Menthol Plaster.

Back-Ache, Face-Ache, Sciatic Pains, Neuralgic Pains, Pain in the Side, etc:
Promptly Relieved and Cured by

The "D. & L." Menthol Plaster

Having used your D. & L. Menthol Plaster for severe pain in the back and lumbago, I unhesitatingly recommend same as a sure and rapid remedy; in fact, they act like magic.—A. LAPOINTE, Elizabethtown, Ont.

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Proprietors, MONTREAL.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1897.

AN AUNT'S ADVICE.

BROUGHT A YOUNG LADY OUT OF THE SHADOW OF DEATH.

A Remarkable Case That Vividly Shows the Wonderful Health Restoring Power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

From the Orangeville Banner.

There is no doubt at all that many people are prejudiced against proprietary medicines, and equally no doubt many look upon the testimonials published as much in the nature of an exaggerated puff. If the Banner has been tinctured with this feeling it has, so far as one medicine is concerned, had its doubts removed. We refer to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, concerning the curative qualities of which strong claims have been made, and proofs advanced in their support which seemed equally strong. But it is when one comes across in their own locality a case almost rivaling any that have been made public, that doubt disappears and conviction follows. Such a case the Banner came across and investigated, and now gives the facts. The case is that of Miss Sarah Langford, an estimable young lady who resides in the neighborhood of Camilla. We were told she had been brought near to death's door and had been restored to health through the agency of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. We decided, however, to cast hearsay aside and investigate for ourselves.

We found Miss Langford the picture of health and good spirits at her pleasant home in Camilla. In response to our inquiries as to her illness and the cause of her recovery, she expressed her willingness to satisfy our curiosity, and as she added, relate her experience for the good of others afflicted as she was. Her story, very briefly, was as follows:—"I had la grippe in the spring of 1894, I did not seem to get over the effects of the attack, and as the summer progressed became weak and listless. Any kind of work became a burden to me. After pumping a pail of water from the well I would have to stand and hold my hands over my heart for a moment or so, it would flutter so violently. I could not go up stairs without difficulty, and towards the last would have to rest on the steps, and when I got to the top, lie down until I could recover my breath. I became a mere skeleton, my cheeks were like wax and my lips colorless. I lost all appetite and my meals often went untasted. Medicine seemed to have no effect upon me. I was getting weaker all the time, and at last began to give up hope of recovery. My parents were of course in great distress, and I knew by the looks and actions of friends who called to see me that they thought I was doomed to an early death. Then a dear lady friend died and I managed out of love for her to drag myself to her funeral. The sensation of seeing her laid away, believing that I would soon follow her, was a strange one. Shortly after this an aunt of mine, Mrs. Wm. Henderson, of Toronto, came to visit at our place. My condition troubled her very much and she insisted on my trying Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. To please her I consented, but with little hope of any good result. The effect, however, was wonderful and a pleasing surprise to me. I soon began to feel more cheerful and seemed to feel stronger. Then my appetite began to improve and the color returned to my cheeks and lips. From that hour I steadily gained strength, and was soon enjoying my former excellent health, and I am sincere in expressing my belief that to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do I owe my recovery."

Enquiry among neighbors corroborated Miss Langford's story as to her illness and remarkable recovery. In her case at least Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have given a striking proof that they possess wonderful merits.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

In London, England, the battle for Sunday opening of museums and art galleries has been a long one, but at last it has been fairly won, and henceforth from April till October the doors of these treasure houses will be open on Sunday. In practice the opening is found to work well; good is preserved, and thousands of people who are rarely able to spare a work day drop in on Sunday with their families to view the pictures and scientific collections.

DOCTORS RECOMMEND
"SALADA"
CEYLON TEA.
Lead Packages only—25c., 40c., 50c., 60c

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

Gratifying Statement by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

A SURPLUS OF NEARLY £2,500,000

National Debt Reduced by Over Seven and a Half Millions During the Past Year—Trade Increased Five Per Cent.—The South African Policy Denounced.

London, April 29.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, read the budget statement in the House of Commons to-day. The balanced account for 1896-'97 shows the exchequer revenue to be £103,950,000 and the expenditures £101,477,000, leaving a surplus of £2,473,000.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was heartily cheered, added that the national debt had been reduced £7,584,000 during the year, and that the total value of British trade during the last financial year was £738,000,000, an increase of five per cent. He dwelt upon the increased prosperity shown by this more than by the beer drunk and the tobacco consumed.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader, referring to the £200,000 set apart in the budget estimates for strengthening the British garrisons in South Africa, said this sum was for a war policy in South Africa, which the Opposition was determined to resist.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, denounced the Liberal leader's remarks as being "pernicious, dangerous and unpatriotic."

Sir William Harcourt accused Mr. Chamberlain of trying to arouse a war feeling, and of using, in all his recent statements, "exasperating language, calculated to excite feelings of racial hatred in South Africa, which, however," he added, "thank God, have failed."

Sir William Harcourt's remarks were met with cries of "Oh!" Continuing, he said the policy of the Secretary of State for the Colonies intending to create a radial war was defeated by the good sense and feeling of the people of Cape Colony, and he pointed to the adoption of the recent conciliatory motion in the Parliament of Cape Colony as being a condemnation of this war policy, adding that he was happy to say the peaceful policy was supported by the Government of Cape Colony.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, here entered the House, and, amid cheers, Sir William Harcourt remarked: "In the presence of Mr. Chamberlain, I repeat that it was a defeat of an utterly unjustifiable attempt to excite ill-feeling.

"When we are asked to refuse a reduction of the taxes of Great Britain in order to contribute money to promote warlike, aggressive operations in South Africa—[Oh! Oh!]—we oppose a most determined resistance. The proposal to apply money to unjustifiable purposes against the will of the people and Government of Cape Colony is one of the most injurious things with reference to the Empire ever submitted to the House of Commons."

Mr. Chamberlain said he had not expected to have to reply to such "pernicious and dangerous language." He classed Sir William Harcourt's utterances as being "unpatriotic in the highest degree, embarrassing to the Government, and injurious to the cause of peace."

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain asserted that Sir William Harcourt's statements to the effect that the Government's policy had been rejected by the Cape Government and people were absolutely inaccurate. The policy of the Government, he explained, had not changed from the first. Only circumstances had changed to some extent. The Government's policy, Mr. Chamberlain added, is to maintain its obligations, not to engage in any aggressive operations, nor to attack the independence of a friendly state, but "to maintain our own rights and the rights of the nation.

"I had hoped," continued Mr. Chamberlain, "that our policy would continue to be non-partican, but that hope has disappeared in the face of Sir William Harcourt's speech, and I now challenge him to raise the issue. [Cheers and counter-cheers.] Are the Opposition prepared to take issue with us when we say that, while we intend to observe our own obligations, we intend that obligations towards us shall also be maintained? The question between us and the Transvaal is not interference in the internal affairs upon our part, but breaches of the convention on the part of the Transvaal, and we are calling upon them in friendly terms to give us satisfaction."

Sir William Harcourt here interrupted Mr. Chamberlain by remarking: "You are asking for £200,000."

"What nonsense!" exclaimed Mr. Chamberlain, hotly.

Prolonged cheering greeted the sharp answer of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who continued:

"We ask for £200,000, when everybody knows the Transvaal is asking for a million and for hundreds and hundreds of thousands.

"The Transvaal has been arming to an extent absolutely unjustifiable by an ordinary policy of defence. We have not complained, but the result has been that the present armaments of the Transvaal are altogether disproportionate to the defensive resources of Cape Colony, and the Transvaal's armaments, after spending considerably over a million upon them, are still going on. Batteries of artillery and Maxim guns, millions and millions of cartridges and hundreds of thousands of rifles have been imported into the Transvaal."

Mr. Chamberlain concluded with saying: "I do not believe there is a feeling to repudiate the policy of the Government. On the contrary, I believe the feeling of every loyal British subject at the Cape to be one of gratitude and satisfaction with Her Majesty's Government. I understand that they recognize their position as the representatives of the paramount power in South Africa, and are determined, in the often-used words, to maintain the integrity of all our rights under the convention."

The conclusion of Mr. Chamberlain's remarks were the signal for a tremendous outburst of cheering upon the part of the Conservatives.

Later, replying to Mr. Thomas Warner, Liberal member for the Lichfield division of Staffordshire, Mr. Chamberlain said that the despatch of a regiment of British infantry and a brigade of British artillery to Cape Colony was intended as a permanent increase of the Cape garrison.

Mr. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, and the Government leader in the House, also deprecated Sir William Harcourt's language, and protested that the policy of the Government was not provocative.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, replying to Mr. Balfour, expressed his satisfaction at the statement just made by the First Lord of the Treasury, but said no one could doubt the existence at the Cape of a very widespread impression that war is imminent. Nor, he added, can anyone wonder that the Boers are arming after the Jameson attempt.

In conclusion, he expressed the hope that Great Britain did not and would not entertain such a suicidal and disgraceful policy as the incitement of a race war in Africa.

Sir William Harcourt's sudden and vehement attack caused a tumult on the Tory side of the House, and the Government front bench fell at once into animated colloquy. Mr. Balfour sent Mr. T. W. Russell, Liberal-Unionist member for South Tyrone, to bring Mr. Chamberlain into the House. When the Colonial Secretary arrived he was furious, and did nothing to conceal his rage.

Sir William Harcourt was saying, as Mr. Chamberlain entered the chamber: "I have said this was a war plot; I repeat it in his presence. This was a war plot, a war plot which missed fire."

Mr. Chamberlain snatched up a piece of paper, and Mr. Balfour and Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, rapidly told him what had passed, while he made quick notes of Harcourt's phrases. The excitement of the House was maintained at white heat, with cheers and counter cheers throughout both speeches.

Mr. Balfour did his best to calm matters down, and promised to give a day for discussion of the proposed grant at the earliest possible date.

The House then emptied into the lobby to discuss the scene.

Kruger Drafting Replies.

Pretoria, April 29.—The Transvaal Government is busy drafting full replies to the recent despatches of Mr. Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, and it is understood that these will raise several sharp issues.

BEHRING SEA TROUBLE.

Canadians Were Not Alone Pelagic Hunting—Americans Helped in the Destruction.

London, May 1.—Profiting by the temporary presence in England of a leading member of one of the oldest and largest Victorian sealing houses, a representative of the Associated Press called upon that gentleman to ascertain the views held by the Canadian or pelagic sealers on the latest phase of the sealing question. He said in part:

"To talk of extending the close season until the end of August means absolutely a death-blow to Canadian sealers. Under the existing arrangements Victorian schooners starting for the grounds in time for Aug. 1 can only reckon on six weeks, and only then under the most favorable conditions. If the time be extended as suggested, we could, at the very most, only hope for one week's sealing, and, as the weather is usually very bad, the chances are that sealers would return without a single skin.

"There are at present about 60 sealing vessels which set out every season from Victoria alone, but it is a mistake to think that pelagic sealing is done entirely by Canadians. Every year a number of pelagic schooners go out from San Francisco, Seattle and Tacoma and the United States Indians from Noah Bay, Washington State, also sent out vessels to Behring Sea.

"No people in the world have suffered greater hardships than the Canadian sealers. Many have been reduced to absolute poverty by the seizure of their ships, outfits and skins in '85, '86 and '87 by the United States Government. Up to the present not a penny of compensation has been paid. I am bound to say that the United States Government is not altogether to blame for this.

"Canadian sealers feel that they have been shamefully neglected by the British Government. Canadian sealers are not pirates. Our business is perfectly legitimate. Every vessel leaving the Behring Sea is properly cleared by British authorities at the custom house, and it is shameful that a large and important industry should be killed by the overbearing conduct of American monopolists and the weakness of the British Government.

"But, in spite of all this, the Victorian sealers are determined to have their rights. We intend to fit out vessels for sealing as long as there is a seal left.

"At least 2000 British subjects on Vancouver Island alone derive their living from legitimate sealing on the high seas. The Canadians loyally respect the provisions of the Paris award, unjust as they think them.

"On the United States side of the question, Mr. H. Liebes, one of the members of the North American Commercial Company, makes the following statement to the Associated Press:

"There is no idea of making things hot or cold for anybody; neither is there a wish to hurt Canada nor to worry England. Much less is there any intention on the part of the Alaska Company to avoid or ignore any of the decisions come to by the Paris tribunal, which we are fully aware are binding for a period of five years. What, however, we do contend, and what we wish the public to clearly understand, is the fact that by their award the Paris tribunal intended to give all the protection they possibly could to the seal herd, consistent, of course, with fairness to all parties concerned, and the regulations were made to be binding for the period mentioned. The question at once arises as to whether the injury to the seal herd should be allowed to continue for the unexpired term set for the award or whether it would not be wiser, as well as more humane, for an attempt to be made by all parties interested to come to a mutual agreement without delay upon the basis of such alterations to the existing regulations as may be recommended by the commissioners. This is the real and only question to be satisfactorily settled, and it may be well to point out that the present low value of the sealskin not only precludes any hope of profit to Canadian sealers, but, under existing conditions, the result must be a total failure of their ability to continue the industry, so that it would seem that the present would be a most convenient and appropriate time to take the matter in hand and carry out the necessary means of giving effect to the views of the commissioners."

CROW'S NES. RAILWAY.

Western Superintendents on the Way to Montreal to See About Construction—Winnipeg News.

Winnipeg, Man., April 29.—(Special.)—General Superintendent Whyte of the Western division and Superintendent Marlpole of the Pacific division are en route to Montreal to consult with Sir William Van Horne regarding the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. It is understood that the Government arrangement is now complete and the C.P.R. will go on with the work at once.

The Red River is now falling at all points and the worst of the flood is past. Winnipeg did not suffer at all, but Morris and Emerson were heavy losers by the overflow.

Hon. Clifford Sifton arrived here to-day. To-morrow he receives a deputation of the Board of Trade and City Council urging the Government to make the Red River navigable to steamboats between this city and Lake Winnipeg. On Saturday he returns to Ottawa, accompanied by Mr. Jameson, the member-elect for Winnipeg, and P. L. McMillan, Provincial Treasurer.

Monsignor Merry Del Val's visit here next week is awaited with interest. Those Catholics who desire to see the school settlement given a fair trial will present him with addresses setting forth their views.

The petition to unseat Mr. Lauzon, the recently-elected member of the Legislature for St. Boniface, on the ground of undue interference by Archbishop Langevin and the priests, came before the courts to-day. It was adjourned to await the evidence of Mr. Pendergast, who is now in Ottawa.

Patrick O'Conner, one of Winnipeg's oldest hotelmen, is dying.

FLOURING MILLS BURNED.

Vick & Sons' Establishment at Orillia and George Reid's Mills at Dunnville Gone Up in Smoke.

Orillia, April 29.—Early this morning Messrs. George Vick & Sons' large roller flour mill was completely destroyed by fire. Loss about $20,000; insured in the Canadian Millers' Mutual Insurance Company of Hamilton for $5000; the Millers' & Manufacturers' Insurance Company of Toronto for $1500, and the Phoenix Insurance Company of Montreal for $3000. The cause of the fire is a mystery, it having originated in the grain warehouse in which was stored about 7000 bushels of wheat, besides a quantity of flour, etc.

THE DEBATE ENDED.

Commoners Put In a Long Day Yesterday.

MANY TOPICS WERE CONSIDERED

Mr. Davin Made a Kick on Kipling's Poem—Belgian Goods Under the New Tariff Again Raked Over—Messrs. Casey, Clancy, McMillan and Others on the Tariff.

Ottawa, April 30.—(Special.)—A great variety of topics came before the House to-day before the Budget debate was resumed.

Mr. Davin introduced a bill to amend the Mounted Police Pension Act. He said that it was to enable the Department, in case a policeman served 10 years and was disabled, to give him a pension. At present the limit is 15 years.

Mr. Laurier asked if the bill was really in order, coming from a private member.

Mr. Davin said that that was a moot point, because it might be held to be enhancing the burdens of the Government. He hoped that under any circumstances the Government would take it up.

Mr. Laurier informed Mr. Lemieux that when any responsible persons or company submitted to the Government a proposition for extension of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway to Gaspe Basin the Government would be disposed to consider to what extent material assistance would be rendered to such company.

Mr. Robertson asked what action the Government had taken in regard to the Copyright Act of 1889.

The Premier replied: In view of the many objects advanced by the Colonial Office permitting the Act of 1889 to go into operation, the Government have not up to the present further pressed the subject on the attention of the Colonial Office.

Mr. Monk asked what action did the Government intend taking in regard to the claims put forward by importers of Belgian goods in Montreal that they were entitled to a reduction of duty in virtue of the treaty of 1862.

Mr. Paterson replied that the following communication, signed by the Commissioner of Customs, had been forwarded to the Consul-General for Belgium at Montreal:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, addressed to the Hon. Controller of Customs, with reference to a reduction of 1-8 of the duties on Belgian goods imported into Canada. In reply, I am directed to state that the resolutions introduced into the House of Commons respecting the reciprocal tariff provide:

That when the customs tariff of any country admits the products of Canada on terms which, on the whole, are as favorable to Canada as the terms of the reciprocal tariff herein referred to are to the countries to which it may apply, articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of such country, when imported direct therefrom, may then be imported direct into Canada, or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein at the reduced rates of duty provided in the reciprocal tariff set forth in schedule D.

(A) That any question that may arise as to the countries entitled to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff shall be decided by the Controller of Customs, subject to the authority of the Governor-in-Council.

(B) That the Controller of Customs may make such regulations as are necessary for carrying out the intention of the two preceding sections.

The Hon. Controller of Customs is not satisfied that the customs tariff of Belgium is such as to entitle that country to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff, but he will be pleased to receive any information that you may wish to furnish on that subject.

The Hon. Controller is advised that the treaty to which you refer relates to a condition of affairs which does not arise under the tariff resolutions now before the House of Commons.

Mr. Davies informed Mr. Dugas that Dr. Lavoie, commander of the steamship Aberdeen, was employed by the Government up to 1897, but was dismissed for some of his officers were incompetent and inefficient. For that reason it was felt necessary to treat him with exemplary severity.

Sir Charles Tupper asked how soon papers in reference to the agreement with the G.T.R. for the extension of the I.C.R. might be expected.

Mr. Blair said the documents were in course of preparation, but had to be submitted to two contracting parties, and some of the important details were not finally agreed upon. The Government was making all possible speed and he hoped that he would be able to present them to the House in a few days.

Mr. Davin said he had been requested by a number of Canadians to bring before the House a protest on their part against the description of Canada by Kipling that had now acquired world-wide fame. He read from The Montreal Star a reply to Kipling's poem by Mr. Arthur Weir of Montreal.

Continuing, Mr. Davin said Canada had suffered often from the idea prevalent in England that this country is a land of snow, instead of being a country endowed with one of the finest climates in the world. In many respects her climate was her greatest attraction. When a great genius, one of the marvelous literary men of England, sent out a poem describing Canada as a country whose chief characteristic was that she is snowbound the effect could not fail to have great influence. It would be more correct to describe this country as rich in vineyards, rich in mines, rich in forests, rich in corn fields, rich in harbors, in deep-flowing rivers and inland seas. Under the circumstances he desired to go on record against accepting Mr. Kipling's description as true, although it was well meant.

The Prime Minister said he did not know that Kipling's description of Canada as Our Lady of the Snows was the most apt he could have selected, but the world was accustomed to poetical exaggeration, and even the House had occasionally had evidence of it. He rose to interpose an objection now against the business of the House being taken up by the poets. He hoped there would be less poetry and more business. [Laughter and cheers.]

Mr. Foster: That's snow matter. [Laughter.]

Mr. Maxwell said that we in Canada were a little too sensitive in reference to our snow. Whether Kipling's expression was the happiest or not, Canada could well be described as a lady in whose breast patriotism glowed.

Mr. Quinn pointed out that it was to Thomas D'Arcy McGee, one of our famous poets and statesmen, that Kipling had gone for his title.

Sir A. P. Caron read from The Catholic Register that evidently Kipling had received his inspiration from the beautiful legend of the Romish Church, Notre Dames des Neiges. Personally, he saw no reason why Canada should complain about being called the Lady of the Snows. On the northern half of the continent she was showing a record for progress that she had good reason to be proud of.

The matter then dropped.

Col. Prior called attention to telegrams in to-day's papers of the quarantining the C. P. R. steamer Empress of Japan at Williamshead, B. C., on account of smallpox. He said that the accommodation for first-class passengers at the quarantine station was very insufficient and, as many of these passengers were delicate ladies, he trusted they would receive every consideration. At the same time he desired to see the quarantine regulations strictly carried out. There was a rumor round town that the C. P. R. had been authorized to allow first-class passengers to continue to their destinations. He asked what action the Government had taken in this matter.

Mr. Fisher replied that, according to telegrams received by the department, 963 persons were on board the steamer. All those who were not affected had been isolated, pending the expiration of the incubation period of the disease. That time, he believed, would expire to-morrow, and the quarantine officer would then take such action as the case demanded. He defended the appointment of the present officer.

Mr. Casey resumed the debate on the Budget. He defended the manner in which the new tariff had been evolved. The country had for 18 years been sapped of its vitality by a protective tariff, he said, and for that reason was not able to stand the full measure of freer trade which the Government would have liked to introduce. Indeed, he feared the Government had erred on the side of generosity in giving too much consideration to the pampered pets of protection. For himself, he would prefer further reductions, but he accepted this tariff as an instalment. Mr. Casey praised the preferential tariff as a stroke of genius, and found in it the gist of the whole trade policy of the Government.

Mr. Clancy, speaking after recess, desired to enter his protest against a portion of the tariff proposals. To this date the Government had given no evidence of their having a policy; for nobody knew where their tariff legislation would lead to. They had gone to the country with small cries—binder twine, coal oil, rice and barb wire. As to coal oil, the Government had made a reduction of one cent a gallon. Now, putting the average consumption at 20 gallons per family, would the advantage compensate for the loss to the industry concerned? It was undignified to call it a relief.

Mr. McMillan defended the tariff, declaring that to introduce a free trade policy at once would be fatal to the industries of the country. But he accepted the present tariff as an instalment towards that ideal tariff from which all protection would be eliminated.

Mr. Powell (Con., Westmoreland) reviewed from a legal standpoint the Government's position in regard to the preferential treaty clause. After a careful study of all authorities, his conclusion was that the proposed reciprocity tariff must be as open to Germany and Belgium as to Britain. If not it was a violation of Britain's treaty obligations, and, therefore, could not be carried out. He expected that the whole matter would have to be determined by the courts and the law officers of the Home Government. So far as the general tariff adhered to protection he favored it.

With this the debate ended and the Speaker declared the motion to go into Committee of Ways and Means carried.

Mr. Fielding moved the first resolution pro forma, without any intention, as he said, of keeping the House longer.

This resolution having carried by consent, he moved that the committee rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again.

"I shall ask the Premier," said the Opposition leader, "to adopt the usual course, under those circumstances, of allowing the same latitude of discussion of the resolutions as there would be on the general question. A number of honorable gentlemen who were to speak have deferred their remarks in order to let the House go into committee."

To this Mr. Laurier assented, the committee arose and the House adjourned at 12.35.

SHOW THEM UP TO THE PUBLIC.

As the public—particularly the ladies—are so often swindled by profit loving merchants and dealers, it is well that people should have an example of what is done in the sale of certain package dyes for home dyeing.

The makers of common and adulterated package dyes sell their crude colors to the retail merchants at a cost of four cents per packet, and the public who buy these deception dyes are made to pay ten cents for them. A handsome profit indeed for Mr. Storekeeper! No wonder he uses every endeavor to sell and substitute his poor dyes for the famous and reliable Diamond Dyes.

The Diamond Dyes, that all live and honorable dealers in Canada handle and sell, cost a good deal more money, yet the public get them for ten cents, which only allows the dealer a fair profit.

But mark the difference, ladies! The cheap dyes are really worthless, and are made for the profit of the manufacturer and the dealer, while Diamond Dyes are made for the profit, pleasure and blessing of every home dyer.

GRAVE NEWS FROM GOLD COAST.

The Mission of Lieut. Henderson at Wa Said to Have Been Attacked by the Native Chief Samory.

Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast, Africa, May 2.—Grave news has been received here as to the mission of Lieut. Henderson at Wa. It is reported that Chief Samory has attacked the mission. Authentic details have not yet been received, but a serious disaster is feared. The object of Lieut. Henderson was to make treaties with the chiefs in Hinterland. He had a large escort, but the Governor of Lagos has been asked to send reinforcements. Ferguson, a colonial official, who accompanied Lieut. Henderson, is known to be severely wounded. Wa is considered to be within the sphere of British influence. Chief Samory is very powerful, and has hitherto professed friendship for the British, though in the winter of 1895 he supported King Prempeh of Ashantee in his fight against the English.

The Hired Man Wanted the Farmer's Daughter, the Old Folks Objected and Three Deaths Followed.

Fresno, Cal., April 29.—A triple tragedy was committed yesterday at Red Banks, a farming settlement 30 miles from here. As a result, Mrs. John Quail and her daughter are dying and their assailant, James Brooks, is dead. Brooks, who was formerly employed as a laborer on Quail's ranch, was discharged for persistently making love to Miss Lulu. He appeared at Quail's yesterday, armed with a shotgun, and shot the girl and her mother. Brooks left after setting fire to the house. He then went to a neighboring barn, to which he set fire, went inside and was burned to death.

VICTORY FOR EAST SIMCOE.

Of One Thing Mr. W. H. Bennett the Conservative Standard Bearer in East Simcoe, is Sure—He Suffered from Catarrhal Trouble and Found Speedy and Fixed Relief in Dr Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

In the coming by-election it will not be settled until the votes are counted whether Mr. W. H. Bennett, who has represented the constituency with ability for years, will again be the successful candidate. One thing Mr. Bennett is certain of, whatever turn the election may take. When attending to his duties in Ottawa two sessions ago he was taken down with catarrhal trouble in the head. He used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and over his own signature says that it worked like a charm, and quickly removed the trouble and made him fitted for his parliamentary duties. Sold by A. Higinbotham.

Ludella.

It is poor economy to buy cheap Tea, and use twice as much and not get half as much satisfaction as from a good one.

is a good one and sure to please

"LUDELLA"
CEYLON TEA

In Lead Packages - 25c., 40c., 50c. and 60c.

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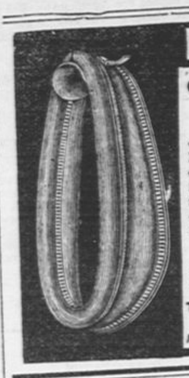

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DEATH'S COLD SWEAT

Stood Out in Great Beads Upon His Face—A Victim of Heart Disease Snatched from the Grave by the Prompt Use of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart—Relief in All Cases in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart positively gives relief within 30 minutes after the first dose is taken. James J. Whitney, of Williamsport, Pa., says: "Cold sweat would stand out in great beads upon my face, and I indeed thought that my end had come. But relief was found in Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. After using it for a short time I feel now that the trouble is altogether removed." Its effects are magical. Sold by A. Higinbotham.

BRITISH ARMY GOSSIP.

Sir Redvers Buller to Become Commander-in-Chief and the Duke of Connaught to be Quartermaster-General.

London, May 2.—The Devon and Exeter Gazette says that Adjt.-Gen. Sir Redvers Buller will succeed the Duke of Connaught in command at Aldershot camp; that Quarter Master Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood will succeed Sir Redvers Buller as adjutant-general, and that the Duke of Connaught will become quarter master general of the British Army.

These appointments are likely to revive the criticism which raged at the time Gen. Lord Frederick Roberts was passed over in favor of the Duke of Connaught for the Aldershot command, as Buller belongs to the Wolseley set.

Sir Redvers Buller and Lord Wolseley were almost at sword's points a year ago over questions of military policy in India, as well as of promotions in the service. Both are very strong-willed men, and Buller has the reputation of being the most obstinate man in the army. It was thought at this time that he would resign his position, but he yielded to the persuasions of the Prince of Wales and has ever since been an out-spoken advocate of all the plans proposed by the commander-in-chief.

HER BODY PETRIFIED.

The Corpse of Mrs. Ella Ireland Found Turned Into a Substance Like Stone.

Brockton, Mass., May 1.—Last autumn Mrs. Ella Ireland, the wife of a well-known Brockton man, died after a short illness of acute gastritis. Her body was buried in the family lot in a cemetery on the outskirts of the city. Near the lot a spring boils up, whose waters are strongly impregnated with mineral substances. A few days ago it became necessary to remove the coffins to another lot. While this was being done the cover of the coffin containing the corpse of Mrs. Ireland was accidentally dislodged by the pickaxe of a careless laborer.

The workmen who looked at the body were astonished to see that decay had apparently made no inroads. Mrs. Ireland looked as though she lay sleeping in the casket. Even the flowers upon her breast seemed as fresh as when they were placed there six months ago.

Investigation showed that the body had become petrified and was as hard as though it had been sculptured from a marble block. There seemed to be nothing that would prevent its enduring for hundreds of years without suffering any change. The peculiar chemical constitution of the soil in the cemetery is supposed to be the cause of this phenomenon.

HOT TIMES AT THE CAPE.

The Ministry Sustained Only by the Casting Vote of the Speaker—British Guns at Delagoa Bay.

Capetown, April 30.—In the Cape Parliament to-day Mr. Merriman, the anti-Rhodes leader, moved a resolution of no confidence in the Cape Ministry, which he supported by a vigorous attack upon the hostile attitude assumed by the Cape Colony administration toward the Transvaal. The Chamber was crowded and the debate was of the most excited character. But the resolution was finally rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker of the House.

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, the Prime Minister and Treasurer, presented the budget to the House of Assembly. It showed a surplus of £250,000 in the estimated receipts over the expenditures.

The budget contained a proposal for an increase in the strength of the Cape mounted rifles at an annual cost of £23,000. This increase is asked for on the ground that it is necessary for the protection of native territories.

It is announced here that the commander of the British Cape and West Africa fleet, Rear Admiral H. H. Rawson, has received permission from the Portuguese authorities to land a number of guns from the ships of the British squadron in Delagoa Bay, for the purpose of artillery practice. The landing of the guns will be made to-morrow.

DUBLIN NATION IS WILD.

It Warns the People of Ireland to be Wary of Emigrating to Canada, Especially to Manitoba.

Dublin, April 30.—The historic newspaper, The Nation, which has been revived, will to-morrow publish a warning addressed to the clergy and people of Ireland against what it characterizes as a nefarious scheme initiated in Canada to induce Irish emigrants to settle in Manitoba. Two emigrant commissioners, it says, have been sent to reside permanently in Dublin and Belfast. Both of these are Catholics, because, being of that faith, they will be more likely to facilitate the plan.

The Nation declares that Manitoba is a kind of Siberia, and, moreover, says that the Protestant majority in the Province tyrannize over the Catholics, who are deprived of schools and have only a few churches.

Mill Burned at Dunnville.

Dunnville, Ont., April 29.—A serious fire occurred here about 9 o'clock this morning, destroying the large flour and feed mill of Mr. George Reid. The loss was $3000. Insurance $1500 in the London, Mutual & Waterloo. Cause of fire unknown.

A Gold Find in Nova Scotia.

Boston, Mass, April 30.—A special to The Transcript from Halifax says a big find of gold has just been made at Gay's River Road, near Milford. The lead is 100 feet wide, and the mineral in which gold is intermixed assays $24 per ton. It is the richest strike on record in the Province.

His Cheque Good

For Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars.

He Finds in Paine's Celery Compound a new Life.

In one of our large Canadian cities there resides one of Canada's merchant princes who can at any moment write his cheque for hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Some time ago this merchant prince was a very sick man. Liver troubles, headache and insomnia were fast pulling down a strong physical frame. Doctors bestowed great care and attention on their wealthy patient, but no cure came to cheer him; in fact no perceptible benefit was felt after months of treatment.

A voyage to the south of Europe was then undertaken, and weeks were spent at one of the most famous watering places, but no change for the better was experienced. Returning home, the merchant prince received a visit from his faithful pastor, who strongly urged the use of Paine's Celery Compound, a medicine that had some years previously cured a member of his family. The good advice of the ministerial friend was promptly taken; the great healing Compound was used, with the result that in five weeks the sick man and his family were overjoyed with proofs of recovery and new health. Restful sleep was restored, digestion was improved, and a brighter look came into the eyes and face. After four months' careful use of Paine's Celery Compound and proper dieting, every deadly and treacherous symptom of disease had vanished, and the merchant prince was a new man.

What a wonderous and happy proof of the life saving virtues of Paine's Celery Compound! Surely the statement is powerful enough to lift all poor and helpless sufferers from the dark pit of despair.

This story of a true cure was related by an intimate friend of the cured man, who gave permission to refer to it publicly without giving the name of the once dying merchant.

Toronto Star: On the eve of the election we are told that "with a single bold stroke of his pen" Premier Flynn of Quebec has guaranteed the bonds of the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway to the extent of $8,000,000, which will enable the company to complete the Baie des Chaleurs line to Gaspe and build the link between Montreal and Levis. Premier Flynn is therefore called by his political admirers an astute and clever man, but it is a pretty big deal to attempt only two weeks prior to election day. The country will naturally look for developments.

VARIETIES.

A goat is a creature whose atmosphere is insuspicious.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

A galop is at the end of the programme, just when the men are getting sick of it and the women are beginning to enjoy themselves.

The Children's Enemy.

Scrofula often shows itself in early life and is characterized by swellings, abscesses, hip disease, etc. Consumption is scrofula of the lungs. In this class of disease Scott's Emulsion is unquestionably the most reliable medicine.

A grandfather, like a clock of the same name, is found to be very suitably situated in a hall when in a moribund condition.

Neuralgia's Persistent Agony

Has but one source of relief. Nerviline—nerve pain cure—penetrates to the irritated nerves, soothes them into repose, and affords relief almost instantly. The whole range of medicine affords no parallel to Nerviline as a pain reliever.

A gate is where you meet her and sometimes you share it.

My Neighbor Told Me

About Hood's Sarsaparilla and advised me to try it—This is the kind of advertising which gives Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world. Friend tells friend that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures; that it gives strength, health, vitality and vigor, and whole neighborhoods use it as a family medicine.

A gaiter is worn in winter and is large or small in proportion to that which it covers.

When fevers and other epidemics are around, safety lies in fortifying the system with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A person having thin and impure blood is in the most favorable condition to "catch" whatever disease may be floating in the air. Be wise in time.