

THE GOVERNMENT PLEDGED

To Press Remedial Legislation Upon the Province of Manitoba.

But Warned by Ontario Conservatives That There Must be no Interference.

Ottawa, July 12.—While there is a calm in political circles to-day the crisis is not yet over. The disorganization which permeates the party is now at work and the crisis is merely transferred from the cabinet to the whole party.

Neither Ontario nor Quebec is satisfied with the government's policy of facing both ways. Ontario Tories have notified the premier that they will not follow his policy of remedial legislation; while, at the same time, the hierarchy has the solemn pledge of every member of the government that remedial legislation will be given next session.

This is simply impossible. It is not likely that the government will fill the vacancy in the cabinet until after the session is over. Senator Masson has the best chance now of the vacancy, as Langens could not be elected in Three Rivers, neither could Mr. Girouard in his constituency.

During the heated discussion yesterday Mr. McCarthy said he was still a Conservative, and speaking for many Conservative members he warned the government against attempting to coerce Manitoba.

Mr. Girouard (Jacques Cartier) urged the French Canadian members to stand by the government, as they had given positive pledges that they would push remedial legislation.

Mr. Dupont, Conservative, said he must withdraw his support from the government because they had not carried out their pledges. He eulogized Mr. Angers as a great patriot.

Mr. Weldon, Conservative, said he regretted to hear the statement of the government on Monday that remedial legislation was U.C.R. policy and gave them fair notice that he would oppose it next session.

Mr. Joncas rose in a great state of excitement, and said in view of Mr. Weldon's statement he would vote for Laurier's motion. It was evident, he averred, that the Conservative party were not sincere in their pledges.

Mr. Jeanne's agreed with Mr. Joncas, and Messrs. Denison and McNeill Conservatives, intimated that they would oppose remedial legislation.

In the house to-day, Casey asked Outmet if it was by his authority that the Orange procession marched over parliament square to-day. Outmet said that it was not.

Mills and McCarthy both had the floor when the motion to go into supply was put. The speaker gave it to Mills. McCarthy was to go on with the school case. Mills moved a resolution condemning the government for keeping Lieutenant-Governors in office after their commissions had expired, thereby giving an opportunity to federal ministers to interfere in provincial affairs.

Ottawa, July 13.—Upon motion to go into supply yesterday, Mills of Bothwell moved in amendment: "That section 59 of the B. N. A. Act, which prevents the removal for five years of Lieutenant-Governors except for cause assigned, is intended to prevent the undue influence of federal ministers in provincial affairs, and the practice which has become prevalent of allowing Lieutenant-Governors to continue in office for a long time after the expiration of their commissions, by which they become removable at any time without an assigned cause, is an abuse of authority and calculated to impair responsible government in the provinces of the Dominion." The resolution was aimed mainly at the commission of affairs in Manitoba, where Lieutenant-Governor Schultz has been held in office for some time after his term expired and whose actions since his appointment have often been interpreted as trying to please the government at Ottawa, in whose hands his further term of office rested. The motion was lost on a vote of 66 to 104.

Prorogation is expected on Thursday or Friday. There are two votes on non-confidence yet, one from Laurier and the other from McCarthy. McCarthy intends, on going into committee of supply on Monday, to offer the following amendment: "That this house has heard with regret the statements recently made defining the policy of the government respecting the Manitoba school question, and is unwilling by silence to appear to acquiesce in it or allow it to be assumed that at a session to be held in January next any more than at the present session it is prepared to pass a law to restore the system of separate schools in Manitoba on the lines of the remedial order of March 21, 1895."

Senator McInnes has given notice that he will call attention to the vacancy in the cabinet and ask if it is the intention of the government to fill that vacancy with a representative from British Columbia.

on record before parliament to consider the offer of Manitoba to make a settlement, and in the event of failure to introduce legislation at the next session of parliament. Now, for my part, and I speak under a full sense of the responsibility of my utterances, I say frankly and firmly that I favor the maintenance of non-sectarian schools in Manitoba, and if our constitution permitted it I would advocate a similar system throughout the whole of Canada. I propose to await events rather than anticipate those which may never occur. Nor do I intend to be influenced, no matter from what quarter. Our duty is to adhere resolutely to the ground of principle, swearing neither to the right nor to the left, and in this I hope to have your support and that of the great majority of the people of Canada."

BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH

THE NARROW ESCAPE OF A WELL-KNOWN NEWBURGH MAN.

By the Loss of a Finger Mr. Chas. Moore of That Village Nears Death's Door, But is Rescued After Doctors Have Failed.

From the Napanee Beaver. In the pleasant little village of Newburgh, on the Bay of Quinte Railway, seven miles from Napanee, lived Mr. C. H. Moore and family. They are favorably known throughout the entire section, having been residents of Newburgh for years. Recently Mr. Moore has undergone a terrible sickness, and his restoration to health was the talk of the village, and many even in Napanee and vicinity heard of it, and the result was that The Beaver reporter was detailed to make an investigation into the matter. Mr. Moore is a carriage maker and while working in Finkle's factory last winter met with an accident that cost him the loss of the forefinger of his right hand. It was following this accident that his sickness began. He lost flesh, was pale, suffered from dizziness to the extent that sometimes he could scarcely avoid falling. He consulted physicians and tried numerous medicines, but without any benefit. He was constantly growing worse and the physician seemed puzzled, and none of his friends thought he would recover.

One day a neighbor urged Mrs. Moore to persuade her husband to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and after much persuasion he consented. After a few days he began to feel better, and it no longer needed persuasion to induce him to continue the treatment. A marvelous change came over him. His strength and new life, and after eight boxes had been taken, he found himself again a well man. Mr. Moore is now about sixty-five years of age, he has been healthy and has worked hard all his life until the sickness alluded to, and now, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, he is once more able to work in his old accustomed way, and does not hesitate to give credit to the medicine that restored him to health, at no greater cost than a couple of visits to the doctor.

Time and again it has been proven that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when physicians and other medicines fail. No other medicine has such a wonderful record, and no other medicine gives such undoubted proofs of the genuineness of every cure published, and this accounts for the fact that go where you will you hear nothing but words of praise for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This great reputation also accounts for the fact that unscrupulous dealers here and there try to impose a bulk pill upon their customers with the claim that it is "just as good," while a host of imitators are putting up pills in packages somewhat similar in style in the hope that they will reap the reward earned by the merit of the genuine Pink Pills. No matter what any dealer says no pill is genuine unless it bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around every box. Always refuse substitutes which are worthless and may be dangerous.

None But Ayrer's at the World's Fair. Ayrer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed an exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayrer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: "Ayrer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

The extension of water mains at Beaver Lake to a point beyond where the cofferdam is to be constructed has been connected with the old mains and the water now being distributed throughout the city is from the centre of Beaver Lake, and should be purer than that taken from nearer the dam.

How to Get "Sunlight" Books. Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 45 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post-paid a paper-bound book, 100 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbollic Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a special opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at six cents per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cents. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.

LATE CABLE DISPATCHES.

The W. C. T. U. Will Present a Memorial Petition to the British Parliament.

British Cutter Speedy Founders—Crop Conditions in the Old Country.

London, July 11.—Miss Frances E. Willard said that the World's W.C.T.U. convention may thus be summed up: There were 250 delegates from twenty-two countries who spoke in 250 pulpits and halls. Westminster abbey gave reserved seats to the leaders of the different countries and a temperance sermon was preached by the Bishop of Dover, in which he welcomed the World's W.C.T.U. delegates, and said that the temperance cause was sacred and made light of only by the ignorant and the thoughtless. It is probably the first time that a woman's organization has ever been recognized in the most historic of the English cathedrals. There was an excursion to Windsor castle, a garden party given to a thousand white ribbon women by Lady Henry Somerset at the priory, Reigate, and there is to be an excursion when the delegates return from Dr. Lunn's conference at Grindewald, Switzerland.

The annual addresses of the two presidents, and the resolutions, voted by the two great conventions—the "World's" and the British Women's T. A., covered every phase of that modern movement by which Christianity is being applied to the customs of society and the laws of the land. The polyglot petition representing seven millions of people will be presented to the British parliament, and afterwards to the governments of the world. This will take a year or more, after which the petition will probably be placed in the British museum. Outside of the boxes it weighs 1,730 pounds, exclusive of several long, heavy rolls, that have come in since the convention. It will doubtless weigh 2,000 pounds when the journey has begun and will be contained in fifteen cases lined with zinc. It is to be photographed.

A duplicate of the Willard fountain presented by the children of the world to Chicago in the Columbian year, and called the "Little Cold Water Girl," is to be placed on the Westminster embankment, London, and called the Somerset fountain in honor of Lady Henry Somerset. The children of Great Britain have aided in the collection of the fountain. Mr. George Wade, the celebrated London sculptor, executed the work, although the design was that of Mrs. Anna A. Gordon, superintendent of the temperance cause among the children of the White Ribbon army.

The Times publishes the first report of the British crops for this season, which shows that the wheat acreage is some 20 per cent smaller than in 1894. The drought has seriously damaged all the feed crops. Wheat and oats mark an even lower percentage of condition than in the dry season of 1893, wheat being 3 per cent, and oats 4 per cent worse. Taking one hundred as the normal, the following figures represent the condition of the different crops: Wheat, 79; barley, 83; oats, 76; beans, 77; peas, 79; potatoes, 90; roots and grass, 68; hops, 93.

At the Prince of Wales' sale of hacknags at Sandringham, which was largely attended by members of the royal family and representatives of the nobility, Mr. William Waldorf Astor paid the highest price, \$5,000, for a pair of harness horses.

The committee of the international chess congress, by a vote of 8 to 5, has selected Steinitz, Albion and Pillsbury to represent America and Pollack to represent Canada.

If Conservative Roman publishes today the text of a papal brief addressed to Cardinal Gibbons, approving of the projects he submitted to the Pope during his stay in Rome, especially the convocation of a Eucharist congress in America, similar to the one held in Europe—and an ample educational programme of philosophy, letters and science for the Catholic University of Washington.

Le Paris says: "Let us hope that the Brest incident will not have grave consequences and that Mr. Brest, once relieved of the worry connected with it, will calmly resume his functions, the exercise of which have already won him sincere sympathy on all sides."

The steam cutter of the British cruiser Speedy, founded to-day while on the way to Spitzhead, three persons were drowned.

The British bark Scotland, Captain Salter, which sailed from New York on June 6 for Christiania, was towed to Stromsted, Sweden, to-day totally disabled. None of the crew were on board, and their fate is unknown.

An unknown man succeeded in penetrating this afternoon into the galleries of the Royal Palace, Madrid, where he shot himself in the breast.

the unopposed members elected were: Right Hon. Geo. J. Goschen, Unionist, representing St. George's, Hanover Square, London; Sir Ellis Ashmeade Bartlett, member for Sheffield, Conservative; Mr. J. H. Heaton, Progressist, who represents Canterbury, and the Right Hon. A. J. Maudslayi, advanced Liberal, representative of the Brightside division of Sheffield.

A dispatch from Yokohama says seven hundred Chinese attacked Hsichin, Island of Formosa, on July 10. Two hundred of them were killed and many captured. On the Japanese side the loss was 11 men.

London, July 13.—Up to the present 54 Conservatives and Unionists, and four Liberals and three Parnellites have been elected to parliament without opposition.

Among the additional candidates elected without opposition are the Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Liberal Unionist, representing London University; Right Hon. William John P. Broderick, Conservative, member for the Guilford division of Surrey, the new under-secretary of state for war; Rt. Hon. Sir Martineau White, Conservative, representing the Blackpool division of Lancashire, new secretary of state for home affairs; Right Hon. Sir John Gorst, Conservative, member for Cambridge University, new vice-president of the council, and the Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, Conservative, who represents the Ealing division of Middlesex, new secretary of state for India.

Also among the unopposed candidates returned are Mr. Gustav Wilhelm Wolf, Conservative, East Belfast; Edward J. Harland, Conservative, North Belfast; the Right Hon. Akers Douglas, Conservative, new first commissioner of works, East Kent; Right Hon. U. Kay Suttleworth, Liberal, North East Lancashire; and William L. Ashmead Bartlett, Progressist-Conservative, Westminister.

The Politique Coloniale, Paris, announces that with a view of avoiding a repetition of the recent conflict between the French and Brazilian settlers in the disputed territory of Amapa, the governments of France and Brazil have decided to establish mixed posts in the region.

In the course of a leader on yesterday's crop report the Times says: "The outlook for the farmer is very gloomy and he can discern no clear sign of the approach of the times so often foretold, when the low prices will induce the contraction of the growing area in America and Argentina."

The Earl of Hopetoun has been appointed paymaster-general; Lord Belper, captain of the gentlemen at arms; the Earl of Limerick, captain of the yeoman of the guard; North East of Coventry, master of the backbands; and the Duchess of Buccleuch, mistress of the robes.

The Belgian senate yesterday, by a vote of 50 to 33, adopted the protective duties bill.

The American yacht Zampa was overturned in launching to-day at Southampton, and Augusta Casten and William Shurbert, two Americans, were severely injured. They were taken to the hospital.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, Berlin, says that the South German states which agreed to a currency conference at Hohenlohe that it was a mere act of politeness, they being strongly against any change. The binetlists themselves are in a very confident mood. Their organ declares that the new Conservative government in England and nearly every foreign country would be willing to join in the conference.

A number of the members of the stock exchange have signed a memorial to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, supporting the binetlist position.

President Barrios and ex-President Barrillas, of Guatemala, have quarreled, and the former has threatened the latter with arrest and the confiscation of his property. Barrillas has a host of followers and should Barrios undertake to carry out the threat it would precipitate hostilities immediately.

Telegrams from Spain make it evident that Gen. Campos wished to be relieved of the command of Cuba. He sees small prospects of leaving the island in triumph and desires to be relieved in time to go home with honor.

Ex-President Louis Bogran, of Honduras, has died of Bright's disease. President Barrios has expressed regrets. Gen. Elio Bogran was elected president of Honduras November 27, 1883. In 1886 he put down a rebellion and executed the leaders. In 1887 he was re-elected president. In 1890 he recognized Gen. Carlos Ezeta as president of Salvador. This led to trouble at home, and there was a powerful rebellion, which Bogran put down with extraordinary vigor, shooting and hanging all the leaders. His cruelty shocked the civilized world. Bogran was succeeded as president by Ponciano Levia, whom Policarpo Bonilla deposed.

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JAPAN'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS

The Government Devising Means for Checking Political Agitations.

The Freedom of the Fourth Estate Will be Very Much Curtailed.

San Francisco, Cal., July 12.—The steamer Gothic arrived to-day with the following Japanese advices:

Tokio, June 29.—Viscount Nomura, home minister, is the busiest man in the Japanese cabinet. Foreign affairs, except Corea, demand no immediate attention and the government is chiefly occupied in devising measures for checking internal political agitations. The methods of Viscount Nomura are far more sweeping and drastic than any previously employed in Japan. He is determined that no newspaper shall continue to assail the administration for alleged failure to sustain the national dignity in the recent difficulty with the three European powers, and that no public meetings shall be held by pagans in opposition with a view of forcing Count Ito and his colleagues out of office. Press suspensions are enforced at the slightest sign of any intention to overstep the prescribed limitations of editorial criticism.

Prominent radical leaders were arrested and brought to trial for endeavoring to organize demonstrations hostile to the government. Count Ito has definitely resolved not to resign his position in obedience to the demand of the populace and can probably keep his enemies at a distance until the meeting of parliament in November. Then the real struggle will begin.

RUMORS OF WAR.

Bolivia and Ecuador Will Unite Against Peru.

Washington, July 11.—South American diplomats in Washington are much interested in the press reports that Bolivia has presented an ultimatum to Peru, which the latter has rejected, and that Bolivia and Ecuador have formed an alliance with the prospect of making war on Peru. The three countries involved are without ministers here, as recent revolutions have broken up the legations. The representatives of neighboring countries say Peru and Bolivia are about equally matched as far as military progress is concerned, Peru's former strength having disappeared since her war with Chile. The Chileans took all the Peruvian war ships and it is believed that one old transport is all that remains of the Peruvian navy. The army is said to number about 4000 men. The resources of the country were further crippled recently by a revolution in which the government was overthrown, the capital sacked and hundreds of people killed. Since then there has been a "junta" running the government until an election can be held. A few days ago the "junta" sought to reassure outside countries of its strength by sending a cablegram to the several legations at Washington saying that the status quo would be maintained and all government obligations respected until the election. One of these dispatches was to Minister Kurino, of Japan, as Japan has been for some time negotiating with Peru. Bolivia has no navy and her army is said to be about the same as that of Peru. She is entirely inland since the war with Chile, when Chile took possession of the provinces which had formed Bolivia's coast line.

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