A WORLD'S ARBITRATOR

Chauncey M. Depew Eloquently Proclaims the Era of Peaceful International Settlements.

Secure in Isolation and Supreme in Resources the U. S. May Well Intervene.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—In an address before the New York State Bar Association this evening, Hon. Chauncy Depew, speaking on "Patriotism and Jingoism—the Lawyer's Duty," said in part:

"While a healthful advance in civilization and the undoubted public sentiment supporting it mark the new relations between individuals, there has been little if any progress in the peaceful, lawful settlement of international disputes, and the barbarous, murderous and uncertain methods of the ancient and medieval periods still prevail. Only one power keeps the nations of Europe from instantly declaring war. The bankers and business men have become the arbiters between the nations. In modern conflicts, so vast and expensive are the preparations for and the operations of war that the largest purse wins. Only two nations which may be said to be free from this thraldom, because of their wealth, their commerce and credit, viz., the United States and Great Britain. If armor is made which will resist a new shell, there follows the gun that will fire the shot to pierce it. If a magazine is constructed which will destroy its score of human beings in as many seconds, along comes the machine gun which will kill its hundreds of fathers, brothers, sons and husbands in the same time. The events of the past few weeks have demonstrated how easy it is to arouse the fighting blood among our own people. A generation has come upon the stage, since the civil war, who are eager for battle.

"The strongest evidence of the fervor and force of this sanguinary sentiment among us to-day is the action of congress upon the President's Venezuelan message. By the constitution of the United States the war power belongs to congress and yet the senate and house with unanimity and hot haste, rushed to record their approval of what they believed at the time to be a declaration of war, and their chaplain appealed to the Prince of peace with this marvellous invocation: 'Oh Lord, may we be quick to resent anything like an insult to our nation, so may Thy kingdom come and Thy will be on earth as it is done in Heaven. Amen.' One does not know in presence of such a travesty upon the Sermon on the Mount whether to say: 'Good Lord!' Our hasty and passionate President could plunge the nation into war, and the reason and justification for its sacrifices of blood and treasure and industrial interests would be left for academic discussion after the strife was over. The argument has recently been advanced by Bismarck, by the London Times, and only the other day by a distinguished judge, that without war the moral tone of a people deteriorates, and thus they lose a fine sense of patriotism and a keen appreciation of national honor."

The speaker instanced the magnificent outburst of patriotism at the breaking out of the civil war in America and the splendid bravery shown dnring its progress, all by a people who knew not war, as controverting that hypothesis. Mr. Depew then said: "Now is the time for the profession to perform a great work upon the lines of the lawyers of past centuries in promoting international arbitration. The present dispute between the English speaking races which is agitating the world calls for both practical wisdom and legal acumen for its solution. There is no dissension in this country regarding the Monroe doctrine as promulgated by President Monroe, and interpreted by Jefferson, Madison, Webster and Calhoun, Alexander Hamilton, the greatest lawyer of the revolutionary period, and one of the most creative geniuses of our country stated this rule for our guidance in the Federalist, with that clearness of insight into the future by which he stamped upon our institutions the elements of conservatism and perpetuity. No European aggressions upon the Americans will be permitted by the United States which endanger our safety, or subject our sister republics to European despotisms.

"Yet anyone who studies the Monroe doctrine will see how in each individual case, except where there is a flagrant violation, like the French invasion of Mexico, the applicable interpretation of it should be the subject of a judicial determination. The President's message to congress presents a novel view of the principle. If there is a dispute as to a boundary line between a South American republic and a European power, no matter how insignificant the territory involved, or how distantly it affects the independence of the country or how remotely it may interest us we must demand that the two governments arbitrate the line, and if they refuse, we must find out as best we can what that line is and enforce it by war. A slight extension of the principle compels us to assume a protectorate over all these republics. Their enterprises and industries are almost entirely owned or controlled and carried on by Americans, English, Germans, French and Italians.

"Their governments are in almost perpetual revolution, and the military dictator of the hour confiscates property right and left, except that of foreigners. If he could rely upon the United States to protect him he would treat the lives, possessions and business of the Germans, English, Italians and French to the same impartial appropriation as he does those of his countrymen. These nations would demand reparation and redress. This would involve the collection of substantial damages, and we would be in a measure bound to assume the quarrel. We might at the whim of the necessities of the successful military dictator of Venezuela or the Argentine, of Brazil or Bolivia, Paraguay or Peru, of Yucatan or Honduras, of Chili or Bolivia, be involved in frequent wars with the powers of Europe. This would require an immense navy and a large standing army.

"The feeling in the United States against Great Britain is more easily aroused than against other countries for many reasons. In the first place, we are blood relations and family quarrels are always hasty and fierce. Our battles of the revolution and of the war of 1812 have been with England. The attitude of her government during the civil war was specially irritating and disputes about boundary lines and fisheries have frequently arisen.

"But while this feeling has not abated with us, there has come into power in Great Britain, and we have scarcely noticed it, indeed, it has only been brought strongly and convincingly to our attention by the recent terrific outbreak against Germany, a force unknown and unheard of at the time of George III, or the war of 1812, or even our civil war. It is the all-powerful democracy of Britain which universal suffrage has brought to the front, and which is today the real power in the British Isles. This force is cordial in its friendship for our people and country. There are no obstacles in the way of the peaceful adjustment, upon a permanent basis, of all present and future difficulties between the democratic spirit—the people—of the United States, and the democratic spirit—the people—of Great Britain.

"The United States is the only nation so situated that it can with honor and safety move upon the pathway of peace for an international court of arbitration. North of us lies Canada, with its vast territories, larger in area than the United States, but with a sparse population of some 5,000,000 people. It seeks no war, it wants no hostilities and no disagreements with our republic. It is anxious for commercial union. Political union will follow whenever we desire to extend the invitation. So there is no danger from Canada. To the south of us is Mexico with only twelve millions of people, of whom ten millions are Indians, uneducated and degraded. We need fear nothing from Mexico; nor do we want her. That population incorporated into our political system would corrupt our suffrage. The presidency of the United States and political control of the republic might be decided by the Indians of Mexico.

"Farther away are the republics of the Isthmus of Darien and of South America. The perpetual wars between these nations and the constant revolutions and feuds which have characterized them have left that part of the Western hemisphere at the end of three hundred years, though its climate, soil and resources are as attractive and great as those of the North, with a scattered population of few than 20,000,000, two-thirds being Indian half-breeds. We have no fear of them. And now look at Europe. It is 3,000 miles across the ocean from the nearest seaport of any European power to any seaport of the United States. Our country has 70,000,000 of people and $70,000,000,000 of accumulated wealth. So great has been our prosperity because of one hundred and two years of peace and only five of war, so free have we been from the strifes which have exhausted the resources of Europe, that the taxing power of the government has not yet touched for any purpose the real and personal property represented in these seventy thousand millions of dollars of accumulated wealth.

"According to the census of 1890 we have 9,200,000 fighting men. The experience of the civil war has shown that out of them could be drafted, mobilized and instructed, in three months, three millions of soldiers. All the transports and navies of the world could not land upon our shores an army which could march one hundred miles from the seacoast, or ever return to their ships. With all the world in arms against us, the vast interior of our continent, except in its industrial and economic phases, would know nothing of the trouble and never see a foreign uniform, except as a prisoner of war.

"Secure in our isolation; supreme in our resources; unequalled in our reserves, and free from dangerous neighborhood, we occupy among the nations of the earth a position so exalted and safe, that to compare us with other countries would be absurd. The statesman or the politician who really fears for the safety of this country is a fool. The statesman or politican who does not fear (because he knows better), and yet preaches about our weakness and our vulnerability, is a demagogue, and insults the intelligence of the American people. With these great reserves of force for all purposes, the American republic, this mightiest engine of war and beneficent power for peace on the face of the globe, can extend the right hand of fellowship to warring brethren across the Atlantic and promulgate with honor and dignity a scheme for an international tribunal, and lead in the movement."

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—A special despatch to a local paper from Buenos Ayres, says: "France, through her minister, has informed the Brazilian government that she agrees to the arbitration of the Amazon boundary question. She will, however, absolutely refuse to discuss the details of the affair of May 16, 1895, in which French subjects were attacked in the Amazon territory. In this incident she insists that the Brazilian officials shall be dismissed from office in the contested territory and that they be punished without delay.

"The British minister has handed to the Brazilian Foreign Office a letter from Lord Salisbury in which are embodied the points held for England's claim to the Island of Trinidad. The Prime Minister says that while the English are in actual possession, in the exercise of a conciliatory spirit the government is willing to accept arbitration as a means of determining the rightful ownership. Brazil must reply definitely as to whom she will appoint to this position by the end of the current month or before February 1. The note further says that when the British parliament opens the declaration that England now occupies Trinidad will be announced in the Queen's speech and that unless Brazil gives reasons for delay in arbitrating the dispute, by showing better proofs of ownership than those already advanced, the island is lost to the republic.

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly a remarkable preparation and nothing like it has ever been produced. No matter how wiry and unmanageable the hair may be, under the influence of this incomparable dressing, it becomes soft, silky, and pliable to the comb and brush.

SPLENDIDLY ISOLATED!

Lesson of Events—"Britain Secure in the Strength of Her Own Resources."

Mr Chamberlain at the Banquet to the New Governor of Queensland.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A banquet was given to-night at the Hotel Metropole in honor of Baron Lamington, who is about to assume the Governorship of Queensland, Australia. Rt. Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the Colonies, in toasting Baron Lamington, congratulated the Colonies on their loyalty. He preferred, he said, to say nothing upon the Transvaal question, pending the judicial inquiry which was to be made and felt confident the country would wait to hear both the indictment and the defence before pronouncing judgment. Concerning recent references to the isolation of England, he said that long standing differences appeared to have suddenly assumed threatening proportions.

"From quarters from which we might have expected friendship and consideration," Mr. Chamberlain continued, "we were confronted with suspicion and even with hate, and we had to recognize that our success, in itself however legitimate, was imputed to us as a crime; our love of peace was regarded as a sign of weakness and our indifference to foreign criticism was construed into an invitation to insult us. The prospect of our discomfiture was regarded with hardly disguised satisfaction by our competitors, who must be forced to admit that we alone hold our possessions throughout the world in trust for them all, and admit them to our markets as freely as ourselves. (Cheers.)

"While regretting the existence of such a feeling we rejoice that it has found expression—no better service was ever done to this nation. We were enabled to show our united determination to maintain our rights three weeks ago. In the words of Mr. Foster, of the Dominion parliament, 'The great mother of the Empire stood splendidly isolated.' How stands she to-day? She stands secure in the strength of her own resources. From Australia, from Canada, come expressions of patriotic enthusiasm as the natural response to the outburst of the national spirit at home, and a proof that British hearts beat in unison throughout the world. Let us to the utmost cultivate this sentiment. This is the lesson to be derived from recent events. In the words of Tennyson:

"Let Britain's myriad voices call,
Her sons be welded one and all
In one Imperial whole."

"Lord Lamington goes to an infant colony destined to be a giant; Queensland has an area—shall I say thrice that of Germany? (laughter, cries of 'bravo' and prolonged cheers) yet this great colony is only one in seven, all equally important."

The new Governor having responded, Secretary Chamberlain toasted the Italian Ambassador, Lt.-Gen. A. Ferreso, expressing appreciation of Italy's friendship for England and admiration for the bravery of Italian soldiers and a hope for their ultimate success in Africa.

The proceedings were closed by the guests singing "Rule Britannia" and, with reference to Mr. Chamberlain, "He's a jolly good fellow."

At the banquet to Lord Lamington the orchestra twice played "Rule Britannia" during the evening, the company rising. Loud cheers were given when "God Save the Queen" was played, and at the end of Mr. Chamberlain's first speech; after the Tennyson quotation there was a similar ebullition.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 21.—(Special)—The Winnipeg Hockey Club leave here on Thursday for St. Paul, where they expect to take part in the carnival sports, meeting teams from Chicago, Duluth, St. Paul and Minneapolis. They will be accompanied by a number of Winnipeggers.

The Manitoba branch of the Northwest Immigration Association, organized recently at St. Paul, met to-day and decided to call a convention for Winnipeg on February 26, 27 and 28. Reduced rates are expected for delegates.

Hoseman Dawson, a member of the Winnipeg fire brigade, died in the hospital to-day from injuries received during the recent Cauchon block disaster here. The remains will be taken to Ross Point, N. Y., for burial.

Secretary-Treasurer Fitch, of Carberry, is reported by Government Auditor Moffatt to be $1,800 short in his accounts.

ALBERNI MINING NOTES.

ALBERNI, Jan. 18.—(Special)—Mr. T. F. Childs, of the Duke of York Hydraulic Co., returned to-day accompanied by Mr. Love, a practical hydraulic man, who will take the work in hand and commence operations for the completion of the plant immediately.

Work on the Cataract Hydraulic Co.'s lease is being pushed ahead although the weather has been unfavorable.

The Nanaimo-Alberni Gold Mining Co., Ltd., have let a contract for the sinking of a test shaft on their lease, to be commenced at once.

Men are at work on the Last Dollar quartz claim. A large and comfortable cabin is being built for their accommodation, and a thorough examination of the property will be made.

A large portable sawmill is expected to arrive in a few days, capable of sawing about 10,000 feet per day. It will be placed on the upper end of the Duke of York lease and will supply them with what lumber is needed for the construction of their plant.

A new road will shortly be built from the old mill site to R. DeBeaux's, making it about two miles shorter from Alberni.

THE BREATH OF THE PINES.

Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat and lung troubles are cured by Norway Pine Syrup. Price 25 and 50 cents. It breathes out the healing virtues of the pine forests.

HENRY OF BATTENBURG

Death From African Fever of the Son-in-law of Queen Victoria.

London in Mourning—Review of the Flying Squadron Postponed—Change in Court Plans.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Rear-Admiral Dale, who has been assigned to the flying squadron, dined with the Queen to-night. The squadron is expected to sail to-morrow.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: "The Emperor's message and speech of Saturday has fallen very flat. If, as has been supposed, the latter was intended to help forward a project which has been preparing, to spend one hundred million marks or two hundred million marks on the navy, it is hardly likely to succeed."

The Osservatore Romano to-day says there is not a shadow of truth in the statement that the Pope, through Cardinal Satolli, has offered President Cleveland to arbitrate in the Venezuelan dispute.

Le Temps, of Paris, referring to Senator Davis' Monroe doctrine resolution, says: "Does Senator Davis imagine that Europe will admit without protest this innovation of the Monroe doctrine, or that the American states will consent to submit themselves to all the annoyance of slavery without a single advantage of protection."

The North German Gazette has a despatch from the Cameroons saying that several days fighting has occurred near the stations of Jaunde between the garrison and the insurgent natives of the German territory. Four German officers were wounded and seven native troopers were killed.

The Standard has a Berlin dispatch which says: "In the coming navy debate in the reichstag the government plans will be revealed, but it is unlikely that any credits will be demanded until next session."

Unconfirmed rumors are abroad that Chancellor von Hohenlohe's condition is precarious, owing to his strenuous opposition to the Emperor's naval plan.

It has been decided that the Lords of the Admiralty will review the flying squadron.

The Standard's Berlin special says: The semi-official newspapers publish a Pretoria dispatch which says that President Kruger has granted citizenship to the Uitlanders who supported him in the recent crisis. There are very few Englishmen among them.

A despatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says: "A new Russo-Chinese bank with a capital of six million gold roubles has been definitely formed, and has been empowered to open branches in Europe and Asia for the emission of bank notes in taels, dollars and sterling, for the coinage of Chinese money, for the receipt of Chinese taxes on deposit, and for the acquisition of concessions for railways and telegraphs, besides special privileges in Siberia and on the Chinese frontier.

The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, and the United States ambassador, Mr. Bayard, have accepted invitations to dine with benchers at Gray's Inn to-morrow.

The Daily News says in an editorial: "Our New York correspondence has a hopeful tone about Venezuela. Justice Brewer has displayed genuine statesmanship and has furnished Lord Salisbury an opportunity which ought not to be lost. Lord Salisbury would show wisdom and dignity by complying with the request so tendered."

LONDON, Jan. 22.—News has been received at Osborne, and has since been officially confirmed, that Prince Henry of Battenburg, husband of Princess Beatrice, who went to Ashantee in a special capacity and contracted fever there, is dead. The Queen and Princess Beatrice are prostrated with grief. It appears that the Prince had a relapse yesterday while on board the British cruiser Blonde, on the way to Madeira with the sick man. In spite of the efforts of the special surgeon in attendance and the ship's surgeon, the Prince died at 9 o'clock last evening.

The Blonde at once returned to Sierra Leone, from which place the news was cabled to the admiralty, and was by that department communicated to the Queen and the Princess of Wales. The boat reached Sierra Leone this morning. The First Lord of the Admiralty, Hon. George J. Goschen, after consulting with the Queen, gave instructions that the Blonde be ordered to bring the remains of the Prince to England. The greatest sorrow is manifested throughout the Isle of Wight at the death of Prince Henry, and flags are everywhere at half-mast.

The newspapers of this city announce the prince's death with turned rules. It is safe to say that even those who have been most active in ridiculing Prince Henry now recognize the fact that he probably died in an attempt to prove that he was not unworthy of the esteem of Her Majesty's subjects. Many fashionable west end stores closed as soon as the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg became known, and their example was followed by a number of other large and small merchant establishments. On the government buildings and clubs the flags were half masted; church bells tolled and ambassadors and ministers sent telegraphic messages of sympathy to Osborne House.

The review of the flying squadron off Spithead has been again postponed, the reason given being that the weather was too foggy for Her Majesty to be able to witness the review from Osborne house, but it is reported that the real reason was the receipt of the news of the death of Prince Henry of Battenburg. Prince Henry Maurice was the third son of Prince Alexander of Battenburg, uncle of Ludwig IV., grand duke of Hesse. He was born on October 5th, 1858, was governor of the Isle of Wight and of Carisbrook Castle.

The late Prince Henry, in addition to being colonel of the British volunteers, was honorary colonel of a Bulgarian regiment, knight of the garter, and by letters patent from the Queen, had the right to be termed "Royal Highness." He married Princess Beatrice of England, the youngest daughter of the Queen, July 24, 1885. She was born in 1857. Prince and Princess Henry of Battenburg have four children, namely, Alexander Albert, born November 22, 1886; Victoria Eugenie, born October 24, 1887; Leopold Arthur Lewis, born May 21, 1889; and Maurice Victor Donald, born October 3, 1891.

Prince Henry's death will make a decided difference in all the court plans. The period of mourning will extend over the coming season, and all the drawing rooms have been abandoned. While Prince Henry of Battenburg was unpopular on the whole with the people, he was well liked by all those who had the pleasure of knowing him personally. He was a splendid athlete, a loving husband, a good sportsman, sailed his own yacht skillfully, and to those around him was unpretending and considerate, and was a great favorite with the Queen.

It is said that when it was finally decided against the wishes of the commander-in-chief, General Lord Wolsley, that Prince Henry of Battenburg and Prince Christian Schleswig Holstein, were to accompany the expedition under Sir Francis Scott, the question arose as to whether the bodies of the Princes should be brought home if they were killed, or if they succumbed to the terrible swamp fevers peculiar to that part of Africa. The Queen decided in the affirmative, and remembering the difficulty experienced in bringing home the remains of the Prince Imperial of France killed by the Zulus in South Africa, ordered that proper apparatus for embalming be taken to Cape Coast Castle. It is consequently believed that the Blonde will either go to Cape Coast Castle from Sierra Leone and have the remains embalmed at the former place, or that the embalming apparatus will be quickly sent on to Sierra Leone.

WINTER PORT QUESTION.

HALIFAX, N.S., Jan. 21.—(Special)—The Halifax board of trade at its annual meeting to-day dealt with the winter port question in a vigorous manner. The board resolved that they had so often petitioned the Canadian government and sent delegations to Ottawa to have subsidized steamship lines compelled to make a Canadian port their terminus, instead of Portland, Maine, and other American ports, that they considered further appeals in that direction useless and resolved to go direct to England and see what could be done towards removing the cause of complaint. Pleasure was expressed that the strained relations between the United States and Great Britain over the Venezuelan affair were relaxing, and hope was expressed that a better appreciation of each nation by the other would be the outcome.

"OBEYING ORDERS."

NEW YORK, Jan. 21. — Commander Ballington Booth to-day sent the following statement to the Associated Press: "Commander and Mrs. Booth, of New York City, wish the Canadian press to contradict the absurd report about Commandant Herbert Booth, of Toronto, having anything whatever to do with their orders to farewell from America. He has nothing to do with the matter and has only been mentioned in connection with the affair by the New York press because he happened to call at that city on his way from England to Toronto, in the midst of the excitement now prevailing in America over Commander and Mrs. Booth's order to resign their command. Commander B. Booth and his brother are the best of friends and have neither of them hand or authority in the forthcoming move. They are both of them simply obeying the General's orders. All statements to the contrary are utterly false and absurd."

SPANIARDS VICTORIOUS.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—There is little news of importance from the front. General Maximo Gomez is still at the plantation of Portugale, near San Jose de las Jas, about thirty kilometres from Havana. The Eastern army of insurgents, under Jose Maceo and Rabi, are still understood to be in Sagua la Grande district of the province of Santa Clara and ase moving westward. General Luquye, early during the morning of Sunday January 18 attacked the camp of General Antonio Maceo at Tirado, province of Pinar del Rio. The Spanish troops are reported to have won a complete victory. The insurgents left 27 killed on the field, and have retired with 140 dead and wounded. On the side of the troops only two soldiers were killed, and one officer and 14 solders were wounded.

The victory of the Spanish was due to the excellence of the artillery fire which they directed upon the insurgents. Advices from the province of Matanazas say that the insurgents recently called upon the garrison of Fort Flora, at La Guira, to surrender, but the soldiers refused and the insurgents burned all the cane fields in the vicinity of Fort Flora. This body of insurgents is said to have numbered 1,200 men, and to have been moving westward from the Sagua la Grande district. They derailed a train at Chinchilla.

TO EXCLUDE CANADIANS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The immigration bill providing for the more thorough exclusion of Canadian labor from the United States, which failed to pass the last congress, was introduced in the house to-day by Congressman Mahany, of Buffalo, N.Y. Among other provisions the bill aims to prevent the employment of Canadian sailors to the exclusion of Americans. It requires that all aliens who ship on American vessels shall have resided in this country for a continuous period of six months before engaging on such boats. This practically means that they must have a permanent domicile here, as they work on the lakes the other six months. It is claimed that over 4,000 Canadian seamen sail on American vessels every season and return to their country in the winter to spend their earnings. It is thought the bill will now meet with better success.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY

The Queen and Princess Beatrice Acknowledge His Excellency's Cable of Condolence.

Amendment to Manitoba School Act to Be Offered by McDowell of Saskatchewan.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 22.—The Governor-General has received the following message from the Queen in reply to the telegram of sympathy which His Excellency addressed to Her Majesty this morning:

"OSBORNE, Jan. 22, 1896.

"Many thanks for kind sympathy in the grievous sorrow which has befallen my dear daughter and myself.

"(Signed,) V.R.I."

The Governor-General has also received from Princess Beatrice a personal assurance of thanks for a message of sympathy sent by Lord and Lady Aberdeen.

To-nignt Mr. McDowell, member for Saskatchewan, gives notice of a measure to amend the school acts of Manitoba by providing that the schools shall be entirely secular, but that on Friday afternoons, at a stated hour, members of any religious denomination may impart religious instruction.

The Manitoba and Northwest members will interview Hon. Mr. Prior next week to urge amendments to the grain standards.

A keen fight is said to be on between Col. Smith, of London, and Col. Aylmer, of Ottawa, for the position of adjutant-general of militia.

The debate on the address was continued to-day. Hon. Mr. Davies and Sir C. H. Tupper delivered excellent speeches. Sir James Grant spoke of British Columbia's development, and commended the government for the appointment of Col. Prior to a position in the cabinet.

Mr. Cameron, of Huron, was introduced to-day. He nearly "shattered the constitution" by crossing the floor between the Speaker and the Mace.

OTTAWA, Jan. 21.—The government has decided upon a line of action with reference to the re-armament of the militia force. It was generally thought in militia circles that the Lee-Metford rifle would be procured for the forces generally, but it is proposed to confine the use of this weapon to the permanent force. The authorities consider that as the mechanism of the Lee-Metford is very delicate there would be great danger of the weapon getting out of order in the hands of men less skilled than those of the permanent force are supposed to be. Col. Lake, the quartermaster-general, is meeting with every assistance from the War Office, and before he leaves England a contract will have been entered into for supplying Canada with forty thousand Martini-Enfield rifles. This new weapon will have the Martini lock and action, with the Enfield barrel, or rather a modification of it, for the regular Enfield has four grooves, while the new weapon will have but three, so as to render it less liable to fouling. It will take a .303 bullet the same as the Lee-Metford, so that the regulars at Halifax and Victoria, the permanent force and the Canada militia may all use the same ammunition. With bayonet attached the rifle will weigh about nine pounds. It will without doubt prove a very serviceable weapon. The cost of this large consignment of rifles will be in the vicinity of $800,000.

The debate on the address was continued in the Commons to-day, Messrs. Mills of Bothwell, Daly, Forbes and Northrup being the speakers; it will probably last until Friday.

In the Senate Premier Bowell said Governor Mackintosh had no warrant or authority to withhold assent from the territorial school ordinance passed last session.

The House sat with closed doors for a short time this afternoon while Sir Richard Cartwright explained how it came about that he is charged with assaulting editor Laferriere. He denied committing an assault, and asked that steps be taken to better control the crowds seeking to gain entrance to the chamber.

The writ for Northumberland, N. B., made necessary by the appointment of Hon. Michael Adams to the Senate was issued to-day. The nomination is set for January 30 and polling for February 6.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.