230-232 Dundas St.

All indications tend to show that the coming season will be a great Lace Season. THIS STORE is noted for having Laces at RIGHT PRICES. Call and see our New Lines,

See our Lace Curtains in west window, fine line, taped, 3 yards long, worth 75c, our price, only 50c PAIR

Just in—Repeat order—40 inch Heavy Linen, embroidered in red, for Ladies' Aprons.

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Ladies' Print Wrappers, \$i EACH See our line of 32-inch Flannel-

ette, all colors, at 8c YARD. Pretty patterns in Art Muslins,

5c, 8c, 10c YARD A large assortment of Hand-

and narrow. See our new line of Silk Ribbons, all shades, 2c, 3c, 5c, 8c YARD

AN OLD SETTLER GONE.

Squire Caverhill, of Lobo, Passed Away at a Ripe Old Age-Helped to Build the First Mill Erected on the Site of London.

It is with general regret that the "Advertiser" announces the death of Thos. Caverhill, justice of the peace, Lobo township. In Mr. Caverhill the district loses one of its sturdy pioneers, and the 'Advertiser" loses one of its earliest subscribers and one of its earliest club agents. In fact, Mr. Caverhill commenced his subscription with the very rst weekly issue. He was one of those sterling pioneers whose early settlement in this part of Ontario has had much to do with its advancement. Mr. Caverhill was born at Rigg-Head Farm, Forthorwald parish, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, on Feb. 6, 1812. He was the son of Dr. Caverhill, and came with his parents to New Brunswick in 1820. The year 1834 found Mr. Caverhill, then a young man of 22, hewing timber for the first mill built in London, on the site of the present city. It was then a wilderness of forest, with a few scattered settlers in the bush, with bears, dear and the primitive Indian for neighbors. In 1837 Mr. Caverhill settled in Lobo township, on a farm now known as Orchard Hill. Here he resided continuously ever since, and raised a large family. De-ceased was a man such as a publisher loves to have as a subscriber. He believed in keeping perfectly in touch with the promoters of the paper, and organized the first club of subscribers to the "Advertiser" in Lobo. While his health remained good he was a frequent visitor to the office of this journal, and ever a welcome one. He was a life-long Liberal. Mr. Caverhill held a commission as lieutenant, and served in the rebellion of 1837. He died on Wednesday last, passing peacefully to his rest, after an illness of two years and six months. He was 83 years old and leaves a family of four sons and three daughters: William H., on a farm in Lobo; Arthur E., head mathematical master, Collegiate Institute, St. Catharines; Walter A., on a farm in Lobo; Edward T., on the old homestead Jane, wife of Wm. Paterson, Denfield Eliza, wife of James Elliott, Wilton Grove, and Susan, at home. Although the roads were well nigh impassable the funeral, which took place on Friday, was very largely attended. The sons and two sons-in-law acted as pall-bearers. The service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Lawrence, of Vanneck, assisted by Rev. Norman Lindsay, of Ivan. The reverend gentlemen spoke in the highest terms of the departed, both as a Christian and as a

New Inventions.

In this age of invention there seems few avenues left for the aspiring genius, and yet the patent office is continually with its throngs of applicants. Medical Science, too, continually envolves new, and valuable discoveries There has been no more important one during recent years than the invention of Eseljay's Liver Lozenges. Their discovery is of interest and benefit to nearly every person living. They are sold at 25 cents a box or five boxes for a dollar.

Facts for Electors-\$13 will buy the best oak finished bedroom set ever sold in London for the money. They are worth \$18. KEENE BROS, 127 King street, opposite Market House.

Inspect H. Overmeyer's livery, formerly Tripp's, before you engage a conveyance for pleasure driving.

Don't forgot, 219 Dundas street is the place to get an easy shave and a fashionable haircut. JOHN L. FORTNER.

Whiskard's Unity of the Empire

The Dangers Which Threaten It-Canada's Interest in Continued Union—The United States Also Vitally Benefited-Irish Home Rule a Factor—Russia Alone the Motherland's Great Rival-Critical Advances Made by the Bear -A Peep Into the Future-Hon. David Mills' Masterly Review.

town hall was filled last night to listen to Hon. David Mills' address on "The Unity of the Empire." It proved a most attractive topic in the hands of the member for Bothwell. After a brief introduction by the chairman, Mr. Mills

men - There are so many questions of great public importance upon which we differ from our political opponents, which are associated with practical legislation and administration, that we sometimes forget that there are still larger political questions upon which it is important that the people should be well informed, and in reference to which public opinion should be intelligently and wisely directed, in or-der that all sections of the British empire may be more closely drawn together, if this should be in conformity with their best interests, and if it can be secured without interfering with the progressive development of each colony, however weak or unimportant at the present time that colony may seem. There has been a good deal of discussion on the subject of the unity of the empire during the past five years. That discussion, though it may in a subordinate degree be beneficial, has not suggested anything which is likely to lead us into any path which can terminate in any important practical results. The closer union of the different parts of the British Empire will certainly not be brought about by a constitutional act. The empire of the future must grow into closer unity, arising from a clearer conception of a community of interests than has hitherto existed. Nor do I think that the proposed

SCHEME OF IMPERIAL FEDERA-TION

based upon differential duties would in

the smallest degree contribute to such

a result. It is not by such antiquated contrivances, the principles of which had their origin in a darker age, that a great empire can be permanently constituted, which is in the future to lead mankind. The notion that one state can best promote its own interests by making war upon the interests of every other state was finally given up by England when she adopted a policy of commercial freedom, and the success which has resulted from the adoption of a commercial policy so just to others and so advantageous to herself has been so great that every motive for returning again to thraldom has disappeared. The proposal put forward by the advocates of Imperial Federation that she should abandon the way which advantageous to her, by which her wealth and her population have been so rapidly increased, and her dominions so constantly extended, must have been a cause of great astonishment to her statesmen; that any such scheme could. in a great colony like Canada, have been seriously entertained by any portion of its population is, indeed a matter for surprise. It is not in any such way that the unity of the empire can be promoted. In fact, every such proposal is sure to become a disturbing element in the union as it now exists; it causes a lawge number of our people to inquire whether if there is to be a change such a change as that proposed is the best. They find at the very threshold of the scheme a barrier against trading with a country at their door; a country, if trade were unrestrained, would certainly become their largest and most profitable customer. I think, then, we may very well assume as a starting point that a closer union between the different parts of the empire can never arise if we begin with a policy in direct amagonism to the policy now firmly established, and which has long since become a settled tradition and habit of the statesmen and people of the United Kingdom. The English have extended their commerce into regions which it could have never reached under a system of protection. The commercial marine of the United Kingdom has gained enormously on the commercial marine of all the rest of christendom since free trade has been adopted, and it shows a total unacquaintance with the history of the commercial and industrial life of the United Kingdom to suppose that any statesman of it would for a moment entertain a proposal to put an end to the growth of British trade by re-

THE FOLLIES OF PROTECTION and the enmities of the mercantile system. I know that it is the practice of some of our people to look upon the acts and the policy of the Government of the United Kingdom as old fashioned, antiquated and extremely conservative, and quite unsuited to the democharacter of our population cratic and the exceptional circumstances of a new country. They regard themselves as greatly in advance of the mother country, whereas in law reform, in the principles of representation, in the principles of ministerial responsibility, in commercial and social legislation, and for the most part in the sphere of state authority, the Parliament of the United Kingdom has always taken the lead in those matters, and still leads the whole English-speaking population of the world. If you examine the constitution of the courts of judicature and the proceedings of those courts you will find that the States of our neighboring Republic, which have most closely followed English legislation, are those in which justice is most promptly and most satisfactorily administered. So that no portion of the English-speaking race have shown greater progress in everything relating to the commercial and industrial life than the people of the United Kingdom. When we look at the extent of population, the rapid accumulation of wealth, the magnitude of her commercial interests, and the rapidity with which they continue to grow, I think we can form some idea of the astonishment of the British people at the self-conceit and the ignorance of those who expect to convert the statesmen of the motherland to their way of thinking, and who aim at TURNING BACK THE NATIONAL LIFE

turning once more to

a hundred years. It is true that society there is segregated into orders. They have certain privileged classes, some of whom have inherited their distinctions. Those classes are the survival of a state of society that is passing away. Governments, for the most part, are not called into existence to alter the social fabric. They govern society as they find it; but where an institution of government has survived the condition of things, which made it useful, the nation

WALLACEBURG, March 6. - The it, or bring it into harmony with the country; and other institutions of the country; and we dare say, the people of the United Kingdom will do with the House of Lords. We have here our privileged classes. They have been created by our Customs Act. They have taken hostages in Parliament for the preservation of the advantages which have been conferred upon them. I would indeed be surprised if they were now satisfied with the results. In England the aristocratic class, while they impede, muti-Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentle- late and defeat important legislative measures in the direction of social re-forms, have not interfered with the growth of commerce or the develop-ment of industry. These interests are too powerful to be checked with impunity, and in respect to them the Lords count for but little more than

A MONKEY ON HORSE-BACK. Society moves on in much the same way as if they had no existence. As a second chamber, the House of Lords is very defective. It has no hold on the national sympathies. The great mass of Noncomformists of the United Kingdom are not represented in the Lords. Five-sixths of the people of Ireland are not there represented. Nearly the whole of the Lords are politically of one party, and are not in touch with the great ma jority of the people; and, as they are now constituted, never can be. When their political opponents are in office they indiscriminately oppose all distinc-tive measures of the Government; and when their friends are in office they are no effective check to ill-considered or arbitrary legislation. So that on all questions involving party conflict they are either mischievous or useless. But the constitution of the House of Lords is only remotely an Imperial question; it is one for the consideration of the people of the United Kingdom only; and I have no intention on this occasion either to discuss the probable effects of a change or to say what that change ought to be. It is only when a question of Imperial politics arises that the de-pendencies of the United Kingdom become specially interested and may claim a right to be heard in respect to their solution. In the sixteenth century the independence of England was endangered by the supremacy of Spain. In the eighteenth century she was engaged in a conflict with France for the

FIRST PLACE AMONG NATIONS. For a time able and ambitious men directed the colonial and foreign policy of France. The French Government were then in the possession of the Valley of the St. Lawrence and a great portion of the Valley of the Mississippi French statesmen sought to confine the English colonists, in numbers sixtyfold those of France, to the Atlantic slope. The English colonists resisted the English and French waged war. The ench possessions in North America became English. The statesmen of France had no public opinion behind them. The Government was absolute. And when the King became tired of war, and disliked the burdens which it imposed upon his treasury, he made peace. There was no public opinion compelling him to persevere. The nation had no vote in shaping its own destiny. The gain of the French possessions in North America, through the genius of the elder Pitt, during the seven years war, was far more than counterbalanced by the loss of all the original possessions of the crown on this continent through the arbitrary conduct and unconstitutional pretensions of the King. This loss, which was a few years later followed by the great war of Napoleon, once more threatened the supremacy of the British Empire. The French Empire went down before the combined hostility of all Europe. The genius of Napoleon led him to despise his enemies and to underestimate the power of mere numbers, to whom he had taught caution by his repeated victories. Russia gained enormously by that war: but she did not at once, as she has since, become a menace to the rest of Europe. The statesmen of the United Kingdom, by the adoption of free trade, the repeal of the navigation laws, and the deermination to make the prosperity of the British people to rest solely upon their own individual energies for success, has introduced a policy which has led to an increase of population, wealth and commerce far beyond anything knewn in the previous history of the United Kingdom and to the growth and exension of the colonies in a manner before unprecedented. The British Empire today far surpassses, in almost everything which goes to constitute power, any state in ancient or in modern tines.

There is today but ONE GREAT RIVAL, and that is the empire of Russia. Fussia came into existence about the same time as England. In the earlier period of its history it experienced far greater trials, far greater disasters, than any of those which have fallen to the let of England. England had her wars, and invasions of Danes and Normans. But in time these adventurers were absorbed into the rest of the population. The Norman invasion modified and strengthened the institutions of the country. The Wars of the Roses weakened the aristocracy and consolidated the monarchy. The civil war under Charles I. checked the growth of arbitrary power and increased the power of Parliament. But Russia has been both subjugated and plundered by Tartar hordes, and driven into the flozen north; in time she has risen from her calamities stronger than she was before. She has extended her borde's at the expense of Sweden, Poland and Turkey in Europe, and at the expense of Turkey, Persia, China, Japan and the Tartar tribes in Asia. Today Rissia holds nearly one-half the contineit of Europe and two-fifths of the contnent of Asia. Her empire is territofally united and embraces about three imes the area of the United States and wice its population. The Government's an absolute monarchy, tempered by asassination. Russia is a military enpire, and the opinions and aspirations d her most powerful military men have a paramount influence upon her policy. Russia has never abandoned any scheme upon which the hearts of her uler have been set. No failures have, it this respect, any influence upon her. At the very beginning of her history she endeavored to acquire Constantinope by the force of arms. She has frequently since made war upon Turkey with the same design. The common interests of Europe have held her in check, and has refrained from challenging their united hostility; but she has not abandoned her intention; she only wats a more fitting opportunity.

SIX ARMIES PERISHED. before she made herself master of Samarkand. There she consolidated her power, and has since extended her dominions 400 miles southward along the

She has won whole provinces from Persia, and she has converted the Caspian Sea into a Russian lake. She has extended her borders eastward and southward over Turkestan, Bokhara, Khiva, Merv and a part of Kashgar, and she has now entered the Pamir country upon the head waters of the Amoo Daria, upon the very borders of India. She has nade military preparation again and again to obtain possession of these countries at the very time she in the nost formal manner denied that she had any such intention. She has on several occasions attempted to enter into offensive treaties with the Ameer of Afghanistan, when her statesmen declared that that country was wholly beyond the sphere of Russian influence. She has endeavored to make treaties with the Ameer with a view to the invasion of India, and she has gone on establishing herself in Tashkend, Khokand and Bokhara, with a view to the onquest of India. Her military officers in these districts have, from time to time, prepared plans for the conquest of India and have submitted them to the Government at St. Petersburg. Not the slightest reliance can be put upon any promise made by the Russian Government or upon any assurance which any Russian Minister will give. No Russian Minister is in the least embarrassed at being caught in falsehood. He asumes that it is as legitimate to in-trigue, or to lie, as to fight, and it is far ess costly, and to Russia far less uncertain in its results. Russia has suceeded in having several of the Balkan provinces wrested from Turkey. She appeared as the disinterested friend of the oppressed and the humane protector of the persecuted Christian populations of those regions. After they had acquired an autonomy she WORRIED AND HARASSSED THEM

with a view to making domestic government possible, and of forcing them to practically submit to her authority. She has had her paid intriguers in every Balkan State, and she has bribed officials and military officers until the Balkan Governments have been completely demoralized, and the instruments of her treachery she has protected, when discovered, against the con-sequences of their crimes. Gen. Kaulbars, of the Russian army, was kept in Bulgaria for the very purpose of ruining the prince who was at the head of the Government because he did not sedulously labor to put the Government in the hands of a Russian party, and thus betray the country which he aimed to govern well. There is not to be found modern European history more shameless conduct on the part of a great power than that of Russia in Bulgaria If we look at the conduct of Russia in Central Asia we shall find that it is as high handed, as arbitrary and as selfseeking as in Bulgaria. Indeed, it has been more violent because it has been farther removed from observation. In 1864 Russia first succeeded in crossing the great sand belt which separated Southern Siberia from the city of Tashkend. This city was the largest of the Tartar cities in Central Asia. She took possession, and has made it the center of a great military district. Here she has amassed military supplies and maintains a large garrison. It was after this acquisition that Gen. Tchernayeff wrote to St. Petersburg that the conquest of India, that many looked upon as fabulous, was beginning to lift itself before his eyes. In 1868 Bokhara was brought under Russian control, and the Emir became a vassal of the Czar. In 1873 the independence of Khokand was destroyed, and the country was annexed to the Russian Empire. In 1881 Merv was incorporated also, and immediately after a considerable section of country which belonged to the Ameer of Afghanistan was seized by Russian troops, and the Russian boundary was pushed many miles within the territories which the Russian Minister himself admitted, in 1873, belonged to Afghanistan. Russia today menaces the liberties of the world. I know that it is said that an understanding has been reached between the Government of England and the Czar of Russia. That may be so. There may be good faith on the part of the Czar. The Government is autocratic and his will is said to be law. But in a Government constituted as that of Russia is, being a great military empire, within which every province has its civil functions, dominated over by military chiefs, the active and persistent energies of such a Government is vested not merely in the Czar, and his Ministers at St. Petersburg, but in the military officers in the distant provinces These officers have for centuries been given a comparatively free hand. They have a discretion limited only by failure. No act which extends the borders of the empire is likely to meet with disapproval, and as long as Russia remains a Military Government so long will she continue to be actively

It has been again and again suggested by British statesmen that it would be better to have Russia as an ally than as an enemy. I don't dispute this; the limitary line which is being drawn through Central Asia is an attempt to come to an understanding with her. But as long as the Government of Russia continues to be a Military Governmarked out by engineers. She desires the acquisition of India. She is poor. She thinks it has enriched the United Kingdom, and in her possession it would enrich her. She thinks that the wealth which it would afford her would soon enable her to make herself mistress of Persia and Turkey to the west, and of China to the east. She thin with India in her possession she would soon become as powerful fast becoming on land. Both Germany and France are geographically restrained from further growth, and within a few years there will be, under the present order of things, but three great powers in the world-the British Empire, the Russian Empire and the Republic of the United States. If the British Empire were to lose its present maritime ascendancy, the United States, instead of progression in wealth and population as she does at present, would in a large degree he wholly dependent n a large degree be wholly dependent for her growth upon the natural increase of population. Much of the trade in which her people engage, at the present time would, under altered circumstances, become coasting trade within he empire of Russia, and from which American shipping would be excluded. The English population would be reduced by nearly one-third by the loss this the loss of the colonies and the natural consequences which would arise from the loss of commercial ascendancy, the population of England would soon reach that point when the production of her own soil would be adequate to the supply of meat and breadstuffs to her own people. You might have immigration from the overcrowded districts of Europe to the valleys of the Euphrates and the Tigris; You might, under the altered circumstances of Russia, have a European population looking eastward to the plains of the Amoo Daria, instead of to the unoccupied lands of America. No one who has not with some care considered the question is likely to realize THE TREMENDOUS REVOLUTION in the relation of this continent to Eur-

aggressive.

RUSSIA WANTS INDIA.

She has obtained Saghalien from Japan. | Kingdom has increased far more rapidly than it did before. You can measure with a good deal of accuracy the prosperity of a country by the increase of its population. Where a country becomes prosperous, and the daily laborer earns better wages, there are not only fewer people idle, but there are fewer who remain unmarried. The laborer marries earlier in life, because he has less hesitation about his ability to support his wife and his children; and we accordingly find that not only has the population of Great Britain increased enormously, but an enormous immigration from the United Kingdom has gone on during the past half-century. Destroy the prosperity of the United Kingdom, reduce the laboring classes to their former condition of penury, and it is no exaggeration to say that within a very few years immigration would almost cease. You will see from what I have said how much the general prosperity of the English-speaking race everywhere depends upon the maintenance of English prosperity. Today the Government of the United Kingdom puts no obstacles in the way of the trade and commerce of any other nation. The only obstacle is that which open competition in an open market may occasion. Under the present policy of no other country would this be so. There is not a state in Europe, or in America, which may not enter into any port of the United Kingdom upon terms of perfect equality with any subject of her Majesty. An American merchantman is as free to trade at Bombay or Calcutta as a merchantman from Liverpool. Can this be said of Tonquin or Anam, which are under the Dominion of France? I do not hesitate to say that neither the United States nor any British possession which might escape conquest would make as much progress in 50 years as under the present order of things they may make in Will anyone who has considered the subject pretend to say that we have not an interest in the maintenance of the

UNITY AND INTEGRITY OF THE

EMPIRE? And our neighbors to the south of us have scarcely less interest than we. When I speak of the unity of the empire I do not mean that we are to have any central authority representing and acting formally for the whole. I mean that we should remain under the same sovereign, with liberty to grow into a greater measure of self-government, with liberty to grow towards each other, into closer bonds of union, from a clearer appreciation of our community of interests. Growing into, trusting each other, and into the exercise of sovereign authority by those most largely interested-a unity that is the product of growth rather than of any legislative contrivance; a unity resting upon the strong conviction that it is vital to our well-being that we should remain together as allies, equally qualified to the extent of our interests to deal with Imperial affairs—to exercise sovereign authority. Now will anyone pretend to say that because a war might originate in connection with matters with which we have no immediate concern, that therefore, we should do nothing to protect ourselves against the possible dangers of foreign invasion? That is not my opinion. If I have made my position clear that the unity of the empire is. in the present condition of the world, vital to our prosperity, surely it is only reasonable that we should do whatever may be necessary for our own protection as a part of it. The English fleet, in case war upon British ascendancy should be made, will doubtless give to our commerce upon the high seas the same protection which it will extend to that of the United Kingdom. But what about our sea ports? What of St. John, of Halifax, of Victoria, of Vancouver? Will any one pretend to say that it is a rational proceeding to leave any of those places with their present

INADEQUATE DEFENSES? I say no; and there is scarcely a year that has passed when we have not misspent far more than enough to do all that in this respect may be required. It is with the growth of free states as it is with individuals; the son that reaches manhood, and expects his father to do everything for him, and who under-takes nothing for himself, will soon acquire habits of mental imbecility which will render him incapable in the future of managing his own affairs; and a dependent state which adopts a similar policy will in the end be cursed with like intellectual decrepitude. The time will soon come to such a state when it would prefer to be dependent rather than to assume the responsibilities and to make the sacrifices which self-government morally imposes. Let me further remind you of some other matters necessary to the political and racial unity desirable to meet that conflict which the present order of things, should it continue, makes inevitable. I have briefly pointed out to you that the United States has scarcely less interest in the well-being of the British Empire and in its continued unity than has Canada or Australia. We all know how greatly the feeling of the American people towards those of England has improved. The prejudices and the enmities resulting from the war of independence and the war of 1812-15 have worn out. The great civil war, in no small degree, has given to the present generment she is not likely to find herself ation other matters about which to think, and the interests of the population do not permit the people to entertain the same feelings towards those who waged the last war against them that they did to those who waged the others. There is but one source of hostility which has not been dried up-it

s that feeling of wrong and injustice which THE EXPATRIATED IRISHMAN carries with him across the Atlantic. It is my strong conviction that when local self-government is conferred upon the people of Ireland, when Irish discontent is thereby allayed, the last impediment in the way of complete unity of interest and the feeling between the United Kingdom and the United States will be removed. We are of the same race; our religious opinions, our liter-ature and our habits of thought are much the same. We speak the same language. Our constitutional system is better than theirs, for it is, in point of time, a century in advance. And our constitutional system is such that it adjusts itself to the progress of society. With us justice is more promptly administered, the laws are more strictly enforced and crime more certainly punished. That our system is more flexible than theirs cannot be doubted. It se cures unity of action between the legisof India alone. If you were to add to lative and executive departments of government, which theirs does not; but however this may be, each may think as he pleases, without any unfriendly feeling towards the other. But there are among us many persons who are of the opinion that our ultimate destination is separation. I don't think this at all ecessary to secure sovereign authority and the full stature of a free state. Our powers of self-government are constantly being enlarged. They keep pace with our necessities, and when we attain the maturity of a sovereign state we shall have its attributes, and still remain within the pale of the British empire. Anyone who has watched the growth of the empire will see that the great dependencies are intrusted more and more with the settlemnt of those external relations which specially conwhich Russian ascendancy would work cern them, and in time they must be trusted as the parties having the chief ope. Since the adoption of free trade selves. We have but to permit the great and the rapid extension of English com- moral and political forces which now may, after a full consideration, abolish Pacific ceast at the expense of China. merce the population of the United operate within the empire to continue,

Let Radway's Ready Relief be used on the first indication of Pain or Uneasiness; if threatened with disease or Sickness the Cure will be made before the family loctor would ordinarily reach the house CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need anyone SUFFER WITH

ACHES AND PAINS.

For headache (whether sick or nervous), tooth ache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

A CURE FOR ALL Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

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ACHE TOOTHACHE, ASTHMA,
DIFF CULT BREATHING. CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need anyone SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Curs for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the only PAIN REMEDY.

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures Conges tions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists

Always Reliable. Purely Vegetable Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purger regulate. purify, cleanse and strengther RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Blacker, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION AND CONSTIPATION And all Disorders of the LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Consti-pation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heart-burn, disgust of food, fullness or weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffering sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dulpain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs and sudden flashes of heat, huming in the flash.

A few doses of RADWAY'S BILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders. Price, 25c per box. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail. Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 419 St. James street, Montreal, Canada, for Book of Advice

and they will work out by the law of evolution the most perfect, the most satisfactory solution of the relation in which the different parts of this great empire shall stand towards each other. Let me say to you that the whole face of modern civilization and of modern

commerce IS SEEN THROUGH ENGLISH EYES. With the disintegration of the empire all this would come to an end. It is English policy which has in so large a degree permitted every independent state to pursue its own interests without restraint. With Russian ascendancy this would not be so, and all our prospects of political growth would be as certainly ended as if we were a Russian province. It is by the unity of the em pire that we have the privilege of growing in numbers, in wealth, and in sovereign authority. We certainly can secure for any ground of difference which we may have as respectful a hearing and as favorable a settlement as if we were an independent state. Our position today is not inferior to that of any South American republic. We are relieved from some of the burdens which separation would impose, and we can afford to assume by way of defense on our own soil some of the expenses which in that event we would incur. With our increased claim to authority there must be a corresponding growth of our responsibility. Let us then like men assume our true place in the empire, growing with its growth, partaking of its good fortune, sharing in its authority, proud of its devotion to liberty, and fully appreciating the advantages which its ascendancy has secured to the world, feeling assured that its growth must bring to us our full measure of sovereign authority. The honorable gentleman resumed his seat amid loud applause.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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 Castoria

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Chinese make candles of a vege table wax, the product of the candle-

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Sallow complexion, blotches, pimples boils, abscesses, old sores, scrofula and skin diseases depend on impure, vittated blood. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies the blood, removes all effete matter, and cures all the above-named dis