Hon. David Mills Explains

the Situation.

Says British Authors Have Not

Treated Canada Fairly.

Action May Be Taken-Wholesale

Booksellers, Papermakers and Mas-

ter Printers Interview the Min-

ister of Justice.

Toronto, Jan. 4.-Hon. David Mills,

who was a guest at the Walker House,

yesterday received a deputation,

representing the wholesale booksell-

ers and stationers' section of the board

of trade, the papermakers' and the

master printers' and bookbinders' as-

sociations. To these gentlemen, Mr.

Mills gave a concise statement of his

recent interview with Hon. Joseph

Chamberlain on the copyright question,

and suggested measures, upon which he has not yet consulted his colleagues

in the government, and by which he

thinks the present unsatisfactory state

The deputation, in turn, expressed

appreciation of the minister of jus-

tice's efforts on behalf of the Canadian

publishing trades, and presented him

with copies of the resolutions passed at

Monday's meeting of the booksellers'

and stationers' section of the board of

trade. They also passed a hearty re-

Mr. Atwell Fleming introduced the

members of the deputation to the min-

HON. DAVID MILLS.

During the course of his remarks, Mr.

Mills said that the result of the discus-

sion of the subject with the colonia

secretary and the crown officers and

altogether satisfactory. English authors had, in many cases, not only ob-

practically been treated as though she

had found that under the arrangements

existing between the United States and

British governments, the Americans

had stipulated that where British copy-

States, the type should be set up

and the books should be printed and

published in that country. He had also been told that the British publish-

ers received from those of the United

States stereotypes and plates of books

to be published in England, in order to

avoid the expense of setting type twice.

The authors in England had simply

considered their own interests in the

matter. The British Government, in

meeting the wishes of the authors, had

sacrificed not only the interests of the

industrial classes connected with the

work of publication in their own land,

but those of the colonies as well. Can-

with the United States just as though

the Union. That was not a satisfactory

that Canadians would continue to pro-

CANADIANS SHOULD CONTROL

THEIR OWN AFFAIRS.

found that, after all, there was

Canadian interests.

(Hear, hear.)

The colonial secretary had suggested

regard to copyright and publication as

they now possessed in propriety in-

terests in any other kind of industry.

and that they could not admit the

right of a British author to make ar-

rangements for publications for their

own market and deal with them as if

they had no right or voice in the mat-

He had pointed out that while the

publishers of the United States claim-

ed in the market of Canada all the

rights that the Dominion would be

ready to concede to publishers or au-

thors in Britain, they were not willing

to concede to Canadians similar rights

Canadian publishers, he had urged, felt

that some reciprocal or corresponding

arrangement in their interests must be

This view he had also placed before

the late Lord Herschel, and he be-

plause.) Mr. Chamberlain had doubt-

Government." (Laughter and

would be to allow.

legislate upon those lines which we

think are in the interests of the auth-

ors, publishers and people of this

country, and then if the authors in England think that we do not possess

the power of such legislation let them

go before the judicial committee and test the validity of the law." (Hear,

The British North America Act, he said, authorized Canada to legislate on

the subject of copyright, though sec-

tion 129 of that act contained pro-visions which seemed to indicate that

there was no intention to make Can-

ada's powers on that point broader than they were before. There was no

need for him to enter upon a discus-

sion as to whether that section should

be strictly interpreted, or should be

given a generous interpretation as

part of Canada's constitutional rights.

There was one thing, however, which

he considered went a long way in favor

of Canada's right to legislate. When

Riel was tried and convicted for re-

bellion an appeal was taken to the

privy council on the ground that the

but the decision was given upholding the right of Canada to leg-

(Ap-

in the United States markets.

lieved it to be sound doctrine.

applause.)

tended.

go

question definitely.

hear, and applause).

test against it. (Applause.)

consisted of half a dozen states in

of affairs, and he thought

were obtained in the United

specialists who were present, was not

solution of thanks to Mr. Mills.

of affairs may be remedied.

COPYRIGHT

LONDON, ONTARIO London, Monday, Jan. 6.

Death of Rev. Dr. James Robertson—A Great Man and Hero Missionary.

In the unexpected death of the Rev. James Robertson, D.D., Secretary of Home Missions and Superintendent of Missions in the West, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Canada, the Dominion is called on to deplore the loss of one of Canada's most heroic and greatest men. Dr. Robertson's towering figure has been very familiar in the General Assembly, the Synods and Presbyteries of his denomination. His presence in any gathering seemed to make the occasion vital with physical, mental and spiritual force. He was a very Knox in fearlessness and directness; a very Paul in missionary devotion. In laying to a greater extent than any other man the religious foundations of the Canadian Northwest, even to the farthest North and farthest West, it can truly be said that he did as much as the Canadian Pacific Railway has done in the way of material development. Thanks to Dr. Robertson, under Providence, many a new center of population that would otherwise have been a center of every demoralizing influence, has been furnished and fortified with the civilizing influences of the church and the school

Dr. Robertson was born in the West Highlands of Scotland, at Appin, in 1839. His parents came to Canada when he was quite young, and he was educated at Toronto University and at Princeton. In 1869 he was ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. After pastorates at Norwich, Windham, East Oxford and Winnipeg, he gravitated, by the path of peculiar fitness, to the position of Superintendent of Missions of the Northwest. relationship. That has been his great and distinguishing life-work; and it was recognition of that work which made him moderator of the General assembly in 1895, an honor never more deservedly bestowed.

In his great work in the Northwest, beginning twenty years ago, Dr. Robertson was wisely allowed an absolute free hand. He was a kind of missionary-bishop. The labors and hardships enthusiastically endured by Dr. Robertson in the then wilderness of the Northwest, when they are published in permanent form, as doubtless they will be published, will prove a record of stirring and self-sacrificing endeavor, not surpassed by those annals which record the labors of Livingstone and Paton. Facing the unkindly elements on prairie or mountain side; confronting not unseldom the unkindlier influences of wicked and hostile men inmining camps; holding baptismal and preaching services in lonely ranchesnever did Dr. Robertson allow himself to disregard the call for help; never did he flinch before the greatest obstacles. Like Browning's hero, temporary defeat in his work only nerved him to greater effort. Whether or not a reader of Browning, in his indomitable courage and sublime faith no other man in Canada in recent times has exemplified the noble lines of the poet. He truly was one of those

"Never turned their backs; But marched breast-forward, Never doubted, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph; Held that we fall to rise-are bamed to fight better-sleep to wake.'

Dr. Robertson, apart from his notable characteristics as one of the great promoters and pioneers of Christianity in what was at one time known as "The Great Lone Land," had the prophetic instinct of the true statesman. In his numerous sermons and addresses in older Canada, he constantly enforced the importance of the missionary in relation to the future of the Dominion. He was one of the first to see the illimitable possibilities of the almost incalculable areas and resources of the Great West. With prophetic ear he seemed to

"Hear the tread of ploneers, Of nations yet to be; The first low wash of waves,

Where yet shall roll a human sea. He saw in the Northwest the wheat granary, not only for the British Empire, but for the world. He saw the vast possibilities of the Northwestern fields and mines and ranches. He saw the cities and towns and villages the question?

of the future, But while Dr. Robertson never tired of showing the material greatness of the Canada that is to be, he constantly insisted that the only safe foundation for national greatness was the righteousness which exalteth a nation.

We have spoken of Dr. Robertson's contagious enthusiasm and his temperamental strenuousness; his Scottish-Canadian indomitability; his lionhearted courage; his statesmanlike vision of the coming importance and greatness of the Dominion because of the incalculable potentialities of the Northwest. But Dr. Robertson not all strenuousness; not merely the incarnation of purposeful energy. He was lion-hearted; but also a man of the kindliest heart and tenderest sympathies. In his moments of relaxation, with congenial friends, he had many a humorous as well as pathetic incident to relate. If he could sternly face a blaspheming rowdy in a western mining camp, he could equally give a word of kindly encouragement to some young man from Ontario in danger of going wrong, or to some lonely woman on the distant prairie, hungry for the religious privileges left behind in older

When the history of the development of the Dominion, in its relation to the development of the Empire, comes to be written, the name of Dr. Robertson will shine out as that of a true man, a true Canadian, a true Empire-build-

Lord Mayo on Title-Marrying.

Earl Mayo writes in the January

England." He declares that the popu-

larity of the United Stateser has been due in great measure to the influence of those American women who have married into the ranks of the "clever, titled and wealthy" British, who form the most important element of British society in high life. This explanation is a trifle too sweeping. Everyone who knows anything about the matter is forced to the conclusion that in the eyes of many rich women in the United States-and men, too, it may be admitted-neither cleverness nor wealth count for anything when the question of a matrimonial alliance comes up. The one thing desired above all others -title. The idea seems to be that the Britisher shall supply the rank and the Yankee the money wherewith to maintain it. All other considerations are subsidiary. The duke, the earl, or even the everyday knight may be as poor as a church mouse. He may have dissipated the fortune that came to him by heredity. He may have scarcely enough sense to get in out of a thunderstorm. If it can be shown that he is in a position to deliver the tiara to cap the head of a millionaire's daughter in New York, Chicago, or St. Louis, he can have the goods and no questions as to brains, habits or personal prospects will be asked. This fact has been exemplified again and again, and nowhere more markedly than when a bogus lord or duke crops up at Saratoga or some other society meeting-place, and swindles dozens of willing dupes. There are exceptions here as well as in other matters, for there have been international marriages-happy ones, too, founded on mutual love and respectin which there has been an amalgamation of British cleverness with United States beauty and vice versa. But the exception only proves the rule, which is that the average United States heiress is ever ready to be "gold bricked" when she comes to seek a husband among the British titled moths, and if not a few of the maidens who thus accept a title in lieu of affectionate regard, live to repent their temerity, it

> It is now said that the Russian Trans-Siberian Railway will cost \$500,-000,000, or nearly three times as much as it was originally contemplated to spend on the enterprise. Judged by this result, recent public works in Canada have been constructed with exemplary economy.

is not to be wondered at.

Under the provisions of the new Fac tory Act, which came into force in Great Britain on the 1st inst., the hours of workers in textile factories will be shortened by one on Saturdays. The employes are gratified at the prospect of leaving work at 12 instead of 1 o'clock on Saturday, but the feeling is qualified by a prospect that there may be a corresponding reduction in wages. Where the workpeople have the Saturday half-holiday, as in the old country, there is no excuse for their absenting themselves from public worship on Sunday mornings.

A Live Wire.

[Dominion Presbyterian.] Prohibition is a live wire that neither party is anxious to pick up. How would it do for the best men in both parties to step out and tackle it?

The Penny Saved Plan.

[Dominion Presbyterian.] Whether would you rather hold a fowl social, and give \$3 worth of fowl to it, together with \$3 worth of time, and \$10 worth of temper, or hand over \$2 to the church treasurer in hard for sour stomach, nervous dyspepsia, cash? Who will have sand enough to heartburn, gas on stomach and bowels, propose the business way of settling and every form of stomach derange-

The Late Shoppers.

The Banner-News is in receipt of a ong letter (unsigned) making a strong plea for the message boys who are sent out by business men to deliver parcels late on Saturday nights. The etter is not printed, for the reason already assigned-that this office must be in possession of the name and address of the writers of letters sent for publication. This communication, however, deals with what seems a serious abuse and this brief reference will accomplish the purpose intended

by the writer. Business men, it may be said, are not the only sinners in this regard, and probably not always the sinnersin-chief. They and their faithful but fatigued employes do not stand behind their counters until near midnight on Saturday, from choice. The shoppers are chiefly, if not wholly, responsible for this condition, and until they amend their ways no amendment in other respects is possible. The poor delivery boy, groping about the streets at midnight, is only one of the numerous army whose slavery is due to the wholly unnecessary custom of late Business that should and shopping. could be distributed over several days is, by this bad habit, compressed into a few hours of Saturday and during this brief and troublous spell things are at high pressure with the dealer and his staff. If these parcels, of

tomer by his default. The result of this condition is that the weary clerks have to spend a large portion of the precious Sabbath in from the mental and bed to recover physical hardships of the week, with the superadded cruel strain of Satur-

whose late delivery the correspondent

complains, did not reach their owner

on Saturday night, or even the early hours of the Sabbath, the dealer would

hear of it, and probably lose a cus-

A LITTLE SUNSHINE.

A Guess .- Sunday School Teacher-Who were the Maccabees? Tommy-O! them's the things that was in the water an' gev my pop ty'foy fever .-Forum on "The Americanization of Philadelphia Press. The Worst Form .- Mrs. Crawford-I

suppose you suffer a great deal from your dyspepsia? Mrs. Crabshaw-Not half as much as I did when my husband had it .- Judge. Mrs. Justwed-This is excellent cake. Did you get the recipe out of a book?

Mrs. Newwed-No; I got it out of my head. Mrs. Justwed-No wonder it is so light.-Boston Traveler. Mrs. O'Rourke (to charitable old Mr. Hartwell, who is giving away poultry to the needy)-Long life to yer honor; sure I'll niver see a goose agin but I'll

think of yez!-Harlem Life.

The Chicago Man-Well, what did you think of New York? The Colorado Man-Thought it was a mining town when I first struck it. body was digging in nearly street.-Yonkers Statesman.

Accounting for It .- De Sappy-I don't understand why some people require so much sleep. I can get along with four hours. Miss Redbud-The body doesn't require nearly so much rest as the brain.-Town and Country.

Five Dollars a Box

The Price Cut No Figure With

"I want to say for the benefit of some poor dyspeptic that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will give comfort and a cure every time. Five dollars a box would



not stop my purchasing them should I ever suffer again as I did for a week before using them. The one 50-cent box I bought at my

druggist's did the work and my digesis all right again. Many of my neighbors have also tried these tablets and found them to be just as represented, and Mr. Ellms also wants me to use his name in indorsing Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. (Signed) A. ELLMS and CHAS. F. Assistant Postmaster,

outh Sudbury, Mass. Mrs. Jas. Barton, of Toronto, Canwrites: "For eighteen months I suffered from what I supposed was bladder and kidney trouble, and took medicine from three different doctors, without any sign of cure. I felt so ill at last I was hardly able to do my

"I thought I would try a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and see if they would make me feel better, never really thinking I had dyspepsia, after only three or four tablets had been taken all the acid trouble disappeared, and then I discovered I had had acid dyspepsia, while the doctors had been treating me for kidney and bladtrouble and one of them treated

me for rheumatism.
"My digestion is fine, my complexion clear, and I am able to do my work and low spirits are unknown to me. "I am so thankful for finding a cure so good and so pleasant to take as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I am surprised at the change they have made

All druggists sell and recommend Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they contain only the simple natural digestives, and taken after meals prevent acidity and cause prompt digestion and assimilation of food.

Physicians everywhere indorse them because they are as safe for the child as for the adult; they are invaluable

NEW IDEA CONTENTION

PATTERNS. 10c.

NEW IDEA **FEBRUARY** SHEETS JUST IN.

DJANUARYD WHITE GOODS SALE.

Does it pay to buy Whitewear with snow on the ground and zero weather? Yes, most assuredly it does. Can any woman read these true price inducements and think otherwise? We represent the goods and prices as we know the values and qualities to be. No mincing, but straight facts about the lines we make a specialty of. You cannot afford to miss this great opportunity. All that is new, dainty and bewitching in the world of

LADIES' LINGERIE

will be opened up for your inspection and enjoyment WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8th.

GOWNS.

Ladies' Gowns, made of good white

cotton, yoke of tucks, collar and

cuffs edged with lace, made full

Ladies' Gowns, made of good Eng-

lish cambric, square yoke, hem-

Ladies' Gowns, made of fine Lons-

dale, tucked yoke and trimmed

with torchon lace, liberal width.

A lovely range of gowns, in addi-

tion to above, varying in price from \$1 up to\$5 50

Special sale price 89c

stitched trimmings, with frills of

size. Special sale price 50c

self. Special sale price 75c

CORSET COVERS.

Plain, made of fine English Cambric (not poor, thin stuff), neat-ly finished. Special sale price ... 15c

V Shaped Cover, embroidery trimmed and made of fine cotton. Special sale price 25c Marguerite Style Cover, fine Eng-

lish cambric, edged with nainsook embroidery. Special sale price ... 45c full range of Covers in levely artistic creations, space forbids of specifying, from 75c up to\$3 00

SKIRTS.

Ladies' Skirts, made of fine cotton, tained copyright in England, but also trimmed with tucks and deep United States, and so far as flounce of wide embroidery. Specopyright was concerned Canada had were a part of the United States. He

Ladies' Skirts, made of fine cambric, deep flounce of muslin, edged with frill of torchon lace, liberal width. Special sale price.\$1 00 Ladies' Skirts, made of fine cambric, deep flounce, with cluster of tucks, hemstitched and edged with frill of embroidery. Special

from \$1.75 up to\$9 00 Annual Discount Sale

Ladies' Skirts in endless variety,

Now Goint On. Great Bargains.

WHITE GOODS SALE. 40-inch Plain Pillow Cotton11c 42-inch Plain Pillow Cotton121/2c 40-inch Circular Pillow Cotton121/2c

42-inch Circular Pillow Cotton15c Special prices on all widths-44, 46, 48 and 50 inch. 8-4 Unbleached Plain Sheeting .. 131/2c 8-4 Unbleached Twill Sheeting15c 8-4 Bleached Plain Sheeting20c 8-4 Bleached Twill Sheeting22c 9-4 Bleached Plain Sheeting25c 9-4 Bleached Twill Sheeting25c

Special prices on all Sheetings during See our large size Counterpanes 59c See our large size Counterpanes79c See our \$2 25 Counterpanes for\$1 49

See our \$2 50 Counterpanes for \$1 89

DRAWERS.

Ladies' Drawers, in fine cotton, trimmed with three clusters of tucks, and edged with lace, spe-

cial sale price Ladies' Drawers, in fine English cambric, umbrella shape, trimmed with fine tucks, special sale price 50c Drawers, in fine Lonsdale, trimmed with linen lace, and also with em-

broidery, special sale price500 We carry an exceedingly fine range in all styles of Ladies' Drawers other than these mentioned, from 75e up to \$4 00

INFANTS' LINGERIE I

INFANTS' ROBES, from \$1 00 up INFANTS' LONG SKIRTS, from 39c up to\$3 50 CHILDREN'S DRESSES, from \$1 00 up to CHILDREN'S SHORT SKIRTS, from 40c up to......\$2 50

APRONS AND CAPES. Maids' Aprons from 35c up to \$1 00 Maids' Caps at 121/2c, 15c, and20c

Annual Discount Sale Remnants, Oddments All Being Cleared.

islate appeal George IV., resulting from the disputes between the Hudson Bay and Northwest Trading Companies, and shall be made by which the governcrimes or felonies committed in the by death or transportation, the parties should be sent to Upper Canada for that if Canada prepared a measure and trial. The act had not been repealed. When Canada took over the Territories submitted it for approval it might be courts were constituted under the powers of the British North America great difference between the British Act for the trial of criminal offenses, notwithstanding the act of George IV., To this Mr. Mills had answered that and the privy council, in the case re-Canadians wished only the control of their own affairs; as strong a voice in

ferred to, had upheld the validity of those courts. WHAT MIGHT BE DONE. After expanding somewhat on this argument Mr. Mills said: "There are several things which have occurred to me, I have not discussed them with my colleagues, and cannot say what view they are prepared to take, so that I am speaking solely for myself. We might, for instance, pass an act leaving the imperial government the re-

sponsibility of disallowance; or might treat the law as it now stands, as an existing factor, and provide that in all cases where the British author had taken a copyright in the United States, and had also disposed to an American publicher the copyright of his works in Canada, that a high duty should be imposed on all such works imported from the United States. That would practically be saying to them, 'If you want our market you have got to deal fairly with us." (Applause.) Of course, some readers might object to that, but we have got to make ed whether he could carry through the sacrifices in the interests of each other House of Parliament, despite the with a view to maintaining our own strength of the government, a measure political authority. It seems embodying the views expressed by Mr. that if we were to provide, wherever "To this," said Mr. Mills, smilwe thought we were being discriminatingly, "I replied that the authors, who ed against or unjustly dealt with, that had made these arrangements at our works so copyrighted with a view of expense and in which our political being imported into Canada should be rights were not conserved, had too subjected to a high duty, we could much power and influence with the

the Canadian market." (Loud ap-CANADA'S RIGHT TO LEGISLATE. plause.) Mr. Chamberlain had proposed the STRONG RESOLUTIONS. preparation by Canada of a case, so Mr. Gundy then presented to Mr. that the Dominion's claims as to her Mills the resolutions previously rerights in the question might be tested, ferred to. These, after reciting present condition of affairs, and adding that if judgment was given in Canada's favor that would settle the failure of previous attempts to rectify them, conclude by urging the govern-ment "to pass such legislation as will "I stated," said the inister of jusgive effect to the draft bill (Hall tice, "my very strong objections to going before the judicial committee of Caine's) already referred to, making it obligatory that a book shall be printthe privy council with a stated case based upon certain abstract proposi-tions. The preferable way, I coned and bound in this country in order to secure Canadian copyright, and con-

within a reasonable time, provision which provided that in the case of ment shall issue to a Canadian publisher a license to print in Canada, Northwest Territories, and punishable subject to such safeguards as will secure the owner of such book a reasonable royalty upon the work.' presenting the resolution, Mr. Gundy remarked that in 1900, 250,000 books were imported from the United States into Canada under the head of "fic tion, books and sheets," and it was safe to say that 200,000 of these should have been printed in Canada. A NEWSPAPER MAN'S VIEW.

Mr. John Ross Robertson was sure that all present would agree with him that they were fortunate in having a minister so thoroughly Canadian as Mr. Mills' address had shown him to It was a satisfaction to him to find the booksellers, publishers and stationers at last agreeing with the Copyright Association, which had been ignored by some bodies, as to the wisdom of the draft agreement known as the Hall Caine agreement. The crux of the whole situation was that the English author and publisher had the Canadian bookseller and publisher by the throat, and were prepared to keep their Canadians exercised hold until the their right to legislate in their own interests. Every influence was against the Canadian publisher and bookseller, not only in England and America, but also on the part of some men in Canada. He (Mr. Robertson) was intensely interested in the question. In the past he had been interested in the publication of books, and hoped to be again. Mr. Robertson also expressed the hope that the government might be able to take steps to provide convenient methods to enable newspaper publishers in Canada to copyright special cables. articles or letters obtained by them at

EFFECTIVE MEASURES OF SUP-PORT.

considerable expense.

compel the British author to deal with Mr. Mills was asked if there was Canadians instead of Americans for anything the members of the deputation could do to support him in the legislation they required. He replied "I am not aware of anything at the present time. The information you have given and the expression of your desires is as effective a measure of support as can be given at the present time. When our measure is prepared, and I hope that will be soon, no doubt you may be able to make suggestions with regard to its provisions The conference ended after a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Mills.

HURON OLD BOYS

Annual Meeting of the Association and Election of Officers.

Toronto, Jan. 6. - One of the most progressive of the old boys' associations is that composed of ex-residents of Huron county. The annual meeting of the association was held Friday night in the Temple building, and was argely attended. Mr. J. S. Willison presided, in the absence of the president, Mr. Hugh McMath, who is fined to his residence through illness. The yearly report was presented by the secretary, Mr. E. Floody, and was very gratifying, showing that there are now 225 members. The treasurer, Mr. G. A. Smith, B. A., reported that there is a satisfactory balance in the trea-

The following officers were elected for 1902: Honorary presidents, Col. D. Otter, J. S. Willison, Hugh McMath; President, E. Floody; vice-president, Dr. W. Sloan; secretary, R. A. Walker; treasurer, G. A. Smith; executive com-

upon the subject. This tinue to be so printed and bound in arose from a statute of order to retain such copyright, and can, George Deacon, J. R. Lyons, W. that upon failure to print in Canada Church, C. C. Ross, T. eudy, H. C. Lucas, C. McDonald, C. R. Cooper, Thomas Soole and T. W. Gib-It was decided to hold an "At Home" or banquet in February, and the matter was left in the hands of the committee to make arrangements. A resolution was passed expressing the hope that the retiring president, who met with an accident recently, would have a speedy recovery.

CZOLGOSZ WAS SANE! New York, Jan. 3.-An exhaustive report of the trial, execution, autopsy and mental status of Czolgosz, assassin of President McKinley, in given in the New York Medical Journal for Jan. 4. The report embodies the result of much careful investigation by Drs. Carlos F. MacDonald and Edward A. Spitzka, of this city. The conclusion reached is that Czolgosz was sane when he committed his crime. He was socially diseased and perverted, but not mentally diseased.

"IN THE SWEET BY AND BY." Ottawa, Jan. 4.-It is announced by a prominent French-Canadian politician here that J. P. Whitney, leader of the Ontario Opposition, has promised to have a French-Canadian minister in his cabinet if he is elected leader of the government in the next provincial elections.



Grippe, Coughs Colds

Relief in One Dose, Cure in One Day 25 Cents per Box at all Druggists.



These pills are a specific for all diseases arising from disordered nerves, weak heart or watery blood. They cure palpitation, dizziness, smothering, faint and weak spells, shortness of breath, swellings of feet and ankles, nervousness, sleeplessness, anæmia, hysteria, St. Vitus' dance, partial paralysis, brain fag, female complaints, general debility, and lack of vitality. Price 50c. a box.