

NEW TOBACCO REGULATIONS.

House Passes Resolutions and Bill Will Follow.

Collapse of the Budget Debate Through Misunderstanding.

Mr. Brodeur's Explanation Regarding the Suspended Officials.

Ottawa, April 2.—The budget debate collapsed unexpectedly to-night, owing to a misunderstanding among the members as to who was to continue it, and the House got back to business.

Before the orders of the day were called Mr. Borden asked whether Judge Cassels had accepted the appointment of commissioner to investigate the charges made against officials of the Marine and Fisheries Department, and what the reasons were for the suspension of the three officials in that department. Hon. Mr. Brodeur stated that Mr. Owen had been suspended for some time. The other two were J. F. Fraser and J. N. Gregory. As he had already stated, he made inquiries himself, and had found out that some of his orders had been disregarded by these two officials. They were not suspended as the result of the report of the commission, but as the result of his own inquiries made after the report had been issued. He promised to bring down the papers giving the information relating to the suspension.

Mr. Borden asked when Mr. Owen was suspended and what were the grounds of his suspension.

Mr. Brodeur.—He was suspended three weeks ago on account of conduct which I do not think should be disclosed. The others were suspended day before yesterday.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, replying to the first part of Mr. Brodeur's question, said he had just received a letter from Judge Cassels, which he had not had time to read. He would inform the House of its contents later.

Hon. Mr. Fielding corrected a misstatement he had made in his budget speech as to the amount of the advance to the Quebec Bridge Company and the Bank of Montreal. The amount of \$155,000 should be added to the sum of \$5,016,542, which he had previously mentioned.

Mr. Armstrong Resumes Debate.

Mr. Armstrong, who resumed the debate on the budget, criticized Sir Wilfrid Laurier's course at the last Imperial Conference, declaring that he had done nothing to impress upon the British Government the acceptance of a mutual trade preference within the empire. The British preference also displeased Mr. Armstrong, who regarded it as of no real benefit to this country, while at the same time the Government had so blundered as to close to Canada the German market, which imported annually \$200,000,000 worth of products that were natural to Canada.

Mr. McColl (West Northumberland) pointed out that, although the Opposition had contended that there had been increased expenditures and increased taxation, they had not advanced a single suggestion as to how there was to be a decrease. As a matter of fact taxation was lower than before, the deductions and arguments to the contrary advanced by the hon. gentlemen opposite having no proper foundation. As to the increased expenditures, these were fully explained by the enormous development of Canada under Liberal rule, the improvement of public services that formerly were practically starved, and the buoyant and immensely larger revenues that warranted the Government in undertaking the enormous necessary works. In this contention Mr. McColl described Hon. G. E. Foster's attitude as being absolutely destructive and lacking the slightest constructive-ness. Mr. McColl paid some attention to the varying policy of the Opposition since 1896, and of how all had been dropped until during this session their policy had consisted of innuendo, insinuation, slander, calumny and detraction.

In closing he begged to be permitted to apply to some members of the Opposition words from the prayer with which each session was opened: "May truth and justice, religion and piety be established among them." He hoped they would cease their silly tactics of obstruction and policy of slander, and for the remainder of the country attend to the country's business.

Mr. Wilson (Lemnox) argued that in a great measure the increased expenditures were due to the extravagant methods of the Government and the rashness which was going on.

Mr. Hughes, of Queen's, recalled that during the Conservative regime definite charges were made on at least two occasions, in 1891 and 1892, against the then Postmaster-General, and that Mr. Foster and Dr. Sproule and other members of the Conservative party voted down the resolutions calling for an investigation. He pointed out that while the Opposition were continually crying out about high taxation they had not moved a single resolution to reduce the taxation by one dollar.

It was then that the debate ended. Deputy Speaker Marcell, who was in the chair, asked if the motion should carry, the motion being that the House resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means.

No one said anything to the contrary. Mr. Marcell, answering his own question with the word "carried," took the committee chair.

There was a long pause and some good-natured chaff on both sides. Mr. W. S. Fielding, who was not in the House at the moment, was sent for. When he arrived he said it had been expected that several gentlemen would continue the debate, but apparently they were not ready.

Mr. Taylor, chief Conservative whip, said he had arranged with the Liberal whip that Mr. Sinclair would continue the debate, and he was as much surprised as the Government side that the debate had ended now.

Mr. Sinclair arrived at this point and said he did not know it had been arranged that he should speak to-night. The incident thus closed.

about \$30,000 or \$40,000. The proposal for a uniform stamp had long been before the country and at one time had been opposed by tobacco manufacturers. More recently some of the leading manufacturers had stated that they withdrew their opposition to the changes, since the resolution did not put more taxes upon them, as at one time they had thought would be the case.

Major Beattie, of London, opposed the change, reading from the resolution passed by seventy-nine manufacturers in London and elsewhere to that effect.

Mr. Clarke said the view of the Canadian tobacco manufacturers was that the system of having three separate licenses and three separate stamps had been the bane of the trade. Opinion was unanimous among those interested in the growth of Canadian tobacco that these regulations were precisely what was required in order to remove the prejudice which had existed in the past and for which there was no good reason.

The difference between the duty on unstemmed and stemmed tobacco would, he believed, have the result of giving employment to cigar operatives, who would do the stemming in this country.

Mr. Bristol read a communication from the Cigarmakers' International Union, Toronto, representing that the changes would act to the detriment of cigarmakers by causing manufacturers to use an inferior tobacco and reducing the price.

Hon. Mr. Templeman did not think the fears of the union would be realized. Tobacco could be grown in Canada, as in any part of the American continent, and he believed that as the result of the changes the quality of Canadian leaf would be greatly improved.

Mr. Monk doubted whether the changes would improve the quality of Canadian tobacco.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur declared that the changes would immensely simplify the manufacture of tobacco and the administration of the department.

The resolutions were approved and Mr. Templeman introduced a bill embodying them. The House adjourned at 11.15.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Sears the Signature of *Castoria*
STUDENTS ON STRIKE.

No Attendance at Lectures in New York University.

New York, April 2.—The entire student body of New York University went on strike to-day and refused to attend their recitations, to voice a protest against the suspension of Alfred Young, President of the junior class. Young's suspension was the result of the hazing of Henry Bloch, a freshman, who was ducked in the campus fountain yesterday. Bloch had been unpopular, and it is said that some of the students have asked his father to take him out of the university.

After Dean Snow announced at chapel to-day that Young would be suspended until the faculty meets on April 7, the students voted not to attend recitations until he was reinstated. Following that action every class room was deserted for the remainder of the day. The Discipline Committee of the faculty was in session this afternoon considering the case. Chancellor MacCracken, head of the university, is in Europe, and his son, John MacCracken, Secretary of the university, is acting Chancellor during his absence.

SHOT CHIEF DETECTIVE.

Man Convicted of Arson Opened Fire on Officers.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 2.—Found guilty of a charge of arson, Henry D. McDonald, in the Circuit Court room to-day, shot and killed Chief of Detectives Wm. E. Dwyer, seriously wounded three other officers and a bystander, and was himself seriously wounded. McDonald had been tried for dynamiting stores and a church in Sandford last year.

As soon as the jury reported its verdict McDonald jumped up, drew a revolver, and fired at Prosecuting Attorney James A. Cooper, jun., but missed, because Cooper tipped his chair over his shoulders. McDonald continued firing at the officers seated around the counsel table. Detective Dwyer fell dead at the third shot.

Police and deputy sheriffs in the court room drew revolvers and opened fire on McDonald, who returned the fire. Before the convicted man fell, with half a dozen bullets in his body, he had shot Harvey V. Jones, the superintendent of police, in the side; Deputy Sheriff Ira Nelson, in the chest; Sylvester Doyle, court bailiff, in the leg, and a bystander in the side.

McDonald was finally overwhelmed by his officers, his ammunition spent, and his strength weakened by wounds, and taken to a hospital. It is said that McDonald and the other wounded men will recover.

Some of the spectators of the shooting said McDonald's brother also fired at the officers. The officers are looking for the brother.

A Big California Fortune.

Ottawa, April 2.—Mr. Godfrey Beaudet, till recently a resident of Hull, and now staying on Le Breton street, Ottawa, believes that he is the uncle of the late Thomas Beaudet, who died recently in California without issue, leaving an estate valued at \$2,000,000. If Mr. Beaudet can prove that he will be the chief heir to the fortune.

DOES THIS INTEREST YOU?

A prominent physician, famous for his success in the treatment of kidney and bladder diseases, attributes a great deal of his success to the following simple vegetable prescription:—

One ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion;
One ounce Compound Salutaria;
Four ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla;
Mix, shake well, and take in tea-spoonful doses after each meal and again at bedtime.

Your druggist can supply the ingredients, and the mixture can be prepared at home at very little expense. This, the doctor says, acts directly on the kidneys, assisting them to filter the poisons from the blood and expel same in the urine, at the same time restoring the kidneys to healthy normal action.

We feel that a great many readers will be pleased to learn of this simple prescription, and knowing the ability of the physician whose formula it is, we do not hesitate to recommend it to any sufferer.

DIDN'T WANT A WHITEWASH.

Dominion Government Meant Business With Civil Service

When It Appointed the Present Commissioners to Act.

Reforms Needed Pointed Out by Monetary Times.

(From this week's Monetary Times.)
Even as a worm, so will a Royal Commission sometimes turn. This is thought to be the case concerning the report of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the conditions of the civil service of Canada. That the Government chose the right men for the Commission is proved by the tenor of their findings. It is said that surprise hit those who handle the Governmental ribbons at Ottawa when the report was presented—which, in turn, is not surprising.

The personal character of the Commission included some eccentricity and much business acumen. Had Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues desired a wishy washy band of three to paint our civil service with daubs of whitewash, Mr. J. M. Courtney, Mr. Thomas Fyche and Mr. P. J. Bazin would not have been chosen. Mr. Courtney knows the service from A to Z; he is, perhaps, the most experienced civil servant in America. Mr. Fyche, the well-known ex-bank manager, is famous for his straight verbal licks. Mr. Bazin, a prominent merchant of Quebec, has a personality quite unique.

There was never yet a Government department that was not criticised; and probably there was never a department undeserving of criticism. Red tape is too often the only decorative scheme in Parliament buildings; business principles have been frequently a negligible quantity. Men spending their own money sometimes change their financial methods when unloading their country's purse strings. A blotting pad for the private study is likely to be selected with an eye to economy; the cost of a pad on which to transact a nation's business is less important. This instance magnified and multiplied means much.

A civil service is often a network of wires with a wagonload of pullers on the job to work them. The fact that the present Government chose such a Commission to investigate conditions shows that, aside from political scheming, the Government meant business. It intended to house-clean. Receiving a report more drastic than expected, it may have to use more political soap and water and brushes than originally intended.

The Commission think that the service should be entirely free from political favoritism or patronage. With such finding a great body of opinion is in accord. Once during a deck debate in mid-Atlantic, a lively discussion, which one gets only aboard ship, a hurly Yankee asked his audience what was the ruling spirit on the continent of America. A diminutive New York merchant, poking his head up between surrounding elbows, replied "Graft." Whereupon he walked away, and the debate closed.

All the while the game of politics in Canada is played with a decided Yankee accent, there will be an inefficient civil service. To recommend the abolition of the patronage system is one thing; to effect its disappearance is another. It ought to be done, the task will be as difficult as eradicating weeds from a garden. Unless to chop off the head of the obnoxious plant, the root must be dug out.

Examinations as a medium of admission to the civil service are good—far better than placing in office political pups to lap up patronage pay. Entrance by examination is not always ideal. Those deciding who are not successful candidates, should have an elastic jurisdiction. It is not always the boy scoring full marks for his algebra papers, who knows beans when the bag is opened. Men who have failed to satisfy the whims of pedants have made great business successes.

The present Government has a unique opportunity to reorganize the entire system, throwing party favor to the winds, the world will look to her for an example. It sounds Utopian; and it may be. But there you have an ideal, a goal, an ambition. Of all appointments, those to the civil service should be governed by merit. If a country makes its officers—from Junior Clerk to Minister—worth while, the class of men always needed and seldom obtained, will be available. The service will become efficient and the young man to enter the service, he must often become on a meagre stipend, one of the black coat brigade, looking, as John Burns once said, like a duke on the wages of a dustman. Just where the brains of the country are needed is just where no price is offered for them.

Not everything in our civil service is bad, far from it. But enough there is to make it better. Only insane party organs will make political capital out of the report. The report of the Canadian civil service are neither of Liberal origin, nor of Conservative reform; they are national. If drastic reform is effected, the powers that be may well claim honor for cutting away a detestable traitor in a nation's character. If another Commission is to be appointed for the purpose of further action, we would suggest the following gentlemen as the Commission Mr. J. M. Courtney, Mr. Thomas Fyche and Mr. P. J. Bazin.

DIED IN WEDDING ROBES.

Mysterious Suicide of Bride-Elect in New York.

New York, April 2.—Mary Green, aged 22, the daughter of a former sea captain living in East Ninety-fifth street, attired herself in all the finery she had planned to wear at her wedding at Easter time and then committed suicide by gas asphyxiation to-day. She was engaged to marry William Edgington, an electrical engineer, and she seemed to be happy when her friends gave her a party Tuesday evening.

While her brother was sleeping to-day in an adjoining room she entered the bathroom, tied a rubber tube leading from the gas-jet to her mouth, and was dead when discovered. She left a note to her fiancé begging his forgiveness, but giving no reason for her suicide.

A mild outbreak of smallpox is reported in Harwich township.

Fun for Times Readers

They've Come, By Gum!
They've come, By Gum!
They're here at last;
Sweet spring has come,
And winter's past.
Get out the spade,
Bring forth the hoe;
Now, man and maid,
Tis time to go
Out there and dig
Your gardens fine;
Though small or big,
Just get in line.
From Washington
Free seeds have come;
Old winter's gone,
They're here, By Gum!

Bring out the hose,
The trowel, and
Lay out in rows
Your garden grand.
Now busy get
And plant to-day,
The mignonette
And poppy gay.
The sweet alyssum,
Gently sow;
Although this is some
Work you know,
To neighbors' jeers,
Be deaf and dumb;
Heed not their sneers,
They're here, By Gum!

We'll ask no more,
If Congress nods
Our wait is o'er,
And mother plods
Right patiently
Out in the yard;
The ground is soft,
Her lot is hard,
But no work e'er
Our pleasure rob;
Our Congressman
Is on the job!
The nation's saved
For years to come;
Our bunch of seeds
Is here, By Gum!



TRUE OBEDIENCE.
"Kitty, if you say that again, I will positively send you to bed."
"Very well, mamma, then I won't. But when I go to bed I'll say it twice."

Pleased.
"Was your wife pleased with the new bracelet, you gave her?"
"Pleased? Say, I couldn't have pleased her more if I had got home to supper on time."

He Knew What it Meant.
"I see," remarked Mrs. Henpeck, "that there is a new play, called 'The Great Divide.' I suppose it is another of those divorce problems."
"No," replied Henpeck meekly. "It probably has something to do with a woman's weekly grab for the bulk of her husband's salary."
Just then the door bell rang and Henpeck made a quick getaway.

Spring Pome.
Soon the nights shall be full of music,
The bullfrog will warble his lay,
Mosquitoes their
The mosquitoes will sharpen its stingers,
Mosquitoes will tune y
Mosquitoes will tune up their voices
And hum as they
And sting as they xxxxxx away
And sing as they puncture away."

"Owing to the lateness of the hour there is no time to trim this into proper shape, and it goes in just as it left the typewriter."

BURIED UNDER SALT VAT.
Body of Unknown Italian Discovered at Syracuse.

Syracuse, April 2.—Examination of a body of an unknown Italian found buried in a salt vat yesterday revealed wounds which indicate the man died of violence. The body was tied in a bag and buried in a hole a foot deep under the salt vat. The brine had

Side Lights on Mythology.
Vulcan had just put four new horse-shoes on the feet of Centaur.
"Easiest job I ever did," he said to the by-standers. "He stood perfectly still, and when I handed him the fly brush he kept the flies away himself."
Making a handsome discount from his usual price, he asked his customer to drive himself to his shop whenever he needed any more work.

His Limitations.
"Henry James," observed the man with the bulging brow, "is like a gas meter. I can read him, but I can't understand him."



SUNK.
Wall.—What business are you in now?
Broad.—I'm a stock broker.
Wall.—They say there's a good deal of money in that business.
Broad.—Well, there's a good deal of my money!

Sympathy.
"It's a serious thing, Verena," sighed Mrs. Upmore, "to be the wife of a man who holds a public office. It demands so much of his time and keeps him away from his home."
"I know just how you feel, ma'am," said the elderly domestic. "My first husband was the grand imperial outside guard of the Amalgamated and Solidified Order of Fuzzy Guzzies, and sometimes he was that busy tryin' to remember the signs and grips that I couldn't get a word out of him all day long."

Nothing in That.
Sentimentalists are always true it is that "blessings brighten as they take their flight!"
Disputations Boarder.—What of it? So does a skyrocket.

Munchhausen on a Cracker Bar'l.
"I grabbed the bar," says Uncle Ike, "Down to Bill's grocery store, 'An' ez I hold it, lookin' round, 'I jocks! That stood the more!"

"An' jest behind 'em, seroochin' low, Ez then 'ar critters do, Jest 'fore they spring to chaw you up, I seen a panther too!"

"Ez I was grazin' at that beast, An' wond'rin' at his size, Off to his hole I see three great Big wolves, with starin' eyes!"

"'Will, shucks! says I, 'I've got on hand A job o' quite some left.' But I pitched in an' rattled all Them critters, right an' left, 'I grabbed an' yanked an' scuffled 'em Around an' downed 'em up, 'An' lugged each glarin' varmint off Dead as a pizen pup!"

Then Deacon Pennington he riz, An' vexed as vexed could be, He shook his fist at Uncle Ike, An' hollerin' out, says he:

"'Ike Stratton, of whar liars has Their portion all is true, That burnin' brimstone lake won't be Half hot enough for you!"

The Deacon's fist it quivered nigh, The tip o' Isaac's nose, But Uncle Ike jest mildly says, "I never did suppose,

"Till I helped move that muscun, An' 'en 'en tugged an' pulled 'em out, That varmint sesh ez them could be So true to natur' stuffed!"

percolated to the corpse and fairly preserved it. Two Italians are in custody suspected of the crime. The police believe that they have discovered the identity of the dead man, but have been unable thus far to obtain corroboration by Italians.

The motion of Trustees Levee to dismiss a Catholic teacher from the Toronto public school staff was defeated.

Cheerful days—the days when you take Cascarets. Isn't it wonderful what a difference one little candy tablet makes?

We all need a laxative sometimes. How often we need it depends entirely on how we live. If we exercise largely, and eat the right food, we need a laxative only occasionally. But if we live in-doors, and get too little laxative effect in our food, we may need to get it quite frequently in some other way.

Nobody can doubt the need for a laxative. The only question is: Which one is the best? And that isn't a question now. Cascarets are known to embody the only laxative which acts in a gentle and natural way. Castor oil merely greases the bowels. Cathartics and salts, acting as pepper acts in the nostrils, flush the bowels with fluids. But those fluids are digestive juices, and we will lack them tomorrow if we waste them today.

Cascarets alone cause the muscles of the bowels to act the same as some foods will do. Carry them with you. Take one when you need it. You will then enjoy all the good effects of keeping the bowels clean.

Cascarets are candy tablets. They are sold by all druggists, but never in bulk. Be sure you get the genuine, with CCC on every tablet. The price is 50c. 25c and

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