Post.

Was Eagerly Awaited by the Commoners.

He Defended the Appointment of Mr Charles Russell, and Amid Much Chaffing by the Opposition Acknow-Came Back Again - Mr. Tarte Also Made a Speech and Read the Petition Which Had Been Sent to Rome Asking for the Pope's Interference-A Lively Session

Ottawa, March 30 .- (Special.)-Great ings, everybody being anxious to hear what the Solicitor-General would say. Mr. Mulock, in introducing the bill to amend the Superannuation Act, said at dealt with the superannuation of officials who have contributed for ten years or more to the superannuation fund. In the event of such officers dy-ing in the service they got nothing. If superannuated they receive an an-muity for the rest of their lives. The percentage deducted from salaries is to be funded, and interest is allowed on it. When an officer retires or re-signs that money is his. But while in the service he will have no call upon it. Should be die in the service it will pass to his heirs. Officers hereafter appointed will not come under the fund. Those who have contributed less than 10 years will have 5 per cent, interest en their contributions, and the sum will be carried to their credit. The reason for the difference regarding those who have ten years' labor to their credit and those who had worked that time was because the latter could retire at any time with a gratu-

parted from the principle underly-ing the superannuation system, and efficient through old age were kept on because dismissal would reduce their families to destitution.

Dr. Montague said the optional clauses would throw a great burden

Mr. McMullen claimed credit for being the father of this bill, as it was framed on lines of his. Had the super-

framed on lines of his. Had the superannuation system not been abused by the Conservatives there would have been no necessity for this measure. The bill was read a first time.

Mr. Fielding, on orders of the day being called, said the statement in The Ottawa Citize, that he gave any private tips regarding the coming tariff was absolutely false, and without a shadow of foundation.

Mr. Foster was glad to hear the straightforward denial of Mr. Fielding. It would be a shameful act for any member of the Government to give a private warning to any jielus-

give a private warning to any incus try. If, however, Mr. Fielding yester day had only given a direct answer to his (Mr. Foster's) question; he might not have left himself open to attack. At this point the Speaker interfered and Mr. Foster resumed his seat. Pitzpatrick then rose to continue

the debate on the address.

Mr. McNeill raised the point of order that Mr. Fitzpatrick having spoken last night he could not speak again to-day. He quoted a number of English precedents in support of his contention. He did not want to shut the Solicitor-General out, but only wanted to have

the rule defined.

Mr. Speaker's ruling was in favor of
Mr. McNeill's contention. He thought
a member in moving the adjournment
should confine himself strictly to the formal motion, and in future he would ask that the rule be observed. Doubt-less, however, the Flouse would allow Mr. Fitzpatrick to make his speech.

ciation of the Opposition's courtesy Then he plunged into the discussion of the school question, incidentally re-ferring to Mr. Foster's attack upon him for non-fulfilment of his anto-election pledge to his bishop. He had one remark to make and that was when the inside history of the school when the inside hastory of the sacra agitation wits written it would be seen who were the secret foes and false friends of the Manitoba minority, LLiberal cheers. I He referred to the mande ment of last Jane, and expressed him-self as not opposed to the interference of the Roman Catholic clergy in the elections, but he did object to their in-terference in party phitics. The two parties should have been allowed to fight out the issue without clerical in-terference. But despite the piedges given by himself and his Liberal friends there has been the most active interference against those Liberal can-didates. The pledge amounted to a contract between the two parties, but neither party seemingly had lived up to it. His (Mr. Pitzpatrick's) case was the most aggravated of the lot. He meant to stand by his pledge, no matter what the consequences might be. Having given his piedge to his bishop from that day to this he had been called upon for an explanation as to whe ther be had fulfilled its conditions-but the piedge had been delivered up to the Tory party to be prade use of for political purposes. [Loud Liberal cheers. Not only that, instead of the clergy holding aloof from the election contest, they in his county actually worked against him and yet he beat his opponent, Mr. Freemont, so badly be had fulfilled its conditions.

Mr. Fitzpatrick said that personally he was in favor of the Manitoba minwere entitled under the Privy Council judgment. He believed, masever, that secular and religious teaching should go hand in hand. Under the present agreement the Manitoba min-ority would not get all they ought to get, but it was utterly out of the question under existing circumstances in the House to secure more for them at the present time. He would not ask the minority to take this as a final set-tlement—(Opposition cheers)—but he would ask them to take it in the spirit in which it was given to them. At the same time he would ask them to took in the Manitoba Legislature and the same time he would ask them to took in the Manitoba Legislature and in this House and see where they could get any more than was now offered to them. Why, even in the Manitoba Legislature, Mr. Roblin. Conservative leader, had moved the six months hoist. Proceeding, he commented on the appointment of Mr. Charles Russell as the Canadian solicitor in England, and disagreed with the Conservative doctrine that no change should have been made. Then he spoke of his trip to Rome. He went there and came back. [Laughter:] After he same back some one else went there. (Laughter:) Speaking seriously, he went to Rome, not on behalf of the Government of Canada nor in the interest of the Government of Canada. He went to Rome sto endeavor as a Roman Catholics to bring the grievances that in common with other Roman Catholics he felt he had before the head of his Church. It was a scarce of comfort and gratification to the Roman Catholics to feel that they belonged to a religious body in which there were over 240,000,000 subjects. and

BRONCHITIS CURED. Miss Magge Griffin. 37 Metcalfe St., Toronto, writes: "After having bron-chitis and cold so bacily that I could hardly speak, and could not find any remedy to relieve me. I decided to try Norway Pine Syrup. It made a com-

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria. Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

no marter how humble a man might be if he went to Bome with a grievance he could lay it before the head of his Covernments is not going to do it. I never at among a body of such safe mon as the Church within two days. Heart, heart power and influence. They talked of the power of Enghand, of Russia of Germany, but those were as nothins compared with the influence of he who precided at the Vatican. "Why did he go to Rome?"

Some hon members: "Give it up. The Solicitor-General: "Here is the reason—not in my words, but in the words of Mgr. Satolli—because I cannot find downds to convey my ideas to the world. The State has nothing to the world. The State has nothing to the world. The State has nothing to hope and nothing to fear, not only a series of the carbolic Church in their midst. He has everything to hope and nothing to fear, not only a series of the control of the carbolic Church in their midst. He has everything to hope and nothing to fear, not only a series of the control of th

The Petition to the Pope, To His Holiness Leo XIII.:

Most Holy Father—We, the undersigned, members of the Bouse of Commons of Canada and representing therein the Liberal party, present ourselves before Your Holiness as respectful and devoted children of the Boly Church to complain of the existence of a state of things which, if allowed to continue, might be extremely dangerous to the constitutional liberties of this country, as well as to the interests of the church itself.

as well as to the interests of the church itself.

Your Holiness has already been made aware of the conduct and attitude of certain prelates and of certain members of the secular elergy, who, during the geneval elections in this country, in the month of June last, intervened in a ylolent manner in restraint of electoral freedom, taking sides openly for the Conservative party against the Liberal party, and going so far as to declare guilty of grievous sin those of the electors who would vote for the candidates of the Liberal party.

Sincerely attached to the institutions of our country, which ensure to us Catholics the most complete liberty, we respectfully represent to Your Holiness that these democratic institutions under which we live and for which Your Holiness has many times expressed sentiments of admiration and confidence, can only exist under perfect electoral freedom,

Far be it from us to refuse to the

can only exist under perfect electoral freedom.

Far be it from us to refuse to the clergy the plenitude of civit and political rights. The priest is a citizen and we would not for a single instant deprive him of the right of expressing his opinion on any matter submitted to the electorate; but when the exercise of that right develops into violence, and when that violence in the name of religion goes to the extent of making a grievous sin out of a purely political act, there is an abuse of authority of which the consequences cannot but be futal, not only to constitutional liberty, but to religion itself.

If, in a country such as ours, with a population consisting of persons of various cheeds, and wherein the Protectant denominations are in the majority. Catholies did not enjoy in all matters relating to legislation the same political freedom as their Protestant fellow countrymen, they would ipsofacto be placed in a position of inferiority, which would prevent them taking the legitimate part which they are entitled to take in the government of tac country, with the possibility, moreover, of conflicts between the various groups of the population, which sintery shows to be ever fraught with danger.

over, of conflicts between the various groups of the population, which history shows to be ever fraught with danger. Then, again, an active and violent intervention of the clergy in the domain of political questions submitted to the people must of necessity produce amongst the great mass of the Catholic population a degree of irritation, manifestly prejudicial to that respect which religion and its ministers should ever inside and command.

Some 20 years ago His Holiness, Plus

population a degree of frinancia, mainfestly prejudicial to that respect which
religion and its ministers should ever
inspire and command.

Some 20 years ago His Holiness, Plus
IX. your Hustrious and inteented
predecessor on the poutifical throne,
acting through the Sacred Congregation
of the Propaganda, made it his duty
to put a stop to certain abuses of a
similar character, and forbade the intervention of the clergy in politics. This
prohibition was generally respected so
long as His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau was able to guide the church
in Canada, but since oid age and
infrintices have paralyzed his guiding
hand, the abuses to which your illustrious predecessor had put a stop have
begun again and threaten once more to
create trouble among us and to compromise, not only Cathodic interests in
this country, but the peace and harmony
which should exist between the various
elements of our population. Again affirming our absolute devotion to the
faith of our fathers, and to the church
of which you are the supreme head;
affirming our respect and attachment
for the person of Your Holiness, our attachment to the Interests of our country, and to the Crown of Great BFItain, its aegis and protector, we beg
that your Holiness will renew in our
tehalf the most wise prescriptions and
prohibitions of your predecessor, proteet the consciences of the Catholic
electors, and thus secure peace in our
mortal encyclicals whose precions teach
ings, we desire in all things to, follow;
and instity gram to the children of the
church, now addressing Your Holiness,
the apostole benediction.

Ottawa, October, 1886.

Mr. Casgrain maded if the hon, gentleman
meant to accuse thy of the Bishops who

(Air. Laurier) was denounced to the papar nuthorities as a bad Catholic and a Free Mason."

Then Mr. Tarte went on to say that the Bishops, upon their return, issued a c rentar stating that the Pope had assured them no delegate would be sent. But a delegate had been sent, said. Mr. Tarte. "My sons, he said," publish a paper (Le Cultivateur, of which I am the political editor. That paper, without any explanation being asked, was placed under the hate. That means that in the diocese of Chicantimi there is not a Roman Catholic who goes to contession but the first question he is asked is if he is a subscribed to my son's paper, i feel I can be a good Roman Catholic and a good British subject at the same time. I knew that if the Pope, who is one of the broadest minded men of the age, knew the oppression that was being practiced be would put a stop to it. And we were not talstaken."

Messrs. Atkinson & Rispin, 115 King St., have a large amount of money op hand to loan on mortgages, at the very lowest possible rate of interest now current, and will be pleased to answer all questions from intending borrowers, and we are sure it will be advantageous to those desiring to borrow or to renew shortgages to give them a call.

made much more stringent. The seduction clause is made to conform to the Imperial Act, the words, "of previously chaste character," being struck out of the Canadian act. Section 183 governing seduction of a ward or servant, is made to apply to men in authority or employes in shops and stores, as well as in factories, nills and workshops. A new section is added prohibiting the holding of race meetings for a longer continuous period than 12 days. This will shut out Windsor and other frontier cities. The Art Union Lottery system is to be crippled by allowing only the giving of pled by allowing only the giving of pictures as prizes. The combines clause is amended to exclude combinations of workingmen

GONE TO THE DOGS,

Rolle Simpson Became a High Roller and Went Away With Cantile & Co's. Money.

Montreal, March 30 .- (Special.)-The worst has now to be told, for the whole city knows, after weeks of analous waiting in business circles, that Mr. Rollo Simpson, confidential man Mr. Rollo Simpson, confidential man for the woolen firm of James A. Cantlie & Co., of this city, is a defaulter to the very large sum of \$70,000. Not long since Mr. Simpson, who had been drinking heavily and living a pretty fast life generally, left the city, yet his friends attributed his departure to the effects of a recent spree, and not dreaming that there was anything wrong with his accounts, they locked for his immediate return, and fittle more was thought of the matter, cut-side the members of the victimized firm in question. Days were on and Simpson having been located with a relative in Elmira, N.Y., and it becoming evident that he did not intend to return, suspicions were aroused and an expert accountant set to work. Mr. Cantile was amazed to find that the man in whom he had placed such iman expert accountant set to work. Mr. Cantile was amazed to find that the main in whom he had placed such implicit confidence for a quarter of a century or more had been robbing him to an alarming extent, although Simpson had authority to draw \$3500 a year. At first the defalcation was placed at \$40,000, or thereabouts, but to day a member of the firm, while discussing the sad end to what at one time appeared to be a most promising business career, said that the shortage would reading particularly considered as far as possible apart in meaning.

The Premier began by summing up his arguments in the afternoon, in which he claimed to have proved consciously that Sir Oliver Mowat's pledges were distinctly prohibition. Such was said by some that heems the floor and the House adjourned as minutally alked in a couple of years after gaining a step to advance still further. The Minister then defended to the various clauses of the bill. It would prevent, he argued, the younger half of the people, which was the was itself a partial prohibition made it likes in the scort of the House adjourned as minutally alked in a couple of years after gaining a step to advance still further. The Minister then defended to the various clauses of the bill. It would prevent, he argued, the younger half of the people, which was the form obtaining it was then the form of the house adjourned as minutally been held. It may save you time and money to be informed that, when you need a blood-purifier. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the riveritory gradually taken possession of by the Government, he maintained had invariably been held. It would prevent, he argued, the younger half of the people, which was the form of the house of the bill. It would prevent, he argued, the younger half of the people, which was the first of the popple. It is the standard and the House adjourned as minutally taken possession of the passed and the House adjourned the toritors of the bill. It would prevent he argued the passed and the House of the popple was after gaining a ste reach about \$70,000 and extended over a good number of years. He said they had kept the matter quiet as long as possible, but from the fact that Simpon's downfall was public property, t could be kept hidden no longer. Of it could be kept hidden no longer, Of course the firm, of which Mr. James A. Cantlie is the head, can stand the loss. yet they cannot get over the ingritt-tude of the man and the shock which attended the discovery of their trusted employe's crime.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Flour-There is nothing doing and prices are unchanged. Straight rollers nominal are unchanged. Straight rollers nominal at \$3.65 to \$3.70.

Bran—Trade limited with offerings small. ton lots quoted at \$10 to \$11 west, and shorts \$10 to \$11 for car lots.

Wheat—The local wheat market is heavy Wheat—The local wheat market is heavy owing to decline in leading markets. Red winter is quoted at 73c and white at 74c West. No. 1 Manitoba hard quoted at 83c Midhand, and No. 2 hard quoted at 83c Midhand. No. 1 hard is quoted at 72c to 73c, Fort William.

Buckwheat—The demand is fair, with prices firm at 26c to 27c west.

Barley—The market is steady, with a moderate demand. No. 1 quoted at 31c, No. 2 at 28c, No. 3 extra at 24c to 25c, and No. 3-at 21c.

Outs—The demand is fair and prices 2 at 28c. No. 3 extra at 24c to 29c, and No. at 21c.
Outs—The demand is fair and prices firm. Sales of white at 19c west, and of mixed at 175c to 18c west.
Peas—The market is quiet with sales at 38c north and west.
Corn—There is a moderate demand, and prices rule at 28c to 29c west, Car lots sold on track here at 35c.
Outmeal—The market is quiet and prices now uttering the Macedonian cry to the Opposition. "Come over and help us." The Premier had spent his time interpreting the words of Sir Oliver moves.

Much heart and nerve weakness is caused by undue use of tea, coffee, or tobacco; palpitation, nervousness, irritability, excitability, lack of confidence, etc., are sure symptoms. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills bring ready relief, by steadying the nerves and regulating the heart. They are a true heart and nerve food.

## THE SECOND READING

(Continued from fifth page.)

cluded every point he made by appeal ing for the overthrow of the Government. The speech of the Provincial Treasurer had not been refuted. Mr. Marter had quoted a number of speakers, but to what effect? Only to contradict himself. The Government did not intend to legislate to please a cor-tain class. No Government had ever been able or had ever attempted to satisfy the wishes of every good and well-intentioned man. The object of the Government was to introduce a practicable measure, one which they could see carried out. The criticisms of the bill were not forcible. The bill or the bill were not forcible. The bill was as strong as had ever been presented to the Legislature.

The Attorney-General said he had never heard a more futile attempt to discuss a measure before. Mr. Marter called the convention of 1893 a non-partisan one. The only persons at the convention who had displayed any partisanship. If there were any such dis-

There was no dispute, he continued as to what Sir Oliver Mowat had said. The ex-Premier had stated that if it was decided that he had power to inwas decided that he had power to in-troduce a partial prohibitory law, he would introduce such a law, He had said nothing of a license law. The speaker then reverted to the bill introduced by Mr. Marter in 1893, which was a partial prohibition bill. Sir Oliver had opposed the bill because he

tisanship, if there were any such dis-playz, were Messrs. Marter and St.

doubted if it was in the provincial jurisdiction. At the time his bill was being discussed, Mr. Marter had declared that prohibition was the only means of removing the unhappiness caused by the sale of liquor. Mr. Marter himself was, therefore, talking of prohibition and he did not understand how that gentleman could deny that he had intended to establish prohibi-

Continuing, the Government leader, referring to the interpretation of the Privy Council judgment, maintained that Sir Oliver Mowat had confined his remarks to a question of total or par-tial prohibition, when speaking of it. Mr. St. John stated that it had been

as far as possible apart in meaning.

The plebiscite had, he said, been emphatically endorsed, but when mixed with other questions at the polls a very different view was often expressed by the people to what they had expressed then. He instanced the unfortunate fate of Mr. W. W. Buchanan in Hamilton and in South Wentworth at two different ejections and in consti-tuencies which, although they had de-feated a well-known prohibitionist, had decided by large majorities in lavo: of prohibition at the plebiscite contest. This fact was also to be considered. The Attorney-General contended, in conclusion, that instead of making out conclusion, that instead of making out a case, the previous speaker had but proved the case of the Government.

The Opposition leader then agose amid applause. Mr. Whitney opened by asserting that the Provincial Treasurer's speech had been an anti-prohibition one. The Premier had then also endeavored to show that his bill was not a prohibitory bil, and had not even been so intended. The two speeches were, therefore, consistent in speeches were, therefore, consistent in that respect. Continuing, the speaker reminded the Premier that he had tol3 the temperance delegation that his bill had been carefully prepared and that they would stand by it. It had then been changed, however, in a way that left the Government open to the charge of woishing. Most eloquently he ridiculed the datbling of the Government with the question of temper-

Ontroval—The market is quiet and prices unchanged. Carl tols \$2.50 to \$2.55.

Inchanged. Carl tols \$2.50 to \$2.55.

The ceceigts of live stock at the Western Parks loady were mainly the carl backs. Including \$1.50 to \$1

When you are weak, tired and lifeless, you need to enrich and purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



An Editor's Little Son Suffers Terribly. Itching Intense, Face Raw and Bleeding from Constant Scratching. Cured by Cuticura.

My little boy was afflicted with Eczema in acute form for nearly a year, during which time we tried without success every known remedy. The disorder appeared on the right cheek and was of a blistery and bloody form. His pillow, mornings, would bear the bloody imprint of the side of his face, while it was impossible to prevent the little fellow from scratching his face, ewing to the intensity of the itching. I was affivised to try CUTICURA. The first application was made before putting the child to bed, and the appearance of the affected parts showed a noticeable improvement the next morning. As a result of the continued use of CUTICURA my child has as fair and smooth skin as can be found anywhere. W. S. NEEDHAM.

Editor and Pub. Standard, Pataskala, O.

SPERDY CORE TREATMENT. - Warm baths with Curr-CUEA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTIOURA (distinct), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

SKIN IRRITATIONS CUTICUES SOAP

tial prohibition, when speaking of it.

Mr. St. John stated that it had been defeated because the motion which carried had been said to embody it.

The Attorney-General retorted that Mr. St. John did not know the mmiss of 1400 temperance men, when they defeated it, especially when only two hands had been raised to support the restricting motion. Rev. Mr. Kettle well, the chairman of the convention, had declared that he wanted an issue made. He wanted the Government to stand for prohibition, and neither he nor any other of the speaker had dared to declare for restrictive measures.

The speaker repudiated the assertion that the course.

The speaker repudiated the assertion was to come, if that was to be their course. ment no matter how the cause of pro-

nor any other of the speaker had dared to declare for restrictive measures. The speaker repudiated the assertion that there had been any falsehood to pledges. If Sir Oliver Mowat were present he would say the same thing as himself. Mr. Hardy then read a letter from Sir Oliver Mowat to himself endorsing his contention that the late represent's predges had only pertained to prohibition, and not to license. If the mouths of those who were accusing the Government of going back on their places of the mouths of those who were accusing the Government of going back on their places. If the government of going back on their places are the considered the bill a good one. The temperance people were trying to enforce legislation ahead of eduration had been able to go further. There were four restrictions to the make a number of amendments; they had been able to go further. There were four restrictions to the make a number of amendments; they had been able to go further. There were four restrictions to the make a number of amendments; they had been able to go further. There were four restrictions to the make a number of amendments; they had been charged with being a very meagre one. Was a reduction of the place of the people.

The Patron leader arose at 11.29 of clock. He considered the bill a good one. The temperance people were trying to enforce legislation ahead of eduration the had that a restrictive measure? It was not that a restrictive well as the plank of prohibition out of their plant of prohibition out of the plank of tion of private social rights of respon sible men.

Mr. Marter again came in for a Vig orous censure for not applauding the clause which proposed to abolish sa-That was surely a radical move, which any honest prohibitionist could approve of. As to the charge of inconsistency in avoiding the bill after its first introduction, Mr. koss claimed that such a course was a com-mon one in dealing with other mea-sures, and that at least the Governmon one in dealing with other measures, and that at least the Government had had no suggestions from the Opposition in preparing it. He was proud of the bill and did not propose to resign because the Government had not passed a prohibitory law, for the simple reason that they had not power to pass such a law. When the plebiscite vote was brought on by the Dominion Government people would see that he stood for prohibition. Because Mr. Marter had not been able to get a whole loaf, would he refuse to take any bread at all? The Opposition, the speaker continued was divided Mr. Whitney had no policy at all, while his lieutenant, Mr. Marter, stood out for prohibition. Supposing the Government were defeated after giving a bill with 14 important clauses, what was the country to expect from the Opposition, who had announced no policy at all? Nobody knew what they would do if they assumed the reins.

The Minister of Education concluded with one of his most fervent and cloquent perorations, appealing to the Opposition, to assist in passing the bill, which he said was sure to be commended by the people so long as there were pulpits, public schools and temperance lodges in which to voice their sentiments. Their present policyless course would lead the Opposition to defeat K.

ter. That gentleman had been accused of refusing to support any advanced temperance legislation, although he had distinctly stated that he would support any such measure. The Minister of Education was him self the greatest of all wobblers in temperance matters. Any measure of temperance legislation which the Government had introduced had been forced upon them by the people. They had arrived at power at the last election by making piedges to the people which they were not now carrying out. The legislation of the Government was intended to please both parties, the liquor and the temperance men, but had succeeded in displeasing both. They were not called upon to make snactments to please every good and homest man, it was true, but they were at least called upon to fulfil their pledges to the people. The Attorney-General's statements in reference to those piedges were not straightforward—he ought to know they were not true. The speaker had anticipated the prosent attitude of the Government whea at the temperance convention in 1893, and had introduced a motion calling at the temperance convention in 1893, and had introduced a motion calling upon the Government to prohibit or restrict the traffic. His amendment had been defeated on the understanding had been defeated on the understanding that the main motion asking for partial prohibition covered the whole ground. How, then, could the Government claim that the piedge of Sir Oliver Mowat in reply to the deputation did not refer to restriction?

Continuing, he asked the Hon. E. J. Davis if he had always understood that piedge to pertain to prohibition only.

The Provincial Secretary replied that he had taken that meaning out of it.

of it.

Mr. St. John concluded with a detailed criticism of the clauses of the bill. The Opposition would not help to put it through, because when they to put it through, because when they had made at a previous session a suggestion in the shape of the Marter bill they had been slapped in the face by the Government.

The benches had by this time been talked empty, and Mr. Meacham arose to move the adjournment of the debate. The Attorney-General, however, vished to have the second reading put brough last night, and Mr. Meacham wished to have the second resum past through last night and Mr. Meacham began his arraignment at 11 o'clock. He ridiculed the insertion of the word "apparently" in regard to the age limit. The licensees could not be expected, he argued, to aid in the enforcement of the law, as the clause would have them do. Reverting to the Minister of Education, he roasted that gentleman for his inconsistency in going to South Wentworth to oppose Mr. Buchanan in order to elect Mr. Dickenson. He had claimed to be a supporter of that gentleman because he was supporting a temperance Government. Why could he not with equal grace ask for the support of the whole License Victuallers' Association? One thing, he concluded, was certain, that was that the Government had been asked to make a number of amendments; they had made but few of them, and must accordingly bear the consequences when they faced the people.

#### THAMESVILLE.

Mar. 31.—The funeral of the late eo. Wray in the Methodist church yesterday was largely attended. Rev. Mr. Kennedy conducted the services. The remains were interred in the Sherman cemetery,

George Mayhew is agent for the Cleveland bicycle and expects to close out a number of sales soon.

Fishing is now the popular diversion and many are taking advantage of it. Dr. Verrinder has secured a large class in music here which necessitates remaining his two days of each week.

Fine spring days the sound of the tack hammer and thud of the carpet beater is now to be heard.

## Beware

K. D. C. Company, Limited, New Glasgow, N. S. and 127 State St.

# Dissolution Sale

... OF ...

### Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Trunks and Valises Is Still Booming

Having purchased the interest of my partner in the boot and shoe business of J. L. Campbell & Co., at a low rate on the dollar, and in order to reduce my stock and procure the cash to meet my payments, I have decided to use the knile in cutting and slashing the prices, and for the next thirty days I promise the people of Chatham and surrounding country the most extraordinary and exceptional chance they have ever had in the history of Chatham to procure high grade shoes at prices cut and slashed to move them quick. As the stock is all new, bought within the last ten months, no out-of date goods to show you.

The Boston Shoe House

Standard Bank, North Side King

J. L. Campbell