frequent disturbances and whose institutions too often afford very inadequate protection to life and propery. No issue of this description has ever been involved in the questions which Great Britain and the United States have consented to submit to arbitration, and her Majesty's government are convinced that in similar circumstances the government of the United States would be equally firm in declining to entertain proposals of such a nature.

tized by Olney?-Significant Comments.

is in the right in the matters in issue. But they lay down the doctrine of President Monroe when he opposed the imposition of the European systems, or the right of demanding that when a European power has a frontier difference with South American communities, the European power shall consent to refer that controversy to arbitration, and Mr. Monroe states unless Her Maiestv's gov-3,000 miles of intervening ocean makes to make of her own free will. was to use the information for the benepossibly a European and an American state un-natural and inexpedient will hardly be by offering Venezuela one-half denied. But physical and geographical the money Senator Chandler proposes explanation which he thought would be considerations are the least of the objections to such a union. Europe has a for war purposes, in which case, according to President Cleveland, the U.S. set of primary interests which are would have nothing to say to the great peculiar to herself. America is not interested in them, and ought not to be extension of European influence on the American continent. When the matter vexed or complicated with them.' And comes to be weighed the American people tinued this gentleman, "would have again: 'Thus far in our history we have are not likely to place unlimited confibeen spared the burdens and evils of im- dence in a man showing so little genuine has made of itself in three successive mense standing armies and all the other appreciation of a doctrine of which he issues. The term 'cabinet' is applied accessories of huge warlike establish- has made temporary capital, and when to those members of the privy counments, and the exemption has highly contributed to our national greatness and character of the demand preferred in the Governor General to advise him

> President Monroe disclaims any such election address and we advise Mr. pedient and unnatural character of the we fear that even now it is too late for dred and twenty-five people comprising

The Globe remarks: "No self-re-States are necessarily concerned in every tion of the Monroe doctrine in its en-

"It is in every way a big caise says; "I have commented in the above re- affair which has fallen into Lord Salisplay upon this occasion the game of diplomacy of Great Britain, who is with Her Majesty's government, and its steps she will take respecting illof the world's progress and that it was it was sustained by external aid, were directly related to the pending control incidents fresh in the mind of President report several other sales of realty. layed, but Her Majesty's government her policy of independent action.

Mr. Wood as Well as Col. Prior Made a Member of the Dominion Cabinet.

About the Lieutenant-Governor's Interest—He Simply Performed a Friendly Service.

What a "Cabinet" Is by Established Practice-The Premier's Freedom of Choice.

1891 and 1893 did not lead to any result, were sent out with the first intimation Her Majesty's government has not of the government's action in the matter abandoned the hope that they may be resumed with better success. Her seize territory that properly belongs to the cabinet, but neither is there her, or forcibly to extend sovereignty over any portion of her population. the cabinet, but neither is there over any portion of her population. They have, on the contrary, repeatedly minister becoming as Controller the expressed their readiness to submit to parliamentary head of the customs or arbitration the conflicting claims of the inland revenue service. It is said Great Britain and Venezuela to large to be probable that at the coming tracts of territory, which from their session there will be legislation re-

> THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S POSITION. Considerable comment was made by citizens of Victoria last evening on what seemed to be generally regarded as un-seemly attacks upon Lieutenant Governor Dewdney in the editorial and cor-respondence of the Times. These attacks were based upon Premier Bowell's message read at the Liberal-Conservative meeting the previous evening and published in the Colonist of yesterday A gentleman whose statement may be implicitly accepted discussed this matter last evening. "The Lieutenant-Governor's position," he said, "makes it out of the question for him to enter into a controversy in the press, or I have no doubt he would speedily set himself right. His Honor has, in fact, made in private intercourse an explanation which should clear him from any imputation of political interference in any offensive sense. The facts as I gathered them, and as I feel free to state without impropriety, are very simple:

> it was not understood how he was to be Controller and yet a Cabinet Minister. Mr. Dewdney being a Privy Councillor to for information by many of those with whom he came in contact on Monday and Tuesday; and when he saw the conflict of statements in the press he tele-graphed to his old colleague Sir Mac-

effect fit of all concerned. He did not for a moment suppose that any exception one-half would be taken to his effort to obtain an welcomed by both sides to the contro-

versy. WHAT A "CABINET" IS. " Acquaintance with the constitutional saved the Times from the exposure it

EX-MANAGER SERGEANT.

MONTREAL, Dec. 18.—About three hununion between a European and an American state is so obvious that 'it will hard- 'Bugaboo,' alas! 'Bugaboo,' ''' prominent people of this and other cities, and a large number of leading cities, and a large number of leading Canadian and United States railway men it on behalf of both the British and tertain such pretensions, and no one were present last night at the banquet American people who are subject to her crown. They maintain that the union heroics are due to politics. His Sack- ager of the Grand Trunk. The government was represented by Sir Mackenzie Rowell, Sir Adolphe Caron, Hon. Messrs. Costigan, Ives, Ouimet and Wood. Lieut. Governor Chapleau was present, but Hon. Mr. Laurier was unable to attend. The chairman was Si. Alexander Lacoste. Mr. Sergeant's speech in reply to the "Our Guest" was a splendid toast of European state would is too dreadful to contemplate; but it effort. Sir Mackenzie Boweil and others highly inexpedient change. would not be wise for American states-

> Break Up a Cold in Time BY USING PYNY-PECTORAL The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRON-

CHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc. MRS. JOSEPH NORWICK. of 68 Sorauren Ave., Toronto, writes or to Solatine Ave., I oronto, writes:
"Pyny-Petoral has never failed to cure
my children of croup after a few doses. It
cured myself of a long-standing cough after
several other remedies had failed. It has
also proved an excellent cough cure for my
family. I prefer the any other medicine
for coughs, croup or hoarseness."

H. O. BARBOUR, of Little Rocher, N.B., writes:

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD.