Sir Charles Tupper Wants to Read Anti-Coercionists Out of the Party. .

Lively Proceedings During the First Day the Bill Was in Committee.

0

Employees of the House Left Without Their Pay Through Carelessness.

Ottawa, April 1.--The fact that the estimates for legislation have been exhausted and that Canada was unable to pay the temporary employees of parliament has already been noted in this correspondence, and Dr. Sproule drew the ployees were now without their pay, it was a great hardship to these poor people-messengers, door-keepers, pages, sessional writers, translators, and charwomen. Dr. Sproule, stalwart Conservative though he be, declared that a great deal of time was wasted at the beginning of the session. He called on the government not to delay as the regular estimates could not be put through apparently this session. Immediate provision should be made for these poor

Mr. Foster was not in his seat and Sir Charles Tupper said in his absence he would ask that the matter stand over until the minister of finance was present. Mr. Laurier said that unless some good reason was given the excuse of absence would not hold.

Mr. Gibson charged the minister with taking care to draw their own salaries, but with exhibiting gross carelessness and indifference as whether these poor people received their pay.

Mr. Casey asked why the secretary of state, Sir Charles Tupper, did not give his own check to cover the deficit. Mr. Lister made a powerful appeal for fair play to the unpaid employees. What, he asked, would the bankers in London who held the bonds of the Chignecto Marine Railway say when they heard that the Dominion of Can-

ada was unable to pay its own em-"Even the charwomen, most of them," added Mr. Lister, with a pathetic tone in his voice, "most of them widows with large families. Were the members of the government so busy hatching conspiracies and stabbing colleagues that they could not spare time to attend to ordinary duties of administration? If the treasury is empty," exclaimed Mr Lister, "why not discount a note?"

tween hogs and unpaid employees.

Mr. Mulock protested against voting millions for the rotten scheme of the secretary of state, Sir Charles Tupper, and neglecting to provide for the daily wages of the servants of parliament. Mr. Craig and Mr. Lister exchanged

were the real friends of the workingmen, both gentlemen being obliged to withdraw certain expressions which in common language is termed giving each other the lie.

Major Hughes intervened and there was considerable uproar.

down shortly. that he had already broken his promise for they were to be down yesterday.

The matter then droped. Mr. Charlton asked if the government respecting the suffering Christians in

Sir Charles Tupper replied: "The government warmly sympathize with the resolution but it is impossible to take it up until we are further advanced with public business. After the disposition we have had on the part of the gentlemen opposite to prevent public business being done-

The leader of the house got no further, for shouts of "Order, order," but he continued speaking, his voice being drowned by the cries of "Order." Mr. Laurier asked as to the reported

intention to sit on Good Friday. Sir Charles Tupper-Does the hon. gentleman himself feel any objection to sitting on Good Friday? It is very important that not a day or hour should be lost in pressing public business but the government would not press the house to sit if there is any conscientious objections from any member.

Mr. Laurier resented Sir Charles Tupper's catechism, even if he did not object, there might be others. Sir Charles Tupper- As the hon. gentleman raise no objection we do propose

to sit on Good Friday. Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Davies both pointed out that the members of the house belonging to the Church of England would strongly ob-

Sir Charles Tupper-After these statements I may say that the government does not propose to sit on Good Friday. (Laughter.)

The house then went into committee on the remedial bill.

Mr. Davies thought it was due to the committee to say whether it was intended to go on with the bill in view of the negotiations in Winnipeg.

Sir Charles Tupper-So far from interfering with the negotiations the proceeding with the bill is calculated to have precisely the opposite effect. If this measure becomes law it will be a comparatively easy matter for the government of Manitoba to make such arrangements as will prevent it being brought into operation, but if it is to become law it must be steadily proceeded with. If, on the other hand, the bill were abandoned and the negotiations do not succeed the minority in Manitoba geance. He denied that it was his de-

Mr. Davies thought the country would doubt the government's sincerity if they outside of law.

was sustained.

tard such a settlement. It was a public (Laughter and cheers.) proclamation to Manitoba that the govsettlement or not.

ing would be good. As it was, everyone abuse in lieu of argument. who wanted to put an end to this question would pass the bill.

bund parliament with members scrambling for office was incompetent to deal with this question.

Col. O'Brien pointed out how the government had wasted the session and pointed to the British parliament where important government measures were ready when parliament met. This bill was not moved to the second reading for two months after parliament met. If they proceeded with the bill it would excite the suspicion that the government were not sincere in their negotiations. Sir Richard Cartwright referred to Sir

passage of this bill would settle the question. The contrary was the fact. The bill was not intended to settle anything and the crisis they had seen in the ministry showed it to be the result of a compromise between the two wings of the cabinet. He asked Sir Charles Tupper if he understood him to say he feared the negotiations would fail.

Sir Charles Tupper-I did say I feared these negotiations might fail. Sir Richard Cartwright—I am sorry. Sir Charles Tupper-That is my opin-

Sir Richard Carwright-I am sorry to hear it, and it is early for the hon. gentleman to say it. After a few days' nounces virtually that the negotiations

have been a failure. Sir Charles Tupper-No, no; I said I had a great fear and so I have. Sir Richard Cartwright-Such guage can only have one meaning.

Mr. Foster discovered various reasons not all consistent one with the other for opposing the bill. As the majority Members on both sides, he added, would had declared for the principle it should be willing to endorse such a note rather be allowed to pass. If they suspended than expose the disgrace of the world. | the bill during negotiations they would Mr. Allan, of Essex, wanted to draw not have time to pass it before April attention to unpaid claims of certain 24. There was not one word of truth farmers of Essex whose hogs had been in the allegations about the insincerity slaughtered by order of the quarantine of the government nor about cabinet diofficers of the government, but Mr. visions. The cabinet were a unit on it. Speaker failed to see the connection be- It was not the cause of the resignations in January.

> Mr. Mulock-That was not what the premier said. Mr. Foster-I don't care what the hon, gentleman says, I speak by the re-

cord. We have not wavered in carrying out out the constitution. 'There compliments at long range as to who were not, he declared, more than ten contentious clauses and they could pass the bill in a week. Mr. Mills took the point that pending

negotiations the house had no constitutional power to deal with the bill, The government admitted that they had not exhausted their powers with the Mr. Foster, who had come in, was Manitoba government, because they urged to speak, and simply said that were carrying on negotiations. An act the supplementary estimates would be passed here would be worth nothing if they reached a settlement. He instanc-Sir Richard Cartwright reminded him ed a clause in the bill commanding the lieutenant-governor to establish Catholic board of education. How could they command the sovereign or her representatives? He warned the govwould take up and pass his resolution ernment that by going on they were contributing to the failure of the nego-

Sir Richard Cartwright-What chance s there of making an arrangement if you shake the stick at Manitoba? After recess before a dozen members

were in the house the chairman put the motion to rise and declared it lost. Mr. Davies, speaking to the first clause directing the lieutenant-governor to establish a board of education, addressed a closely reasoned legal argument to show that this clause exceeded their power to pass.

Mr. Casey wished to speak on the motion to rise and was told that motion was not before the chair. To put himself in order he moved that the committee rise. This was shortly afterwards taken by Sir Charies Tupper as an evidence of obstruction. He was in a great temper and even turned upon Conservative members. He accused Dr. Sproule of obstruction and declared he was no longer a supporter of the government. He threatened to appeal to the people! on the defeat of the bill by obstruction.

Dr. Sproule-Why don't you do it? Sir Charles Tupper-We will exhaust all the physical power we possess at the risk of health and life (laughter) to pass this bill. At my age I do not shrink even from the ordeal. I say if it is necessary to sacrifice life itself (laughter) I should feel bound to do it. Looking at the importance I attach to the settlement of this question, the clos-

ure might yet be required in Canada.

Mr. Laurier replied warmly. Who, he asked, obstructed the business from January 2nd, the day the house met, to March 3 when the second reading of the remedial bill was moved. In the debate on the second reading ministerial speeches occupied more pages of Hansard than Liberal speeches. Was that obstruction? The opposition had no desire to obstruct. They had taken their course on this question and the country could judge between them. Some excitement was created by Dr. Sproule, a life-long Conservative, the chairman of the standing committee on agriculture, defending himself from Sir Charles Tupper's attack and carrying the war into Africa with a ven

will be left in the same deplorable and liberate intention to destroy the govern-helpless condition. He had a right to say he believed the government were out of touch sentiment of the country. with the went on with the bill. He denounced Seven-tenths of the voters of Ontario it as a burlesque for the government to were against the government on this press a coercion law when they were question. (Opposition cheers). Dr. negotiating for an amicable settlement Sproule grew warm and added: "I challenge the minister of railways, Mr. Hag-Mr. Ouimet raised the point of order gart, or the leader of the house to rethat they could not discuss the subject | sign and I will resign and contest a conon the first clause of the bill. This stituency in Ontario with either of them on this question.' (Opposition cheers). Mr. McNeill moved that the commit- Dr. Sproule added that the government occupied a mean position in carrying the Mr. Davies resumed his remarks and bill practically by their own votes and a Sir Charles Tupper declared Mr. Davies few of their opponents. "The leader of was running counter to the ruling of the the house," he said, "is trying to coerce chair. Mr. Davies pointed out that Sir parliament as well as Manitoba." He Charles Tupper was all wrong, that he also charged the government with wastwas speaking to the motion to rise. He ing forty days of the session when the proceeded to protest against antagoniz- members were kept dancing attendance ing the Manitoba government in this on them. He wound up with this shot way because it was most desirable that at Sir Charles Tupper: "Since the secsome settlement should be made at Win- retary of state came he has made a nipeg. Going on with the bill would re- great noise but has effected very little."

Mr. Patterson reminded Sir Charles ernment were going to force this bill Tupper that physical force was not the and the things usually used by prospec- The only objection to them is their size; through whether Manitoba agreed to a constitutional method of enacting legislation under our system of government. Sir Charles Tupper said there were Why had he not replied to Mr. Davie's respondence, and Dr. Sproule drew the only a few days left of the session and constitutional objection now raised for attention of the house to it yesterday, if the bill was suspended there was no the first time on the first clause of the pointing out that over one hundred em- means of settling the matter before the bill? He gave Sir Charles a severe lecgeneral election. If this was an ordin- ture on outraging all the proprieties of and had been for two weeks, and that ary session the reasons against proceed-parliamentary life and indulging in

Some severe blows were administered to Sir Charles by another straight Conserva-Mr. Charlton ergued that this mori- tive, Mr. McNeill, who declared that Sir Charles Tupper was unfair. After the govmonths of the session it was absurd to call upon members to swallow this bill holus bolus.

The discussion on the second reading was burked by forced all-night sittings. Sir Charles, he said, should blush to accuse men as good as he was of being false to their principles. If it was necessary to import a gentleman from England to make accusations of this kind he could only say the party must indeed have been reduced to a terrible pitch. He added: "Here is Dr. Sproule, a Conservative of eighteen Charles Tupper's declaration that the years' service to the party being dragooned by Sir Charles Tupper and being read out of the party."

Dr. Sproule-"Not much danger of that." Mr. McNeill-"No taunts can drive us out of the party." Mr. McNelll also ridiculed what he termed Sir Charles Tupper's high flown language about the need of the Remedial bill.

Mr. Fraser, amid laughter, pictured what thrill would pass through the hearts of men when they read that Sir Charles Tupper had offered his body as a sacrifice for brute force and explained the system of on. I am afraid these negotiations will

schools in Nova Scotia. Dr. Cameron of Inverness, said the minority in Nova Scotia would like to have by law what they now had by practice, but Mr. Fraser showed that in practice conference the secretary of state and the Nova Scotia system did not grant separate schools. There was common inspection, common books, common qualifications for teachers and common taxation.

Dr. Weldon, another malcontent, said he had not realized until to-day that it was the government's intention to push forward the bill under high pressure. He thought it better to let the bill stand over until next session in order that the coununtil next session in order that the country might pronounce upon it. It was too late in the day now, he said, to drive parliament at the point of the bayonet. (Cheers). The threat to sit all night and all day should not be made on a free parliament. Free speech had not yet been stifled in Canadian parliament by the use of the closure. He proceeded on the operation of the Nova Scotia school law, explaining that hy practice all religious do. plaining that by practice all religious denominations there were allowed to teach their religious doctrines—provided there was no interference with secular teach-

Dr. Cameron—"Would you be prepared to legalize that?"

Dr. Weldon replied that he certainly would. The system had worked would. The system had worked well in Nova Scotia.

Nova Scotia.

Dr. Cameron—"That is all we want under the bill." (Loud cries of 'No.')

Dr. Weldon, continuing said the true solution of this question in Manitoba was to adopt the middle course which prevailed in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, Victoria, at the Cape and in other great colonies. He asked for the assistance of Dr. Cameron to kill this bill in order to adopt a system which would bring Catholics and Protestanas together instead of tending to divide anas together instead of tending to divide

Dr. Cameron expressed himself as desir-Dr. Cameron expressed himself as desirous of seeing the Nova Scotia system being applied to Manitoba, but he would like to see the systems in both provinces put on the statute book.

Mr. Casey at midnight said he desired to withdraw his motion for the committee to rise, as he only made it to allow him to speak on the general question whether it was expedient to proceed with the bill.

Mr. Clarke Wallace raised a little contention by declaring that many Roman

tention by declaring that many Roman Catholics were opposed to separate schools. Mr. Devlin and Dr. Cameron interjected several interruptions and Mr. McNeill came to Mr. Wallace's aid. Mr. Wallace declared that members had voted for this bill against their own independent.

clared that members had voted for this bill against their own judgment. Then Mr. Wallace and Col. Prior crossed swords over the Victoria, B. C., bye-election.

Mr. Mills proceeded to discuss the merits of the first clause appointing a board of education. He argued that assuming the question was properly before the house the government should not interfere with the business of administration, which should be left to the local legislature.

Dr. Weldon supported the contention of Mr. Mills and considered it only fair that the government should either answer the point raised or defer consideration of the bill until the minister of justice had returned from Winnipeg.

At 2:15 a. m. Mr. Daly argue to real-

official that the minister of justice had returned from Winnipeg.

At 2:15 a. m., Mr. Daly arose to reply to Mr. Mills. He contended that it was competent for parliament to provide administrative machinery. This was necessary to be recently in the recent of the provide administrative machinery. sary to the restoration of the rights of the miniority.
Mr. Mills (Bothwell) replied that his ar-Mr. Mills (Bothwell) replied that his argument had been misapprehended by Mr. Daly. His point was that a board of education was not a right or privilege under the constitution. The right and privilege was confined to the character of the instruction in the schools. All that this house could do at the most was to see that the minority should have their right to religious instruction restored. If the provincial government refused to administer the law so as to give this then the governor-in-council might be applied to see that it was given.

or-in-council might be approved that it was given.

Mr. Ives followed with an argument in

Mr. Ives followed with an argument in reply.

At a few minutes past three o'clock this morning the first and second clauses were passed.

Upon the third clause Mr. Dupont (Conservative) rose and nade a speech in French objecting that it was inadequate and suggesting amendments. Mr. Lariviere moved, seconded by Mr. McIsaac, that sub-section 2 of clause 3 empowering the department of education to make regulations for the general organization of the separate schools be struck out. The amendment was rejected, the clause passed and the committee rose at 3:30 a.m.

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The Experiences of an Ex-Victorian While Prospecting in Mashonaland.

Unfaithful Kaffirs-South African Fever-Great Drawbacks to Agriculture.

(By Mr. B. Haigh, formerly of the Times) Salisbury, Mashonaland, Feb. 12.-My partner and I left Salisbury on the ing in Mashonaland. Cattle raising 10th of October last on a prospecting would be a very profitable business if it trip into what is called the Abercorn was not for the lung sickness, which atdistrict, which lies about 100 miles tacks nearly all imported cattle. If the northeast of Salisbury. Our outfit confoss by sickness would be very small, as sisted of four oxen and a Scotch cart, they are not subject to lung sickness. tors, three months provisions for our they are not much more than half as selves and our Kaffir boys. Our first large as imported cattle, but they have piece of bad luck happened before we season, which is more than imported left town. We bought four oxen, which cattle can do. were stolen the first night. After Latterly there has been a lot of ruspending a week looking for them with mors afloat respecting the railroad, out finding any trace of them we concluded to buy four more, offering a reward for the first lot. A few days after the advertisment appeared the cattle were returned by the people we had Charles Tupper was unfair. After the government had wasted two out of the three bought them from in the first place, through to Salisbury than they can at which proves it was done for the sake of the reward which they expected present. Quite a lot of machinery has would be offered for them. After we in the last few months which ought to had been out about three days we overtook another prospector who had fallen the wet weather making the roads so ill with the fever and whose Kaffirs had had and the rivers being nearly impasgone on. We gave him a lift in our sible the transport-riders have had a cart until we caught up with his boys. hard time getting both machinery and and as he did not get any better after merchandise here at all. A quantity of taking a dose of quinine, we concluded the latter has arrived in a damaged conto take him to the nearest mining comp. dition. The next day about noon he died as he was getting into the cart, so we made the Kaffirs aig a grave and we buried him, We had quite a job to make his us to the nearest mining camp to have make public my sentiments in reference his donkeys and other property turned to the great relivery question that he over to some who was going into town

> thorities of his death. Another miner's outfit came along about | statesmanship, but as it the rocky nature of their beds. Every er lucky enough to come across them, and perhaps it is as well, as we might have been tempted to try a shot at

tight box. Quite a number of prospectors got left by their boys on the Veldt before they ad reached their destination. The Mashonas are a lazy lot, and although they were starving last year they would not work. One prospector had six boys packing his effects and when he was within a few miles of his destination they left him He had gone on ahead and was waiting for them to come along, but finding they did not come he went back to see what was the matter and found his effects in the middle of the road, or rather what they had not stolen from him. Another prospector hired five Kaffirs to pack his provisions and tools from one camp to another, a distance of thirty-five miles: when they were about half way they dropped their packs and left him to get. along as well as he could. He cam back and hired some more who served him the same way. Two of our boys left us, but as we were camped we did licns and hyenas. While in camp we two days and a half before we got it it was so badly disabled in one of ts foundland? into bankruptcy. hind legs that it could not get up. We fed it with grass for nearly a week, but it died at the end of that time, and it proved quite a godsend to the Kaffirs, who never leave any part of an animal except the hide and the bones, no matter how much decomposed it may be.

Game is very plentiful in most of the mining districts, but vegetables are not to be had at any price. If some enterprising Canadian or American would ship a cargo of American navy beans out here, it would be a good thing for the miners who have to live on meat and bread all the time they are out prospecting.

After we had been out about six weeks, I was taken with the fever and had to return to Salisbury, where I was sent to the hospital. I had a hard time pulling through, being at the point of death for four days, the doctor and nurses expecting me to die every minute. I managed to pull through, but am partially paralyzed in the left hand and

The South African fever is a terrible drawback to the country, especially to prospectors. The Zambesi fever is the worst, often taking a person off in a few hours. Another drawback the prospector has to contend with is that the capitalists out here do not want to invest n any property that has not old workprs on it: that is mines that were worked by the ancients hundreds of years ego. Still there are lots of reefs that the ancients never dreamed of, that the heavy rains of hundreds of years have strength .- U.S. Government Report! uncovered, and which, if properly pros-

pected, would give just as good returns as any of the old workings, but it requires more capital than the average miner can command to develop them. Therefore they will have to remain un-developed till the old workings are all taken up, or until some miner with more money than the average comes along and strikes a rich reef and develops it, showing the capitalists that the old workings are not the only ones to be de-

As far as agricultural products are concerned, they will always be dear so long as the country is infested with locusts, which not only destroy the grass and leave of the trees, but often kill the young fruit trees as well by eating the bark. Until something is done to destroy them it will be little use anyone going extensively into fruit grownative Mashona cattle were used

before long, in fact people are beginning to come up from Buluwayo already. The mine owners will be able to get their machinery up much cheaper and in B. H.

CEDAR HILL MEETING.

To the Editor: In justice to myself bys understand that they must go with and my political friends I would like to to the great railway question that has and who would notify the proper au- come before the local executive of late. I wish to do so more especially on ac-Two days after this we had the mis- count of my silence at the meeting held fortune to upset the cart, which broke at Cedar Hill on the 25th March. the frame work which holds the cover That meeting seems to have been called his country. He dwelt on the threat of up that delayed us nearly a day repair in the interests of the British Pacific ing the damage. Our next piece of railway, or more especially, it seems to bad luck was in getting three of our me, for the purpose of censuring Mr. oxen mired in a slough where they nad Eberts for adhering to the premier and gone to drink. After trying some six his colleagues in refusing to place a hours to get them out we had almost debt of \$6,000,000 upon our province, come to the conclusion that we might with the accruing interest of \$240,000. consider them as good as dead, so we Mr. Eberts' explanation seemed to me went back to where we had outspanned. | at the time to be in harmony with wise this time with a lot of Kaffirs; we got | meeting of the kind that I had attended, them to help us and in a short time I felt that I wanted a little time to eswe had the oxen all out and very little tablish myself on the merits of the case; the worse for their wetting. On ar- and now, although I am as much riving at the Abercorn mine we turned in harmony with the British Pacific as over everything belonging to the dead any other man, I am fully convinced prospector to a man who was going into that our premier acted very wisely and Salisbury that morning. Two days af- that he and his colleagues have evinced terwards we reached the junction of a financial and moral backbone in the the Inggue and the Mizoe rivers, where face of strong opposition that has not we made our main camp, both rivers, always been displayed in the past in being impassable to carts on account of looking after the general welfare of the province. The very idea of placing an additional annual expenditure of \$240,000 upon the province is simply ridiculous. Retrench, as I heard at the meeting, is a hollow cry, not explained. camp we came to we were regaled with additional annual expenditure of \$240,lion stories, and in nearly every case 000 upon the province is simply ridicuthey had either been seen or heard the lous. Retrench, as I heard at the night before we arrived. We were nev- meeting, is a hollow cry, not explained. And in looking over the estimates it can be easily settled that the only source from which to meet this liability is direct taxation or to draw from the them, which might have got us in a road grant or school grant, which means in either case vexation, insufficient schools and bad roads. If arrangements could be made by which a company could be induced to undertake the enterprise by a liberal land grant, subject to taxation after a reasonable

> after the next general election, when Mr. Laurier gets in power, in my opinion, will be quite sufficient to build the road. The cities may well cry railroad, but be it remembered that the \$6,000,000 of money and its interest of \$240,000 a year has to be met by the 30,000 real estate taxpayers outside of the cities. their goods, but they were all This alone means a debt upon every one of us of two hundred dollars, not in- forbidding the entry of patent me cluding the other debts of the province. Another peculiar feature of the case is that Mr. Eberts must consult his constituents with reference to his every movement in the cabinet, or some think ent medicine. It does not belong to not mind it so much. After fixing he is violating his trust. I have no list of nostrums. It is here on its me our camp we had to put up a kraal such narrow view of his position; neiabout twelve feet high to put our cat- ther do I consider that we have lost our tle in at night to protect them from the representative when he acts for the good of the province in framing the general lost two of our cattle, one was killed policy of the government. I hope that by hyenas and the other got into a the railway may be built. I wish it hole in the Mizoe river and was there success; I wish the province prosperity, and I should regret to see our province cut. After we got it out we found following in the past steps of New-

length of time, it would meet my hearty

approval. This, coupled with a liberal

onus from the Dominion government.

JOHN SLUGGETT. South Saanich, May 31.

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IN THE U. S. CONGRESS

Petition for United Action by Britain and the United States Washington, April 8.—Mr. Gallinger

countries, and that a fleet of th The petition also deprecated the abetween the United States and Grain and Venezuela, and urged a settlement

settlement.
In the senate to-day Mr. Tur ecognized in support of the joint on for sending a United States tion for sending a United States Cuban waters to protect Americ prevent Spanish barbarities. Mi said that during the Chilian troublet sent to Chili exercised a most sa influence, and now on the same erranche same purpose the United States sproceed to Havana.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair. Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the ext ordinary distinction of having bee only blood purifier allowed on at the World's Fair, Chicago. facturers of other sarsaparillas by every means to obtain a show away under the application of the and nostrums. The decision o World's Fair authorities in favo Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect lows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not

Cable News. London, April 8.—The Evening New says it learns with highest author that the recent meeting between lington Booth and his sister, Mrs. B Tucker, resulted in a compromis which the volunteers will continue distinct body for special work the rich with "General" Booth no ly in supreme command and Ballin

Booth permanent local head of the force. The government of Canada cabled the secretary of state for the colonies. Mr. Jos. Chamberlain, offern militia regiment for service in the Se

Madrid, April 8.—The chiefs of arious sections of the republican I have planned to hold a meeting here night in order to make arranged for a big rally to protest against Cuban vote of the United States gress which the republicans cons e contrary to international law. believed, however, the government forbit the holding of a public me in which case the republicans will semble in private.

Athens, April S .- Nearly all the m bers of the royal family and the Kin of Servia were present at the Olyn games, which were continued this n those who are threatened. | games, which were continued during ing. The principal events during earlier part of the day were bicy and shooting contests. No America

competed to-day. When the King of Servia arrived t lay he was met by the king of Gre and the royal princes and escorted by detachment of cavalry, and dri through gaily decorated streets to

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others bose occupation gives but little exercise, for whose occupation gives but little should use Carter's Little Liver torpid liver and billiousness. One is Try them.

W IT HELPED FAMI Father, Mother and oy it—They Make

is a gr omes to he knows has taught of life. as well as the is' Pink Pills wil imparting richner oration to shatte Mr. Haskell is a former resident of des at Oneida, of the Oneida Union rience as follows: ears I have been a the stomach. to make inro eatening to entire or labor. While I heard much of I heard much of remedy, but did not after I came to On coming here I ah down. My nervot

DROBE

DICKEY-V DESJARDINS IMr. Quim Mr. Laurie

Mr. Quim

alpitate violently rtion. My appet times I could scar to sustain me. cians but they did time Dr. Williams rested to me, ar hearted way I be soon had my who ment, for I foun me. I continued eral months, with discontinued usi had been for year my system requ Williams' Pink P

Mrs. Haskell wand found consider ting through with household. Seeing Pills had in her too, began their own words now Miss Daisy Has

et out of her t ink Pills. She and easily tin