A TALKATIVE BOARD OF TRADE

A Couple of Hours Spent in Discussing the Strike.

No Line of Action Suggested nor Motion Made.

The Meeting Was Called at the Request of the Bankers.

Strained Relations Between the City Council and the Board-Uncomplimentary Remarks Passed-Warm Retorts by Ald. Parnell.

The Board of Trade met last night, at the request of some of the city bankers, and discussed the street railway strike. The discussion was not general, but it was lengthy and lively. Decided views were expressed, and they were far from harmonious. No action was taken. None was even suggested in the form of a motion. President James Mattinson (in the dair), Messrs. P. W. D. Brodrick, D. B. Dewer, R. Inglis, A. St. L. McIntosh, John Bowman, J. H. Ginge, John Campbell, A. H. Beddome, A. W. White; J. S. Pearce, John Cameron, D. W. Blackwell, Ald. E. Parnell, C. B. Keenleyside, A. Talbot, John Forristal and Secretary J. A. Nelles were present.

The president stated that the bankers had asked him to call the meeting for the purpose of considering that vexed question, the street railway strike, and he called upon Ald. Parnell, chairman of the council's special strike

Ald. Parnell said he was not present to discuss the matter, so much as to get the feeling of the prominent citizens as to the best way of having the trouble ended. Up to the last council meeting little or no efforts had been put forward by the people's representatives. Then the strike committee was formed. No business man could deny the fact that the strike was a detriment to the city. Ever since the com-mittee had been formed it had worked with but one object—to get this matter settled. The speaker outlined the negotiations that had taken place with the company and the men. He read the company's proposition of last Friday, and said the chief differences between the two parties seemed to be as to the recognition of the union, and as to the number of men to be taken back. At one time a settlement seemed to be almost in sight. The men were to see what could be done about waiving some part of the question of the recognition of the union if the company would take back all the men, but the com-pany would not consent to this. When the committee found they could go no farther, the advisory committee had been called, and the grievances of the men demanded. A list of the grievances was to be handed to the speaker at an early date. The company had a valuable franchise, and was supposed to give the citizens all the rights and privileges they were entitled to. While the friction continued with their men, citizens could not enjoy the service.

"I think it is the police magistrate's fault," said Mr. Ginge, "that people's lives are in danger. When there is a disturbance-cars damaged, torpedoes put on the tracks, etc.—no one is pun-ished." He did not know whether the right men were taken, but at any rate they were always let go. If a citizen wheeled on the sidewalk at a point where the road was bad he was fined

ish the men who destroyed property. Mr. John Bowman understood that a citizen could not exercise his individual liberty and ride on the cars without being boycotted. The business man used the cars was marked. Ladies had been stopped on leaving the cars and their names demanded. The speaker wanted to know whose fault this

It was decidedly wrong not to pun-

Ald. Parnell said that was not a question for him to answer, as each side claimed the other to be at fault. Mr. Bowman-But you blame the

company for the strike. Ald. Parnell replied that he had not said the company was responsible for the strike. Neither would he say the men were responsible for the intimidation. It would be unfair to place the blame on either until the fault was known. It behooved the Board of Trade to take some step towards remedying the existing state of affairs. The only proper method was to fix the blame on the right party. If the company were to blame, the sooner they down to business and straightened out the kinks the better it would be. If the men were to blame, the sooner the public knew it the better.

Mr. D. B. Dewar-What are grievances? We don't know. Ald. Parnell-I have been that I will be furnished a list by tomorrow at noon.

Mr. Dewar-Why have they been kept back five weeks? Mr. Ginge wanted to know what the Board of Trade had to do in the matter.

"What do you think of the Board of Trade interfering?" he said. Ald. Parnell, who seemed to regard

his cross-examination unfair, retorted: "If you ask me what I think of the

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Even in the worst cases of long standing when applied externally and taken internally according to directions it cures quickly and completely.

Mrs. Jas. Dalzill, High Bluff, Man., tes: "I have been troubled with salt for five or six years and could get to cure me until I took Burdock rs. It only required five bottles impletely, so that I have never from that terrible disease."

Board of Trade, I will say I don't think much of them. This is one of the troubles of a sort that the board should before this have tried to settle, instead of holding aloof. They should not be a lot of nonentities."

Mr. Ginge considered that it was a question for the city council, and not for the Board of Trade. Mr. John Campbell (to Ald. Parnell) -Don't you think that the non-accep-

tance of the union by the company was the cause of the trouble? Ald. Parnell-It would be unfair for me to pass judgment on this matter until the list of grievances is present-

ed. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Ginge urged the board to post-pone action until the grievances had been brought forward. There was nothing for the board to discuss. Personally he had had great sympathy with the strikers the last time. thought it wrong, though, that people were not at liberty to ride on the cars as they pleased without being in dang-

er of having the windows stoned.

Mr. D. B. Dewar, manager of the
Bank of Commerce, where the company's account is kept, asked Mr. John Cameron, who was sitting at the table, if he thought the men had any grievances; and if so, what were they. Mr. Cameron replied that he con-

sidered the men had grievances. Mr. Dewar-Well, if you know them, let us hear what they are.

Mr. Cameron replied that he did not think it at all reasonable to suppose that a hundred men would go out on strike without having any grievances.
The men claimed, among other things, that they were discriminated against, because they belonged to the union. They say the men were never fairly dealt with. Mr. Cameron, continuing, said he had not intended speaking, if at all, at this stage of the meeting, as he would have preferred that those who called it should first give their own view of the remedy for a state of affairs they all regretted. However, he had no objection to stating frankly what he considered the situation, and what he thought the right solution. Of the three interests involved, that of the company, of organized labor, and of the more general pub-lic (though the general public was itself largely made up of organized labor and those friendly to it), he would speak of the interests of the citizens at large. The citizens were interested, first, in having a good ser-

Mr. D. B. Dewar-We have that now. If you like to travel, the cars are run-Mr. Cameron-But we have not a

omplete service. Mr. Dewar-Yes, we have. Mr. Cameron—We have not a complete service, because, among other things, the cars are not running at nights, according to the charter. Mr. Dewar may say the cars are there, in the daytime, for the citizens to ride on, if they choose; but if there is in the minds of the mass of the people a very strong feeling that the men have not been properly dealt with, that conscientious and sympathetic feeling

as much deprives them of the privilege street cars as if they were prevented from using them by physical restraint. Mr. Cameron went on to say that, as Lusiness men, they should remember that the main business interest London had in the London Street Railway, apart from a good service, was the money received in wages by the men to be spent with the business of the city, and it was a very ele-mentary statement of economic cause and effect to say that wage-earners could not be good spenders in the stores unless they were in receipt of a fair living wage. On the other hand, as the bulk of the ownership of the com-pany was in the hands of a United States millionaire, so the bulk of the profits were drained into another coun-Another thing could be said for wage-earners and wage-spenders of London, namely, that they did not, like many richer people, rush off to To-ronto, Detroit, or New York to make their purchases. Now, there were two ways in which a dispute such as this, dving a semi-public franchise, ht be settled. He spoke of it as

a semi-public franchise, for he dis-sented in toto from the view that it was merely a private corporation. was outrageous that a half-century control of our principal streets should ever have been given away in the first

Mr. Mattinson suggested that it was too late to talk about that now. Mr. Cameron said that might be so, but the natural feeling in the minds of the citizens ought to be taken into account by the company in their atti-tude towards the public. Now, there were two ways, upon either of which the company might travel in attempting a settlement. One way would be to employ more detectives; to spend more money in setting litigation in motion; and to determine, at all hazards, to starve the strikers and tire the public. The other way would be to meet the representatives of the strikers, and of organized labor generally, in a frank and friendly manner; recognize them freely in their collective capacity; pay and treat them well; and provide some simple means of settling passing differences—call it arbitration or what you like. Surely, if the great powers of the world think it worth while to hold a meeting at The Hague to endeavor to make arbitration of some sort the general rule, the same principle ought to be worthy of honest trial in smaller disputes. As to the boggle made over recognition of organized labor in its collective capacity, it had, in his opinion, been made too much of a bogie altogether. The Monetary Times, a financial paper, not long ago spoke sensibly as "These labor unions, if somefollows: times troublesome to employers, are valuable to workmen, and the time has come when a refusal to recognize them can have little effect; though recognition does not imply compliance with all demands which a union may The great railways all work with the unions; and he did not think they would care now to have it otherwise. In the United States the great railways know that Mr. Arthur, president of the Locomotive Brotherhood, has been a power for good in using his great influence for moderation, adhis great influence for moderation, advising, and asking only what was fair and right. The attitude of the company, at the beginning of the trouble, in saying that they would not meet the men collectively, had been ill-advised, and it could not be wondered at that organized labor as a whole had considered this refusal by the company a challenge thrown in the face of united labor. When capital was everywhere organizing itself into huge trusts, it was unreasonable to say the men should not organize. It was part of the spirit of the age to or-

The company were on the rack. In London, here, if the

company would consult not only pub-lic opinion, but their own interests,

they would take all the old men back;

they would frankly recognize their

right to be heard by the company from

time to time, representatively; and they would agree upon some quick-

working method of simple arbitration

as to the future. Above all, the company should, in their own interests,

reinstate those who have been most prominent as leaders among the men.
The very slight amount of disturbance

during nearly two months of irrita-tion, shows that the influence of these

leaders has been against disorder; and

their influence would be equally im-

portant to the company in the direc-

tion of impressing upon every employe the duty of living up to what-

wrong track.

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ever settlement is arrived at. It was along these lines, in his opinion, that the true interests of the company would be found. He had only one word to add, namely, that looking to the future, and to what was right, the board of trade should hesitate before taking up any thoughtless attitude of

opposition to organized labor.

Mr. Ginge again urged the board to wait. At the time of the last strike it was shown that the management was at fault, but so far as he knew, this time, the men had gone out largely against the will of the majority. Agitators from the United States were

Mr. Brodrick (a director) - Hear, hear. Mr. Ginge, continuing - The board

should wait until the grievances were presented. Mr. Keenleyside said he understood the list of the men's grievances would

not be made public.

Ald. Parnell said that, if that was the condition of affairs, he would have nothing more to do with the matter. But his understanding was that the grievances would be made public. Mr. Dewar-The men were asked for

their grievances five weeks ago and have done nothing yet.

Mr. Ginge-Give them another week. Mr. A. St. L. McIntosh, banker, explained that the meeting had been called by the bankers, because as a class they were thought to be inde-pendent of the boycott—that most reprehensible way the strikers sought to gain their end. This meeting had not been called, as some of the speakers seemed to think, for the express purpose of aiding the company, and forcing the strikers. He understood the company had been willing to arbitrate from the first. If the men had said they would drop the union at the outset, the strike would not have lasted

Ald. Parnell did not wish to be understood as saying that the men had said they were willing to drop the un-All they had said was that if proper safeguards were provided and all the men reinstated, the question of the union could no doubt be easily set-

Mr. John Campbell did not suppose the board of trade cared a fig for unions one way or the other. Labor unions had been forced into existence by the union of capital. They were all right until they overstepped their bounds. Then they became tyrannical bounds. Then they became tyred and and were a detriment to society and and were a detriment themselves. The to the workingmen themselves. workingman was the propelling power took to be worse in its general influorf the world; without him the world would be a poor wilderness, and the dows. It was the seed that set man boss that didn't treat his men right against his fellow man.
was an arrant fool. If the boss—espeMr. Cameron replied cially a young boss—was tyrannical to his men, he would get into trouble particularly if his men were older than himself. There were as noble men among the laboring classes as anywhere, but they were often made the cat'spaw of designing fellows, and that was the trouble in London now. So as he (Mr. Campbell) could see, they wanted only recognition of the union. There may have been other troubles; but not sufficient to cause a strike. It was strange that all the sympathy had been for the employes. If an employe was not satisfied with his job he could leave and get another. Employment had not been so plentiful in Canada for years as at present. Any man who wanted a fair day's work could get it, and get a fair day's pay for it. The whole trouble with the street railway men was stirred up by men who came from the United States. thirds of the men now out would, in his opinion, like to be back on the old terms. They had, in his opinion, been forced to strike against their will. doubted if the city council would have shown so much sympathy for them if they did not have votes. Men who did not employ labor, and who were never known to give even a crust of bread to a poor man, were the ones who shouted the loudest in their favor. The workingmen were the noblest work of God. Bankers were mere things compared to the workingmen. What annoyed the speaker most was that he feared the street railway men were being made tools of. He had no love for the street railway company. It had ruined one branch of his business, but he would not want the company to be made the cat's-paw of public opinion. Half the employes, in his opinion, wanted to be back on the old terms, and nine-tenths of the citizens would ride the cars if they dared. In all the talk there was never a word said about the damage that had taken place through the effects of the strike. He thought it would be base reward to turn out the men who had stood by the company. That was the policy his friend Mr. Cameron had preached to the board tonight, and which he had been preaching all along through the columns of his newspaper If there was to be arbitration, Mr. Campbell went on to say, he would prefer that three judges do the workmen who didn't care for votes, and were above public opinion, and would give all questions a fair investigation. Were he a member of the council, he would do all he could to get the men to go back to work. The company had given a very fair offer. He thought the board of trade should do something along the line of inducing the men to return. Personally he was not much in favor of young bosses. They were apt to be arbitrary even with men older than themselves. Men should be treated as men. In conclusion, he the best alderman now in the council,

he looked upon Ald. Parnell as and hoped he would do something to effect a settlement. But he hoped he would manage to keep himself fair to both sides.

Inglis, of the Bank of British North America, said the bankers were interested in the city, and this question concerned them. He believed that when the men struck last fall, they had a grievance. Their wages were too low, but the company came to the front and advanced the wages. All the men were reinstated. That was fair. It was known at that time, however, that the trouble would come up again when the six months were ended. The men had quit work the last time at a very unfavorable time for the company. He disagreed with Mr. Cameron with regard to the desirability of the leaders of the strike being taken back. He believed that if the matter were put to ballot, 75 men would vote to go back,

citizens to come forward and ride. Take away the catering for votes, and have the police and police magistrate do their duty, and the strike would be at an end. If all the people rode who wanted to, the boycott, in his opinion,

would fall flat. Mr. D. W. Blackwell said some of the speakers had not considered the work-ing nan's rights at all. It was not a sufficient answer to say that if a man was dissatisfied he could quit and get out of town. What chance had the individual against this rich company? Without the union the workingman did not have much of a show. He did not see why the Board of Trade wanted to interfere in the matter at all. It was difficult to see how it could do so usefully. He held that the old employes of the street railway were a decent lot of fellows. To recognize the union would benefit all parties, and as for the leaders, he said, because there had to be certain men to do the talking, why should they be debarred?

Mr. Ginge said that often the leaders were to blame for strikes. Mr. Keenleyside suggested that the board appoint a committee to consider how the surplus men could be dis-

Mr. John Bowman spoke at some The question that was affectlength. ing the business men of the city was the general boycett. A species of ter-rorism was prevalent. Who was re-sponsible for it? Not the strikers. There was an influence over them, as over the citizens, and that power was the source of all the trouble. It was detrimental to the strikers. Public sympathy was checked by this coercive force. As a citizen he had a right to ride on the cars if he chose without being threatened with a boycott. The majority of the citizens would ride if they dared. Let the men and the company settle their differences, he said. It was not a question in which the citizens generally should suffer. With such a state of affairs they could not invite capital to the city, and it was outside capital they should encourage. That was what they wanted. They should get down to common sense, and not be influenced by politics or personal interests.

Ald. Parnell, alluding to the remark of a previous speaker, said he was not looking for votes. He had waited five weeks for Mayor Wilson to do something in the matter, but no action had been taken. As for himself he hinted that the end of the strike would see his finish as an alderman. He wished to hurl in the teeth of those who made the challenge that statement that the were merely looking for aldermen votes. He did not propose to quietly hear the aldermen blackened for endeavoring to do their duty. (Applause.) Mr. Campbell also found fault with the aldermen for wanting the cars to run at night. They would only be ston-

ed by a mob, he said. Mr. Cameron defended organized labor against the assumption by several of the speakers that it was responsible for the breaking of car windows, etc. On the contrary, the leading members of the men's organization, who were intelligent men, and knew that disorder would injure their cause, had, to the speaker's knowledge, used their voice and influence against anything like destruction of property. In a place of London's size, there were always thoughtless boys and other persons, who, often out of sheer excitement, did things which organized la-

bor would not and did not countenance. Mr. John Bowman asked Mr. Cameron who was responsible for the intimidation of persons who would like to ride, but did not. This, Mr. Bowman

Mr. Cameron replied that the old scriptural weapon of the boycott was being employed on one side alone. A dispute of this sort was, on a small scale, a state of war, and war was not usually waged with rose leaves on either side. Things regrettable would be found in connection with strikes

After some further discussion, the meeting adjourned, it being left to the president's discretion as to wether any useful end would be served by calling the board together again at a later date.

A PRICELESS GEM.

"Consistency Is a Jewel," Saith the Great Poet.

There Is No Contradiction in This Instance-Agreement in Every Respect ... The One Subject Upon Which Every

Toronto, July 5.-Back in April of last year there was published in this paper the story of William Keane, contractor, 86 Lippincott street. ronto, and his experience with Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Keane had been a great sufferer with pains in the region of his kidneys. The pain became so severe that he was obliged to stop work. He used a number of alleged remedies for backache, but did not strike upon the real medicine for some time. Finally a friend advised him to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. Before he had finished the box Mr. Keane was able to resume, his work. He used seven boxes in all and was completely

The report of his case was included in the Dodd's Kidney Pill novel scrap book, which is now famous throughout the country. The Toronto gentleman who compiled it wrote to Mr. Keane, among a great many others, and from among the vast number of replies received proving the lasting quality cures made by Dodd's Kidney Pills, Mr. Keane's letter is taken.

Toronto, June 5th, 1899. Dear Sir,—I take great pleasure in recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills. While suffering great pain from my kidneys I was induced to try them, and in all fairness must say they gave me prompt and permanent relief. happened last year. I am glad if my humble testimony will be the means of helping someone else. Yours truly, W. J. KEANE, Builder,

86 Lippincott street.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are for sale by all druggists, or sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodd's Medicine Company, Limited, Toronto.

A. F. George, editor of the Klondike Nugget, testifies in very warm terms to the uprightness of Judge Dugas, and deprecates Sir Hibbert Tupper's attack on that gentleman. Weary of Experimenting

With salves, suppositories and ointments, and dreading a surgical operation, scores and hundreds have turned to Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment and have found in it an absolute cure for piles. The first application brings relief from the terrible itching, and it is very seldom that more than one box is required to effect a permanent cure Nelson Shaver, of Thorold, was found in the canal with an iron weight attached to his neck with a dog chain. A coroner's jury found that temporary

insanity led to suicide. If there is any person whom you disliot, 75 men would vote to go back, like, that is the one of whom you was time for the merchants and should never speak.—Cecil.

Apollinaris

Bottled at and imported from the Apollinaris Spring, Rhenish Prussia, charged only with its own natural gas.

Annual Sales: 23,000,000 Bottles.

CHEERED THEIR

Street Car Strike Averted in Brooklyn

By the Good Sense and Frank Spirit of the Company's President-Men's Union Encouraged-Claims of G. T. R. Employes-The Tin-Plate Wage

New York, July 5 .- There will be no strike on the Brooklyn trolley roads as a result of the demands made by the men that the legal ten-hour day be observed in the case of the employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Com-

The committee appointed by the men at Friday night's meeting, and delegated to call upon President Rossiter to voice their grievances, and request an adjustment of their troubles

at the outcome. Mr. Rossiter emphatically declared ernment. I think I mentioned your hat he was in favor of union organthat he was in favor of union organization of laboring men, and said that for the employes of his roads he would do all in his power to encourage their union and strengthen its character.

reception. Instead they were warmly greeted by President Rossiter. At the first opportunity he took occasion to voice his sentiments on the question of labor organization, applying his remarks directly to the organization of the men employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, of which he is

"You should be encouraged in your meetings," he said. "They are good things. Your union is a good thing. If I can encourage you by attending your meetings, I will do so. I would like very much to attend your meetings. "If you haven't got a suitable meeting hall I will provide one for you, and I shall make it my aim to help you all I can. I appreciate your position, and I believe you appreciate mine. It is time we better understood each other.

"I believe," he continued, "that greater satisfaction to all concerned can be obtained by taking down the barriers and exchanging confidences. There is no need for hasty action. Things will shape themselves in propyourselves. Make vour meeting rooms your club rooms. 1f you haven't got a billiard table such, I'll provide one for you. I feel very kindly disposed toward all my

They are loyal to us and we will men. loval to them. President Rossiter asked for a statement of the men's grievances, which was supplied. He promised that no man should be discriminated against

for belonging to the committee. Last night impromptu meetings of trolley men met all over Brooklyn. The meetings were in the form of jollifications. The largest assemblage was at St. Schellein's Hall, in East New York, where the name of President Rossiter was cheered by the employes of his roads. The employes claim to have won a complete victory.

G. T. R. ENGINEERS AND FIRE-MEN.

Montreal, Que., July 6.—The conferences between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen of the Grand Trunk, which was postponed six weeks ago in order to give the company time for full consideration of the effect of the demands of the men for certain changes in the conditions and regulations of the service, were resumed yesterday, with Mr. Morse, the superintendent of motive power and master mechanics at Point Charles. The officials of the company have gone very exhaustively into the matter, and their views were explained by Mr. Morse to Mr. D. D. Cam-eron, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Mr. William Holmes, chief of the Firemen's Brotherhood. It is expected that an amicable arrangement of the whole of the matters in dispute will be arrived at in a

TIN PLATE WAGE SCALE. Pittsburg, July 6. — The proposed strike at the Homestead plant of the Carnegie Steel Company, has been

abandoned. Another conference on the tin plate workers' wage scale has been arranged. It will be held in Chicago on Friday, July 7, by committees of the Amalgamated Association, and the American Tin Plate Company. scale committee has been granted discretionary power, but it is urged to insist on the original demand for an



On Monday, June 19, I went to work as usual. Was taken with sciatic rheumatism in my side and hip. Got home with difficulty. Purchased a bottle of Doyle's Liniment. My wife first bathed the parts affected with hot water and applied the liniment three times a day. In three days I was able to resume work. I consider it worth its weight in gold.

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Molder at McClary'a, London.

The greatest known remedy for the relief and cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Muscular Swellings, Sore Throat, Soreness of the Chest or Back, or wherever a Liniment is required.

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advance of 20 per cent. There seems to be no doubt that a settlement will be reached at the conference, and that the mills wil lall resume on Mon-Amalgamated Association officials received another signed scale. It was the Union Steel Company of Alexandria, Ind. But few mills outside of the Pittsburg district remains to be

A PRETTY ROW

In the Provincial Cabinet of British Columbia.

Joe Martin Asked to Resign and Says He Won't-Scathing Remarks.

Victoria, July 6 .- On Saturday last Premier Semlin asked Attorney-General Martin to resign his seat in the government. A stormy interview followed, Mr. Martin wrote to Mr. Semlin, asking him to put his request in writing. Fol-

lowing is Mr. Semlin's reply:
"Provincial Secretary's Office, Victor, ia, July 3, 1899. Dear Mr. Martin,— Yours of the 1st reached me this p.m. In it you say you think it would be more satisfactory if I would put in did so yesterday, and were surprised writing the grounds upon which I asked you to resign your seat in my govsion of executive matters outside of the council, your speech at the Rossland banquet, in which you threatened that an appropriation should not be The committee had expected a cool expended because some of those present had offended you. Yours respect-fully. (Signed) C. A. Semlin."

Mr. Martin replies in a scorching letter. When asked yesterday, "Do you intend to resign?" Mr. Martin replied. his well-known, emphatic way, "Certainly not. If anyone should resign it ought to be Mr. Semlin, for has not the confidence of the whole of his party, or the members of the party in the house." The whole proceeding on the part of the premier, Mr. Martin pronounced most extraor-

dinary. "Mr. Semlin did not consult his colleagues," went on Mr. Martin. "He acted on his own responsibility, or, rather, on the advice of Mr. Cotton, as Mr. Semlin is a weak man, and is governed by what Mr. Cotton says.' CALLS IT A CONSPIRACY.

The whole thing is a conspiracy between Mr. Semlin and Mr. Cotton. Cotton is one of those men who would rather stand behind a tree and push someone else forward to do his work. As for the reasons Mr. Semlin gave for asking me to resign, it is most extraer form after a while. I believe your ordinary that he should have acted organizations can and have accomplished much for you. Keep them going, strengthen them, and you strengthen them, and you the attorney-general had neglected his affairs, was, Mr. Martin said, "ridicu-"Why, I defy anyone to say lous. that I have neglected the affairs of my office. Not only has everything been kept up to date there, but I have been enabled to make a number of savings, and have put the department in a more efficient state than it ever was before. It is very ridiculous for Mr. Semlin to charge me with neglecting my department after he made such a muddle of the lands and works department that we had to move him into the less responsible department of provincial secretary, and he is not even equal to carrying on that in an efficient way. It is Mr. Semlin's place if anyone is to resign," Mr. Martin repreated. only took him in as premier because we could not help ourselves. Mr. Cotton did not want him for premier any more than I did, but we had to do it, for we could not afford, with only majority of one, to do without him just then, and he threatened if he was not premier, to kick over the whole apple-What Mr. Cotton wants is the whole thing himself."

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A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARY
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia,
Pennyroyal, etc.
Order of all Chemists, or post free for \$1 50 from
EVANS & SONS, LIMITED,
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ELECTRICAL WORK OF ALL KINDS . .

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Take it all around, for price, quality and good results, SWEET HOME SOAP has no superior as a householdnecessity, Alarge new list of premiums Read the wrapper.

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