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FERREIRA.

e resumption of work on the Rand
making steady progress. The giant
reira, having received permis
to drop fifty stamps, is
on the lookout for native
r wherewith to start crush-
The Ferreira was paying 150 per
dividend when it ceased opera-
s at the outbreak of the war, and
ween 1891 and 1899 it distributed a
e of 1,615 per cent to its sharehold-
a sum only exceeded by the
nnesburg Pioneer, which on its
capital of £21,000 paid no less than
per cent between November, 1890,
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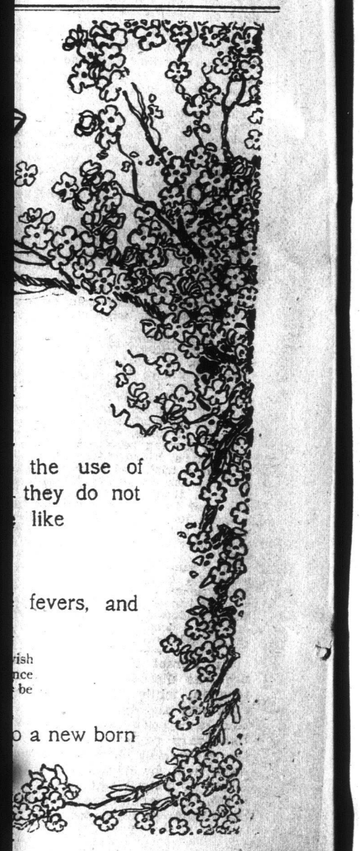
a shares has improved to £25
n, and the life of the mine is
toned at about nine years.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PARLIAMENT.

Leader of the Opposition in a Clear Cut Speech

Defined the Duty of the Premier at the June Conference in London.

OTTAWA, May 12.—The whole of the morning session was occupied with a discussion of the private bill incorporating the Gaspe Railway. Creditors for labor and material supplied to the Baie des Chaleur Railway, which is part of this enterprise, demand priority for their claims, while bond holders of the old railway insist that they should not lose their security. The fight began in the railway committee and was continued all forenoon in the house. Mr. Casgrain secured some important changes required by the bond holders, and in the afternoon the bill passed its third reading.

There was a long discussion in the afternoon on the bill to incorporate the bishop of the orthodox Russo-Greek Catholic church for North America and the Aleutian Islands, who has a considerable flock in Manitoba and the west.

Mr. Lariviere said the bishop was subject to the Czar of Russia, and it would be an outrage to pass this bill without consulting the people directly interested, namely the Galicians. He objected to the use of the word Catholic in the title of the bill, as Bishop Tikhon wanted parliament to acknowledge that his was the Catholic church.

Mr. Belcourt—No one has got the monopoly on that name.

Mr. Lariviere—Well, you have not.

Mr. Belcourt—Do not the Episcopalians call themselves Catholics?

Mr. Lariviere—Supposing they do! They do not ask this parliament to confirm it by act of parliament.

John Costigan did not see any particular objection to the title in the bill, but he cited a New Brunswick case under which the legislature had changed the title of an act of incorporation of a Baptist church in the province because it was liable to conflict with an existing Baptist church.

Mr. Lariviere said that at one place in the west land was given to the Catholic section of the Galicians, upon which they built a church. The money was supplied by the Roman Catholics, but afterwards three trustees were induced to join the Greek church and transferred the building to that body. The matter was now before the courts, and the solicitors who prepared this bill wanted parliament to recognize this Orthodox Russo-Greek church as Catholic, so that they could retain the property belonging to Roman Catholics.

Mr. Sifton and Mr. Blair supported the bill.

On the third reading Mr. Lariviere moved that the bill be read a third time this day six months. This was lost by 34 to 71, and the bill was then read a third time and passed.

A number of small government bills were advanced a stage.

In reply to questions of Mr. Gourlay, the premier said no negotiations were in progress respecting the union of Canada and Newfoundland, also that applications for Fenian raid medals had been made on behalf of the "Rothesay Blues' 'and second Colchester regiment.

Mr. Hackett was informed that in the autumn of 1901 Dr. Seward Webb and his party had been carried over the P. E. I. railway by a special train free of charge, and that the trip was made on Sunday by authority of the general passenger agent.

Mr. Mulock informed Mr. Clarke that the government had no information concerning importation of alien machinists to Kingston, Ont., to take the place of strikers.

After dinner, on motion for supply, Mr. Borden, Halifax, opened up in an able speech a discussion of the future attitude of the premier on the subject of imperial commercial relations. The opposition leader pointed out that Laurier had declared that in the coming imperial conference he had no disposition to discuss imperial defence or other imperial political organization. He would, however, discuss questions of imperial commercial relations. This was understood to mean that the premier proposed to open up negotiations for mutual tariff preference. Only at last the premier had declared that no such preference was possible unless Canada should give up her protective tariff and even her customs duties. He had also informed England that Canada did not desire a preference in return for ours. If that situation was such that a preference for Canada was impossible or undesirable it hardly seemed worth while for Mr. Laurier to waste a good holiday in attendance on that conference. Mr. Borden went on to speak of the grain duties recently imposed by the imperial parliament, and pointed out that if the Canadian government had done its duty the attention of the imperial government would have been called to desire of Canada that our grain should be exempted. If Laurier had not sent such a communication he had not done his duty. The imperial government had taken a step which Canadian ministers had over and over again said could never be taken. Now this country wanted to know what the Canadian government proposed to do, or had done in the matter. The time had come for the government to take the people of Canada into its confidence and state its own policy and purpose in the present circumstances.

Mr. Borden closed an hour's speech with the statement that he intended to propose an amendment to the motion for setting forth what he considered to be the duty of the government and the desire of the Canadian people. He had, however, concluded that it would be better not to take a party advantage for reasons. He would now say that if the premier would propose a resolution in favor of an imperial preference tariff the opposition would gladly support this motion and make it unanimous. He (Borden) would go that far to subordinate party interests for the public good. He would therefore await with interest the announcement of the government as to the policy which representatives of the Canadian government would promote at the imperial conference.

Mr. Borden's speech was loudly applauded on the opposition side.

Mr. Laurier, who was cheered by his supporters when he rose, complained that Mr. Borden brought his motion up too late in the session. He would say that at the imperial conference he would take part in the discussions, but he would discuss them in the tone of the Canadian message to Hon. Mr. Chamberlain. There is in Canada, said Sir Wilfrid, as there is in England, a school which seeks to introduce into the colonies the spirit of militarism, which has been the curse of Europe. He would oppose that school.

As to political union he would now say nothing, as Mr. Borden had not dwelt upon it.

Regarding preferential trade, Mr. Laurier said he was prepared to advocate such action, but since Mr. Borden was giving advice he would thank him for instructions as to the subjects in which Canada would give Britain additional preference. Would the member from Toronto consent to the preference in woollen goods? "Certainly if Britain gives us preference in return." Laurier said he was glad to hear it.

Premier Laurier then stated he was going to England to discuss commercial relations. No doubt Chamberlain had something to propose, otherwise he would not have invited the colonial premiers to discuss colonial relations. He (Laurier) conceded that the situation today was quite different from that of 1897. What was not proposed then might be proposed now. The adoption of food duties by Britain had made a complete change in the situation. The first step had been taken leading to something that was impossible before. He did not feel five years ago that he ought to advocate food tariffs and thus create a prejudice in the mother country against Canada.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he would be perfectly candid. He would go to the conference to listen to what England might propose and then he would advocate mutual tariff preference throughout the empire in that interest. He would be glad to confer with Mr. Borden as to the form of resolution which should be favored unanimously by the house, such resolution to be adopted by the whole parliament and which might have a great influence in imperial negotiations.

Mr. Brock, conservative, Toronto, said Laurier was himself to blame for the late hour this subject had come up, as his government had withheld all information as to its intention. The premier had pursued a remarkably devious course in his negotiations with and declarations to Britain, and it was still impossible to learn from Laurier's language what his present views and intentions were, but some sympathy was due the leader of the government in view of the difficulty in which his supporters had placed him. Mr. Bourassa had given him this trouble in the house, and now had bought a newspaper to carry on the campaign. Bourassa moreover represented so large an element of the Laurier party that the premier could not resist them.

The house went into supply at midnight, passing Mr. Tarte's estimates for dredging and telephone lines.

OTTAWA, May 10.— The house gave over the first hours of today to private bills which would otherwise have been crowded out. Afterwards the Yukon representation bill, the grain inspection bill, the bill providing for licensing and paying duties on ships purchased, and several other government measures were advanced. The house went into supply and at six o'clock was discussing harbors and rivers in Nova Scotia.

Dr. Sproule thought these 100 items must include a number of works which had not been much considered. In most of these cases the government did not appear to know what these works would cost.

Hon. Mr. Tarte said the whole of the Nova Scotia appropriations amounted to less than the cost of one work in Quebec.

Dr. Sproule said he did not oppose items for repairs or necessary work, but where new work was begun he thought he ought to know what it would cost to finish it.

In the evening sitting, the harbor and river votes for the maritime provinces passed the committee.

Mr. Fowler of Kings, N. B., questioned Mr. Tarte about dredging the entrance to St. John harbor, and pointed out the importance of that work.

Hon. Mr. Tarte said it was decided to leave that dredging until the new dredge, now under contract, was completed.

Mr. Fowler wanted to know what was the matter with the one lately completed, and the minister said she was not suitable for tidal waters.

Quebec harbor and river work appropriations were also passed and the Ontario ones taken up.

In the senate this morning Dr. Roddick's medical bill was ready for the second reading, but was interrupted by Hon. Mr. de Boucherville on the ground that it was not printed in French. This afternoon the French copy was produced and after some discussion the bill was read a second time.

OTTAWA, May 11.— The attention of the house may be called tomorrow to the statement that alien machinists are being brought into the country to take the place of striking machinists in Kingston, Ontario.

It was reported that the government decided yesterday to ask for a vote of $5,000 for sufferers from the Martinique disaster.

Mr. Provand has started for home. He complains that the government has not only done nothing in the way of settlement of the Chignecto claims, but has even refused to give him a decided answer.

It is hoped that the business of the house may be practically completed on Tuesday, and that prorogation will take place on Wednesday.

The Ontario election campaign is growing lively. The opposition have now completed their nominations. Among the maritime province men who have been speaking in the campaign are D. C. Fraser, M. P., on the government side, and A. C. Bell, M. P., for the opposition.

In all the Presbyterian churches here today mention was made of the death of Dr. Grant. Tributes were also paid in the Methodist and Baptist churches. Dr. Herridge's morning service was wholly of a memorial character.

The Canadian Farm and Home

Has a larger circulation than any other agricultural paper in the provinces. To create still greater interest and extend this most valuable paper into every home, we offer you a golden opportunity to win a part of the

$25,000 in Gold and Valuable Prizes to be Given Away.

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The count is free, perfectly free—you simply send your subscription with your counts, and we gladly give the prizes away. Count and recount the cells. You may win the first prize. The more times you try for it, the more counts you send in, the better your chance for the biggest prizes. You can send in as many counts as you like. We do not care who gets the $25,000 in cash and other prizes—they are offered to our subscribers who can count correctly. Should more than one person file the correct answer, the one that is mailed first will be entitled to the larger prize. If mailed at the same time the prize will be divided equally.

Everyone is privileged to enter the contest, either as a new subscriber or a renewal. No count will be recorded unless accompanied by cash. After filling out the blank below, or copying it, mail it with the money for same direct to this office.

THE PRIZES.

The first prize goes to the first person mailing us the correct or nearest correct answer. The second prize to the second person, the hundredth prize to the hundredth person and so on. There will be no chance for a mistake in the winners, as each count will be numbered as it reaches this office. The postmark will also be observed, so that those at distant points will have the same chance as those near by.

To those sending the correct or nearest correct count the publishers of Farm and Home will give the following prizes:

First Prize	$250 in Gold
Second Prize	100 in Gold
Two Prizes each of	75 in Gold
Two Prizes each of	50 in Gold
Four Prizes each of	25 in Gold
Ten Prizes each of	10 in Gold
Forty Prizes each of	5 in Gold
Sixty Cash Prizes, in all	$1000 in Gold

SPECIAL PRIZES.

In addition to the gold, we also offered thousands of additional prizes, consisting of valuable books, pictures, and merchandise.

One hundredth prize, Parlor Suite	$100
Two hundredth prize, Mason & Hamlin Organ	75
Three hundredth prize, Sewing Machine	60
Four hundredth prize, Columbian Phonograph	50
Five hundredth prize, Oak Sideboard	40
Six hundredth prize, Lady's or Gent's Bicycle	35
Seven hundredth prize, Dining Table	25
Eight hundredth prize, Morris Chair	15
Nine hundredth prize, Parlor Clock	10
One thousandth prize, Webster's International Dictionary	10

Thousands of Additional Prizes of an Aggregate Value of $25.000

The space at hand will not permit of our giving the full lists, which includes in the first 200 prizes 50 scholarships for women in the New England Correspondence School of Cookery, 50 gentlemen's watches and others of large merit.

SPECIAL WEEKLY PRIZES—For the first correct or nearest correct answer received in the weeks ending May 17 and 24 we will in addition to the regular prizes give a special prize of $25 in gold.

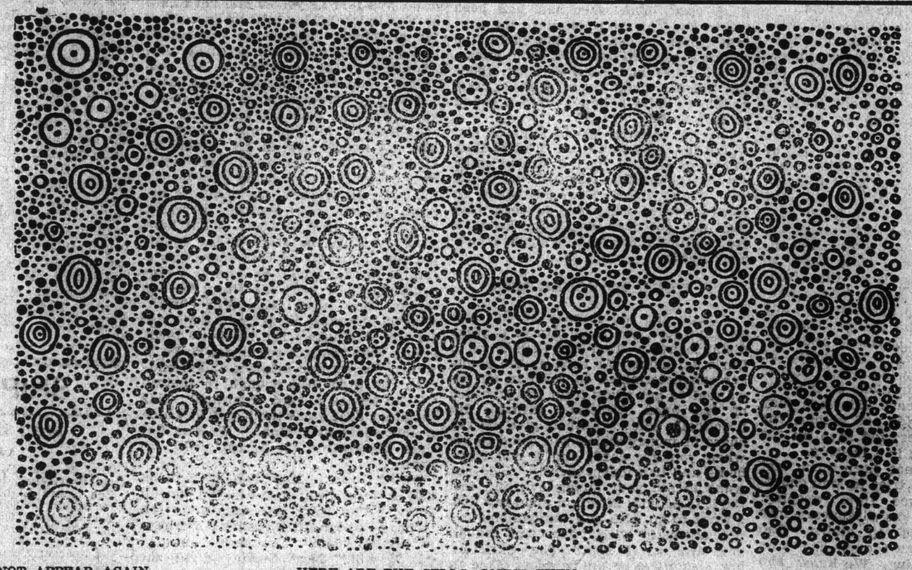
$25 FOR THE MOST COUNTS—A special prize of $25 in cash will be given in addition to the regular prizes to the person sending the largest number of counts during the contest.

Try Your Skill

This count is absolutely free, whatever you pay is applied on your subscription

There is no deception about the contest. It is simply a matter of skill, quickness and perseverance

No one connected with Farm and Home, directly or indirectly, will be allowed to enter this contest.



We Guarantee a Prize

to each and every contestant sending the correct or nearest correct answer.

You may thus get a prize, even if your answer is not correct.

You can send in as many counts as you wish, and the more you turn in, the better your chance of winning the prizes.

THIS AD. WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN. HERE ARE THE CELLS—COUNT THEM. CONTEST ENDS MAY 26 AT 6 P. M.

This plate shows some of the lowest forms of protoplasm, enlarged several thousand times. Each ring counts one, each ring inside of a ring counts one, each point or spot counts one whether by itself or within a ring. Count the cells in any way you like. You can count a square inch and estimate the rest, or, to, be absolutely correct, count every ring, spot or point. Among other forms shown are cells from the egg of the sea-urchin. Professor Loeb used this source of pretoplasm in producing life artificially. The above plate, and entire contents of this page, are covered by our copyright on Farm and Home, and all rights are strictly reserved.—[The Phelps Publishing Co.]

50 CENTS Pays for One Years' Subscription. and Entitles You to One Count.

$1.00 Pays for Three Year's Subscription, and Entitles You to Three Counts, and so on.

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CANADIAN FARM AND HOME, MONTREAL, CANADA.

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My Count is as follows:

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NOTE:—If there is not sufficient space here to register all your counts you can attach a slip to the blank.

CUT OUT OR COPY THIS BLANK
And Send With Money.

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Enclosed find $..... for..... years' subscription to Farm and Home. I am a (new-renewal) subscriber.

Cross out above whether renewal or new subscriber.

This subscription is made because of the agricultural, news and History value of Farm and Home, regardless of the prizes offered.

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NOTES.

An evening paper announces that Douglas Brymner, dominion archivist, is to be relieved at once. This is the position in connection with which the name of Dr. James Hannay has been mentioned, but today there is talk of the appointment of Geo. E. Cases, ex-M. P., and it is said that Magurn, lately editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, has been considered.

In the senate today Dr. Roddick's medical council bill passed committee and got its third reading with some further amendments. Several senators opposed the measure, but did not press it to a vote.

REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The secretary of state has received a despatch from the American minister in Hayti, dated Tuesday, 10 a. m., as follows:

"The chambers have been closed by mob. Much firing ensued, and one deputy was mortally wounded. The populace attacked the palace and the arsenal last night. Several were killed and wounded. The diplomatic corps embarks with the president at 12 today. The minister for foreign affairs and the minister of war have taken refuge at the American legation. Firmin with his army marching on Port Au Prince. Great excitement prevails at Port Au Prince and business is suspended for the present."

Valuable Advice to Mothers.

If your child comes in from play coughing or showing evidences of an approaching attack of Grippe, Sore Throat, or sickness of any kind, first thing get out your bottle of Nerviline. Rub the chest and neck with Nerviline, and give internal doses of ten drops of Nerviline in sweetened water every two hours. This will prevent any serious trouble. No liniment or pain reliever equals Polson's Nerviline, which is a necessity in every household. Large bottle costs only 25c.

FORT SMITH, Ark., May 14.—P. R. Davis, a wealthy wholesale merchant of Fort Smith, was stabbed five times today in an encounter in his bedroom with John Williams, a negro burglar. Davis shot the burglar in the leg and beat him on the head with his revolver, but he escaped. A posse started immediately in search of him. Williams was run down, with two negro companions. One of the negroes, Frank Carter, opened fire on the posse. His aim was poor, but a return shot struck him and he died an hour later. Williams and his other companion escaped.

WANTED—A case of Headache that KUMFORT Powders will not cure in from ten to twenty minutes.

TURKEY ON WAR PATH.

LONDON, May 14.—Acording to the Cairo correspondent of the Daily Mail, Turkey has sent troops to occupy the Island of Thasos, in European Turkey, which belongs to the Khedive of Eygpt.

[It was reported May 5th from Athens that the inhabitants of the island of Thasos had rebelled against the collection of various taxes. The governor of the island was reported to have ordered the gendarmes to fire on the demonstrators, with the result that a great number of men, women and children were killed.]

Do You See It?

Look carefully at this little picture. There's a great deal in it. There's a lamp, that makes the heat. Right over it is the vaporizer that holds the Vapo-Cresolene. This Cresolene is a wonderful medicine. It kills most kinds of disease germs, and is a most remarkable healing agent. You simply breathe in the vapor of it, that's all; it goes all through your bronchial tubes, curing asthma, croup, coughs, catarrh, whooping-cough. 11

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a lifetime, and a bottle of Cresolene complete, $1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

WORD OF CONDOR.

A Schooner Said to Have Seen Her Before She Went Down.

VICTORIA, May 12.— Robert Marshall, a boat builder on the schooner Mary Taylor, one of the sealing schooners which has not yet returned to port, in a letter to a friend here, says, referring to the loss of the sloop-of-war Condor, which went down in a gale off Cape Flattery in December last, that one of the schooners saw her in distress, but could not get near her. She was firing guns and fire rockets. If it is true that a schooner was in the vicinity at the time, she is the only vessel which survived the gale, the big collier Mattewan and the Condor having both been lost in it. Up to the present no one has been seen who saw either go down, but there is sufficient evidence of their loss in the wreckage strewn along the coast.

MRS. ISAAC B. MURRAY.

The death occurred Tuesday morning under particularly sad circumstances of Mrs. Annie Louise Murray, wife of Isaac B. Murray, accountant with J. M. & C. W. Hope Grant. Mrs. Murray was formerly Miss Northrup, but had lived from childhood with her aunt, Mrs. Robert J. Dibblee. She was but 23 years of age and a bride of less than a year. On Sunday afternoon the deceased contracted a sudden cold, which, in a few hours, developed into congestion of the lungs. The same evening she gave birth to twins, one of whom has since died. Mrs. Murray was a consistent and faithful member of St. James' Episcopal Church and news of her death will be heard with sincere regret.

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Doctors recommend it for Nursery and Toilet use.

Beware of Imitations.

Albert Toilet Soap, Mfrs., Montreal.

To cure Headache in ten minutes use KUMFORT Headache Powders.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 26, 1895, says:

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera.

CAUTION.—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well known remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor—

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

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