

CONTROL OF CANADIAN RAILWAYS

THE SUBJECT IN PARLIAMENT.

MacLean of East York Wanted to Discuss the Matter—Feared the Americans Would Secure the C. P. R. and Grand Trunk—Said the Former Was Antagonizing St. John and the Latter, Montreal.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—(Special).—Although the session adjourned before 6 o'clock today, the order paper was gone through and a good deal of business disposed of.

On the orders of the day being called, Mr. MacLean, of East York, moved that the house adjourn to give him an opportunity of discussing the railway problem. The speaker objected to this course of procedure, which ought to be discouraged. He pointed out that between Confederation and 1896 there were only 25 instances of such motions on record, and last year alone there were either 34 or 37.

Mr. MacLean, in proceeding, said that all the railways of the United States were now practically under the control of six men and he feared that Canadians were waking up some day and discovering that the same men had secured control of the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk railways. He said these men in a few days would control all the American lines. They also controlled the Standard Oil Company, the banking of New York, American coal mines and American iron production. They were in a position to capture the Canadian railways at any time. In fact he believed steps had been taken with that object in view, if it was deemed necessary.

Less than \$50,000,000 would secure control of the C. P. R. He wanted to know whether Canada had built up the C. P. R. in order to hand it over to American control. He considered two great Canadian lines were a menace to Canada. The Grand Trunk railway was antagonizing Montreal and the Canadian Pacific railway St. John and he did not take favorably to American cities at the expense of Canadian cities. Though he considered the situation bad, he thought he would have brought it up if he had thought it would be worse if Canada's railway passed under American control. He thought the remedy was to take the bull by the horns and for Canada to go on the stock market and buy control of these railways. He considered they would be complemented of the Intercolonial railway, and our canal system and expressed a hopeful view of the outcome.

He believed the way to get the fast Atlantic service was to acquire this national system of transportation, which would direct traffic to Canadian ports. The railway problem was to cause a revolution in the United States.

Premier Laurier said that the question was an important one and deserved being discussed fairly. If Mr. MacLean had taken such a view he would have brought it up in the regular way.

Charles Wallace attacked the Grand Trunk for making Portland its winter and summer ocean port instead of Montreal.

Mr. Charlton said that the whole subject was one which should be seriously considered. In the United States people were plundered by trusts and railway corporations, and Canadians ought to draw a lesson from that country. Mr. Charlton considered by the time the railway was in regard to railway ownership. He was not sure that the government could not go further in regard to control of transportation, but he expressed the belief that the government might well take over the telegraph service at once.

Mr. Monk, Jacques Cartier, asked if the government had taken any steps to ascertain the truth of the report that the Dominion Steamship Line and the Grand Trunk railway, both subsidized, were about to divert traffic from Montreal to Portland.

The premier asked that formal notice of question be given.

Replying to a question put by Mr.

Ingram, Dr. Borden said that it was not the intention of the government to bring back the remains of those Canadians who lost their lives in South Africa. They were British soldiers and received the burial of British subjects and it was not proposed to depart from the traditions and customs of the British army. He might say that when Queen Victoria's grandson died in South Africa her majesty expressed the desire that he should be buried there. Lord Roberts' only son is also buried and will remain there. As to whether all the graves of those who had fallen were properly recorded, he could not say, as it was a matter under the control of the British army. A great many of the graves of Canadians had been properly marked and designated.

Mint in Canada.

In answer to Mr. Ingram, Hon. W. S. Fielding said it was the intention of the government to introduce a measure during the present session in respect to establishing a mint in Canada.

Replying to another question on the subject of defaced or mutilated coins, Mr. Fielding said that persons who circulated the same were liable to prosecution under the criminal code. They were not legal tender and should be refused.

Mr. Fitzpatrick called a revision of the dominion statutes would take place at an early day.

Ogilvie Has Not Resigned.

Sir Hibbert Tupper asked the minister of the interior if there was any truth in the report that Commissioner Ogilvie had resigned.

Hon. Mr. Sifton.—In reply to the honorable gentleman I would say that Mr. Ogilvie has not resigned. I have received no intimation from him of any intention of his resigning.

Depends on Length of Session.

In reply to Mr. Brock, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he had received an invitation from Premier E. B. Burton to attend the opening of the first parliament of the commonwealth of Australia in May next. The invitation was to the prime minister of Canada and was as follows: "The people of Australia will be overjoyed if you can visit them at the opening of the first parliament of the commonwealth by the Duke of York." The acceptance of it, added Sir Wilfrid, "will depend upon the length of the session."

Mr. Charlton moved his resolution in favor of short speeches in the house.

Mr. Borden, leader of the opposition, did not see any necessity for it at the present time.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not see any reason to change his mind on the subject, having opposed it previously. He hoped that parliament would return to the question of an ordinary length. He was a believer in the British system and as he would call the attention of the house to the question of revising the rules, he would suggest that Mr. Charlton would withdraw his resolution, which was done. The house then adjourned.

The Senate.

The senate today adopted an address of condolence to His Majesty King Edward in regard to the death of Queen Victoria, and also passed the address in reply to the speech from the throne. On a motion to adjourn, dissenting reference was made to the death of Senators McKindsey, Smith and McInnes.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—(Special).—There was another short session of the house today.

First Wheel Turns at Shawinigan.

The first power at Shawinigan Falls was turned on Thursday night. The first wheel and electric generator commenced to move, and the town, which two years ago did not exist (there was only a government station to handle logs on the spot), but now has a population of 3,000 persons, was for the first time lit by electricity. The Shawinigan Falls power is a notable instance in a development which promises to be the greatest in the world.

The next step in the rise of Shawinigan will be the opening of the enormous plant that has been erected by the Pittsburgh Reduction Company, manufacturers of aluminum, who will shortly begin the manufacture of that metal on an extensive scale.

That event will be followed by the active operation of the Belgo-Canadian Pulp Company's mills and other large concerns that are erecting plants at Shawinigan.

The initial use of electricity at Shawinigan is notable in the development of power from water, with the exception of Niagara Falls, here offers more scope than any other point in the world. The company has completed the hydraulic development of 75,000 horse power, which is 25,000 more than has as yet been developed at Niagara Falls.

An electrical installation for 10,000 horse power is being put in place at the power house, and it is from this source that the company proposes to derive its supply for the city of Montreal.—Montreal Herald.

Aid.

Teacher (suspiciously)—who wrote your composition, Johnny?

Johnny—My father.

Teacher—What, all of it?

Johnny—No, I helped him.

A man can find lots of fun in telling how difficult it is for even a woman to find her way into her own pockets, but all the while comes off the laugh when he remembers how easily she gets into his pockets.—M. Y. Sunday World.

High and Low.

Judge—Do I understand you to say that the parties used high words?

Witness—Their voices were unusually high and their words were extremely low.—New York World.

A man's talk does not amount to much if he lets his wife make the living by taking in washing.

How do you like the man who stands in the doorway and will not let you out?

CHATHAM.

The Proposed Pulp Mill—Death of William Morris.

Chatham, Feb. 12.—Report says that Mr. Morris, who has been working on the proposed pulp mill at Morrison's Brook, and that arrangements have been made for the machinery. The work will probably begin about the first of April.

La Grippe is very prevalent in town and vicinity. In the majority of houses there is at least one victim.

Mr. William Morris, one of our oldest residents, died today after a lingering illness. He was over 80 years old. A wife and family survive him.

The public library, which was opened Thanksgiving day, has become quite an institution. About 200 volumes have recently been added to the number and the membership is constantly increasing. The reading room in connection with the library where many of the latest papers and magazines are to be found is well patronized and supplies a long felt need in Chatham.

A musical and literary entertainment under the auspices of the Epworth League was held last evening in the basement of St. Luke's church. While all the numbers on the programme were good, perhaps the recitations by Miss Carrie Fair and Commodore J. L. Stewart called forth the loudest applause.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Army Appropriation Bill Passed—The Sulzer-Heath Incident.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The house today passed the army appropriation bill and entered upon consideration of the sundry civil bill, the last but one of the big money bills. The debate on the army bill was confined largely to a discussion of the question of passing bills to remove the charge of desertion against soldiers. Previous to the consideration of the appropriation bill, the letter reflecting upon Mr. Perry S. Heath, which Mr. Sulzer introduced into the proceedings yesterday, was expanded from the record. During the debate upon the motion to expunge Mr. Sulzer renewed his attack upon Mr. Heath, reiterating his statement of yesterday that he was willing to father the statement in the letter and declaring that if action was brought against him he would not plead his constitutional immunity. At the close of the day the house adopted the usual resolutions of respect to the death of General Albert B. Slavi, of New York, and adjourned out of respect to his memory.

During the entire session of the senate today the agricultural appropriation bill was under consideration. After six hours of consideration the bill was little more than half completed. The debate upon the measure dealt almost entirely with administrative details of the department of agriculture, many commendations of the work of the department being made by senators on both sides of the chamber.

His Mania.

"So poor Jones has become insane. What was his hallucination?"

"Poor fellow, he thought he was crazy."—New York Journal.

Dear Friends.—Miss Vanity—"That Mr. Flips is always staring after me; he ornaments me to death with his attentions."

Miss Vixen—"I know. Poor fellow! He never did have much sense."

Vigilance.

"A man must have his eyes open all the time to succeed in politics," remarked the young man.

"He must," answered Senator Sorghum.

"If he does keep his eyes open on his own account, some one is pretty sure to open them for him."—Washington Star.

Nothing is as unlucky as for a young man to get the idea that he lives in a big town.

JUMPED HIS BAIL.

Court Ready for Trial But Accused Was Not.

Portland, Me., Feb. 12.—When the case of Sam Wah Kee, the Boston Chinaman indicted last week on a charge of illegally importing Chinamen into this country, was called in the United States court, here today, the defendant failed to appear and after calling the docket the session was adjourned, pending motion of District Attorney Dyer. Sam was out on bail.

Levi Turner, the respondent's counsel, when seen this afternoon, said he had just received from a Boston friend of Sam a letter informing him that Wah Kee sailed for China last week and would consequently not appear for trial. Mr. Turner said the letter was as far as he is concerned. He could only report to the court the information he had received and allow default of his client's bail to be entered. In answer to the reporter's question, Mr. Turner said he should withdraw his appeal to Judge Webb from Commissioner Bradley's order for the deportation of the six Chinamen whom Sam had brought from Canada to Maine when he was arrested.

Sam Wah Kee was arrested at Denysville, Me., Jan. 12, by United States officers, charged with bringing six Chinamen into this country in violation of the United States immigration laws. He was brought to Portland and remained in jail here several days, being unable to secure bail. In the meantime the six "immigrants" had been given a hearing before the United States commissioner and ordered deported. Sam was indicted on six counts by the United States grand jury last week. He secured bail in the amount of \$3,000 and left immediately for Boston. Since that time he has not been seen in this city.

The six Chinamen were smuggled into Maine by way of St. John and St. Andrews.

QUICK AND SURE.

A Pile Remedy Which Really Cures.

Mr. D. F. Collins, of Garnett, says: "I commenced using the Pyramid Pile Cure at a time when my case was bad. I thought nothing could cure it, but before I had used the remedy I began to feel much better and now I can honestly say I am entirely cured. It is the quickest and surest remedy I have ever tried."

From Thomas Willson of Port Jarvis: "Just one package of the Pyramid Pile Cure did wonders for me and I lose no opportunity of recommending such a remedy."

Amos Crocker of Worcester: "After having gone through an unsuccessful surgical operation, I was left in a very bad condition. I was unable to walk and my back was so stiff that I could not move. I tried many remedies but nothing did me any good. I then tried the Pyramid Pile Cure and in a very short time I was able to walk and my back was as good as new. I am now in the best of health and I can honestly say that the Pyramid Pile Cure is the best remedy I have ever used."

It has been thoroughly tested by physicians in every state in the Union and the best authorities recognize it as the safest, surest and cheapest pile cure known.

The Pyramid Pile Cure cures every form of piles, itching, protruding or bleeding, without a particle of pain. It is a simple, safe and sure remedy for the cure of piles. It is a simple, safe and sure remedy for the cure of piles. It is a simple, safe and sure remedy for the cure of piles.

TESTING LIQUID AIR.

Experiments by Prof. D'Arsonval—Interesting Results.

Paris, Feb. 11.—At a conference yesterday of the Museum of Natural History, professor D'Arsonval made some novel experiments with liquefied air at a temperature of minus 189 degrees centigrade. The liquefied air was contained in silver covered bottles, from which it will not evaporate as it did in former experiments when kept in other kinds of receptacles. It was shown that the liquefied air destroys the elasticity of India rubber, which becomes hard and as brittle as glass. It can then be pulverized. When the air is evaporated the India rubber again becomes elastic. Meat can be treated in the same manner. Professor D'Arsonval showed a beefsteak that had been dipped in liquid air. He let it fall and when it struck the platform it sounded like a stone. It broke into pieces. Meats can be reduced to a roscate powder that is easy to masticate and assimilate. In this form it will be found important for use in hospitals. Ice dipped into the liquefied air will cut glass like a hot iron, and mercury will become as hard as anti-mony. Liquefied air gives metals, especially steel, tenfold the qualities obtained by ordinary methods. It increases their ductility, enabling them to be drawn out to the thickness of a hair. It cannot be used to preserve meat because it is so expensive and does not kill microbes. It is five times dearer than ice. It cannot be used for motors or submarine boats because when it is heated it is converted into an explosive gas that no metal could resist. Professor D'Arsonval warned the public to beware of companies collecting money for preserving meat or propelling motors by means of liquid air. Personal experiments, he said, showed that this could not be done.

FERRY'S SEEDS.

You know what you're planting when you plant FERRY'S SEEDS. If you buy cheap seeds you can't be sure. Take no chances. Buy FERRY'S SEEDS. They will sell them. Write for 100 Seed Annual—mailed free.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

OUR OWN PORTS.

Canadian Manufacturers' Association Meeting.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—(Special).—The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has taken up the question of rail and seaport terminals and proposes to use its influence in favor of the Canadian ports.

At a meeting of the association's executive today, W. K. McNaught, a prominent manufacturer, gave notice of motion to urge upon the government an amendment of the preferential tariff so that only British goods imported direct from the mother country to a Canadian seaport should have the benefit of 33 1-3 per cent. preferential tariff.

This would divert a great volume which is now entered at New York, Boston and Portland, to Montreal in summer and to Halifax and St. John in winter.

Mr. McNaught said that double tracking the Intercolonial would be one of the first results of his proposed change in tariff.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Success in York County Towards Establishing Co-operative Cheese or Butter Companies.

A very successful Farmers' Institute meeting was held at Newmarket on the evening of the 10th inst. The speakers were Messrs. W. S. Tompkins, of Middle Southampton, and J. F. Tilley, dairy superintendent, Woodstock. Mr. John Kennedy was in the chair. The object of the meeting was the establishment of a co-operative cheese or butter company.

Mr. Tilley was the first speaker. He explained the preparatory work necessary; the first thing was to secure a sufficient number of cows and enough stock to supply the dairy. General farm topics also came in for a share of attention. About 100 representative farmers were present.

Mr. Tompkins spoke upon the vital necessity of preserving moisture in the soil and the production of cheap feed. He strongly advised the growing of mixed crops for dairy feeding. He touched briefly upon the reclaiming of worn out land.

Mr. Tilley outlined the steps necessary for the formation of a co-operative dairy company. He strongly advised co-operation, doing away with the middle man and securing all the profits for the farmer. To have co-operation you must have unity. He spoke of the success which other factories in various sections of New Brunswick had obtained and saw no reason why this should not be done here.

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MEMORANDUM ITEMS.

Mission Conducted by Jesuit Fathers—Chance for a Doctor.

The worst storm of the season prevailed here on Friday. Traffic on the I. C. R. was blocked for a number of hours, and most of every station along the line. The drifting was very bad, and along the roads the drifts reached a great height.

Two Jesuit missionaries from Quebec conducted a mission here for a few days last week in St. Thomas' church. Quite a number of people were in attendance daily.

St. Jean Baptiste and St. Patrick societies are looking forward eagerly to the anniversary of their patron saints.

Mrs. Gaudet, the aged mother of Dr. E. J. Gaudet, died at his residence recently.

Mr. Edward McGowan intends starting blacksmith business at Maclean in a few days.

Dr. E. P. Doherty will move his family to the shiretown this week to reside in Mr. C. E. Knapp's residence there. Mr. Doherty will be in a better position to attend to his work as physician of the penitentiary.

If some good reliable "night of the hawk" would try the business here we believe that he would soon open up a good business.

The Carnegie Sale.

New York, Feb. 12.—The World tomorrow will say:

All the large minority stockholders of the Carnegie Steel Company have come to New York to take what part they can in the transfer of the corporation to the Morgan syndicate. Henry Frick, who suddenly changed his mind about remaining in Pittsburgh to attend to his real estate and who owns \$15,481,000 worth of stock in the Carnegie company, is still in the city and it is believed that either Mr. Frick or Charles M. Schwab, the present president of the company, will be at the head of the new Morgan corporation.

None of the men interested would talk for publication.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

One General May Not Agree to Commit Suicide.

London, Feb. 13.—Dr. Morrison, writing to the Times from Peking yesterday, says: "Sir Ernest M. Satow, British minister to China, has informed the Chinese authorities that the British government desires to accept an obscure official like Chang Po Hsi, the literary chancellor, as special envoy to carry condolence to London on the death of Queen Victoria."

Peking, Feb. 12.—Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang have received a long despatch from the court which they have not disclosed to the foreign envoys. It is understood to contain, in addition to the recent celebrated reform decree, an account of how Emperor Kwang Su has sent a choice of methods of suicide to those named for punishment by the envoys, closing with the inquiry whether Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang think the envoys will be satisfied.

It is understood that the Chinese plenipotentiaries in their reply to the court said the foreign envoys could not object strongly to an accomplished fact but that they would probably insist upon the sentence of execution being published throughout the empire and possibly upon the heads of those condemned being exhibited at various points.

It is very seriously doubted in Chinese circles here that Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang will agree to commit suicide. The army worships him. He has absolute control of the Mohammedans and is believed to be one himself. He refused to allow the disembowling of 5,000 men and the emperor ordered him far from the court. To attempt his execution, it is thought in Chinese circles, might mean civil war.

This morning the foreign envoys met and considered the question of quarters for the legion guard. The matter of indemnities was also mentioned, especially as bearing upon the damage done to the personal property of farmers.

Berlin, Feb. 12.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee telegraphing from Peking under date of Feb. 11, says that from Pao Yang Pu onwards, five of the chief places in the district lying within the German sphere, have been occupied permanently by one company each to protect the inhabitants from robbery and oppression.

Shanghai, Feb. 12.—According to the North China Daily News, the Chinese say that the acceptance of the conditions of the powers by the Chinese plenipotentiaries was merely a blind and that a large force of Chinese is proceeding to Tai Yuen Fu to oppose an expected allied expedition.

KINGSTON NEWS.

Grip Very Prevalent—Need of a Doctor Felt.

Kingston, Kings Co., Feb. 11.—The people of Kingston have for the past week been struggling against the elements, trying to keep the public highways in a passable condition, but it has been an utter impossibility to keep some of the roads open for any length of time. Not long ago we had such an abundance of snow that it was almost impossible to get out of the city. Now the "beautiful" Kingston is in need of a doctor, but we have not heard of any on the way as yet.

It is expected that the Union Agricultural Society, No. 23, will hold a farmers' supper in Kingston Hall on Friday evening, March 1, and at that meeting a butter competition will be held, open not only to members but to others outside the society by paying a small entrance fee. The prizes will be more than double those of last year's competition.

The masquerade ball held in Kingston last week was not as largely attended as was expected owing to the unfavorable weather.

The last dance of the season will be held in Kingston Hall on Monday evening, the 18th inst.

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TAME RECEPTION.

Mrs. Nation in Chicago Makes No Impression.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Mrs. Carrie Nation arrived in Chicago at 8.40 tonight, coming over the Rock Island road, and within 15 minutes after reaching the city she was facing a somewhat diminutive audience, gathered under the auspices of local members of the W. C. T. U., in Willard hall.

On her trip toward Chicago Mrs. Nation carried a number of short addresses from the year end of the year, speaking at nearly every station where a stop was made. Her coming was marked by no special incident contrary to the expectation of the ladies who had invited her to visit Chicago.

Only a very small crowd was at the depot and it was for the most part composed of members of the reception committee. The arrival of Mrs. Nation produced no excitement whatever and provoked but little curiosity among the people in the depot.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—At 12.30 this morning, attended by a few friends, Mrs. Nation went on a tour of the levee. Her first call was made at a saloon at 29 State street, where the proprietor had hung across his doorway a banner bearing the inscription: "Welcome to Mrs. Nation." Underneath the lettering was drawn a large hatchet dripping with blood. Mrs. Nation entered the place and was politely greeted by the owner. The two then sat down for a social talk. A throng of people stood outside waiting for the trouble maker and Mrs. Nation, however, made no effort to break anything. She said she was going to get the saloonkeepers to come to her lecture.

ARRIVED LAST NIGHT.

Greeted By a Small Crowd, Mostly Reception Committee--Diminutive Audience Heard the Smasher in Willard Hall Under W. C. T. U. Auspices.

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La Grippe's Ravages.

A CAMPDEN LADY CURED OF ITS AFTER EFFECTS.

In the village of Campden, Ont., and throughout the surrounding country, there have been people better known or more highly esteemed than Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Albright. Mr. Albright has for many years filled the position of village postmaster, in addition to conducting boot and shoe business. But it is with the particulars of her illness and cure for publication, she said: "If you think my experience will help some other sufferer I am quite willing to give it for I may tell you that I am a very enthusiastic admirer of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. For some years prior to the winter of 1898 I suffered with a lame back, which frequently prevented me from doing my household work. Later exposure to cold developed sciatica, and every movement of the body caused intense pain. In early January, 1899, I decided to follow the advice of a friend and procure a supply. To my gratification I felt an improvement in my condition almost from the outset, and after using the pills for a little over a month I was once more enjoying the best of health, every trace of the trouble that had afflicted me having disappeared. It is nearly three years since I used the pills and I have been well and strong ever since, and I have the best of reason for ascribing my present good health to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a tonic and not a purgative medicine. They enrich the blood from the first dose to the last and thus bring health and strength to every organ in the body. The genuine pills are sold only in boxes with the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' printed on the wrapper. Your dealer cannot supply you send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed, post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

NORTH BRUCE ELECTION TRIAL.

Southampton, Feb. 12.—(Special).—The adjourned North Bruce election trial came on here today before Chancellor Boyd and Justice Street. The matter was summarily dealt with. After a few questions by Chancellor Boyd and answers by legal lights regarding the ballots in dispute, Mr. McNeil was placed in the witness box. He swore he had done all in his power to have the election conducted in a clean and pure manner.

Chancellor Boyd then gave his decision, declaring McNeil had not been duly elected, and that the election was ineffective and void because of inequality of votes ascertained on scrutiny and various irregularities which had been proved. No dupliques were found. Each side will stand its own costs.