WITH THE ELECTORS IN THE COUNTRY.

Imputations of Disloyalty to the Liberals Are Unwise and Unfair.

Official Records Have Cold Facts Printed in Plain Black and White.

Farmers Discover Who Flatter Them, but Legislate Against Them.

Liberals Don't Shirk the Important Issues for an Alleged Ministership.

Provincial Rights Here, and no Coercion for a Sister Province, the Cry.

The glass diamond that has been dangled before the electors by the Conservative coercionists during the present campaign had another chip taken off it at Cedar Hill last evening by the Liberal speakers, and now the farmers of that district are beginning to see that the stone presented to them for their enthusiastic admiration is very much off color. They have come to appreciate the fact that the party who pats them on the back and then legislates directly against them, to say the least, are not their friends.

Last evening's meeting was a thoroughly representative one of the voters of the district; men who came more to listen and learn than with any idea of party, and their interested attention was very gratifying to the speakers. Mr. Summers made an admirable chairman, and deserved the hearty vote of thanks accorded him at the close of a highly successful meeting.

The chairman referred with pleasure to the growth of Liberals in this constituency. A few years ago there was scarcely a Liberal to be found, but tonight he was glad to see quite a number present, and he hoped that on Monday next they would make themselves felt as well as seen, by returning Mr. Templeman at the head of the poll. (Applause.) Mr. Prior a week ago in the same hall had not said what he was going to do; he did not know, but now he he has come out and said he would support the Dominion government in whatever policy they have. The trade policy of the Conservative party for the past seventeen years had not benefited the farmers; that was plain. The chairman said the Conservatives were always ready to contrast the want and privation existing in free trade England with the condition of this country, but they said nothing about the large numbers of working people that go back to live in free trade England, as well as the numbers that want to and cannot. (Applause.)

Mr. Templeman, who was warmly received, was gratified at the growth of Liberal sentiment which had taken place since the last general election. It was boasted by the other side that the farmers would vote for Col. Prior, but if the warmth of feeling extended by the farms in the outlying districts to the Liberal candidate was any index of popular feeling, Col. Prior would not by any means have a walk over in the country. And, further, he knew that when the trade policy of the Liberal party is put fairly and squarely before the farmers, every reasonable man among them could not but see that it was in his interest to vote the Liberal ticket. (Applause.) Mr. Templeman noted also with gratification, and amid applause, the progress of the Liberal wave that has been sweeping Conservative constituencies aside, beginning with the doubtful Conservative victory in North Ontario and going through the sweeping Liberal victories achieved in Cardwell, Montreal Centre, and to-day in Jacques Cartier. A great deal had been said against the return of Hon. James McShane in Montreal Centre, that he was a notoriously corrupt politician and a boodler, but if that is so, it was all the more discredit to the Conservatives, for he was elected in a strictly Conservative riding. (Applause.) It shows unmistakably that that constituency, along with the others that had gone Liberal, is strongly opposed to the coercion of a sister province, Manitoba, on the school question, which is the sole issue in this contest. (Applause.) It is an indication that the tide has turned and it only remains now for Victoria district to say whether or not she will concur in that coercion by returning Col. Prior to Ottawa to support blindly "Whatever measure the Bowell government brings down." (Hear, hear.) Mr. Templeman did not welcome this question, which is so apt to arouse racial and religious animosities, (hear, hear) but this bye-election had brought it in and we have to deal with it. If Col. Prior had been allowed to go to Ottawa unopposed, it would have been an endorsement by Victoria of the coercion policy of the present government, consequently, no matter what hesitation the Liberals had about opposition on the questionable honor of cabinet representation that had been held out, they had no hesitation when it came to a question of the threatened infringement of provincial rights. Controller Wallace resigned because he could not follow the government in their proposed course against Manitoba; Col. Prior has been offered and accepted his position, and promises to support, unquestioningly, any measure the government brings down on the subject. (Laughter.) It is, therefore, most important for the farmers to weigh the subject with the greatest care and consideration, before pledging themselves to a cause that may at any time bring about encroachment on the rights of their own province. The school question had been ably dealt with by Mr. Bodwell, and therefore Mr. Templeman would not attempt to deal with the legal aspect of the case; but briefly the Conservatives held they were bound to carry out some order of the privy council and re-establish separate schools, while the Liberals plainly showed that there was no such order in existence. Looking at it from the most reasonable point of view, anyone who understood the temper of the people of Manitoba would be forced to admit that the probable result of any attempt to enforce remedial legislation would be disastrous. In any event, it had also been clearly shown that such remedial legislation would be most hurtful to the minority of Manitoba whom the coercionists were so anxious to benefit. (Applause.) Mr. Templeman pointed out the course Mr. Laurier had followed in this question since the beginning. He saw his friend, Mr. Sabin, smiling, (laughter) perhaps in doubt as to whether Mr. Laurier had not maintained his course since then, but just to show the consistency of the Liberal leader in this matter, Mr. Templeman read the report of Mr. Laurier's speech at Saanich, when he was here, which agrees thoroughly with his present course. Then he recommended an investigation of the complaint made by the Roman Catholics that their children were compelled to attend Protestant religious instruction. When the fact was ascertained then there would be legislation brought in to remedy any abuse that might be found to exist, but he was distinctly against the separate school system.

Mr. Irvine.—Col. Prior is against separate schools.

Mr. Templeman.—How can he be when he is going down there, if elected, to vote for them? (Laughter.)

To the general policy of the government Mr. Templeman was opposed, believing it was not conducive to the people's best interests. He believed there should be a revision of the tariff. There seemed to be an opinion spread among the farmers that the Liberal party were going to establish an absolute system of free trade. Of course that was absurd, as it was undoubted that for a great many years to come yet this country must raise its revenue by a tariff. On this subject he took his stand fairly on the Liberal platform as laid down in the convention of the party at Otawa. But outside of that Mr. Templeman was opposed to the general extravagant policy of the government, who had increased the national debt by some $110,000,000. He believed the people of British Columbia were not in accord with the policy pursued towards British Columbia. (Hear, hear.) Facts and figures were obtainable to show how unequally this province is treated. The aggregate revenue received from the province was in round figures $2,000,000; that paid back, under all heads, amounted to $1,200,000, showing that the province paid $750,000 in excess of the amount received. That was three years ago.

A Voice.—Don't you think we deserve a member in the cabinet?

Mr. Templeman.—Of course I do. It is the policy of the Liberal leader to have it done in a manner about which there will be no question. (Applause.) Mr. Templeman said he had distinct pledges to that effect, and the people could depend on their being carried out to the letter. (Applause.) At the best, Col. Prior was only a controller and member of the privy council, and he could only be down there, if elected, for two or three weeks.

Mr. Clark.—Isn't the old saying "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush" applicable here?

Mr. Templeman.—Decidedly; if you have the bird in the hand; but you haven't got the bird in the hand yet. (Great laughter.)

In conclusion, Mr. Templeman promised, if elected, he would endeavor to discharge his duty faithfully and conscientiously to both friends and opponents. (Cheers.)

Dr. Milne would refer to the tariff question in passing. He noticed in Mr. Prior's speech that he referred to Mr. Mackenzie's platform as being that of free trade. Such was not the case. The Liberal party had, on taking up power in 1878 found such a load of debt that they had to increase the tariff from 15 to 17½ per cent. to help to wipe out the legacy left by the Conservatives. If the government had come down with their policy and raised the tariff to 20 per cent. they would have received a much larger revenue. So that, instead of the Liberals being free traders then, the Conservatives had in fact accused them of being high tariff protectionists. The Liberals understand that it is not possible now to bring in absolute free trade, and they never said it could be done in Canada, but they hold that the tariff should be reduced to what is necessary for pure, honest and economical government. The effect of the national policy was to benefit ten per cent of the people at the expense of the other 90 per cent., in other words, the people paid for bonussing a few manufacturers. The Doctor gave a very apt instance of a man who found he could buy a Massey binder in Australia, bring it over here and pay duty, the whole cost then being less than buying it in Canada. (Hear, hear.) That just shows the combination that exists between the manufacturers, the C. P. R. and the Australian Steamship Company, to get ahead of the farmer. (Applause.)

A Voice.—The government don't run the C. P. R.

Dr. Milne.—No; but you have to admit that the C. P. R. runs the government, and that the government dare not do anything contrary to the C. P. R. (Great laughter and applause.)

The Doctor also showed up the mutton business and how it assisted the farmer. The Liberal party never favored such a policy as that, notwithstanding all that had been said against them as being the men who were going to bring the country to ruin. When the Liberals sought reciprocity, it was such a measure as bore equally on all branches of the community; they did not preach protection to the farmer's face, while behind his back, after he had cast his vote for them, they passed measures favoring the manufacturer altogether, and not only leaving him out in the cold, but actually legislating against him. (Cheers.) Was that the act of men who were the friends of the farmers? Scarcely.

Coming to the school question, the Doctor knew that the people of this province believed in dealing in a conciliatory spirit with a sister province. The electors of this district would not send a man down to favor coercion. (Applause.) Because British Columbians, if they were anything, were lovers of fair play and provincial rights. (Applause.)

Mr. Marchant made a telling speech on the trade policy of the Conservative party as it affects the farmers. The last general election was fought out on the trade question, and both he and Mr. Templeman had been accused of advocating free trade then. They did no such thing, but they sought unrestricted reciprocity as against the reciprocity of the Conservatives, whose policy, it was easily seen, would weigh most heavily and unjustly on the farmer. (Hear, hear.) The Liberals held that the revenue of this country, for the present at any rate, must be raised by a tariff, but it was their intention that the tariff should bear equally on all. (Applause.) In 1891 the Conservatives were willing to enter into a reciprocity treaty with the United States in natural products. Now how would that affect the farmer in British Columbia. (Hear, hear)? These natural products were those of the farm, mine and fisheries, as well as lumber. Now it would be a crime to force upon the farmers of British Columbia a treaty arrangement which would have the effect of swamping them with the products of the neighboring states where everything is produced far cheaper than it can be here. Was that looking after the farmers' interests? (Applause.)

Mr. Clarke asked that the act of 1886 be read, but Mr. Marchant was reading from the act of 1894, which, it was explained to Mr. Clarke, repealed all former enactments. Mr. Marchant showed up the deception practised on the people by the Conservative leaders in the last election, when they promised reciprocity to the people, well knowing that the United States government had distinctly said they would not consider any measure of reciprocity having only in view the natural products of the two countries. (Hear, hear.) To save appearances, Sir John Macdonald had to send a delegation to Washington, but, disgusted with the duplicity of the Conservative managers towards the people, President Harrison at first refused to see them. (applause), and when at last he consented to receive them they received the same answer that Mr. Blaine had given before the election. (Cheers.) Mr. Marchant scored another point in the matter of the Australian ships, which were enabled to compete with the farmers of this province especially. It was true a little wheat had been sent down there in a temporary scarcity, but he asked what natural products we could send to Australia. Will they send hay, apples, fruit of any kind, oats or other farm produce to Australia? We have received mutton (and some of the butchers here had bought it and kept it for sale). The Conservative party had introduced a measure reducing the tariff so as to enable this mutton to be brought in and compete with the farmers of British Columbia. It was a deliberate attempt to force the British Columbia farmer into the strongest competition with the Australians. ("He's right there," came from several of the farmers.) Mr. Marchant went through the tariff, and showed in article after article how the farmer is discriminated against by these professing friends of his in the Conservative party. It was not claimed for the Liberal party that when they got into power wages would go up from $1 to $10 a day, but they would promise to deal justice out to the farmers, not pat them on the back telling them they were prosperous and happy when they were not; preaching protection for them, when a glance at the tariff showed that that was the last thing the thought of giving to the farmers. (Cheers.) The Liberal policy held that if a farmer sells $1000 worth of goods in a market he should be able to purchase $1000 of the goods he wanted on equal terms. (Applause.)

A question was asked about the Chinese and Mr. Marchant answered that the present tax on Chinese, as a means of protection for the workingman, was a farce. The tax, to be beneficial, should be at least $500. (Cheers.)

Mr. Martin very cleverly showed up the pious horror of the Conservatives over the election of Mr. McShane in Montreal Centre. It had been said Mr. McShane was a boodler. Analyse the situation and what was the result? The Conservatives of Montreal Centre elected their candidate at the last contest by over 1200 majority. Now that had been changed and Mr. McShane had been elected. By whom was he elected? The answer was plain (laughter). As to the cabinet minister question, that was a minor topic, but since the other side laid such stress upon it, something should be said about it. Anyhow there was nothing against the proposition to oppose a cabinet minister. It was Mr. Martin's honest conviction that Col. Prior is not and cannot be a cabinet minister. He is no more a cabinet minister, lawfully constituted, than the flag pole on Beacon Hill, but Sir Mackenzie Bowell, with his characteristic tendency to force the constitution from its lawful groove, with the idea of helping his partizan in this election, may make him a cabinet minister, contrary to all lawful procedure, and at the coming session to introduce a law and try and force it through the house whitewashing his actions and legalizing Col. Prior's position. (Applause.) But it is not possible to make an illegal act legal, and until the law is changed governing this point Colonel Prior is not a cabinet minister. (Applause.)

It was here that the immortal Tracey made a glaring exhibition of the ignorance which has made him famous and endeared to the smaller wire pullers of the Conservative party. He had an idea he could badger Mr. Martin, but that gentleman treated him with kindly pity for his deplorable ignorance on the cabinet minister subject as well as the geographical position of British Columbia, and the audience smiled good naturedly.

Hon. Dr. Helmcken, said Mr. Martin, had thought fit to accuse a number of the Young Liberals of disloyalty because they had questioned the right of the Dominion government to pass remedial legislation. That was too serious an accusation to allow go by without challenging. Those young Liberals had attended that meeting, believing that in doing so they were supporting what they understood to be an almost sacred principle of our constitution. But it seems they were mistaken in this belief. The Hon. John Sebastian Helmcken said so in most distinct and specific terms. He said then, in language more forcible than eloquent, that in refusing to give blind assent to the iniquitous remedial order of the Bowell government or even cavilling at it, they were acting the part of disloyal citizens and he stigmatized them as "agitators" working to accomplish political ends; "importations to stir up animosities," and "hot-headed partisans who should be frowned down." Not content with these aspersions this gentleman has been taken about from hustings to hustings by Col. Prior as a strong card to influence electors in his favor because after Dr. Helmcken had lectured fervidly on loyalty and patriotism and had sought in every way to make Queen Victoria an issue in this campaign. The same subject was taken up by his son, who told us that he was a "loyal citizen" and that his venerable father taught him from childhood to love, honor and obey his Queen and country. He also took upon himself to say that we were not loyal because we dared to cavil at the remedial order. This paternal and filial declaration of patriotic sentiments made a very impressive spectacle; in fact it might almost be called a living picture.

This is the loyal and patriotic John Sebastian Helmcken who, when in 1870 the British government was of opinion confederation of the British colonies in North America, and they wished to see British Columbia enter the union, was of the legislative council of 1870, for Victoria City, and a "cabinet minister" of the government of British Columbia. This gentleman was the most inveterate opponent to the wishes of the Imperial government. The records of the council show that he was the first to oppose the resolution introduced by the Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Crease) and his remarks all through the debate were marked by a spirit of hostility to the wishes of the Imperial government.

The "loyalist" of '95 at Esquimalt:

"Obey without cavil the remedial order of the government. It is disloyal to do otherwise."

The "agitator" of 1870 in Legislative Council at Victoria:

'Her Majesty's government ought not to have interfered; they are not justified in interfering in business which we could very well manage for ourselves. I see no reason, sir, why Her Majesty's government should interfere with our affairs; there is no reason that the members of this council should be coerced."—Confederation Debates, P. 7.

Let those who desire read in the debates the further attempts of Mr. Helmcken to prevent the consolidation of Imperial interests in British North America. But there is a graver issue. Some residents of British Columbia, happily few in number, had gotten up a petition in favor of the annexation of British Columbia to the United States. There were not more than forty-two in number. Mr. Martin did not know that any "cabinet minister" of the colony signed that manifesto, but its signers found a "cabinet minister" eager to intrude their views in the deliberations of the legislative council. That "cabinet minister" was Hon. John Sebastian Helmcken. (Laughter.) He said then:

"Other issues than confederation may come up at the polls, and amongst them, the question whether there is no other place to which this colony can go but Canada. Whatever may be the result of the present vote, it is impossible to deny the probability of the less being absorbed by the greater; and it cannot be regarded as improbable that ultimately, not only this colony, but the whole Dominion of Canada will be absorbed by the United States.

I answer that they may do good to some, but the supplies of both food and raiment, will come from the United States, who will in reality reap the lion's share of the benefit; and what is more, as soon as the money was expended the people would begin to consider whether they were equally well off under Confederation, as they might be under another government; and if a change is desired, it is perfectly plain that Canada cannot use force to keep the people of this colony within the Dominion. They must be better off under confederation than alone, or they will stop in the confederacy.

When we look at the energy and enterprise there, (United States) and at the field which the United States offers for emigrants and the enterprising of all nations, how can we wonder that that country is preferred to ours, and that people when they are dissatisfied there should leave for the United States. The United States hem us in on every side; it is the nation by which we exist; it is the nation which has made this colony what it is, but, nevertheless, it is one of our greatest drawbacks. We do not enjoy her advantages, nor do we profit by them; we do not share her prosperity, and we are far too small to be her rival. The effect of a large body and a small body being brought into contact, is, that the larger will attract the smaller, and ultimately absorbs it.

I say more, sir. I say that the United States will probably ultimately absorb both this colony and the Dominion of Canada. Canada will in all probability find it quite as much to her advantage to join her ultimately, as we do now to join the Dominion.

This was taken up by Mr. Robson, Mr. Trutch and Mr. Carroll, some of whom stigmatized it as actual treason.

A gentleman in the audience asked if there was not another annexation manifesto since that, but Mr. Martin amid tremendous applause, showed that Sir John Abbott, president of the great Conservative party, had one out before that looking toward negotiations in that direction, and the great Sir John Macdonald was never known to be without an annexationist in his cabinet. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. Martin having thus told the electors present who were loyal and who were not, proceeded to deal with the Manitoba school question, which he treated in an exhaustive and masterly manner. He dealt extensively with the early history, the legislation of the subject and how, through the unfortunate weakness of character of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the matter became a political question. His audience listened with close attention. Such an exposition of both sides of the question was a revelation to them after the few cursory remarks given to it by the Conservative coercionists a week ago. It was evident, from the interest evinced that the farmers in that district had been misled as to the actual facts, which Mr. Martin sent home by the announcement of the procession of Liberal victories in the east during the past week. Sir Hibbert Tupper had boasted that the Dominion government held all the provinces (laughter); but when Sir Hibbert Tupper gave a sure thing, people were certain of winning if they placed their money on the other side. (Great laughter.) Mr. Martin closed a brilliant speech by impressing on his hearers that this was no political question, it was one of provincial rights and should be voted upon in an intelligent and dispassionate manner, and his closing question whether the electors would send Col. Prior to fill a place that Controller Wallace found too mean, was greeted with loud cheers

Mr. Martin paid a warm tribute to Dr. Helmcken's social qualities and to the veneration and affection which those qualities, coupled with his long services to the country, commanded. He had not the privilege of being a personal friend of the venerable doctor, but Mr. Martin felt sure that the honorable gentleman's own friends would be the first to deplore any attack on his part on the young men of this country.

There were three hearty cheers for Templeman, and an attempt to get one up for the coercionists proved abortive, and cries of 'No."

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman and the meeting formed itself into little groups to chat over the questions that had been discussed.

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LIBERAL PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The Programme Arranged for the Remainder of the Week.

As will be seen by advertisement in another column the programme of public meetings in the interest of the Liberal candidate, Mr. William Templeman, has been arranged. To take advantage of the very brief period of time which will elapse before election day, it was thought advisable to arrange in some instances, for two meetings the same evening. As the number of speakers available is quite large this arrangement will, it is thought, be a good one. Mr. Templeman will endeavor to speak at all meetings. The list of speakers available is a large one and includes Hon. Joseph Martin, of Winnipeg, who on this occasion represents the Prairie Province in her fight for the maintenance of provincial rights, William Templeman, the Liberal candidate; Dr. G. L. Milne, Hon. A. N. Richards, Q. C., Senator McInnes, E. V. Bodwell, Ald. Macmillan, Archer Martin and William Marchant. The dates and places of the meetings are as follows: Wednesday, Jan., 1, Odd Fellows' Hall, Spring Ridge, and Colquitz Hall; Thursday January 2nd, Masonic Hall, Esquimalt, and Tolmie avenue school house; Friday January 3, Institute Hall, View street; Saturday afternoon, A. O. U. W. hall, Yates street; Saturday evening, South Park school, James Bay. With the exception of the afternoon meeting on Saturday the chair will be taken at 8 p.m.

A joint general meeting of all ward committees was held last evening at the central committee rooms, 42 Broad street, and the large attendance, glowing reports and unbounded enthusiasm all proclaim victory for the opposition candidate, William Templeman, on the 6th of January next.

How to Get "Sunlight" Books.

Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 23 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post-paid a paper-bound book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbolic Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a special opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at six cents per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cents. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.

INVOLVING WATER RIGHTS.

Judgment in the Case of Clark v. Eholt and Carson.

Clark et ur v. Eholt & Carson.—This was a motion on behalf of the plaintiffs for judgment against the both defendants, and also a summons to stay on behalf of defendant Carson.

Crease, J.:—I have gone through all the history of the case commonly known as Carson v. Martley Case, out of which this application arose and the various proceedings therein and all the arguments and cases cited, and have read the affidavits filed herein, and after due consideration I have come to the following conclusions:

The question of the water right between the various parties has already been fully fought out and decided by the Court and the limit of Carson's right to 200 inches of the water in question is clearly defined. That limit has been greatly exceeded by the defendants.

The damage caused to plaintiffs by this excess forms the subject of the present action.

A summons by the defendants to stay before Mr. Justice Drake was dismissed, and I see no reason why a further stay should be allowed now.

There is no defence to the action.

For this and other reasons I consider judgment must go for the plaintiffs.

And I fix the damages to be paid to them by the defendants at $250.00.

Declare plaintiffs are entitled to the full flow of the water in question except the 200 inches of the said water belonging to Carson.

Issue a perpetual injunction against any interference by the defendants or any of them with the flow of the water except as to Carson's 200 inches of water.

Order that defendant Carson do reduce the size of the ditch he has constructed whence the damage arose, so as to allow the passage of only 200 inches of water to which he is entitled.

And that the costs be taxed including the the costs of this application and the amount paid by the defendants to the plaintiffs.

Mr. Gordon Hunter for the plaintiffs; Mr. Helmcken, Q. C., for the defendant Carson, and the Attorney-General for the defendants, the Eholts.

One Honest Man.

Dear Editor:—Please inform your readers, that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak shrunken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp:—Mr. Edward Lambert. P. O. Box 55, Jarvis, Ont.

—At a meeting of the various Puget Sound steamship companies held at Portland yesterday it was decided to discontinue the rate war, and the agents of the companies were therefore instructed to re-establish the old rates. The Kingston will continue to leave here every morning at 9 o'clock except on Monday, and the Rosalie will leave in the evening.

the doctors
approve of Scott's Emulsion. For whom? For men and women who are weak, when they should be strong; for babies and children who are thin, when they should be fat; for all who get no nourishment from their food. Poor blood is starved blood. Consumption and Scrofula never come without this starvation. And nothing is better for starved blood than cod-liver oil. Scott's Emulsion is cod-liver oil with the fish-fat taste taken out.
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—A January thaw is always more productive of colds and coughs than a January freeze. Then is the time Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is needed and proves so efficacious. Ask your druggist for it and also for Ayer's Almanac, which is free to all.

—Mr. James Allison, of the Paisley Dye Works and Miss Elmherst were married at 116 Yates street last night by Rev. Solomon Cleaver. Miss Henry acted as bridesmaid and Mr. McIntosh supported the groom. After the marriage services a pleasant evening was spent by a number of intimate friends who were present. Mr. and Mrs. Allison will begin housekeeping at 116 Yates street.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

—Rear-Admiral Stephenson and the officers of H. M. S. Royal Arthur were last evening tendered a farewell dance at Government House by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney. There were 650 invitations and a large majority of those invited attended. The ball room was verp prettily decorated for the occasion. Music was provided by the Bantly orchestra.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
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When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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