

CAN'T RUSH THE GROWLER

Major-Gen. Hutton Closes Up the
Camp Canteens.

Compliments for the First Hus-
sars From Commander-
in-Chief

Soldiers Forbidden to Wear Unauthor-
ized Badges—Brigade and Division
Orders—An Uneventful Day.

Yesterday was an uneventful day at the military camp, having been devoted to putting the finishing touches on, and section drill. All day Gen. Hutton rode through the lines and over the fields, inspecting the movements of the several battalions. Perhaps the most interesting thing to the soldier is the loss of his beer. The canteen privilege is one that, as a rule, has been greatly abused. A rushing business was done on Tuesday night, the first night in camp, and Gen. Hutton, as usual, was around "taking in the sights." The commander-in-chief issued an order to have every canteen closed at once, which was done to the great surprise of those brave defenders who were afflicted with a deep thirst.

The First Hussars were put through a number of movements yesterday afternoon by Gen. Hutton, and Lieut.-Col. Gantshore was congratulated by the general on the proficiency of the men. They were addressed by Gen. Hutton, when he told them that he had come among them to help them, and not to discourage them by criticism.

FIRST BRIGADE ORDERS.
Major Stuart, of the Twenty-sixth, was field officer today, and Major Kittermaster will perform that duty tomorrow. Capt. Waldo, Thirty-second, will be brigade captain. The Twenty-first furnished the duty today, and the Thirty-second Battalion will perform these duties tomorrow. Orders will be issued from the brigade headquarters at 12 o'clock noon. Grocery rations will be served at 6 a.m. in future instead of 6 p.m.

The orders for the second brigade are issued by Lieut.-Col. Buchanan, commanding officer. Major Moserip, Twenty-eighth Perth Battalion, was field officer today, and Major Allen, Wellington Rifles, will perform this duty tomorrow. Brigade captain, Capt. Quinn, Oxford Rifles; brigade quartermaster, Capt. Wiseler, Wellington Rifles. The Twenty-ninth Waterloo Battalion will furnish the duty band tomorrow.

The wearing of civilian hats or any article of civilian clothing by non-commissioned officers or men in camp is strictly prohibited.
The bands of the brigade will be massed for practice of regimental marches at forenoon and afternoon parades (9:45 and 2:15 respectively), in rear of lines of Thirtieth Wellington Rifles, under the direction of Bandmaster Trendell, Wellington Rifles.
At all drill men will not be permitted to lie down while standing at ease, except at the periods which will be designated by the bugle call "Lie down." On the bugle sounding "Rise up," drill must be resumed at once. Mail will be collected at the officers' messes of each battalion at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m., and delivered at 9:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m.

The Rev. Mr. Farthing, chaplain of the Oxford Rifles, will hold a service in the lines of that battalion every morning, at 4 o'clock, lasting for ten minutes only. All officers, non-commissioned officers and men wishing to attend will be cordially welcomed.

DIVISION ORDERS.
The following orders have been issued by General Hutton:

Non-commissioned officers and men are not to leave the bounds of the camp unless properly dressed, and are not to be absent after tattoo without a pass in writing. The bounds of the camp are the fences surrounding it.
The attention of all ranks is called to paragraph 1,353, Queen's regulations, and orders for the army, relating to the wearing of unauthorized badges.

Hospital Sergeant Copenham has his hands full these days. He is short three orderlies, and has but one assistant. His duty is the care of the sick in the hospital, and the latter consists of five bell tents and two marquees, containing eight beds each.

OXFORD RIFLES.
The Oxford Rifles, under the command of Col. Hegler, of Ingersoll, is a heavy-weight battalion. Oxford, on this occasion, has turned out a battalion of men who are a credit to the county, and an honor to the brigade. Within the ranks is to be found the tallest and the shortest man on the grounds. Quartermaster A. S. Ball promises the boys a good time, and the officers intend them to have it, after drill is over. The battalion staff is: Lieut.-Col. Hegler, Major F. W. MacQueen and Major Knight, adjutant, W. F. Mackay, winner of the gold medal at the Toronto University this year; quartermaster, Major A. S. Ball; surgeon-major, A. T. Rice; surgeon, Lieut. J. M. Rogers, and Rev. J. C. Farthing, chaplain, all of Wood-

stock. No. 1 Company, Woodstock—Capt. Martin, Lieut. "Curly" Carlisle. No. 2, Embro—Capt. J. M. Ross, Lieut. J. G. Ross. No. 3, Prince of Wales—Capt. J. G. Ross, Lieut. J. G. Ross. No. 4, Ingersoll—Capt. R. O. Mackay, Lieut. Ellis. No. 5, Norwich—Capt. Brown, Lieut. Sutherland. No. 6, Woodstock—Capt. Anderson. No. 7, Tilsonburg—Capt. Errett, Lieut. Livingstone and Thompson. No. 8, Thamesford—Capt. Quinn, Lieut. Evans and Pattullo.

BRUCE BATTALION.
Lieut.-Col. J. H. Scott, of Kincardine, D. G. M. of the Orange Grand Black Chapter, is attending the convention in Toronto, and consequently the command of the Thirty-second Bruce Battalion devolves upon Major Adam Weir, of Walkerton. The officers in this corps are the fullest set of fellows on the grounds, and a host of friends are always lying in wait for them. It is three years since the Thirty-second came to London, and the boys enjoy the visit. The battalion is one of the finest in Ontario, being composed of men of fine physique and capable of great endurance. The staff of the battalion is: Lieut.-Col. J. H. Scott; Majors Adam Weir and Hugh Clark, of the Kincardine Review; adjutant, Capt. Sherman, Paisley; quartermaster, Capt. W. M. Shaw, Walkerton; paymaster, Major John Henderson, Walkerton; surgeon-major, Dr. P. J. Scott, Southampton; chaplain, Rev. S. F. Robinson. Company officers are: No. 1, Port Elgin—Capt. McKinnay, Lieut. J. A. Wilson, Seaford; No. 2, Kincardine—Capt. Peterson, Lieut. Boyer and Caskey. No. 3, Lucknow—Capt. Gordon. No. 4, Paisley—Capt. Hay, Lieut. Tennent. No. 5, Walkerton—Capt. Killen, Lieut. Stafford and Moffat. No. 6, Tara—Capt. Douglas. No. 7, Warton—Capt. Graham, Lieut. Buckley. No. 8, Teeswater—Capt. Waldo, Lieut. Stewart. Connected with this battalion is Brigade-Major Ivey, the smallest man in camp. Major Ivey has made some record-breaking walks across country.

THE THIRTY-THIRD HURON.
In the pinkest days of its existence, the Thirty-third Huron Battalion never made a better showing than it now does, and is fast coming to the front. There are nine companies of sturdy fellows, who take a back seat from nobody. Lieut.-Col. J. A. S. Varcoe, of Arbow, is the commanding officer. Major J. A. Wilson, Seaford; paymaster, Capt. Hayes, Seaford; Major Young, Carlow; adjutant, Captain C. J. C. Dunlop; quartermaster, Major J. Beck, Goderich; Surgeon-Major J. Jackson; Surgeon-Lieut. J. R. Shannon, Goderich. No. 1 Company, Goderich—Capt. D. Holmes, Lieut. Chisholm and Gunn. No. 2, Wingham—Capt. Johnston, Lieut. Kent. No. 3, Seaford—Capt. Wilson, Lieut. Jackson. No. 4, Clinton—Captain R. Combe, Lieut. Bruce. No. 5, Brussels—Captain M. McTaggart, Lieut. Grant. No. 6, Essex—Capt. Rance, Lieut. Davis. No. 7, Porter's Hill—Capt. Shaw, Lieut. McPhail and Lindsay. No. 8, Gormie—Capt. Kaine. No. 9, Dunnannon—Capt. W. Young, Lieut. Varcoe.

TRACKMEN'S STRIKE

Dominion Government Are In-
quiring Into the Matter.

A Discussion on the Alien Labor Law
—The Principle of Ministerial
Responsibility.

Ottawa, June 1.—Mr. John Ross Robertson, before the orders of the day were called, asked the attention of the government to the enforcement of the alien labor law in this country. He asked if it was intended to enforce the law as regards the importation of aliens from the States to take the place of the striking trackmen on the G. T. R. He read a report of an interview with Inspector DeBarry, of Buffalo, in which the inspector stated most emphatically that the alien labor law was still in force, and so far as he knew there had not been any talk of suspending it. Mr. Robertson said the strike was a justifiable one, and he denounced the G. T. R.'s "misconduct." The men whom the G. T. R. were importing were not native Americans, and there was no large force of public opinion in the United States which would offer one word of protest if the Canadian Government had the courage to do what was right in this matter.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed regret that so grave an issue should be approached in a manner calculated to inflame passions. His own sympathies, he said, were just as strong with the strikers as were Mr. Robertson's, but he would be sorry to prejudice the question until he had heard both sides. Why should he not wait to hear the defense of the Grand Trunk before pronouncing judgment? Mr. Robertson, added the premier, warmly, was over-zealous in this matter, not so much because of his sympathy with the strikers, as to make political capital. When the government had a demand from the men themselves to enforce the alien labor law, and the government refused, would be time enough to complain, and up to the present moment no such demand had been made. "Therefore," said he, "under the circumstances Mr. Robertson is simply over-reaching himself for the purpose, not of favoring the interests of the men whom he pretends to serve, but simply to gratify his own political spite. Now, with regard to the law itself, let me say that we have not an official understanding with the American authorities that the alien labor law is to be suspended, a law cannot be suspended except by the authority that enacted it. But the authorities which have the power to put the law in force can exercise that power with severity or with leniency, and that was the understanding we had. Moreover, I am

MUST GO ABROAD

To Learn About Your Home.

A short time ago I was visiting in New South Wales, Massachusetts and Connecticut, and I was particularly impressed with the number of times I was asked what I knew about Postum Cereal Food Coffee, made at Battle Creek.
I generally replied that I had never used Postum, but knew of a good many who did, and I knew that it was made by men who devoted their time and study to the perfection of food and food beverages.
"One of my former classmates, Mrs. E. Kinsley, of Westfield, Mass., seemed greatly surprised that I had never used Postum. The family were very enthusiastic over its effect upon them. Said they could not enjoy life without it. The physician had recommended total abstinence from coffee, as she had injured her digestive organs by using it, and was now suffering from a nervous and dyspeptic, but when put upon Postum Cereal Food Coffee she immediately began to get well, and left off the drugs and coffee. Now she is able to eat anything she likes without the least symptom of disease, and she is now on a new era of enjoyment. She said it would be impossible to speak too highly in its praise."

"When I visited Westfield eight years ago I visited Mr. Albert Atkins, who was then a very great sufferer. Both he and his friends did not think it possible for him to live more than a few days. I found him so well on this visit that I insisted upon knowing what made the change. He said he had tried almost everything he had ever heard of, but all to no avail. He was led by the Postum Cereal articles to suspect that the little coffee he drank was really poisoning him day by day, and from the very time he quit coffee entirely and began to use Postum he began to get better. He is a very wealthy man and travels a great deal, but says he never leaves his home for one night without his outfit of Postum."

"While at Jamaica Plain, Mass., I visited a retired sea captain's home. He said in all his experience, far and near, on land or water, he had never found any beverage that would compare with Postum Cereal Food Coffee. While he used to drink coffee he suffered with headaches, drowsiness and an unnatural thickening of the blood, but since getting common coffee and Postum he has been free from all his ailments. I drank my first cup of Postum with him, and to my surprise found it a very delicious, palatable drink, which I have since used with favorable results. I cannot tell half of what I heard in praise of Postum during my visit in the East. It is sufficient to say that Postum has a very firm foothold among my Eastern friends."

"I wish to add that on one or two occasions I have had Postum served to me rather flat, but always know in such cases that it is simply because it has not been allowed to boil long enough to bring out the delicate and well-known flavor."

hold to say at this moment that on the 3,000 miles of boundary between Canada and the United States there is only one spot where the alien labor law is being enforced, and that is in the city of Buffalo. The law is not enforced in the town of Detroit, where every day 300 men from Windsor go to work. (Cheers.) And if we are to enforce the law without respect to the private understanding, that has been arrived at, we will have a serious condition of things in this country; for all these Canadians who now find a living in Detroit will have to remain on the Canadian side and lose their work. The government, he said in conclusion, were endeavoring to have a better understanding between the two countries, and when the men engaged in the negotiations were doing their best to have this obnoxious law removed was no time to inflame passions, as Mr. Robertson would have the government do."

"As I said yesterday," concluded Sir Wilfrid, "I beg to repeat, that at this moment the matter is engaging the attention of the government, and we are applying ourselves to it. I repeat that when the trackmen come to us and make their complaint we will hear that complaint and give it every possible consideration and action. It is the duty of losing his temper. He complained that Canada was not receiving justice. We had suspended the operation of the alien labor law, but the United States law continued to be enforced against Canadians. He could quite see the reasonableness of the government of the United States and the Government of Canada doing all they possibly could to remove every source of irritation between the two countries pending these negotiations, but the Government of Canada should take care that this should not be a one-sided arrangement, and that when they, in good faith, were observing the understanding, the United States should be required to observe it also."

Mr. George Taylor dwelt on the danger to the traveling public, and said the government would be responsible for any accident.

Mr. Blair said that if there was any way in which the government could be satisfied that they could efficiently interfere in this trouble they would only attempt to do so. He did not know how it would be possible for them to interfere with any effect at all in the present juncture, or how he could make this end in a satisfactory way to the people.

Various other speeches were made, including one by Mr. Logan (Lib.), who said it was disgraceful that in this Canada of ours we should have thousands of operatives who were on strike because they received only the mean, insignificant salary of 97 cents a day.

Sir Charles Tupper moved a resolution affirming the principle of ministerial responsibility. It read partly as follows: "This house is further of the opinion that the ministers of the crown, having entire control over the public departments, they are bound to assume responsibility for every official act. This house is further of the opinion that ministers of the crown should not permit blame to be imputed to any subordinate for the manner in which the business of the country is transacted, except only in cases of personal misconduct, for which the political heads have the remedy in their own hands."

THE PROPOSITION IS ALL RIGHT.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he noticed with great pleasure, yet without any surprise, that when his right honorable friend made a sound proposition to offer to the house he can do it in very few words. (Hear, hear.) When he has an unsound proposition to make, his remarks are very long, apparently in an effort to convince the house. On this occasion, however, he could not find any fault with the proposition laid down, which embodied the B. C. of parliamentary government. He could not be expected to offer opposition to the motion, any more than he could had the proposition been to put upon the records of the house the Ten Commandments. It was within the recol-

lection of the house that in the early part of the session an honorable member attempted to hold the government responsible for the alleged misconduct of officers of the government. The honorable member for Picton attempted to hold the government responsible for charges which were made against Major Walsh of misconduct while he was administrator of the Yukon. According to the principle here laid down, how could the government be responsible for personal charges against Major Walsh? As Sir Wilfrid elaborated this neat point he was loudly cheered and Sir Herbert Tupper attempted to reply.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.
The act to amend the adulteration act, referring to drugs, was also read a third time and passed. Dr. Roddick explained that the measure merely provided that in Canada, when a physician or purchaser orders a certain drug it must be supplied according to the British pharmacopoeia, unless the order specifies some other pharmacopoeia. There was nothing to prevent druggists from preparing drugs according to any formula they chose, but if they do so they must specifically label the article, showing the particular formula under which it has been prepared.

ELOPEMENT FRUSTRATED

Thomas Asked Mary to Begin Life's
Voyage in a Boat.

Windsor, June 1.—Thomas Carswell tried to elope with Mary Mulcaster, of Sandwich, Tuesday, but relatives of the girl interfered with the plans of the young couple. As a result, Mary is now at her father's home, locked in her room, and Carswell has not been seen since.
Carswell, it appears, had been paying court to the young woman for some time, but the father did not take kindly to the young man, and ordered him from the house. Then Carswell conceived the idea of carrying his sweetheart away in a boat and made his plans accordingly. He rowed the boat to a point near Mulcaster's house and had the girl and nearly all her clothing in it when an elder sister, accompanied by a constable and several neighbors, arrived on the scene. Carswell showed fight at first, but decided to leave his sweetheart.

One hundred and thirty-eight American families arrived in Toronto during May.

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There are thousands of people in Canada to-day hoping that their health will soon return—hoping for a cure of Constipation which has troubled them so long—hoping for headaches to vanish, for stomach to cease giving distress.

Miss S. Lawson, of Moncton, N. B., was sick and ailing and had her hopes of health realized through the use of Laxa-Liver Pills. This is what she says: "I gladly testify to the virtues of Laxa-Liver Pills. I used to be troubled with severe headaches and constipation for a long time, and took these pills hoping for a cure, and my hopes were rapidly fulfilled. I have found them a never-failing remedy, and heartily recommend them."

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"I was troubled with Eczema for over twelve years, and doctored during that time with four different physicians, but found that they could only give temporary relief. I saw Dr. Chase's Ointment advertised, decided to try it, and before I had used half a box found great relief and change. Altogether I have used three boxes, and am now completely cured. I have recommended it to my neighbors, and can say it is the best I have ever used, and, in my estimation, worth its weight in gold."

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