DOMINION ESTIMATES.

A glance at the estimates submitted to parliament will readily show any British Columbian that this province has good reason to feel satisfied with the change of government at Ottawa. Works and improvements that have act upon it.

THE ARMENIAN SLAUGHTER.

"Abdul the Damned" is still butchering Armenians, while the Christian powers are standing aloof in mutual jealousy. One dispatch credits Germany with closing the doors of her Constantinople legation against Armenian refugees hunted by the Turkish fiends, in the Sultan. It is hardly to be believed that any Christian nation would be guilty of such barbarity, but then no one can dare to say just how far the greed and jealously of the powers will carry Amidst the developments of this trouble it is noticeable that there is less urgent demand on the part of the British people that their government should undertake single-handed the task of protecting the Armenians. Even Mr. Gladstone's fervent sympathy with the oppressed Christians does not carry him to the point of suggesting such actions of lesser magnitude, all of which tion. If the Sultan alone had to be are paying large profits annually into reckoned with, the problem would not the city treasury. Glasgow has sucbe difficult, but Great Britain would be cessfully solved the problem of correct foolhardy to engage the greater part of municipal government, and has set an Europe. The powers are jointly de- example worthy of emulation by every serving of severe censure for allowing other large city throughout the world. their paltry greed and jealousy to stand in the way of protection for the helpless people upon whom the Turk is visiting such fiendish cruelty.

THE TUPERIAN METHOD.

Sir Charles Tupper and his colleagues in the late government seem to have been extremely anxious to hasten the country into a fast Atlantic steamship service, regardless of the cost or the benefits to be gained. Lately in the house there was a somewhat warm discussion on this subject, occasioned by some utterances of the Hon. Mr. Dobell at a meeting of the Quebec board of trade. Mr. Dobell there took the view that Canada would secure more benefits from 18 or 19 knot steamships giving good freight accommodation, than from a 20 knot service having little or no accommodation for freight. For this he was scolded by Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster, who seem to think that a line of steamships with a speed | test the certainty of some things, but | instance, he said that in British Columof 20 knots an hour, carrying perhaps not more than 1000 tons of freight, is Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. No just what the country needs. They will matter how severe the pain, it will imlisten to no calculation bearing on the cost, \$750,000 a year, and the possible returns. They could not denounce the government too severely because the tender of the Allan company for a 20- suffered severely for a considerable time knot service had not been accepted. Mr. with heart disease. As she says: "I Laurier gave a very conclusive answer, and one that should satisfy every reasonable advocate of a fast Atlantic service. He pointed out that the Allans' tender was not binding upon the tender ful. The pain left me after the first ers, while if accepted it would have bound the government down to the Allans' terms. The company would at any time within four months have been at liberty to withdraw, but the government must have kent to its side of the undertaking. Mr. Laurier said the government was anxious to establish the sort of fast service that would prove most advantageous to the country, and he objected to being hurried into any arrangement without due consideration Now comes an announcement which goes to show that the late government was ready to commit the country to an arrangement which prudent men cannot commend. The Globe states the matter in this way: "We believe it is the fact that the Tupper government cabled positive instructions to Sir Donald Smith, high commissioner, to close a are easy to take and cure sick headache, fast line contract with the Allans, and this without giving him full particulars as if by magic. 10 cents a vial-40 of the contract; that when he cabled to Ottawa for details he was referred to the agents of the Allans, and found that instead of a contract, it would have been an option binding only upon the government, and that the Allans might give up at the end of four months without penalty. We believe Sir Donald positively refused to enter into a contract in the then position of the government, and particularly such a contract." The have been such insane haste to close with the offer of the Allans, under those circumstances, and they may well congratulate themselves on escaping from the rule of men who were ready to transact public business on such a system. In this matter it is surely necessary to consider, first and last, what arrangement will secure the greatest good to the greatest number of Canadians, but that is a consideration which the late government apparently dropped out of sight altogether.

Some mining company promoters would like to be left alone, with the full liberty to adopt whatever methods they may see fit for the disposal of stocks. The public, they think, should be left. to take care of itself. If the promoters were all honest men this would answer, but as matters are, the gamblers might as well petition to have all legal ohstacles removed from their path. The

honest promoter, who has no intention of "doing" the public, will not object to dishonest methods being barred out by

The British Columbia Mining Record says: The wealth of mineral resources so far as concerns its material wants. in British Columbia is rapidly becoming known. That we have untold riches been needed and have been urged for awaiting development is now beyond years are now to be provided for, and question. All that is required is the The Discussion in the House Confinthe province seems to stand some introduction of capital to develop the chance of fair treatment in the matter mines. It is the duty of every man of expenditure. The new government having the welfare of the province at has been but a short time in office as heart to see that capital so necessary yet, so that its members can hardly be for development purposes is not diverted expected to know all the details in cou- into improper channels merely to enrich nection with the province's needs, but a few speculators and leave the mining they have shown themselves ready to industry starved for want of money to acquire the necessary knowledge and keep it alive. Believing this, the Min- ated at 12:15 o'clock this morning it had ing Record will continue to champion the cause of the miner and condemn the course of unscrupulous speculators. In saying this, however, we do not allude to the middlemen who are endeavoring to legitimately interest capital in the purchase of claims. Nor do we allude to the brokers who are honorably following | Charles' long argument and Mr. Lautheir calling. The men we refer to constitute a different class entirely, who order that she might stand favorite with unless checked will ere long bring disaster to our mining interests, and in deed to the whole province."

> said, the city of Glasgow is to cease 'o levy taxes of any kind whatsoever upon its residents. The city authorities have ascertained that from that date the entire expenses of the city can be borne by the incomes which will be received from the public works owned by the city. Among the latter are water works, gas and electric light, street railways, sewage farms, and other institu-

The Monetary Times is of the opinion that "the discussion in the house of commons on the manner of putting gold mining schemes on the market was timely." It further finds that "it is desirable that what is good in these mines, and there is probably much, should pe exploited with the least possible waste in the form of failures.

A RECOUNT NOT NEEDED

Wins in Every Contest-This is the Record of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart -- Mrs. W. T. Rundle of Dondalk, Ont., Cured in one Day-Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder the Only Remedy to Do Sylvester Lawrence of Wyndham Centre, Ont., Any Good-Dr. Agnew's Ointment a Certain Cure for Piles - Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills Cure Constination and Headache.

this has no application in the case of mediately relieve. Relief comes within one half hour. The disease may be cf years' standing, but this specific will remove it. Mrs. W. D. Rundle, wife of a well known cattle dealer in Dundalk, was for some time unable to attend to my household duties. No remedies did me any good. I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and l must say that the result was wonderday and I have had no trouble since.'

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is recommended by all classes of people. The leading clergymen of the country, over their own signatures, have borne estimony to its effectiveness. Nearly 100 members of the late house of commons have done the same service. It has cured the worst cases of deafness, an outcome of catarrh. Sylvester Lawrence, of Wyndham Centre, Ont., says: that this remedy is the only thing that he can use with ease and comfort. His words are: "It is the best remedy I have ever tried and I have used a good

many." The very best thing that can be said of Dr. Agnew's Ointment is that in the case of piles it will cure in from three to six nights. It is a certain cure for tetter, salt rheum and all eruptions of

the skin. Simple and yet most effective are the Little Liver Pills of Dr. Agnew, they constipation, biliousness, and indigestion

Sold by Dean & Hiscock and Hall &

ALCOHOL IMBIBING COUNTRIES. It is interesting to learn that France possesses the distinction of imbibing more alcohol than any other nation. This may account for its present maudlin condition over the Autocrat of All the Russias, and possibly explains its periodical attacks of aberration. Sec. people may well ask why there should of all places; quiet, decorous, and apparond among topers comes-Switzerland. ently innocent Switzerland. Belgium is an easy third, and the Fatherland follows close behind. Germany takes most of its alcohol in the form of beer, and the capacity of its sons in this direction phenomenal. Indeed, according statistics gleaned, there is nothing especially remarkable in the declaration of Hans Breitmann, that at the cele brated "barty" he put his mouth to a barrel of beer and "emptied it oop mid schwiggs." Apparently the emptying of a beer barrel is a feat that presents no difficulties to a typical German Number five in the list stands John Bull. And, notwithstanding his enormous drink bill, and the dreadful denunciations of his temperance orators, it pleasant to find that John Bull isn't. after all, the most bibulous among nations. He drinks infinitely less than the

> France, he's a positive blue-ribbonite. Bicycles checked free at the couse is the odd news that comes from Burlington, Vermont.

other important countries in proportion

to his population, and, compared with

he Makes an Attack on the Governor-General, but He Does Not Ask for a Vote.

ed to the Two Leaders' speeches.

(Montreal Star Report.) Ottawa, Sept. 22.—Proceedings in the nouse began tame enough yesterday afternoon, but before the sitting terminbecome exceedingly interesting. The feature of the day was the debate on the correspondence that passed between His Excellency and Sir Charles Tupper immediately prior to the resignation of the latter. The matter was brought up on motion to go into supply, and the debate was limited to two speeches. Sir

rier's reply. Sir Charles did not conclude with notion, and each side having spoken, the matter dropped, and the work of voting supplies resumed. Mr. McDougall asked-What progress

has been made towards a settlement of With the beginning of next year, it is the claims of the owners of the schooners Willie McGowan and Ariel, seized by the Russian authorities in Behring Sea, several years ago and which claims were practically admitted by the Russians?

> Mr. Davies replied that - there was nothing to add to what had already come before parliament. A detailed statement was being made by the law officers of the home government, but he gave the assurance that the claims would be settled without unnecessary

> After questions came the orders of the day, and now on Monday they are government orders. Mr. Fielding moved that the house again go into committee of supply. Mr. Davin took the floor for the purpose of making a few remarks in answer to an editorial in a Liberal newspaper to the effect that the session would have been concluded within 30 days had it not been for the obstructive speeches of the opposition. Mr. Davin proceeded to tell of the speechmaking and time wasting of the Liber-In so doing he consumed about an hour and succeeded in emptying the government side of the house.

No one replied to Mr. Davin and the ouse went into committee of supply. Estimates for the customs department were taken up. Mr. Foster took exception to the form of the first item of \$814.180 for salaries and contingent expenses of the several ports of entry in the various provinces and in the Northwest. Mr. Foster objected to a lump sum being voted; the estimates should show what part of that amount was to

be spent in each province. Mr. Paterson accepted the suggestion

and the detailed item passed. Mr. Paterson's object in having the item passed en bloc was to enable him to apply the money saved from the expenditure of one province to the needs Continued experiments are needed to of the service in another province; for bia more money would be needed this year owing to the opening up of trade and the extension of the collection of Mr. Foster pointed out that the money

could be granted on supplementary estimates. The committee then passed the remainder of the customs estimates, amounting

in all to \$899,380. Just before six o'clock Dr. Montague asked what was to be done with customs officials appointed by the late government. Mr. Laurier said that pointments made not to fill vacancies of

over 12 months' standing or vacancies not created would stand. Dr. Montague-Then these stand? Mr. Fielding jumped to his feet-Not if the present government does not wish

continue them. Dr. Montague pointed out that this was contradictory to the statement of the premier. Who was at the head of the government?

Mr. Laurier said the appointments would stand like other appointments if the government did not change them as they always had the power to do. When the house assembled at 8:15 there was a large attendance of members and the galleries, too, were filled. Word had gone forth that the debate on the correspondence between His Excellency and Sir Charles Tupper would be opened. All were anxious to hear what will likely be the last and perhaps the most important of the set debates of the session. None were disappointed. Before the night had far advanced they had an opportunity of hearing Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Laurier. Each in his own style did credit to his high reputation as a parliamentary debater, and each received from friend and opponent a hearing that showed that the question was one in which every member took an interest. In the gallery was Sir Mackenzie Bowell leaning over the railing and looking down upon the The committee having reported at six o'clock, the Speaker was in the chair when the bells rang at 8:15 o'clock. The motion was again to go into committee of supply. This enabled Sir Charles to bring up his matter. No

one knew better than Sir Charles the delicacy of the task before him. He had to criticize, and pretty freely too, the conduct of His Excellency, and hedging him in on every side was the rule that no one in parliament must speak with disrespect of the representative of the crown. Mr. Edgar enforced the spirit of the rule, but allowed Sir Charles to go as far as it was possible in frankness of statement and yet not violate the rule. Sir Charles spoke for two hours and a half, and throughout he was vigorous not divided on party lines.

and his voice clear and full. As a feat of physical endurance it was remarkable, especially when the age of the leader of the Opposition is considered. Sir Charles has seldom been in better form since his return to this parliament. He was in the best of spirits, too, and several times when humorous points were brought out Sir Charles broke into laughter. At the outset he paid a tribute to the system of constitutional government which Canada had enjoyed in a full measure since 1867 at least. Its superiority to the system prevailing in the republic to the south was shown

of the people assailed the executive head of the nation, while under our system the executive head belonged to no party and possessed the support and confidence of all. And then to pave the way for future remarks Sir Charles pointed out that the present government, upon tak-ing office, assumed full responsibility for the acts of His Excellency following the condition of affairs arising out of the elections, which Sir Charles called a crisis. And therefore, said Sir Charles, any remarks reflecting upon His Excellency's actions applied to his advisers, who had assumed the burden of that re-

Sir Charles then related the history of his administration, pointing out that when he took office he knew that the party on one question were divided, but apart from that they had just come from a parliament in which they commanded a large majority. Then came the general elections, "and the fortunes of war were against us."

Sir Charles said that as soon as His Excellency could return from Quebec he had a conference with him. Owing to the uncertainties of the returns and the changes made by the recounts, it was for a time impossible to ascertain the followed His Excellency's memorandum. dated July 4, but which Sir Charles did not receive until July 6. It was this document upon which Sir Charles largely based his criticism. This document was published in full in the Star when the correspondence was laid before parliament early in the session.

viewed was the following: "After taking every means in my power to inform myself, it is impossible for me to ignore the probability that in the event of your deciding to meet parliament the present administration will fail to secure the support of the house of

How, asked Sir Charles, did His Excellency obtain that information, for the representative of the crown has no constitutional means of obtaining such information, except through his constitutional advisers, and by a vote of parliament? In support of this proposition he quoted from English and Canadian authorities, citing the case of Mr. Mackenzie, who officially notified Lord Dufferin of the result of the elections of 1878 efore tendering his resignation. Charles claimed that his government had the right to meet parliament when the control of the house would have passed into the hands of the Liberal majority. They could then have secured a vote of credit and been relieved of the course of using governor-general's warrants in an unconstitutional manner, If Lord Dufferin knew nothing of a majority of 80 or 90, what did His Excellency know of the majority of June 23, when he had no eyes to see or ears to hear except through his constitutional advisers or the voice of parliament?

The next paragraph of His Excellency's memorandum was this: "In the first place, the business to be transacted by parliament, though foreseen and not in character exceptional, is urgent. supplies for the public service are already entirely exhausted."

The business, then, was foreseen. What, then, about the warrants which His Excellency had signed, in which it was stated that the money was required for unforeseen expenditures? The gentlemen opposite had to take the responsibility for that

The statements in the memorandum. said Sir Charles, unaccompanied by full knowledge of the facts, were calculated to mislead.

He denied that his government was in a degree provisional." He had led the house during the last session and had behind him a very large majority. It seemed, said Sir Charles, that the matter has been looked at with the eyes of the strongest partisan. Gentlemen opposite could not surpass it.

The Speaker called Sir Charles to or-That was certainly disrespectful of His Excellency.

Sir Charles-I am speaking of the responsible representatives here. The premier has assumed full responsibility for every line and word and sentiment that document." Mr. Laurier-"Speak of the First Min-

Sir Charles-"I am afraid his shoulders are not broad enough to bear it all." The conclusion arrived at was that the urse pursued was contrary to all preredent, and a step toward return to per sonal government, and a departure from the British system of government by and through a responsible ministry.

Sir Charles then entered upon an elaborate argument respecting the making of appointments by a government after defeat either at the polls or in the house. quoting extensively from British and Canadian precedents. Mr. Mackenzie was again cited. The great Liberal eader had held that ordinary vacancies could be filled; it would even be constitutional to create vacancies.

In 1878 the outgoing Liberal adminisration made 116 appointments including 17 promotions and 10 superannuations. Among these appointments were that of a judge and a deputy minister. All these appointments were sanctioned by Lord Dufferin. The late Conservative government made only 92 appointments not including the list of Queen's

counsel since cancelled. Sir Charles again quoted from the memorandum: In the case of the senate, which consists of 78 members, it is to be noted also that there are said to be now no more than 5 senators who are Liberals. And it may well be urged that to aggravate this inequality at the present time would not only tend to embarrass the probable successor of this government, but to increase the risk of friction between the two chambers of the legislature." Where, asked Sir Charles, did His Excellency obtain that information? His information was not correct, for there were 81 senators, and more than 5 were Liberals. Quoting from Sir Oliver Mowat he showed that in a speech delivered by the minister of justice it had been stated that one-fourth of the senate were Liberal appointments. and further that the upper chamber was

And, as for the judges, there was no such thing as Liberals and Conservatives on the bench. Our judiciary was above and beyond politics; it was a credit to Canada and would compare favorably with any bench in the Empire. But as regards appointments in the past, Sir Charles read a long list of judges still on the bench and appointed by the Mac kenzie government. And where did His Excellency obtain all this information. Sir Charles did not answer, but it must have been from some secret and hidden source, not responsible to parliament among other ways in this; there one-half and therefore unconstitutional.

It was another evidence that irresponsible persons obtained the ear of the Governor-General. Cries of order went up from the Lib-

eral side.

Exception was taken to the expression 'secret information.' The Speaker said he could not allow

the Governor-General to be spoken of Sir Charles said he had no desire to do so and that he realized that the Speaker had not desired to limit his expression more than was necessary by the

rule which every member wished to see Other citations from the memorandum were quoted and criticized and again Sir Charles enforced the conclusion that the action had been contrary to the well esstablished principles of the constitution. He argued that Mr. Angers and Mr. Desjardins having left the senate at the call of the crown, had a right to be appointed back to the places they had va-

cated. In conclusion Sir Charles expressed the hope that the time would never come when the representative of the crown in Canada would occupy any other position than that held by the sovereign in Great respective strength of the parties. Next Britain; the representative of the whole people and not the representative of a

In conclusion Sir Charles said that the task he had accomplished was personally a painful one, but he felt it his duty to bring the matter to the attention of the house. He would not conclude with a motion as he felt that a vote of ap-The first statement Sir Charles reproval by a majority of the house would nly intensify the feeling throughout the

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier rose at 10:45 amidst the heartiest plaudits of his followers which have greeted his rising even in this session of exuberant Liberal applause. He was looking tired and omewhat worn but no sooner did he commence his speech than his voice rang out with all its wonted vigor, and his eye flashed as one-earnest and telling sentence in defence of His Excellency's action followed another. Sir Charles Tupper, he said, had dealt with the case largely on principles, which no one dispates. "The constitution has come from a land which we all love and respect, out when Sir Charles came to the application he was wrong, because he applied them as a Liberal-Conservative, and Liberal-Conservatives were apt to be mistaken on those points. Let them er so pure from partizanship. All men look at the facts which are now matters of history. When on the evening of July 9th the telegraph flashed the news of the late administration's resignation from end to end of the country, the im- bis own country, but take a foreign pression was general that the honorable land, and he referred in terms of eulogy gentleman had at last recognized his de- to the supreme court of the United feat, and bowed to the decision of the States, yet in 1876, after the presidenpeople, spoken in no uncertain tone. tial campaign, divided on every question This impression, honorable as it was, on party lines. was not genuine. They had it from the honorable gentleman himself that he did ence to the refusal of parliament to not bow to the mandate of the people, grant supply last session, with the mobut remained to govern the country till he was, as he said, himself, turned out. supported by His Excellency's reference The honorable gentleman had told us he was going to use a stronger term, to come there and complain. The governor-general has committed no wrong to Canada. The governor-general had done what he had a commission from Her Majesty to do, when he made himself custodian of the liberties and rights of the people of Canada. His action would make the name of Aberdeen hon- ment as hair splitting, Mr. Laurier cred like that of Elgin. It was, he wound up in a declammatory would not say comical, but humorous, tion. His Excellency has done o hear this construction of the consti- to anybody. He has done the greater tution. It was only a couple of weeks ago since the honorable gentleman had that under the British Crown the govtoo the house that his soul was harassed by doubts he never felt on the treasury benches, at the use that had been

made of governor-general's warrants. When on that side of the house he never hesitated to use and abuse special warrants. Now he complained that the constitution was curaged because he was not allowed to fill vacant places in the senate with his own followers. The election of June 23rd did not result as Sir Charles Tupper expected.

He had told the army of admiring office seekers that he was going to sweep the country, going to sweep Ontario, going to sweep Quebec with a cry of race and creed, and expected the Liberals would be snowed for ever under. Afterwards he had proposed filling every appointment, every hole, great or small, every work, every crevace, and for years they would have been hampered. His Excllency took the ground of the peculiar circumstances of the case under wheih Sir Charles could not make senators, and His Excellency objected. Here is now the question and grievance of the hon. gentleman: "Where did His Excellency get the news? How did he know? Who told him?" His Excellency knew from his adviser, Sir Charles Tupper. He quoted a dispatch in the Montreal Gazette, the organ of the government, published two days after the election, saying, "In this we have it Sir Charles knew of the disaster." Mr. Laurier next quoted the Montreal Star of the following day, in which Sir Charles had received telegrams of sympathy from London friends, and spoke of retiring as soon as possible. "Not two hours ago," he continued, "Sir Charles asked 'how could His Excellency know?' Will the hon, gentleman pretend that he did not treat His Excellency with the same courtesy as he treated the newspaper correspondent? Was he so forgetful of his duty to the sovereign as not to tell her representative what he told the newspaper correspondent? What becomes of his case? There is nothing left of the whole case, because the honorable gentleman cannot come here and tell the house that he did not tell His Excellency what he told the newspaper correspondent." Sir Charles had spoken on the British constitution with his usual vigor. If he, Mr. Laurier, had understood him aright he held the government was responsible to parliament. not to the people, and the voice of the people cannot be heard, but by parliament. That interpretation might be right, but it was not modern. It was a hundred years old. Elasticity was the great feature of the British constitution.

It had grown from age to age from the absolution of the early Plantagents to the democracy of the modern day. Par-L'ament a hundred years ago did not represent the people, but the privileged classes. The new doctrine came in with the reform bill of 1842. It was that directly on the voice of the ple, pronouncing the ministers must take council. The first to lay it down was Disraeli in 1868, who held that it was impossible to retain office for a single

Six years ago Mr. Gladstone followed this example. In 1880 Mr. Disraeli resigned. In 1886 Mr. Gladstone resign-

was defeated, but he chose to mee liament and be defeated on the but his reason was that he was feated by any one party. Sir had admitted himself that two ter the election he knew of h There was only one thing to do. cane, hat and gloves and walk out ing room for others. Sir Charle ed, though defeated, to have the to appoint senators. That Engl ernments made peers he admit was there no qualification? He authorities to show that the C been consulted before the elect Sir Charles pretend that he con obtained the sanction of the the appointment of Messrs. Desjardins, Mr. White and Go In effect, Sir Charles said Mr. had been defeated, but I shall in the senate. Mr. Laurier that he was glad to compare adian senate to the house of the senate was limited. "I charge against him (Sir Charles Tupper upon his party that they have for the past eighteen years disr the constitution of Canada as und at Confederation." He referred discussion at Confederation, who held that it was understood bot should be equally represented on floor of the senate; but for years that

had not been done so He defended the sagacity of Sir Oliver Mowat in desiring an electoral The pledge taken by all the men sat at the table at Confederation not been kept by Sir Charles party. If four new senators of views had been appointed would have been an embarrassme the incoming administration. Sir les knew, if it had been throughout the election that Sir (Mowat was to go into the senate if he could have filled the only for Ontario the administration day would have been placed in a pe of almost insurmountable difficulty. the hon, gentleman blamed His Fr.

lency. Turning to the question of the judic lary, Mr. Laurier read His Excellency's remarks. The house knew the tion of things in this country. He had nothing to say against the bench. He endorsed all that had been said in favor of the bench, but since 1878 ments had been made, not in regard ; fitness, but as the reward of services. Judges were men, though nev were unconsciously tinged by Conservatism or Liberalism. Who would say when political questions came up what might happen. He would not refer to

He compared His Excellency's refertion moved by Hon. G. E. Foster and was not half so strong as the motion Under the circumstances Sir Charles Tupper had no right to appoint a messenger, or spend a single dollar. honorable gentleman," he went on, 'comes before parliament to define his course. His defence is the last wail of disappointed office grabber (applause). Having stigmatized Sir Charles' argubenefit to the people, because he showed people, for the people. The country will revere the name of Aberdeen forever and

The premier resumed his seat amidst the tumultous applause of the government followers, and the house went into

The torrid experiences of the crowds at the recent Louisville bicycle meet have ied to a movement having for its object the changing of the date for holding future national meetings. The objectors rightfully claim that the middle of September should be the date chosen stead of the middle of August, the hottest portion of the year.

According to the report of England's postmaster general, 1,834,200,000 ers, 314,500,000 post cards, 672,300,000 books, packets and circulars, 149,000, 000 newspapers, and 60.527,000 parcel were handled in the department year. The neat little sum of £3,632,122 was on the right side of the profit and loss account. "Unexampled prosperity they call it.

President Isaac Lewis of Sabina, Ohio, is highly respected all through that section. He has lived in Clinton Co. 75 years, and has been president of the Sabina Bank 20 years. He gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and what he says is worthy attention. All brain workers find Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiarly adapted to their needs. It makes pure, rich, red blood, and from this comes nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength. "I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a very good medicine, especially as a blood purifier. It has done me good many times. For several years I suffered greatly with pains of

Neuralgia

in one eye and about my temples, especially at right when I had been having. a hard day of physical and mental labor. I took many remedies, but found help only in Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured me of rheumatism, neuralgia and headache. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved itself a true friend. I also take Hood's Pills to keep my bowels regular, and like the pills very much." ISAAC LEWIS, Sabina, Ohio.

Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. last election, in 1892, Lord Salisbury Hood's Pills easy in effect. 25 cents.

dden Change R titude of Rus wards Gre

> Romantic St Ozar's the

Soudan Can Bartlett Disco Eastern

London, Sept. 28. evote some attentio change in the attitu press toward Great Bourie Gazette warns the governme cing England to join ing that Germany, a keeping aloof from ing to sow discord b Russia. The news Russian press is c Salisbury's 'arrival conference with the The visit of the mantic story which in England and whi cally revived since. that the Czar Paul, England became en ful Scotch woman whose family name Czar, it is said, Scotch woman back where she gave birt came, in time, the (great-grandfather of The Scotland. Yar guarding the Czar Balmoral, report the drives arranged for anything since his

that the Czar is de mesticity which he When he leaves Port which will be on Oc escorted by British meet the French w then take up the esc The Sirdar, Sir He sending the First Sta back to Kosheh, en re seems to indicate the further advance up, th ent at least.
The Times in an ed the order of Sir Her

the return of the Fir giment from Dongols way to Cairo, says t drawn from the orderish power has colla intended that there forward movement than at present. Oth gest that it is mere nove, on account of tualing the expedition obtainable at Dongo A special from Pa

'It is high time th against the eized a large por press and the British Turkish affairs. weighty words of S Bartlett, M. P., in a letter on the Armeni Sir Ellis says, am 'So far from the Tu man monsters depict stone and other fan: deavoring by their f cry havoc and let s Europe, the ing a moderating

the strugglin non-Mussulman race Turkish control would ed one another long The great danger t pire, he affirms, is break of a religious a which statesmen have always striven fanaticism was arou ian outbreak in 1895, an outburst of fury th thousands of innoces all the attendant he dwelt upon in the E Ellis calls upon the f recollect that the lives toman Christians are the Mussulmans of As Queen of England h Mussulman subjects her most important Afghanistan, is also man: also with one

exceptions, the intellig ope is protesting aga agitation in England. "Fortunately," he c enough statesmanship left among the nation of Europe to curb th now raging in Englan English government into its vortex." Miss Frances E. W

the following call to

in the United States.

"Comrades: The cu In these two terrible massacre of the innoc under the eyes of our Christian lands, we t could help; but it is th dying two deaths in th we, their sisters, can wait. You have nobly earlier appeal in the n humanity, of home as earnestly and tende to organize meetings urging our governme with England in putti massacres and giving forth to Armenian ho meetings be addressed ness men and the most Let money be raised by tation, as well as by c warded to our nationa Helen M. Baker, Wom cago. And may God last as we deal with brothers and sisters and in this hour of their or amity. Yours for Goo

very land. "FRANCES E. The sublime porte ha lowing statement: Arme ists of Pinkan, a village province of Sivas, after their own houses, ran a