C. BUSINESS TRANSPORTED BY THE PROPERTY OF THE

THE TUCKER MURDER

Mrs. Canovan on Preliminary Trial for Alleged Poisoning of Her Sister.

The Evidence Given Before Police Magistrate Dibblee at the Hearing.

Dr. Somerville Recognizes the Prisoner as the Person Who Got the Strychnine from Him to Poison Foxes,

reliminary enquiry into the case of nie Louisa Canovan, charged with ing by strychnine her sister, fested. Stephen B Appleby repre-sented the crown, and Wendell P. Jones appeared on behalf of the pris-

Mrs Mary Tucker was the witness. Her version was much same as given at the inquest. dicine, which she mixed with her tea When she (witness) asked her what it was she was taking, she was told to mind her own business. Deceased had made threats about doing away with herself. Canovan was working at a neighbor's, and his wife had been at Tucker's for a couple of days. She ctily visited them two or three times in the past six months. That morning the prisoner and deceased seemes to be on very good terms. It was only from hearsay that she learned that there was bad feeling between them, and that the prisoner was jealous of deceased's relation with her husband. Deceased was very bright and well in the early morning. She was sorry to say that it was impossible to believe anything that she said. Witness was out when the deceased was taken in. When she came in she (deceased) was in convulsions. She called old man Tucker to call the neighbors, and when he could not do it, she sent the prisoner to notify Canovan, who was at Mrs. Brewer's. She did not know how ed came to her death. "I was deceased came to her death. "I was not God," remarked the prisoner, "nor a witch." The prisoner threw the cup from which deceased had been drinking into the stove, being afraid that the baby would get it. She did everything she could after death, washed the body and sent to Glassville for a coffin. She knew of deceased going to Br"h on Saturday. She said she had some bills to pay She came beside ne bills to pay. She came back, and a pair of shoes for the Witness was not at home a sal. She worked at Oit's hotel n Woodstock, and at Mr. Harper's, in

Dr. Ross of Florenceville was on the stand for a long time. He made a post-mortem, assited by Drs. Somerville, Welch and Cumming. There was no signs of chronic disease. The stomach was taken out and sent away to be analyzed. It was placed in a doctor's knowing of it. Deceased was pregnant about two months. From what he heard he thought death was caused by strychnine, but as far as

Mr. Jones wished to know if a person could take a dose of strychnine in a cup of tea and not notice it. Witness thought as strychnine was very bitter, anyone would know that there was something in the tea. He there was something in the tea. He had never heard that deceased was

subject to epileptic fits.

To Mr. Appleby he said that there was nothing in the appearance of deceased to lead one to believe that she died from natural causes.

After lunch the first witness was Dr.Cummings, the coroner in the case. He said: I practice in Bath. I visited the house first on Friday morning, 28th ult. The day before a young man was in my office and asked me if I ard Minnie Tucker was dead, and died in a fit. Another young man told me she was poisoned, and after cum-suiting the deputy sheriff, we went out next morning. We found Mr. Tucker cutting wood; inside, Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Camovan, the baby and the corpse. The husband of the prisoner was not there. The body was laid out for burial. They were waiting for a coffin. I directed Dr. Ross to make a It had been on the table. I kept my eye on it; it was perforated, tied up, and put in a bottle and sealed. It is now in my office at Bath. I knew de-ceased and attended her when she was confined last spring. She was in rug-ged health. The house consisted of one room, about 12 by 16. Mrs. Tucker cied suddenly. She had been mixing some doses and after drinking that, died. The prisoner said if there was inquest she would tell somethi ed the same stuff that Minnie had very glad the girl was dead, and that she either thought or wished that her soul was in hell.

To Mr. Jones-I found some unfilled prescriptions signed with the names of Dr. Rankin and Dr. Moffat. The was satisfied that the bottle I took up contained no poison. I put the can-ister then produced in my curboard

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Feb. 4.—The I would not swear that it would something else in, but am pretty sure it was not trified with. These pre-scriptions that I saw were harmless, as prescribed. I will swear that it is

not at all probable that the contents were trifled with. I will swear that I believe the contents are the same Tucker house. There was no stryin any of the prescriptions I aw. Dr. Somerville's name was on

Caroline Brewer-I live in Glassville The Tucker's live between two and three miles from my home. The dete made it her home at my place for the past six years. On the 19th she came to my house and stayed till the 25th. She had been to Martin's, where the father of her child was. She went her father's about one o'clock on snow shoes, saying that she wanted to see if her father had any wood. Deceased came to my place about a week before Christmas crying. I asked what was the matter. She said Annie had threatened to poison me and her husband. Will I swear my life agains nie from her." The next time she was at my house she said she had had a quarrel with her sister. Her mother cined in and her father came in and ovan asked me if there was anything the matter with Minnie when she left the house. I said no. I knew of jealousy between the prisoner and deceased. Minnie was to have been married in two months to a neighbor, John

Mrs. Canovan told her to her face she would poison her. She never told me that she would poison herself rather than have another child. Decease did not resemble the prisoner much. She was nicely built, stout and more

To Mr. Appleby-Minnie Tucker nev er took any medicine when she was

Dr. Somerville said: I recognize the prisoner, whom I first saw on the 22nd of January. She came to the door and in and she followed my wife in the house. I was at dinner. I went to my office in about ten minutes. She came in and asked for some poison for foxes, saying she had three or four dozen hens, and had lost all but three or four by foxes. She said she was living alone with a little boy, her hus-band having gone to the woods. I don't remember whether she asked particularly for strychnine. I advised her to keep it out of the way, and warned her about children. I save her a drachm of strychinie, put up by Evans Bros., Montreal, in a pottle marked strychnine and poison. the paid me forty cents for it. Then she put it in her pocket and drew out a package and showed me a pow-der. I asked her if she were in the amily way. She said no, but others apposed her to be. I told her she ad better burn it up or throw it way. The bottle I gave her was in the original package. It was in a crystal

To Mr. Jones Strychnine is sold in my vicinity for poisoning foxes, and I was not surprised at it being called for. There were several calls for it before I got it in. She gave me her came as Mrs. Canovan. I did not know it was my duty to have a person dentify her before I sold her strychnine. I knew I was to exercise all due caution. I will swear that Mary me. I do not think I could have taken her for Mrs. Canovan. Among the prescriptions was one which might have called for nuxvomica.

When Patrick Canoven was put on the stand defendant's counsel object-ed to his giving evidence unless he

The magistrate decided to take the vidence, noting Mr. Jones' objection. Witness said: I live in the parish of Kent. The prisoner is my wife. We were married five years ago and live about two miles from the Tucker place in the house of Canuls. I lived with Mrs. Tucker all last winter, and then went on a farm of my own. After that I went to my father's and lived. I have been on good terms with Mr. and Mrs. Tucker. Never knew of them quarrelling with my wife. Saw a good deal of Minnie Tucker. She The prisoner said if there was request she would tell something deceased said before she died. Tucker went to a trunk and get out a tin box, saying it conditions that Minnie had drinking. Witness here produced the same stuff that Minnie had drinking. Witness here produced the same stuff that Minnie had drinking. Witness here produced the same stuff that Minnie had drinking. Witness here produced the same stuff that Minnie had drinking. Witness here produced the same stuff that Minnie had drinking. Witness here produced the same stuff that Minnie had drinking to take that and visit. She charged me and Min-nie with being too intimate one time this fall. She made this statement at Canul's house before some people. She accused me of being too free with deceased. I mever thought that my wife would do her sister any harm. I herd my wife told her sister that if she Ald and statement of the sister that if she did not stay away she would make her stay away. Tuesday night I stay-ed at Mrs. Tucker's. Minnie Tucker was not home when I went down from Canul's. She seemed all right, came into the house on snow shoes. ister then produced in my cupboard not hear any quarrelling that night.

on Sunday after the jury had seen it. Mrs. Tucker would generally side in Did

with whichever one was with her. I did not get my breakfast at Tucker's the day Minnie died.

My wife came and called to me rom the field where she was on snow he girl was in convulsions. I sked her what was the matter and yould I get a doctor. All I heard her say was "cursed be the day." Her father asked her where she would like to be buried, if such a thing as she died. Her mother said she always says she would like to be buried along side of Angele Records. side of Annie Brewer. The dying girl made motions as if to say yes. I got a horse and took the old won Cummings, I did not suspect poison-ing until after the death, then suspected and thought I was in some

Further hearing was adjourned till tomorrow at ten o'clock. It was de-cided to take Mr. Tacker and his wife to jail. The old woman forcibly protested, saying she would not go to jail till she had to. Finally the sheriff and assistants had to fairly lift her ir to the sleign.

WOODSTOCK, Feb. 5.-There was a

The prisoner wore the same down east countenance she has worn all through. No matter how amusing incidents of the examination her pallid face. No wonder; it is for er a matter of life or death.

James Tucker, father of the prison and deceased, took the stand. He said: I am going on seventy years of age. Have been married twenty-five years. Had three children living. Had four before this one that was poisoned Just before the death of my daughter Camovan's wife came to my house to stay some nights. Canovan stayed with me and sometimes at old man Carroll's, where he worked. Previous Carroll's, where he worked. Previous to her death deceased had been away from home some time. She got home Tuesday evening, 25th. My wife, Annie, and I were home. Deceased looked to me very glassy about the eyes, but perhaps it was the result of walking on snow shoes from Glassville. She said she had the cramps. Deceased got her breakfast, but did not eat much. Next morning she said she did not feel well. Noticed nothing unusual about her. In the forenoon I

usual about her. In the forenoon I noticed she was mixing something is a cup. Asked her what she was do ing; she said she was mixing som gliger, that she had cramps. I wen to my work ,and next thing someone called me and said: "Father, come in, Minnie is dying." I went to the girl, and she caught me and put her cheek against mine, and said: "Oh, father, father!" That is all I saw of her. She lay some five feet back from the stove. had fits and drew herself up in a bunch and foamed at the mouth. Probably she was sick half an hour. My wife said the last words Minnie "Oh, Pat, cursed was the day." and Minnie were not good friends at all. They never came to blows, but one day were bad friends and the next day were kissing each other like the manner of girls. The of the quarrelling was je oner was jealous of deceased. It was common talk. This girl's death has ruined me, Annie said. Pat had no spatting on the morning of Minnie's death, but no blows; Minmie and I had a jaw. She was like me; quick to jaw and quick to get over it. My wife and Annie interfered. Minnine was well able to handle her tongue when the skirmish took place. She was of a loving disposition and would do anything for anyone. The mother was fond of both of her daughters. Annie went away on Saturday, saying she was going to Bristol to pay some taxes. I harnessed the horse. When she came back she said she had been in Bristol. Prisoner felt very bitter towards deceased, as she had a right to. I did not hear Annie utter any threats against Minnie. I heard she told young Edward Carroll that she would do something to Minnie and Pat. Of course I was surprised at Minnie's death. Some dirty weed she took caused her death so suddenly. Any person, unless crazy, would not poison their own self. I think the cup she drank out of was put in the stove. I think Annie said so. After Minnie's death I said surely ginger tea would not kill her. Next morning when I started the fire I noticed the remains of a cup in the fire. I did not hear Annie Canovan talk about buying strychnine to kill foxes destroying her hens. She had no hens. There were hens. She had no hens. There were faxes. I had some hens. I never used any poison. Annie had some hens at her own house, but killed them. That was when they lived at his father's place. They had none lately. I have

they were good ones, too. Minnie's eyes looked glassy and red. She was overheated, I suppose from walking When the old man was recognized to appear at the circuit court, he did not at first appear to comprehend. Then what it meant dawned on him, and he said: "I will be there (at the court) and tell the truth. They that done the damage ought to hang for it; a life for a life, gentlemen."

he truth, never fear. Minnie could

would, I dare say, have another spat,

alk on snow shoes as well as any dlam. If Minnie were alive we

This concluded the hearing for today. The magistrate ordered the sheriff to commit Mrs. Tucker to jail. intimating that the evidence was as strong against her as against the prisoner. When Mrs. Tucker heard his she began to weep. The prisoner also wept. The court then adjourned until Monday afternoon. The sheriff will then have Edward Carroll and wife, and Martin Briar and wife on

hand. WOODSTOCK, N. B., Feb. 6.-This afternoon I had a talk with old man Tucker, whose evidence before the magistrate caused quite a sensation He said: I was born in Exeter, England, and I wish I had never come out. My wife, too, was born in England. I was a sailor for twenty years, and was in almost every part of the world. I was married in Nova Scotia. I worked on the railway after extension, then on the Intercolonial and afterwards on the Woodstock branch of the New Brunswick and Canada when it was being built. My Smith. I went on my farm some twenty-four years ago. I suppose I to see it again. All this is hard on an only hope they will keep me here.

deen. I don't want to go there. This afternoon it was rumored in town that the jail at Upper Woodstock was on fire. It was found that a defect in a pipe going through an iron cell in which McGuire is had caused a fire to start which soon discovered was put out. The damage, which was slight, was mediately attended to.

They say they will send me to Aber-

DIED OUT WEST A Former Havelock Man Passe

copy of the Montevideo ommercial contains the folowing account of the death of a for-

"John C. Mullin passed from this ife at his rooms in the Riverside a little after eight o'clock Tuesday evening in the presence of his devoted wife, the attending physicians and a

"The deceased was born in Have lock, Kings county, New Brunswick, Feb. 22nd, 1844, thus lacking a month of being fifty-four years old at the me of his death. In 1867 he moved to Boston, where he remained two years; from thence he went to Ro-chester, Minn., where on April 3rd, 869, he married Miss Emma Thorn with whom he fived happily until the end. Mr. Mullin and family came to Havelock in this county, in 1873, and settled on the farm where they have since resided, with the exception of a ew years spent in Minneapolis during the grasshopper period, where he worked at his trade as a mason.

Mr. Mullin has always enjoyed the confidence and respect of his neighbors and everyone with whom he has come in contact. He has held the vartown and school offices, and in from the Forty-third district and served in the state legislature with credit to himself and constituents. He miber of Sunset lodge, No. 109, A. F. and A. M., of this place

urday evening, Dec. 18, with acute gastritis, and although he partially recovered from the attack, he was left in a critical condition, finally succumbing to hemorrhage of the stom-

Mr. Mullin, who returned to his old home on a visit about eight years ago, has many relatives here. Richard Mullin of (Havelock and James Mulin Price of Sussex is a nephew of the

FOUND DEAD.

James Clark, Formerly of Carleton, and Lately of Dioper Harbor, Dies from Exposure.

POINT LEPREAUX, Feb. 6.-On Friday evening G. H. Thomas drove to Dipper Harbor to engage teams to haul lumber for erecting a fog alarn building. Shortly after reaching the village Mr. Thomas learned that James Clark, who lived alone in a small cabin north of the village, ha not been seen for a week. He was in the habit of coming out several times during the week, and it was thought something was wrong. At seven o'clock Mr. Thomas started with James O'Donnell, George Thomson, W.iliam Clark and William Janes. After tramping a mile and a half over an unbroken path and in places with the snow up to their waists, they reached Clark's cabin, situated on a small piece of cleared land between the hills. As the party approached they saw no sign of life. was opened and all was dark and cold within. A lamp was lit and Clark was found lying on his back on the floor dead. It being impossible to bring the remains out at night the party closed the door, fed the young cattle and returned to the village. Yesterday Coroner Joshua Knight of Musquash was notified, arriving in the evening. After viewing the remains and hearing the particulars, he decided an inquest unnecessary, as the deceased being a man seventy years of age he had probably died from exposure. A number of years ago he lived in Carleton, working for Samuel Mayes. Eighteen years ago he came to Dipper Harbor, and later on took up the grant where he died. has one son in Carleton. The other members of his family are in

UNIONISTS WIN.

LONDON, Feb. 3.- The result of the by-election in Wolverhampton (south) today to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of the Rt. Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, was a victory for the unionist candidate, John L. Gubbons, who defeated his liberal and radical opponent; G. R. Thorne, by 111 votes. Gibbons received 4.115 votes: Thorne 4.004 ceived 4,115 votes; Thorne, 4,004.

UNDOUBTED EVIDENCE.

Gentlemer.—I am pleased to recommend your Laxa-Liver Phils for con stipation, dyspepsia and sick head-ache. I have used them for those troubles, and find them a pleasant, sure and quick cure, free from the annoying griping of other pills I have heretofore used.

St. Nicholas Hotel, Hamilton, Ont.

The sudden change of climate en-ountered by soldiers when troops are the annual mortality of Europe by 50,-

A DEMONSTRATION

That You Save Duties by Using Canadian Pacific En Route to the Klondyke.

ss cause more than the attempt to boister it up by assailing others in

lines competing for travel to the Klondyke-Yukon gold regions. The Canadian Pacific offer the greatest ad-

Standing far and away beyond any ompetitors it is simply necessary tate the facts, setting down naught n extenuation or malice. The Canadian Pacific assails no one. It does not need to and as a matter of business principle would not it it was But it is so pre-eminently strong in every feature and advantage offered that a plain, unvarnished tale is all that is required.

of duties on the year's supplies and general outfits which the miners re-quire. The Klondyke gold fields are n Canadian territory, and if you outfit outside of Canada you must pay 30 per cent. duty before you reach the gold fields. This amounts to at least \$100, and often times more, according to the extent of your outfit. This is a sum worth saving when seeking your

The Canadian Pacific takes you to Canadian points, where there are great outfitting markets, and where you ave the payment of any duties. is the only line which gives you this

Onel ine declares that seventy-five per cent, of all outfitting supplies furnished by Canadian cities have already been purchased by the Canadian erchants in the United States, and the merchants having paid a duty on their importations the miner pays the duty by an enhanced price when he

Another line is so bold and reckle s to say that "Canada cannot produce beans, salt and dried meats sheep, canned meats, oats, wheat, oatmeal, flour, potatoes, eggs

miliar with statistics, a good many accept such positive statements as truth, and do not investigate for hemselves. The Camadian Pacific in he interests of truth and common ustice to the public, has taken the trouble to investigate, and is able to nonstrate the overwhelming faisify of such a statement

As a primary premise it can be own that a country which does not produce these articles would not be able to export them." On the contrary, as they are mostly necessities, they would have to import them.
The facts are that Canada not only

supplies her own population, but sells articles named to Great Britain ties, even including the United S In the report made by the Dominion government at Ottawa of "the trade Camadian exports was given. From these elaborate tables the "Canadian file" has selected the articles which this transportation company allege Camada cannot produce, and finds the

	I The total the total make the to	и
	lowing table:	
	Beans \$ 246.467 (C
	Cannel meats 853,270	0
	Wheat 7,948 749 (ì
	Oaltmeal 350,526 ()
	Potaitoes 41.167 (Ň
	Bacon 4,371,521 (H
	Sheep 1.745.703 0	K
	Oarts 280,681 0	Y
	Bran 101,032 0	X
*	Flour (wheat) 859,628 0	X
	Eggs 802,081 0	0

shows that the beams as quoted were sent to the United States, and page 393 shows that eggs to the value \$97, 313.00 were sent to that country. The only item the "Canadian Pa-cific" has omlitted in this detailed table of articles named in this false state ment as "not produced in Camada" that of "sailt and dried meats." The

adian statistics do not give that canadian statistics do not give that specific classification, but page 178 of the 1896 year book issued by the Ottawa government gives the exportation of "animals and their products" as valued at \$36,507,641.00. The same page gives the value of "agricultural roducts" exported in 1896 as \$14,083,-

This demonstrates that as Canada has been selling the very articles named in large quantities outside of her own borders, she does not have to import and pay heavy duties to secure supplies for Klondyke miners.

There is still another confirmatory evidence of this fact. Canada is the earest neighbor of the United States. the country most likely to send in supplies to sell if she has a surplus. If Canada did not have any of these articles for export, as claimed, why should a tariff be affixed to them by the United States? The Dingley bill charges from \$2.00 to \$3.75 for captile according to age, going into the Unit-ed States; \$1.50 for swine; 75 cents for families, and \$1.50 for sheep; 45 cents per bushel of sixty pounds of beans; 15 cents per bushel for oats; 25 cents per bushel for wheat; 25 per cent. for

flour; one cent. per pound for outment; 25 cents per bushel for potatoes; five cents per dozen for eggs; five cents per pound for bacon, and 25 per cent. for sat and dried meat. Here is an act of congress which, carried to its logical canclusion, practically declares that the statement that Klondyke outfits, purchased ait points reached by the Camadian Pacific, carry duties with them because imported into Canada, is untrue. The Canadian Pacific submits its

case to the intending gold tourist with the assurance that all the statements concerning Canadian Pacific routes are equally as reliable as the claims it makes of the saving of duties if you cutfit on its line.

Cam you trust those in amything who circulate such false statements as have herein been exploded? mmary of an outfit for one man

for one year in Yukon, with comparison of the cost in Puget Sound and in British Columbia

British Columbia. \$ 59 10 Groceries Hardware Duty 30 per cent 62 85

chased in Can-

Write the A. G. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B., for following publicat "To the Klondyke and Gold Fields of the Yukon," Vancouver city's "Guide to the Land of Gold," Tourist Sleeping Car Folder, etc., etc., and any other information you may require.

SIXTY WONDERFUL YEARS. It is asserted that the art of mediine has made greater progress in the last sixty years than in the previous sixty centuries. This is an exceeding the other wonders that Queen Victoria seen during her long reign is that of the growth of the medical tree from the seed. For, as a matter of fact, in the year 1837 the average doctor knew little more about the diseases of the heart, lungs, liver, kidneys and stomach than was known to Hippocrates. Fevers were described in the medical books as "continued" and "intermittent." Nothing could be more sweetly simple and childish. A work on geoogy by Robinson Crusoe (if that emislander had taken it into his head to write one) would have been as accurate and profound as the most authoritative works were when Vicortia was crowned.

About nervous diseases nothing was cnown at all; and what amusing reading to the learned and skilful aurists of 1897 must be the statement in a leading medical journal of 1837 that the only thing possible to be done in the external passages with water. Speaking of diseases of the skin the

great and famous Dr. John Hunter livided them into three classes: First those which sulphur could cure; secand third, those which the devil himself couldn't oure.

Broadly speaking, the most distinct line of alvance in medicine in the Victorian age has been that of the tenance of a higher standard of public health. Although the number of drugs used in medical practice has multiplied indefinitely, the number of those has not materially increased

the past sixty years.

And the chief of these, the one that is best known perhaps of all more remarkable victories over dis allone and unaided, has accomplished what a vast variety of so-called reme has been in existence only about twenof any learned pathologist or mous-ing experimentalist but of a plain, intelligent woman, who found it in the fields, as a remote settler in the wilds of Callifornia fifty years ago found gold

in the bed of a river. The name of this medicine scarcely reeds to be cried out in the ears of civilization at the present day, for everybody knows it as they know the rame of the gracious ruler whose jubi-lee we have recently celebrated—Mo-ther Seigel's Curative Syrup. Take one more out of the multitude of cases which have illustrated its record dur-

"In the early part of 1891," says a woman, "I got into a low, weak state of health. I had no appetite, and after eating I had a pain at the chest through to my back. My legs ached and a trembling, nervous feeling came

"I had a deal of pain at the left side, and a gnawing pain at the pit of the stemach. I got no sleep at night, and felt tired and worn out in the morning. I became so weak that I could scarcely get about. In this state I continued for nearly five years. "I saw a doctor and took his medi-cine, but got no relief or strength from anything. In February of last year

1896) I heard about Mother Se Curative Syrup, and I got a bottle of this madicine from Mr. Goodenough, the chemist, and after taking it I found much benefit.

found much benefit.

"My appetite improved, and the food caused no pain. I continued with it and gained strength, all the pain leaving me. Soon I was strong as ever, and can now eat anything and keep in the best of health. You can make any use you like of this statement, and refer any one to me. (Signed) (Mrs.) S. J. Richardson, Bridge End. Somersham, Hunts, May 11th, 1897."

Now it is one thing to recognize a Somersham, Hunts, Mey 11th, 1897."

Now it is one thing to recognize a lion when you happen to meet him, and quite another thing to capture or kill him. And dyspepsia, Mrs. Bichardson's trouble, and the trouble of four-fifths of the people, as the lion among diseases. The cure for it—the only cure known—is the medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup. Of this fact there is more proof, and stronger proof, than of any proposition outside the exact sciences. May we not, therefore, speak of this simple, bland, harmless, yet mighty medicine as one of the distinguishing medical triumphs of the entire history of man's struggle against suffering and death? It certainly strikes me that way.

Have You Any of These?

Palpitation, Fluttering of the Heart, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Swelling of the Ankles, Nightmare, Spells of Hunger and Exhaustion. These are most pronounced symptoms of Heart Dicease. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart will give relief inside of 30 minutes, and will effect a speedy cure in most stubborn cases, it's vegetable, it's liquid, it's harmless, it's wenderful.

PARLIAN

Sir Chas. Tupper Speech Expos

Clearly Proves that is Nothing More

Blair Gives Notice to With McKenzie

OTTAWA, Feb. 4.ceedings in the come taken up early. Mr. ronto made a credi it was clear grit all at the outset he swa deal, the monopoly end everything. great trade of this the expenditure of a the country. This fidence now prevailing to the manner in ment thad carried or cal policy of the libe as sound as it ought ative cheers.) Yes; could not be relied exitent as the cons (Conservative cheers had come over the ment cheers.) Man knew that the lib meant them no harn confidence had crea of trade, and in that policy of the gover fitted the country at He believed the gove redeemed its pledge tariff. Free trade w side was to reduce venue basis, sufficie of the country. The Cheers and oppos Mr. Ganvreau sec for the address. Sir Charles Tupper ceived with oppositio warm compliment

seconder. He chaffed have been news to th learned that during tion that Mr. Bertr tect of last year's their boasting, the had to fall back on ecturer to assist Mr. Bertram had re certainty among matthe tariff. That was ple believed liberals (Opposition cheers.) country was due to ernment. Was the congratulated Hon. the success of his out that the credit of no better position t when the late govern office. After a pa the jubilee ceremo congratulated Prem decorations he had land. He could n however, that the li titles must now disc the cross of the Legi that in 1885 the hom der statute then e allow him (Tupper) the King of Belgin Legion of Honor. except for services (Laughter.) How.

country. On the the greatest inju (Opposition ches ceeded to refer at the movement in fa had thrown away quiring this great trade. Bewildered dul craze, Premier to Washington, and on his knees to the erument. He quote rier's on his return been an idiot if he accept preferential mother country. I not use such stron rand had said the ambassador was to try. (Laughter.) He definition applied Sir Charles Tu statements of the mernment last sessi-alone was to receive

frid come to wear

Sir Charles regre

mler's eloquence ha England in the bes

that other countri en the same advant to England. At the been the result. No ty-six countries, in land, had had to tariff of last year monument of the u povernment to deal If it was not igno the statements as the only country to learl the house and try on a most impo ies were denou reep the pro made to England,