

IMPATIENT FOSTER

He Wanted the Government to Show Him Their Tariff Scheme Right Away.

Sir Richard Cartwright Gives Good Reasons for Taking Time to Consider.

Ottawa, Sept. 23.—Yesterday was another field day in the house of commons. The sitting of yesterday had been an argumentative rest between Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Laurier; yesterday it was Mr. Foster and Sir Richard Cartwright. The subject was the fiscal policy of the new administration.

One bill was introduced in the commons yesterday. It came from Mr. Rogers, the Patron candidate, and it proposes to amend the law respecting the senate and the house of commons. Mr. Rogers explained briefly. The bill proposed stopping members of parliament from accepting and using passes from railway companies. A railway did not grant favors without expecting something in return. Now what did they get from members of parliament? Whatever it might be, Mr. Rogers said the Patrons wished to put a stop to the practice and to accomplish that he had brought down the bill now introduced. The bill was read a first time.

The motion to go into supply was called and Mr. Foster rose to make his speech on the trade question. The Conservatives applauded heartily and Mr. Foster had to wait for a moment for the noise to subside before his voice could be heard. Across the floor sat Mr. Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Fielding, all attentive listeners to the most unsparring of their opponents. No doubt the address was interesting to them if not altogether pleasing. Hon. Mr. Foster made to pass before the house in panorama-like sequences the great fiscal issues upon which the electorate had been divided during the last 18 years. And what were the many policies of the many gentlemen opposite? Vague theories set up to catch the electorate and abandoned when failure had proved their worthlessness. And where were those gentlemen now? They had promised tariff revision with delay and free trade as they had in England but set ahead in the future thirty or forty years. Such were the points Mr. Foster nailed against the Liberal party, driving them home with that great power of forcible utterance and convincing logic that characterize the parliamentary style of the ex-minister of finance.

Hon. gentlemen opposite, said Mr. Foster, had suffered a remarkable loss of memory since taking office. They seem to have forgotten the lines of policy advocated during the long years of Opposition; and in order to refresh their minds he would present an historical retrospect of their various positions on the tariff question.

Then Mr. Foster presented his review of the political battles through which the country had passed since the Liberal party went out of power in 1878, and since the national protective policy became the fixed fiscal policy of the commons. During all those years the policy of the Liberal party had been consistent in this one particular, in hostility to the principle and practice of protection. As soon as the late Sir John Macdonald had shown opposition to it, to be sure, some members had to be moulded into the change of views, and among them was the present premier, who in 1875 had advocated the protective system. Still during those eighteen years the party had been united in opposition to protection, but where were they to-day? There were men in the party assuring the public that the industries of the country had nothing to fear from the new administration; that it was not adverse to protection.

But what were the clearly expressed views of the Liberal leaders in the past respecting this issue? Mr. Foster proceeded to enlighten the house, pointing from the speeches of these honorable gentlemen.

In 1890 Sir Richard Cartwright had said that protection, if honest, was a huge mistake, and if it were dishonest it was an ingenious scheme of robbery. As for the tariff, it was an organized robbery; the high road to political and industrial slavery. "Our policy," Sir Richard had said, "is to destroy the villainous system of protection; our policy is to get rid of it, and to get the knife to cut it out at Newmarket in 1893 the same honorable gentleman had said that the Liberals would not be satisfied until the last vestige of protection had been removed from the soil of Canada.

Mr. Foster then treated the changing attitude of Mr. Blake respecting the principle of protection. In 1892 he abandoned the policy of negation to protection and attacked what appeared to him to be the extreme points of the system. But in 1897 there was a further change enunciated in the Malvern speech in which the principle of protection was practically accepted. Then came the day when the Liberal party, no longer content to enter a simple negation to the system of protection, began to cast about for a policy to set up against it. Then commenced the search for a Liberal policy. Mr. Foster reviewed the progress of that search. First it was commercial union with the United States, and next unrestricted reciprocity, settled down upon in 1888. In support of this Mr. Foster again quoted from Sir Richard, where the latter said that free trade with the United States would be better than free trade with the rest of the world with the United States left out. This was the most liberal free trade policy, but all three were one and the same thing, known by different names. But this did not exhaust the Liberal policies, for they had at a later period heard of free trade in England, plus reciprocity with the United States. Mr. Laurier was the godfather of that, and what was Mr. Laurier but a theorist, whose convictions were based less upon reason than the desire in an academic way to secure a name for the people; but when launched upon the waters of execution the bark of a theory would soon founder.

Free trade as in England! Was that the policy? Yes, but put off in the future 30 or 40 years. But there was another policy; tariff for revenue with every vestige of protection eliminated and the tax, coupled with reciprocity. That adjunct always appeared. "I doubt," said Mr. Foster, "if there is recorded in history an instance where a party has conducted so blind a search for theories with which to catch the unvarying electorate. "But the theories had to be abandoned when the white light of criticism was turned on them. And what was the result? The country knew these theories were to be trusted, but it was to be delayed. No once could say where the blow was to fall, and delay brought all the trouble that necessarily follows uncertainty respecting changes in a country's fiscal system. "Taking these men at their word I must believe they will take all the protection out of the tariff; but the impression is abroad that they will not do that; that is owing to the statements of their followers. Some of the latter say here and there, 'keep quiet, don't be alarmed, the Liberals will not disturb the system of protection.' "Mr. Foster again dwelt upon the great inconvenience, uncertainty and loss resulting to the country because of the delay of the government in enunciating their tariff policy. Would the channels of trade be changed? Would they lead from north to south or from east to west? No one could answer and business was paralyzed. He particularized its effects in different branches of production and exchange. The manufacturer hesitated to buy; the manufacturer limited his output to the demands from day to day; the farmer was uncertain whether the home market he had long enjoyed would still be his. "Thirdly, shrewdness, doubt, uncertainty is on every producer in the land." Passing on with his argument Mr. Foster contended that tariff revision should have been introduced and passed this session. Gentlemen opposite, he said, had been studying and debating the subject from every standpoint for eighteen years, and they should have been in a position to frame their revised measure in ten days. If honest in their propaganda it could have been passed within thirty days. And why was the delay? Was it because of inaptitude of honorable gentlemen opposite, or was it for the purpose of party tactics? But neither of these was a good excuse for putting the trade of the country in uncertainty. Had they not been able to settle upon the details of revision or upon its general principle; or was it because they wished to be in a position to speak with uncertainty in the coming by-elections? Six o'clock had come and the house took the dinner recess.

It was nearly 8:30 o'clock when the speaker again took the chair. The house was well filled, the galleries thronged. Many of these auditors were visitors from a distance come to attend the fair and see parliament in session. They were fortunate as regards the latter, for they had the satisfaction of hearing Mr. Foster at his best; and as to the former, they witnessed several interesting scenes that now and then relieve the dullness and heaviness of usual parliamentary proceedings.

Mr. Foster continued the appeal he was making at six o'clock. Again he dwelt upon the uncertainty prevailing throughout the country. Business was practically suspended, and carried on in a hand to mouth system awaiting the action of the new government respecting the tariff certainty was lost.

And what would be the effect of bringing down the wall of protection? To-day the people are not in a position known to our producers; let that scope be widened, let the world come in and our producers would have to compete with producers where capital paid lower rates of interest, where labor was poorer paid and where fuel was much cheaper. Widening the scope of competition would bring about all these changed conditions. If, as the premier had said, all protection was to be taken out of the tariff, what about our manufacturers? It might be very well for Mr. Laurier who had nothing at stake, who gets his salary, who gloats on the top wave of popularity in his own party, what about the toilers? Had they not a right to look to the leader of the government and ask if he had not one word to say in regard to the treatment of the industries in which they earned their bread and butter? Was it fair for the premier to sit in his snug place knowing that his action was keeping capital in suspense and closing the means by which the workman earned his daily bread. Was it fair to the manufacturers with their four hundred millions of dollars invested in this country? Was it fair to keep them on the ragged edge of suspense to the loss of invested capital and the negation of fresh capital in the employment of labor?

"He" (meaning Mr. Laurier) is now playing with politics. In the mad, exciting rush of a political campaign utterances unwisely made, but used, but now that he faces the great facts of government it should call him to his sober senses." But it was not too late to appeal to the premier not to strike. The axe was raised, it was ready to fall, but the blow had not yet been given. Just if it fell it must, at least had a right to ask this: Upon whom was the blow to fall? If the premier was not prepared to lay before parliament and the country at least he might indicate the principle upon which this revision would be made. There was no excuse for withholding that. Let them point out the road they must travel six months hence. Sir Richard always speaks of England; was it to be revenue tariff with every vestige of protection eliminated; or whatever it might be, let him indicate its general principle and relieve the anxiety of the country.

Mr. Foster then proceeded to contrast the policy of the Liberal-Conservative and the reform parties, when the scene of the evening took place, and for a quarter of an hour the galleries were kept in a state of excitement and excitement. Hardly had Mr. Foster started to paint the contrast than some member asked what the Conservative policy was, amidst laughter.

Mr. Foster pined in short, and said: "If in this Canadian parliament I thought there was a single member, even on that side of the house, who would ask that question, I would not struggle with him, but would deal with others with more intelligence." From 1876 to the present time the tariff and trade policy of the Liberal-Conservative party has been consistent. Sir John A. Macdonald in 1876 laid the foundation of the party, which has since been carried on steadily.

At this point Mr. Wood, of Hamilton, asked: "What tariff had not been revised since the date of conversion?" Hon. George E. Foster would ask the hon. member who interrupted him if he was a protectionist then? (Conservative applause.) He was proceeding with his speech, when Mr. Wood again asked "What was the date?" (Laughter.) Hon. Geo. E. Foster—"Will the hon. gentleman tell me if he was a protectionist then?" Mr. Wood—"I'll give you the date." (Laughter.) Hon. Geo. E. Foster—"I am always glad to have information."

Mr. Wood, who spoke amidst loud laughter and noise, said that on 26th February, 1876, the hon. member who interrupted him on Mr. Foster's right (Sir Charles Tupper) came down to the house with a speech, prepared to pitch into the government. He was asked a question, and in response asked if he could be called a protectionist. After recess Sir Charles came down, pitched into the government, and first laid down the national policy.

Sir Charles Tupper was instantly on his feet, but for some seconds he was drowned in a tumultuous roar of "sit down, order," from the government benches. At last he managed to make himself heard, saying: "The hon. gentleman commended his speech, but I am sure that it is utterly untrue." (Applause.) Hon. Geo. E. Foster resumed, argumentatively, "Now we have several things settled."

Dr. Landerkin—"You are settled, any how." (Loud laughter.) Mr. Foster said he should have to ask the speaker's kind offices to protect him from impertinent interruptions. Mr. Wood's interruption was not impertinent, but Dr. Landerkin had fallen into a bad habit of making interruptions, which were impertinent. He suggested that Mr. Laurier, who was rightly esteemed as a gentleman, should take the liberty to have a word to say to the speaker, but he could not be heard.

Mr. Foster again started, but Dr. Landerkin was in evidence, and the speaker called for the national policy. Dr. Landerkin—"Then we will cry out."

Mr. Foster then asked Mr. Wood if he was not a protectionist in 1876. Mr. Wood—"Never as bad as that." (Laughter.) Mr. Foster thought he remembered a member of the name of Wood making some remarks, if not a motion for a committee, if it was John Wood, of Brockville.

Mr. Wood did not move for a committee, but was refused by Sir Charles Tupper on the ground that it was getting in the thin end of the protection wedge. Sir Charles Tupper, amidst intense uproar—"I must give that statement a fat contradiction." Hon. George E. Foster was afraid he could not reach the two gentlemen to take up so much of his time. Then the house settled down again.

Mr. Foster thought Mr. Wood admitted the charge. Since 1876 the Liberal-Conservative party has been consistent. The gentleman opposite should examine themselves and see if they had changed. It might not be too late to appeal to them to consider the position. He made a striking picture of the progress of Canada and the world since 1876. The gentleman opposite should examine themselves and see if they had changed. It might not be too late to appeal to them to consider the position. He made a striking picture of the progress of Canada and the world since 1876.

one; it had been heard many times before. What had Sir John Macdonald held in his earlier and better days; that protection was a fraud and that no one knew better than Mr. Foster that the maritime provinces could never have been brought into confederation on a basis of a protective tariff. The Conservatives only took it up in 1876 as a means of tricking the electorate and getting into power.

And now, all said and done, what was the charge of the hon. gentleman opposite? That a tariff had not been revised in ten days. To be sure a ministry that was the mouthpiece of commissioners, the paid agents of a clique whom they served for the means by which they kept in power; for such a ministry ten days would be enough, but not for men alive to their duty and to the interests committed to their charge. They would be false to their duty to allow themselves to depart from their policy by silly badinage or to anticipate by one minute the time when they would lay before the house and country their well considered scheme of tariff revision.

It was silly to request them to do what no government had a right to do. And then Mr. Foster's appeal was in direct opposition to his own acts and those of his predecessors. In 1878 the Macdonald government came into power in October, but it was March of the following year before Mr. Tupper introduced the new tariff. And when he set out the progress of Mr. Foster when he set out the moldering branches. The honorable gentleman travelled over the country with two of his colleagues for months; and what was the result of all that labor? A reduction of the tariff amounted to three-tenths of one per cent.

What was the primary condition of tariff revision? A knowledge of the condition of the revenue and the new government had only been in office a few weeks when they had to meet the house. Mr. Laurier had been charged with being a theorist with no stake in the country? There was to-day no Canadian who had a greater responsibility toward the Canadian people and who had more at heart the welfare of the country than the theorist he might entertain the unbusiness-like statement that a tariff could be revised in ten days.

But there was the statement that business was paralyzed. If it were so the revenue showed no signs of it. The returns for the past ten days showed an increase over the corresponding period of last year. If importers were complaining it was news, for they were very men who had asked for the delay in one way or another. They had off the stocks on hand and imported under the present tariff. They were the last men to complain of delay.

It was quite true that manufacturers required stability in a tariff, and they also thought that the changes were made, they were well considered, so that the fiscal policy would become stable. They knew, and the people knew that the National policy had been a hastily fastened. It had heaped up our debt; it had thrown away our people at home; it had thrown away the federal treasury; had not received enough to pay for the posts to stake out the land.

Half a million of our people were being sent to the other side of the world, and the present session Mr. Hobson has been running drifts under the banks of the St. Lawrence river. It is this work that Mr. Snyder, as an expert drift miner, has had in charge. A drift has been run, back from the river 90 feet and cross drifts have been run; the gravel from these drifts has been taken out and washed. The material removed is cemented gravel, but in taking it out has been broken comparatively fine; still it would carry off some of the gold in pieces through the flume. All the gravel taken out as above described was sent through the flume and the results obtained showed the marvelous results of over \$6 per cubic yard of gold saved. The plan of working to be adopted will be to drift out from four to six feet of the lowest deposit, lying on a volcanic sediment, which is the bedrock, and harder body of cemented gravel that will act as a roof. The best gravel is the few feet on the bedrock and the bedrock will be cleaned; it being fairly soft a foot or more will be taken up and the entire output will then be milled.

The management have decided to work this mine on a very large scale and will put in a mill for crushing the cement next season. Mr. Snyder says the width of the old channel, for such it is, is about 800 feet, and the extent of it is unknown, but from the operations now undertaken by Senator Campbell five miles away it seems very evident that the old channel can be followed clear through the distance. The cost of drifting this mine, Mr. Snyder says, will not exceed \$1.20 per ton. A 20 stamp mill will furnish work for 100 men in drifting, milling, etc. It now seems certain that the improvements herein referred to will be made, as there is no chance to doubt the great richness of the mine or the profit to be made by working it as a drifting proposition.

The Mining Journal further says: We are in receipt of a letter from Senator Campbell in reply to a request for his views of that section, that will be read with interest. In part Senator Campbell says: I am very strongly of the opinion that Dr. Dawson expresses, viz: "That there exist many auriferous gravel channels that will in the near future make Cariboo one of the largest gold producers on the continent." These channels are something wonderful for extent and richness; comparatively little is known of them as yet. I have taken nearly 1,000 acres of ground for my little, which covers nearly all of the Horsefly basin and the upper part of Beaver Lake valley which I am quite sure was at one time the outlet of the Horsefly basin and that the waters of the Clearwater, North Thompson, the Fraser, and possible the Columbia ran through here at one time; nothing short of that could make such large channels. We shall know more about the country soon if we live."

The opinions of such eminent authority as Drs. Dawson and Selwyn, backed by the experience of such practical men as Hobson, Campbell, Brigham and others, can not help but convince anyone that there is a wonderful future for the Horsefly country as well as for other parts of Cariboo. Large capital judiciously expended cannot help but be productive of magnificent results in British Columbia.

THE HORSEFLY COUNTRY. Indications of Immense Gravel Beds, Carrying Much Gold.

G. W. Snyder, a California expert miner, who has been working for the Horsefly Hydraulic company during the past season, has given the following particulars to the Ashcroft Mining Journal:

It is well understood that a large percentage of the gold contained in the bank of gravel on the Horsefly river is contained in the cemented portion of the bank, and that the use of water on this cement does not dissolve the cement so as to free the gold. Much gold has necessarily been lost in piping against the bank and breaking down pieces, blowing down sections with powder, etc., that when broken down would wash through the flume carrying a large percentage of the gold contained in the cemented gravel away. It has been known for some time to the management that hydraulic mining was not working the ground successfully, but it was thought best to pipe back far enough, which by means of first breaking down the cement with powder, has been done, to show the extent of this cement body and that it did not extend back very far from the river and that free gravel might be behind this body. This, however, does not seem to be the case, and the present session Mr. Hobson has been running drifts under the banks of the St. Lawrence river.

It succeeded in breeding up a Liberal syndicate. J. E. Atkinson, of the Toronto Globe, will be managing editor. Chatham, Sept. 29.—Barrister Marple has been sent up for trial on a charge of criminally libelling ex-police constable McDonald. Belleville, Sept. 29.—Jesse W. Miner, aged 65, is dead through over exertion on a bicycle.

"Now," said the prudent man, "you have drawn up my will to the best of your ability?" "Yes, sir," replied the lawyer. "I've done it just as carefully as I know how."

"And it's properly signed and witnessed and all that?" "Everything is quite regular." "Well, there is just one more thing I wish you'd do for me. It's largely a matter of curiosity."

"I wish you'd tell me who, in your opinion, is most likely to get the money when the lawsuit is over."—Washington City Star.

Mrs. Larkin (to milkman)—And you are quite sure your milk is free from germs? Mr. Chalk—You needn't be the least bit afraid about my milk, ma'am. I always boil the water I put in.

One of my experiences is that I was on a train of these trips. Mr. Favel was accompanied by bad weather to almost starvation. I had nothing but the proverbial 'fast'—a piece of bread and a cup of coffee. Mr. Favel's story as slips and taken down by was as follows:

It was in the year 1841, and I was working for the Mackenzie River, that place with the left provision boats. I left on June 5th, 1841, and reached the mouth of the river here in a few days. Here I was met by Mr. Favel, who had prepared me for the journey to go on with Dr. Rae.

One of my experiences is that I was on a train of these trips. Mr. Favel was accompanied by bad weather to almost starvation. I had nothing but the proverbial 'fast'—a piece of bread and a cup of coffee. Mr. Favel's story as slips and taken down by was as follows:

It was in the year 1841, and I was working for the Mackenzie River, that place with the left provision boats. I left on June 5th, 1841, and reached the mouth of the river here in a few days. Here I was met by Mr. Favel, who had prepared me for the journey to go on with Dr. Rae.

One of my experiences is that I was on a train of these trips. Mr. Favel was accompanied by bad weather to almost starvation. I had nothing but the proverbial 'fast'—a piece of bread and a cup of coffee. Mr. Favel's story as slips and taken down by was as follows:

It was in the year 1841, and I was working for the Mackenzie River, that place with the left provision boats. I left on June 5th, 1841, and reached the mouth of the river here in a few days. Here I was met by Mr. Favel, who had prepared me for the journey to go on with Dr. Rae.

Athletes Need It..

Johnston's Fluid Beef contains in concentrated form all the qualities of Prime Lean Beef.

Johnston's Fluid Beef Gives strength without increase of flesh. In Tins and Bottles.

We have our prices there, and our strong point is one that stands behind our oft-repeated statement that "Quality Counts." Our constant endeavor is to place goods in the hands of our friends at the least possible expense. Be right in it with us and give us a trial and be convinced.

Our Blend Tea, 20c. per pound. Try Our DIXI Hams and Bacon. Guinness' Stout, quarts, 20c. MORGAN'S EASTERN OYSTERS.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO. Government St.

THE HORSEFLY COUNTRY. Indications of Immense Gravel Beds, Carrying Much Gold.

G. W. Snyder, a California expert miner, who has been working for the Horsefly Hydraulic company during the past season, has given the following particulars to the Ashcroft Mining Journal:

It is well understood that a large percentage of the gold contained in the bank of gravel on the Horsefly river is contained in the cemented portion of the bank, and that the use of water on this cement does not dissolve the cement so as to free the gold. Much gold has necessarily been lost in piping against the bank and breaking down pieces, blowing down sections with powder, etc., that when broken down would wash through the flume carrying a large percentage of the gold contained in the cemented gravel away. It has been known for some time to the management that hydraulic mining was not working the ground successfully, but it was thought best to pipe back far enough, which by means of first breaking down the cement with powder, has been done, to show the extent of this cement body and that it did not extend back very far from the river and that free gravel might be behind this body. This, however, does not seem to be the case, and the present session Mr. Hobson has been running drifts under the banks of the St. Lawrence river.

It succeeded in breeding up a Liberal syndicate. J. E. Atkinson, of the Toronto Globe, will be managing editor. Chatham, Sept. 29.—Barrister Marple has been sent up for trial on a charge of criminally libelling ex-police constable McDonald. Belleville, Sept. 29.—Jesse W. Miner, aged 65, is dead through over exertion on a bicycle.

"Now," said the prudent man, "you have drawn up my will to the best of your ability?" "Yes, sir," replied the lawyer. "I've done it just as carefully as I know how."

"And it's properly signed and witnessed and all that?" "Everything is quite regular." "Well, there is just one more thing I wish you'd do for me. It's largely a matter of curiosity."

"I wish you'd tell me who, in your opinion, is most likely to get the money when the lawsuit is over."—Washington City Star.

Mrs. Larkin (to milkman)—And you are quite sure your milk is free from germs? Mr. Chalk—You needn't be the least bit afraid about my milk, ma'am. I always boil the water I put in.

One of my experiences is that I was on a train of these trips. Mr. Favel was accompanied by bad weather to almost starvation. I had nothing but the proverbial 'fast'—a piece of bread and a cup of coffee. Mr. Favel's story as slips and taken down by was as follows:

It was in the year 1841, and I was working for the Mackenzie River, that place with the left provision boats. I left on June 5th, 1841, and reached the mouth of the river here in a few days. Here I was met by Mr. Favel, who had prepared me for the journey to go on with Dr. Rae.

A HARDY

Death of Samuel F. in the Search for...

Life in the North Days of the H. Comp.

The death of Mr. Fort Saskatchewan brings to mind the played in the early west and the promise in Dr. Rae's Frank expedition. News of the Arctic regions. Of the numerous have been sent to some ever excited so anxiety as the news of position was anxious all the civilized world to return repeated at to obtain information the brave little band of men. After the expedition to find the its crew. Dr. Rae was 1844 to head a relief party by the Mackenzie the Coppermine to the shores of America's ill-fated party. About attempts of that expedition were Mr. Samuel Favel, living some time ago the F. late Mr. Favel, at E. late Mr. Favel, at E. interesting facts were Mr. Favel at the time saw him was years of age and one characters of the party, he was, from work, trained to un- tions and hardships a '85 rebellion volunteer years 1841 he was with when he was selected company him on his to post and keeping a tion between the dif- ficulties.

As an instance of to do, there was the Simpson to Fort Chip of 340, or 680 miles. This trip Mr. Favel several occasions and a train of these trips Mr. Favel was accompanied by bad weather to almost starvation. I had nothing but the proverbial 'fast'—a piece of bread and a cup of coffee. Mr. Favel's story as slips and taken down by was as follows:

It was in the year 1841, and I was working for the Mackenzie River, that place with the left provision boats. I left on June 5th, 1841, and reached the mouth of the river here in a few days. Here I was met by Mr. Favel, who had prepared me for the journey to go on with Dr. Rae.

One of my experiences is that I was on a train of these trips. Mr. Favel was accompanied by bad weather to almost starvation. I had nothing but the proverbial 'fast'—a piece of bread and a cup of coffee. Mr. Favel's story as slips and taken down by was as follows:

It was in the year 1841, and I was working for the Mackenzie River, that place with the left provision boats. I left on June 5th, 1841, and reached the mouth of the river here in a few days. Here I was met by Mr. Favel, who had prepared me for the journey to go on with Dr. Rae.

One of my experiences is that I was on a train of these trips. Mr. Favel was accompanied by bad weather to almost starvation. I had nothing but the proverbial 'fast'—a piece of bread and a cup of coffee. Mr. Favel's story as slips and taken down by was as follows:

It was in the year 1841, and I was working for the Mackenzie River, that place with the left provision boats. I left on June 5th, 1841, and reached the mouth of the river here in a few days. Here I was met by Mr. Favel, who had prepared me for the journey to go on with Dr. Rae.

One of my experiences is that I was on a train of these trips. Mr. Favel was accompanied by bad weather to almost starvation. I had nothing but the proverbial 'fast'—a piece of bread and a cup of coffee. Mr. Favel's story as slips and taken down by was as follows:

It was in the year 1841, and I was working for the Mackenzie River, that place with the left provision boats. I left on June 5th, 1841, and reached the mouth of the river here in a few days. Here I was met by Mr. Favel, who had prepared me for the journey to go on with Dr. Rae.

One of my experiences is that I was on a train of these trips. Mr. Favel was accompanied by bad weather to almost starvation. I had nothing but the proverbial 'fast'—a piece of bread and a cup of coffee. Mr. Favel's story as slips and taken down by was as follows:

It was in the year 1841, and I was working for the Mackenzie River, that place with the left provision boats. I left on June 5th, 1841, and reached the mouth of the river here in a few days. Here I was met by Mr. Favel, who had prepared me for the journey to go on with Dr. Rae.

One of my experiences is that I was on a train of these trips. Mr. Favel was accompanied by bad weather to almost starvation. I had nothing but the proverbial 'fast'—a piece of bread and a cup of coffee. Mr. Favel's story as slips and taken down by was as follows:

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in the treatment of Biliousness, and preventing this annoying complaint, which has fortunately their goodness does not stop here, and those who once try them will find these pills valuable in many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head.