THE MORGAN GROUP BUY C.P.R. SHARES

STRIVING TO SECURE CONTROLLING INTERESTS

Ex-Mayor of Winnipeg Suggests Platform to Opposition Leader—Shower of Meteors in Manitoba.

Toronto, Nov. 16.—The stock market was excitedly bullish at the opening today, the big features in trading being Canadian Pacific and Twin City. These stocks during the first half hour stood at 115 and 107⅛ respectively. It is stated in well informed circles that since May 250,000 shares of Canadian Pacific stock have been taken up in Wall street, and removed from the open market in care of the Morgan group of capitalists, which desires to secure a controlling interest in the C.P.R., so that it may not disturb the serenity of the recently established "Community of interest" among United States trans-continental lines.

Millionaire Socialist.

H. Gaylord Wiltshire, millionaire Socialist, is here for the purpose of arranging for the publication of his paper called the Crusade in Canada. He has been refused the privilege of the United States mails and Wiltshire is seeking to get back through the medium of mailing courtesies existing between the two countries.

Important Decision.

Toronto, Nov. 5.—An interesting judgment was given this morning by the appeal court. P. J. McHugh was killed on the Grand Trunk and his mother sued for damages, but died while the suit was pending. The brother of McHugh continued the suit as his mother's heir. The lower court decided the brother could not inherit the mother's claim, as the benefit to be gained by the mother was personal. The appeal court sustained the decision.

Government Ownership.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 16.—A. J. Andrews, ex-mayor, has addressed an open letter to R. L. Borden, M.P., leader of the Dominion opposition. Mr. Andrews sees but little difference between the two parties of to-day, and urges Mr. Borden to adopt a platform which is outlined in his letter, the chief plank being government ownership.

Attempt to Defraud.

At the assizes to-day, Mr. and Mrs. Hurst were found guilty on a charge of attempting to defraud insurance companies by concealment of goods for which they endeavored to secure insurance money.

Missing.

The assistant station agent of the C. P. R. at Neepawa, is missing with $520.

Shower of Meteors.

There was a very heavy shower of meteors at several points in Manitoba during the early hours of Friday morning. People who witnessed the fall say it was a grand sight.

Storm on Lake Superior.

Fort William, Nov. 16.—A very heavy storm is raging in Lake Superior and many steamers are seeking shelter.

Hotel Syndicate.

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 15.—There is talk of an hotel syndicate being formed in this city for the purpose of obtaining control of a good hotel in each city between Montreal and Vancouver, the idea being to manage the whole number as one enterprise. Mr. George H. Evans is said to be chief promoter. The names of several other citizens mentioned as belonging to the syndicate include Mr. R. M. Gilson, ex-Alderman W. G. Reid and Ald. Dunn. The proposed capital stock is placed at $2,000,000.

MORE WORK FOR DREDGE.

Will Be Employed in Deepening Channel South of Pender Island.

Nanaimo Nov. 18.—In answer to petitions from residents of the islands of Saanich peninsula, the Dominion Government have consented to dredge the channel between parts of Pender Island. Ralph Smith, M. P., has received assurances that the work will be done by the new suction dredge in the course of a short time. It will probably be done while the dredge is on the way from the Fraser to Victoria. The channel will be made deep enough to allow small steamers to pass through. It will prove of great convenience to residents of the islands as by the present course they have to expose their craft to heavy seas in going around the southern end of Pender Island. The passage is under water at low tide.

Ralph Smith, M. P., and Wm. Henderson, Dominion inspector, go to Alberni to-day to adjust some matters in connection with the Alberni-Clayoquot telegraph line. The line is now to be put up by contract instead of by day labor as intended at first.

FARMER FOUND DEAD.

Tottenham, Ont., Nov. 15.—Patrick McGovern, a highly respected farmer, near here, was found dead on a neighboring farm yesterday. He had left his home on Wednesday morning on business and upon returning at night in the darkness, it is supposed fell and accidentally stunned himself and never regained consciousness. He was 55 years old.

OFFER FROM PRETORIA.

Fredericton, N. B., Nov. 15.—Principal Mullin, of the Normal school, has received the offer of the position of principal of the Normal school at Pretoria, South Africa, from the British government. Positions have also been offered to two young lady teachers of Fredericton.

DIAMOND ROBBERY.

Thief Enters Hotel at Portland and Stole Gems Valued at Ten Thousand Dollars.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 18.—E. F. Lowenthal, a diamond broker of New York, arrived here Saturday evening and registered at the Portland hotel. He was assigned a room on the ground floor of the hotel, and placed a trunk, containing diamonds valued at $10,000 and $200 in gold in the room. Mr. Lowenthal states that he left the hotel between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening, and that when he returned he found the trunk broken open and the diamonds and cash missing.

Detectives were summoned, and from a hasty examined arrived at the following conclusion: "The janitor of the hotel had a bunch of keys in the pocket of a pair of trousers which were hanging in a closet in the basement. The bunch of keys is missing and the theory is that the thief, who was evidently well posted as to the basement of the hotel, secured these keys and thus effected an entrace to Mr. Lowenthal's room. It is supposed the robber, after securing his plunder, made his way through a folding door to the basement, and placing a ladder against the wall of the hotel court on Seventh street, made good his escape."

MISS EASTWICK SENTENCED.

Pleaded Guilty to Forgery and Received Six Months.

London, Nov. 18.—Miss Marie Josephine Eastwick, the young Philadelphia woman who pleaded guilty of having forged a £100,000 railroad certificate, was sentenced to-day at the Old Bailey to six months' imprisonment as a second class misdemeanant.

The recorder in sentencing Miss Eastwick said he had received documens from the United States embassy showing the accused was mentally unsound, but he could not accept that as a plea, the question of sanity being a matter for the secretary of state to consider.

Miss Eastwick, who looked frail and ill, leaned for support on the arm of the prison wardress when leaving the dock.

MANCHURIAN TREATY.

Prince Ching Has Been Instructed to Conclude the Convention.

Pekin, Nov. 18.—Prince Ching telegraphs to the foreign office that he has left Kai Fong Fu with the Empress's instructions to conclude the Manchurian treaty. Whether this means that Russia's terms are accepted fully or are modified the telegram does not say. The Empress is harassed by Japan and the southern viceroys on one side and by Russia on the other. The instructions may be changed before Prince Ching gets to Pekin, according to which has the last word. The foreign office and the legations believe Russia will prevail.

THE PALMA TROPHY.

There Has Been No Trouble Regarding Bringing It Into Canada.

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—It is learned at the customs department here that there has been no trouble, as alleged in American quarters, with respect to the admission of the Palma trophy, which was won at Seagrit last summer by a Canadian rifle team and which is emblematical of the team rifle shooting championship of the world. There is a clause in the Canadian tariff specifying that trophies won in open competition are to enter free of duty. There has been no trouble, and moreover there will be none with respect to the admission of the Palma trophy.

MACHINERY FOR MT. SICKER.

N. S. Clarke Goes to Tacoma for Supplies—A. F. Gwin to Work Pilgrim.

A. F. Gwin, of Mount Sicker and Salt Spring Island, owning mining properties at both places, arrived from up the line yesterday and is registered at the Dominion hotel. He corroborates the report of the bonding of the Yreka mining properties on Mount Richards and states that N. S. Clarke, well known as a first-class and reliable miner, has been appointed manager of the property and has commenced his work. He left yesterday for Tacoma for the purpose of making preliminary preparations for the extensive operation on the Yreka. Already part of the machinery necessary for the work has been shipped to Mount Sicker. When the whole consignment reaches the camp, Mr. Gwin estimates that it will cost in the neighborhood, or perhaps more than $2,000. It will consist of a 2½ steam drill, a large boiler and a hoist. Mr. Gwin says that those interested expect to have the work so far advanced within 90 days as to commence shipping. He does not quite agree that this can be done, and states that a period of perhaps four months will elapse before shipping will commence.

Mr. Gwin is in the city for the purpose of purchasing supplies for those whom he intends employing in the work of developing the Pilgrim group of claims, also on Richard mountain. He says that this winter he will push forward as much as possible operations on this group. Already he has erected the buildings necessary for the lodging of his employees, and when he returns he will hire men and commence work. Sinking will be the first operation, and he explained that when he discovered ore enough to warrant the expense, which he has no doubt he will do, he will take machinery in and work on a more extensive scale.

Mr. Gwin reports mining at and around Mount Sicker as in a most flourishing condition. The Lenora is still shipping its 100 tons a day, and the Tyee is now also adding its share to the output, while the men employed on the Copper Canyon are every day turning up ore richer than what has before been discovered. He predicts an extremely large output of ore next year from the Mount Sicker and surrounding camps.

A PLEASANT DUTY.—"When I know anything worthy of recommendation, I consider it my duty to tell it," says Rev. Jas. Murdock, of Hamburg, Pa. "Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder has cured me of Catarrh of five years' standing. It is certainly magical in its effect. The first application benefited me in five minutes. 50 cts." Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—9.

YELLOW YARN SENT FROM THE NORTH

AN ALLEGED PLOT TO ESTABLISH REPUBLIC

Skagway Dispatch Tells of Conspiracy to Overthrow the Government of the Yukon.

San Francisco, Nov. 17.—The Call today prints an unconfirmed story from Skagway, Alaska, under the date of November 6th, telling of the discovery of what is alleged to be a huge conspiracy, existing in Dawson and ramifying to Skagway, Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle, for the overthrow of the local government of the Northwest Territory and the establishment of a republic with Dawson as its capital.

According to the details of the story, arms, ammunition and provisions have been taken in over the railroad and cached at strategic points. Prominent American residents of Skagway are said to be leaders in the conspiracy. Miners to the number of 5,000 are said to await the summons to arms, ready to fight independence from Dominion rule of the goldfields, camps and towns. The plan is to overpower the Mounted Police, arrest the civil authorities and take the government into their own hands. The rigors of the Arctic winter would give the insurgents six months' immunity from attack by Canadian or British troops and the adventurous arch-conspirators hope for intervention or outside assistance by the time the melting of the ice and snow will permit the invasion of their isolated republic.

It is further related that a hurried conference, lasting until midnight, was held at Skagway on November 5th, at which were present Capt. Corrigan, of the N.W.M.P., who had arrived from across the Canadian border late that evening; Judge Brown, of the United States district court; United States Marshal Shoup, United States Attorney Fredrich and Major Hovey, commanding the United States troops at Skagway. This was the last of several hasty consultations between the civil and military representatives of the two powers in relation to the mysterious transportation of supplies into the interior, and rumors of a conspiracy to lead the miners in a revolt against the Canadian government in the Northwest Territory. Those present maintained subsequently the strictest silence concerning the new evidence laid before them and their evident anxiety helped to confirm the rumors of conspiracy.

Captain Corrigan took a train back across the border next morning, while United States Marshal Shoup embarked on the first steamer for Seattle, which port he reached several days ago.

Not Credited at Seattle.

Seattle, Nov. 17.—No credence is given here to the story of the alleged discovery at Skagway, Alaska, of a conspiracy to overturn the Canadian government. United States Marshal Shoup, who is credited with having come here to communicate with the United States government regarding the matter, is said to have come only for the purpose of bringing some United States prisoners who had been sentenced to terms in the penitentiary at McNeill's island. He returned North yesterday.

THE FORCE AVAILABLE.

While the above story bears on it the impress of the fakir, it is instructive to consider what means the Dominion of Canada has at her disposal to meet such an uprising, had it any existence in fact. The policy of the insurrectionists, did such a body exists would probably be to await the close of navigation, when access to the Yukon is rendered difficult, seize the reins of government, such treasure as could be obtained, and then either go down the Yukon with the opening of navigation, or trust to receiving assistance from sympathizers in the States.

Granted that the first- named course was adopted there would be little difficulty in launching a force into the territory which could speedily overpower all opposition apart altogether from the assistance which would be rendered by the law abiding element in that country. Of the latter might be reckoned almost every claim owner there, for however irksome the royalty may have been in the past, it would be infinitely preferable to the existence of a nondescript government, under which confiscation might be carried out at any time.

The military facilities which would be immediately at the disposal of the authorities however, would be of a formidable character. In such an emergency the vessels of the fleet on this station which carry over a thousand men could be immediately dispatched. These are heavily armed, and the probabilities are that the bluejackets themselves would land and play a similar role to that enacted by the handy men of H.M.S. Powerful at Ladysmith, while the men have also the efficient little4.7 guns which did such execution on that occasion.

In addition to the men of the ships there are five hundred men of the Royal Garrison Artillery, Royal Engineers, Army Ordnance Corps and Army Medical Corps stationed at Work Point Barracks in this city. These could be moved at almost a moment's notice. The Fifth Regiment, C.A. (militia), of this city, the Sixth Batt. (rifles), of Vancouver, each numbering about three hundred men, could be dispatched in a few days' time, swelling the expeditionary force, including the Rocky Mountain Rangers, of Nelson, Kamloops, Rossland and Revelstoke, up to nearly four thousand men, all armed with the latest and most modern rifles and armament.

The force could be thrown into White Horse in a few days and the march from that point, while exacting enough, would present no insurmountable difficulties. In fact it would be very similar to the rebellion of 1885, the last outbreak under Louis Riel in the Northwest Territories. In that instance the half breed, who had thousands of Indians and half-breeds at his command, trusted to the fact that the C. P. R. was only completed in sections, to render him immune from pursuit or capture. Yet several columns were launched into the country and despite the great plains at Riel's back where he vainly sought shelter, he and his ringleaders were captured and executed.

The Northwest Mounted Police in the Territories could also be brought over in a few days to the Coast to assist in the work.

TWENTY-FIVE JAPS KILLED.

Collision Between Freight and Work Trains on the Great Northern Railway in Montana.

Helena Mont., Nov. 18.—Reports have been received here of a disastrous wreck on the Great Northern near Culbertson Station, in the northeastern part of the state.

An East-bound freight, extra, collided with a work train, and 25 Japanese are reported to have been killed. The extra was running 25 miles an hour around a sharp curve in the track at the time of the accident.

So far as can be learned the Japanese were the only ones injured.

DEWET SUPPOSED TO BE IN COMMAND

BOERS REPULSED AFTER TWO HOURS' FIGHTING

They Left Eight Dead on the Field—Six Yeomanry Killed and Sixteen Wounded Near Zeerust.

London, Nov. 15.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener dated from Pretoria today says that a strong patrol of Yeomanry while reconnoitering on November 13th at Braaspruit, near Zeerust, in the Transvaal colony about 140 miles west of Pretoria, was surrounded by 300 Boers and lost six men killed and 16 wounded. Some of the troopers were captured and were subsequently released.

The rear guard of Colonel Byng's column was attacked near Heilbron, Orange River Colony, on November 14th by 400 Boers, said to be under the command of General Dewet. After two hours' fighting the Boers retired, leaving eight dead on the field. Of Colonel Byng's column, Lieutenant McHugh and one man was killed, while three officers and nine men were wounded.

Two of Lord Kitchener's monthly reviews dated August 8th and September 8th were published in the Gazette this evening. They are chiefly summaries of wide-sweeping movements through all parts of disputed territory, with the results, casualties and prisoners captured, as previously reported. An astonishing number of horses were captured, those in August alone numbering 13,570. About 20 per cent. of these are fit for remounts, and others are brood mares and foals. Though admitting the disappointing results of some of the operations, Lord Kitchener comments on them as follows: "So long as this rate of progress can be maintained, there can be little doubt of its ultimate effect on any enemy to whom no form of agreement seems to appeal."

The reports further say that the system of chains of block houses at intervals of a mile, and sometimes less along the railroads was being extended.

Lord Kitchener says: "The influence of the Boer leaders and their organized system of intimidation still keep in the field a large number of burghers, who if left to themselves would be ready to surrender."

The writer favorably mentions several hundred officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

Dutchmen Surrender.

Middleburg, Cape Colony, Oct. 25.—A hundred and eighty mounted troops composed largely of Dutchmen with their arms and horses, surrendered to Smut's commando, October 13th. The district troops fired most of their ammunition at long range, and then refused to fight further. Captain Thornton, their commander, believes their surrender to have been prearranged.

RECRUITS MAY BE OBTAINED IN CANADA

Great Britain Will Be Granted Facilities Should She Desire to Enlist Men in the Dominion.

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—It is said that the Imperial government is in communication with the Dominion government in regard to the offer made some time ago in connection with the Merritt affair.

What was offered at that time was to afford certain facilities for recruiting in Canada. As a matter of fact there never was any offer for a third contingent on behalf of Canada. What was really offered was recruiting facilities, and if Britain should desire this they no doubt will be readily granted by the Dominion.

What is no doubt desired in South Africa is mounted infantry, and Canada is an excellent field to obtain the same. The Premier and the minister of militia are absent from the city, and nothing official is obtainable, but there is no doubt but cables have been passing between both government on the subject.

ITCHING, BURNING, CREEPING, CRAWLING Skin Diseases relieved in a few minutes by Dr. Agnew's Ointment. Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves instantly, and cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, Ulcers, Blotches, and all Eruptions of the Skin. It is soothing and quieting and acts like magic in all Baby Humors, Irritation of the Scalp or Rashes during teething time. 35 cents a box. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—7.

BRITISH MARKET MOST IMPORTANT

CANADIAN PREMIER ON TRADE QUESTION

He Says No More Delegations Are Going to Washington—Tariff Will Not Be Tampered With.

Montreal, Nov. 6.—The banquet of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association this evening was one of the most successful in the history of the association. There were over 400 present, including Sir Wilfrid Laurier and three other members of the government, as well as Mr. Borden, the leader of the opposition.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was received with enthusiastic cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs. He said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—It is not my good fortune to be a manufacturer. (Hear, hear.) I am but a simple and humble consumer. But it has been my good fortune for the last 25 years to see a great deal of the development of the manufacturing industries of Canada. For during 25 years and more it has been my privilege to be a member of the House of Commons of Canada. Twenty-five years is a long period in the life of a man; it is simply a dot in the life of a nation. But 25 years, whether it be in an individual life or in national life, is sure to develop a good many changes. I have seen the development of relations between Canada and the Empire. I have seen with still greater interest the development of Canadian life. I have seen the ups and downs of politics. I have seen the surging rise and fall of party tide. I have served under Mr. Mackenzie. I have fought against Sir John Macdonald, and I have felt, as you have all felt, the loss of those two great men—one my chief leader, the other my chief opponent—both my personal friends. (Cheers.) But in these many changes and vicissitudes there is one thing which has remained constant and unaltered. It is the devotion, if I may use the term, and I do use it advisedly—the devotion which all classes represented in the Canadian parliament have ever bestowed and shown to the development of the industries of Canada. (Hear, hear.) There has been more time consumed on the floor of the Canadian parliament in the discussion of the industries of Canada than perhaps in all other questions put together. I do not remember the time or the year where on the floor of that parliament the interests which concern you, gentlemen, the manufacturers, have not engaged our attention and our deliberations. That these questions should be debated, that they should be discussed, that they should be scanned, is nothing but natural, and too much time never can be devoted to such topics.

Stability of Tariffs.

When once they have been debated and crystalized into legislation you will agree with me that legislation should not be lightly disturbed. Tariffs are not permanent. In a country like Canada, susceptible of great developments, everything changes, everything progresses and the tariff, of course, must move with the times. But at the same time I have always felt, and you more than I must have felt also, that stability in the tariff is one of the securities of manufacturing industries. (Applause.) Of course I do not pretend that even the tariff which has been framed by my friend Mr. Fielding, the Minister of Finance, is absolutely perfect. I am disposed to think a great deal of it, but I know too well that perfection is not of this world. There are spots on the sun, as we are told, but the spots on the sun do not prevent that majestic orb from progressing through the skies in all its beauty and beneficence; and so it is that the tariff which exists at the present time—you know it, perhaps, better than I do because you have to deal with it more than I have—may have blemishes in it. But even though there be blemishes in it, I believe the manufacturers on the whole are pretty well satisfied with it.

Some cries of "No, no."

Sir Wilfrid —That only shows there is room for improvement. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) That only shows that there are some "spots on the sun," or in the tariff, but it does not prevent the orb from doing its beneficent work in the interest of Canada at large. (Cheers.)

Development of Markets.

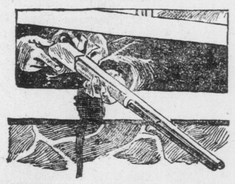
What is wanted by the manufacturers, I assume, is the development of markets. The home market was supposed to be the best of all. Unfortunately the home market has not developed as we had reason to expect. The last census has been disappointing to all of us, but even in the face of the last census my heart is full of hope. It has been my privilege during the last few weeks to cross and re-cross the continent from Quebec to Victoria and from Victoria to Halifax, and to see some of the immense wealth that we have in the Northwest Territories—to see the plains covered with stacks and stooks of wheat, to see the sulky-plough and the threshing machine at work at the same time, and to see the wonderful possibilities that we have in that distant part of our Dominion. There is a new movement which I have seen in that direction. For the last 60 years or so the movement of population on this continent has been from north to south. For a great many years the United States has received the best of our bone and sinew. Now a change has taken place, and we are going to receive the best of the bone and sinew of the American states. For a great many years our young men have emigrated to the United States. Now the yeomanry of the Ufited States are emigrating by shoals to the virgin soil of the Northwest Territories, and they will be well received, they will not be treated like outlanders and deprived of civil and religious rights. On the contrary, we will be glad to receive them, to share with them what we have, to take possession of our soil, to make them British citizens, and to make them feel that British institutions are infinitely superior to the much-vaunted institutions of the American republic. (Loud cheers.)

Reciprocity Questions.

In connection with this, there is another feature which is now taking place. I remember, and you remember also, that since the abolition of the reciprocity treaty in 1899 we have sent delegation after delegation to Washington to obtain reciprocity. We are not sending any more delegations to Washington—(prolonged cheers)—but I rather expect, and I would not be surprised if the thing were to take place within a few years, that there will be delegations coming from Washington to Ottawa for reciprocity. (Loud cheers.) Having learned the lesson from our friends to the south how to receive such a delegation we shall receive them with every possible politeness. (Renewed cheers.) There is something else worthy of mention. You have heard of new Ontario as well as the Northwest Territories. In new Ontario is untold wealth—mineral wealth, agricultural wealth, wealth of every kind. There is not only a new Ontario; there is also a new Quebec, north of the Laurentian range; there is a new province of Quebec, equal, doubtless, to the one which we know and love so well. (Cheers.) There is also, if I might say so, the new Maritime Provinces. There is on the shore of the Atlantic ocean at Sydney a development which will some time astonish the world. (Cheers.) Three years ago I was in the city of Washington, and it was my privilege there to meet a great manufacturer and philanthropist, Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Talking of many topics which interested manufacturers, which interested public men, he went on to say these words: "The trade of Great Britain in iron is a thing of the past. We will capture the trade of England at every point of competition." I said: "Mr. Carnegie, you know these things better than I do. It is quite possible that you may capture the trade of England in iron; but let me tell you this, when you have captured the iron trade of England we Canadians will capture the iron trade from you." (Hear, hear.) It is my expectation that at some time, not very distant, the works at Sydney, the iron works, will indeed not only compete with England, not only compete with the United States, but capture the iron trade of the old world, and in saying so I do not think that I am too sanguine at all.

Imperial Trade.

There is also the British market, and this is by far the most important to us Canadians. It would not do for me to enter into any political matter, to enter into any controversial matter, but at all events I am sure I am speaking the sentiments of everyone here when I say that in my humble opinion, at all events, the life, the security of the British Empire, rests upon mutuality of trade between all the component parts thereof. The trade, the life of the British Empire, depends upon the exchange of commodities sent from all parts of that great institution. If we can suppose a condition of things—and it is not a hard supposition to make, it is possible to harbor it—if we can suppose that there will be mutuality and freedom of exchange between the three hundred or four hundred millions which compose the British Empire, we shall have seen the greatest commercial development that the world has ever witnessed. (Cheers.) The British Empire was not so much founded upon conquest as it was founded upon colonization and trade, and it is in following lines of trade that it shall meet its best development. The British Empire was founded upon the laws of equity and justice, and though at this time it is rent in some parts thereof by war, let us hope that this war will soon be concluded, and that henceforth the laws of justice shall prevail throughout the whole length and breadth of the British Empire—these laws of justice, I say, of equity and of equal rights, of which England has been the foremost champion in the modern world. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)



The Bullet

Of the assassin may be more sudden, but it is not more sure than the dire punishment meted out to the man who abuses his stomach. No man is stronger than his stomach. When the stomach is diseased the whole body is weakened.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It cures diseases of other organs when it cures the diseases of the stomach, on which the several organs depend for nutrition and vitality.

"I would say in regard to your medicines that I have been greatly benefited by them," writes Mr. J. S. Bell, of Lacando, Van Buren Co., Ia. "I was at one time as I thought almost at death's door. I was confined to my house and part of the time to my bed. I had taken gallons of medicine, but it only fed the disease; but I must say that 'Golden Medical Discovery' has cured me, and to-day I am stouter than I have been for twenty years. I am now forty-three years old. Have taken in all twenty-nine bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' besides two or three dozen vials of Dr. Pierce's Pellets, but now I take no medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

LONDON PRESS ON TREATY QUESTION

AN OPEN DOOR THE PRIZE FOR BRITAIN

Will Not Be One-Sided If Full Commercial Privileges Are Granted By the States.

London, Nov. 18.—The Westminster Gazette this afternoon publishes an article contending that even from a British point it is desirable that the United States should build exclusively and guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmian canal, and if Lord Lansdowne shall obtain full commercial privileges in the canal for Great Britain the treaty will not be wholly one sided. The article concludes with advising the public to expect to be prepared to accept a settlement which will substantially give us all we want, but which outwardly will not appear to be a triumph of diplomacy. By the blundering of American statesmen we were put in an embarrassing position last year, and we will show some magnanimity if, for the sake of peace and good-will, we approach the new settlement without a recollection of that event. Let us remember that we have had some success in recent dealings with America. The Behring sea award and the Venezuela treaty were both substantially in our favor, and if we get open water in the canal we shall be the gainers by the loss of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

The Pall Mall Gazette takes a similar view of the matter and says: "We are surrendering a right we would never seriously think of exercising, but which might be infringed at any moment to the serious detriment of British dignity. On the other hand, it is understood that compensation will be found in the absence of heavy toll or tariff restrictions. The canal is expected to be thrown open to the world, and the opening of that door will be the prize the British government obtained for the abandonment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

The St. James Gazette says: "We have confidence that the American people will recognize in the abandonment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty a further sign of the value we set on their good will and the earnestness of our desire to help forward their aspirations after greatness. Hearty relations between mother and daughter are more to us than academic treaty rights."

The Treaty Signed.

Washington, Nov. 18. — The new Pauncefote treaty was signed to-day at 12:05 by Secretary Hay, for the United States, and by Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, for Great Britain.

This treaty is intended to replace the first Hay-Pauncefote treaty. That convention was amended so extensively by the United States senate at its last session that the British government declined to ratify it. Within a few weeks negotiations began afresh between Mr. Hay and Lord Pauncefote, which has resulted in the signature of a new treaty drawn with special reference to the objections made by Great Britain.

From a due sense of courtesy which must be observed towards the United States senate, where a treaty is concerned, the state department is stopped from making public the text of the new convention, and that will remain secret until the senate shall break the seal of confidence. The principal point of difference between the new and the failed treaty is the withdrawal of Great Britain from the joint guarantee of the neutrality of the canal, thus leaving the United States the sole guarantee.

The section of the old provision respecting the right to fortify the canal leaves that right by inference optional with the United States. All commerce of whatever nationality passing through the canal will fare alike. There will be no discrimination in rates of the United States shipping. Otherwise the new treaty in scope is similar to last year's treaty. It replaces technically the Clayton-Bulwer treaty concluded on April 19th, 1850. By the terms of that old convention the United States and Great Britain agreed that neither should seek any advantage in the right of transit across the Isthmus. By the new convention Great Britain yields her right in favor of the United States, which is thus at liberty to construct a canal.

NINE TIMES OUT OF TEN Pain-Killer will be found to fill your needs as a household remedy. Used as a liniment for stiffness and taken internally for all bowel complaints. Avoid substitutes. 25c. and 50c.

GUNS AND SHIPS.

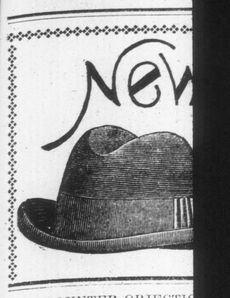
The Kaiser Took Part in Debate of Society of Naval Engineers.

Berlin, Nov. 18.—Emperor William today participated in the debate of the Society of Naval Engineers on the subject of placing heavy guns on little ships and its effect upon their design and construction. His Majesty referred to the influence of military requirements upon the development of ship construction and artillery, and pointed out how the aim of Germany had always been to allow the opinion of the officers who had to navigate ships to have as much weight and influence as the shipbuilder and the constructor.

LISGAR ELECTION CASE.

Winnipeg, Nov. 18.—The Lisgar election case, in which V. Winkler, the defeated candidate, was charged with undue intimidation of electors, was dismissed at Winnipeg assizes to-day. The judge instructed the jury to return such a verdict owing to the lack of evidence. The crown will probably prepare a new case.

A BUILDER—ARE YOU LOSING WEIGHT?—"The D. & L." Emulsion will always help and build you up. Restores proper digestion and brings back health. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

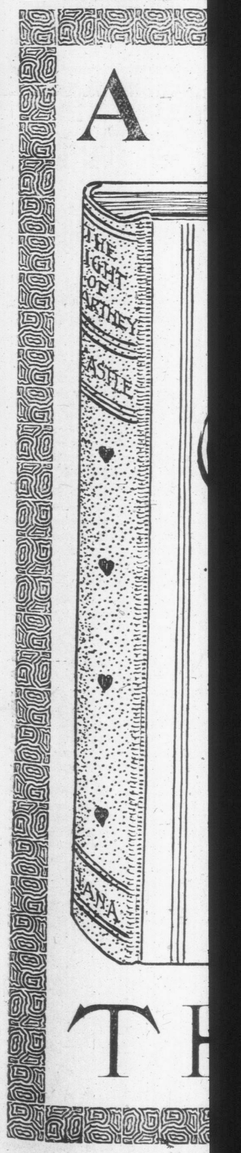


COUNTER OBJECTIO

They Are Filed on Mr. Gifford in New Westminster Ele Case.

G. H. Barnard, agent and s Thos. Gifford, M.P.P., has fi lowing preliminary objections tion filed against Mr. Gifford's

1. That the petitioner has n with the practice of the Supr which applies to election petiti
2. That the address of the pla on the petition.
3. That petitioner has not e the petition his place of residen cupation.
4. That the petition was not p sented before service, as the payable to the crown were not p
5. That the petitioner was n or had no right to vote at the e
6. That the petition was not within 21 days after the election
7. That the petition was not sented by filing the same in th the registrar of the Supreme co toria.
8. That security was not given ed by statute, the alleged depo in court not being made.
9. That the petition was not s sonally upon respondent.
10. That neither the original no tion, with the seal of the court, to him.
11. That the petition was in a when the alleged service was m
12.—That the respondent was aware of the nature of the pe protests against any claimed se him.
13. That notice of the presen nature of the proposed securit served upon respondent within after the presentation of the p

HOW TO TREAT A TROUB CORN.

To remove a troublesome corn First soak the corn or bunion in ter to soften it, then pare it dow ly as possible without drawing apply Chamberlain's Pain Ba daily; rubbing vigorously for fi at each application. A corn pla be worn for a few days, to prot the shoe. As a general liniment bruises, lameness and rheuma Balm is unequalled. For sale b son Bros., Wholesale Agents.