

PARLIAMENT.

Ellis Voted With Opposition Against Government's Iniquitous Gerry-mander Bill.

Stormy Scenes in the House Precipitated by McMillen and Casey's Blackguard Tongues.

If Imperial Troops Are Withdrawn Will Garrison Halifax With Canadian Militia—Senators Discuss a Matter of Interest to St. John.

OTTAWA, March 1.—Replying to Mr. Ellis, Hon. Mr. Borden announced that the government was arranging for strengthening the ambulance service by increasing the number of bearers corps.

The discussion of the Transvaal resolutions was resumed by Mr. Borden (government), who was followed by Mr. Bennett (opposition). The motion was carried unanimously at six o'clock, and the house went into committee on resolutions.

When the house got into committee, Messrs. McNeill, Davin, Oliver, and other members asked that the government allow the soldiers fifty cents per day in addition to the imperial allowance.

Sir Louis Davies at first contended that this arrangement was already in force, but he was corrected by the minister of militia, who explained that imperial pay was taken out of the fifty cents.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the men were getting the same pay as Canadian regulars, and had made no complaint.

Mr. Oliver protested against the small size of the separation allowance. He insisted that the allowance to soldiers and families should be sufficient to provide for the families.

Mr. Foster held that the allowance to the families of privates should be equal to the allowance made to non-commissioned officers. It might be in England that sergeants and corporals came from a social circle different from private soldiers.

That was not the case in this country, where those who enlisted as privates were as well educated as the corporals and sergeants. He was on a soldiers' relief committee and had some knowledge of the circumstances of these families, and he thought the living allowance was altogether too small.

He would be glad to have Canada pay the full cost of her soldiers in the war, but if that could not be done, it would at least be well to make the families' allowances larger.

Mr. Bourassa, speaking in French, moved to strike out clause D, which provides the money to bring up the pay of the soldiers in Africa to fifty cents per day.

Mr. Bourassa contended that if Canadians served Canada they should have Canadian pay, but if they went off to fight for England they should be content with English pay.

Mr. Borden (Halifax) suggested that as the rate of pay had been fixed at double the imperial rate, the separation allowance should also be double the imperial scale, to conform to the greater cost and higher scale of living in this country.

The minister of militia said the British scale had lately been made much higher than formerly.

Mr. Monet supported and seconded Mr. Bourassa's amendment to strike out the amount required to pay the Canadians while in Africa.

Mr. Marcell (liberal) of Bagot, supported Bourassa's amendment. In regard to the separation allowance Mr. Foster moved that the words "at the rate laid down by the imperial regulations" be stricken out.

The effect of this would be to give the government power to exceed the imperial rates.

Hon. Mr. Fielding accepted this amendment. After further discussion, Clarke Wallace pointed out that Mr. Bourassa's amendment was in exact accord with Borden's former declaration.

He regretted that while Canadians were fighting in Africa, disloyal men were in high places ruling the country.

Mr. Gillies saw difficulties in the ministers' view in carrying out the suggestion of Mr. McNeill, but he hoped that the ministers would raise the separation allowance to a minimum sum of not less than fifty cents per day for the wives of volunteers.

At 11 o'clock the discussion brought out the fact, not previously clear, that the men are not getting the regular pay of the militia in Canada, fifty cents per day, but the pay of the permanent corps, namely, forty cents per day.

Of this amount Canada pays 16 cents and the imperial government 24 cents. Down to this point the house had been under the impression it was the same as that allowed to volunteers in camp or on active service.

Col. Tisdale, who had consented to the government proposition earlier in the evening, now withdrew his assent. He claimed that the force was a volunteer force and should be treated as such.

Clarke Wallace made the discovery about the 40 cents.

Mr. McNeill put a question to the minister as to the rate of pay, and Hon. Mr. Borden replied that the rate of pay would be that of the permanent force, and that rate was 40 cents.

Half a dozen members were on their feet at once. In protest of this had gone on for a time.

Hon. Mr. Fielding rose and caused a new adjournment. He stated that there was a ministerial misunderstanding. The estimates and regulations were certainly prepared on the basis of 40 cents per day, but at the time this was done it was for the moment supposed that the pay of the permanent force was 50 cents. The intention was to pay 50 cents per day.

Mr. Borden (Halifax) pointed out that the resolutions did not so provide. Hon. Mr. Fielding said that 50 cents

would be paid. Hon. Mr. Borden and the premier never said a word. Hon. Mr. Foster's amendment was accepted.

Mr. Bourassa's was put and lost by a majority of 100 to 80 to 3. The three who voted were Bourassa, Monet and Marcell, all government supporters.

Yeas and nays were called for by the opposition whip and the members were compelled to stand up and be counted.

After further discussion Clarke Wallace asked Hon. Mr. Borden what rate of pay had been allowed to the first contingent on the way to Africa.

"The pay of the permanent force," said Mr. Borden.

"Was it 40 or 50 cents?" asked Wallace.

"I think it was 40," said Mr. Borden.

"Are you sure?" asked Wallace.

Dr. Borden adhered to his view. Afterwards he said that an additional ten cents would be paid for this period.

At midnight the resolutions were passed and reported and the house adjourned.

THE SENATE. The senate resumed business today, and made congratulatory speeches on the matter of Lady Smith. The minister of justice and Sir Mackenzie Bowell addressed the house. They both congratulated Speaker Pelletier on the brave conduct of his son, and expressed the hope that he might recover from his wounds.

NOTES. The following announcement is given out: The officer commanding the militia has much pleasure in announcing that Lieut. Col. Oter, commanding second (special service) battalion, Royal Canadian regiment, has reported that the battalion under his command did well in the engagement upon the 27th ult., especially Captain H. B. Stairs of Halifax and Lieut. and Capt. A. H. MacDonnell, Royal Canadian regiment.

Many members are of the opinion that parliament will be dissolved immediately after prorogation. The government seems to be getting ready for the general elections. An office which is to constitute the liberal headquarters for the dominion has been opened in the Bangs building on Sparks street, and Alex. Smith of Toronto, the chief organizer of the party, will hereafter spend the greater portion of his time in Ottawa, so that he may be in close touch with the ministers and direct the issue of campaign literature. A duplicate set of ministers' franks will, as reported, be supplied to Mr. Smith.

OTTAWA, March 2.—On orders of the day, Mr. McNeill of North Bruce repeated his question whether a reply had been received from the imperial government to the Canadian offer to furnish a garrison for Halifax if the imperial troops were withdrawn.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "The offer has been accepted."

Sir Charles Tupper observed that a body of Canadian troops had been sent to the Yukon, where they were not needed, and over 100 were there yet.

Sir Wilfrid defended the action of the government in sending troops to the Yukon. He thought the good order that prevailed in the Yukon might be due to that.

Mr. McNeill suggested that steps be taken to fill up the vacancies created by losses in the Canadian regiments in Africa.

The premier said the matter would be left to the war office.

The Transvaal resolutions reported last night were read a second time, and the house took up the gerrymander bill.

Hon. Mr. Mulock in moving the second reading, said that the bill was intended to remove great injustices, and that though the senate rejected it last year, he thought the country was now so strongly in favor of the measure that it would now be accepted by both chambers.

Sir Charles Tupper spoke briefly, denying the injustice of the bill of 1887, and condemning the measure before the house. The attempt of the government to change representation before the census was taken went to show that the ministers were afraid to go back to the constituencies which elected them. He showed how the government suffered in the by-elections, and especially how Sir Louis Davies had been rebuked by Prince Edward Island.

Mr. McMillen of North Wellington, who followed, created an interesting scene by saying that if Sir Charles Tupper got into power he would try to repeal the ten commandments, all of which he had broken.

Sir Charles called the attention of the Speaker to this language, saying that he had no particular interest in Mr. McMillen's opinion, but he thought it was worth while to see that the debate was conducted with decency.

The Speaker caused Mr. McMillen to withdraw his words.

Clarke Wallace had offered some remark when Mr. McMillen asked what commandment Wallace had not violated.

Clarke Wallace asked that the words be taken down.

The Speaker, however, suggested that the incident was closed.

Mr. Foster wanted to know whether the Speaker was going to allow this language to stand. "I have been in the house twenty years," he said, "and I never saw such an exhibition of blackguardism, and none but a blackguard would give it."

Sir Richard Cartwright asked that these words be taken down.

The Speaker wanted the debate to proceed, and so ruled, but under continued pressure from the ministers suggested that Mr. Foster withdraw.

Mr. Foster offered to accept the ruling of the chair, and Clarke Wallace held up Mr. McMillen until he had withdrawn the reference to him, which the Speaker, after a considerable struggle, prevailed on him to do.

Mr. Wallace, replying, denied that Mr. McMillen had charged, namely, that he was elected for West York by virtue of the gerrymander of 1887, as assumed as not since he was born had the boundaries of that constituency been changed.

Mr. McMillen wanted to explain, but Mr. Wallace replied there were many gentlemen in the house to whom would accord that courtesy, but

McMillen was without the pale. "I have never in all my experience heard a low down blackguard use such language as I heard today," said Wallace.

Mr. Casey—"Withdraw that!" An opposition member—"He didn't mean you." (Laughter.) Mr. Speaker objected to the language.

Mr. Wallace—"I did not say I referred to language I heard here."

"Oh, then," ruled the Speaker, "the observation has no point," and with that the incident closed and the debate proceeded, but soon after referring to McMillen's office seeking proposition, Wallace, "of him as 'gerrymandering the dust.'"

Asked by the chair to withdraw, Mr. Wallace said he would do so, and substitute any other expression, that would fully express his contempt for McMillen.

Clarke Wallace was followed by Mr. Casey.

In the evening, Mr. Foster said the bill was pretty thoroughly discussed last year on the opposition side. It was shown that the bill followed no principle of those claimed for it. Neither equality of representation nor county boundaries were regarded, and while pretending to remedy a wrong, the bill made changes in places which were not touched by previous measures. The opposition held last year, and was still of the same opinion, that the only time for redistribution was after the decennial census. He therefore moved the six months' hold.

The six months' hold was followed in one of his most extravagant speeches, and Hon. Mr. Patterson in one of his loudest efforts. Davies said that if the senate should throw out this bill, the government would seek some other means of carrying out their purpose, and he would not be deterred.

The debate was continued in short speeches by McNeill, opposition, Senator McDonald of Huron, government, McInerney, opposition, and McMillan, government, and was closed at eleven o'clock by Mr. Ellis of St. John.

THE SENATE. The bills said he had the same objections to the bill that he expressed last year. It took away a representative from St. John. It struck a blow that was most unfair and unjust at the same representation, giving only the same representation to 38,000 people in the county that was given to 14,000 in the county. There was no justification for such a proposition. It was all very well to talk of justice and fair play, but they were merely catchwords when used in connection with such a measure as this. He could not support such a proceeding, and though he usually supported the ministry, he would on this occasion vote for the six months' hold moved by Mr. Foster.

Mr. Foster's motion was lost and the second reading carried on division, and the house adjourned.

THE SENATE. In the senate, Hon. Mr. Perley asked for details as to shipments of cattle and wheat over the Drummond railway, and the shipment of these articles by way of the Intercolonial at St. John. He expressed the opinion that Carleton, on the west side of St. John harbor, was a better site for the proposed export trade.

The minister of justice said that the site of the elevator had been bought by the late government at ten prices. The present government was trying to make the best of this bad bargain, and the people of St. John were in sympathy with the government.

Senator Wood said that the government had valuable property at St. John, but he thought the Intercolonial could not compete with the C. P. R. for export trade.

The minister of justice said he preferred Mr. Blair's judgment to Mr. Perley's, as Mr. Blair had the confidence of the people of New Brunswick in a greater degree than any other minister who had ever represented that province. The terminus was not yet ready for business, nor was the elevator built.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said that Hon. Mr. Blair, with this alleged popularity, was now looking around for a seat, and they would judge after the election how great was the confidence of the people in him. The Harris property was bought because the station grounds were crowded.

Sir Charles Tupper goes to Boston tomorrow. He is to deliver an address on the request of the committee in charge of the British South Sea patriotic fund. Mr. Gilles, M. P., is going with him.

NOTES. The minister of militia has received a cable from Lord Strathcona, asking him to send good photographs of the members of the second contingent. Relations will be sent copies to the militia department.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

DIED AT DEBEC. The Sun's Benton, Carleton Co., correspondent writes under date of Feb. 28th: "The sad news of the sudden death which occurred at Debec Tuesday of Maggie, wife of Dr. Griffin, and daughter of Theo. Howie of this place, was heard here with deep regret. She was highly respected. The bereaved husband, left with two small children, has the sympathy of the entire community. The burial took place on Friday in the R. C. cemetery at Debec."

CAIRO, March 1.—A serious revolt of seventy convicts at Taurah, the great prison near Cairo, nearly involved 50 other prisoners. The convicts, having failed to overawe the malcontents, a volley was fired from a window opposite the window of the room occupied by them. Five of the mutineers were shot, and two, it is believed, were then surrendered and were confined in cells.

Cook's Cotton Boot Compound is successfully used monthly by over 100,000 Ladies. Safe, effective, and pleasant. It is the only preparation that does not contain any other than all-natural, pure and safe ingredients. It is the only preparation that does not contain any other than all-natural, pure and safe ingredients. It is the only preparation that does not contain any other than all-natural, pure and safe ingredients.

Arrested for Spitting.

The man who carries the dread germs of consumption, and who deliberately or even carelessly expectorates in public places is certainly deserving of punishment. Any other person who is afflicted with a cough or cold is very susceptible to the germs which float in the air (and the air is crowded with these germs), cast off by consumptives and persons suffering from kindred disorders. A great many cases of Consumption arise from this most reprehensible habit. If you are suffering from a Cold and Cough the only safe-guard to heal the irritated surface of the throat and lungs which the cough has produced, Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure.



Shiloh will Cure that Hacking Cough. Care is the sure cure. The only sure remedy—it is guaranteed to be sure. If you do not feel satisfied with the results by the time you have used two thirds of the bottle take the remainder back to your druggist and he will refund you the money you paid for it. But you must take it back, you will have been too much benefited.

S. C. Wells Co., Toronto. Sir—My husband was a car cleaner and as healthy a man as you would find anywhere. One day he got a bit of a cold—such as he had had often before and shaken off easy enough, but this one was followed by a cough and before long he was a wretched man. The doctor said he must have inhaled something poisonous. We got medicine from the dispensary but it did him no good. One day his foreman came to see him and brought part of a bottle of Shiloh's Consumption Cure which had been left over after an attack of croup which his little boy had had. It seemed to do my husband good from the start and three other bottles of it soon cured his cough. He is now a cleaner car for good. Yours truly, Mrs. Susan McNally, Pt. St. Charles, Montreal.

Sold in Canada and United States, at 25c. per bottle. In England at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

SPECIAL SERVICES Third Regiment R. C. Artillery Honor Their Dead.

Reference to the War and Canada's Dead, in Many of the City Churches Sunday.

From Monday's Daily Sun. ST. JOHN'S CHURCH. An immense congregation crowded yesterday morning every seat and inch of standing room in the old Stone church, hundreds having to depart without finding entrance. The church was draped with flags, the regimental colors of the 3rd Regiment Canadian Artillery, bound with crepe, being placed in front of the lectern. The officers and men of the regiment occupied the central seats, the mayor and aldermen were placed near them, as also several members of the family of the late Corporal Withers, in whose memory the service was held.

The service was mainly choral, the psalms and canticles were chanted, and the beautiful solo of Mendelssohn, O Rest in the Lord, was exquisitely rendered as part of the anthem by Mrs. Davidson. The Rev. J. de Souza, who is chaplain of the artillery, read the service, including the special lessons, the Lament of David over Saul and Jonathan, and the great funeral chapter, I Cor. xv.

The pastor preached from the text 2 Samuel, xix, 2: "And the victory that day was turned into mourning." After dwelling upon the extreme dissimilarity of circumstance, in the case of Absalom's fight against his father, and the paternal instinct overcoming patriotism for a time, yet the central note of the passage—victory and mourning—was one that pressed itself upon them now. Men could not grasp contradictory emotions at one time, and yet extreme joy and sorrow were far nearer to one another than the superficial observer conceived. And the service of God could combine and consecrate both emotions. Thankful joy is a crowning consolation of the true source. The victories they rejoiced over were perhaps not so brilliant or far-reaching as some in the history of England, but if measured by the enormous difficulties overcome, the loss of so many lives, the quest disappointment, the jealousy of other nations, it explained how the heart of the Empire had been more stirred and its triumphal joy more enthusiastic than ever before.

But joy was ever before by sorrow; the cost of war's triumphs meant the blood of best and dearest. It meant in the present war the loss of men of proved celebrity, like Symonds and Wauchope; the loss of brilliant promise, as in young Roberts and Lord Alton; the loss of so many men of high ability to Canada, and to themselves, the loss of such admirable citizens and soldiers as Frederick William Withers, whose heroic death in the moment of victory they commemorated that day.

The city of St. John was proud to have been the birthplace of all her own; born in the city, educated there, trained there to skilled labor, trained there as a soldier, existing there for service abroad. His militia he had been conscientious and exemplary; and he represented that higher type of the intelligent soldier, which surely now shall supersede the old type of the careless, shiftless, thoughtless fellow, dating from the time when Wellington's armies were recruited from the prison gates, and unfortunately perpetuated by the popular strains of a modern poet. The citizen-soldier would fight none the worse for having self-control and self-respect; would be none the less brave for being intelligent; he would not be less amenable to discipline because of his civic independence at home. And this is no vague ideal; we have it in so many of our own men; we have it prominently in the subject of this service.

And another lesson of comfort came to them. The war has taught us all unity of effort, purpose and spirit; this service was an example of the union of religious differences. All churches were in our walls; and he who was the subject was, though not a member of any congregation, yet educated in a Methodist Sunday school. God's blessing upon it; and might it train many a youth to serve his God and his country in like manner. And might the two churches, so identical in origin and in object, be brought nearer still in method and in loving brotherly co-operation!

There was one thing that was wanting in their service. They had listened to the funeral psalm, to the well known funeral lesson, to hymns associated with the death of beloved ones, but where were the loved remains? How could the city go out in solemn procession to bear them to their last resting place. Far away, on the arid veldt, they lay, but who shall say that the hurried burial by comrades on the soil of the battle-field has not a grandeur and a dignity that the most pompous ceremonial might envy.

"Ashes to ashes, dust to dust, Gone, but not aching can bereave him Of those he made his own." "Believe here, and we believe him Something far advanced in state, And the weary traveler, who says, 'Thou art a wretch that man can weave him.'"

The plains of South Africa were a vast mausoleum than any great cathedral, and there they lay, one whom God had accepted and Christ had received.

At the close of the service, the Dead March was impressively played by J. S. Ford, all standing until its termination. A large number remained for the administration of the Holy Communion.

EXMOUTH STREET CHURCH. Exmouth street Methodist church was crowded, as it seldom has been, at the memorial service for Corp. Withers and Pte. Johnston last night. On the platform were Rev. T. J. Deinetadt, Hon. A. A. McKeown, H. A. T. Drum, Geo. Robertson, M. P., Dr. D. E. Berryman and J. G. Likely. The auditorium was hung with national emblems, and near a portrait of the Queen hung from the organ were pictures of the two dead soldiers.

After singing of the national anthem Rev. T. J. Deinetadt spoke briefly. He had watched, he said, with the greatest interest the operations in South Africa. The news at first had been depressing, but now all were glad of the final success of the British. These, however, were won with blood, and many homes had been saddened. Two mothers in St. John mourn the death of their boys, who fell on the battlefield with their faces to the enemy. The sorrowing could only feel that the boys died mightier for the flag, died for the promotion of truth and righteousness, died in bringing to the people of South Africa liberty and equality.

Geo. Robertson, M. P., said that in this house, devoted to the worship of God, it was no strange thing to see a meeting. The object indeed was sacred. War is terrible, and its scenes are too ghastly to describe. But there is something more terrible than war; it is the decay of unity, of decay of empire, are far worse, and it was in unfolding the honor and unity of the empire, these men fell. Their blood with that of other of Britain's sons will strengthen the bonds that hold the empire more than anything else. No event became great save through the baptism of blood. This seems to be a central principle laid down by God, and if through it we can bury sectarian strife, it has not been in vain. It has united our hearts as citizens of St. John in a feeling of sympathy for those bereaved, the names of whose names will come down in honor throughout the history of the city.

Miss S. Allison Knight sang "Angels Ever Bright and Fair."

Hon. H. A. McKeown said that he looked on the faces present with a feeling of sorrow not unmingled with pride. Within the remembrance of all pride, the memory has laid away may in death, but never before has it been called, and perhaps never will again, to recognize and remember the death of those going in and out among us as we do tonight.

It seems as though the Almighty has entrusted to the English speaking people the task of empire building; others have tried it and failed, but for centuries we have been laying a broad and deep foundation. Broader and deeper is it laid now than ever before, and the stones are cemented by the blood of our sons. And so two of those with whom we have been familiar with have been called, and now to their memory we bring our tribute. War is not all pleasure and show. The reverse shows doors with hanging shutters, and all over the empire such homes are scattered. And yet those with sons at the front would not call them to return, though we realize that the angel of death is abroad and one may almost hear the beating of his wings. Day by day his shadow seems longer and graver and the mother wretches longer in prayer. And yet the unreality of it all. How difficult it seems to the mother that those arms which only a few years ago were flung childishly around her neck are now engaged in strife, the boys marching side by side with those famous regiments whose deeds of valor on many a field

are written in ineffable character. And the Canadians were closest to the enemy; the empire rings with their praise. Yet tonight, whatever there is in sympathy, whatever in the knowledge of hearts bowed down, that we tender to those bereaved. But their death has done much for us all. The hands of the empire are stronger, the national emblem has a new and larger meaning. But may we not be called on to mourn for others.

A collection was taken up for the second contingent fund, during which the male quartette sang "Ours Sweetly by Solemn Thought."

MISSION CHURCH. Mission church, Paradise row—Special services of thanksgiving for victories and deliverance of the British forces in South Africa were held yesterday. At the High Celebration the Introit was the Psalm of Thanksgiving to be found in the Forms of Prayer to be Used at Sea. The sequences were the hymn, Jesus Shall Reign; Where'er the Archangel's Hymn; Morley's Te Deum; Eyre's service for Holy Communion; Hymn 556 at absolutions. The thanksgiving for victory in the Forms of Prayer to be Used at Sea was offered immediately before the Gloria in Excelsis.

At Evensong the special psalms were the above mentioned and the 93rd; the anthem, Elvey's O Give Thanks, from Psalm 105; Hymns 291 and 311; solemn Te Deum in station before the Blessing.

Services by the Rev. John M. Davenport on Feb. 27, 1: "Except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain." After drawing some Lent lessons from the text, the preacher pointed out how applicable it was to the position of the beleaguered English troops in South Africa, especially those at Ladysmith, who ever skilful and experienced a general Lord Roberts might be, he did not trust solely to his own powers, but in God, to whom he prayed and invited the soldiers to pray. Before he left Ireland he asked the Archbishop of Armagh to draw up for him a short prayer for the use of the army, and had thousands printed for distribution, which he took out with him. General White was of the same frame of mind, as we learn from the fact that on his defeat of the Boers, who pressed him very hard on Jan. 6th, he went with his officers and as many soldiers as could be spared to the church at Ladysmith, and stood before the altar while solemn Te Deum was sung, as an act of thanksgiving to God for his victory. That he and his brave men constantly watched day and night all round the camp and town for the enemy goes without saying. In consequence of this watchfulness the enemy were kept at a distance. They did their best and yet trusted in God. This sets us a good example in the spiritual life. We are workers together with God, we must watch and pray, for except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain.

ST. JOHN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. At St. John Presbyterian church yesterday morning Rev. T. F. Potheringham spoke from Acts 20, 24: "Neither ought I my life dear unto myself." He said in part: "One thing that made life precious to Paul was that by living he could finish the work God had given him to do. He would gladly 'depart and be with Christ' were it not that living was 'more expedient' for the furtherance of the spiritual welfare of others. Life in itself he did not value; it was but the means to an end. There are many circumstances in which men may say, 'I count not my life dear unto myself.' Life is not the most precious thing on earth. There are many things worth dying for. Life is not necessary to the most noble. The best known are love, honor, duty, liberty or conscience. Even to save another's life the noble-hearted do not hesitate to risk their own.

Liberty, civil and religious, has been rightly prized more than life. Without the former, man cannot play the part that Providence has equipped him for in this world; and without the latter he cannot fit himself for the world to come. Illustrations crowd upon us. These words fall us recurrently on the most noted. The best known are the best. When a French regiment passes through the village of Domremy why do the soldiers always halt and present arms? Because here the inspired 'Maid of Orleans' was born. The history of Scotland is one prolonged struggle for liberty, civil

(Continued on Page Eight.)

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in 4 lb. tins labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

EPPS'S COCOA

MAGIC WORKING POWDER PURE AND WHOLESOME. ONE POUND CAN 25c. LONDON: J. W. GILLET, CHICAGO: ILL. TORONTO, ONT.