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compound he outer bone of Drs. Mac-Broderick as not a ess then and there f. Hesse's re was a b. The removed, charge of

aid Prof. looking m at the now he en agreed an named identical Daly lives Hesse's forming nkle joint d he re the nature

he opinion

Hesse after the first occasion. injury might be produced by being thrown out and striking his foot first. Prof. Hesse would be liable to take on fiesh after losing his leg in consequence of less exercise. The fact that was suffering from the shock and was under the influence of ether would account for Prof. Hesse's looks

Judge Palmer, he said he was a physician: attended Prof. Hesse first between 1 and 2 p. m. on Sunday, 17th July last; saw him lying on the road; had evidently met with an accident; cut his boot off; had him carried into the next consultation or whether he Chamberlain's undertaking establish-Chamberlain's undertaking establishment until the ambulance should arrive; found the lower portion of the cussed and the result feared, if amtibla broken; had to cut the boot to putation were not resorted to was get the bone under, as the broken part that the man would die. The plainprojected out over the top of the tiff did suffer, and remedies were boot; went to hospital several times; given him to lessen suffering.

Cross-examined by Dr. Pugsley—In was not there when the accident was not there when the accident was some cases it would be a matter of fixed up; in conversation with Dr. T. indifference to the patient whether a institution; could only see him as a friend. The last day witness saw the professor before the operation, was on a day when the staff of the hospital decided to put the leg in a fixed dressing. After that and before the operation saw that plaintiff was suffering. Urged amputation because it was a difficult wound to treat, being an organist. Could not say whether

Urged from the beginning that there lection of Dr. Walker's opinion on should be an amputation. Told Dr. that day. Walker that witness thought amputation would be advisable and did this as his physician. Did not urge it, but suggested it. It was on the day the plaster, the fixed bandage, was put on. No one but Dr. Walker and witness were present at the conversation, which was in a street car, coming away from the hospital. Advised amputation because it was an infected and serious wound, and that by reason of his occupation a stiff member would be of no advantage to him. The primary reason was the nature of the injury Did not say to Dr.

visible in a splint. Was only there as there were many applicants. a matter of courtesy.

Tried to do what he could for Prof. Work. In the course of a year the retution forbade witness acting in the ent. He continued down to the time

with him. DR. J. W. DANIEL

Saw him again on 22nd July, when he were engaged. was again on the table for consulta-He had to take frequent doses of was taken off, at the second consultation, he was suffering a great deal. mmatory symptoms increasing they had to take the leg off. On 29th July opened the wound and dress so every day until it no longer recuired daily dressing. On 27th Autime. He was then staying at Carleton. Plaintiff's wife came on at the

There were 6 physicians on the regular staff; two eye and ear specialists could have his choice of any one of these twelve, or rather ten, because two were specialists. Followed the case fairly well from the first, but of Was at the consultation on 24th, that Hesse was appointed. it had been pretty nearly decided ly he would not be consulted and his ppinion would not count in a vote. Could not say to what extent his opinon would affect each individual member. Witness was one who gave adman's blood were in good condition "I expect we will get some broken and his age 30 to 46 years. Would be glass now," as the car headed for the

that he was 'njured by jumping from prudent to delay amputation as long shop. Did not see Prof. Hesse or how the cer. The compound fracture and as there was any hope of saving the he left the car; witness was too much driving of the bone through his pants limb. The difference between an intaken up with the circumstances of shows he must have struck with jured limb and an amputated one danger in which he then was. Rode great force. Did not attend Prof. would be that while the stiff member would be as immovable as the other To Mr. Palmer Dr. Christie said the yet there would be some sensation in niury might be produced by being the stiff limb which would be adhrown out and striking his foot first. man could use an artificial limb without inconvenience. There must al-ways be a lot of difference between a natural and an artificial limb.

DR. WALTER W. WHITE, examined by Judge Palmer, said he when he first saw him at the hospital.

AFTERNOON PROCFEDINGS.

After recess Dr. E. J. Broderick was the first witness. Examined by Judge Painer, part of the surgeon in charge of Hesse's case. Dr. T. D. Walker was the physician. By arrangement when witness was not available, Dr. Walker would look out for him. Witness was the surgeon who amputated the limb. On one occasion, the first consultation, Dr. T. D. Walker opposed amputation. Could not say with absolute certainty that Walker opposed amputation at

D. Walker later on, the latter said limb were off than on. A laboring that if Dr. Quigley would not use it man who had a great deal of walking as an element for sympathy of the to do ought to be better off with a jury, but would look at it as a sur- wooden limb, with which he might geon, it might be arranged to take it move more freely. A gentieman who off earlier. Could not visit the pro- oid not have to move about except as fessor as his physician while in the he pleased might prefer for appearhospital, because of the rules of the ance sake to keep his natural limb though not useful for any purposes Such considerations influenced surgeons. In this case such considerations did not affect witness' judgment of the case. Did not know of an opinion of Dr. Broderick. Would not expect one from him, as he was not a member of the staff. Witness knew that Prof. Hesse was

at first there seemed reasonable chance of saving the limb or not. At Saw plaintiff the day after the leg the Thursday's consultation there was was cut off. The process of inflam-ration would determine the temper-consultations a majority vote preature of the patient. This break was waits. On the Thursday that vote was acted upon. The next Sunday it was Cross-examined by Dr. Pugsley- decided to amputate. Had no recol-

Re-examined by Judge Palmer Witness had no recollection of what he said to Prof. Hesse when he in formed him that the leg must come off. The healing progressed very satisfactorily, a very favorable result. To the judge—Witness' view on the Thursday consultation was that there should be amputation. Rev. Edward Raftery of Provid-

ence, R I., examined by Judge Palmer, said he was a priest of the R. C. church; an assistant at the cathedral Bishop Harkins was the bishop, and in July last Rev. Thes. F. Doran was not see the wound except when it was When Prof. Hesse was appointed idea was to change the music to the To Judge Palmer-Washing out a Cecilian school. Dr. Stang selected wound was a difficult matter. Could him out of many applicants. He never tell when it really was done, took charge of the choir and began to though the rules of the insti- sult of his efforts were quite apparof his accident; the congregation and Dr. W. W. White was another of authorities were perfectly satisfied surgeons. Had a conversation The choir occupied an unique position in the city on account of the music. Knew that he taught pupils in the church. Witness would be officiating a consultant on hospital staff, was in the church regularly three times e engaged in Prof. Hesse's case on 28th week and would be there much often July, when Dr. Quigley asked him to er. The salary for playing the organ take charge. Conduct of case was was \$1,000 a year. Besides this there changed from Dr. Brocerick to wit- were fees, from \$3 to \$6 to plaintiff for ness because the former could not at-requiem mass. Then there were tend the patient in the hospital. First month's mind and anniversary saw Prof. Hesse on the operating masses. It would average about two table on the day of accident, after masses for each death. There would the first operation had been done be fees for a wedding if the organist

On Sundays he would be engaged tion. Saw him or 24th July in his own about three hours and also on the six room in the hospital. Patient then hely days of obligation. Besides this expressed himself as suffering a very there would be missions, or revivals, great deal and that something would usually lasting two weeks. These have to be done to give him relief. had been held three times in the las twelve years. They would occupy morphime to get ease. That day the atout 20 minutes of his time each day amputation was performed by Dr. while they lasted. Besides his salary White, T. D. Walker and Emery. On Prof. Hesse had the use of the choir for concert purposes and the use of as Dr. White was going off duty at all the church organs as he required. the end of the month. Before the leg The cathodral was one of the finest in all New England. There were 7,000 members in the parish according The staff tried to do the best they to the census of last October. Prof. Hesse was not organist since the accident. Mr. Kelly was organist now. to the census of last October. Prof. The rector would know about what had been paid to Prof. Hesse since. ed it, and Had often been at Prof. Hesse's house when pupils came in and he had no time to attend to them. This would gust paid last visit to him. After be as often as witness went to he he came to witness' office a few house Thought Prof. Hesse was married about six years ago. Knew his wife and that they had three chiltime when witness took charge of the dren. After the accident Prof. Hesse moved from one part of the city to another. Witness had a limited knowledge of the Cecilian style of mus four consultants. A patient liturgical sarvice of the church. Singerherger was at present the lead-ing representative of the Cecilian school of music. His headquarters course did not see the patient every the recommendation of Singerberger

but it had been pretty nearly decided on the 22nd to operate. Did not know at that time what Dr. Broderick's opinion or wish was. Official-type would not be convenied on the convenied of the car with prof. Hesse at the time of the accident. Was engaged in conversation, so much so that he did not notice what took place at the foot of King street. The car increased in speed so rapidly that witness became alarmed.
A little boy's hat blew off and witness hesion to the opinion that the leg ductor, wondering why he did not turned around looking for the conshould be taken off. This was on the stop the car so the boy could get his 22nd. Dr. White, T. D. Walker, Thos. rat. Pegan to be much alarmed on Walker, witness, Emery and some others consulted on the day of the after crossing the railroad tracks. Would ordinarily be of Felt it was safest to stay there, and opinion that such an accident as this cid so. Held on to the back of the would require amputation, if the front seat and braced himself. Said,

with the plaintiff in the ambula the hospital. Telegraphed that day to Mrs. Hesse to come on and next day that she need not come. Her youngest child was then about two weeks old. Mrs. Hesse came about two weeks after the accident, and was taken at once to the hospital. Witness went away two days after that, and Mrs. Hesse stayed until

plaintiff went home. Cross-examined by H. H. McLean-Before the boy's hat blew off noticed the car was going very, very rapidly. At the hospital had no recollection of saying to Dr. Walker that he was sorry Prof. Hesse had jumped off the car. Had several conversations with doctors at the hospital every day Was confused and excited that day Saw Hese rise up and try to walk after the accident. He took about four steps on the protruding bone. Jerome McSorley was one of Prof. Hesse's pupils. Could not, at present, name others. The cross-examination was then directed to the number of masses at which the organist would be present when the witness officiated. The rector had charge of the record of all such masses.

To Junge Paimer—There were six who celebrated the masses in

Adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock

Salt Rheum

And Its Painful Symptoms Removed by Dr. Chase's Gintment

In the more severe forms of Sait Rheum, the skin becomes very highly inflamed, and is covered with small vescicles, which ooze out a salt, sharp fluid that burns the skin and gives out

a foul odor. The part attacked becomes a face of raw flaming flesh, most pitiable to behold, and the itching and burning

nearly drives the sufferer crazy. Dr. Chase's Ointment has been so universally successful in the cure of Salt Rheum, Eczema, and all itching skin diseases, that it has a record of cures unparalleled in the history of medicines, and is looked upon as the only absolute cure for these diseases. It is recommended by the best phy-sicians, both in Canada and the United States, as a remedy of very superfor excellence. Dr. Ches's Ointment for sale by ell

La grippe, bronchitis and colds are cured, and pneumoria prevented by Dr. Chase's Syrup of Lineced and Turpentine. 25 cents a large bottle.

S. S. DOMINION

(From Wednesday's Daily Sun.) The Dominion line wall str. Dominion, Capt. Jarnes, from Liverpool via Halifax, reached this port at 6 o'clock last evening. She is undoubtedly the finest ship that has yet vis'ted St. John. The Dominion has every apprarance of being a comfortable and attractive box. She is very steady in a halvy sea and has all modern appointments and equipment. She was built by Hariand & Wo'ff of Be hast. She is 445 fex. long, 50 feet beam, and has a gross tonnage of 1,618 tons. In the construction, the twin screw system has been atopted, giving the steamer two entirely separate sets of boliers, engines, shalts and propellers, each set working insepretable of running the steamer across the ocean without difficulty. The engines are of the triple expansion type, developing over 6,000 horse power and giving a speed of 16 kno's per hour. The first cabin salcon is on the upper deck and occupies nearly the whole width of the itesmer, being surmounted by a stained glass dome with ventilators, to give additional air and light. A spacious companionway from the salcon leads to the leddes' room on the pronienade deck, which is beautifully upholstered and decy assengers, there are also 20 first cabin rooms on the upper deck, and deck is situated most of the staterooms, which are very commodious, a commodating two, three and four passengers, there are also 20 first cabin rooms on the upper deck. A little art of the salcon is a companionway leading to the school is a companionway leading to the school are respected to a server of the salcon and the respect of the salcon is a convenient locality on the salcon deck. The served cabin accommodation is all on the upper deck, and no expense has been spared to make it comforts of second-class passengers. Bath rooms deck, and no expense has been spared to make it comforts for second-class passengers. Bath room deck. The second-class moking room on the salcon deck, and never spassengers. Bath room and leaves may be promenated deck are use of passengers travelling by this class. Third officer—Owen R The Dominion line well str. Dominion Capt. James, from Liverpool via Halifax, reached this port at 6 o'clock last evening Officers are:
Chief officer—Owen Roberts.

Chief officer—Owen Roberts.
Second officer—Thos. Jones.
Third officer—W. E. Ingham.
Fou th officer—Sam Bolton.
Second seward—Wm. Fisher.
Surgeon—H. Scenlan.
Chief ergineer—John Tully.
Stewardess—Mrs. Jones.
The Dominion brought to St. John some
40 or 56 passengers and 1,000 tons of cargo.
She began discharging he cargo at once,
and the rerishable goods were forwarded to
the wes, last pight.

The English may increase and reform their army, but it will never be an important factor in wars of the future until it is organised on continental methods, i. e., on the basis of universal compulsory military service.—"Allgemeine Zeitung, Vienna.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

PARLIAMENT.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 25, 1899.

MAN COASTA IN THE COURSE OF THE CASE AND THE LAST SEAL OF THE COURSE OF

Sir Richard Cartwright Called to Order by Speaker.

He Denied That the Joint High Commission Had Been a Failure.

I. N. Greenshields in Conference With Tarte as to Purchase of Drummond Railway.

OTTAWA, March 21.-At ten min-

utes past three, Sir Wafrid Laurier rose to continue the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. For the first five minutes he devoted himself to sneeringly referring to the speech of Sir Charles Tupper as the idle wanderings of a disappointed man. He could not see the advantage of idling away the time of business men in threshing out dead issues of the past, and was con-tent that the country should be pros-perous without waiting to consider who was to receive all credit for this prosperity. The leader of the opposi-tion viewed things from a more exalted position than mere mortals, and from his point of vantage proclaimed that he had made Canada, wholly ignoring such men as Sir John Macdonald, Sir George Cartier, George Brown, and others, who were supposed to have something to do with the building up of Canada. He accepted the challenge of the leader of the opposition to show that the liberal party had done anything since they came into office and forthwith proceed ed to craim that the present govern-ment had settled the Manitoba school question, had secured the establishment of preferential trade, etc. With reference to preferential trade, he claimed that it had increased trade with Great Britain six per cent in the first six months. It was not very much, but the door was open and trade would increase. The present government had, also established penny postage throughout the empire, for which all credit was due to the porturaster general, Mr. Mulock. He (Laurier) had refused several times to advocate penny postage, because he did not know then that the country could afford it, but as soon s the postmaster general had duced the deficit in the post office from \$700,000 a year to \$500,000; he thought the country could afford it. He had favored the reduction and Leartily seconded the efforts of the postmaster general. He claimed that although Mr. Henniker Heaton had done much towards establishing remay postage, the credit for bringing The primary reason was the nature of the injury Did not say to Dr. Welker that owing to his occupation, as the leg would be stiff, it might as the leg would be stiff, it might as chancellor. Witness arrived in St. John on Wednesday and Prof. Hesse on the Saturday before the accident. Plainting was them the organist and holded as well then as now, with the condition.

Halifax.

Steams into Port From Liverpool, via their predecessors in this regretation of the flushing incident to his then condition.

Halifax.

Steams into Port From Liverpool, via their predecessors in this regretation of the flushing incident to be said it had reformed the tarriff for the benefit of both producer and condition.

Halifax.

Halifax.

Steams into Port From Liverpool, via their predecessors in this regretation of what his government had done, he said it had reformed the tarriff for the benefit of both producer and condition.

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Hesse Joinel, their predecessors in this regretation of the condition of the fact was, the figures as the production of the fact was, the figure as the production of the condition of the fact was, the figure as the production of the fact was, the figure as the production of the condition of the fact was, the figure as the production of the condition of the fact was, the figure as the production of the Northwest saved \$600,000 a year. He next turned his attention again to

the speech of Sir Charles and said he was very glad to be able to agree with the leader of the opposition in the compliments he had paid to the mover and seconder of the address. He next turned to the question of the plebiscite, and claimed that no pledge had ever been given to prohibitionists. A pledge had been made in 1893 by the liberal party in convention that a plebiscite should be taken, and a plebiscite had taken. The result was that only 23 per cent of the people had pronounced in favor of prohibition, and as the leader of the liberal party, and with a full sense of the responsibility of what he was saying, he had no hesitation in saying that there never was any intention of adopting prohibition unless a majority of the electorate pronounced in favor of it. He quoted from Rev. Dr. Potts and others to show that in their opinion the majority had not been sufficient to warrant prohibition. Speaking of the "reform" of the senate, he said that the resolution would be submitted to the senate as well as to the commons. It was not intended to destroy confederation nor to abolish the senate, but to improve the senate and perfect confederation. The senate as at present constituted was an anomaly, as it was not responsible to either crown or people, and far from wanting to abolish it, he wanted to improve it. With reference to redistribution, he said that far from loading the dice, he wanted to unload them. The power they had was the power to undo a wrong, and they wanted to undo what had been done by the redistribution act passed by the conserva-Sir Wilfrid here grew very tives. dramatic, and raising his arm, promised, "So help me, God," to gerrymander the province of Ontario back into what he considered its proper shape. With reference to the fast Atlantic service, he admitted the government had done nothing, but he hoped it would be able to do something, sometime. As to the Pacific cable, he promised that an apnouncement would be made shortly. Next he took up the Washington commis-sion and defended the commission from charges made against it of taking a very long time to do very little. He then reviewed the history of the 1891 electoral campaign, quoting Mr. Blaine, secretary of state, to Julien Pauncefote, and a letter to Sir John Macdonald from Sir Charles Tupper, who was then at Washington, with a view to showing that the conservative government was at that

time attempting to negotiate a treaty with the United States, the initiative

Hearty cheers from the grits greet-

in the matter having been taken by.

Canada.

esed the length of time which the thought members of the opposition should confine thems ives to in the presence of his mightiness, he should be irepared to bear the scolding of opposition. He contended that Sir and his party if ne had replied in the spirit in which it was made. Five hours was long, but not too long to go over and expose the follies of the hon, gentlemen who sat on the treasury tenches and played with principles as easily as they thought to play on the

public credulity. (Hear, hear.) Then, continued Mr. Foster, after all his by-play, the premier proceeded to the serious work of answering the challenge of the opposition leader, and to that serious task he devoted just afteen minutes. He had claimed that when he come into power he found the country torn upon a question of race and creed, and that he remedied it by relegating at to the province. Then, in another place, he defined a political party as composed of men believing alike in fundamental matters. When was the agreement. on the Manitoba school question? We modelled on protective policy. Not have the solicitor general declaring even have the iniquities of specific that question is not settled. Then Sir duty been done away with. The items Wilfrid has boasted he brought about in the old tariff were 486 in number; preferential trade, but preferential they have been reduced to 462. Out trade meant trade that gives to the of 175 items bearing specific duties in country advantages that are given to the old tariff, 147 remain in the new. no other country, and if after making The amount of customs tax in 1896 up a policy that he admitted was not was \$19,800,000. In 1897 the taxation preferential, they now have given a was a little less. In 1898, under the preferential, they now have given a preference to Great Britain and some of her colonies, it was because they blundered with it. Nor was it true that to the liberal government belong-ed the credit of having the Belgian ed the credit of hazing the Belgian and German favored nation treaties denounced. Indeed, the preferential trade they had got was not the double preferential trade which Sir Wilfrid promised when at the elections of 1896 he took up the case of Sir Charles and the conditions of the conditions are took up the case of Sir Charles and the conditions are the conditions and the conditions are took up the case of Sir Charles and the conditions are the condesty, or at least a condition of the conditions are the conditions and the conditions are the condesty or at least a condition of the conditions are Tupper, and recorded himself as in favor of an arrangement that would favor of an arrangement that would evince in claiming for the present give Canada reciprocal advantages in government the establishment of cold the British market. The preferential tariff had not succeeded in turning dairy and agricultural branch of the the tide of our import trade from the agriculture department and from the United States to England. As to the agricultural committee of the house imperial penny postage, he was will-ing to give Mr. Julock all the credit conservative administration that dein that connection which was due partment made the first contract but no more. He would not consent to detract from Mr. Henniker Heaton's counting, Mr. Foster continued, count any man show that a deficit of \$781,000 had been turned into a deficit of of \$50,000. The fact was, the figures had been juggled with to bring this bar of \$10,000. The fact was, the figures had been juggled with to bring this bar of the continued, countinued, countinu

three cents from one-half to one cunce, and did it without any flourish of trumpets. Opinion was divided as to the benefits of this imperial pennypostage. It would certainly be a thought it strange the premier should boon to certain classes. It would be a boon to those whose business might ful way. well have carried the full burden, and the difference would come out of the pockets of the poorer classes. As to discussed the redistribution bill in the claim that the liberals had car- the senate today and stated that the ried out to the full their pledges to government proposes merely to rereform the tariff, it was simply ridiculous. The promises had been made, but when given the power to carry out these pledges the government turned its back upon them all.

Chrub, would shrink in horror from a man who would take a dollar bill for his vote albeit he had consorted with Pacauds and Merciers. Yet he did not shrink from obtaining power by false pretences and held on to it by repudiating his pledges. So then the liberals sat today, in possession of the power they obtained by dishonorable means. Mr. Sifton, who was nothing if not subtle, declared the pledges he was bound by as regards tariff reform, was that of Mr. Blake. That was a subterfage that would not go down; for it was known that Mr. Bake broke away from his party on the tariff issue. No, it was by pledges of his present colleagues and leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that Sifton was bound, and these men denounced rotection as fraud and robbery. Indeed. Sir Wilfrid denounced the tariff policy of the conservatives because it was one of reforming the tariff while retaining the principle of protection, while the true ideal, which the liberals would make for, was free trade with a tariff for revnue cnly. How had he carried out that pledge? Had he today a tariff based on the English ideal, or the principle of the revenue tariff with no vestige of protection in it? No, his tariff was a protective one. On the whole only a slight decrease of taxation by customs. Taking the duty collected on in view the fact that this question is it was equivalent to 30.87 in 1894, the same in 1895, 30.70 in 1896, 30.04 in school pays. Let us first see the issue of the negotiations, which are not yet goods entered for home consumption, hundredths of one per cent. in 1897, of 57-100ths in 1898, and for the seven months of the current fiscal year it Was 28.98, or a decrease of 1 18-100ths. Canada is under grave respon But taking the two months of January and February of this year, the tendency was the other way, the average being a reduction of less than half of one per cent. Lest the minister of customs might complain, however, he would take both dutiable and free goods, and it would show the following average rate of duty: 1893 it was 17.38 per cent., in 1894, 17.15 per cent.; in 1895, 16.89 per cent.; in Hearty cheers from the grits greeted the hon. gentleman as he sat down, having spoken for an hour and three-quarters.

HON. MR. FOSTER.

HON. MR. FOSTER.

HON. Mr. Foster began his reply by promising that he would endeavor, as briefly as he could, and with a proper fear of Sir Wilfrid's somewhat unfear of Sir Wilfrid's somewha

necessary criticism and faultfindings average rate of taxation being 18.07, of the opposition leader, to follow out and on February's imports 18.70. Yet some of the questions raised in the in the face of this the government had present debate, and if he should ex- the hardihood to declare that they had reformed the tariff according to right honorane, the prime minister, promise, and done away with the principle of protection and the people were satisfied. That all the people were not satisfied, Mr. Foster proceeded to show by reading from the Edmonton Bulletin, edited by Mr. that gentleman and trust himself to Edmonton Bulletin, edited by Mr. the more generous sentiment of the Oliver, and the Winnipeg Tribune, edelectorate and the members of the ited by Mr. Richardson, both liberal ited by Mr. Richardson, both liberal M. P.'s, vigorously protesting against Charles Tupper's speech had been the claim that the tariff was a dead chareterized by moderation and a de-sire to present the questions at issue went to edeem its pledges of tarif re-fairly before the house. And Sir form to the people of the west. He Wilfrid, in his opinion, would have read, too, the resolution offered at consulted the dignity of his position the Winnipeg Liberal club, in which and his party if ne had replied in the Sir Wilfrid's pledge to eliminate protection from the tariff was quoted, as well as Mr. Fielding's promise of last year that many of the high duties now prevailing could not be considered permanent.

Mr. Blair had promised in New field that the protective feature of the tariff should not be interfered.

Today Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared the government had fulfilled its tariff reform pleages. Was it any wonder his follower. Mr. Richardson, should raise his plaintive voice in protest against this abandonment of pleages made to agriculturalists of the west Assuredly not. Has the incubus protection been removed root and branch? Only to the extent of onehalf of one per cent. Neither have we a tariff for revenue only. From the first article to last the tariff is new tariff, the amount came up to over \$22,000,000, an increase of two and a third millions over 1896. But as Mr. Tarte said, "Wait till you see us next year."

regard for facts that he did not storage system. It was from the signed for cold storage accommoda tion on transatilantic steamers. He hoped that the government would go on doing what it had been doing,

ing out the bill. In the interim the minister of railways revised his bargain and saved the country a milion dollars. In the face of this fact, he have lugged in this mailter in a boast

Hon. Mr. Mills, minister of justice, the senate today and stated that the store the constituencies to the shape they took prior to the conservative redistribution. There was not to be a gerrymander, as it was intended to adhere faithfully to the existing No doubt Sir Wilfrid, posing like a still being debated in the senate. The conservative caucus is post poned until Thursday owing to the alliance meeting tomorrow. Mr. Savard of Chicoutimi was today selected as chief liberal whip Quebec in place of Dr. Guay.

> OTTAWA, March 22.—Sir Richard Cartwright was beside himself with anger today, when in the course of his speech on the address he called Sir Charles Tupper a mischievous demagogue. The speaker called Sir Richard promptly to order and compelled his to qualify the epithet.

> Sir Richard dealt principally with the joint high commission. He denied that it had been a failure, although the negotiations had been beset with special difficulties. The great stumbling block to a successful treaty was the fact that it had to be approved by two-thirds of the American senate, which was not representative of

the American people.
Sir Richard declared that the Unitel States narkets would be of enormous value to Canada if it could be grt on reasonable terms He added: "It would be the height of folly to refuse to buy from the United States. True retaliation would consist in meeting the Americans and beating them. My advice to Canadians is to act with dignity and caution, having concluded, which may and I trust will yet have a successful termina-tion Then it will be time enough to decide what course should be pursued for she must consider not only herself but the empire of which she forms a part. We must act as statesmen, not as demagogues. I will nev-er be one to counsel an unworthy

(Continued on Page Four.)

Cook's Cotton Root Compound