OTTAWA LETTER. Sifton Abandoned by Several ual responsibility

said it.

Carbeno.

Major

of His Western Followers. Richardson Satisfied That Much Skallawaggery Has Taken Place in the Yukon.

Senater Kerr Commends the Senate for Reiecting Blair's First Yukon Agreemen A Case Over Which Dr. Borden is Puzzled.

OTTAWA, June 30 .- Those who have seen copies of the 54 Yukon charges made by Sir Charles Hibebrt Tupper, may have thought in their innocen and ignorance that they contained serious and definite accusations. This is a mistake. The minister accused says so. The premier of Canada en-dorses the proposition. We have it on the authority of the ministers of the crown and nearly all their supporters in the house, that these allegations are really charges of no particular consequence, too trivial, too general, too frivolous to require judicial enquiry. Therefore no judges will be appointed and no further investigation than that which Mr. Sifton's und appointee is holding with the assist ance of Mr. Sifton's other appointee and by the parties accused, all of whom are supposed by the govern-ment to be an adequate court for trying charges against themselves and their associates, superiors and family

Mr. Sifton may be called a smart man. His three hours' speech yester-day was a clever plea for the defence. It showed all the devices which are known to the police court lawyer who has skill in getting criminals off. There are a dozen charges against Mr. Sifton himself in the list. Mr. Sifton chose to say that there were none which affected his character or position. They only referred, in his opinion, to matters of judgment and olicy and to his business pror and energy. He put in the plea that no judge should be appointed to try whether he has been negligent or not. That is a matter for the house. Ques-tions of policy are also matters for the house. He holds that incompetence is a matter for the country to decide.

Mr. Sifton put on an air of defiance and told Sir Charles Hibbert that if he or anybody else would venture to make a charge reflecting on Mr. Sifton's honor, an investigation would be granted in fifteen minutes. The pre-mier said the same. But these state-not think it worth while to enlarge on ments did not create a very strong impression. The house had heard these matters. thing like it before. It is apparently a great deal easier to get shallenges from this government than to get tribunals.

only, and that this condition of affairs resulted in an epidemic of typhoid fever in 1898." skill. What they did want to know is whether government officers have been stealing in the Yukon. This in-Mr. Sifton made a triumphant reformation it appeared to be the deter-mination of the government to keep ply to this charge. The typewriter who copied the paper made a mistake and wrote "1896" for "1898." Mr. from them.

SDN CM SDD A SY

and wrote "1896" for "1895." Mr. Sifton wanted to know how the epi-demic of typhoid could have happened in 1896, before the place was occupied, and how his neglect in 1898 yould have caused an epidemic two years be-fore. He was cheered vigorously, as though he had made a successful answer to the charge, and as Mr. Foster pointed out later, Mr. Sifton did not think it necessary at all to refer to, debate a little lower than he found it. He appealed to the galleries against Sir Charles Hibbert for making war upon women, which is the interpreta-tion Sir Wilfrid places upon the charge this most serious allegation affecting the lives of 25,000 people whom Mr. Sifton had taken under his charge, and from whom he was drawing enormous revenues. of immorality made against Commis-sioner Walsh. The premier is of the It will be seen that Mr. Sifton met opinion that this charge is one that should not be made, no matter how the charges with evasion rather than answers. Some other charges which appear to be rather serious, he treats true it is, against a man who has a wife and children. There have been other men in Canadian public life who as matters of no cons as matters of no consequence. It seemed to him absurd that the case of had wives and children, men whose future has been darkened and homes made sad through charges true or false that have been made against them. Sir Wilfrid knows of them, but Mrs. Koch, Major Walsh's cook, who got advance information and went out to Dominion Creek ahead of other people to locate claims, should be treated seriously. She got information not until now has this feature of pub-lic life been impressed upon him. Apart from this appeal, Sir Wilfrid had chiefly three things to say. In the ident and got her claim, and that was all there was about it. Why should judges be appointed to look into the affairs of Major Walsh's Cook or Major Walsh's Indian, or of

first place he protested against the whole resolution because it contained a charge against a judge. This is the charge: "That Mr. Justice Dugas, some ignorant dog driver? All the crowd behind cheered when Mr. Sifton while a judge for the Yukon judicial district and while a member of the executive council thereof, became, was Yet the evidence proves that Major Walsh's cook learned from Major Walsh's household that a mining disand is pecuniarily interested in mining claims in the district."

Major Walsh's name and influence to secure a permit before any one else could get one, and thus procured a claim which ought to have been ob-Sir Winfrid says that judges should not be so accused in parliament, and that it is unconstitutional to proceed against a judge in any way but by impeachment, and it can only be done then by the consent of ministers. It tained by some one who had been at work in the district. While devoting some attention to the case of Major was explained that Mr. Dugas was not Walsh's cook, Mr. Sifton hardly only a judge but an executive coun-cillor, and that the charge was against ought it worth while to mention the fact that another retainer named him in the dual position. Mr. Powell who went in with Walsh, also got adand Mr. Davin showed pretty conclu information and started sively that it was quite competent for parliament to proceed against the judge for proceedings of his in anout to locate. He was overtaken by "The Collum boys," two of Major Walsh's Indians, who also got locaother capacity. Mr. Powell showed that so eminent a man as Lord West-bury had been attacked in exactly the Evidence taken in Dawson showed that Carbeno had an arrangesame way that Judge Dugas was atment with Major Walsh's brothers tacked here. Mr. Foster took what he whereby they were to have three-quarters of his gains and were to called a common sense view of the case, without regard to legal subtle-ties. He asserted that if this governpay his expenses into the country. Yet these expenses into the country were paid by the government, in whose bement chose to appoint judges to executive positions the conduct of these half Carbeno was engaged as cook by judges as members of the executive would be discussed. If Judge Dugas Major Walsh. It was also shown that Carbeno did not want to sign this were ten thousand times a judge and agreement, and Carbeno swore that Major Walsh, the chief commissioner, were given executive duties, Mr. Fostold him he would be dismissed from ter said he would say what he thought of him. The government could hardly expect to fill its governments with the government employ and sent home judges and then claim that because they are judges their misconduct in the government should not be noticed.

Nor aid he dwell upon the fact that Mr. Fawcett, the gold commissioner, contrary to his own ideas of propriety Sir Wilfrid deliberately Again. argued that the resolution must be voted down, because its accentance and against his own protests, was

out Mr. Sifton's exhibitions of Mr. Sifton for the enemies he has made was heard with interest by Mr. Richardson, the anti-Sifton liberal from Manitoba. Mr. Richardson was interested in the statement that the premier loved Sifton because he had ade an enemy of Richardson. That I make og a dir fra did not prevent Mr. Richardson, with

SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 8, 1899

Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose with an air of great dignity, announcing that he wanted to elevate the tone of the de-bate. It would have been perhaps more to the point if he had held out some hope that the Yukon affair would be elevated up. That is a much would be cleared up. That is a much more important matter than the tone of the debate. But as a matter of fact Sir Wilfrid left the tone of the ter essentially of Mr. Sifton's own ter essentially of Mr. Sifton's own administration, he had a majority against him of the private members from his own region. Of his ten supporters in the west only seven co be brought to vote or pair on his side. while three came boldly forward to vote with the five conservatives against the minister from their own district. There were others who would have done so if they had not been dragooned into line. Mr. Morrison of British Columbia has expressed him-self in the strongest possible language in condemnation of the misgovernment and plunder in the Yukon Rev. Mr. Maxwell is equally convinced that the charges are largely true. But they are not fighting the government

Mr. Sifton has got his vindication if he likes that kind of a victory. Yet the charges against his administration in the Yukon remain absolutely unanswered, and it may now be as sumed that they are unanswerable. S. D. S. OTTAWA, July 1 .- Two of the gov-

ernment supporters in the house who voted against their leader on the Yu-kon gave reasons. Mr. Oliver of Al-

berta explained that when the vote was taken on the amendment to the address he agreed with the govern-ment that the Ogilvie enquiry should be allowed to proceed, and would bring about good results. He thinks now that this action was justified. But he considers that the Ogilvie enquiry only emphasises the necessity of a fuller investigation. Mr. Oliver says: "I said at the time that I had not that belief in the righteousness in the Yukon officials which some other gentlemen on this side had . I consider that the evidence substantiates the position I then took and the report we have had concerning the action of officials. Mr. Ogllvie says that it has been proved that door-keepers did take money, the officials did work for take mo pay, that on Dominion Creek two discovery claims were allowed to be ocated, which resulted in a confusion of claims. These were the principal allegations made against the administration of the Yukon, and these have een proved by Ogilvie's investigation. But I consider something more than an investigation is needed. A great wrong has been done to many cople who went out as pioneers to that country, and while it may not be impossible to redress these wrongs, it is not in possible to punish those who

perpetrated them. I will vote for the motion, not because I support all that se its acceptance it contains, but because I wish to lace before the house and the counwould be a statement that the try, in the most emphatic manner possible, my desire that the offences who voted for it believed every statewhich have been committed by cerment in it to be true. Mr. Sifton has said the same thing, and Sir Louis tain officials of the government should Davies repeated it. It is odd that men occupying these high positions should triffe in this way with a matbe punished, and punished as severely as possible. \* \* \* It is desirable for the good name of those who did no wrong and the punishment of those who did wrong that the right should ter of such great moment. Sir Hibbert's resolutions did not require any ember who voted for it to believe be sifted from the wrong.' that the facts were as set out. The resolutions begin with the statement Mr. Richardson gave a similar exthat Sir Hibbert believed he could maintain certain charges afterwards llowing the doings in the Yukon set out. It closes with the motion very closely, and was satisfied that "a great deal of skallawaggery has that a committee of judges be aD pointed to enquire into the truth of taken place there." Mr. Richardson the charges. The member who voted for the resolution affirmed two things, namely that Sir Charles Hibbert had did not blame the government for everything that was done, and did not say that the government was to blame made the charges, which is an unat all. But he wants an investigation deniable truth, and the other was and never believed that Ogilvie was that the charges ought to be investi-gated, which is a matter of opinion. When Mr. Tarte made his charges the proper person to hold it. He asks: "Supposing I refuse to vote for this resolution, how am I to appear before my constituents and the counagainst several ministers the resolution was adopted and referred to the privileges committee by a unanimous consent of a conservative parliament. The members did not thereby affirm that the charges were true. It seems memoricable thet ministers should do try as supporting the fullest possible investigation into what I am satisfied wrong doing?" The answer Mr. Richardson gives is that after studying the question over he has concluded remarkable that ministers should de-liberately advance this argument in that it is a duty "to vote for the full-cst enquiry into the Yukon." And therefore he voted for the motion. a case of such gravity. No doubt it was done in order to bring the weaker

paigning in the grit ranks, bearing the cars of half a dozen defeats in the terests of his party, admitting that the senators deserve credit for their ction, and urging them to accept the present bargain because it is very much better and which is made possible by their patriotic course on th previous occasi

Last night's discussion in supply on militia matters reveals a queer state of affairs. Minister Borden was placed in an awkward position. The normous purchase of supplies for the militia sent to the Yukon ought of, course to have been made by tender. But it was given to a favorite firm on the terms proposed by the firm itself. Last year it was announced that several firms had been asked for offers. It turned out, however, that no two firms had made offers for the same thing. The only competition obtained was by taking an offer from one man for provision, another man for cloth-ing, another for feed for horses and so on. The competition between Mr. Bate, who supplied canned food and other matters to the extent of tens of thousand of dollars, with that of omeone else who supplied hardware, and of a third person who furnished dry goods, would not be very effective at beating down prices. They all got the contract.

Now there is no reason for suppos-ing that Dr. Borden had any particu-lar fancy for Mr. Bate as against good liberals in other towns, but the prenier has a strong partiality towards Mr. Bate, and so have some other members of the cabinet. So Mr. Bate got the contract for the whole busiess of furnishing provisions for the soldiers, and they were carted across the continent to the Pacific coast.

Last session Mr. Earle, one of the members from Victoria, wanted to krow why it was necessary to buy these goods here, when they could be bought to better advantage in British Columbia. The prices were not quite so low, as far as he could learn, as the prices on the coast, and the transportation bills would be heavy. Dr. Borden explained that the prices quoted were Vancouver prices, and that the Bate firm were to pay the freight themselves. Even then the goods were sold pretty high, and the principle of buying by hole and corner contract was vicious. But it was passed over, seeing that the goods were shipped before parliament knew anything about it.

This year a new discovery is made. It is found that the country is charged over two thousand dollars for freight on these goods from Ottawa to Vancouver. It is found also that the firm has charged for packing boxes, nails, and all other material Jsed in putting up the goods, and as a climax has put in a bill for 1,200 hours' work of packers at 15 cents an hour. That is to say, the Bate firm has charged, and the country has paid for 150 days' work of 8 hours a day for putting up the goods procured for 200 soldiers. It is pretty difficult to believe that there was 6 months' work for a man or a week's work for 25 men in this business. But especially is it singular that justifying a contract on the ground that the goods are furnished freight paid, and then come a year later and sk parliament to pay freight on them. Dr. Borden is puzzled over the matter himself. He says he cannot under-stand it. But he will probably/find that the charge is in accord with the contract. If it were not the auditor general would not have allowed it to e paid. At all events the bill is paid, and all Mr. Earle can do is to say that the country would have saved a good deal of money by buying the goods in Vancouver or Victoria, as is done by other people who send supplies to the Yukon. Another matter of enquiry is that of transportation. This is no trifle. For the militia alone the country paid some \$250,000 to carry supplies into the Yukon. When the estimate was made last year the contract had been given. It turns out that notwithstanding this fact the cost has been more than twic what the minister estimated. He ex-plains that the quantity carried is nore than twice what he thought it would be. The reason for this is that he made his estimate on the exact weight of the goods, and then made his contract at "ship's option," which means that the ship can charge by weight or by measurement as In both of these speeches there is leases. In this case one ton weight became over two tons by measurement. Consequently the bill was twice as a tacit condemnation of the government and the implied charge that it large as was expected. This appears to be rather unbusinesslike, especially as Mr. Earle says ship's option is is preventing an investigation. Both members say that they have no confidence in the Ogilvie tribunal of enquiry as a final investigation. Both affirm that a judicial investigation never allowed on the Pacific coast on routes where these high prices preought to be held, and believe that in vail. No business man, he says, wou accepting the advice of the governthink of making a contract when prices run up to hundreds of dollars ment they would be choking off an inquiry and preventing the Yukon ina ton without knowing whether he is quiry and preventing the rukon in-iquities from coming to life. The fer-vent appeal of the four ministers in that view was simply an appeal to the party to hide and cover up the record of crime and "skallawaggery" in the to pay by weight or measurement when ton weight is equal to two ton by measurement. He points out that Mr. Borden gave a contract for trans-portation to a United States company in this careless way when he had of ers which would have been muc



KLONDIKERS AND GOLD.

Everett Eaton of Nova Scotia Talks of the Atlin Country-The James Domville Broken in Two.

(Victoria, B. C., Globe, June 27.) Steamer Rosalie arrived at the Outer wharf about 9 o'clock this morning, whart about y belock this morning, after a quick and pleasant passage from Skagway and way ports. She had a big crowd of passengers aboard, including many excursionists and a few miners from Dawson and Atlin. Of the men from the interior, some are rich and some are poor, the latter, probably, being in the big majority. Actual facts in regard to what these men have are in most instances impossible to secure, as many men with big sacks of the precious dust deny hav-ing anything at all, while others who

are worth about \$1.50 speak lightly of "tons of gold," "milions," etc. However, from actual observation, if

may be stated that there were some hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of gold dust aboard the Rosalie, a small amount of which was landed here. One firm, the Canadian Develop-ment company, received a sack of the yellow stuff that weighs about 100 pounds and represents about \$21,000. Several small sacks were brought shore here by passengers, but the bulk of the dust, which was in the purser's safe, went on to Seattle. About thirty passengers landed here from the Rosalie. Most of the news they bring is identical with that brought by the Humboldt and Cottage

City, passengers from the interior by all three boats having come up the river at about the same time. The water in the lakes and river is reported to be rising rapidly, and navigation between Dawson and the coast will oon be in a first class shape.

News of the wreck of the river steamer Domville is confirmed. The oat is said to be a complete having broken squarely in two. One of the passengers arriving by the Rosalie was Everett Eaton of Nova Scotia. Mr. Eaton went to Atlin last March. He is now returning home, having had, as he puts it, "all he wants of it." He states that there is undoubtedly gold in the Atlin district.

Brethr Rey. Dr. Son's Rev. J. S. Tribute t ple's The ani tery of St. morning in The mode ed, and the Fothering J. S. Sutl Fraser, G. J. S. Mull Vans, Per Campbell, net, Elde Campbell, Chisholm, L Peacocl After th regular s proved the meeting a of Rev. meeting a meeting a tion of Re cial meeti the resign special m 16th, call from Stan J. S. Mulle trary to t tery, were the minut On moti stone, Dr. McKenzie roll of the Judge F ations for the same for the co The res Moderator clerk, Rev Ghisholm. On motio sions was ness for On moti bec and H the meet correspond The repo St. Matth Rev. D. the result cisions an congregat the suppo Rev. Mr. tion of

THE

Rev. J.

Mr. Sifton's treatment of the charge made against him may be best illus-trated by three instances. One charge reads "that the Hon. Clifford Sifton, the minister of the interior, has been guilty of favoritism and partiality in the administration of the laws and relations applicable to the district of the Yukon, in the Northwest Terri-tory." Mr. Sifton said in effect: "I am tory." Mr. Sifton said in effect: "I am accused of favoritism and partiality. This is a very general charge. It may mean that I simply, when making ap-pointments, prefer to give them to my friends and supporters rather than to opponents. If that is the charge, I plead guilty; it is not a matter of pol-loy." This is substantially the Sifton argument. But the charge itself was that the administration of the laws and regulations have been partial and unfair, favoring some persons against others. Nothing more serious can be said against the minister than this, nd yet it was turned off in the light and trifling manner above mention

Again, it was said in the charge that A. E. Philp and A. D. Cameron and others applied for dredging leases in the Yukon district; that Philp had been a law partner with the minister of the interior, and a member of the firm of Sifton, Philp & Cameron; that him or Sitton, Fhip & Cameron; that Philp was recorded as having applied for and obtained a lease on Bonanza Creek, and was mentioned as a resi-dent of Ottawa; that Cameron in ap-plying for a lease had also been de-

signated as an Ottawa man, thus con-cealing the fact that they came from Mr. Sifton's town and law office. The charge went on to say: "That the said Philp, heretofore a partner of the said minister, represented in writing that he was engaged in a dredging venture in the Yukon, and in endeavoring to induce another to join him. represented in writing that Mr. Sif-ton, the said minister, and Major Walsh were also interested with him, but their names could not appear as he wrote for obvious reasons."

Mr. Sifton met this charge by stat-ing that he had nothing to do person-ally with the granting of leases, and by showing from a statement of his by showing from a statement of his officer that some of these gentlemen mentioned did not obtain leases. This was a fairly successful answer. Fur-ther discussion showed that Philp did secure some sort of concession, and there seems to be no doubt that he did Write a latter twing to sell the grant there seems to be no doubt that he did write a letter trying to sell the grant and claiming that the minister was associated with him, and observing that "for obvious reasons" Mr. Sif-ton's name had to be withheld. Mr. Sifton asserts that he had no interest in any leases. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper withdrew that part of the charge which Mr. Sifton, on the au-thority of his officer, pronounced to be incorrect. Still there was left the allegation that Mr. Sifton's late law partner was trafficing in claims obpartner was trafficing in claims ob-tained apparently under false pre-tences, and was using the minister's name to assist him in the transaction.

Again, it was charged "that insani-tary conditions have unnecessarily prevailed in the district; that in Dawson City 25,000 people had neithe pavements, roadway, drain or ditch, no water supply 107 lighting, and the matter for the disposal of refuse had up to April, 1899, been one of individ-

mpelled by Major Walsh to sign orders and proclamations, which he never read, declaring mining districts open earlier than the miners had been led to expect, whereby all these ad-vantages were obtained for members of the Walsh household. But Mr. Sifton did say that he did not know of Major Walsh having done anything wrong. He declared the resolutions to be "a farrage of rubbish," asserted to be "a farrago of rubbish," asserted that Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper had no political future to risk and no corstituency to lose, announced that he had choked the charges down Sir Charles Hibbert's throat, and declared that the fair name of Canada could not possibly suffer under a liberal ad-ministration.

This was all very smart, and Mr. Sifton's friends told him he had made the speech of his life. But after all the charges were there. Clarke Wallace calmly took them up and went through them again to show that Mr. Sifton had ignored the strongest of them and evaded a good many of the others. The question still remains whether these charges, made on the responsibility of Sir Hibbert, were to be tried or not. Mr. Wallace did not think that the sparring of Mr. Sifton, however smart it might be, met the case in the least. The people did not

The well known poem, "Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night," in which a young wo-man by hanging to the curfew bell saves the life of her lover condemn-ed to be executed at the inging of the curfew, is only one of a thousand strik-ing instances of how a woman - Z v a woi vill dare everything for

The well

Women are readier to make heroic sacrifices than they are to take the commonplace, the common place, everyday precautions which insure their great-est happiness. Most wo-men are careless about their health. They for-get that physical weak-ness and disease will wreck the fairest chance in life and shut them out completely from happy womanhood and wifehood. Weak, bilious, dyspeptic women robbed of their natural attractiveness apachy. They lose healthy color a bar or and thin and lad

en are nergy and ambition. The blood becomes soor and thin and laden with disease germs. The true antidote for this condition is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It acts precession the directive powers and the Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It ac directly upon the digestive powers and the liver, creating pure, red, healthy blood fro from billious impurities; it renovates ever organ and tissue of the body, building u hard, elastic flesh and muscular streng and imparting nerve power and permane witality, which malt extracts do not give. vitality, which malt extracts do not give. Mrs. Ella Howell, of Derby, Perry Co., Ind., writes: "In the year of 1894 I was taken with stomach trouble-nervous dyspepsia. There was a coldness in my stomach, and a weight which seemed like a rock. Everything that I ate gave me great pain; I had a bearing down sensation; was swelled across my stomach; had a ridge around my right side, and in a short time I was bloated. I was treated by three of our best phy-stans but got no relief. I was so weak I could not walk across the room without assistance. Then Dr. Fierce's Golden Medical Discovery weak recommended to me and I got it, and commenced the use of it. I began to improve very fast after the use of a few bottles. The physicians said my disease was leading into pulmonary consump-tion, and gave me up to die. I thank God that my cure is permanent."

beared to be nattering themselves with the idea that they were con-spicuous objects of personal animos-ity. Mr. Foster could assure them that they were regarded with only a mild personal interest, and that any special importance they had attained in the eyes of the opposition members was due to the fact that they happened to be placed over very important departments which they had seri ously mismanaged.

brethren to vote against the enquiry. But what shall we think of the pre mier and of ministers who meet such serious charges in this way.

It would have been an easy matter to have the charge against Dugas struck out if the ministers were really serious in their view of the case. The position they take resembles that of the shoemaker justice of the peace who fined customers for finding fault with his cobbling. The shoemaker took no stock in the argument that contempt would not lie except it was expressed towards him in his judicial capacity. "I want you to understand," said the shoemaker, "that I Yukon. am an object of contempt wherever I am." This seems to be the view which the ministers take of their judicial appointee in the Yukon.

comes the commendation of Senator Kerr to the senate for condemning Mr. Blair's first Yukon agreement. There is space to mention only one other argument of Sir Wilfrid's. That was an appeal to the members to stand by Mr. Sifton. "He has our confidence," said the premier; "we love him especially for the enemies he has made." Mr. Foster afterwards pointed out that this was not a good ground for passing over the misgov-ernment of the Yukon. A man might be hated and still not be a good min-ister, besides it was not true that the opposition were enemies of Mr. Sifton. They had their opinion of his methods, but they did not honor him with an exaggerated amount of personal aver-sion. Mr. Sifton and Mr. Blair ap-peared to be flattering themselves with the idea that they were con-There is space to mention only one We have had Mr. Tarte organs assailing the senators in all the moods and tenses and threatening to abolish them because they did not to abolish them because they did not vote the first Drummond contract through. We have had the premier of Canada denouncing the action of the senate in this matter, and insistthe senate in this matter, and insist-ing that some change must be made in the constitution to keep the sena-tors from doing it over again. We have had Mr. Blair insisting that the senate had no right to reject the old contract, and arguing that the new one is no better. And now here comes Mr. Kerr, the newmont of all the ment

Mr. Kerr, the newest of all the ors, fresh from a long career of cam **Gook's Cotton Boot Co** Is successfully used monthly 10,000 Ladies. Sate, effectual. Lot

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Sir Wilfrid's declaration of love for sists, and W. O. Wilson St. John W

better from Canadian companies. In After this condemnation of the gov ernment by three of its supporters this case Mr. Borden seems to have been overruled by Grand Trunk influence, whose connections were with 8. D. S. the American line. and his



timile Clark, Flitchers mayou

DETROIT, Mich., July 4.—Injunction pro-ecdings have been begun in both the United States and county courts on behalf of several allways to prevent ticket scalping during the Christian Endeavor convention.

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., July 4.— Fred Clee, aged 17, son of George Clee, was killed by the explosion of a small cannon today. A fragment about the size of a walnut en-tered his head just below the eye, tearing it from the socket and penetrating the and the second 

WATERVILLE, Me., July 4.-Through the careless use of firecrackers in the hands of children at play upon Union street of this city, this morning, Flossie Smith, the six-year old daughter of Wallace Smith was most seriously burned, there being little

It is very far from being a seco Klondike. Some of the claims, both bench and creek, on Pine Creek, are turning out well, but work on all the creeks has stopped on account of the water, many freshets having occurred.





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MIRAMICHI C. E. LOCAL UNION.

The Miramichi Local Union of C. E. met in the Presbyterian church at Black River on Monday evening, July 3. The church was crowded to over-flowing, and after a short praise service led by Mr. MacLoon, the Rev. D. Henderson, retiring president of the Union, took the chair. Excellent papers were read by Miss Noble and Miss MacNaughton, the leading points of which were emphasized in a tellof which were emphasized in a tell-ing manner by the Rev. Mr. Murray, presbyterian minister at Hardwicke. An inspiring address on Missions of the Church, by Rev. D. Henderson, brought the "speaking" part of the programme to a close.

Miss Edgar of St. Andrew's church, Chatham, favored the convention with a solo. The manner in which the was decorated for the occaurch n was the admiration of all the Eneavorers, who will not readily forget he cordial reception they met with at lack River. A very large del as present from St. John's church, Chatham. The next convention is to be held at Loggieville.

Officers for the current year were ected as follows: President, Rev. Mr. Calder, Loggieville; secretary, Miss Dickson, Napan; treasurer, Alex. Mc-May, Chatham.

Latest News in the Semi-Weekly Sun.