EX.-GOV. FLOWER HARD ON BRYAN.

Gives Notice That Democratic Party Has Not Surrendered to Populism and Anarchy.

Calls Bryan an Ambitious and Unsafe Man, a Demagogue and Word Juggler.

Vigorously Denounces the Chicago Convention and Free Silver Candidates.

Indianapolis, Sept. 3.—Following is the speech delivered by ex-Governor Flower, the temporary chairman of the national convention of Gold Democrats: This gathering is notice to the world that the Democratic party has not yet surrendered to Populism and anarchy. true principles of Democracy, expounded by Jefferson and exemplified through a century of national history are not dead because those principles have been repudiated by a convention calling itself Democratic, but controlled by undemocratic influences. These are true Democrats who remain true to the principles of their party and who refuse to be bound by party declarations which | dard or the most enthusiastic bi-metalbetray party faith and threaten both list can, if he be a patriotic citizen, conparty and country with disaster. By our presence here we emphasize

the genuine character of our Democracy and demonstrate the patriotic nature our partisanship. There have been numerous instances in political history where in the name of the party loyalty, men have justified their non-support of party platforms or candidates and in too cause when analyzed its inspiring incharged against this gathering. No Democrat here sought honors from those the strong arm of the law in the supwho framed the Chicago platform. Every Democrat here has only political humiliation to expect in the event of the success of the Chicago ticket. No Democrat honored here by being made, the candidate of this convention can look forward with any reasonable hope to an election. None of us who help to nominate him can expect to be participants in any distribution of political favors. We are here because we love the Democratic party and because we love our country. That is the inspiration which has drawn us together and encourages our action. That is the fact which evidences our sincerity and makes our cause strong with the people. For myself. I can say that for over half a century I have been unflinching in my support of Democratic principles, and I lo not propose to give them up now, even if I have to bolt my party platform and the ticket in order to maintain those principles. I have lived and worked for Democrats were so few that it was only by accident that we have elected even a constable once or twice in a decade. The chief complaint which my political critics have made against my acts and public life have been that I have been too much of a Democratic partisantoo devoted to the interests of my party But in no test of partisanship have I been a better friend of the Democratic party than I feel I am to-day in joining with those who would save the party from the abyss toward which it has

thrown itself. "Dear to me in the Democracy upon whose principles I have been reared, and for whose success I have labored in and demagogic, but we oppose his candiseason and out. Dear to me are the teachings of those great Democrats, Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden, who, if that policy is but a feature of his supalive to-day, would stand with us for party and public honor. And because I have been taught to believe are the very love my party and my country. I am here to do what I can to shield them of it demonstrates the unfitness of Bryfrom dangerous attack.

"The danger of the Chicago platform trust. does not alone or chiefly lie in its declaration for a financial policy which attention. Every appeal in the name of would be ruinous. The danger lies in the revolutionary influence which controlled the Chicago convention and animated its platform. Men may justly differ as to the best scheme of national finance and may debate their differences without recrimination or without questioning the honesty of motives. But when men, led on by ambitious politicians, their minds fired, not by the example of American patriots, but by that of radicals of the French revolution, overturn party precedents and pack a convention to secure an effective majority, then by aid of that majority raise aloft the incendiary banner of the people against the rich, attack the integrity of the supreme court, threaten the subversion of national institutions and the direct perversion of constitutional guarantees, incite disrespect of law and authority, suggest and in substance recommend the repudiation of national and private debts, and reject by intended implication the fundamental principle of Democracy that that government governs best which governs least-then it is time not only for Democrats to forsake that motely and un-American gathering, throughout the country. His conspicuto reject that un-Democratic and un- ous failure at Madison Square Garden American enunciation of doctrines, and to advance the cause of silver by close best, with all patriots who cherish their the weapons of the logician and statescountry's honor and wish to protect the man, and to employ the arts of the orwelfare of its people.

American people if the action of the cal firebrands among the people. He ap-Populists at Chicago, reinforced and em peals to the base instincts of the ignorphasized by the action of the Populists at St. Louis has not rekindled the spirit strives to array class against of American patriotism and awakened class, to incite employe againt employer, the American conscience to the national to stir up debtor against creditor, to dangers which lurk in the forces and make this a contest of the poor against influences behind Bryan and Sewall or the rich. May God prevent this incen-Bryan and Watson. The real issue in diary work. In this broad land it has this campaign is an issue of patriotism. been our proud boast that the avenues In many a presidential election has the of success have been open to all. The fight waged fiercely between the advo- rich to-day were the poor of yesterday. cates of different political doctrines, No families of inherited wealth domiand the ruin of the country freely pre- nate our politics or our society. Before dicted if either set of doctrines were the law all men are equal. The same established as the policy of the government-such predictions being merely the some succeed, many fail, but no barirer extreme expression of party politics; but national honor; and when men have stir- through the opportunity which every party differences disappear, the moral polls. issue predominates, and all good citizens

who would destroy the American name and undermine the walls of her present

"Mr. Bryan reiterates, in about every econd speech, that he stands squarely upon the Chicago platform and supports everyone of its planks. He has not yet announced his acceptance of all the planks of the Populist platform, but inasmuch as these are only different in degree, and he has been identified with Populism quite as much as with Democracy, it is but fair to assume that he stands upon both platforms. Not quite so radical in his views, perhaps, as Altgeld or Tillman, not quite so frank as Tom Watson, he is nevertheless a fit representative of the revolutionary for: ces behind him-forces ambitious, unsteady and unsafe. There is nothing in his career or in his present utterances to encourage the hope that if elected he would rise above his surroundings or stay the hand which threatens to destroy and pervert. An untried man, a demagogue, a word juggler, he will perhaps represent the restless mob from which he rose, and with characteristic recklessness, does not hesitate to appeal to base human passions, in order to attract votes. "That, in this incendiary role, stand-

ing, as he professes to stand, on principles as un-Democratic as those of Herr Most, he should deserve, by any conception of party regularity, the support of true Democrats, is past comprehension and explainable only by the ignorance of the man and his platform or disloy-alty to genuine party faith. No sound conception of party regularity can justify encouragement to social disorder. Not even the honest believer in a silver stanscientiously support the forces of political anarchy. Even the advocacy of free silver coinage by Bryan and many of his adherents is only a cloak for the spirit of revolution behind. Every true bi-metallist must blush to have his cause dependent for success upon those who would reorganize the supreme court when its decisions do not please a party many cases has the movement failed be- convention, who would repudiate the national debt if free silver coinage did not fluence was found to be nothing higher accomplish bi-metallism, who would atthan a desire to avenge disappointed tempt to destroy the sanctity of private ambition or to overthrow a political or- contracts, who would have the governganization. No such sordid motive can ment take and operate the country's railways and telegraph, who would restrain pression of disorder.

"Even if I believe that the free coinage of silver by the United States, independently and alone, would, under proper conditions, restore bi-metallism, could not bring myself to entrust so delicate and important an undertaking to men of Bryan's inexperience and associations, and I would suffer forever the alleged evils of a gold standard before I would be a party to contempt for law. to an attack on our highest court and to a subversion of our form of government by loading it down with ungovernmental functions. Before such a spectacle, how would the shadow of Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden shudder and

"While, as I have said, Mr. Bryan boldly professes to stand on every one of the strange planks of the Chicago platform, he adroitly attempts to divert Democratic attention from the revolutionary spirit which pervades most of confining the larger part of his public utterances to what he calls bi-metallism; and he evidently hopes by magnifying the importance of this financial issue, and distorting its phrases so that it will appear to be the novement of the masses against the classes, to make Democrats forget their dislike of the plainly un-Democratic features of the platform, and to persuade them that after all one economic issue is involved, and this should not justify a breaking of party ties. But that kind of tactics should deceive no one. We believe that Mr. Bryan's arguments for free silver are fallacious dacy not chiefly because he favors free coinage, but because his advocacy o, port of a set of doctrines which we opposite of Democratic, and the support

"Let not this fact escape Democratic party regularity to support the Bryan ticket is an appeal to support the governmental ownership of railroads and telegraphs, to attack the independence of the federal judiciary, to abolish the credit system as a test of fitness for public office, to refuse to uphold the national credit by an issue of bonds when necessary, to scale down the public debt by repudiation. To incite not only the evils which would follow a silver standard, but these which would follow irredeemable paper money-for even purely fiat money seems to be recommended in the Chicago platform. The men who represent such a conglomeration of peor principles and radical notions are not Democrats. They have no claim on Democrats, and all over the land to-day. Democrats are rising to overthrow their party fetters, which mean slavery, and to stand between the people and the certain injury which the party's rash leaders would inflict upon the nation. "The revolutionary spirit, which

an his associates for positions of public

forced Bryan's nomination is manifest in his speeches now being delivered join, in such manner as may seem argument has induced him to abandon ator. From the rear ends of cars he "I mistake the moral sense of the has been throwing out social and politiant or the misery of the distressed. He opportunities do not come to all men; to success or position is created by law. in this election around which the battle Industrial conditions may be affected by is waging, involves the integrity of our unwise laws, and when this is demoninstitutions and the sacredness of our strated we attempt to change them red that deep well of sentiment, ordinary man has to register his vote at the

stand shoulder to shoulder against those (many fall, this is the lot of life, and no dared before to use this fact to arouse modation. These mean business failmen against men and to kindle the fires of social discontent and disorder. Proud as we have been of America's material prosperity, we have been prouder still of the self reliant, independent and sensible spirit of her people. When foreign critics have told us that democracy here would some day prove a failure, that universal suffrage would lead to anarchy, that class feeling would be engendered which would result in riot, or the confiscation of property, we have laughed, and pointed to the sturdy Americanism on our farms, to the influences of our public schools, the respect of law and order in our cities, to the examples of self-made men in every family, to the educating influences of our press, to the fullness and broadness of our charities, and, more than an, to the solid patriotism of our people.

"I believe that we can still depend upon these. Bad as the times are, stagnant as industry is, distressed as many homes are for lack of employment, the common sense of the American people will not be deceived by appeals to passion, but will perceive clearly what is truth, namely, that present conditions are largely caused, not by the influences against which Mr. Bryan, in lurid words, declaims, but by fear of the very remedies which he suggests. When this great shadow, which he and his associates have created, passes off the financial and industrial world, then confidence will be restored, money will seek investment, factories will be reopened and employment will be secured. There no prosperity without confidence, and Mr.. Bryan's plan shatters confidence and portends business failures and panic. These mean more men out of employment; more homes without food and clothing; more misery and dis-

"All of Mr. Bryan's speeches, pleas and arguments for free silver are based on the assumption that the free coinage of silver by the United States alone would establish and maintain oi-metallism-the parity of gold and silver at the exchangeable ratio of 16 to 1. If that assumption is incorrect or ill-founded, each of his arguments fall to the ground and every one of his predictions loses its force. Not one word has he uttered in advocacy of a silver standard. Not one word 'care he utter in behalf of a silver standard. He will declaim by the hour against the evils of gold mono-metallism, and nearly everything he says on that subject is equally applicable to silver mono-metallism also. Bi-metallism is a genuine Democratic doctrine, but bi-metallism can never be obtained by the men who dominated the Chicago convention, or by the method implied in the Chicago platform. There is reason to doubt whether the forces which controlled that convention even desired to accomplish metallism. The word bi-metallism does not appear in the platform. The convention, by an overwhelming vote, rejected a proposition pledging the government to maintain the parity of the two metals. The disposition of the convention, as dictated by its expressions and its actions, was toward silver mono-metallism or irredeemable fiat money. As well might the Ark of the Covenant have been intrusted to the Philistines as to intrust the cause of bi-metallism to the revolutionary people behind Bryan

under present conditions free coinage of silver by the United States alone would result in silver mono-metallism. Foolish experiments in that direction have already caused the loss of a great part of our gold from circulation. Part of it has gone abroad, withdrawn from investment in our indurtries, and part of it has been hoarded for the day when it will bring a high premium. Our government can get none except by increasing the national debt and the burden of taxation. About \$100,000,000 in gold is in the United States treasury to support the parity not alone of the \$346,-000,000 of greenbacks, which was its original function, but the \$625,000,000 of silver currency which had been issued since. That frail foundation has been trembling since 1890 with the additional weight put upon it. Only by heroic means has the government been able to prop up the immense superstruc-But even the prospect of unlimited silver coinage under present conditions would make that foundation disappear as if in a quicksand, and you and I, and every man who has property or wages would see their value changed

"It is not a difficult task to show that

from a gold to a silver measure. "This will be the certain result of imosing such an additional burden upon the government, but when with that in view we consider the disposition of foreign governments to strengthen their gold reserves and the suspension of free silver coinage in India-which has heretofore been the world's sink for all its surplus silver, but is so no longer—the conclusion is inevitable that we would be reduced to a silver basis and to a very cheap silver basis at that. Such a change of standards, such a readjustment of values, not only in the fear which they would excite, but in the actual injury and injustice they would produce, would be the greatest commercial and industrial evil imaginable. It | day. would mean, in the first place, the withdrawal of hundreds of millions of foreign capital invested in our industries. Sneer as Mr. Bryan may at our dependence upon foreign capital, the bare fact remains that without it the building of our great railways, the opening of our great farm areas, the development of our mines, the building up of our industries-with all the stimulus to prosperity which these have given-would have been delayed many years.

"Foreign gold-to Mr. Bryan's distorted vision and demagogic mind, is a species of yellow fever-what is it but capital which gives work and wages to our citizens, adds to the product of our factories, makes necessities out of the former luxuries of life, increases the comforts and conveniences of living, adds to our country's wealth and prosperity, until finally we will be rich enough and in any silver country. A good illustration prosperous enough to send part of our is found in the adjoining states of Britcapital to other less fortunate nations, fish though it be, for other people. Who would reject it because it comes, as some of it probably does, from the drones of Europe? What better use can the accumulated wealth of England's aristocracy be put than to build up Ameri-

can industries? The withdrawal of European capital would still further depress values and such a slender support, that when credit

will avail nothing to prevent the concandidate for the presidency has ever traction of loans and refusal of accomures, losses, sacrifices of prices, diminished demand for commodities, closing mills, lack of employment, poverty and distress.

"Against the progress of this certain series of events no man nor measure can No kind of relief is efficacious stand. except the conviction of the people that the money which measures the exchange able value of their commodities and ser vices, and underlies the structure of their system of credit, is sound and stable and will remain so.

"One characteristic of the political remedies administered and recommended by quack political doctors, is that they are alleged to cure all diseases. To every man in distress in any part of the country the demonetization of silver is pointed out as the cause of his misery, and the remonetization of silver as his remedy. By reason of perfectly simple causes the prices of wheat and corn and other agricultural products have declined; but this declines is attributed by those political quacks to the demonetization of silver, and the farmer, along with every man who finds it hard to make both ends meet, is told that by remonetizing silver wheat will go to a dollar a bushel and other farm products will rise proportionately. If this were true, rising prices would affect the commodities which a farmer buys, the interest he pays on his debts, the freight rates which determine the cost of getting his products to market and he would relatively no better off than before. "To expect the farmer to expect so great a delusion is to presume upon his intelligence. Ask the farmers of my State why they are giving up the production of wheat and corn and they will not tell you that it is because of the depreciation of silver. They will point to these great western prairies and tell you they cannot compete with these in the growth of staple cereals, and they have taken to raising other crops which are more profitable and less competi-The same tendency is the case throughout the agricultural world. Not only have thousands of acres of western lands in America been thrown open to cultivation within recent years, but in Russia, India and the Argentine Republic railroads and enterprises have brought large additions of acreage under cultivation and poured millions of additional bushels upon the markets of the The same cheapening in the world. cost of boots and shoes, of hats and coats and other clothing which has followed excessive production in the manufacture of these articles, has been manifest in excessive production of agricul

tural products. "It is the old familiar law of supply and demand. In my Sstate of New York hay is selling at \$15 a ton: last year it was \$10. Do our silver friends attribute that to the demonetization of silver? They ought to if they wish to be consistent. Silver dollars in the pocket of the mine owners are of no benefit to the western farmer. What want is prosperous conditions which will put silver dollars in their own pockets; dollars which, when they are taken out, will buy just as much as. gold dollars "However much the prices of agricul-

tural products have declined, they have not declined more rapidly than the necessities which the farmer buys, nor so rapidly as the freight rates which promote the market for his product. The report of the National Board of Trade shows that the average charge for carrying a ton of freight one mile on 13 of the most important railroads of the United States has fallen from 3.08 in 1865 to 1.81 cents in 1870, and to .76 cent in 1893. You will thus see that in 1865 it cost \$30 to transfer one ton 1000 miles, and only \$7.50 in 1893. In 1872, according to the government reports the price of transporting one bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York by lake and canal was 24 47-100 cents; by lake and rail, 28 cents, and by all rail 331/2 cents. In 1895 by lake and canal, 4 11-100 cents: by lake and rail, 6 9-500 cents, and by all rail 12 17-100 cents. No such proportionate reduction has been seen in the price of wheat or corn. The average price of wheat in 1870 was 80 cents per bushel in gold. To-day it is 56 cents, a reduction since 1870 scarcehalf as great as the reduction freight rates-Mr. Bryan's assertion

to the contrary notwithstanding. "The Atlantic cable has produced the same result as regards the rate of interest on money that the opening of new lands, the extension of transportation facilities and excessive production have produced in the price of wheat and corn. It taps the money supply of the world and brings it to our service. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad the Burlington & Quincy, the Pennsyl vania were all bonded 25 years ago. bearing from 7 to 10 per cent. interest per annum. Who paid the interest? The farmer when he paid his freight. The rate of interest to-day, with these bonds placed in London and Europe, is on an average of 4 per cent, per annum, so that the man who had gold to loan in this country or in Europe in 1873 could get nearly double the rate of interest per annum that he can get to-

"Is not the value of the gold dollar regulated by the price you get per annum for it? If that is the case, then the price of the gold dollar is not 200 cents, as our silver friends claim, but has reduced by one-half, because it will only bring to the owner about one-half of what it did tewnty-five years ago. There is a natural reason for this reductivisit me a few years since, and before tion in the price of gold. Why last year the world produced over \$200,000,-000 of gold, nearly one-fourth of which was produced in the United States, and the production is steadily increasing year by year. Now, this \$200,000,000 am- are Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, faounts to \$27,000,000 more than all the gold and silver produced in the world in 1873.

"The rate of interest in every country where they have a solid and fixed standard is nearly half of the ratio prevailing ish Guiana and Venezuela. In British and perform the same good mission, sel- Guiana, where the standard is gold, the rate of interest is from 4 to 6 per cent. country. The reason is plain: When you loan money under a fixed standard and agree to pay under the same standard, the lender can afford to loan his money at a cheaper rate than when he cause panic. A large proportion of our loans it in a currency that may deprebusiness is done on credit, and credit is ciate before the return of his money. "A silver standard would work particis attacked it matters not how much ular injury to the wage earners. The money there may be in the country, it rich and well-to-do can usually take care Shorey's Clothing is always Satisfactory.

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of themselves, but the men who have a vital interest in every day's wages, whose families depend upon those wages for their bread and meat, are the perons first to feel the injury and the last flation of the currency.

to feel any possible benefit from an in-"So long as steady work is assured city. The Raiyan canal is to the laborer is much better off under the miles long, and will connect the econdition of falling prices such as we river with a tract 250 square mile have had for many years, as the cost land a few miles southeast of of production of commodities has been and 120 feet below the level of the Nil decreased by new inventions and improved methods of manufacture, for the Nile into this tract it is estimated by the surplus flood waters proved methods of manufacture, for the line Nile into this tract it is estimated by the Nile into the Ni ecessities of life and even its luxuries that crops worth \$70,000,000 have become cheaper, while by reason of various influences wages have risen. In | that better control will be given 1870 the average wages paid to labor Nile floods with favorable effects on was \$302 per year. In 1890 these figures had increased to \$485, while during the same period the prices of commodities had fallen, the silverites tell us, from 25 to 40 per cent. Under the operation of a gold standard, therefore, thorities since 1891. It is estimated that no matter what its injuries may have been to other classes of citizens, the laborer is at least 75 per cent. better off than he was in 1870.

ion and face lower wages and higher weak when they are improperly and cost of living? I think these facts have only to be presented to the attention of their proper food, and pure blood comes the workingmen to convince them that any grievances which they may be per-suaded they have cannot be cured by ic. It also builds up the whole systhe humbug remedies prescribed by Dr. tem. Bryan.

"There are some classes of employes who would be especially affected by a silver standard. I refer particularly to ate. the 800,000 men who get their wages from steamships and railroads. Most of the money invested in these enterprises is represented in bonds, whose principle and interest are payable in gold. The annual payments required by these obligations of indebtedness are hundreds the officers and members will meet of millions of dollars. If gold goes to a the hall on Broad street at 2:30 premium and the holders of these bonds insist that their terms shall be fulfilled and the interest be payable in gold, it will unveil the monument and deliver means that the railroads have got to raise that amount of gold or the mortgages will be foreclosed and the properties sold. Every railroad employe knows what that means-a cutting down of expenses, disorganiaztion, uncertain employment. If the companies have to pay 100 cents premium on gold to satisfy their interest demands, it means double their fixed charges, and this, in the case of nine railroads out of ten, means bankruptcy. They cannot increase their rate of fare, for the legislatures will not permit it. They cannot exact payments of fare in gold. Therefore, they must repudiate their obligations or cut down wages; they certainly cannot increase

"Whichever horn of the delimma they choose, therefore-repudiation of obligaion or a reduction of wages-the employe is a gainer, for even were their no reduction of wages, under the free coinage of 50-cent dollars, he ought to receive twice as much wages as he did before in order to put him on an equality with previous conditions. The purchasing power of his wages, if the rate remained the same, would be cut down

one half "Against such threatened calamities we have met as Democrats, as patriots. to protest. Our purpose is too serious to permit differences on minor matters or personal jealousies to divide our councils or weaken our influence. We have come here as Democrats, to exert such influence as we may have among Democrats, for the good of our country and the preservation of our party organiaztion for other periods of usefulness. Renouncing as un-Democratic the work of the party organization at Chicago, let us be true to every Democratic instinct at Indianapolis. Let no man say that in this convention any false note

of Democracy was sounded. "We stand for all that should inspire good citizenship, for honest money, enforcement of law and order, respect for authority, the preservation of the national credit, the just payment of debts, the dignity and welfare of labor, the prosperity and fair name of America. United in such a cause, we can go forward with the American flag as our banner and the words 'National Democrats' inscribed on its folds. We know no sectional issue or interest. We stand behind the broad shield of patriotism. By that sign we shall conquer. Great applause marked the conclusion of the speech, and after the appointment of the usual committees, the convention took a recesss.

-In a recent letter to the manufacturers Mr. W. F. Benjamin, editor of the Spectator, Rushford, N. Y., says: "It may be a pleasure to you to know the high esteem in which Chamberlain's medicines are held by the people of your own state, where they must be best known. An aunt of mine, who resides at Dexter, Iowa, was about to leaving home wrote me, asking if they were sold here, stating that if they were not she would bring a quantity with her, as she did not like to be with out them." The medicines referred to mous for its cures of cold and croup; Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheuma tism, lame back, pains in the side and chest, and Chamberlain's Colic. Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. These medicines have been in constant use in Iowa for almost a quar ter of a century. The people have learned that they are articles of great worth and merit, and unequaled by any other. They are for sale here by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancou-

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castorie AN EGYPTIAN SCHEME

According to a recent article in the New York Herald, "the Egyptian gov ernment will shortly proceed to exca vate the Raiyan canal on plans propo ed by Mr. Cope Whitehouse, of raised on what is now a desert. sanitary conditions of the Lower Ni Mr. Whitehouse discovered this while traveling in Egypt, and h bought the tract has had plans for development before the Egyptian the canal will cost \$3,000,000.

Feed the Nerves. Upon pure, rich blood and you need not "Does he wish to reverse this condi- fear nervous prostration. Nerves are sufficiently nourished. Pure blood from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which

> HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to oper-

> -Mrs. Carlo Bossi has invited all the members of the Pioneer Society to join in the ceremony of unveiling the mon ment to the memory of her late husband. The invitation was accepted and morrow afternoon. They will march t Ross Bay cemetery where the officers appropriate addresses.



dent 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

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 complaints 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

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.

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...ALL GOES ...

"Merry as a

White Star Baking Powder IS USED.

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For the "Blue Devils" of indigestion cannot resist the pure and wholesome baking which so uniformly results from the use of this matchless powder.



e Matter of in Elections the

ne Recent Disn ed to by Mer

Ottawa, Aug. 28.r Charles Hibber bill to amend the t which he introdu ich was not pass on of an English olication of false ndidate for the p is candidature a c the elections act, such false states their distributio Mr. Davin introd an act which was s liament session before tories was altered he said, with Mr. ession, which was

but for some reason

Mr. Davies-The The minister Daly) distinctly oppo Mr. Davin-I do n but certainly it ought The change that the franchise was t whose names were list should not be oath at the polling bo lowed, and says that this election shows Mr. Gibson introdu the railway act so as and labor put into a railway a first lier Mr. Laurier moved mainder of the sessi ders have precedence fter private bills and This was amicably the floor, and on Foster it was amen Thursdays. The effe from private member of proceeding with lie matters. The priplained that the gove tention of bringing and were desirous

member which woul postponed until next Mr. Foster in his was no disposition of to prolong the session with the purpose of get supplies as expe sible. He asked whe tention of the minist liver any extended occasion of his mov Mr. Fielding replied been his intention to mates were very la of the hon, gentlm Where they differed of economy, and the amount something less of Mr. Foster's estin presented last sessi said he would frankly not been in office lo that familiarity wit which the hon, gentle government proposed vote the estimates a

proposed them asking

money as was though

supply. There was no public bill put

while the responsibil mates was in a way the end of the year ministry would be sol the expenditure of mo Upon the motion to of supply Sir Hibbert a discussion of the qu should be the treatm vants who had active the elestions. He com tion of the governmen sub-agents of the manamed Noonan and Da that they were politic had actively interfered tion. Sir Hibbert adv that public officials v the right of citizens votes, but who had no the new government, garded as being guilty tisanship. He also la ciple that every publi have a fair trial befor Sir Hibbert asked the explain why the life-be tou and two laborers ial had been discharged Mr. Davies said tha the Intercolonial were control of the super road. The captain of been dismissed in the while the sub-agents been turned out bec

> Mr. Foster-It's reve Mr. Davis declared t circumstances he would vestigation, but act up knowledge. The mini "I would not discharge ng for his party; that which ought not to be But when a public offic tive part in an election self politically offensive official life in his hand, he actively supports is political head comes off reminded the house of sued by the late govern with public servants wh tic to its interest. Island lighthouse, off the Breton, was a light ke been in the service for 2 faithfully discharged h

was alleged to have wra friend urging him to

tain man in municipal

known to be active a

cal partizan members

Tupper's committee, a

his campaign and emp and influence to defeat

didate at the late and

Mr. Davies went on the saw public officials

platform and actively

campaign against him

the whirligig of time br

they had no right to c