

Arrange as it May Seem Nothing Which the Present Government Does Seems to Please Them--A Perpetual Siege of Fault Finding by Men Who Want to be Back in Power.

Ottawa, April 6--The combined attack which was made on Mr. Blair yesterday by certain Conservative members from the House of Commons, assisted by Mr. Powell of Ontario and Sir Charles Tupper, as the most interesting feature of yesterday's house proceedings. A pretty full report of this discussion has already been published in The Telegraph, but there are features in it which demand somewhat further mention. The attack was begun by Mr. Powell who, however, did not touch the matter under consideration, but with reading certain letters, but without committing himself to the truth or otherwise of the statements contained in them. Sir Charles Tupper, on the other hand, was violently abusive and insulting, and he usually is, and denounced the minister of railways as unfit for his position and negligent of the duties of his office. He did not resist the temptation to bring up the Drummond County Railway question once more, and now he has gone so far as to say that the government had paid for that road the sum of \$7,000,000, and that he had the price \$1,600,000, but that he had before the end of the present session he will probably have made it \$10,000,000. We can all understand now why Sir Charles Tupper makes such a fuss about the title of "the great stretcher" that was a title which he earned more honestly than the title of Sir for his knightship and his baronetcy.

Mr. Blair's speech attacking the government and Mr. Gillies of Cape Breton, and Mr. Gillies. Mr. Blair was quite ready to admit that there was a necessity of heavy taxation and that the right cars on the Intercolonial. This was due to the great increase of traffic which had come to the road. With respect to Sydney, where the greatest congestion of traffic had occurred, the difficulties there were due to the enormous increase of freight arising from the fact that the steel works at Sydney, if you take a quiet village and set 2,500 men at work in it erecting buildings and putting up manufacturing plants it is hardly likely that the railway accommodation that sufficed for the village will be quite sufficient for the new condition of affairs. That has been the case at Sydney where custom receipts have increased twenty fold in two years. No one could have anticipated such an enormous development, and that the railway was not wholly prepared to meet it is only another illustration of the fact that a government is not as good as a position to manage a railway as a private company. A railway company could have purchased more rolling stock to meet the increased business, but the government cannot do this. It must wait for a parliamentary grant. The line on that island will have to be relieved with heavier rails and new sidings and other things. All this will be done in due time and the temporary inconvenience arising from congestion of traffic will be forgotten.

Mr. Charlton Quotes Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Charlton made a very effective speech in which he showed conclusively that Mr. Chamberlain's recent remarks in the House of Commons that the Tory statements that he had offered preferential trade to Canada are nothing but a lie. He stated that it is evident that in his speech Mr. Chamberlain went out of his way to repudiate the assertion of the Tory statements in regard to this matter. Mr. Charlton showed the small volume of the trade between Great Britain and Canada, as compared with the whole trade of the country, and concluded by stating that if the rules of the house would have allowed it he would have moved the following resolution:

"That the house recognizes the fact that Great Britain gives free admission into her markets to all products of Canada while Canada imposes duties upon two-thirds of her imports from Great Britain; that Great Britain buys Canadian products to the amount of \$10,000,000, while the amount of her sales to Canada; that Great Britain gives to Canada the protection afforded by her army and navy, and the good offices of her consuls, and that so long as Canada furnishes not more than five per cent of the total foreign and colonial trade of Great Britain it is probable that a preferential tariff in food products in favor of Canada will not be in the present or the early future be in accord with the requirements of imperial interests, or within bounds of reasonable request; and that Canada may be properly content for the present with the enjoyment of the trade advantages which are afforded to her by Great Britain but are denied to her by all other commercial powers, and with that voluntarily but valuable preference which the trade and navigation returns show is enjoyed by Canada in her trade relations with Great Britain."

Dr. Montague and the Government. Ottawa, April 7--The budget debate occupied the attention of the House of Commons yesterday and last evening, after private bills had been disposed of. The principal speaker was Dr. Montague, who spoke for about four hours, delivering a scathing attack upon the government and credit to Sir Herbert Tupper, the greatest scamp book orator alive. Dr. Montague is regarded as one of the orators of the Conservative party a great effort was made to give him a good hearing, but many even of the Conservative members preferred the comforts of the smoking room to listening to his preachments. Nor did they miss anything that was worth hearing, for Dr. Montague did not utter of his four hours' speech did not enunciate one new idea. He simply travelled over the same ground that had been already covered by Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Foster, his only additional material being his abuse of Mr. Charlton, because that able member had made a patriotic speech, in which he dwelt with some severity on the hostile policy of the United States towards Canada. Mr. Charlton said, and very truly, that as our neighbors had framed their tariff so as to injure us we should so arrange our tariff as to protect our own interests. Dr. Montague curbed at this speech, but he did not make it clear whether he objected to it because of its sentiments or because these sentiments were spoken by Mr. Charlton. It would be quite in line with Conservative policy if the former should be the case for it is impossible to forget the disloyal utterances of the Toronto Mail which was then as it is now, the chief organ of the Conservative party. "If it be said that the national policy is unfavorable to British connection, so much the worse for British connection," said the Toronto Mail in 1879, and this utterance has never been repudiated. In fact it has been endorsed by the Conservative party, if not in so many words at all events in their practice for no man can truthfully deny that their tariff of 1879 favored the United States at the expense of Great Britain. No one needs be surprised if during the coming election campaign Sir Charles Tupper should be found attacking Great Britain and her policy as his son, Sir Herbert, did in 1882. The leader of the opposition is so much of an opportunist that he is quite capable of any such performance. As for Dr. Montague's objections to Mr. Charlton's loyal utterances it ought to be remembered that if the latter has changed his mind in regard to the policy of the United States other men have also changed their minds in regard to that and other matters. Sir Charles Tupper was once a great advocate of reciprocity with the United States and in his own words "I have become a great admirer of Lord Strathcona, so that any criticism that Dr. Montague may apply to Mr. Charlton on that point is an inconsistency which will apply with even greater force to his leader, Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Charlton, being a member of the United States had naturally become a friendly feeling toward that country, but he never said anything at all approaching the Toronto Mail's declaration against British connection.

Principally Personal. Dr. Montague's speech, apart from its personalities, was a very feeble affair. For instance he said that Sir Richard Cartwright had criticized Mr. Foster for uttering a speech that occupied 35 pages of the Hansard, yet Sir Richard himself had taken 55 pages to reply to it. Those who have read Sir Richard's speech know that a considerable part of it was taken up by quotations from Mr. Foster's speech on containing assertions which he denied or modified. If one man makes a long speech full of false statements any one taking up a few assertions point by point must necessarily make a long speech. Mr. Foster had stated no principle and had read miles of figures and figured out hundreds of percentages which it was necessary for Sir Richard to dispose of, and that could not be done without a long speech. Dr. Montague did not like Sir Richard's speech was not that it was too long, but that it was effective and left Mr. Foster without a leg to stand upon.

Comparing Hard Times. Sir Richard stated that the hard times between 1873 and 1876 were but as the hills compared with the hard times of 1875-78, which the Liberals had to meet. Every business man in Canada who is old enough to remember the hard times of 1875-78 will remember that Sir Richard's assertion strictly and absolutely true. Dr. Montague sought to show that the hard times in the latter period were of the worst of the worst in the United States at the two periods in which the hard times were in Canada in 1875-78, reached the United States in 1873 when Jay, Cooke & Co. failed and every person that had had dealings with them was ruined. He went through the fighting for the relief of Kimberley unscathed, thence to Bloemfontein where he has evidently cleared his hands of the Boers in the recent fighting.

Commandant of the Bisley Team. Toronto, April 9--Lieut. Col. Delamere, of the Queen's Own Rifles, has been appointed commandant of the Bisley team which sails June 20, and Major McKay, 65th Battalion, of Montreal, is adjutant.

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The Texas Flood has Caused a Tremendous Ruin the Entire Length of the River.

Austin, Tex., April 9--The flood situation here is improving somewhat, but the reports from points below indicate that the full effect of the immense volume of water is being felt in Wharton and Fayette counties, everything being inundated and much loss of property and live stock being reported. In Bastrop county the flood has caused much damage to property and something like 50 washouts and losses of bridges are reported by the railroads. Advice from the area surrounding the county seat of Bastrop county, state that there has been some loss of life among the farming class as their homes were inundated without warning by the tidal wave, but outside of an unconfirmed report that eight lives were lost, nothing can be learned.

In the southern part of this county several people are missing, the number representing a family of six Italians and two negro families, whose homes have been washed away.

The river is receding rapidly here and above, notwithstanding that another heavy rain fell on the 10th inst. The first named of the Concha, 125 miles north.

Reports tonight from La Grange, Fayette county, state that while many of the lower portions of the town are under water the property loss is small. The international and Great Northern R. R. and the Missouri Kansas & Texas have been seriously crippled. The first named road has had 500 washouts and lost bridges from Hearne to the Rio Grande.

The Missouri Kansas & Texas is likewise a heavy loser, having had to abandon much of its track and use the international and Great Northern from Texas to Milano and the Santa Fe tracks from there to North Texas points.

It is not believed that the damage to the cotton crop will be of great extent as the season is yet early and all the crop can be replanted.

The citizens of Austin held a mass meeting today at which the consensus of opinion was that it was not feasible to rebuild the dam and power house, although no definite action was taken. A proposition was made to the meeting by the old water commission whose plan has like-wise suffered from the water. It was that they would take all the piping and wiring of the city plant and such of their apparatus as could be recovered from the wreckage, pay the value of the same and re-erect their plant here and furnish the city with water and light within two weeks. The proposition was referred to a commission of 20 citizens to be considered.

In the meantime the water and light commission met and instructed its superintendent to show the effects of lack of drainage water. Governor Sayers today gave the city \$500 out of the flood sufferers fund to be expended in relief of the drainage water. The city which has been homeless.

Every month since the winter port of Canada has been receiving grain from western Canada and the United States there has been shown a marked increase in trade. The month of March just passed was no exception.

In wheat shippers throughout the world Canada stands among the first. In grain shipments from this port this winter the increase is exceedingly large. During the month of March, 1899, there was received at the Sand Point elevator 284,207 bushels, while for the month of March 1900, there was received 539,888 bushels.

For the month of March, 1899, there was shipped from Sand Point 508,515 bushels, while for the same month this year there was shipped 918,771 bushels, giving an increase this year in shipments of 340,856 bushels for the month.

The following table shows the quantity of grain received and shipped for the months of November, December, January, February and March of 1899-90 and 1900-1901:

Table with columns: Received, Shipped, Received, Shipped. Rows for November, December, January, February, March, and Totals for 1899-1900 and 1900-1901.

Henry A. Dickie, of Roberts' Horse, is Missing. Truro, April 9--It was reported last afternoon that Trooper Henry A. Dickie, of this town, now at the front, was wounded. A private cable this evening to his brother, Martin Dickie of the Merchants' Bank, from the war office says he is among the missing. Young Dickie was attending the Edinburgh University. When there was a call for volunteers he left school and went to the front for South Africa before his relatives knew of his action. He sailed on the vessel with Lord Roberts and secured a position in Roberts' own horse. He went through the fighting for the relief of Kimberley unscathed, thence to Bloemfontein where he has evidently cleared his hands of the Boers in the recent fighting.

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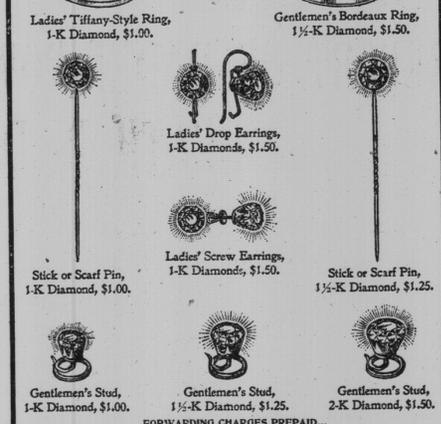
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Bolivian Andes Diamonds

JEWELRY THAT WILL STAND THE TEST OF TIME. Diamonds that will not wear grassy. Settings that will not wear brassy.

Bolivian Andes Diamonds are cut from Diamond Topaz Quartz, mined in the Andes Mountains, Bolivia, South America. Equal in every way to the genuine diamond--the same finish, the same lustre, the same brilliancy, and the same fiery, blue-white color--the only perfect substitute ever discovered. We import, cut, polish and mount them ourselves, and have the exclusive sale in the United States and Canada.



Ladies' Tiffany-Style Ring, 1-K Diamond, \$1.00. Gentlemen's Bordeaux Ring, 1 1/2-K Diamond, \$1.50. Ladies' Drop Earrings, 1-K Diamonds, \$1.50. Ladies' Screw Earrings, 1-K Diamonds, \$1.50. Stick or Scarf Pin, 1-K Diamond, \$1.00. Stick or Scarf Pin, 1 1/2-K Diamond, \$1.25. Gentlemen's Stud, 1-K Diamond, \$1.00. Gentlemen's Stud, 1 1/2-K Diamond, \$1.25. Gentlemen's Stud, 2-K Diamond, \$1.50.

...FORWARDING CHARGES PREPAID... We do not ship goods C. O. D. or on approval; but if article purchased is not entirely satisfactory, we will either exchange it or return money, promptly and cheerfully.

BOLIVIAN ANDES DIAMOND CO., 55 N. Thirteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

St. John is Handling Lots of Wheat and Corn.

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A Representative of the Pall Mall Gazette was in St. John and Now Believes We Are Loyal People.

The whole world has seen, and everyone has admired, the noble manner in which the sons of Canada have been fighting in South Africa for the mother country. That, however, writes a representative of the Pall Mall Gazette, who is traveling in the dominion, is no more than the surf of the great wave of imperial feeling that is now flowing through the whole country. Like the surf, it may be seen from afar. But go nearer, and what do you find? The splendid patriotism of the 3,000 men from Canada who are enduring the hardships of a great campaign is shared to the full by more than three millions left at home.

From what I have seen, and from what I have heard from well-informed quarters, I am convinced that, with the possible exception of the lower French and Irish contingents, and even they are turning round there--there is not a man in the whole of Canada who would not willingly shed his last drop of blood for England, and there is not a woman in the dominion who would not encourage him.

On the day on which there came the news of the Boer surrender I was traveling for nine hours through New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Every village along every town was making merry holiday. "There was a little talk some time ago," said one of my fellow-travelers, a well-to-do member of the contingent. "We said at the time, 'Never, never shall that be,' and here is our answer to that useless cry." He pointed to the Union Jacks that were everywhere flying, and the sound of the joy-bells that were pealing for England's victory.

Those loyal New Brunswickers who were my fellow-travelers that day had never seen England, but they were English through and through, and the enthusiastic way in which they speak of the mother country does the heart of an Englishman good to hear.

Two days later came the news of the relief of Ladysmith. It arrived too late for the first edition of the morning papers, and was not generally known until after breakfast. St. John, New Brunswick, proclaimed immediately a public holiday. Every place of business throughout the town closed at once. Royal salutes of 21 guns were fired at noon and again at night. St. John is a town of 50,000 inhabitants, and at least 2,000, despite the snow that fell heavily throughout the day, were in the streets, singing to and fro, and the military and civilian bands the National Anthem and Soldiers of the Queen. Not only men, women and children, but also horses and dogs wore flags and bunting. Every private building was flying the red, white and blue of old England. It was the work of less than an hour. Sleigh parties, gorgous in picturesque decorations, crowded the streets throughout the day, and when during the afternoon the mayor addressed an assembly of 10,000 people in King Square, his reference to the "great heart and master brain of England" evoked cheers that were heard for miles round. At night bonfires blazed and hands continued to parade the town, perfect order prevailing throughout the rejoicings.

What happened at St. John that day was typical of practically every town in the dominion. Canada, in a word, loves England with a love that surpasses the love of woman.

Private McDermott Walked Into the Boer Lager--Cronje's Secretary Wanted to Shoot Him.

A Halifax Herald correspondent with the first Canadian contingent, writing from Paardeberg under date of March 3, says: Probably John McDermott, of St. John (N. S. company) has enjoyed, if the term is appropriate, the most unique experience of any member of the contingent, having been captured by the Boers on Tuesday, February 20th, and not released until February 27th. McDermott was on outposts at a farm near the river, and was taken to the bivouac hospital to be treated for severe cramps. He missed his way and fetched up at the river, and then started to work his way back to his comrades. Unfortunately he went in the wrong direction and walked right on towards the Boer laager, where he was only brought to realize the fact by a volley of shots being fired at him. McDermott immediately threw himself upon the ground and gave up his arms. He was shortly afterwards taken to the laager, and there he was met by a dozen or more armed men, the first to arrive informing him "if you move you are a dead man."

They marched McDermott into their trenches and took him before Cronje's secretary, who, after interrogating him and ascertaining he was a Canadian, took him before Cronje. The secretary tried to intimate to Cronje that McDermott ought to be shot as a Colonial.

But Cronje, after putting a few questions to McDermott as to our force, etc., which elicited no favorable reply, ordered him to be taken across the river to the Boer laager on the other side. On the way over, McDermott's guards told him they were going to shoot all Englishmen. On the other side of the river McDermott was put with 10 other prisoners, including three English officers of the Welsh, Essex and Norfolk regiments and seven privates. They were allowed to pick up what food they could, and as for water they had to take their chances of being killed by the English artillery fire if they chose to run down to the river for water. They were compelled to keep almost entirely under cover the whole time, as the fire from the Boer laager was so hot that it was dangerous. McDermott said three men were well burnt close enough to them to almost suffocate them, but they managed to last through it all till February 27th, when they were given over after Cronje's surrender.

McDermott is None the Worse for his experience and is very thankful that he is alive with his life. The Canadians and Gordons have become great cronies, having fought shoulder to shoulder, and bivouaced and marched together for over a week. The Gordons are a fine set of men. They are a sober, chaste lot of fellows, who seldom during their months of obscene language, and are staunch comrades under all circumstances. The regiment very much regrets that Major Pelletier, who commands the left half of the battalion, was wounded in the arm whilst leading the men on the morning of February 27th. Major Pelletier is as brave a lion, and is beloved by the men on account of his admirable politeness towards all ranks. His wound is, we are glad to know, not dangerous, and we hope to see him around again in a few days.

The Montreal Herald and Toronto Mail and Empire are expressed at the front. Mr. Hamilton (Toronto Globe) keeps well to the front and shares all vicissitudes. Yesterday a careful muster roll of the regiment was called and, of 1,042 hardy fellows who landed here, but 751 poor chaps answered to their names.

Father O'Leary Never Tires, but sticks to us like a leech; in fact, he is the only chaplain who followed us through everything. He says so much in praise of that Christian soldier, young Riggs, of Charlottetown, whose death leaves a gap in the regiment. His parents will be proud of the consolation of knowing that he died worthy of that meteor flag for which he fought. The gallantry of young Sievert, of Halifax, was also mentioned. He had been shot, and, in endeavoring to bring out his body, young Sievert was badly wounded and had to undergo a trying and dangerous operation. Here is something for you: On the day before Cronje surrendered, President Kruger telegraphed him the 18th Psalm: "I will be sufficient in I give you the 23rd verse, here it is: 'This is the Lord's doing; it is marvelous in our eyes.'"

Baptist Home Mission Board. The regular monthly meeting of the Baptist Home Mission board was held in the parlors of the streets at Baptist Church, on Monday evening, April 9. The Rev. H. H. Hughes was in the chair and there were also present Rev. Messrs. H. F. Waring, Dr. Gates, W. E. Intyre, The Rev. Messrs. Layman, H. H. Hall, M. S. Hall, S. E. Frost, Thomas L. Hay, Levi Thorne, D. H. Sprague and E. L. Strang.

Communications were presented from Messrs. Titus, McDonald, Vincent Deaminings, Lewis, Duval, Branscomb, Hon. H. R. Emmerson and Rev. E. L. Baker. The Rev. S. Young, T. Bishop, C. Henderson, J. W. Gardner and S. B. Kelly.

In answer to the communication from the Queensbury field, it was decided that the present group be retained with an annual grant of \$100. The secretary was instructed to inform St. Andrews that the general missionary would be sent there for two months after which a regular supply will be provided. A grant of \$75 was ordered to the Andover field and a grant of \$80 for the Upper Tobique.

On motion of Rev. Ira Smith, seconded by T. H. Hall, the secretary was instructed to invite correspondence with churches desiring student labor, also to insert a notice in the denominational paper to that effect. The usual monthly bills falling due were ordered to be paid and the meeting adjourned with prayer by the Rev. Ira Smith.

Hamilton St. George's Society. Hamilton, Ont., April 10--(Special)--St. George's Society announces it has secured Bishop Courtney of Halifax, to preach the society's anniversary sermon on April 22. The annual banquet is to be held on the evening of April 23, the speakers at which will include Bishop Courtney, Dr. G. R. Parkin and Hon. Dr. Borden, minister of militia.

Montreal City Officials to be Arrested. Montreal, April 10--At a meeting of the civic finance committee this evening it was decided to take action against several civic officials who are behind in their accounts and their arrests are expected to-morrow. James A. Lowell Dead. Niagara Falls, April 10--James A. Lowell, ex-M. P. of Welland county, died tonight after two weeks illness of pneumonia, terminating in inflammation of the brain. He represented Welland during the last term of the late administration in the Liberal interest. He was 50 years of age and leaves a widow but no children.

A Prisoner. Quebec, Thursday, April 5--Lieut. Milligan of Colonel Pomeroy's column, is a prisoner in the hands of the Boers.

BEECHAM'S PILLS The Best and Safest Family Medicine FOR ALL Bilious and Nervous Disorders Sick Headache, Constipation, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver and Female Affections. The World's Medicine Annual Sale Exceeds 6,000,000 Boxes. Beecham's Pills have the largest sale of any Proprietary Medicine in the world, and this has been achieved Without the publication of testimonials.

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam Neglect a Trifling Cold and the most serious consequences will follow. It lives on your vitality. The stronger it becomes the weaker you are. Membranes become inflamed--causing a cough, and, until the irritation is reduced and the sore places healed, there is no possibility of stopping the disorder. ADAMSON'S BALM gives instantaneous relief and inevitably brings a perfect cure if taken as directed. 25c. AT ALL DRUGGISTS.