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 duel between Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Laurier; yester-

day 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. system of protection."

Mr. Rogers explained briefly. The bil! 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? from north to south or from east to Whatever it might be, Mr. Rogers said | west? No one could answer and busithe Patrons wished to put a stop to the ness was paralyzed. He particularized practice and to accomplish that he had its effects in different branches of probrought 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 day to day: the farmer was uncertain 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 unsparing of their opponents. No doubt address was interesting to them if not altogether pleasing. Hon. Mr. Fos- from ter 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 it 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 re- Foster at his best; namely, when dis trospect 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 country. 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 developed his policy the Liberals 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 with producers where capital paid lower party had been a unit in opposition to rotection, 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 changed conditions. If, as the premier 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, quoting from the speeches of these honorable

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. Again, it was legalized and 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 death to protection and war to the knife to corruption." And at Newmarket in 1893 the same honorable gentleman had said that they, 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 1887 there was a further change enunciated in the Malvern speech in which the principle of protec was practically accepted 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. Fosier 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. The next nolicy was continental free This was the more aristocratic 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 as 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 theory to propound to the people; but when launched upon the waters of execution the bark of a theory

would soon founder.

the policy? Yes, but put off in the fuure 30 or 40 years.

But there was another policy; tariff for revenue with every vestige of proection eliminated, and that, too, 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 inwary electorate.

"But the theories had to be abandoned when the white light of criticism was And what was the result. The country knew, if these men were to be trusted, that a change was to be made in the tariff: 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 must believe they will take all the protection out of the tariff; but the impres sion is abroad that they will not and that is owing to the statements of their followers. Some of the latter say here and there, 'keep quiet, don't be alarm

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 run duction and exchange. The customer hesitated to buy; the manufacturer limited his output to the demands from whether the home market he had long enjoyed would still be his. "Timidity, shyness, 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 had been studying and debating the subject 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 de-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 un certainty. 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 ov-elections?

Six o'clock had come and the house ook the dinner recess. It was nearly 8:30 o'clock when the speaker again took the chair. The house was well filled and the gallery 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. cussing the trade question. They also witnessed several interesting scenes that

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 hand to mouth system awaiting the action of the new government respecting

the tariff certainty was lost. And what would be the effect of breaking down the wall of protection? To-day the scope of competition was known to our producers; let that scope be widened, let the world come in and our producers would have to compete rates of interest, where labor was poorer paid and where fuel was much cheaper. Widening the scope of comwould bring about all these petition 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, but 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 neans by which the workman earned his daily bread. Was it fair to the manufacturers with their four hundred milions 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 capi tal in the employment of labor?

"He" (meaning Mr. Laurier) is now playing with politics. In the mad, exciting rush of a political campaign utterances unweighed may be 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. But if fail it must, at least they 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 all the details of his tariff revision. 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 Was it to be free trade as it was in 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 merriment and excitement. Hardly had Mr. Foster started to paint the contrast than some member asked what the Conservative policy was, amidst laughter.

Mr. Foster pulled up short, and said: 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." Free trade as in England: Was that 1876 to the present time the tariff and | But Mr. Foster's story was an old April 15th, 1896. From smile.

date of conversion?"

hon, member who interrupted him if he power, was a protectionist then? (Conservative And applause.) He was proceeding with his gentleman tell me if he was a protec-

Mr. Wood-"I'll give you the date." Hon. Geo. E. Foster-"I am always

glad to have information. Mr. Wood, who spoke amidst laughter and noise, said that on 26th February, 1876, the hon gentleman sitting on Mr. Foster's right (Sir Charles Tupper) came down to the house with a speech, prepared to pitch into the goverpment. He was asked a question, and in response asked if he could be called six o'clock. It was then 5:15, but six o'clock was called. After recess Sir Charles came down, pitched into government, and first laid down the na-

Sir Charles Tupper was instantly on his feet, but for some seconds his voice 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, gen tleman commenced his speech with a statement that is utterly untrue," (ap-

Hon. Geo. E. Foster resumed, argumentatively, "Now we have several mentatively. things settled." Dr. Landerkin-"You are settled, any-

now." (Loud laughter.)
Mr. Foster said he should have to ask the speaker's kind offices to protect him from impertinent interruptions. Wood's interruption was pertinent, and German to the subject, but Dr. Lander-kin 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 doctor in hand. Dr. Landerkin rose to speak, but they aproar was so great, he could not be

Mr. Foster again started, but Dr. Landerkin was in evidence, and the speaker called him to order. Dr. Landerkin-"Then we will cry

Mr. Foster then asked Mr. Wood if he was not a protectionist in 1876. Mr. Wood-No. Landerkin-"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

Dr. Landerkin-"It was John Wood, of Brockville." Mr. Wood did not move for a com-Supper on the ground that it was get-

ing in the thin end of the protection Sir Charles Tupper, amidst intense up-

Hon. George E. Foster was afraid he could not allow these two gentlemen to house settled down again.

Mr. Foster thought Mr. Wood admitted the charge. Since 1876 the Liberal-Conservative party had been consistent. The gentleman opposite should examine themselves and see if they had changed. might not be too late to appeal to them to consider the position. He made striking picture of the progress of Canada under the national policy, and contended that the people had endorsed it at every general election since, except the last. No one would pretend that it was the question of the last election. It had emphatically not been going back from the national nolicy, The difficulties of a long tenure of office and other side issues had defeated the party, not a change in the tariff ques tion. He contrasted Canada with Eng land and Germany, holding that Great Britain was suffering from German competition. It might be brave but it was not prudent, to pull down every wall which defended Canadian commercial interests in this war. Under the national policy the markets had increased. the savings of the people had increased. the credit of the country had improved and there had been a general improvement in the whole character of the country and general commerce. In support of this he quoted the census of statistics. He would let the country be the judge between them. He asked the government at this session to announce their policy, to take the house and the country into their confidence; it would be infinitely better than this state of uncertainty, which to-day closed every effort and every avenue. (Loud applause.)

He moved, seconded by Sir Charles Tupper, the amendment as already re-

ported Mr. Foster's amendment having been read, Sir Ricard slowly rose from his seat. Once more he was to face his veteran opponent in debate; once more it was Mr. Foster who was to be ans wered. How different from the past. Now it was Mr. Foster who saw all that was wrong; now it was Sir Richard who maintained that all was right. It was not the Sir Richard of old thundering denunciation against the government. Now his face was wreathed in smiles, and if blows he gave they were tempered with humor at which Sir Charles Tupper had to smile. And yet none the less his speech was an able defence of the ministry and of his hon. friend the first minister. The deference and sentiment of loyalty with which Sir Richard always speaks of Mr. Laurier is noticeable. Nothing seems to give him greater pleasure than to defend the man who at last led the Liberal parts

back to the seats of power. Sir Richard began in a lighter vein. Mr. Foster, he said, seemed to have forgotten after dinner what he said before dinner. Before six o'clock he had appealed for a revised tariff, ten days were enough to complete the task. After dinner he advised caution, and complained of any revision being made. should be no meddling with the institution of protection. But he must pay a tribute to the eloquence of Mr. Foster. His mellow tones had nearly put to appearance has undergone a noticeable sleep the leader of the house, while across the floor he noticed that Sir Charles slept the sleep of the just. Sir Charles shook his head in mild

denial, but he could not conceal his

trade policy of the Liberal-Conservative one; it had been heard many times before: party has been followed with the utmost What had Sir John Macdonald held in Macdonald in 1876 laid the foundation tion was a fraud and that no one knew of the party, which has since been car- better than Mr. Foster that the maritime provinces could never have At this point Mr. Wood, of Hamilton, brought into confederation on a basis of asked: "What date in 1876 was the a protective tariff. The Conservatives only took it up in 1876 as a means of Hon. George E. Foster would ask the tricking the electorate and getting into

And now, all said and done, what was the charge of the hon, gentleman oppos-"Give us the date." (Laughter.)

Hon. Geo. E. Foster—"Will the hon. that was the mouthpiece of combine-That a tariff had not been revised sters, 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

In 1878 the Macdonald government came into power in October, but it was March of the following year before Mr. Tilley introduced the new tariff. And then look at the progress of Mr. Foster when he set out to lop off the mouldering 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 that 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

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 to ward the Canadian people and who had more at heart the welfare of all. If Mr. Laurier was a theorist he might entertain the unbusiness-like statement that tariff could be revised in ten days.

But there was the statement that usiness 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 the very men who had asked for the delay in order that they might sell 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 desired also that when changes were made, they be well considered, so that the fiscal policy would become stable. They knew, and the people knew that the mitee, but was refused by Sir Charles 'National policy had been a ghastly failure. It had heaped up our debt; it had failed to keep our people at home; it had thrown away an empire in the Northwest from which the federal treasury roar."I must give that statement a "at had not received enough to pay for the and that it did not extend back very posts to stake out the land.

missing and where were the eight huntake up so much of his time. Then the dred emigrants who had come to our shores. These were the result of the national policy.

But it had been successful in some things. It succeeded in breeding up the greatest political corruption ever seen in this country. Let them remember the scenes of 1891.

As to reciprocity Sir Richard said they would attempt to break down the barriers to our trade at the South. The Conservatives had pretended to try to do so, but failed, but he hoped the new administration would meet with more

Success. Mr. Foster interrupting-I desire to direct the attention of my honorable friend to the fact that the Premier is asleep.'

Sir Richard-"Oh, no; my friend is too wide-awake to allow his eyes to be closed by the sophistry of the honorable gentleman opposite. And still after listening to the three hours' address of the honorable gentleman opposite nature might be pardoned for a few winks." Sir Richard then reviewed Mr. Foster's proofs of prosperity. It was as he said, an old story, and so were the an-

He went on to chaff the Opposition on their tactics. "I cannot compliment them on their good taste. I like to see the game well played."

He asked them what headway they had made with the attack on the use of the money warrants, with the attack on the Governor-General. "Who of the hon. gentlemen opposite would rise and say that any of these had been a brilliant success?"

ousiness man in the country would commend the government for the delay and for giving the revision due consideration.

THE MOST WONDERFUL CURE

Of Epileptic Fits Ever Told of is Related in the Following Sworn Testimony-Hundreds Know the Case.

Samuel Duffin, farmer. West Missouri, ounty of Middlesex, was subject to epileptic fits since 1888, and during the past two years these fits visited him every week. He had the best medical advice that money could command, and spent hundreds of dollars trying to get relief, but all was of no avail. He nad to be constantly watched, his nights were sleepless, and he felt that his life was gradually ebbing away. His condition could not possibly have been

worse. The day on which he began taking Ryckman's Kootenay Cure was the turning point in his life, and with deep gratitude he now adds his testimony, under oath, to the wonderful power of the medicine. The fits have ceased, his appetite has returned and he sleeps well. Once or twice only since he commenced the medicine has he felt a slight dizziness, but this has soon passed off. His change, and hundreds of people in his vicinity can' testify to the new lease of

life given him. The above facts are given in a sworn declaration made before C. G. Jarvis, Notary Public, and dated London, Ont.,

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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 Jour-

It is well understood that a large percentage of the gold contained in the bank of gravel on the Horsefly river is continued 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 lest in piping against the bank and breaking down pieces, blowing down sections with powder, etc. that when broken down would wash trdough 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 hydraulicking 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 far from the river and that free gravel might lie behind this body. This, however, does not seem to be the case, and the present season Mr. Hobson has been running drifts under the banks of cemented gravel to prove the extent and richness of the gravel. It is this work St. Thomas Journal, who represents a that Mr. Snyder, as an expert drift min- Liberal syndicate. J. E. Atkinson, of er, has had in charge. A drift has been run, back from the river 90 feet and editor. 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 this lowest deposit, lying on a volcanic sediment, which is the bedrock, and above this four to six feet is a much 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 o foot or more will be taken up and the 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 drift-In conclusion Sir Richard said every ing 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 taht 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 recepit of a letter from Sen-

ator 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 people, 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 Horsefft country as well as for other parts of Cariboo. Large capital judiciously expended cannot help but be ductive of magnificent results in British

CANADIAN NEWS.

American Money.

Miss Gooderham Married-Boycotting

Toronto, Sept. 30.-Charles William Beattie, barrister, was yesterday morn ing married to Lillian May Gooderhan daughter of Geo. M. Gooderham. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Hamilton (late Canon Dumoulin), sisted by Rev. Stuart Acheson, of M. dleton, Conn., brother-in-law of The dresses of the bride bride. bridesmaids were magnificent, made of material specially imported from Paris. The church was crowded with spectators. Louis S. Murray was the best

Following the example by McGill university of Montreal, the Toronto university sity authorities decided to not accen-American money at par from the students from across the border in payment of their dues.

Judge Horne has sentenced Leon L. voix, a butcher who bought stolen cut tle, to six years in the penitentiary, and Joseph Cooke and William Harrison t four years, and Harvey Harrison to two years for a similar offense Owen Sound, Sept. 29 .- A laboring man named Samuel Penny has been ar-

terfeit money. It is alleged that Penny used the mails for the purpose ing spurious money for sale. Berlin, Sept. 29.—Thomas Bridger three separate indictments charging for

rested on a charge of advertising com-

gery, embezzlement and neglecting to enter fees in the fees book. Montreal, Sept. 29.-The Herald has been taken over by Mr. Brierly, of the

the Toronto Globe, will be managing Chatham, Sept. 29.—Barrister Martin has been sent up for trial on a charge of criminally libelling ex-police constable

McDonald. Belleville, Sept. 29.-Jesse W. Minor. eged 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 lone it just as carefully as I know

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

matter of curiosity." "What is it?" "I wish you's tell me who, in your pinion, 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 leabit afraid about my milk, ma'am. I al ways boil the water I put in.



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Death of Samuel F in the Search

ife in the North Days of the B

The death of Mr.

Fort Saskatchewan ings to mind the layed in the early hi west and the promin in Dr. Rae's Frankl to the arctic regions Of the numerous have been sent to e able frozen seas of none ever excited s xiety as the non-retu expedition. News edition was anxiou all the civilized world to return repeated a to obtain information the brave little band Franklin. After rep attempts to find the ts crew, Dr. Rae w 1844 to head a relief land by the Macken the Coppermine to s shores of America fo ll-fated party. Abou survivors of that exp ear were Mr. Samue Fidler, living somew Some time ago the I ate enough in having late Mr. Favel, at F and during the conve interesting facts were Mr. Favel at the ti tive saw him was rears of age and one characters of the no ing at the age of 17 employ of the Hud

pany, he was, from work, trained to un tions and hardships a '85 rebellion volunteer years 1841 he was se on with the fleet of from that time till th when he was selected company him on his-he was constantly tra to post and keeping u As an instance of w to do, there was the Simpson to Fort Chip of 340, or .680 miles

This trip Mr. Favel several occasions wit panion and a train of these trips M. Favel s duced by bad weather to almost starvation, miles they had nothin out the proverbial H fast-a club to kill ra! Mr. Favel's story as lips and taken down b

vas as follows: "It was in the year met Dr. Rae. At that years old and was work son Bay Company at the Mackenzie River, h that place with the bi provision boats. I left June 5th, 1841, and re grounds at Fort Simps Here I was stationed experience at this far prepared me for the

to go on with Dr. Rae

Dr. Franklin. One of my experience iod worth relating was the mail to Fort Chip a distance of 680 mile journey, in the middle which I frequently had accompanied on this Cyr, another Hudson out journey was accor any notable event, but ney proved to be too comfort and an experie not care to go through money in the world. journey our dogs played starvation, and a like to overtake ourselves. to take the mail and o our back and travel or foot burdened in this nothing to eat except a or rabbit which we we ough to secure. We ha so that we had to depedrink. We plodded on best we could but made gress owing to the we were in for want of foo Two days before reach tion. Fort Simpson, my had to give up as he wa enother step, being so

condition and could no much longer I was con poor Cyr to die on the and make my way to th hard struggle I manage fort. The first thing that was the chief factor a was to ask for Cyr, w with him and whether told him when, where left him and he imme a party with assistance to see whether it was t any avail to him. They low in exactly the s I had left him. He was come immediately, as is when a man gives up the the cold.

ation. As I was in

As regards myself I w much rest. After spend days in pulling myself t sent out to Peel river breed named Francis cotchman named Neil ourney proved too severe was scarcely able to re man with us, so that we Thomas Brown in his pla on to Fort Good Hope, w

four days recuperating. day we made another sta The Scotchman and m only two that stood the the distant Peel river