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"Frost King" and "Frost Queen"

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ONE-SIDED BUT LIVELY

Was the Debate at Ottawa

RESPECTING THE SENDING OF THE CONTINGENT TO SOUTH AFRICA—JUST TWO KICKERS.

Special Correspondence of The Planet. Ottawa, Feb. 21.—Military matters furnished the chief interest in the parliamentary discussions of last week. The Finance Minister's resolution asks for two million dollars, of which \$850,000 was authorized by the orders-in-council, providing for the despatch of the two contingents, and \$1,150,000 is to provide for further outlay in connection with Canadian troops in the Transvaal. Mr. Fielding said he hoped that the resolution would be adopted unanimously.

SIR CHARLES APPROVES.

This pious wish met, Sir Charles Tupper, who endorsed all the Government proposed to do for the Empire, and much more. The leader of the Opposition was rather complimentary to the Premier. He commended the wisdom shown by Sir Wilfrid in abandoning the views which he took so strongly last October when the Premier declared that Canadian troops should never be used for any other purpose than the defence of Canada. Sir Charles had opposed this view and had been denounced by the Premier and his friends for it, but he did not mind that a bit since the Government had come round to his way of thinking. Sir Charles had said that the Government should not only send the troops but should pay them. The Premier and Mr. Tarte had attacked this view, but it was pleasant to see that they had so far come round as to agree to pay the men while in Africa. The difference between the Imperial and Canadian scale. He perceived that the Government had also pledged itself through Sir Richard Cartwright to provide for the relatives of the soldiers who might die abroad the same protection that would have been given by the insurance contract that the Government organs promised, but which the Government had failed to complete. The leader of the Opposition would have been pleased if the Government had gone farther and relieved the home Government of all charge in connection with the Canadians. But when he thought of the position taken by the Premier four months ago, and now what had been accomplished since he was disposed to be grateful for what had been secured.

MR. CHARLTON'S REPENTANCE.

Those who remember John Charlton, of Michigan, of three or four years ago, when he proposed to sacrifice Imperial interests and even British connection for the sake of closer trade union with the United States, would be surprised to find that no Government supporter and no Opposition member exceeds him in the exuberance of his loyalty. He was willing to vote anything that might be necessary for this war, and declared that it was Canada's war as much as Britain's. Not satisfied with affirming his own loyalty, he proceeded to lecture the Opposition and even Mr. Blake and the other Irish Home Rule members, was a "resolution of cravens actuated by reasonable feelings." When one recalls the fact that only eight years ago Mr. Blake withdrew from the Liberal party of Canada, because he believed that the commercial union policy, of which Mr. Charlton was one of the authors, was a policy of treason to the Empire, it may be found difficult to decide which of the two public men is the more correct in his opinion of the other.

THE BOER SIDE.

Mr. Bourassa was expected to dissent and he did make a speech in favor of the Boers and against Chamberlain. He argued for an hour that the war was unjust, that the Boers were a brave people fighting for their liberties, and that Britain had broken faith with them. He expressed pity for the Canadian lads who had been misled by the volunteers for service in Africa and condemned the offer of Canadian troops by the Government. But he made himself ridiculous in the end by announcing that he would vote the whole bill through, except the one clause authorizing the proposed 25 cents per day in addition to the imperial rate, while the troops were in Africa. The statement did not amaze the House, as the members had already made up their minds that Mr. Tarte, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Mr. Bourassa, were, as Clarke Wallace said, "three of a kind." It is pretty generally recognized that the Bourassa protest was arranged by his leaders, and when he appeared in the House under the escort and patronage of Mr. Tarte after an unopposed election, the pretence of independence was no longer even plausible. It may be remarked that since Mr. Bourassa made his pro-Boer speech and pro-Government vote he has been elected by the Government caucus to the position of parliamentary whip for Quebec.

A BETTER SPECIMEN.

Mr. Monet, Liberal member for La Prairie, is another who wrote letters

of protest against the despatch of a contingent to Africa. He seems to be sincere. At least he stands by his declaration. He spoke after Mr. Bourassa, more modestly, it may be, but in a firmer tone. Mr. Monet did not try to shield his leaders. He showed that the position which he now took against Canadian interference in British wars was not the position taken by Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Tarte four months ago. It was also the unanimous opinion of the government press in Quebec, and was part of the campaign platform on which Sir Wilfrid and his party appealed to the Quebec in the last election. Sir Wilfrid does not say that he has changed his mind. Mr. Tarte declares that he has not changed his. But they have changed their course, because, as they contend, they have ascertained that public opinion was the other way. Now Mr. Monet believes that when minister have convictions with which the people do not agree it is their business to try and set the people right. If they fail it is their duty to resign. That is his idea of responsible government. Instead of resigning Sir Wilfrid turned directly about, and adopted a course which he declared to be wrong and which he still believes to be wrong and which he had declared that he would not take. Mr. Monet found no belief in that sort of opportunism. Besides, he declares that the public opinion to which the ministers turned was Conservative opinion, worked up and expressed by the Conservative press and Tory journals. The press, Sir Wilfrid had described as a reptile press, and Mr. Monet feared that the snake had got into the government council board.

While Mr. Monet was speaking, Senator General Fitzpatrick called him a traitor, and Mr. Monet retorted that Mr. Fitzpatrick's own history would show that he had been himself stigmatized as a traitor by his present friends. The end of it was that Mr. Monet refused to go into the party councils a few days later.

SECOND DAY'S DEBATE.

When the discussion was continued on Friday (Mr. Davin had the floor). He repeated the arguments of Bourassa and Monet, but pointed out that these gentlemen were simply following the college and down by the Premier himself. Sir Wilfrid had only once in his career as prime minister expressed a positive opinion. That was when he took strong and positive ground against sending a contingent to Africa. A few days later he treated this opinion with the contempt that it deserved, but it was not surprising that one of this more independent thinkers should prefer the Laurier of October 1914 to the Laurier of October 1916. Mr. Davin thinks that the Premier himself would prefer the older Laurier if he were free to express an opinion.

Mr. Bass Robertson reminded the Premier that he had pronounced Canada a nation, and asked him why he did not propose that Canada should pay her own troops like a nation. He identified that country with some nations had hired out their armies for other countries to pay, but he thought that Canadians were not Hessians. "When the day of reckoning comes," he said, "I will come down if the government is alive to see it, Canada should ask for the vouchers and give Britain a check for every dollar the mother country has spent on the Canadian troops."

PATIENTLY BORE DISGRACE

A Sad Letter From a Lady Whose Husband Was Dissipated—How She Cured Him.



"I had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering, misery and privations due to my husband's drinking habits. Hearing of your marvelous remedy for the cure of drunkenness, which I could give my husband secretly, I decided to try it. I procured a package and mixed it in his food and coffee, and as the remedy was odorless and tasteless he did not know what it was. So quickly relieved his craving for liquor, he soon began to pick up flesh, his appetite returned, and he returned to his work regularly, and we now have a happy home. After he was completely cured I told him of the disgrace he had put on me, when he acknowledged that it had been his saving, as he had not the resolution to break off of his own accord, a heavy debt all women afflicted as I was to give your remedy a trial."

A pamphlet in plain, sealed envelope, sent free, giving full and full information, with directions how to take or administer Samaria Prescription. Correspondence considered strictly confidential. Address: The Samaria Remedy Co., 28 1/2 King Street, Toronto, Ont.

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ment, which he said had shown energy in organization. But Mr. Clarke, of Toronto, testified that the people whom he met would have been much better satisfied if the government had placed Canada first among the colonies instead of last, and if Laurier had at least offered to pay our own troops as some other colonies have done. Mr. Wallace was uncompromising in his attack on the government for misleading the people of Quebec and for stirring them up in opposition to the patriotic course and for aiding and abetting the Bourassa revolt. The debate stands over to next week.

MACHINE VS. TEETH.

A Quiet, Quaint, Old-fashioned Couple Were Observed

Buying a Sausage Machine and were interrogated as to its Use—They Answered by It They Would Masticate Their Food

A quiet, quaint, old-fashioned couple were observed buying a small sausage machine and were interrogated as to its use. The old man explained that as both of them had suffered indigestion on account of defective teeth they had adopted this method of getting around the difficulty and would hereafter take the machine to the table with them and masticate their food artificially by its aid before tasting it.

"But why don't you each get a set of false teeth instead?" questioned a bystander.

The old man looked up at him and winked humorously.

"We did think of that, the old woman and me," he said, calmly. "But we thought we'd rather have the sausage machine after all. You see, each set of teeth would cost us something like \$15, while the sausage machine will only cost us fifteen dimes."

The First Telescopic Comet.

On the evening of October 1, 1847, the Mitchell was entertaining a party of invited guests. But Maria Mitchell was not to be deterred by "company" from following her custom of sweeping the heavens with the telescope every clear night. She slipped away and ran up to the observatory. Soon afterward she returned and told her father that she thought she had seen a comet. He hurried up to the observatory, and he himself looked through the telescope and declared that it was indeed a comet. This discovery entitled Miss Mitchell to the gold medal that had been offered some years before by the King of Denmark to the first discoverer of a telescopic comet, and it was struck off and awarded to her—Amelia H. Boltsford.

Light Tires for Winter.

An English rider contends that light tires are better suited for winter for the light road racing tires are good in the mud of winter, do not slip on freshly laid stone patches, do not slip as much as big tires and are not uncomfortable, because most of the time in winter the roads are "padded" with mud. On the other hand, the narrow, hard tires, except the best of them, bump distressingly on the dry roads, they puncture easily. Vibration, it is agreed, is the chief discomfort suffered from small tires. For long distances and higher rates of speed in summer large tires are the best, but in the mud of winter the "sped" tires lessen the exertion. The theory is interesting if nothing else.

An Injurious Benefaction.

It is well known that missionaries in China do a great deal in the way of alleviating suffering among those who cannot obtain the service of a doctor. Quite recently a Chinaman lost his sight, and some sympathetic neighbors came and enlisted the services of a local missionary in his behalf. The missionary found his patient suffering from cataract, and succeeded in removing it and restoring sight to the Chinaman. The obliging neighbors then, however, presented to the missionary that he had robbed the man of the means of earning his living, he was a "blind" beggar, and that in future he would be expected to take him into his service and keep him. Well doing is difficult in China.

Disease Germs in Hangings.

The investigations of Vito I. Rosco, an Italian hygienist, show that paper and tapestry wall coverings in houses are favorable to the preservation of disease germs. On the other hand, walls covered with stucco or good varnish can not only be readily freed from germs by washing, but they possess the property of cleaning themselves spontaneously from bacteria lodged upon them. It has been found that the germs of typhoid, of cholera and of pneumonia, when placed on such walls, perish within 24 hours, while on walls covered with dried size they survive for weeks and even months. Dampness increases and prolongs the danger.

It Costs so Little

Our Native Herbs is not only the surest remedy for all diseases caused by impure blood or derangement of liver, stomach or kidneys, but it is the best preventive ever offered. It is only necessary to take one tablet a day (at bedtime) to cure chronic diseases in a short time. Although in ordinary cases Our Native Herbs will effect a cure in a short time, each box contains enough tablets for 200 days' treatment. The price of Our Native Herbs is \$1.00 a box, and in any case where it fails to benefit the purchaser, his money will be returned. Every box is covered by a registered guarantee.

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They fit the first time they're worn, and ever after, because the stretch and shrink has been for ever taken out of them while six days on the lasts. Twelve shapes, all sizes, six widths, all colors, styles and leathers.

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