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SIR JOHN AND PROTECTION.

Dr. Montague having at the unveiling of the Kingston monument the other day renewed the vain attempt to prove that Sir John Macdonald was always a believer in protection, the Globe takes the trouble of refuting his contentions. The evidence on the negative side of the proposition is indeed overwhelming. Sir John was not a protectionist during his political life, and it is doubtful if he ever was a sincere believer in protection. He simply used the doctrine as a means of stepping into power in 1878. If he had been a protectionist he would in all probability have sought to introduce the system either in old Canada or at the confederation period; the formation of the new government would indeed have furnished an especially fit occasion for such a departure. The records do not show that he ever so much as contemplated the idea of putting the tariff up to protection pitch, either then or earlier in his career. He evidently looked on the tariff as simply a means of raising a revenue, any protection which it might afford being merely incidental. In 1876-77 he found the country suffering, in common with all other countries, from a commercial reaction, and he took up the protection idea as a promising weapon with which to fight the Mackenzie government. It was in fact the only weapon he had at hand. One of the witnesses cited by the Globe would be quite sufficient for the establishment of that fact. He is W. F. Maclean, the Conservative M. P. for East York, whose father, the late John Maclean, was the pioneer advocate of protection in Canada and was more responsible for its adoption than any other individual. In reviewing Mr. Pope's biography of Sir John Macdonald last January, W. F. Maclean said: "Sir John was timid up to death of protection, had to be bullied into it, fed into it, committed to it, by others, but when he thought it had grown he used it as a bridge to reach the power he liked to wield. And when his hosts followed over, they cried, 'hold the bridge Sir John has built.' But some of us know the work to be of other hands." Mr. Maclean's knowledge of the facts cannot be disputed, because his father was his authority, and no better authority than the originator of the protectionist movement could be found. There are many others who could testify that the late Mr. Maclean stated the facts to them in this vein. Then we have the testimony of D'Alton McCarthy, M. P., who knows as much of the inner councils of Conservatism as any man living: "No doubt in the world that we were out of power, and by going in for the N. P. and taking the wind out of Mr. Mackenzie's sails we got into power. We became identified with the protection policy, and if Mr. Mackenzie had adopted the protective policy we should have been free traders. I am willing to make this confession: If Mr. Mackenzie had been a protectionist there would have been nothing left for us but to be free traders." On the 22nd July, 1878, Mr. John Boyd, of St. John, telegraphed to Sir John Macdonald: "The government press state you propose to raise the tariff generally to 35 per cent. Can you contradict this?" Sir John replied: "It is an absurd falsehood. Neither in London nor elsewhere have I gone beyond my motion in Parliament, and have never proposed an increase, but only a readjustment of the tariff." In all clarity we must believe that Sir John meant what he then said, and that was only a few months before the election. Mr. Goldwin Smith is another unimpeachable witness, and his statement is: "Before the election of 1878 I had an interview with Sir John Macdonald in this house and received from his own lips the assurance that his policy was not protection, but, as he had publicly declared, readjustment." The evidence of anyone of the witnesses quoted would be sufficient to prove the case, and it is quite useless for Dr. Montague or Mr. Pope or the whole crowd of Conservative journals to repeat the foolish assertion that Sir John was always a protectionist.

WOOD PULP.

Some interesting figures relating to the British importation of wood pulp have lately been published and commented on in various journals. The Paper Trade Journal recently noted the following facts: "There was a phenomenal delivery of wood pulp at the Manchester docks, England, during the last seven days, no less than seven steamers arriving with an aggregate cargo of over four thousand tons. Most of these came from the Baltic ports, and six steamers with large cargoes of wood pulp are yet on their way. All round, however, there has been an immense importation of paper making material just lately. Scandinavia has made rec-

ord deliveries at most of the ports, and the register includes 1,950 bales from Canada. There have even been deliveries from Boston and New York. Finland and Holland both sent a fair amount, but Germany seems to be falling altogether behindhand." The statistics of the trade for last year show that Norway exported to Britain pulp of the value of £694,919, Sweden £344,021, Canada £82,841, and the United States £48,480. A portion of the United States contribution seems to have been really Canadian, getting the U. S. tag upon it through being exported via Portland. The Canadian Gazette commenting on these figures says:

When, therefore, we find an official of a United States pulp and paper company boasting that they ship 25 per cent. of their product to England, and supply the Pall Mall Gazette, World and Echo of London, it is a fair inference that these and other leading journals look even now to Canada for their material upon which they display their literary wares. So does the interdependence of the English speaking world grow apace.

Beyond question there is a great future before this Canadian pulp making industry. It should out-distance all competitors. Of these the chief are Norway and Sweden. Norway has hitherto supplied nearly one half the British imports, and Sweden another quarter. Yet inquiries which the high commissioner has made in the chief centres of the paper trade—viz., in London, Lancashire and in Scotland—show practical unanimity as to the superiority of the Canadian article over the Scandinavian, the former being more evenly made and the texture better adapted to paper making. The president of the Darwin paper mills in Lancashire went so far as to declare that Canadian pulp was eventually command, from 6s. to 10s. per ton more than the Scandinavian if the quality be kept up; and it is worth noting that of the 10,000 tons of dry pulp used in these mills in the year 1,500 tons are Canadian as it is. "The Canadian fibre," says the president, "seems to mill better, and is certainly of a finer and tougher texture." This testimony is generally corroborated throughout the trade, and at once opens up a great field for Canadian enterprise. The British imports of mechanical and chemical pulp were in 1894 280,188 tons of the value of £1,432,747.

How does Canada stand in this matter in relation to the United States? The treasurer of the Hudson River Pulp and Paper company, though interested in the United States trade, has no doubt on the point. He says: "Canadian spruce is about the best material in the world for the manufacture of pulp, and we will see about 3,000 car loads of it this year." In any case, Canada will supply the spruce. She will also, if enterprise be not dead, supply the manufactured article. "I do not understand," said this same gentleman, "why Canada is not doing more in the manufacture of paper. You have every advantage as regards material, power and cheap labor. As things are at present, it costs 50 per cent. more to manufacture paper in England than in the States, and, considering the extent to which we have to rely on Canada for our supply of wood, it seems as if with some enterprise Canadians ought to be able to compete with us."

The Gazette replies that Canada will be able to compete, and it reproduces from an English trade journal a suggestion that an export duty be placed on the wood so as to secure its manufacture into pulp in Canada. It further says: "There are now pulp mills at Grand Mer, Quebec province, and at three points in Nova Scotia; while a pulp and paper mill is being placed on the new Canadian Salt water power canal. The St. Lawrence towns, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and now the whole district of the Sanik, have here a great chance; and we shall be surprised if they and British capitalists do not follow the advice which the high commissioner and the Canadian government agents in this country have long urged upon them and make the most of their opportunity." An import duty is, of course, out of the question, and it is hard to see any necessity for it when all the natural advantages enumerated are taken into consideration.

Our special purpose in referring to this subject was to ask what chance British Columbia has of sharing in this trade. It is well known that this province has a vast quantity of timber even better fitted for pulp making than the spruce of the east, and it is easily accessible too. Can pulp be manufactured here and sent around the Horn cheaply enough to compete with the countries that lie nearer the British market? It might be worth while for some enterprising individual to secure exact information on that point as a possible step to a profitable investment. The Scandinavian supply cannot very long keep up at its present rate, and there may ere long be a nice gap in the British market for some British Columbia pulp maker to fill.

FARMERS AND FARMERS.

Mr. Wilson-Fox has presented to the British royal commission on agriculture a report on the agricultural condition of Cumberland, showing that this county has suffered much less than others from the prevailing depression. One reason for this is the fact that the people of Cumberland do not so much depend on the price of cereals, and that the climate is favorable to the growth of grasses and roots. It must also be observed that the farmers themselves have greatly contributed towards staving off evil times by their unremitting work, curtailment of expenses and strict economy. Mr. Wilson-Fox writes:—

"The Cumberland farmer is a working farmer, who takes his full share of the daily toil, and sets his laborers an example in zeal and industry. Hard-headed, hard-working, honest and thrifty,

this splendid race of men, of whom the country may be proud, are well fitted to face and grapple with difficult times. There is no false pride among Cumberland farmers, though, as a class, they are proud and independent. Nearly every one, whether on a large holding or a small one, takes his share in the operations of the farm. He is up with his men at daybreak, not only superintending, but participating in their daily work. On a large farm the farmer is usually the working foreman. On a small farm he and his family are the laborers. Nor are the wives and daughters less zealous or capable. Butter and cheesemaking, milking, cooking, washing and attending to the house, and the care of the calves and fowls, are among the duties which keep these worthy people busy from dawn to dark.

The Cumberland farmer, to put this in other words, works much the same as the farmers do on this continent, while the great majority of English farmers would almost as soon be found dead as doing any part of the manual labor on their own farms. Some time ago the Times ventured to point out the different conditions under which the British and Canadian farmers work, and thereby incurred the wrath of the Colonist. The latter may now be expected to give Mr. Wilson-Fox the "wrigging" he so evidently needs for a somewhat like effect. Farming in Cumberland is not exactly a flourishing business, bringing vast sums of wealth to those engaged in it. It is only in Canada that farming attains to this pleasant condition—when looked at through the spectacles of the Canadian protectionist. One feature of the Cumberland system, as described by Mr. Wilson-Fox, is worthy of further notice:—"The quality of laborer's soil to be of a high standard, which is attributed to the system of hiring, under which they are well fed and there is not the temptation for them to spend their evenings in the public-house; also a feeling of friendship is created between employers and employed, owing to the fact that they live under the same roof. In addition, wages are paid according to merit, and not all on the same level, and the wages which the more capable can command enable them to look forward to the time when they can take a farm by themselves."

The latest absurdity of the protectionist press and politicians is to claim for the Dominion government credit for the increased exports of Canadian butter to Britain. Of it the Montreal Witness thus disposes: "This season Canada has exported 57,000 packages of butter, as against 50,318 packages last year. The increased exports are, of course, owing to the increased demand and higher prices in England, the price of Canadian creamery in Bristol to-day being quoted at 108 shillings to 114 shillings, against 98 shillings to 104 shillings at the same time last year. The government organs tell us that the Canadian government has somehow caused the increase in the export trade as well as the increase in prices in England. If this be the case the French, Danish, Irish, Australian, and other people are all deeply indebted to the Canadian government, for all of them have profited in the same degree by the advance in price, which was general, and by the increased demand, as far as their ability to satisfy it would go. If the Canadian government has thus stimulated the British demand this year, they are to blame for not having done so long ago. For eleven or twelve years, in fact, ever since the introduction of the National Policy, Canada's butter trade has been declining. Some years it has improved as much as it did this year, which is curious in the Canadian government's butter policy is the only possible cause of improvement, for of course it was not in operation those years."

The Regina Leader is very ill pleased with Lieut. Governor Mackintosh. It puts what it regards as the facts before him in this manner:—"The Hon. C. H. Mackintosh is not playing the part of a man. This refers to Territorial Exhibition matters. He was manager-extraordinary of the exhibition. The affair is in debt. In that there is nothing disgraceful or contemptible. But those to whom money is due want to get it. They cannot get it. They cannot even see or hear from the one by whom the debt was contracted. They telephone him—he is not at his office. They write him—he does not reply. They go to his house—he is shooting. The part a man would play in a case like this would be to meet the creditors and explain to them the circumstances of the deficiency—tell them how it was to be met, or how it was hoped it would be met. The many things that a humble individual to skulk around a little difficulty would be contemptible; for a ruler—a sovereign—it is unpardonable."

The Leader concludes: "For the honor of an honorable and picturesque institution; and for the preservation of its own prestige, the government cannot too quickly re-call the Lieutenant Governor of the Territories." All this is inspired, if not written, by a good Conservative member of parliament, and unfortunately it is only too much like what others have said of the governor.

The Kincardine Review, a Conservative paper, has come to the conclusion that "the shilly-shallying tactics of the Dominion government are fast losing them friends." This opinion is shared by a good many Conservatives. Evil times continue for the Tallon government in Quebec. Following the defeat of its candidate in Montreal Centre comes the desertion of P. J. Cooke, member for Drummond, to the opposition side. Mr. Cooke is a Montreal man, and his action was probably inspired by disgust with the government's financial policy, the same feeling which prompted

Treasurer Hall's resignation and the turn over of so many voters in Montreal Centre. The government started with a very large majority, but the dwindling process has been fairly rapid. Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen deemed it advisable at last evening's meeting to correct the miserable American newspaper stories of which they have been made the victims. The Canadian public will readily understand their feeling that the circumstances to which they referred forced this upon them as an unpleasant duty, while otherwise they would have preferred to pass the matter over in silence. It is safe to say that however pleasant these silly inventions may be to the vitiated tastes of New York newspaper readers, they can secure very little attention, and no credence, in Canada.

Several of our esteemed contemporaries are giving the government undue praise for the increased sale of Canadian butter in Britain, and are at the same time joyfully laying hold of every ray they find to uphold the assertion that Britain will shortly adopt the policy of protective duties on outside agricultural products. Such duties must necessarily hit Canadian butter as well as the rest. It seems rather illogical to jubilate over these two contradictory ideas in one and the same breath.

For a pain in the chest a piece of gamgee, dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of the pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., sole agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

MUCH MONEY BORROWED. A Large Amount Owing to the Loan Companies and Building Societies. The Heavy Load Represented by the Public and Private Indebtedness. Ottawa, Nov. 3.—The annual report of the finance department on the loan companies and building societies of the Dominion shows that the people have been under the necessity of borrowing to a large extent, as well as the Dominion government. It was shown in this correspondence a few weeks ago that the deficit in the Dominion treasury was nearly \$4,500,000, the largest in the history of the country, and that during the past two years about \$11,000,000 was added to the public debt. Although the revenue was decreasing and the public debt gaining, very little has been done to reduce the public expenditure so as to keep the outlay within the amount of the revenue. So many are the public revenue and expenditure of the country. Now for a glance at the blue book already referred to. It shows that the people in many instances have followed the example of Mr. Foster and gone on borrowing also, so that in the end they might be able to boast of their ability to secure loans. The idea of the minister of finance is that the more money he is able to loan upon the credit of the country the more prosperous the nation ought to be. So that carrying this idea to its legitimate conclusion, the more money the people can obtain by mortgaging their property the wealthier they should become.

This report of the loan companies is made up from the returns sent in by the various companies. There was no audit of an independent character, and it is natural to suppose that the returns are put in the best possible shape to suit the interests of the companies. There were 94 loan companies and building societies who reported to the government. Of these 84 operate in Ontario, 7 in Quebec and 2 in Nova Scotia. There were 13 new societies started during the year. Of these 12 were in Ontario and 1 in Nova Scotia. The National Mutual Building and Loan Association of Montreal has been struck off the list because it was asked to report and failed to do so. There are 8 of the new companies in Toronto, one in Woodstock, one in Owen Sound, one in London, one in Niagara Falls and one in Halifax, N. S.

CRIPPLED BY RHEUMATISM. A KING'S CO., N. S., MAN SUFFERS FOR LONG WEARY MONTHS.

Had Reached a Stage When He Was Unable to Turn in Bed Without Aid—Hundreds of Dollars Spent in Search of Relief—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Again Prove Their Wonderful Health Giving Power.

From the Kentville, N. S., Chronicle. Mr. David O. Corkum, of Scott's Bay road, is the owner of one of the best farms in King's county, N. S., and is one of the best known farmers in that section of the country. He is naturally a hard working man, and when strong is always to be found busy on his place. Last winter he spent the whole season in the lumber woods, was strong and healthy and worked as hard as any one. But it has not always been so. In fact it is the wonder of the neighborhood that he is able to work at all. Before removing to Scott's Bay road Mr. Corkum lived at Chester, Lunenburg, N. S., and while there was a great sufferer from rheumatism, which affected him in such a way that he was unable to do manual labor of any kind. About this time he moved to his present home, but he could not get a moment's respite from the effects of the disease. Feeling that he must get well at any cost, he had his old doctor brought from Chester to his relief, but he was unable to do anything for him. He tried many kinds of medicine, hoping to reach a permanent cure. Being determined not to die without a struggle, he had doctors brought from Halifax, but still continued to get worse. About three years ago he took to his bed and his case developed into hope and muscle rheumatism of the worst type. It spread through all his bones, up into his neck and into his arm, causing partial paralysis of that limb, rendering it utterly useless, since he could not lift it above his waist. All the strength left his muscles and he was unable to turn and without aid. He was able to stand upon his feet, but could not walk. Still the doctors waited upon him and still he took their medicines, but with no beneficial result. During this time Mr. Corkum paid out several hundred dollars in hard cash for doctors' bills and medicine, all of which did him not one particle of good. After lying in bed for fifteen months his case was pronounced hopeless, and he was given up by all. About this time he heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and he gave them a trial. The first four boxes produced no noticeable effect, but at the fifth he began to notice a change. Feeling encouraged, he kept on, and from that time he rapidly improved, and after using the Pink Pills for a period of some twelve weeks he was restored to perfect health. Such was the wonderful story told a representative of the Western Chronicle by Mr. Corkum a short time ago. Mr. Corkum is now 50 years of age, perfectly healthy, and feels younger and better than he has for years, and attributes his recovery solely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he is willing to prove the truth of these statements to any one who may call upon him.

These pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. There are numerous imitations and substitutes, against which the public is cautioned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. F. B. Gregory, on behalf of Morris O'Connor, of Rossland, charged with a man named Lanctree, at Rossland, this morning applied for bail for his client. Lanctree was badly injured and for a long time confined to the hospital; now he is out, but his mind seems affected. He was fined at \$500. The sureties to be approved by John Kirkup, the mining recorder at Rossland.

For a pain in the chest a piece of gamgee, dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of the pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., sole agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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The Heavy Load Represented by the Public and Private Indebtedness.

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The total amount of money loaned by these different companies in 1894 reached the enormous sum of \$221,622,978 compared with \$115,346,786 in 1893, an increase during the year of \$6,346,192. Of this amount the current loans on real estate amounted to \$116,510,577 or an increase of over \$6,000,000 for the year. In 1874, or 20 years ago, when a Liberal government was in power, the mortgage indebtedness on real estate in Canada amounted to \$15,000,000. It has gone on increasing, first slowly but afterwards at a rapid pace, so that to-day over \$100,000,000 has been added to that amount.

The mortgage indebtedness of Canada by these returns has more than doubled during the past ten years. In 1874 the mortgages on real estate amounted to \$74,000,000 and to-day about \$117,000,000 in round figures. There is no justification for such an increase shown by the growth of the population during that time. The population of this country as shown by the last census, does not increase sufficiently when the immigration is taken into consideration, to show that we held what ought to have been the natural increase of the country.

That we are able to go on borrowing at such a rate, heaping up deficits, piling on to the national debt, mortgaging the country both publicly and privately, speaks well for the Dominion and its vast resources, but whether it does so for the wisdom of the government and the people is a different story.

NANAIMO LIBERALS.

Questions of the Day Discussed at Their Smoking Concert. Nanaimo, Nov. 11.—The Liberals held their smoking concert in the opera house on Saturday night. In consequence of it being pay day in town the attendance was not as large as usual on such occasions, but the want of a larger attendance was made up by the enthusiasm of those who were present. Dr. McKechnie occupied the chair, and briefly alluded to the necessity of educating the people to their right of exercising their power to vote in the country and cast their votes conscientiously. He hoped every voter in the Dominion would think a little before he cast his vote at the next election. He briefly alluded to the tax per capita on the population of British Columbia, which he characterized as infamous. Mr. W. Templeman was introduced and received by the audience with loud applause. Although the speaker remarked that he was unacquainted with the majority of those present, his hearers appeared to be well acquainted with him. He outlined his stand in the matter of politics. He expressed surprise that the B. C. members, Mr. Haslam, Mr. Prior and Mr. Earle have continued to support a government that have been guilty of so much boodling and hoped when the proper time came the people would refuse to send these men back to Ottawa. He instanced the fabulous

showed the scandalous manner in which they had been expended. He admitted the C. P. R. construction by the government was a good measure but claimed it was not sufficient to meet the requirements of the present day. He assured his hearers that the present government was on its last legs and judging by the expression of eastern papers, the next election will undoubtedly return Mr. Laurier and party to power. (Hear, hear.) He exposed the boodling transactions of the Conservative government and expressed surprise that a man like Mr. Haslam should go to the aid and support such a government. He next dealt with the revenue of the province and the appropriations in return, and was repeatedly applauded throughout his remarks. He mentioned the different contingencies that are to be contested and claimed the contests argued well for a Liberal victory.

Mr. G. Bate favored the audience with a song and was deservedly encored. Mr. W. W. B. Macdonald was the next speaker, and was received by a burst of applause. He did not attempt to make an election speech, but confined himself to the question of the principles of Liberalism. He advanced sound argument to support his contentions, which appeared to impress his hearers, as was evinced by the applause. He advanced the principle that a man should not vote as a slave to any particular party, but use his right given by the laws of the country to cast his ballot according to the dictates of his conscience. He went on to inform his hearers that he would be prepared at a later date to give more extensively his views on the political issues of the day and the intentions of the Liberal party as laid down in the platform of Hon. Mr. Laurier. (Hear, hear.) And in conclusion he said so long as the Liberals pursued that policy he would be proud to be numbered as a Canadian Liberal. (Applause.)

Mr. H. Johnson delighted the audience with a song. Mr. J. Carroll very kindly assisted in the vocal part of the programme.

Mr. Marchant was the last speaker and succeeded in entertaining his audience until the close of the meeting. The speaker said his presence on the platform reminded him of the first time he had the pleasure of addressing a Nanaimo audience, and more especially as it was on that very platform that Mr. Haslam uttered the candid (as the speaker has ever since believed it) declaration that he did not understand Canadian politics. (Hear, hear.) He congratulated Mr. Macdonald upon his nomination, and expressed the pleasure it would afford him if he is returned to the house.

He then took up his subject: "The Moral (?) Influence of the Government." He wanted to be polite, or he would call it the "immoral" influence of the government. He then dealt with the subject in a lengthy and eloquent speech and showed how rotten the present government were. His remarks were met with continued approval, and during the whole evening there was not a dissenting voice heard. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and visitors for their presence.

Cable News. London, Nov. 9.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says that the bimetallic league has adopted a resolution that before an international conference is held on the subject of bimetallicism, the German government ought to negotiate with America and France.

The Vienna correspondent of the Chronicle records a stormy sitting of the Reichsrath on the rejection by the emperor of the election of Dr. Lueger of the anti-Semites as burgomaster of Vienna. The premier's explanation gave rise to unprecedented scenes. Dr. Lueger and Prince Leichtenstein made violent and abusive speeches against the government. The house finally approved the rejection of Dr. Lueger's election by a majority of 54.

Ottawa, Nov. 9.—The customs authorities have lately had a good deal of trouble with people smuggling bicycles into Canada from the United States, and are determined to put an end to it. The same practice has been in being in the bicycles as settler's effects, or under the rule relating to tourists, but hereafter bicyclists who bring wheels across the line will be required to sign a declaration that they are for their own personal use. During the past few days several wheels have been seized, in one instance the seizure costing the owner \$87.



Nervous Prostration

It is now a well established fact in medical science that nervousness is due to impure blood. Therefore the true way to cure nervousness is by purifying and enriching the blood. The great blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this letter: "For the last two years I have been a great sufferer with nervous prostration and palpitation of the heart. I was weak in my limbs and had another sensation. At last my physician advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did, and I am happy to say that I am strong and well. I am still using Hood's Sarsaparilla and would not be without it. I recommend it to all who are suffering with nervous prostration and palpitation of the heart." Mrs. DALZIEL, 56 Alice St., Toronto, Ontario. Get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only

True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. It is not what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story. Hood's Pills set harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 20c.