

Conservative Revolt.

Views of Prominent Men on the Political Situation.

MR. J. A. CHIPMAN.

At a recent Liberal meeting in Halifax the chair was occupied by Mr. J. A. Chipman, one of the most prominent of Nova Scotia merchants...

The last occasion on which I spoke in the interests of the Conservative party was at a meeting at Jeddore, and the Hon. Mr. Fielding, who was present, may recall the remark I made on that occasion...

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MR. GEO. HAGUE.

The needs of Canada may be variously stated to be in the political sphere:

To maintain inviolate the connection with the Crown of England, and to aim in political and municipal affairs at as high a standard of honor as prevails there; so that it will be deemed as disgraceful to steal from the public as to forge a note or burglarize a bank.

To endeavor to bring about a free exchange of natural products with the United States, it being evident that such an arrangement would be of equal value to both countries and would injure no interest in either.

To simplify governmental and departmental machinery both in Federal and Provincial affairs. Canada is enormously over-governed.

MR. A. F. MULHERN.

A. F. Mulhern, president of the Stormont and Cornwall Conservative Association, in resigning that position and withdrawing from the Conservative party said: "Now that the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier has declared openly for the adjustment of the tariff upon wise and conservative lines, and not with the view of destroying the industries of the country, and believing that the common sense of the people is strongly in favor of a purer and more economical administration in the expenditure of the people's money, and that they will not support any further addition to the national debt of Canada, which is now at the limit line, by such financing as the Cunnam bridge, the Soulanges canal, etc., etc., I now throw in my lot with the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier believing that he will administer the affairs of the country with wisdom, honesty, and patriotism, and will advocate a strong, vigorous immigration policy, which may be the means of populating our western provinces and bringing back some return to the people of Canada for the millions they have already spent in opening that fertile country. This will certainly be a great means of stimulating and assisting the prosperity of the manufacturing industries in the east. I furthermore believe that the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier will make every effort to secure reciprocity treaties upon fair terms with all nations, which will largely assist in expanding the trade of the Dominion and place us in a line with the mother land, whose tremendous trade to-day is the envy and jealousy of the civilized world."

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WESTMINSTER COLUMBIAN.

A prominent interior farmer, who has been a life-long Conservative, says, incidentally, in a business letter to this office, just received: "It may be of interest to you to know that I have changed my political complexion. I have decided to brave the terrors of 'free trade,' in view of the contemptible tactics of the contemptible outfit known as the Conservative government at Ottawa."

OTTAWA JOURNAL.

"Sir Oliver Mowat's accession will strengthen Laurier greatly in both Ontario and Quebec. The people of Ontario know that Mowat is honest; that Catholic people of Quebec believe that he is friendly and just."

MR. DALTON MCCARTHY.

In the course of an able speech delivered by Dalton McCarthy at Owen Sound a few days since he said: "I want to see that government voted out. Any change must be for the better. No change can be for the worse. If the Liberal party goes in, and I think they will, I shall do what lies in my power to keep them straight as I did the Conservatives."

GEO. R. PARKIN, M. A.

Geo. R. Parkin, M.A., the great imperial federalist, in his book "The Great Dominion," pays the following tribute to the Liberal leader: "Mr. Laurier has been for some years the leader of the Liberal opposition in parliament. It would to-day be possible for him, in any change of government, to become prime minister with the loyal following of the Liberal party of the whole Dominion. But this is the first time in Canadian history that such a thing has been possible, and it is only now made possible by the fact that Mr. Laurier is English as well as French speaking, liberal in the larger sense of the word, free from some of the most inveterate prejudices of his compatriots, and inspired by a patriotism which reaches far beyond Quebec."

REV. DR. COCHRANE.

The ex-moderator of the Presbyterian church in Canada, has given his views on the Manitoba school question. He says:

As the discussion of the Manitoba school question goes on, it is evident to all, save the bitter partisans, that a final settlement can only be made along the lines suggested by the Greenway government, by the secularization of the public school system, leaving the denominations that desire it to give religious instruction at certain hours, either under statutory enactment or by arrangement with the school trustees. This would satisfy all parties—those who maintain that the state has no right, as such, to interfere with religion, and those who desire that, in some way, provision should be made for religious teaching. Under such an arrangement, so far from the schools becoming Godless or non-Christian, as alleged, religion would become a thing more real and practical than is possible by a formal prayer, and the reading of a few verses of Scripture. To force the remedial bill upon Manitobans seems madness; serfs under Russian despotism may submit to such treatment—Canadians never will.

MONTREAL STAR (Independent Conservative).

Under manhood suffrage and simple registration, the voters' lists for the coming general elections would be yet to be prepared. Students, farmers' sons, clerks, mechanics, who have come of age since 1894, or who will reach their 21st birthday anniversary in the near future would then be able to vote. All men who have died since the last voters' lists were prepared in far away 1894 would not be on this fresh list, and so could not be personated at the polls. The names of any who have left the country since the making of the 1894 lists, would not encumber a manhood suffrage list, and thus would not furnish another field for the operations of the "telegrapher."

CATHOLIC REGISTER, (Toronto).

With the intentions of the government henceforward honest men can have little concern. They are in a discredited, in a ridiculous position before the country. It would be absurd to expect anything definite from them. They have lost every claim to confidence, every right to public trust. They have lost all the instincts of statesmen, even of average politicians; the only characteristic that still clings to them is their dogged pertinacity to retain the fruits of office.

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

HOW A GUMBERLAND CO. N. S. MAN OBTAINED IT.

A sufferer from Acute Dyspepsia and a Complication of Troubles Following an Attack of La Grippe—He Was Forced to Quit Business and Was Hopelessly Discouraged When Help Came.

From the Amherst, N. S. Sentinel. Mr. Chas. Tucker, who lives about two miles from Lockport, is one of the best known men in that section. He is engaged in business as a lobster packer, and dealer in flour and salt, and in addition has a fine farm. During the past three years Mr. Tucker has been an almost constant invalid, being the victim of a complication of troubles following a severe attack of la grippe. Recently he has been restored to his old time health, and having learned that he gave the entire credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, concerning which so much has been said through the press, a reporter interviewed him in this matter, and was cheerfully given his story for publication.



Mr. Tucker said: "About four years ago I had a severe attack of la grippe, which left me in a fearful condition. I had for a number of years before this attack been a sufferer from dyspepsia, and following the la grippe it took a more acute form, and to add to my distress my liver appeared not to perform its usual functions, and my heart troubled me greatly, and there were as well other complications which baffled the skill of four doctors whom I successfully called in in the hope of regaining my health. From the knees down my legs were as cold as ice; my bowels would bloat and I suffered great pain. My case went from bad to worse despite the medical treatment that I was undergoing and at last I got so bad that I was forced to give up business, little sleep at night, and as you will readily understand my condition became one of despair. My father urged me several times to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, but I was so discouraged that I had no further faith left in any medicine. However, more to please him than from an hope of beneficial results, I began the use of Pink Pills in a first beneficial effects that I found was the warmth and natural feeling began to return to my limbs, my bowels ceased to bloat, and with the continued use of the pills my appetite returned, slept soundly at night, and the action of my heart again became normal. I continued taking the Pink Pills until I had used in all fifteen boxes, and I have not felt better in years than I do now. I did some particularly hard work last week, and was able to stand it with a strength and vigor which surprised me. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, not only a wonderful medicine, but also in the light of what my other treatment cost, the least expensive medicine in the world, and I strongly recommend Pink Pills to all in need of a medicine. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly upon the blood and nerves, building them new and thus driving diseases from the system. There is no trouble due to either of these causes which Pink Pills will not cure, and in hundreds of cases they have restored patients to health after all other remedies had failed. Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and take nothing else. The genuine are always enclosed in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.' May be had from all dealers, or sent post paid on receipt of five cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

DR. BRIGGS GETS A HOLIDAY.

But It Will Be a Long One for the Great Presbyterian Heretic.

New York, May 23.—The Herald this morning says: "The Rev. Charles A. Briggs, professor in Union theological seminary," said to a reporter: "It is true that I am to have a long vacation. The seminary managers have decided to give me a year's rest from work. My vacation will not begin, however, until January 1, 1897. In the meantime I will attend to my usual duties in the seminary."

Dr. Briggs said his health was good, but he has had no vacation in twenty-three years. He will probably go to Europe. In this connection it is reported that the Union seminary directors have added Rev. H. P. Smith to the faculty. Dr. Smith, like Briggs, has had trouble with the general assembly, it being charged that the teachings of both men have not been in accordance with the doctrines of the Presbyterian church.

SHOT ON THE COLUMBIA.

A Fisherman Killed from Ambush by Some Cowardly Hand.

Eagle Cliff, Wash., May 23.—R. Searcy, a fisherman, was shot and instantly killed last night by his son-in-law, Philip Jewell, wounded in the back of the head. It is not known who did the shooting, but it is supposed that it was done by union fishermen who were guarding the river to prevent any fishing.

About 8:30 this evening, while Searcy and Jewell were drifting at the end of Wallace island, they were approached by a boat containing several men. Searcy at once ordered the men away from the boat, but the approaching party at once commenced firing. Searcy was hit in the forehead and arm, and was instantly killed. Jewell received a slight wound in the back of the head. None of the party who did the shooting were recognized on account of the darkness.

A REGIMENT ON SKATES.

The Soldiers of Norway Have a Decided Advantage in Winter.

Norway during a considerable part of the year is covered with snow, and her winters, which in other countries are of short duration, extend to five or six months; and in the most northern parts to a much longer period. During this time it is impossible to leave the country by roads, for the purpose, at least, of travelling; and when fresh snow happens to fall, even the communication by means of sledges is stopped until the sledging is able to be continued by means of man-chines, which, being dragged by horses along the road, restores the former track by clearing away the snow in part and flattening and leveling the remainder.

The thinness, however, of the population, widely scattered over such an immense extent of country, renders it in places impossible to keep the roads open by these means. It was natural, then, that the Norwegian should devise some mode by which to leave his hut, generally removed from the roads, and traverse the forests in various directions with sufficient celerity to follow the chase, his favorite occupation.

For this purpose he devised the skis or snow-shoes, which consist of two thin, narrow pieces of fir of unequal lengths, the foremost part being pointed and turned upward. The longest, which measures about 7 feet, is used on the left foot and the other, which is about two feet shorter, on the right. The latter is called aander, from the right foot being used more than the left, particularly in turning. Both skates are about three inches in width, and an inch in thickness in the centre, where the foot is placed, which is firmly bound to the skis by loops at the side, made of willow or fibres of fir roots, to which are fastened leathern thongs. The skis are covered with fat and pitch, and the under side is hollowed in the centre into a groove to prevent their slipping laterally and to enable the skilober, or skater, to keep a straight course.

Notwithstanding the obstacles which the nature of the country, particularly during winter, would seem to throw in the way of an invading army, Norway has often been attacked during this season, and as the use of the ski has been known to the natives from the earliest times, it was natural to think of forming a military corps of skaters and furnishing them with the ski, in the use of which the mountaineers display such astonishing ease and celerity. During the former wars with Sweden, all the Norwegian light troops have occasionally made use of skis. A special portion of them, however, were more particularly trained to the use of these and of the denouement of the skilober, signifying literally skate runners.

Previous to the union between Norway and Sweden there existed in Norway two regiments of skaters—one in the district of Devonheim and the other in that of Aggerhusen. The above event, however, having caused considerable reduction of the Norwegian army the number of skaters was also reduced. The uniforms of the skaters were green like that of the other rifle corps, although the men, upon ordinary occasions, also wore an under-dress jacket of a coarser kind of cloth, the color of which was gray, and they wore likewise provided with a peculiar kind of gaiters, in order to protect their feet from the more effectually from the snow.

The arms of the skilober were a rifle, to which was attached a broad leather strap, passing over the shoulder, and a sharp sword. He carried with him besides a staff (skistoken) 7 feet in length and rather more than one inch in diameter. This, which was held in the right hand, was armed at one end with an iron spike, and above it was placed a circular piece of wood. The use of the former was to penetrate the frozen snow, and of the latter to prevent the staff from sinking in, giving thus a firm support to the bearer. The skistok, or skiestav, as it was called, was likewise, as has been before observed, of considerable use to the skilober in enabling him to moderate his speed, make certain wheels and preserve the necessary balance during the descent of steep declivities. The skilober to the skate exercise united those of the ordinary chasseur, or light troops, of which it constituted a part, and it performed all the duties, differing from them only by marching on skates, which gave it a very great superiority. The skilober moved with singular agility, and from the depth of snow were safe from every pursuit of cavalry or infantry.

On the other hand they could attack the enemy's columns on march, and harass them incessantly on both sides of the road without incurring any danger to themselves. Cannon shot produced little effect, and during the winter dispersed as they were at the distance of 200 or 300 paces, and their movements were so rapid that at the very instant you would expect to see them a second time they had already disappeared, where you were not in the least aware of them. The real superiority of the skating soldiers, however, was chiefly shown when the enemy halted after a long march. Whatever precautions might then be taken, they were in constant danger from troops which had no occasion for path or road and traversed with indifference marshes, lakes, rivers and mountains. Even in those parts where the ice was too feeble to bear the weight of a man the skilober glided safely over by the mere rapidity of his motion.

No corps, therefore, could be so proper to reconnoitre in winter, to give information of the movements of an enemy and to perform, in fact, the functions of a courier. Their provisions and baggage were transported on light wooden sledges (skie kjelke), which one man drew with ease by the help of a wooden strap passed over the right shoulder. These were also extremely serviceable in conveying such as might have been severely wounded. The Norwegian skilober were on many occasions extremely serviceable in preserving the communication between distant corps, in surprising small detachments of the enemy and in harassing their march, whether when advancing or retreating.

Many instances are related of the astonishing speed with which the skilober have forwarded intelligence from one part of the country to the other. One in particular has been recorded. When the Swedish monarch, Charles XII., was shot during the siege of

Frederikshald, in Norway, and messengers were to be sent with the intelligence to different parts of the kingdom, some skilobers, which were in the army, volunteered to run on skis to Durnheim, a distance of more than 400 English miles, and they reached that place twelve hours before a messenger, dispatched at the same time, and who used the greatest possible expedition.

Some idea may thus be formed of the difficulty, nay, even impossibility, of making any efficient impression by arms upon a country like Norway, possessing a force of this description, when her impassable mountains are considered, and the unshaken spirit which has always animated every class of her inhabitants when called upon to support their independence. In the year 1719, 7500 Swedes, who intended to attack Drontheim, perished in the snow on the mountain of Ruden or Tydel, which separates Jempeiland, in Sweden, from the diocese of Drontheim.

A company of 200 of the skilobers, under Major Ebnhus, found them all frozen to death on the ridge of the mountain, where they had been surprised by a storm, accompanied by snow, hail and extreme cold. Some of those unhappy victims appeared sitting, some lying and some kneeling in a posture of praying. They had cut in pieces their muskets and burned the little wood they afforded. The Gens. Labarre and Zoga lost their lives; and of the whole corps, consisting originally of 10,000, no more than 2500 survived this dreadful catastrophe.—Philadelphia Times.

BIG STAKES AT WHIST.

Many strange stories are told of whist playing, but none, says the Boston Post, can exceed this. Some years ago there was a whist club in Somersetshire, England, composed mostly of clergymen. They met every Sunday evening in the back parlor of a barber. Four of these were one of a barber, one a schoolmaster, and one a time acting as pall-bearers at a funeral during a severe storm, when a delay occurred, owing to the grave not being quite ready, and the coffin was set down at the chancel. By way of whiling away the time, one of them proposed a pack of cards from his pocket and the rest gladly assented, and they were very deep in their game, using the coffee as the table, when the sexton came to announce that the preparation was complete.

Goldsmith tells of an old lady, who, lying sick unto death, played cards with the curate to pass the time away, and, after winning all his money, had just proposed to play for the funeral charges when she expired. Metternich, the great Austrian statesman, owed to a single game of whist the greatest sorrow of his life. One evening, while he was engaged in his favorite game, an express arrived with despatches from Galicia. He pleaded the papers on the mantel piece and went on playing all the night and far into the morning. When the party broke up he was horrified to discover that upon his immediate reply to 2,000 innocent persons. Had Metternich loved whist less passionately, history would never have recorded the infamous Galician massacre.

It is said that when the revolution broke out in Paris repeated and frantic messages were sent to Charles X., informing him of the state of affairs. The king was engrossed in cards, however, and not to be disturbed, and each time the reply came: "His Majesty is playing whist."

Another cool whist player was Lord Sligo. When the news arrived that his magnificent residence was on fire he stopped only a moment to ascertain whether or not his presence could be of material service on the scene of the conflagration. Finding that it would not, he calmly took up the hand which had been dealt him while he was talking with the messenger and resumed play.

Does whist playing cause or encourage heartlessness? When Lord Tharvet was in the tower for the O'Connor riot three friends—the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Laval and Capt. Smith—were admitted to play whist with him, and remained till the lock-up hour of 11. Early in the sitting Capt. Smith fell back in a fit of apoplexy, and one of the party rose to call for help. "Stop," cried another. "We shall be turned out if we make a noise. Let your friend alone till 11 o'clock. We can play dummy and he will be none the worse for I can see death in his face."

A case where a single game of whist was responsible for a good deal was that in which G. H. Drummond, of the famous Charing Cross banking house, of London, lost \$100,000 at a single sitting to Beau Brummel. When his loss became known to Drummond's partners they decided that a gambler was an undesirable associate in business requiring for prosperity the confidence of the public in its managers. They, therefore, forced him to retire.

Unless Espartero and his foe, Maroto, are much belied, their quarrel was settled by a game of cards in a farmhouse at Bergara where they met to arrange a truce between their respective forces. No sooner did Espartero enter the room than the Carlist chief challenged him to a game of tresillo, a challenge the Christian commander accepted with alacrity. Espartero first won all Maroto's money; then his own conditions for the truce, article by article, and finally the entire submission of the Carlist army. Within twenty-four hours Maroto had paid his debt, and the fierce Carlist war was at an end.

ASSOCIATED PRESS MEN.

Officers of the American Organization Elected at the Annual Meeting.

Chicago, May 23.—The annual meeting of the board of directors of the Associated Press was held to-day. Officers were elected as follows: President, Victor F. Lawson; first vice-president, Horace White; second vice-president, Hoke Smith; secretary and general manager, Melville E. Stone; assistant secretary and assistant general manager, Charles S. Diehl; treasurer, George Schneider; executive committee, Victor F. Lawson, Frank B. Noyes, Charles W. Knapp, Clayton McMichael, Frederick Driscoll.

ROYAL Baking Powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.