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Feeble Girls Feeble Girls

In young girls we look for abundant health and strength, rosy cheeks, firm, plump flesh and constant cheerfulness. How often, however, we meet young girls who seem prematurely old, broken down, feeble, pale, listless, thin and irritable. These abnormal and dangerous conditions are due to a general weakness of the blood, and should be cured just as promptly as possible or the whole life of the patient will be ruined.

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are the natural, logical and sure cure for feeble girls. They are not purgative pills, but a tonic—blood-building, nerve-strengthening and possessing qualities which act directly upon the organs responsible for the trouble.

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Miss Edna Packer, Everton, Ont., writes:—"About a year ago I was troubled with headaches. As time wore on my condition grew worse. I became so weak that the least exertion would exhaust me, and my heart would give me great trouble. If I stooped to pick anything up I would become so dizzy that I could only walk with difficulty. I always felt tired and worn out. I tried several medicines, but they did not help me any, and after being in this condition for some months I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had finished the first box I felt some relief, and after using the pills for about a month I was as well as ever I had been. While sick I lost twenty-four pounds in weight, but under the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills gained it again. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life and I shall always recommend them."

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PARLIAMENT.

Will Pay Letter Carriers by the Day.

The Census Estimates—The Geological Survey—The National Park—Rushing Business.

OTTAWA, May 2.—In the house this afternoon Hon. Mr. Mulock explained his bill to amend the post office act. The measure provides that letter carriers to be employed shall be paid by the day instead of the year. The minister proposes to pay for the first six months \$1.25 per day, then \$1.50, \$1.75 and finally \$2. They are to be allowed a fortnight's holidays in the year with pay, and those whose conduct is approved may be rewarded with ten days more holidays in the year, with the option of taking \$20 instead. Mr. Mulock said there would be no sick leave, as men would be paid only for the days they work. He thought the health of the employees would be found better under these conditions. Men now in the service can take the new system or retain the old, but future employees must accept it. The minister claims that the new scale will give letter carriers \$7.50 more in the first eight years than the old one, that is providing the officer never gets ill. Mr. Mulock said the change was necessary in order to compel letter carriers to appear every morning for discharge of their duty.

A lively discussion took place on this measure, which deals with many matters besides the salary of officers. An amendment proposed by Mr. Mulock today provides that a new class, called the fourth class, shall be established in city post offices. Any stamper and sorter may be promoted to this fourth class, the salary of which begins at \$400 and advances to \$600.

At six o'clock the house went into supply. The first part of the evening sitting was occupied by a discussion of the census estimates. Hon. Mr. Fisher was closely questioned about his alleged investigation of the census of 1891. Replying to Mr. Ganong, Mr. Fisher said that Patrick McLaughlin had been appointed to prepare the census return of Charlotte county fisheries. He had been recommended by Senator Gillmor.

Mr. Ganong said there were many liberals in the county very competent to prepare a return of the fishery, but the man appointed was certainly not the best qualified that could be selected.

On the vote for the geological survey, Hon. Mr. Sifton said Dr. Bell was acting head of the survey, but a permanent director would be appointed within a few months. Hon. Mr. Sifton stated that the government had not yet decided on establishing an assay office at Dawson. The date would depend on the time when the national mint should be established at Ottawa.

On the vote for the national park at Banff, Hon. Mr. Sifton said the place had become a great resort for visitors and the C. P. R. had been obliged to make additions to the hotels at that place.

Votes were rapidly passed for mail subsidies and steamship subvention

and nearly all other matters in the main estimates.

The house adjourned at 11.30 p. m.

OTTAWA, May 5.—The house held its first morning session today. A number of private bills were passed. The divorce bill for the relief of James Brown was passed, Mr. Charlton and Mr. Ross of Victoria, N. S., protesting against parliamentary divorces and advocating creating a divorce court.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick gave notice of his resolution to exclude foreign built ships from coasting privileges until they obtain a license on payment of 25 per cent duty.

The house went into committee on Hon. Mr. Fielding's bill, giving the government power to borrow fifteen million dollars. The minister explained that the borrowing powers conferred in 1897 were exhausted with the exception of two million dollars. Temporary loans had been made from the Bank of Montreal of six millions at three and a quarter per cent. Since 1897 the borrowing of the government through the savings bank increased nine millions.

The resolution passed and a bill to the same effect read a first time.

The fruit marks act was passed to its second reading in committee, and also the bill respecting the board of trade.

The house went into supply, taking up the first batch of supplementaries for the current year. On the vote for by the government when he made his public buildings, Hon. Mr. Tarte stated that the government was paying \$18,000 a year rental for departmental offices hired outside. Mr. Tarte thought a building affording equal accommodation could be provided for a capital outlay of less than half a million, but the budget was already so large that nothing could be done about it this year.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon session the house in committee discussed the Yukon telegraph contract. Mr. Tarte was questioned about the contract for telegraph poles given to Mr. Rochester, who went out to the Yukon as a government officer and resigned long enough to take this pole contract.

Mr. Tarte admitted that this should not have been allowed, and said that he had told his superintendent that he had done wrong.

Mr. Earle of Victoria, B. C., said Mr. Tarte had bought food supplies from Vancouver, dealing with one favored firm without tenders. Mr. Tarte said this firm, which have supplied many thousand dollars worth of goods, got a contract for three years and since then had been allowed to furnish at the same price.

Mr. Kemp asked why Mr. Tarte did not send out circulars and give other people a chance to supply.

Mr. Tarte—in matters of this kind my first duty is towards my party.

Closely pressed by Mr. Borden of Halifax, Hon. Mr. Tarte admitted that the Rochester contract was a wrong proceeding. Mr. Borden elicited from Tarte that Rochester was employed by the government and that he was keeping government books and living at government expense in a government camp while he was carrying out his government contract.

Mr. Borden said he had no doubt Mr. Rochester could be compelled to repay his whole profits to the government. The whole transaction was most discreditable, and he (Borden) believed

ed that the parties to it could be prosecuted in the courts.

Mr. Tarte claimed that the price paid for poles was a fair one, but immediately afterwards said he did not know what was the length or size of the poles, or what kind of wood they were.

Mr. Tarte asked the opinion of the house on the question whether he should charge on the Yukon telegraph system a sufficiently high rate to make handsome profits.

Mr. Clarke, conservative, of Toronto, said the government should set an example by charging only such rates as would maintain and operate the road and pay interest on cost of construction. He hoped the time would come when public ownership would be established for all telegraph lines in Canada.

This proposition was supported by several other members.

Mr. Tarte said he proposed to try the experiment of greatly reducing the rates, though his officers did not support that idea.

On the item for the St. John immigrants building, \$12,000, Mr. Tarte said the total cost of this building would be \$33,500. Part of this vote was to pay interest to Contractor Pullen, as the government did not have money to pay him when it was due.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening on the vote for public buildings in the Yukon, Mr. Leonard (opposition), of Lével, Quebec, read the correspondence brought down by the department, which seems to reflect on Judge Dugas, of the Yukon court. Louise Collinette sent an affidavit setting forth that she had been engaged as a matron of the court house at Dawson at \$80 per month. Afterwards she was given an allowance for rent, which she had been given the remaining thirty miles at the schedule prices paid under the original contract. Mr. Blair stated that this act had the approval of his colleagues.

Mr. Bennett (conservative), of Simcoe, Ont., protested against this job as a clear violation of the law. It has been lawful in the post office department to take tenders for carrying mails for four years and to extend the term at the same price. The late government had done so in the case of mail contracts, but when Hon. Mr. Mulock came in he cancelled all these extended tenders on the ground that fresh tenders had not been taken. Now Mr. Mulock had consented to the extension of a ten mile railway contract to cover four times that quantity.

Mr. Farquharson said he saw no harm in the transaction. Mr. Kitchen was a good contractor. It might be right or it might be wrong to give out this work without tenders, but he thought it would be approved on the island.

Mr. Haggart pointed out that Mr. Blair's statement did not agree with that of the secretary of state. Mr. Scott told the senate on the authority of the department that Mr. Kitchen had begun work beyond his first contract without the authority of the department, and that orders had been sent to stop it.

Mr. Haggart said that in the recent by-election the candidates went about carrying forms to be filled in with voters' names authorizing them to go to work for Mr. Kitchen on this road. The names of satisfactory voters were filled in to the blank spaces. Some of these forms were produced at the subsequent election trial.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was prepared

plaining that he did not get enough.

On Nova Scotia items, Mr. Kaulbach called attention to the Petite Rivière breakwater and the necessary works in Eyebury, which Mr. Tarte was neglecting.

The marine and fisheries supplementaries were taken up, when Mr. Borden of Halifax read a letter concerning the lights at the entrance of Halifax harbor, and Hon. Mr. Sutherland said he would have the matter inquired into during recess.

The house adjourned at 12.25 a. m.

BIG VERDICT FOR MACKENZIE AND MANN.

Judge Burbridge of the exchequer court has given judgment for \$37,000 in the case of Mackenzie and Mann versus the government for damages through loss of the Yukon railway contract, and for work done and materials furnished towards that work. This award is the result of the reference by the government to Judge Burbridge, the ministers having admitted the responsibility of the government in the matter.

NOTES.

The house will not sit on Thursday, Ascension day, but will sit on Saturday.

The imperial authorities have granted permission to the Queen's Own Bugle band to attend the coronation. The whole expenses of this band of 52 pieces will be borne by Col. Pellet, the commanding officer.

OTTAWA, May 6.—The house was in supply during the morning and afternoon sitting covering militia supplementaries, canals and miscellaneous.

There was a lively discussion over the Kitchen contracts on the P. E. Island railways. Mr. Blair stated that Kitchen had tendered for eleven and a half miles and was given the contract. Recently he has been given the remaining thirty miles at the schedule prices paid under the original contract. Mr. Blair stated that this act had the approval of his colleagues.

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Hon. Mr. Blair said he was prepared

to defend the whole transaction. It was all done on business principles.

Mr. Bennett said he was surprised not to find his friend, the attorney general, connected with it. If there was a rival contractor in the case, he made a mistake in not availing himself of "my friend Pugley's" services.

Replying to Mr. Haggart, Mr. Blair said it was not true that the retirement of Manager E. C. Russell of the I. C. B. had been decided upon, or was contemplated.

In connection with the cost of the Eastern Extension award, Hon. Mr. Fielding was asked tonight about provincial claims to a share of the fishery award. He repeated the statement made the other day by the premier that no action of any sort had been taken, but that the "hazy claim," as he called it, made by the provinces, had often been heard of within the past ten years. The finance minister rather scouted the idea that there could be anything in it.

On the item for the colonial conference, some discussion took place. The premier stated that he had not changed his mind respecting the question of colonial defence.

Mr. Brook, of Toronto, spoke in favor of preferential trade.

The premier announced that in the Colonial conference which is to be distinguished from the Imperial conference, the Canadian delegates would be Hon. Mr. Fielding, Mulock and Pateran. It was hoped to develop trade between Canada and Australia by way of South Africa by subsidizing a steamship line from an eastern Canadian port.

On the vote for the coronation contingent \$30,000, Hon. Mr. Borden explained that the estimate of the total expense for the contingent was \$30,000. A contract had been made with the Allans to convey the men from Quebec to Liverpool and return for an average of \$50 per man, and \$120 per officer. There would be 350 men and 22 officers, so that the ocean transportation would cost about \$30,000. The estimate of railway transportation to Quebec, where the force would be mobilized, was \$15,000. The pay for 45 days was estimated at \$17,000. Ordinary militia clothing would be used, but in some cases alterations would be necessary and new clothing issued. The estimated cost of the clothing was \$10,000.

Mr. Sproule—How is the contingent to be composed?

Hon. Mr. Borden replied that details had not been made up, but speaking generally, there would be 300 mounted men and 200 infantry. The mounted force would consist of men from the N. W. M. P. 25 from the Strathcona Horse, and the balance from the cavalry, mounted rifles and field artillery. The infantry would consist of guards, fusiliers, highlanders and rifles. It would be his endeavor to have every branch of the service represented, so that the bearer corps, field and hospital corps, engineers and army service corps would each have representative troops.

Dr. Sproule—What proportion will be drawn from each province?

Hon. Mr. Borden—They will be taken from each unit in proportion. The average unit of infantry is exactly 1,344 men each regiment. This will mean that larger regiments will send two men each and the smaller regiments one man each. Squadrons of cavalry would, he thought, send four men each, because the number of mounted men was larger in proportion than the number of the infantry. Men would be chosen by the D. O. C. in each district.

Mr. Bell—What officers are to be sent?

Hon. Mr. Borden—One lieutenant colonel, two majors, one adjutant and also three officers for each 100 men, making 22 in all. The force would be mobilized at Quebec about May 28th or 30th. Officers and men would receive the regular pay of militia. The war office would provide 300 horses with artillery, guns, etc. The militia department will furnish clothing equipment and pay. The item passed.

On the vote for the Maroon station, Hon. Mr. Fielding said this was a sort of speculation. If the experiment failed there would be nothing to show for the \$80,000 but a pile of stones. He hoped it would not fail. In any case we would be encouraging genius.

House adjourned at 11.40 p. m.

The supplementary estimates for next year were to have been brought down, but were not ready.

THE SENATE.

The fruit marks bill was read a first time. On the bill to amend the immigration act, Hon. Messrs. Ellis and Lougheed contended that the government should take more power to turn back unsuitable immigrants. Hon. Mr. Ellis said he had seen an examination in Montreal of immigrants intending to go to the United States. They were rejected. They remained a public charge in this country.

CHIGNECTO MARINE RAILWAY.

Mr. Provand, agent for the Chignecto Marine Railway Co., called a meeting of members of parliament to discuss the indemnity claimed by his company. Most of the private members from Nova Scotia supporting the government were present, but only two others. Mr. Roche of Halifax presided. Mr. Provand addressed the meeting at some length. Mr. Molisac expressed sympathy with the company, but argued that it had no claim on the dominion. Mr. Logan spoke strongly in favor of making a settlement of some kind. He moved a resolution stating that in the opinion of the meeting it was desirable that the government should effect a settlement at once with the investors in the Chignecto company.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Johnson of Cape Breton, but Matheson Ross and others opposed the motion. Mr. Provand stated that more than \$150,000 had been paid to the government on duty on their plant.

Mr. Molisac stated that a company which has been constructing a railway in Cape Breton had got into difficulties and suddenly ordered the discharge of all men employed. If the government paid an indemnity to the ship railway people, it might be asked to do the same with the Cape Breton Co.

On the suggestion of Mr. Ross of Victoria, it was decided not to pass the resolution, but to express the opinion that the ministers, when they visit England, should discuss the subject

with representatives of the ship railway company.

HONORED SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL.

The conservative senators gave a complimentary banquet to Sir Mackenzie Bowell in the Senate restaurant this evening. Sir John Carling presided, and among those who spoke were R. A. Borden and Senators Ferguson, Landry, McCallum, Drummond and Hingston. The guest of the evening replied pleasantly to the complimentary things said of him.

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