POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

Use HAWKER'S TOLU OF WILD CHERRY BALSAM.

It will cure any cold. Price 25 cents.

Hawker's Catarrh Cure.

A positive cure for Catarrh or Cold in the head. The Canadian Drug Co., Sole Agents.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY GREETS THE MINISTERS.

St. Stephen, Sept. 28—(Special)—The most remarkable convention in the history of Charlotte county, at which Mr. R. E. Armstrong, editor of the St. Andrews Beacon, was chosen to contest this county in Liberal interests, was held this afternoon.

Mr. William Todd, who was first suggested as the Liberal candidate, but who has been unable to give enough time away from his business, was first offered this nomination and declined it as it was, however, known he would. It was an act of courtesy to a veteran Liberal fighter and a man beloved of every man, woman and child in the country. He declined, as was anticipated, the honor which he had received. The convention then enthusiastically nominated a brilliant young journalist, as well known, as popular, and as vigorous as Mr. Todd. He is now conducting a vigorous campaign. In the evening a splendid gathering of electors and their wives was addressed by two of the ablest ministers of the crown that Canada has been blessed with. At the convention in the afternoon, on motion of Mr. R. E. Armstrong, Mr. James Russell, M. P. P., was elected as chairman and on motion of Mr. D. T. Dwyer, Mr. N. Marks Mills was chosen secretary.

The Delegates.

Delegates were registered as follows:

St. Andrews—Davidson Gilmour, Andrew Lamb, Robert Billings, J. A. Wade, M. D., Alphonso O'Neill, John Longham, Marshall Stinson, James Cummings, Joseph Craig, James Dowell.

Pennfield—Jesse Prescott, C. P. Hawkins, Fred Paul, Lewis Connors, John W. Nealey, Daniel Buhot, E. A. McNeil, Gilman Chaffrey.

Letite—John Stewart, Herbert McLean, John Hoyt, Edward McNichol, S. W. Dick, James McLeod, John McKenzie, Peter Hoyt.

Lord's Cove, Deer Island—Leath Johnson, A. C. Lambert, J. A. Simpson, James N. Lord.

Wilson's Beach—Christopher Matthews, John W. Matthews, Henry Newman.

St. David's—Hestley Robinson, Henry Reid, J. W. McGuire, Henry Scholes, W. H. Berry, John Cavanagh, W. H. Connick.

Welchpool—John G. Calder, Everett Parker, George M. Byron.

St. Croix—E. Robert Hawthorne, Edwin Armstrong, Thomas Faloon, John Russell.

St. George—Timothy O'Brien, J. S. Clarke, Charles Lynott, H. V. Dewar, E. R. Armstrong, George Mackenzie, W. J. Doyle, George Marshall, James O'Brien, E. A. Grearson.

Second Falls—Amos Shearwood, Eldorado Gilmour, Hampden Gilmour, James Bowdin.

Dumbarton—John Gass, Daniel Macdonald, John McGowan.

Lepreaux—Daniel Cassidy, Arthur Craft, Patrick Daley, Thomas Malherrin, Donald Sellars, Frank H. Daley.

Grand Manan—J. E. Gaskell, George Dalzell, William A. Fraser, H. E. Fraser, E. W. Green, C. B. Harvey, Turner Ingalls, S. M. Guptill, James Matthews, Alvin Parker.

St. Patrick—James McRoe, Milton Smart, Alexander Acheson, John Crawley.

St. Stephen—James Eagan, Folensbee Eastman, Thomas McDermott, D. Furgeson, W. Hawthorne, J. D. Bonness, T. McGeachy, H. H. Sullivan, P. Breen, Morris McGarrity, Dr. Thomas Byrne, Frank Todd, Harry Burpee, Joseph Strange, N. Marks Mills, William McElroy.

Milltown—Martin Cronin, Harrison McAllister, Bert Faloon, B. H. Kerr, Patrick Mannix, John Cronin, George F. Frost, Charles Polley, J. L. Ray, B. Rip ley.

Dufferin—Fred Hannah, Levi Ferron.

Upper Mills—George I. Hill.

St. James—Robert Kelly, John McMahon, Robert Hannon, P. Bohan, R. Campbell, William Hamilton, Collin Campbell, Thomas Gillman, Robert Polley, Frank McBride.

Flume Ridge—W. D. Clarke, Thomas Morrisey.

Old Ridge—John S. Maxwell, Melvin McCormick.

Clarendon—Milian Scanlan.

A committee on resolutions consisting of H. V. Dewar, W. F. Todd, Dr. J. A. Wade, was appointed. They submitted the following report which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Liberals of Charlotte in convention, assembled, view with deep satisfaction the great measure of prosperity which Canada is today enjoying as the direct result of the policy of the Liberal administration. We reaffirm in faith in the platform of the Liberal party as laid down at the convention in 1893 and congratulate the government of the day upon having carried out to a successful issue the majority of pledges contained in the above platform. We heartily approve of the preferential treatment extended in trade matters to the motherland, which has not only tended to cement the ties of kindred between Britain and her favored colony, but has resulted most advantageously to the Canadian buyer and seller. We endorse the action of the Canadian government in endeavoring to secure reciprocal trade arrangements with the United States and regret that, owing to causes beyond their control, their efforts so far have proved fruitless. We would give expression to the hope that ere long the disturbing questions between Canada and the United States would be settled in a matter satisfactory to both peoples. We congratulate the government of Canada upon having secured a peaceful and final settlement of the Manitoba school question without recourse to coercion. We approve of the governments' policy in hastening to completion the deepening of canals of the country, in extending the Intercolonial railway to Montreal, in constructing the Crow's Nest Pass railway on such advantageous terms, in securing the abolition of the troublesome quarantine regulations of the United States, in promoting a thorough system of cold storage in the carriage of farm products to the British market, in bringing about imperial penny postage, in reducing the postage from three to two cents, in reducing the taxation of the people in other respects, in making liberal appropriations to needed public works, in establishing baiting stations for the fishermen of the maritime provinces. We approve of the loyal course of the government in offering to Great Britain so promptly and in equipping and founding so effectual two contingents of volunteers to defend the empire's flag in Africa. We rejoice at the splendid bravery that has been displayed in the field by the soldiers of Canada and the magnificent results that have followed their arms, and extend our sincerest sympathies to the families of those who have died in defence of their country or who have suffered in fighting for their beloved Queen. We would recommend the government to take such a theme and make such appropriations as would fittingly recognize for all time to come the splendid spirit of patriotism displayed by our volunteers in Africa. We reaffirm in the strongest and heartiest manner possible our confidence in Sir Wilfrid Laurier as leader of the government, and in his cabinet and we further pledge ourselves that we will put forth every effort for the election to the House of Commons of the candidate selected at this convention.

Nomination in Open Convention.

It was decided to appoint no nomination committee but to nominate in open convention and, upon the chairman announcing that the meeting was ready to receive names, Dr. William Gilmour, seconded by Mr. Geo. F. Hill, moved that Mr. William Todd represent the Liberals in the contest in Charlotte, and the nomination was then tendered him. Mr. Todd feelingly thanked the convention and said as most of them present knew it was absolutely impossible for him to enter the contest. He made a brief speech, in which he showed frequently, he was laboring under great emotion.

Mr. Andrew Lamb, seconded by Mr. D. T. Dwyer, moved that Mr. R. E. Armstrong be nominated. The convention ratified the suggestion by standing to a man when called upon and giving three hearty cheers.

Mr. Armstrong was called upon and was received with three more cheers "for our next member." Mr. Armstrong heartily thanked the convention for the honor extended him. The acceptance of the nomination meant some personal sacrifice, but he felt he could not refuse it as, from the enthusiasm manifested, he was sure that Charlotte, the old banner Liberal county of New Brunswick, would be again found in line after the coming elections. He felt confident of success when he remembered the record of the Liberal party during their administration.

He felt sure that no candidate could go before the people with the record of the government behind him and lose. He noticed the achievements of the government, the settlement of the Manitoba school question, that they had reduced the tariff, have lived within their income and have been able to show the country surpluses. The government has done more than any other for the mother country by reducing the postage, reducing the tariff and arming and sending forth brave Canadian sons to fight the battles in South Africa. It was nonsense for the Conservatives to say, as Sir Charles Tupper claims, that they had been forced to send the contingents.

Mr. Armstrong said it was ... twelve and one-half years since he came to this county and he looked upon his nomination today as a vindication of his course as a journalist and a man. He was only a poor man and he would be unable to bring financial influence to bear upon the result even if he desired it. This he did not believe in; instead every man should go to the poll in his right mind uninfluenced by either money or drink. He was a temperance man and was not ashamed of it. He closed by asking for hearty but clean support.

Mr. George Byrne,

of Campobello, said the only fault he and the island men had to find with the present government was that they had not investigated charges made against Tory officials. The islands had a grievance which had never been arranged. The island men were going home to take their coats off and work for the success of the candidate just named.

Mr. N. Marks Mills

intimated that the reason the island had a grievance was because they were represented by a man who had no influence.

Hon. Mr. Blair and Sir Louis Davies at this moment entered. They were most enthusiastically received. Hon. Mr. Gilmour was also welcomed with ringing cheers.

Hon. Mr. Blair

said a man would be hard indeed to please who would not rejoice over seeing such a splendid convention. He was greatly pleased to hear that the convention had unanimously chosen a candidate. He was exceedingly pleased that the choice had fallen upon Mr. Armstrong. He said Mr. Armstrong would have his hearty support. He would be glad, therefore, should he be successful, to have supporting him a man having the ability and the grasp of affairs that Mr. Armstrong had. He was a brilliant debater, a hard worker and a man who would represent with energy the county of Charlotte.

Mr. Blair said that the ministers, busy with the broad affairs of government, had not been able to give the attention to detail such as patronage. These matters were worthy of careful attention and Mr. Blair promised they should be given attention when questions of state had been cleared away. Mr. Blair referred to the fact that the old government had treated Charlotte as if it had not existed on the map. With the present government it had been different. Lighthouses, mail extension and public works had been given Charlotte and the fact was that the representaive of the county consistently voted against the government, which was working to improve the condition of his province. He closed by asking for a pull all together for the Liberal candidate.

Sir Louis Davies,

after greeting the convention, referred to the fact that Hon. Mr. Gilmor had sat beside him in the house for many years. The government, it was admitted, had acted generously toward Charlotte in the matter of grants. It was not Mr. Ganong's influence which induced the government to provide for Charlotte. It was not on his advice but upon the advice of Liberal members that grants had been made. Sir Louis said the Liberals were going to win again. There was no doubt of it. He viewed the situation from the Pacific to the Atlantic. He asked Charlotte to organize and fall in with the Liberal procession.

Senator Gilmor

said he was glad the convention had unanimously chosen Mr. Armstrong as the candidate. All had worked hard for the Liberal party and had done a great deal for it. But Mr. Armstrong with his paper had done more than any for the party. He asked the meeting to compare what the present and former government had done. The Conservatives had been in a great many years and had taken a great deal of money from Charlotte but had never given any back, neither for wharves,

A Telling Contrast.

lighthouses nor subsidies. In the former Liberal government Mr. Gilmor had been able to get a subsidy of $4,000 for a steamboat. The most the Conservatives had done was to take that away. The Liberal government, by building wharves and lighthouses along the coast, had added $1,000 to the subsidy. Mr. Gilmor said that, with the Conservatives in power, although a member, he was unable to get anything. Since their defeat he had been able to get more for the county than he was able when a member. This was undoubtedly due to the fairness of the present administration.

The convention closed with cheers and the national anthem.

Rousing Meeting in Evening.

The evenng meeting was held in the Curling rink, which had been nicely decorated for the occasion. The building which is about the size of St. Andrew's rink, St. John, was completely filled by an attentive audience. Mr. James G. Stevens, jr., chairman of the local Liberal association, acted as chairman, and introduced as the first speaker the candidate selected at the afternoon convention.

Mr. R. E. Armstrong,

addressing the gathering, said "I can conceive of no greater honor which can be done a young man than to elect him to represent a constituency in parliament. A local newspaper recently said that the prospective candidate is busy preparing his apology. Ladies and gentlemen, I have no apology to offer for standing on this platform, this evening. (Applause). No man need be ashamed to stand on a platform as the representative of the Liberal party in the coming struggle."

"The Conservatives," he said, "charged broken pledges, but without proof, they claimed there had been no tariff change, but every one knew that the national policy was not now in force. Conservatives charge a broke pledge in the fact that reciprocity has not been arranged with the United States. "Now," said he, "I am in favor of reciprocity but not reciprocity with dishonor to Canada." Applause.)

He claimed that the present government had done more than had ever been done before to develope trade with Great Britain. The Conservatives arrogated to themselves all the loyalty in Canada. The speaker said this was impertinence.

"I claim," said he, "to be as loyal a British subject as my opponent, Mr. Ganong, and the Conservative party has not roused so much loyalty as has the Liberal party, led by the government. Let us see what have the Liberals and Conservatives done to show their loyalty. So far, the only demonstration of loyalty by the Conservatives has been in talk. On the other hand, the Liberals had been a factor in bringing about penny postage, have given Great Britain a preference in tariff, and in arming and equipping Canadian sons to take part in a struggle for empire and home in South Africa." He claimed that the Liberal government had given better ruling than had ever been done before in Canada. He announced that he entered upon the campaign without animus and said he could see no reason why the questions involved could not be dispassionately discussed. He asked for the support of the electors of Charlotte to himself and to the Laurier government. He read the following address:

"To the Honorable Andrew G. Blair, minister of railways and canals, of Canada, and to the Honorable Sir Louis Davies, minister of marine and fisheries of Canada:

"Gentlemen:

"On behalf of the Liberal party of Charlotte county, we extend to you as representatives of the government of Canada, a hearty greeting to this constituency. This greeting is all the heartier, gentlemen, because we recognize that to you individually, we are indebted to a very great extent, for the proud position Canada now occupies in the eyes of the empire, and of the civilized world.

"Your government has demonstrated that progressiveness is not incompatible with rigid economy, and that the country is most prosperous when its affairs are being honestly and righteously administered, with due regard to the feelings of all classes. With you the Liberals of this section rejoice over the splendid results of the policy which your government so successfully inauguraed four years ago, a policy in line with the platform of Liberal principles unanimously adopted at the Ottawa convention in 1893, and with which we, in common with the Liberals of Canada, are in hearty accord.

"The business prosperity which was foreshadowed as a result of the adoption of that policy, has been abundantly realized. Never in the history of the country has there been such commercial development, never have its industries been more prosperous, never has the credit of the country stood higher before the world, never has Canada been nearer and dearer to the heart of the mother land than she is today. The progressive business policy of your administration has not only tended to develop inter-provincial trade, but it has also assisted in the development of an immense and ever increasing foreign trade. Our commercial relations with Great Britain were never on a more satisfactory basis than they are today, a fact borne out abundantly by the trade returns. These conditions, gentlemen, are all the more pleasing because of the deep depression under which the country has labored prior to the Liberal triumph of 1896. Then, deficits were the rule; today, magnificent surpluses have taken their place. For the first time (if we mistake not), since confederation, has the government of Canada had a surplus to apply to the reduction of the public debt. The conditions, we repeat, gentlemen, are subjects for hearty congratulation at this time.

"The loyal attitude of your government towards the mother country since entering into power we heartily and unequivocally endorse. The bringing about of imperial penny postage, the adoption of the preferential clause in the tariff, and the equipping and forwarding of two contingents of Canadian volunteers to Africa to aid in defence of the empire, have demonstrated to the world that the loyalty of Liberals of Canada to the British flag is something more than lip loyalty.

"The splendid bravery that has been displayed by the Canadian troops in the field and the glorious achievements that have been won by their arms redound not only to the credit of Canada, but to the government which equipped them so promptly and so efficiently. It is a source of the greatest gratification to us that the war in the Transvaal is now nearing its close and that the satisfactory ending of the struggle has been due in no small degree to the effective measures adopted by your government. We would express the hope that at the next sitting of parliament such action will be taken as will fittingly recognize the services of our Canadian soldiers, and that will preserve to posterity the memory of their gallant deeds. We rejoice with you that through the endeavors of your government, so ably led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a peaceful settlement of the Manitoba school question has been reached and the country has been spared the disaster and ruin that would have followed if the announced policy of your predecessors had been carried into effect. We heartily approve of the action of your government in extending the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal, in constructing the Crows' Nest Pass Railway on such favorable terms to the country, in hastening forward the deepening of the canals, in lowering the rates of postage on letters, in reducing the tariff of the country (and robbing of its protective sting), in securing the abolition of the annoying quarantine regulations with the United States, in inaugurating a system of cold storage in connection with the shipment of Canada's farm products to Britain, in establishing baiting stations for the fishermen of the Maritime Provinces, and in developing the harbors along the Atlantic coast.

"We regret that the negotiaions begun by your government looking to reciprocal trade relations with the United States have not yet borne fruit, and would embrace this opportunity of expressing our hearty approval of the manly and honorable course pursued by the Canadian delegates on the inernational commission.

"We are grateful for the appropriations for needed public works that your government has been able to make to this county, and we would urge upon you the necessity of having these works pushed through to completion without further delay. We re-affirm our confidence in Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the eminent leader of the Liberal party, of Canada, whose statesmanlike services have done so much to elevate and promote Canadian interests, and whose purity of purpose and integrity of conduct have won for him and for his government the approval of all classes of our people, as well as recognition at the hands of our well-beloved Queen.

"In closing, we would thank you most heartily for your presence here this evening, and would beg to give expression to the hope that in the coming election a brilliant triumph will be won for Liberal principles, not alone in this constituency, but throughout Canada."

Sir Louis Davies,

in reply, said he felt all would share in regrets at the absence of Mr. Fielding. "The splendid gathering must be a source of gratification, said he, to the young candidate you have chosen. In his address, as in the paper he edits, he has shown a firm grasp of affairs. I was also pleased to hear him say he proposed to conduct his campaign apart from personal grounds. He referred to the fact that Charlotte had, until last election, been a Liberal county. He did not believe the county was determined to remain apart from the government."

Sir Louis said he and Mr. Blair were on the patform tonight to tell a simple story of

How the Country Had Been Governed

during the last four years. He said some men were so confirmed in their political views nothing could change them. He asked a fair hearing and fair consideration of the facts presented. Sir Charles would discuss all questions but one. He held that whoever was right or wrong one fact was settled, he was going to win. He read the prophecy of Sir Charles and its failure in 1896. Undaunted by this he bobs up serenely with almost the same prophecy and what is more, he asks you to believe this.

Conviction of Victory Firm.

There never was before as firm a conviction in the hearts of Liberal leaders that we will come through the election with as great a majority as we have now. "The question," he said, "before you is where will Charlotte be after the election?" Sir Louis described the condition of the country during the last years of the Conservative regime. Government leaders had arraigned race against race and creed against creed. Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave a pledge that he would relegate the Manitoba school questions to the provincial parliament and there bring his influence to bear for a settlement.

This had been done

and neither Sir Charles nor Mr. Foster dare dispute it. This achievement alone proved Sir Wilfrid Laurier a great statesman to whom the thanks of a nation were due. Aside from the school question, what was the condition of Canada? Whatever merit the Conservative policy had at first we know that its later effects was to drive our young men out of the country.

Now the Tide Has Turned.

Last year 1,400 stalwart farmers came back. The fiscal returns showed deficits after deficits. Our condition was not desperate, but we were not developing. We were marking time.

Sir Charles prophesied the shutting up of factories. Instead they were working double time. Now any man can get a fair day's wages if he is willing to give a fair day's work.

Canada was moving. Sir Charles charged that Liberal pledges had not been carried out. Sir Louis described the public manner in which the Liberal platform had been adopted and stated that all the pledges had been carried out so far as the time permitted. In the first place, there was

The Tariff Pledge.

The Tories had a tariff which was intended to be so high that no foreign goods could come in. This meant taxes on the poor man, and he started to leave the country. The Liberals denounced this and said the tariff shrould be cut down to a revenue basis. There had been no promise of the abolition of tariff that was impossible. The revenue basis had been reached and to the surprise of Conservatives, who predicted ruin, the business of factories increased. He told of the addition to the free list, the abolition of ad valorem duties, and finally the reduction in the rate of 12½ per cent. He cotracted Mr. Foster's charge that nothing had been accomplished in reducing the tax on cottons, sugar, woolen and oil. On the latter he said, the reduction had been less than he should have liked, but, he said, a number of erroneous trading restrictions had been removed and the end was not yet.

He Contrasted th Debt

which had been contracted. In each of the 18 Conservative years Canada went in debt $6,000,000. In each of the Liberal years $1,000,000 had been added to the debt. The Conservatives spent $38,000,000 out of a revenue of $34,000,000. He had no apology to make for the government having last year spent $43,000,000 out of a revenue of $51,000,000. The government had

Not Been Extravagant;

it had been wisely generous. Sir Louis made a great hit in explaining financing of last year when the ordinary revenue had paid the current and capital expenditure and for the first time had $600,000 to reduce the debt. Sir Louis said he tired of lip loyalty. He knew the Conservatives were loyal and the Liberals were loyal. We are all loyal people.

One Party Talks, the Other Acts.

The Conservatives, he said, talked loyalty, the Liberals acted it. This they did in the preferential tariff which a British statesman said was the greatest blow ever struck for imperial federation. Sir Charles proposed that England should give a return preference. The proposal was all right, but was not feasible. Great Britain would not grant it. In sending troops to South Africa, Sir Louis said, we were doing our duty. We did what the Canadian people wanted us to do. We have been condemned for waiting a day or two as to whether we should do it, unconstitutionally or not. We did it in this fashion and we're not afraid because we know the people wanted us to do it thus. He closed with a concise summary of the government's achievements and Canada's growth.

Hon. Mr. Blair,

in opening, referred to the address and expressed his hearty appreciation for the complimentary manner in which his associates and himself had been referred to. Before entering into a discussion of public questions, Hon. Mr. Blair referred to his relations with the county when he was in provincial politics and also referred to his late associates. Mr. Blair, referring to the action of the convention, in the afternoon, congratulated the people of Charlotte upon their choice. Mr. Armstrong was a young man with intelligence and ambition. He hoped he would receive the support of which he was worthy. He was anxious that Charlotte would again take its place in the Liberal ranks, and he hoped it would be proved that the result of 1896 was only a temporary relapse. He was anxious for another reason, he was anxious that when he went back as government member after the election, it should be with a stronger following at his back. He hoped that his arm would in this fashion be strengthened. He was

Courted the Contrast.

willing that his four years as leader of the Liberals in this province should be contrasted with Mr. Foster's 11 years as leader of the Conservatives of New Brunswick and he was willing that the ballots of the electors of Charlotte and the whole of New Brunswick should be cast upon judgment so formed. Mr. Blair contrasted the treatment of Charlotte by the Liberals with the treatment by the Conservatives. Because Charlotte was returned as Liberal the late government would give nothing. Had the present government acted in the same way because a Conservative represented her? No! Charlotte had deserted the government but the government had not deserted Charlotte. Sir Charles Tupper was preaching that the one thing for Canada to do was to entrust the affairs of the country to him. In his speeches he laid claim to this as a right for what he had done in confederation days. Mr. Blair asked if the young men of today were going to vote power into Sir Charles' hands for what he had done in the remote past? The past was gone and men were judging by what they had done, what they would be able to accomplish. The same men who had failed were asking to be given the power again.

No Enviable Record.

What did the late government leave behind? They left stagnant industries, a decreasing population, smokeless chimneys, and increasing deficits. The men who had done this were the same men who were appealing today for power again. There was the same Tupper, the same Foster, the same Clarke Wallace, the same Montague. Are you going, said he, to turn out men who have made a success for men who have a record of failure?

Mr. Blair asked what the country would say if the Conservatives announced that they were going to put up the high tariff wall. People would say, they were fools. The tariff was performing all desirable functions. It would be ruinous to again put the tariff wall up. The opposition knew it and did not dare say they would put up the tariff, so they fell back upon the charge of broken pledges and corrupt government. This was what oppositions always fell back on when they had no good charges to make. It was singular that these elections were going on and in all them the cases were identical. The same cry was being raised against Premier Laurier and his cabinet, Premier Salisbury and his cabinet, and President McKinley and his advisers. Mr. Blair said today he looked up the report of the Conservatives' convention recently held here. He wanted to find out what the candidate of the opposition was running his campaign upon. He found that Mr. Ganong was satisfied with the past, had no complaint as to the present, and had hopes for the future of the Conservative party. He endorsed the principles of the Conservative party. He did not explain

What Those Principles Were

so he (Blair) would endeavor to explain them. The first principle was that the Conservatives should always be in power. This was divine right. If by any miss chance some other party should get the power, that party must have got possession of that power by fraud. Another principle was that if another party was in and the Conservative party could not govern, they should obstruct and prevent its opponents and when they are unable to obstruct in the house they appealed to that irresponsible body, the senate, to obstruct for them. Mr. Blair held these were

Dishonest and Disloyal Tactics.

Sir Charles had the colossal audacity to go before the country and say the refusal by the senate in the I. C. R. extension had saved the country $1,000,000. The bill as it was passed was

Identical in Effect

with the one the senate had thrown out. He reviewed the manner in which Sir Charles had endorsed the Yukon railway plan when first made public and had condemned it a few years later because there was an opportunity to say the government was giving away to Mackenzie and Mann. The senate, the Tory senate, threw this bill out and the railway was not yet built. Thus

A Fatal Blow

had been struck at the development of that country. In Russia and the United States and in Canada mineral lands were given away for the sake of development. The gift of land to the company was the same. Canada had missed by having the country opened up. Mr. Blair answered charges of extravagance. Money had to be voted before it was spent. Mr. Foster now charged extravagance but when his votes were going through the house neither Mr. Foster nor any one else, not even Mr. Ganong, protested against their passage. Mr. Foster, Sir Charles Tupper or Mr. Ganong had no right to a hearing on a public platform when they feared to criticize before the vote was passed. He concluded by smashing the Conservatives' pro-loyalty claims and pointing out some of Canada's advances during the four Liberal years.

Cheers for the Queen, the ministers and the candidates closed the fine meeting.

Two More Canadians Get Commissions

London, Sept. 29.—Great Britain has sent a note to the Dutch government, according to a despatch from Amsterdam to the Daily Mail, which contains a warning that if Mr. Kruger is allowed to carry bullion or state archives on board the Dutch warship which is to bring him to Europe, it will be regarded as a breach of neutrality on the part of the Netherlands.

Halifax Soldier Dead in Yorkshire.

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—(Special)—A letter received from South Africa today says that G. P. Farrell, of Halifax, who was invalided to England after having enteric fever, died in Yorkshire of dysentry.

Commissions to Two Canadians.

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—(Special)—A cable was received today stating that Lt. A. E. D. Layborne, of the 1st Hussars, had received a commission in the 21st Lancers. Lt. R. B. Campbell, who went out from the Nelson, B. C., Rifles, has also got a commission in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

WAS NOT THE WINDWARD.

She Is Not Expected Until the End of Next Week.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 28.—The signal man at Cape Race reported early this morning that the Peary exploring steamer Windward was passing west. Later in the day it became known that the vessel sighted was not the Windward, but the steam sealer Walrus.

Captain John Bartlett, who commanded the Windward last year, brother of Captain Samuel Bartlett, her present commander, does not expect her to return from the north before the end of next week. Doubtless she is not proceeding at full speed and has met with more or less ice in high latitudes.

Edythe. "Don't you think that character in a young man is everything?"

Ethel. "Oh, yes; if he has nothing else!"

General O'Grady-Haly Talks After Inspection.

Montreal Herald, Thursday: Like General Hutton, Major-General O'Grady-Haly deprecates the system of short camp service in Canada. Major-General O'Grady-Haly has just returned from an inspection of the militia corps of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and last night was at the Windsor with his aide-de-camp, Captain Hugh Fleming. The inspections, he said, were most creditable, considering that nearly one-half of the men in camp were recruits.

The difficulty of improving the militia, however, he said, resulted from the fact that each year the battalions had to be made up of recruits. Of 900 men who were in camp this year, probably not more than 300 would present themselves next season. This, General Haly says, is a hard matter to remedy, as the men frequently move from one place to another. He suggests a system in which the scale of pay would be increased year by year as aid to promote more regular attendance. The training might then proceed with something like continuity from year to year, instead of as now commencing over again every year at the beginning.

The new commanding officer, while much impressed with the material which there is to work upon in this country, believes that the period of training in camp is far too short, and that with 16 days far better results would be achieved than with 12.

When asked for an opinion about the value of the shooting done at the camps, the general observed that he had not been present when this part of camp duty was in progress. He was, however, strongly in favor of regimental rifle ranges throughout the country in preference to civilian rifle clubs. Discipline is one of the chief requisites, and it cannot be attained apart from regimental practice. The general speaks most highly of the Morris tube practice as a substitute for ordinary ranges. A man who has learned to shoot in this way will be perfectly well able to take sight on a range.

About the middle of next month General Haly will go to Kingston, London and Toronto to inspect the permanent corps at those centres. He says there ought, after the return of the troops from South Africa, to be a foundation laid for military training in Canada such as never before existed, but he regrets that the country will not have the regiment as a whole on the return of the contingents from South Africa. He thinks that the men who are returning at the expiration of their 12 months would not have had long to wait if they had decided to stay in South Africa until the end of the campaign, and it would have looked well for all to have come home together.

SLOW STARVATION.

THE CONDITION OF THOSE AFFLICTED WITH INDIGESTION.

Flatulency, Sick Headache, Offensive Breath and Eructations, Irritability, and a Feeling of Weight on the Stomach are Among the Symptoms.

Dyspepsia, or indigestion, as it is also frequently called, is one of the most serious ailments that afflicts mankind. When the stomach loses its craving for food, and the power to digest it, the person so afflicted is both mentally and physically in a condition of wretchedness. The symptoms of the disorder are manifold, and among them may be noted, a feeling of weight in the region of the stomach, sick headache, offensive breath, heartburn, a disagreeable taste in the mouth, irritability of temper, disturbed sleep, etc. The condition is in fact one of slow starvation of the blood, nerves and body, and on the first symptoms treatment through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be sought. Mr. William Birt, a well known blacksmith at Pisquid, P.E.I., is one who suffered for years, and relates his experience for the benefit of similar sufferers. Mr. Birt says:—"For many years I was a victim of indigestion, accompanied by nervousness, palpitation of the heart and other distressing symptoms. My appetite was irregular, and what I ate felt like a weight in my stomach; this was accompanied by a feeling of stupor or sleepiness, and yet I rarely enjoyed a night's sound sleep. When I would retire a creeping sensation would come over me, with pains and fluttering around the heart, and then when I arose in the morning, I would feel as tired and fatigued as I did before I went to bed. It is needless to say that I was continually taking medicine, and tried, I think, almost everything recommended as a cure for the trouble. Occasionally I got temporary relief, but the trouble always came back, usually in a still more aggravated form. All this, of course, cost a great deal of money, and as the expenditure seemed useless I was very much discouraged. One day one of my neighbors, who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with much benefit, advised me to try them, and I decided to do so, thinking nevertheless, that it would be but another hopeless experiment. To my great gratification, however, I had only been using the pills a few weeks when I felt decidedly better, and things began to look brighter. I continued taking the pills for several months, with the result that my health was as good and my digestion better than it had ever been. One of the most flattering results of the treatment was my increase in weight from 125 pounds to 155 pounds. It is more than a year now since I discontinued the use of the pills and in that time I have not had the slightest return of the trouble. We always keep the pills in the house now, and my family have used them for other ailments with the same gratifying results."

These pills may be had from any dealer in medicine, or will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2 50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"My dear," said Crimsonbeak to his wife the other morning, "I wish you would look over my wardrobe. I was up in my room a little while ago, and the only things I could find which had any buttons on were my kodaks!"—[Yonkers Statesman.