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ADIAN POST Printing House Lindsay, Ont.

IDAY, SEPT. 18, 1896

Mr. Lister Chaffed the Opposition Keenly.

Sir Charles Tupper Was Also Agitated Sir Richard Cartwright Counsels Patience -All the Row Was Over the High Commissioner's Salary in the Estimates.

Ottawa, Sept. 10.-The Premier this according to promis, referven to a Northwest gentledreations why, in the puofurther delay was desir-

> Tupper said Mr. Lauint was very meagre, but the House would have to for small mercles. replying to Col. Prior,

date for the meeting of to assess damages on aring Sea seizures had The question of of counsel to repregood canada was under consideration. teen granted to the calers to be represented by their own counsel, but on the understanding that the control of the case must be u. the hands of the legal representa-

tives of the Covernment. Sir Charles Tupper called attention to the recent despatch in The Mail stating that ha Patrie had said Mr. Chamberlain was not coming to Canada because Mr. Laurier did not want him, Sir Charles at some length spoke of his relations with Mr. Chamberlain, expressing his regrets that the Colonial Secretary did not purpose coming to Ottawa on the occasion of his present visit to this continent

Mr. Laurier said La Patrie was not an organ of the Government or the Liberal party, consequently the Government could not be held responsible

for anything that paper said. Mr. McNeill asked if there had been attenue made to induce Mr. to visit Canada this year. Mr. Laurier said if Mr. McNeill fould call at his office he would inform him what had been done.

Mr. Bergeron said he had received a telegram from Montreal stating that the steamer Moravian of the Brazilian Line was in port and that the agents of the steamship company were endeavoring to induce French-Canadians to go and work on the coffee plantations in Brazil. He wished to know Whether the Government had taken any precautions to protect our people Verila the statements made by

Government had not previously been called to the matter. What action the the can take in this connecid not see plainly. Every had full liberty to go where . He would, however, do The Government to convey adlans what risk they would going to Brazil. Canada was etter country for them. Wood (Brockville) reminded Mr.

Laurier that the British Government recently issued a warning to inending immigrants to Brazil, and he the Canadian Government act on the same lines.

Mr. Charlton pointed out that an Government had taken similar steps. The matter then dropped and House went into committee of supply and made good progress on the estimates. On the first item for public works,

Mr. Bergeron wanted to know if Mr. Tarte intended taking back the men he had dismissed until such time as Work was more plentiful. Mr. Tarte said he had not dismissed single permanent official, and only

those who had nothing to do or were unfit for their positions. When the item for the Trade and

Commerce Department came up, Mr. Foster asked Sir Richard Cartwright for an explanation. It was only a lew months ago that the gallant knight had violently declaimed against the existence of such a department. He had even gone so far as to say that two or three clerks could do all the work of the department. At that time Sir Richard Cartwright had been looking for a portfolio in the incoming Ministry, but not the subordinate one that had been assigned to him. Sir Richard didn't see what this that Mr. Lister was responsible for that to do with the question. The entire row, and utterly repudiated the continuous c Continuing, he felt sure that in the charge that the Opposition were

Yery few months he would be obstructionists.

able to find much work for his departthat, under the Liberal Administration | Sion must cease, whereupon Sir Charles | Tupper moved, seconded by Mr. Fosmerce of Canada. Mr. Foster: That's what we would like you to explain.

Sir Richard Cartwright: A few

months will show you what we intend

After some further cross-firing the item was allowed to pass. Mr. Lister of Lambton precipitated the loudest row that the House had witnessed this session. The consideration of an item for ...e office of High Commissioner was taken up. Everyone was good-natured, Mr. Foster remarking that this was Mr. Mc-Mullen's opportunity. Nothing loth the member for North Wellington rose to the occasion and said that it was quite true that the Government had

not seen fit to reduce the amount asked for by the late Administration. That was the case with many of the departments, but if the Opposition would only possess its soul in patience it would see what the new Government could do in the way of making reductions. There was plenty of room for it in the High Commissioner's office, as there was in nearly all the other departments of the public service and he knew that the Government would carry out its promised reductions. Mr. Foster rose, smilingly, to remark that the Opposition had heard much of the doctrine of possessing its soul in patience, but would like to know

prevail. He hoped not quite as long as the tenure of office of the Govern-Mr. Fraser (Guysboro) was not prepared to say that the expenditure on the High Commissioner's office was too large, but he knew there was a screw loose somewhere. He had been ashamed to hear Englishmen talk about Canada, because of their gross ignorance of the country. It had humiliated him to hear Lord Russell and his distinguished companions confess that the English public was utterly ignorant of everything Canadian. A large

how long the doctrine was likely to

amount was being expended, but there were no results. Mr. Somerville (Brant) thought the position was all right. The troubl€ was about the occupant. The salary was not too large, but the commissioners were too large. It was no use sending old fogy Tories to England Mr. Davin thought Mr. Somerville's democratic ideas might be attributed to his estimate of his own fitness for

Sir Adolphe Caron, as a member of the Opposition, was quite prepared to support the increasing of the salary of the High Commissioner by many thousands of dollars a year, if it was proposed to add to his duties the education of the 37,000,000 in Great Britain on the subject of Canada and things Canadlan.

Sir Charles Tupper was serious and trusted that no reduction would be made in the amount voted in the past for the office of the High Commissioner. Sir Alexander Galt had resigned the position because he found that the remuneration was altogether inade-Others spoke in the same strain, but

the debate was good-natured, even jocular at times. The trouble started when Mr. Lister began to speak. Sir Charles Tupper, he said, had even charged the country for having the clock in his London residence wound up. Sir Charles corrected him, and he immediately removed the clock to the High Commissioner's office. Parliament, he said, had been told when the salary of the Commissioner was increased

that the country would save money by the change, as the Commissioner would negotiate loans. This had been tried, but he had been informed that Sir Charles Tupper had negotiated one loan upon which he realized a comfortable commission. Of course he did not wouch for the truth of this report, but the report was prevalent never-Sir Charles Tupper denounced Mr.

Lister for repeating what he knew was a foul lying slander. It was a most unfounded falsehood, which no gentleman would utter. He had promptly taken the most effective steps to punish those who had circulated the lying rumors. The journal which had published the charge now reiterated by Mr. Lister, hr apologized and criminal proceedin were now being pushed against t author of the charges. He felt sure

that the sense of the committee would resent the repetition of such a slanderous accusation by a member of the Lister said that he would

until the issue of the crimproceedings before admitting that the charge was without foundation. It was well known, he insisted, that there was something suspicious about a certain loan negotiated in London which had never been satisfactorily explained, and he preferred to await the outcome of criminal proceedings before accepting any explanation of the business. Mr. Foster told Mr. Lister that he

had gone either too far or not far enough. He must either retract his statement or specify the loan he referred to and substantiate his charge. Mr. Lister retorted that he was not going to be dictated to by the Ex-Minister of Finance.

Mr. Foster became visibly riled and said that he had been Minister of Finance since 1889 and the logical conclusion from Mr. Lister's remarks was that he referred to a loan negotiated by his instructions as being of a suspicious nature. He insisted upon Mr. Lister either withdrawing or specifying the loan he referred to.

Mr. Lister started to speak, re-marking that Mr. Foster would find out soon enough. Mr. Foster rose to a point of order and demanded proof or retraction. A wild scene ensued and Mr. Laurier, who had been outside when the row began, came hurriedly into the House and dropped into the nearest

seat to the door. Finally Mr. Taylor got the floor, and in excited tones told the Government that they would never get the estimates through if they could not control the utterances of their followers. The Opposition were not going to sit quietly by and hear such charges hurled at the late Ministers. At this point pandemonium reigned. Mr. Laurier rose to speak, but quick. ly sat down again. Howls of "Or-

der!" on one side and cries of "Go on!" on the other drowned the voices of the Mr. Lister tried to interrupt Mr. Taylor and was howled at. Chairman Brodeur rose in his place and told Mr. Taylor to sit down, which he promptly refused to do. At this juncture Mr. Laurier nodded to the chairman and

he quickly rose and left the chair.

Mr. Lister concluded his speech after recess. Sir Charles Tupper charged that Mr. Lister's unprovoked attack on the Opposition, who were facilitating the estimates, was a deliberate attempt to prolong the session beyond thirty days. Sir Charles Tupper dusted Mr. Lister's jacket in fine style, pointing out that he had consented to act the part of scavenger to the Government which had refused him admission to its fold, and had uttered gross libels in this House that he dared not utter where the criminal law would reach him, Sir Charles replied to Mr. Lister's charges and insinuations with

great vigor, showing each and all to be absolutely groundless. Mr. Lister replied warmly. Mr. Foster reviewed the circumstances that had led to the snarl and reminded the Government that if they put up their followers to attack the Opposition, it was a game that two could play at. "So far as I am con-cerned," said Mr. Foster, "the war will be carried into Africa."

Mr. Davies, who was leading the House, said that he recognized the powers of the Opposition, but that the estimates would be put through, despite their obstructive tactics. Col. Tisdale reminded Mr. Davies

The chairman ruled that the discusport progress. Replying to Mr. Davies, Sir Charles Tupper said he had made this motion

to defend the Opposition against the cloture applied by the Deputy Speaker, and this object having been attained he would withdraw it. Mr. Taylor then called on Mr. Lis-Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster.

ter to withdraw his charges against Mr. Lister kept his seat, whereupon Mr. Foster left it to the House to say if that was gentlemanly conduct. (Conservative cheers.) Mr. Taylor then moved that the chairman leave the chair, at the same

time asking him to keep order on his side of the House. This was seconded by Mr. Mills of Annapolis and was lost on division, 75 to 51. The committee then settled down business and passed several items of

The House sat in supply till 11.30 and then adjourned. MATABELE WAR OVER.

The Rebels Surrender and There is Probability of the Complete Restoration of Peace.

London, Sept. 12.-The surrender of the rebels in Matabeleland is confirmed and the following deails have come to hand. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Dr. Sauer, and Mr. Colenbrander proceeded five miles to the Matoppos unarmed. John Grootboom, one of Colenbrander's headmen, went further, and returned subsequently at the head of a great number of people carrying a white flag. They drew up in front of Rho-les and his party. Some came with assegais, but the majority were unarmed. The rebels stated that their chief grievance was the bad treatment they received from the native police. Men were thrashed without cause, and women violated. Secombo named five native commissioners who had been the cause of grave complaints. He went on to say that his people desired peace, and that Rhodes had won their confidence by coming unarmed to the Matoppos and meeting them. Rhodes

replied that the native police would be abolished for ever. Secombo then said he required a well-known official to be dismissed, and Rhodes replied that the official was no longer in the employ of the Government. Mr. Rhodes then said: Do you want peace or war? Secombo answered by taking his rifle and assegais and throwing them down in front of Rhodes, which he said meant the surrender of the whole nation. He added that the Matabele would all come out of hiding with their women and children in the course of a few days. Public opinion is that the rebellion is at an end in Matabele-

land. The memorable indaba was held on the site of Kershaw's death. At Fort Inseza, in the Matoppos, on Saturday, fourteen leading chiefs surrendered unconditionally to Colenbrander. An indaba took place at three o'clock at a place three miles from Fort Inseza, and lasted three hours. The following were present : Cecil Rhodes, Colenbrander, Dr. Sauer. A despatch was subsequently taken by Dr. Sauer, accompanied by Captain Cardigan, in which Mr. Rhodes promised their lives to those who surrendered on Sunday, and also concessions on their delivering up their arms. The opinion is that the war is practically at an end.

After the surrender had been agreed en, Secombo addressed Mr. Rhodes as "father and greatest of chieftains." On returning, Mr. Rhodes said: "This is one of the scenes which make life worth living." A short distance from the council place the little party passed a large and fully armed impl, but they were not interfered with in any

The following cablegram was received from Earl Grey, the co.npany's administrator: "After several days' negotiations with rebels, Mr. Rhodes, Dr. Sauer, and Mr. J. W. Coenbrander rode unattended, at the risk of their lives, into the heart of the rebels' stronghold, five miles into the Matoppos, and thirty miles east of Buluwayo, Held four hours' indaba with following chiefs: Somabu-Secombo, lanka, Mlugolu, Mayobo, Mabevu, Sighota, Nyanda, Bidi, and thirty-four heads of towns and majacas, all representing districts and military towns. Result-War is over; terms of settlement not yet known, but practically amount to

unconditional surrender." The following telegram from the military authorities in South Africa was on Wednesday night communicated to the press by the Colonial Office : Lieut. St. Aubyn reported last night that he had taken two kraals near the Hunyani Drift after some fighting, in which Corporal Roger Trevor and Trooper J. C. Jacki (sic), both of White Column, were wounded. They are in Salisbury from Hunyani direct to-day. No 3517 Private Rainel, 1st Battalion Irish Rifles, has had his leg amputated below the knee. He was wounded on August 19. Name was in error given as Ramsey in my telegram of August

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The Anglican Syno: at Winnipeg Consider it au ... sential.

Winnipeg, Sept. 9 .- (Special.)-At the General Synod of the Church of England to-day the Committeee on Education referred to the school question and reported as follows on religious instruction in the schools: "That it is essential, both for the community and the children, that

there should be religious instruction in the primary schools. "That a half-hour each school day, and, if possible, the first half-hour, should be given to such religious instructions.

"That reasonable arrangements should be made for such religious instructions being given by the clergy or their deputies to the children of their own communion, or by the teacher in the case of communions agreeable to

"That when the above cannot be carried out, we shall rejoice at the introduction into the school "course of studies" of religious instruction as shall include the teaching of selections from the Old and New Testaments, inclusive of the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, and if practicable, the Apostles' creed." Li Hung Chang and party spent

about two hours in Winnipeg to-day en route to the Pacific coast. During the brief stop of the special train here. Hon. J. D. Cameron, Provincial Secretary, United States Consul Duffie, German Consul Hespeler and others paid their respects to His Excellency, who chatted pleasantly on various subjects. During his stay here Li Hung Chang received a wire from Lord Aberdeen to the effect that he had been instructed to inform him that Queen Victoria had made Li Hung Chang a Grand Commander of the Victorian Order, a new order established this year. His sons and the Ambassador accompanying him are made Knights commander of the Victorian Order.

Robert George Dies at the Gen From Gangrene.

Robert George, a fisherman of Waubaush-ene, who was brought to the General Hos-pital last night at 9 o'clock, died at midnight.
Thursday he was out hunting in a boat with a couple of friends, on the Severn River. A gun, which was lying in the boat, was accidentally discharged, the charge landing in George's elbow. When brought to the hospital, it was found necessary, owing to gangrene, to amputate the arm above the elbow. The patient rallied after the operation, but finally succumbed to the shock.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Within the Walls of the House of Commons.

The Government Offered No Opposition and Sir Charles Tupper Supported the Resolution, Which Was Carried in a House of Less Than Half the Members.

Ottawa, Sept. 14.-No less than 30 queries appeared on the order paper to-day. None of the questions drew out information of particular moment, and several had to stand, owing to the absence of Ministers. The attendance of members was small on both sides, less than one hundred being present when Mr. Speaker took the

chair. The principal feature of the proceedings to-day was a motion by Mr. Craig to prohibit the sale of liquor in the House of Commons, which was carried after discussion, amid smiles

MR. BERGERON'S GOOD WORK. Mr. Bergeron has rendered good service to his compatriots and to the country generally by calling attention to the attempts being made to induce large numbers of French-Canadians to emigrate to Brazil. To-day he pointout that Montreal newspapers state one thousand people have been induced by representatives of a Brazilian steamer at present in Montreal to proceed to Brazil to-morrow. He asked if the Government had done anything to prevent these people leav-

Mr. Laurier's answer evidenced the fact that the Government had acted promptly on Mr. Bergeron's sugges tion of the other day. He expressed his gratification that Mr. Bergeron called attention to this matter. The Government had done everything possible to prevent Canadians 4eaving for Brazil. Instructions had been given to the emigration agent in Montreal place himself in communication with intending emigrants and to warn them of the danger they ran in going to Brazil. Moreover, learning that special efforts were being made to induce French-Canadians in the dioceses around Montreal to emigrate. the Government communicated with the episcopal authorities, advising them to request the cures and priests to warn the people of the danger they were likely to incur in going to

Brazil. Mr. Joly told Mr. Charlton that the total amount of excise duties collected upon ales, beer, spirituous liquors and malt for the past fiscal year was \$4,-Mr. Laurier, replying to Sir A. P.

Caron, said he knew nothing of the intentions of Mr. Greenway or of his declarations on the school question. The Government had received no intimation of the intention of Mr. Greenway to come down for a further conference on that question. Mr. Taylor was informed by Mr. Do-

bell that the Acting Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, having been advised that the Ontario Government had in contemplation the purchase of a number of islands in the St. Lawrence between Kingston and Brockville as a national park, islands still remaining unsold had been withdrawn from the market.

Mr. Kaulbach was informed by Mr. Davies that complaint was made by the owner of the schooner Bessie A. of Lunenburg, N. S., that he had been ordered by the steamer Savoy, belonging to Mr. Menier, outside the threemile limit around the Island of Anticosti, because Mr. Menier claimed jurisdiction over these wates. Commander Wakeham had investigated the matter and his report shows that the warning to the Bessle A was not done by Mr. Menier's orders, Mr. Menier making no claim to exclusive fishing rights within the three-mile limit. Mr. Dobell informed Mr. Lang that the islands in Stoney and Clear Lakes. Peterboro County, were under the ontrol of the Dominion as trustees er the Indians. . The islands have

surveyed. There were 75 in Clear Lake and 91 in Stoney Lake. Mr. Paterson informed Mr. Lang that a careful investigation had been made by an experienced officer into the defalcation of the late collector of customs at Peterboro, C. H. Clemade if necessary. C'ementi was appointed in the summer of 1890, givgin bonds to the amount of \$4000. The Department of Justice had been instructed to take proceedings to recover from the sureties. Mr. Oliver was informed by Mr. Do'ell that 1,395,727 acres of the C.P.

R. land grants had been patented to Sir Charles Tapper was informed by Mr. Fielding that a representative of the Chignecto Ship Railway had had an interview with the Government with a view to the continuance of the subridy. No decision, however, had as yet been reached by the company. CANADA-AUSTRALIAN TRADE. Mr. Paterson informed Mr. Copp

that the value of goods imported into and exported from Canada to the ustralian colonies for the years mentioned was as follows:

Imports. Exports. 1890.... \$205,396 1591.... 169,065 1892.... 264,873 436,153 284,926 1894.... 143 177 320,952 1895.... 113,342 414,924

1896.... 197,918 513,875 The subsidy paid by the Dominion towards the steamship lines running between Canada and the Australian colonies was \$121,666, in each of the years 1894 and 1895. In 1896 the total was \$111,527, but the amount of the annual subsidy would not be earned until July, thes accounting for the apparent difference between the year just closed and two previous years. Previous to 1894 no subsidies were granted for steamship services on any of the Australian lines.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper brought up the matter of Mr. Laurier's interview in The Chicago Record, in the course of which he proclaimed his willingness to open the inshore fisheries of Canada in exchange for remission of the United States duties on Canadian fish. Sir Charles characterized the statement as injudicious. He could only account for it on the presumption that Mr. Laurier had spoken without information. Canadian fishermen were now fully anve to the importance of preserving the inshore fisheries from the depredations of the Americans, whose wasteful methods had depleted the New England coast

Mr. Laurier admitted that he was not so familiar with the subject as people living on the sea coast, yet he was aware that the reciprocity treaty of 1854 was greatly in favor of the Maritime Provinces, and that in 1891 the Conservatives appealed to the country on the strength of their readiness to get a renewal of that treaty. The principal feature of that conve was the granting to the Americans of free access to Canadian waters, and to Canadians free entry of their fish into American markets, an arrangement which was in favor down to 1886. The chief objection to giving American fishermen the right to the inshore fisheries was their use of the destructive purse seines, but under arrangement that could be prevented. Under the treaty of 1888 American fishermen were to be accorded the use of the territorial waters of Canada as a base of operations for their deep sea fishery. Besides, free access to

Infests the blood of humanity. It appears in varied forms, but is forced to yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and vitalizes the blood and cures all such diseases. Read this: "In September, 1894, I made a misstep and injured my ankle. Very soon afterwards,

Sore

two inches across formed and in walking to favor it I sprained my ankle. The sore became worse; I could not put my boot on and I thought I should have to give up at every step. I could not get any relief and had to stop work. I read of a cure of a similar case by Hood's Sarsaparilla and concluded to try it. Before I had taken all of two bottles the sore had healed and the swelling had gone down. My

is now well and I have been greatly benefited otherwise. I have increased in weight and am in better health. I cannot say enough in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. H. BLAKE, So. Berwick, Me. This and other similar cures prove that

Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. the best family cathartic Hood's Pills and liver stimulant. 150-

the poston market would be a boon to the Canadians. Possibly, he added, his views might have to be modified owing to more recent facts which had arisen, and which had altered the relations existing between the two countries in 1854. But at all events the idea he had in his mind when he gave the interview was that it was most desirable and important to the Canadian people that the Government should have new negotiations with the United States, so as if possible to secure an international arrangement with regard to the use of purse seines and other destructive engines, not only on the high seas but on the waters of the great lakes. As to what form the negotiations should take, and how far they should be modified from the position in which they were in 1854 by recent events, was another matter in which on his part he was open to conviction, but he believed that it was advisable to have American and Canadian authorities reconsider the whole subject of the fisheries.

Sir Charles Tupper said the fishermen of Canada would never consent to the proposal made by the Premier in the unfortunate interview in question, namely free fishing in exchange for free fish. It was satisfactory to bear that Mr. Laurier was open to conviction. No such proposition was ever entertained by any Canadian Government, nor did he believe it would be sanctioned by a Canadian Parliament. He pointed out the change in relative positions since 1854 wrought by Confederation. In the treaty of 1871 there was no such provision as free fishing in exchange for free fish. Indeed, by the Halifax award the Americans paid about half a million dollars a year for the eleven years they enjoyed free fishing.

The subject then dropped. A long discussion took place on a motion of Mr. Cameron's for papers in connection with the Connolly-McGreevy case. Mr. Craig then brought up the question of prohibition of the sale of liquor within Commons building. He said an impression prevailed throughout the country that this was tue actual condition things to day. He was surpresed to read an editorial in The Montrea Witness recently commending the Government and Speaker for abolisaing the bat and leading the public to be leve that the sale of liquor had been pro' b'ted. All the members knew that s.ch was not the case, that I quor could still be obtained within the preclucts of the House. He did not wish to recure any party advantage on this question, but in coromon fairness to both parties the matter s' ould be set right before the country. He therefore proposed that what was the imprecsion in the Mr. Somerville: They will bring flasks

Mr. Craig said he could not prevent firsks. He made this motion because he did not believe liquor was needed within the precincts of the House. The men who after a long sitting, were perhaps the ones who needed refreshment were the ones who usually did not seek for it. He thought under all the circumstances it would be better to totally probibit the sale of liquor within the Commons Building, and he therefore moved to that effect. Mr. Laurier did not agree with all Mr. Craig said, but neither did he personally or as a member of the Government object to the passage of his resolution. The or-der recently issued by Mr. Speaker was designed to meet the different views of members of the House. Many did not believe that temperance consisted in total prohibition. All agreed, however, that the sale of liquor over the counter was quite improper. He was not prepared to say that under the order given by the Speaker the sale of liquor would be absolutely prohibited, but the principle should be enforced that obtains in clubs, namely, that a member should have the privilege of getting what liquors he wanted with his mcals. But if the sense of the House was that there should be no liquor sold, either over the counter or in the rooms of the restaurant, there could be no objection on the part of the Government to the motion

Sir Charles Tupper said that there was one thing which called for the passage of passing. such a resolution, and that was that the mere fact that liquor could be had within the precincts of the House had caused the publication of erroneous charges concerning the character of members. (Hear, hear.) The late Speaker had issued and carried out a rule precisely the same as that recently assented to by Mr. Laurier, yet it had not served to protect the House from very severe animadversions in certain of the press, and on many political platforms throughout the country. (Hear, hear.) In his own judgment it was not possible to get together a more temperate body of men or men exercising more exemplary self-control than the gentlemen ecmposing the Canadian House of Commons. Sir Charles added that he had seen a good deal of Parliaments abroad, but he considered that the Canadian Parliament, in respect to its temperance, comthem. He believed his hon, friend Mr. Craig was inspired by a desire to protect, by means of this resolution, the House of Commons from the undeserved aspersions cast upon it in the past, and which might

Pyny Pectoral.

Break Up a Cold in Time The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRON-CHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc.

MRS. JOSEPH NORWICK, of 68 Sorauren Ave., Toronto, writes: my children of croup after a few doses. It cured myself of a long-standing cough after several other remedies had failed. It has also proved an excellent cough cure for my family. I prefer it to any other medicine for coughs, croup or hoarseness." H. O. BARBOUR, of Little Rocher, N.B. writes:

"As a cure for coughs Pyny-Pectoral is the best selling medicine I have; my cus-tomers will have no other." Large Bottle, 25 Cts. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD. Proprietors, MONTREAL

New Adver-isements. OUNIGAL'S LIVERY STABLES,

and good horses on hire at reasonable rates. BRIAN GUNIGAL. FARM FOR SALE -COMPRISING South Half Lot 5, Concession 1, Mariposa, 100 acres, 75 acres under good cultivation. There are 2 barns, comfortable house, 2 wells, cistern and never failing spring, also young orchard, choice fruit just commencing to bear. Convenient to church, school and Post Office, Apply to MRS, B, FOY, Port 'erry, Oat, -30-4w.

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DARM FOR SALE-North half of Lot Number 18, in the first concession of Ops, all mproved, Large stone house and woodshed, two rame barns, stabling for ten horses and ten cows, sheep house, hog-pen, and driving-shed, with two wells; creek running through the farm, and large orchard. School house on the farm. Three miles from Lindsay. Every information given by applying to DAVID EAGLESON, SR., Colborne st.; Number 6, Lindsay,-11-tf-w.

FARM FOR SALE-In the township of Mariposa, being composed of the E i and South-West quarter of lot 5 in the 12 con, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, al cleared and under good state of cultivation. A large new brick house, frame barn and stable erected on the premises. About eighty goed bearing fruit trees, three wells, and well fenced; about forty rods from a g od school and 2 mile from church; situated 3 miles from Cannington and 3 miles from Woodville stations, and about 7 miles from Manilla and Mariposa stations. A rare chance to purchase a good farm, For particulars apply to ELIAS BOWES, Lindsay, P.O .- 22w-tf.

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