THE IMPERIAL

Discusses the Address in Reply to the Quzen's Speech.

Necessity for a Vigorous Campaign in South Africa Emphasized.

Liberals Heartily Support the Government in Its Prosecution of the War.

London, Oct. 18 .- When parliament resumed its sitting yesterday after recess, Mr. Lowther protested against the alleged interference of peers in elections. Mr. Chamberlain's coming was the signal for an immense outburst of applause. He entered, carrying a big dispatch box. Mr. Balfour gave notice of motion that no private business should be taken up during the autumn session.

Sir Alexander Hood, who wore the uniform of a captain of the Grenadiers, in moving the address in reply to the Queen's speech, said the house had never met in graver circumstances, not only for South Africa, but for the whole empire. He declared that war should not be undertaken except from Blysclute necessity, but that in this case, all peaceful means had failed, war had become necessary to "establish equal rights for the white races South Africa and to remove the grievances of the outlanders." He said that President Kruger, by his own act, had removed all chance of peace. After dwelling upon the "splendid offers of assistance made by the colonies" and the "necessity of maintaining Great Britain's paramountry," he ani-madverted upon the defiant language of President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, declaring that, unless the ques-tion of British supremacy was settled British mile in South Africa would He esserted that the British Govion, had shown great patience and that Great Britain option but to repel the attack. gold had been discovered in the Trans-

Mr. Clement Molineux Royds, Conservative member for Rochdale, seconded the address. THE LIBERAL LEADER'S RE-

MARKS. Liberal leader in the House of Commons, said parliament had been sum-moned to show its approval to the early steps of the war. Never had house met in circumstances more serious or amid scenes agitating to a greater degree the profound interest of the British people. The demands made by the Government of the South African Republic were such as to make any self-respecting community ever to them into consideration. (Loud cheering.) "Actual hostilities have commenced," said Sir Henry, "and an active aggression has been committed, which it is the plain duty of our ministers, of parliament end of the people to resist. (Cheers.) There will be no disposition on the part of this house place any obstacle in the way of granting such supplies and such powers to the crown as may be necessary to secure the rapid and effective prosecution of the war commenced to vindicate our rights. (Cheers.) The

pensistently prosecuted, and nothing necessary for that purpose should be refused by the House of Commons." The leader of the opposition went on to congratulate the government on the choice made of officers to whom the main charge of the "expedition had been given." Never, he believed, had so capable and experienced a staff been dispatched from the shores of England. "Our natural position in South Africa," he declared, "had placed upon us the duty of seeing any impediment to our own supremacy removed. On that we are all agreed. I have no intention of entening upon a minute or detailed criticism of the steps taken by the government. The time for that has not yet come, and it is proper to med no further ex Manations. But, I government is engaged in a game of bluff-(opposition cheers and Min-isterialists' cries of "No, no!")-which is not a very worthy one for a great country like this. The raising of the suzerainty question was utterly un-necessary, and did more than anything else to remove all change of success from the negotiations." (Opposition

THE GOVERNMENT LEADER. Mr. Balfour expressed sath faction at e declaration of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, with much of which, the said he was himself in hearty agreement. Mr. Balfour convplained that Sir Henry Campbell-Banverman Instructed that the war was due to errors of the government, but did not specify these errors. The govern-

A Well-Known Ladyor St. Anthony, N.B.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a New Woman.

The people of St. Anthony, Kent N. B., have lately been inquiring of Mrs. Clara J. Dupay, of that piace, how she came to have such good health after suffering so long from weakness of the heart that she was scarcely able to get around.

that all might know how she was cured she gave the following statement for publication:

been troubled with parpitation of the hart and weakness for some time, till at last I could hardly drag myself about. I heard of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills curing so many people that I thought I would try them. I must say that they did me good from outset and have so improved my health in every way that I feel like a

I do not know what I would have done had it not teen for Milburn's Heart and Nerve I'alis, which cured me

when I was in a remous condition." If one were to renwass almost any of the towns or craes of the Maritime Provinces he would find many cases of oures made by these wonderful pills. They are indicated in such cases as palpitation, weak or irregular pulse, such tering, dizzy or fainting spells, els, nervousness, sleeplessness, vitelity and remaile complaints. Price of crats a box, or three for the 25, at all congents, or tent by mail. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, On-

ment would like to have charges brought forward, so they could refute them. He repelled the allegation that the government had goaded the South African Republic into war by flaunting Great Britain's suggestanty in their ing Great Britain's suzerainty in their The South African Republic faces. The South African Republic made claims to being an independent sovereign state, but these were inconsistent with the conventions of 1881 and 1884. Mr. Balfour said he could not understand Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's declaration that the government of the said of the said of the said of the said here. ernment had played a game of "bluff." "That," said the government leader, "means a person acting as though ne held cards he does not possess, but this country holds the cards and means to play them. (Cheers.) Sir Henry Campbell - Bannerman disapproved sending the troops to South Africa as an irritating menace to the Boers; but where would we be now but for those troops? Not to have sent troops would have been to betray the country." Mr. Ealfour said further that he felt enthied to say: "If war must come, it has seldom been entered into by Great Britain upon an issue which was more clearly an issue of righteousness and liberty; and we have undoubted proof that our self-govern-ing colonies beyond the seas are with

us heart and soul."

Mr. John Dillon (Nationalist) moved this amendment to the address: "We humbly represent to her Majesty that of war now existing between Great Britain and the South African Republic has been caused by the assertion of claims which interfere with the internal government of the republic, in direct violation of the terms of the convention of 1884, and by massing large bodies of British troops on the frontier of the republic. We humbly submit that before more bloodshed takes place a proposal be made in the spirit or the recent conferences at The Hague, with a view of finding by independent arbitration a settlement of the differences Letween the two governments, and in order that an ignominatous war be thus avoided between the overwhelming forces of her Majesty's empire and those of two small nations, numbering altogether less than 200,000 souls." Mr. Dillon claimed that his amendment appeal to an overwhelming majority of the civilized world outside of England. He was proud, he said, that Ireland was against this "unjust and cowardly war." (Nationalist cheers.) It was not a war, he con-tinued, for the freedom of the outlanders, but a war against the yoke people. (Cries of 'Oh!") Mr. Dillon asserted that the government was breaking the convention because

Northampton, seconded the amend-ment, declaring the war an absolute act of Mr. Chamberlain. "If there had been no Rhodes, or if Lord Salisbury had been in the colonial office," said Mr. Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Labouchere, "there would have been no in government as much as the Dutch leader in the House of Com- war. There is too much of the stock people do. But with that question we exchange about the whole business." South Mayo, vigorously supported the essential to the power of England in amendment. The result of a war be- South Africa, and to the rights of tween a giant and a dwarf would bring of South Africa, and to the rights of neither honor nor prestige to British

arms. William Redmond, member for Mr. East Clare, maintained everything he had already said in Ireland against the iniquity of the war. It would be a sorry thing for the dignity of the oath of allegiance if it compelled those who jingo government.

AMENDMENT VOTED DOWN. After some sharp passages between ing Dutch supremacy of the English Col. Edward J. Saunderson, and the people." (Cheers.) Irish members, a division was taken on Mr. Dillon's amandment, the re- address and then adjourned. sult being that the amendment was rejected by a vote of 322 to 54. ority consisted mainly of Irish mem-bers and a few Radicals, including Henry Labouchere, P. J. Stanhope, T. H. Pickersgill and others. The majority included the occupants of the front opposition benches and the bulk of the

Mr. Henry Labouchers will move an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne in favor of arbitration in the Transvaal embroglio even at this late day.

The Lords. BRITISH RULE MUST BE PARA-

MOUNT. The Marquis of Granby, in moving the address of the peers in reply to the Queen's speech, said that the present situation had been brought about by the deliberate action of the Transvaal and Orange Free State governments. He went on to dwell upon the grievances of the outlanders, and emphati-cally declared that the British government had resorted to every possible means of effecting a peaceful issue. In concluding he said: "It is not impossible that the union of the two (Transvaal) states originated in some deeper scheme, which may have lurked in the minds of the two governments for some This scheme for a joint movement," he continued, "is not aided, I trust, by Afrikanders in other parts of South Africa; but if it exists, it is one that would tend seriously to impair the power of Great Britain. The unanimous feeling here, however, is that the para-mount power in South Africa should be Great oritain."

Baron Barnard seconded the address.

EARL OF KIMBERLEY. The Earl of Kimberley (Liberal leader) said that parliament had been convened at a solmn moment, when Britons found themselves engaged in a war which he likened in some of its respects to civil war. It was a war in which a number of their subjects, not of English race, were deeply engaged. "Regarding the calling out of the reserves and the voting of supgaged. plies," continued his lordship, "I can speak with no doubtful voice. What-Cure Her of Weakness and He. It ever may be our opinions in the past Trouble and Make Her Feel Like of this melancholy business, we are as ever may be our opinions in the past ready as the usual supporters of the government to give our support to whatever measures may be needed to vindicate the honor of the empire and to protect its interests." Lord Kimberley said the government could not have sent any other reply than they aid send to the extraordinary ultimatum of the Transvaal. He warming praised the readiness of the reserves and expressed entire confidence that the British soldier would do his duly South Africa in the future, as he had done it in the past. "There are some points in the negotiations, however," observed his lordship, "which I have not viewed with satisfaction. The negotiations have not been conducted in a prudent and certainly not in a successful manner. My own interpretation of the word 'suzerainty' is that there are in the London convention certain stipulations which admit British sovereignty in the Transvaal, and that to the extent of the limitations there is constituted 'suzerainty.' Lord Kimberley, in closing, criticised the tone of Mr. Chamberlain's recent

PREMIER SALISBURY. The premier, the Marquis of Salis-ury, replied to Lord Klemberley's bury, replied criticism of the negotiations, saying The Boer Government were pleased hapense with any explanation on part, respecting the causes of justification of the war. They have done what no provocation on our part could have justified. They have done

what the strongest nation in its strength never did to any opponent it had challenged. They asked a defiance so audacious that I could scarce
The mayor of Sarnia has been inly depict it without using words un-suited for this assembly; and by so doing the diberated this country from the dut of explaining to the people of Engla 1 why we are at war. There of Engla. I why we are at war. There have been no grave questions between us; but up to the time of the ultimatum the modes we had suggested of settling them were successful, and the spirit in which we had met was encouraging. We lately had hoped that the future had in reserve for us a better fett. But now all question of reserve. ter fate. But now all question of possuble peace, all question of justifying the attitude we had assumed, and all question of pointng out the errors and the grave oppression of which the Transvaal had been guilty—all these question will be wiped away in this one great insult, which leaves us no other course than the one which has received the assent of the whole nation, and which it is our desire to carry out. It is a satisfactory feature of our policy during these later dates that no question involving the vital interests and honor of the country there are no distinctions of party." His wordship said that he believed a desire to get rid of the word "suz-erainty" and the reality which it ex-

pressed had been the controlling de-sire—the dream—of President Kruger's life. It was for that the President of the Transvaul had set up the negotiations of 1884, and in order to get that hateful word out of the convention he had made considerable sacrifices. Mr. Kruger had used oppression of the outlanders as a screw to obtain concessions on the subject of suzerainty. "I quite agree," he remark-"that the word is not necessary for Great Britain's present purpose. Situated as Great Britain is in South Africa toward the Transvaal and the outlanders, she has a duty to fui-fill which has nothing to do with any contention or question of suzerainty. This word, however, being put into brated by the Right Rev. Mgr. Heeman. the treaty, obtained an artificial value The pall-bearers were the Hon. Thos. and meaning which have prevented Great Britain from entirely abandoning it. If Great Britain dropped it, she would be intimating that she also

repudiated and abandoned the ideas attached to it." The premier concluded by dealing briefly with the government's future policy in South Africa, declaring that, while there must be no doubt as to the paramount sovereignty of Great Brit ain, there must also be no doubt that the white races in South Africa would be put upon an equality, and due pre-cautions taken for the "philanthropic, friendly and improving treatment of those countless indigenous races of whose dealiny we have hitherto been too forgetful. Those things must be Mr. Henry Labouchere, member for insisted upon in future," exclaimed the forthampton, seconded the amend-premier. "By what means they are to be obtained I do not know. I hope they may be consistent with a very large amount of autonomy on the part of the race which values its individual share are not concerned now. We have only Mr. Michael Davitt, member for to make it clear that the great objects all the races concerned, are the objects with which the full support of the nation, and without distinction or party, the government are now pur-suing and which they will pursue and persevere in to the end. It was largely due to the character of Mr. Kruger and to the ideas pursued by him that of allegiance if it compelled those who took it to acquiesce in every act of a the present moment, when we are compeiled to decide whether or not the future of South Africa will be a grow-The House of Lords agreed to the

Jacob Mitchell, of South Woodslee, was arrested on Monday. He is accused of fraud by Noxon Bros., of Ingersoll. Bush fires are again raging in the

township of Dereham, south of Ingersoll, and much damage has already been done.

The barn and cortents of W. Russ. jun., near Grimsby, were destroyed of fire on Saturday morning. Loss, \$1,500 insurance, \$400.

Mr. Allan Wright, who served for some years on the London (England) police, has been appointed chief police in Ingersoll.

Mr. George Paddon, one of Wood-stock's oldest and best known citizens, died Monday night at his late home on Dundas street east, at the age of 77 Douglas Brownlee, the Strailord

young man who received such terrible injuries at Little York the other morning, died at 5 o'clock Sunday evening at the general hospital, Toronto. W. Sutton and J. S. Essery, who robbed the M. C. R. station at Alvin-ston on Sept. 15 and 16, have been sen-

tenced by the Sarnia judge to serve three years in the reformatory. Kate Sparr, who has confessed to having left an infant in a field near the Rescue Home in Stratford, will come up for trial on Oct. 12. The charge against her is that of conceal-

ment of birth. The fine large house of Mr. Duncan D. McLachlan, near Kilmartin, was burned to the ground the other day when the family were attending the funeral of Mr. Dugald McKellar's child. Nearly all the contents were also buin-Insurance, \$800.

On Monday night thieves paid a visit the residence of Daniel Turner, Sarnia, and secured a considerable sum of money. They entered the bearoom in which Mr. Turner slept, and ransacked the pockets of his clothes. extracting therefrom over \$45 in cash Matthew Wilson, Q.C., of Chatham, has given to the Synod of Huron \$500 of 7 per cent paid-up preference stock in the Canada Cycle and Motor Company, from which the yearly dividends are to be used in the purchase of books

for the teachers' library in Christ Church Sunday school, Chatham. On Sunday morning fire was discovered in the tannery owned by E. Elgin, Dresden. The fire had gained complete headway, and the tannery was a mass of flames by the time the brigade reached it. The tannery was completely destroyed. Loss partly covered by insurance.

At the Windsor council meeting on Monday evening a communication was read from the Bell Telephone Com-pany's office at Montreal, stating that there would be a new cable laid be-tween Windsor and Detroit in a short This action was taken on account of the protest made by the council against the Detroit connections.

William Partlo, an Ingersoll min had a narrow escape from a horribi death the other day. He was super-intending the remodeling of King's mill, when he fell down the wheel-hole alighting on the pipe which goes to the wheel, and thence falling into the water below. The wheel was running at the time, and had he fallen a few inches either way he would have been ground to pieces by the machinery. He was rescued from his perilous position as quickly as possible, and medical aid

formed that a case of smallpox ex-isted on board one of the old hulks anchored in the bay. The medical health officer was placed in charge at The patient has been isolated once. and a watchman stationed on the dock to see that no communication is made between those on the boat and those on

Friday afternoon little Bertie Martin, eged 9 years, was returning from school with some boys of his own age, when they met Walter Connibear and Clarence Tickner, boys of 15. These boys, it is said, started the younger boys fightling. Little Martin a deliboys fighting. Little Martin, a deli-cate child, did not want to fight. The elder boys, so it is said, then egged on the four other little boys to attack Martin. As a result of being jumped on and pounded, Martin now lies in a precamious condition.

An 11-year-old boy residing in Dut-ton was lodged in St. Thomas jail on Saturday night, and a charge of theft preferred against him. It is alleged that he broke into the M. C. R. depot at Shedden and stole a number of tick-ets. He went to St. Thomas, then he filled out a form A ticket "go to Niagara" and boarded No. 36 express. Conductor Powers noticed that the ticket was improperly filled out, and handed the boy over to agent Boyce at Waterford. Boyce brought the boy to St. Thomas, and he was locked up. His father came to the city Monday, and the lad was allowed to go home

MR. JAMES MACMAHON'S FU-NERAL.

Dundas, Ont., Oct. 18.—The remains of the late James A. MacMahon, railway contractor, son of the late Philip MacMahon, were interred in St. Mi-chael's Cemetery here Monday, after a solemn requiem mass had been cele-Bain, A. R. Wardell, Major Bertram, John Enright, F. D. Suter and Dr.Ross. Mr. MacMahon was born in the town of Dundas 47 years ago. He had just been awarded a contract for 30 miles of rallway construction in Eastern Canada when death claimed him. Among his large engineering works may be mentioned the government drydock at Levis, Que., section 33 of Welland Canal, several large con-tracts on the C.P.R., G.T.R., M.C.R., and the Canada Atlantic Railway bridge across the River St. Lawrence

VIGILANT DETECTIVES.

When a crime is committed, no matter in what corner of the earth the criminal tries to hide, he knows that probably somewhere or other on the look-out is a detective waiting to lay his hand on him.



when any disease attacks mankind and hides itself in the human system, no matter how obscure or complicated the disease may be, Nature among her great force of detective remedies has one that will eventually eventually hunt down and arrest that partic-ular disease.

Lung and bronchial diseases are among the most baffling complaints which doctors have to deal with; because it isn't the lungs or bronchial tubes alone which are affected, but every corner of the system furnishes a lurking place for these elusive maladies.

They change and reappear and dodge about the system under numberless disguises. They are almost always complicated with liver or stomach troubles, nervousness, neuralgia, or "general debility."

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It gives the blood-making glands power to manufacture an abundant supply of pure, red, highly vitalized blood which reinforces the lungs with healthy tissue; feeds the nerve-centers with power, and builds up solid muscular flesh and active energy.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, nasal catarrh, bronchitis, severe coughs, asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. While it promptly cures the severest cough it strengthens the system and purifies the "I feel very grateful for the home-treat-

ment given me by the World's Dispensary Medical Association," writes Mr. T. J. F. Brown, of Sands, Watauga Co., N. C. "I had catarrh for several years, then took grip, also had hemorrhage from the lungs. I had the best of medical attention but only to be the partial relief. Leat up for a few to bring partial relief. I got up for a few months but had more hemorrhages. I took months but had more nemorrhages. I took
Dr.—'s Discovery, (twenty-five or
thirty bottles) but in a few months I had
more spells of bleeding. I wrote to Dr.
Pierce and received directions what kind
of medicine to use; I commenced taking
his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and Dr.
Servic Catarria Bemedy I had only Sage's Catarrh Remedy. I had only taken one bottle when I could see I was improving. I used three bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and five bottles of the 'Discovery.' I have been able to do any kind of labor for more than twelve months. Well I just simply owe my life to the World's Dispensary Medical Associa-

tion,"
"I was first taken (nearly two years ago)
with choking and aching in my throat, and
I suffered dreadfully," writes Mrs. D. Z.
Moore, of Deming, Grant Co., N. Mex. "I
took everything I could think of, and spent
a great deal of money. Had three doctors a great deal of money. Had three doctors treating me. My throat ulcerated, and I lost my voice. Could scarcely talk so a person could understand me. The doctors called the trouble bronchial affection; said the larnyx was badly affected. I was al-most dead when I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. My neighbors thought I would not live a month. I was almost in consumption, but thought I would try the 'Discovery.' From the first I commerced to improve. I have taken it right along and with a few more bottles think I will have as good health as ever. I owe my life to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I have been the cause of several in this town being cured by it."

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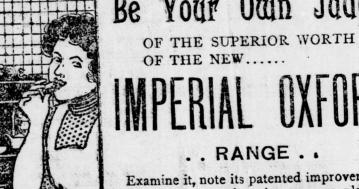
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