OTTAWA LETTER.

The Vastest Supplementary Estimate that Has Been.

Despite the Most Partizan Tactics of a Grit Majority the Emergency Food Scandal Will Not Down.

Mr. Monk's Main Charges Fully Sustained-Hon. Mr. Blair Lauds His Own Management of the Intercolonial Railway-Boasts of Relatively Small Gains.

OTTAWA, June 26 .- The house did working man, from which we gather ness yesterday, notwithstanding the hours, and more than six hours of the time was occupied by speakers on the government side, nearly half of that

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's bill to let the Chinese in on payment of \$100 instead of \$50 was a sufficiently important measure to deserve the discussion that was given to it. It happened that all the opposition to the increase of tax eame from the government side, while both sides contributed to the argument that the Chinese ought to be kept out altogether. The premier, who had the bill in charge, said very little. He is somewhat embarrassed by the telegram which he sent to British Columbia during the last federal campaign. In this despatch Sir Wilfrid told Mr. McLagan, editor of the Vancouver World, that the Chinese question was a British Columbia matter, and that if he came into power he would be governed cutirely by the wishes of that province. There is no question that British Columbia sentiment is dead against the admission of Chinese, but Sir Wilfrid has not kept faith with the party to which he sent his tele-

Mr. Morrison and the Rev. Mr. Maxwell are the two government supporters from British Columbia. Mr. Bostock also represents the province, but he is engaged just now in local politics. The fourth representative, Mr. McInnes, has resigned to enter the local legislature. Now Mr. Morrison and Mr. Maxwell were both elected with anti-Chinese pledges, and with the assistance of the Laurier telegram. They still profess the same sen. timents and say that they would like to see them carried out. Nevertheless they support the government in refusing to carry them out, as they They both made strong anti-Chinese speeches, and Mr. Morrison tried to work around the premier by introducadditional murmur.

employer of labor, vigorously attacked the whole idea of restricting Chinese immigration. He assured the house that the Chinese were made of the same bicod and by the same Creator as Europeans, and protested in the name of civilization, liberty and Christianity against the discrimination. A more dignified and perhaps a more sincere protest was made by the venerable Dr. Christie, liberal member for Argenteuil, who does not often speak tor reads the Shorter Catechism and the Montreal Witness, and in his appeal to the house takes the highest possible ground. He spoke of the duty of hospitality to all nations, of the industry and frugality of the Chinese, of their oppression and hardships in their own country, and of the attempt made by all Christian nations to carry the Gospel into China. He urged that it would be a more practical way to Christianize China, if this Christian nation should treat them as brothers when they come here, and would show them the practical working of our Christianity. Dr. Christie dwelt upon the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and in a trembling voice urged the house not to increase the restrictions on Chinese immigration, but to take away the barriers that now existed.

It is perhaps fitting that Mr. Charlton should follow Dr. Christie, seeing that Mr. Charlton is also a student of the Westminster confession and of the Montreal Witness. Mr. Charlton steered his course with skill south by north. Half of his speech was an answer to Dr. Christie and the other half an agreement with him. Mr. Charlton came out in favor of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, yet held that while Dr. Christie's views were excellent in the abstract, in the concrete they were all wrong. This is a way in which men like Mr. Charlton try to square themselves with the theories they accept, while in practice they wander away from them. Obviously the thing that is right in the abstract cannot be wrong in the concrete, or a thing that is right in theory cannot be wrong in

Mr. Charlton appeals straight from what he calls the "sentimental idea" of the Brotherhood of Man to the actual not take strong views against the Chimany of them. But in the west, in British Columbia, where the problem is a practical one, the anti-Chinese sentiment is universal. There must therefore be something in it. It was suggested that in China the anti-European sentiment is also universal, but Mr. Charlton seems to support the idea

not get much farther shead with busi- that the Brotherhood of Man ends when wage competition begins. morning session. Of course it will be Mr. Charlton could not go on in this charged to tory obstruction, but the way without opposing the admission of cool fact is that the house sat for nine Chinese altogether, and that would condemn the government, which Mr. Charlton does not want to do. So he explained that while the Chinese have only ten or twelve thousand of them in British Columbia, it would follow that the present restrictions are keeping them out pretty well and those now proposed will certainly be

> Col. Prior thinks that 10,000 or 12,000 Chinamen are entirely too many for a province with 150,000 population, and ntimates that Mr. Carlton would probably object to the advent of 150,000 Chinese into Ontario, which would be about the same relative population. Col. Prior does not want the Chinamen to come in at all, and since the impossible to enact an absolute ex- out in the middle of their course. clusion bill, he asks that the tax be raised to \$500 a head. Sir Wilfrid declined to accept that, even though he were sure that all British Columbia wanted it, and Col. Prior's amendment was ruled out.

There was a good deal of discussion about the Chinese and Japanese method of living, and Mr. Edwards was reminded by Mr. Maxwell that while he wanted Chinamen to come in by shiploads, he was an advocate for restrictions on the importation of objectionable stock in cattle. Mr. Edwards is a great cattle fancier, and is quite exclusive on these matters. Mr. Maxwell thinks he ought to be as particular about importing human beings as cattle. The fine clerical training of the member for Burrard brought to his assistance the Mosaic law respecting the intermingling of Jew and Gentile, and Brother Maxwell is willingwhen the government is ready-to apply that doctrine against the Chinese.

Two-thirds of the talk on this measwas from the government side, but it was ended at last, and the speaker left the chair for supply. Dr. ing an amendment requiring the Asia- Borden's estimates were taken up, and tic immigrants to be able to write a if they had not been obstructed, great was driving at, but, as usual, gave European language. But the premier progress might have seen made. But it up. Col. Prior and Col. Kaulbach had that amendment voted down, and in the absence of Sir Henri Joly it Mr. Morrison submitted without an was necessary to have a minister to obstruct his own estimates, and the minister of militia rose to the occasion. It was along in the afternoon when he advanced liberal and is himself a large began what he called his statement, ing at eight, he continued until half past nine, reading for the most part from memoranda prepared by his offi-It is not unusual for a minister in

asking for supply to explain in a general way any contemplated new arrangements, especially if they require a vote. Some ministers make a statement of this kind, some wait to be catechized as the items come up. Dr. and is becoming very feeble. The doc- Borden started in at confederation, sketched the origin and purpose of the militia, and then proceeded to the beginning of his own administration, and recounted the stages of evolution in recent years. He spoke of the organization of the forces for Africa, giving dates and numbers, told of the rifle ranges that had been built, the annual drill, the Cadet Corps, Royal Military College, the general service medals, the age and time limit of officers, the equitation courses, and generally all sorts of things that have been done or begun during the last decade. He claimed for himself and the present regime credit for the improvement in the Royal Military College, for obtaining the general service medal, and in a general sort of way seemed to be showing that the militia had been practically created by this government. Afterwards, when Sir Adolphe Caron pointed out that many the reforms and developments spoken of dated to a period before Dr. Borden's time, the minister stated that he did not intend to claim more than his share of credit for what had been done. But he did appear to be making some invidious comparisons. particularly in the reference to the organization of the contingents for Africa, as compared with the despatch of troops to the west in 1885.

The minister showed that some 4,000 troops, including officers, had been raised for service in Africa and in Halifax between last October and early this summer, whereas only some 3.700 had been sent to the Northwest. This comparison is worth a little consideration. In the first place, we might naturally expect that fifteen years of military evolution would accomplish something. We have had the military college turning out officers during all that period, and we ought to have something better to send to the field state of opinion. In the east we did than we had in 1885. But Sir Adolphe Caron was able in a shorter time than nese, he said, because we did not have Dr. Borden used to gather nearly as large a force, to transport it, partly California, in Washington State, in in winter, thousands of miles by land, much of the distance without a railway: to maintain it in the field, with many of the units far away from a railway base or a base of supplies; to follow an enemy fighting as the Boers fight, from behind shelter with rapidly changing positions, to guard a frontier that the English should be allowed into of a thousand miles, threatened by China. He states that the English in hostile Indians and largely unsettled;

ish forces in their early encounters with the Boers. The militla de-partment of the present day, with the larger organization, costing double the annual grant, raised its force and delivered it on board ship at Canadian ports, the government having no responsibility on the battle-field or anywhere in the area of military operations. No doubt the military branch of Dr. Borden's department did the work well, but that is no reason why anyone should dis-parage the work done fifteen years ago under Sir Adolphe Caron and Gen-eral Middleton.

Sir Adolphe pointed out that the work of organization can always be done well enough, and the credit does not lie to any large degree with the officials of the department or its head. It belongs to the people of Canada. So long as we have brave men ready to go to the front, to endure hardships and brave dangers; so long as we have the patriotic spirit among us, we shall never fail of an effective organization. Sir Adolphe Caron places the honor of 1885 and 1900 where it belongs, laiming no particular merit for himself and his organization, and declining to allow to Dr. Borden the honor that belongs to the Canadian people.

On one other matter Sir Molphe rather takes issue with the minister. Dr. Borden claims to have whought a great change in the Military College. He has reduced the term to three years instead of four, and has made the course much easier for the student, while it excludes much military work that was formerly required. The minister is able to claim that he has now more applications from students than the college is able to accommodate. Whereas a few years ago, it was difficult to get all the students wanted, at present there is competition for the chance to get there. It is also stated that 80 former students are now serving in Africa, and that the demand at the Pritish war office for Kingston men is so large that they do not wait diplomatic relations seem to make it for the men to graduate, but take them

> Sir Adolphe is not quite sure that the present system is as good as the old. He reminds the minister that those graduates who are now in Africa, and those others of former days who have raised so high the credit of the school, were students under the old regime and the former methods. The new system is on its trial, and though the shorter term and the easier work may increase the competition to get in, it does not increase the ability of the student when he goes out. The claim that the college is more efficient is not proved by the desire of the war office to get the cadets away before they have finished their course. Sir Adolphe might, perhaps, have suggested that it was no absolute proof of the merits of the course of training that the war office wanted to get the students away before they had taken it.

Col. Domville offered some wandering observations to the effect that pretty near everything was wrong in the military organization and that the work of improvement should begin at the bottom. The minister and the house made a courteous struggle to find out what the member for advanced some ideas in regard to the future management of the militia service, the member for Lunenburg especially advocating early training for students in the school. He would have the teachers instructed in the Normal school, and all the boys put through a course of drill in the play ground. It strikes Col. Kaulbach that this would be a good, healthy form of assist the drill of the militia in later S. D. S. vears.

OTTAWA, June 27. - Among the events of yesterday were the production of the vastest supplementary estimate that has been, a partial statement in a way of a railway budget from Mr. Blair, and the sudden disappearance of Dr. Devlin.

anyone else. In fact, he must know a sented as a concentrated or condensed great deal more than anyone in the food, high in proteids, and capable of department if he knows anything. All sustaining life for a long time on a through the two weeks of investigations and small quantity. This food Dr. Neiltion Dr. Devlin has haunted the committee. He glided from place to place, whispering now to one member of the committee and then to another, hovering over Dr. Russell, prompting Mr. Britton, instructing Mr. Campbell and then whispering sweet nothings to Chief Justice Belcourt in the chair. Whenever a witness was examined, Russell what questions to ask him. No Kingston. The minister of militia orone objected, but everyone looked for- dered this purchase though he knew ward to the time when Dr. Devlin himself would have to make his own the Kingston food, and at a price statement and stand cross-examination. This was to happen last night, but at five o'clock, according to the chairman, the doctor was called away to New York to remain until Friday. The house is too near prorogation to wait so long as this, and so Dr. Devlin seems to have escaped his trial.

The other witnesses yesterday did not throw much light on the subject. Mr. Muir, who was going down to his coal sheds a year and a half ago, met Hatch on the street and seems to remember that Mr. Hatch told him that he put only 15 per cent. of proteid in his emergency food. Mr. Lyons, in whose shop the Devlin food was prepared, swears that he knows nothing about the contents of the can. He was able to testify that there was no such concern as the Vitallin company at his address, though the labels on the boxes locate the corporation there. Analvat McGill correborated all the other chemists who have had anything to do with the matter, by testifying that the food purchased was not a concentrated food and not more nourishing than any other every day product.

It appears that the committee is now done taking evidence and the results are as well known to many others as to the committee men themselves. How much has been proved of Mr. Monk's charges?

In the first place the charge that the goods were paid for before they were charge of the particular business. delivered is not sustained. They were China do not underbid the Chinese and to do it all with at least equal paid for immediately after delivery at

a curse from the gods. It is a pathetic sight to see some childless Hindoo mother prostrate before an idol, implortaken away.

Are we much wiser than the heatheni childless women are not as they suppose unsuppose un-der Nature's

the delicate feminine organs. It may be debilitating drains or female weakness, and perhaps an ulcerated and mission condition of the parts. In any case the condition of the parts. It any case the condition of the parts. It also before sed condition must be removed and althy condition established before naternal function can be fulfilled. the maternal function can be fulfilled.

Many a mother acknowledges her debt to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and to its inventor Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., who invites the sick to write and consult him without charge. "Favorite Prescription" promptly allays irritation, heals ulceration, checks the debilitating drains, cures female weakness and the accompanying bearing down pains. It gives vitality and elasticity to the organs

peculiary feminine, and establishes the natural conditions which make for the easy birth of healthy children.

There is nothing just as good for you as "Favorite Prescription." Don't be put off with a substitute.

"I have never written you how grateful I am to you for your help in securing good health and one of the sweetest, dearest thirteen pound girls that ever came into a home," writes Mrs. M. Vastine, of 647 South Liberty St., Galesburg, III. Vastine, of 647 South Liberty St., Galesburg, Ili.
"When I wrote you about my aliments I was
living in Richland, Iowa. I took six bottles of
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, four of the
'Golden Medical Discovery' and four vials of
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Before I had taken
four bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' I was
a new woman. I cannot make pen describe my
heartfelt gratitude."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the stomach, liver and bowels.

Halifax, and imemdiately after the department obtained from the government analyst the statement that it was not a concentrated food, and not entitled to its name, and not worth \$2 pound.

In the next place, the charge that the food was not made in Montreal, but was imported from the United States and allowed in free of duty, is only partly proved. The food which purported to be made in Montreal was indoubtedly brought from New York, but it has now paid duty. At the time Mr. Monk made the charge the duty had not been paid, although the goods were in Africa. Dr. Devlin had got them out of the warehouse by special permit from the collector on his statement that they were for military purposes and that an order for free admission would be obtained from the government later. After the enquiry began, a few days ago, the collector caught Dr. Devlin and made him pay, obtaining the last instalment at the Russell House, in this town, last week. The reader can judge for himsels how far Mr. Monk was justified making his statement about the

Every other one of the 19 charges, including the one struck out by the government,, seems to have been sustained, and especially the charge of negligence which the premier refused to allow to go to the committee. It is shown that Mr. Hatch of Montreal made in that city a substance called Protose and that the minister of militia knew him as the manufacturer. It is shown that this food was tested successfully at Kingston in 1899, and that at the time of this test it was known physical exercise, and would greatly and described as Hatch's Protose. It is shown that after the test Mr. Hatch this food, for use in the Yukon and in

the imperial government. After this the department purchased Dr. Devlin knows more about his tion with Mr. Hatch at the time, a son, who was superintendent of medithe same kind of thing which had been tested at Kingston, and on the evidence of his own taste, by comparison with a powder which Dr. Devlin had given him a year before as a sample Dr. Devlin was there to tell Judge of what was intended to be used at which should have paid for the highest concentrated foods known. All this

> food for protein in a few hours. It has been shown by the evidence of the government analyst and two of his assistants, by the McGill professor of chemistry, whom the minister himself has cited as having recommended the Devlin food, and by the leading private analyst in Montreal, as a decidedly inferior article, not entitled to be called proteid food at all, not condensed or concentrated, having no special value for the service intended and not worth any such price as was paid for it. It was shown that the department had this testimony from the government analyst before the goods vere paid for.

an analyst of its own here in the de-

partments who could have tested the

It is proved by the admission of the minister himself that before the food was shipped he had received a letter from the manufacturer of the genuine goods exposing the whole transaction, and pointing out the inferiority of the food purchased and begging the minister to have an analysis made. This statement did not cause the minister to withhold the payment, or warn the men in charge of the contingents not to trust this food too much. What is more surprising, the minister did not even con municate his authentic information to his own officers who had

We have it established beyond ques-

tion that the food purchased contain less than 17 per cent. of proteids, or perhaps one-third as much as is fur-nished in the British emergency ration, while the price paid seems to be three times as high as is paid by other overnments. We find it established that a can of 4 oz., which is supposed to contain a day's rations, is entirely insufficient, and that some 8 cans will be required to sustain the average solwho is performing heavy work. We have it shown that the food pur-chased for \$2 a pound could be bought from any provision merchant or druggist at from 15 to 30 cents per pound, and that Dr. Devlin himself leclared it at a value of 90 cents. Adding together all the items of expense in preparing and delivering the food, and assumin that his 30 cent value was correct whereas 20 cents is probably neares the mark, we find that this genial contractor, who escaped from Ottawa when his testimony was needed, got \$4,660 for a supply that cost him less han a quarter of that sum.

This takes in and sustains all Mr. Monk's charges except the two first mentioned. There are some mysteries. The committee has a majority and a minority. The majority seems to have felt it its duty not to allow too much to be learned. There is now no denying that Dr. Devlin's concentrated food had only 17 per cent. of proteids. But in the early part of the enquiry evi-dence to that effect was shut out as long as possible, and in the house Dr. Borden himself ridiculed the idea. Yet it is now established by the government analyst, whose report has been in the department of militia for months.

It was particularly important that

with this information the committee should be able to determine by independent analysis what was the amount of protein in the food tested at Kingston. But there were difficulties in the We have the sworn statement of the men who made it. While this statement is undoubtedly true and is sustained by the character of emergency fcods used by other governments, and by the results of the test of use as explained by the McGill professor, the government evidently intends to throw doubt upon it. In that case there should be other samples analyzed. Mr. Hatch produced samples of his protein bread, biscuits and powder, having different strengths, but averaging, as he swears, 60 per cent. of protein. This food Hatch swears to be a part of a cooking the balance of which went to Kingston, and was of the same character. The majority refused to have this analyzed, taking the ground that the government had samples left over from the test at Kingston and that these would be better evidence. It is true that the government has had such samples. Mr. Neilson brough some protein bread away from Kingston on the last day of the test. He also had some biscuits and some full strength powder. No doubt this would have been the right thing to analyze.

But the astonishing thing is that every grain of this bread and biscuit and powder has disappeared. Not sign of it can be discovered in the place where Mr. Neilson said he put it. Therefore it cannot be tested, and the majority refuse to test the portion preserved by Mr. Hatch. Dr. Russell called Mr. Muir, the coal dealer of Montreal, who testified as to what he thinks he remembers having heard Mr. Hatch say in a conversation at a street corner. This strikes Dr. Russell as good evidence, while the food itself is not allowed to be examined and tested by the government's own analyst,

It is certain that the government has been swindled but of \$3,000 or more in asked the department to purchase [a \$4,600 contract. But that is not the worst of it. We have sent our sol-Africa, and that the minister directed diers to Africa, and have told them a reply to be made that the govern- that this food is an emergency ration, ment could not purchase it because highly condensed, of which four ounces the troops in Africa were to be fed by will sustain a man for a day. A man who trusts in that statement and goes a long march, relying upon the label and directions, is liable to perish from from Dr. Devlin, who had no connec- , privation. Through the carelessness, if we take that lenient view of it, of contract with the government that kind of food known as Vitallin, repre- the department of militia, we have placed our soldiers in great peril. They would be better without this food, for the ordinary army rations are just as good, and the British emergency 1ation is undoubtedly much better, cal stores, recommended without a though it only cost one-third as much. test, and without analysis, on the mere It is clear that if our soldiers rely at statement of Dr. Devlin that it was all upon this ration as an emergency food it would have been much better to have had it dumped overboard in Halifax harbor. The loss of \$4,900 or 25,000 is not much in comparison with the danger that would be escaped.

A supplementary estimate of seven and a quarter millions is an event in that Mr. Hatch was the proprietor of , the history of the country. It is evidently an election estimate, though probably it is not the end of the estimates for this year. Last year's supwas done, though the government has plementaries were smaller, but they also were intended for an election. In Nova Scotia especially there was last year a multitude of appropriations for public buildings and harbors and rivers. The election did not come off. and much of the money remained unexpended. This year we have those sums re-voted, together with another host of appropriations, which will probably not be spent unless the election comes this year. For instance, in this little book there are re-votes for the Kentville and Springhill public buildings, for the Marysville public building in New Brunswick, for Cow Bay, Gabarus, Brule, Tatamagouche Clifton, New Harbor, Port Hilford, Porter's Lake, Chezzetcook, Margaree, Wolfville, Bridgewater, River John, and many others. New Brunswick comes in strong in re-votes. The government gets these votes in two cr three years, and only spends them once if it spends them at all.

When Mr. Tarte wanted the public in Quebec to "wait till you see us next year" he must have meant the year after next or the year after that. We have climbed up now to \$56,000,000 a year. The government began by adding a million a year to the expenses of their predecessors. It was charged against them that they put on the additional million every year over the vear before it. But this is nothing. We have three millions this year over last year, and last year was two millions over the year before. This is on "The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equals."—Boston Herald,



nows real value and genuine merit

and will use SURPRISE Soup for QUALITY is the essential element in the make up of SURPRISE Soap.

QUALITY is the secret of the great success of SURPRISE Soap. QUALITY means pure hard soap with remarkable and peculiar qualitie for washing clothes.

current account alone. The capital account climbs up with equal rapidity.

Speaking of capital account, Mr. Blair began yesterday a statement about the Intercolonial. He followed the example of the minister of militia, who obstructed his estimates with a two hours' speech. The mania for speaking long has taken possession of the whole ministry, and Mr. Blair opened up his budget by speaking from half-past ten last night till half-past twelve. He had then reached a period eleven months ago, and left over the rest until today. The minister of railways undertook to show a great improvement in the financial condition of the road since he took office. To do this he claimed that Mr. Haggart's surpluses from 1893 to 1896 were not genuine. Mr. Blair proved that, as he claimed, by showing that Mr. Haggart had cut down by nearly \$400,000 a year the maintenance charges. This made it clear to Mr. Blair that the road was not properly maintained.

Having set this forth Mr. Blair proceeded to show how much he had spent on a railway which during the last two ears had been 170 miles longer than Mr. Haggart's road. Mr. Blair's claim, which will perhaps not stand the test of analysis, is that he has spent in maintenance \$50,000 a year more than Mr. Haggart. If the fact that Mr. Haggart spent \$400,000 less than his predecessors shows that the road was skimped, Mr. Blair should have shown that he himself had spent as much as Mr. Haggart's predecessors with an additional allowance for the extra ileage and an addition to restore the road to the condition before Mr. Haggart took it. What Mr. Blair did was to say that he had spent \$50,000 a year more than Mr. Haggart, which is a less sum per mile than Mr. Haggart spent. Therefore the same argument that he made against Mr. Haggart applies to himself.

For the rest Mr. Blair says that he has an income from the road of \$800,000 in excess of the earnings in Mr. Haggart's time. This is a gain of some 20 per cent, or if mileage is taken into account of 6 or 7 per cent. It is probably a smller percentage of gain than has been made in the same period by any other important railway on the continent of North America. Certainly it bears a very mean and pitiful relation to the enormous expansion of income reported by the Grand Trunk, the C. P. R. and the other Canadian systems. Instead of spending two or three hours in boasting of a gain which is relatively so small the minister might have been expected to explain if he could how he failed to obtain anything like his fair share of the increased business. But perhaps he will do that in the last instalment of his speech.

ON THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY. (For the Sun.)

Each swift revolving year

Adds one more jewel to the crown
Of years and honor, dear
To England as her own renown—
The crown of queenly Queez,
Who mightlest empire mildly swuys,
And reigns benign, serene,
Enthroned where e'er a Briton strays.
Winifred d'Esteourte Sackville-Stoner Winifred d'Estcourte Sackyfile-Sto

MOSS GLEN FIRE. The fire at Moss Glen Thursday fight destroyed property valued at between \$40,000 and \$50,000, including lumber worth about \$10,000. There was no insurance on the lumber or on the machinery in the factory and but \$4,000 on the buildings, one half in the Aetna and the other in the London, Liverpool and Globe.

The fire started in the saw mill, which was running over time and had just been stopped. A crew of men tried to save the lumber, but were driven off by the flames before they could do very much. A scow load of deals and a small lot of boxes were saved.

The members of the company-I F. Merritt. Geo. H. White, W. J. Flewalling, E. A. Flewelling, R. G. Flewelling, S. H. Flewelling and F. W. Titus met on Friday afternoon at Hampton. It is unlikely that they will rebuild at Moss Glen. All their interests will probably be centred on their works at Hampton.

ALL DISEASES

WEAKNESSES OF MEN

Mr. Ganong, Scores

House Votes Read

The Senators Grit Majorit gency Food

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