Physicians Generally are Complaining That There is Less Demand for Their

Services Than Formerly. Said a well-known practitioner recently to the reporter of a great New York daily: "I see physicians whom I know, and who several years ago were always busy during office hours, sitting in their windows reading newspapers."



This condition of affairs is due very largely to the educational work going on through the press by dispensers of proprietary medicines, as well as to the salutary effects of the medicines themselves. Scientifically written pamphlets are distributed by these firms informing the people how to care for their health, and how to live hygienically. Among recent publications none has received more attention than "The Hour of Sickness," issued by S. C. Wells & Co., Le Roy, N.Y., who will send it to you free if you cannot obtain it at your druggist, This pamphlet is especially helpful to families living on isolated farms and hamlets where the services of competent physicians are costly and difficult to obtain. Among proprietary medicines, none stands

higher than Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure, known throughout the United States and Canada for its soothing, healing and expectorant virtues. Mrs. Jean Hamilton, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I was much prejudiced against so-called patent medicines until I realized in person the value of one which had cured a friend after suffering three years from distressing chills and colds. I took but four doses when my chills ceased. This experience made me believe Shiloh's Cure efficacious for coughs and colds, so I tried it and wish to recommend it to every one who needs a good cough medicine. If people live in the country, I'd advise them to keep a stock of it in their medicine closets. J will save them lots of worry about croup, coughs and la grippe, for it will stop these very quickly." Sold throughout the United States and Canada, 25c., 5oc. and \$1 a bottle; and in England, 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d.

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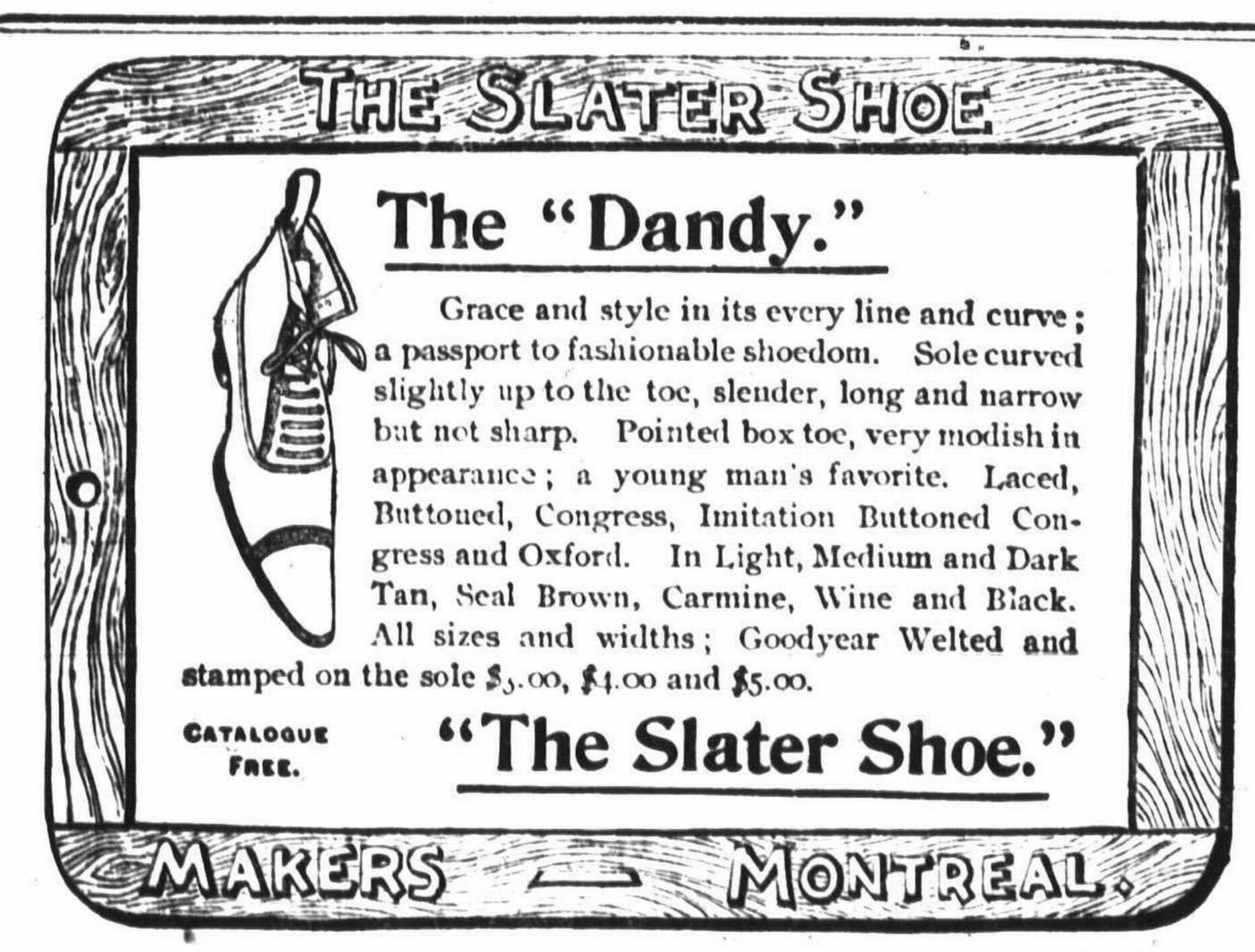
Men's Fine Suits at \$7.45, \$9.50 and \$12.00.

Why shouldn't we when we are selling the same is always interesting. Properly enough Good Progress Was Made In The House goods, the same lining and as good work, with as good the editorial space in the May number is (and often better) fit as Suits your tailor asks \$12.50, very largely occupied with the incidents \$16 and \$18 for.

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"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

SENATE NEEDS ATTENTION. The Canadian senate is working for something it richly merits, namely, a thorough overhauling. Again there are rumours about the lobbies of parliament to the effect that the upper house will, in due time, attend to the franchise bill, and kill Again the protest arises that the senate through some of its members, is talk-

It is not, therefore, acting in that exalted and judicial epirit which is said to belong to it and to it alone. It ought to wait until the bill reaches it, and it ought to give to this bill the candid and pure t consideration it doserves.

The Billeville Intelligencer, owned by Hon. Mr. Bowell, and understood to practically reflect his views, looks forward with "hopeful anticipation to the possible defeat of the franchise bill in the senate," and it is asked, by a contemporary, "Is it the forbeding of the oracle?"

The attack on the Yukon bill, in advance of the bill's passage through the commons, was not justified; certainly this premature reflection of the senate's hostile ideas upon another measure, without occa-

The question will arise, How can the senate be reformed? It is not subject to public opinion; is it subject to law? Aseuredly. Its members are bound to be The parish hall has been of great service. worth \$5,000 each. This property qualifi. cation is to be of a most substantial kind. It is reported that several of the senators have not this qualification now. In that case they should resign, and so not subject themselves to the criticism of the people.

It is a very unpleasant thing to call these men to account, to deprive them of parlia. mentary honors, and, more important, of its theories independently, without any this the Tories appear determined to put no compunction about giving unpleasantness to others, about fighting the government, about exhibiting the narrowest and most irritating spirit.

If they want war—and it is in the air these days-by all means let them have it.

GOVERNMENT IN CUBA. The Review of Reviews is a reliable magazine, and its monthly resume of events of the Spanish American war. One feature of it challenges attention, the article dealing with Cuba's republic and Cuba's

This article reflects, it is presumed, the mind of the average American. "Recognition," it says, "of the Masso government may indeed follow at an early date, but at the outset of armed intervention the United States ought not to be hampered." The reasoning that follows is very plausible, and at the same time very transparent:

"Our demand that Spain should with draw her troops and relinquish sovereignty est in the rapidly developing drama which in Cuba can mean nothing except that ske for the time at least is excluding aught ie to relinquieh authority to the United else, Still our own domestic affairs should

"We are in the position of a court which assumes temporary control of an estate

with a view to its proper disposal. "We distinctly avow that in taking i upon ourselves to expel Spain from Cuba we also assume the duty and responsibility of restoring order in the island and of protecting the lives and rights of all elc. ments of the population.

"We have further pledged ourselves explicitly in our turn to relinquish authority just as soon as we shall have been able to supervise the establishment of an independent Cuban republic.

"This, doubtless, will mean the extersion of the existing republic under Presi dent Masso and his cabinet to all parts of the island. Nevertheless, for the time doubtless sufficient in his own judgment being, it is the United States and net President Masso's government that stands before the whole world responsible for conditions in Cuba. and where there is respon-

sibility there must also be authority. the Cubans what we have set out to do if President Mckinley had to shoulder the responsibility while by our own premature act of recognition we had accorded to Preeident Masso all the rightful authority.

"If we had acknowledged the Cuban republic our logical course would have been to form an offensive and defensive alliance with that neighboring and sovereign power, and then in a strictly subordi nate way to co operate with Gen. Maximo

"But this would have involved us in all the losses and dangers of a war with Spain, while increasing the chance of its being a long rather than a short war. In any case, of course, our forces will avail themselves of the indispensable co operation of Gen. Gomez' 'Army of Liberation.' "

There are some who will read between the lines and see in this the destiny of Cuba. The point of it all is that with Spain expelled from Cuba the United States is the recognized power, the authority which will determine how the island shall be governed. If the republic does not accept its dictation it will continue to control it and direct its affairs and ultimately annex it to the American

REACHING THE MASSES.

Rev. Canon Powell, of London, Eng. land, returning home from Nassau, in the Bahama Islands, and now at Montreal, describes the work of the Church of England to spread out and meet the requirements of the times.

"The work which the church is doing to day," said he, "is better than it was at any time during the past fifty years. is especially worthy in this regard that it is actually reaching the masses, so that to day the church can be called, in all eincerity, the church of the people. Agencies o' all sorts have been multiplied in recent years; the poor have been reached in the large centres : in every village/ almost we have the parish hall, which affords a social life to the country people, and in all departments of religious exercises, education, ameliorating agencies, the activity is un-

counteract the influences outside of the church, and the influences that, unbindered, would lead people away from it and its religious influences. These counteracting attractions and occupations in the larger cities must be very absorbing in their character, but they are bolding uniting and educating the masses, and so they must be a success.

As to the necessity of infusing a freeh life into village communities in England in order that the young might be kept from the towns and cities, where they are ing too much, and making too many lost to simplicity and robustness and wholesomeness of life, the Canon said that a good deal was being done. There was an inevitable migration to the cities. This was due, partly, to the easy communications, to the spread of the chesp press. which told the villager all the happenings of the great world outside his parish bounds, thus stimulating him to see for himself what he could only read at a distance. Agricultural depression was another factor in the case. A certain amount of migra tion could be prevented, whatever might be done. The number of farm laborers was being reduced. There would still be a sufficient number retained to work the farms by the offer of higher wages. "Certainly," said the Canon, "village life had been much improved of late years. The parish hall is a good idea. This is a pub | the Franchise Act, the party is nonsion for a gross display of partizanship, lic building in which all sorts of meetings plussed. They dare not arouse the antage and entertainments are held during the week, bringing the people together, and ping away from them. It is little wonproviding them with wholesome spectacles, der. therefore, that they furiously rage lectures, social re-unions, and the like.

This is practically the work of what the outside the Opposition benches and the Americans call the Institutional church, editorial columns of the more rabid Con. the church which is not only open on servative press of any dissatisfaction with Sunday, but on every day of the the aforesaid Franchise bill, and while week, and which aims at being the as has been pointed out by its supporters centre of the people's secular and which has proved a twelve years' failure religious affections. Apparently the the old provincial system which has Church of England has been working out | already in Federal election matters proved change of name, without any seeming up an obstinate fight in committee on change of mission, with simply a change in methods suggested by the changing manners and lives of the people.

time than a place for Sunday meetings. To be effective it must adopt the tactics of the Church of England as outlined by

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Last Week. (From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, April 25.—This has been abusy week with Parliament, and much solid work has been done, in fact such good progress has been made with the order paper that the end of the session would now appear to be reasonably in sight. But it is doubtful if the country at large appreciates all this, for the stirring events to the south of us, culminating as they have in actual hostilities between the States and Spain, have com pletely overshadowed all home happenings, and compelled an absorbing interbe taken some notice of, for they will exercise an ultimate influence in our land when perchance the war now raging

past and forgotten. The Budget Debate. The budget debate, the shortest on record in the annals of the Canadian Parliament, closed in the early hours of last Saturday morning, to everybody's relief. Good progress has since been made in committee with the Supplies bill, and there is no apparent obstruction in sight that might hinder the early completion the verbose member for West Assinibola, N. Flood Davin, started a lengthy discussion Tuesday afternoon on the proposal to reduce the post-office savings "We should be embarassed in doing for bank rate of interest from 3 to 214 per cent. The subject had been fully discussed and thoroughly thrashed out before in the budget debate, but. that mattered little to the loquacious Westerner who wearied everybody, his own friends included, by meandering aimlessly over the same ground again. He concluded by moving a vote of want of confidence in the Government in the form of a resolution regretting their decision to reduce

> ance, who pointed out that the proposed change was heartily endorsed by representative public bodies like the Toronto Board of Trade, which is essentially representative of the great commercial interests of Ontario, and composed of men who, as discounters of commercial paper, are practically posted as to the active conditions of the money market.

Reduction of the Rate of Interest.

This was met by the Minister of Fin-

the rate of interest.

by all parties to be the leading financier in the Dominion to-day, reiterated what had been previously said, that money, like everything else, was only worth what it would bring and must be governed by the law of supply and demand. He demonstrated further that a high rate of interest had a very prejudicial effect on the money market and indirectly acted adversely upon the scale of wages paid. The cost of capital, he aptly point a question of viral moment to Canada, for quent increased prosperity and progress all round. Following up the suggestion thrown out during the budget debate. the Minister of Finance again referred to a possibility of differentiating with a higher rate of interest in favor or small depositors, and threw out an alternative proposal that a 3 per cent. Canadian stock might be issued for the benefit of small investors. Whatever may be the outcome the Government made it abundantly evident that they fully appreciated the situation and were prepared to enact such legislation as would be equitable to all classes, and the cheap claptrap of the 'poor man's friend' failed to arouse any enthusiasm in the House as it assuredly

will also in the country. The Plebiscite Bill. ecite bill was introduced by Hon, the

Minister of Agriculture on Inursuay afternoon, and its provisions were exactly along the lines announced then. A plain, straightforward question, "Are you in favor of the passing of an Act prohibit. ing the importation, manufacture or sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, eider and all other alcoholic liquors for use as beverages?" will confront the elector when the vote is taken. No qualifying or subordin ate queries to confuse him, or qualify his answer, but a clean cut proposition, as the Government promised it should be While, therefore, there was little comfort from a party standpoint for the Opposition in the Government policy they took sharp exception to the very necessary the new Franchise Act now before the House. So determined is the Opposition to hamper the Government if possible, that they will offer every obstacle reason. able and unreasonable to the passage of this bill. Admitting as they all do that their own Act of 1885 has been a wretched and complete fallure, with dog-in-themanger obstinacy they will not allow the proposed measure to take its place nor offer one themselves. Finding the voice of the people as manifested in the Gov. ornment majority too strong for them in the Commons, they were thrown off their guard sufficient to utter a veiled threat of what the subservieut Senate would do with the bill. There appears to be small doubt that the Tory plan was originally to have the Senate either emasculate the measure or throw it out entirely. Now, however, that the face of the plebiseite depends upon the passage of onism of the influential temperance party and they see their opportunity slip-

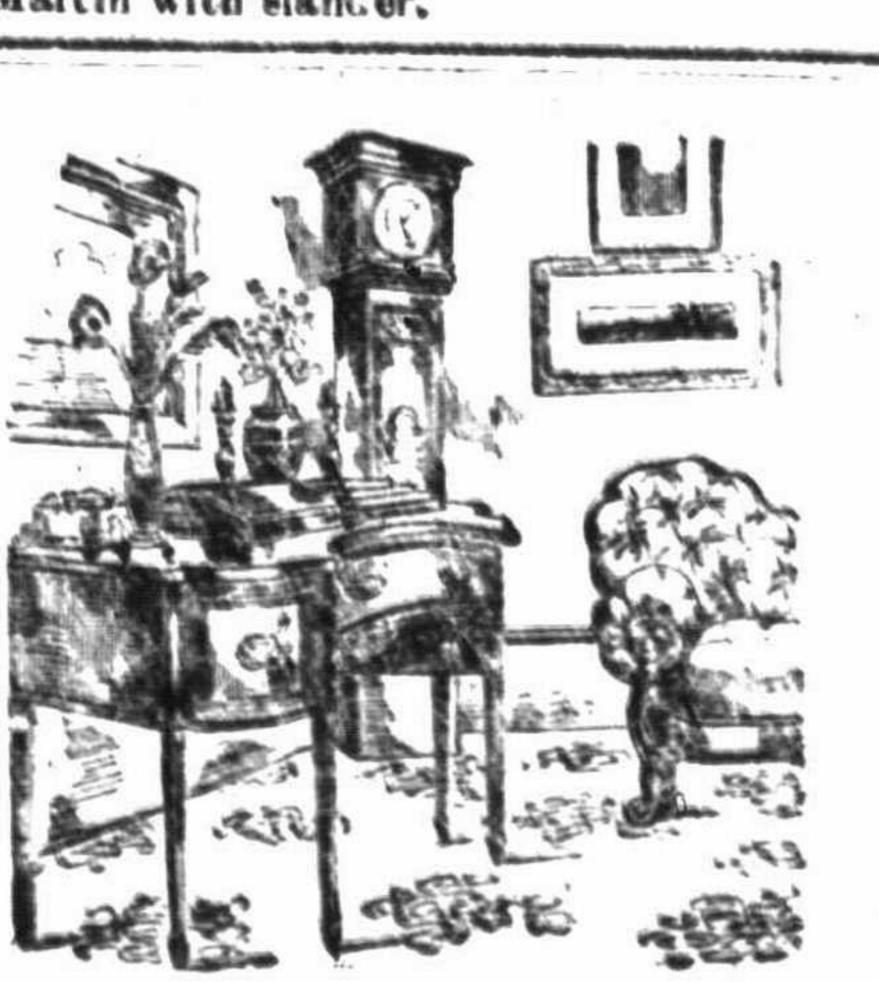
The Franchise Bill.

it only proposes to substitute for that the bill. The exception taken on inursday by Mosses. Heyd and Lister, Liberal members from Brant and Limbton respectively, to the clause which would dis-The church generally will be more in franchise certain Indians in Ontario who now have a vote in Federal elections, was eagerly seized upon by the members on Mr. Speaker's left, who suddenly developed a wondrous and tender consideration for the poor Indian and certain classes of officials who would also be deprived of their electoral rights. It was rather a staggerer when Sir Wilfrid Laurfer pointed out that when the bill of 1885 was before the House the then Government ruthlessly disfranchised hundreds in British Columbia and Prince Edward Island without rhyme or reason. necessity discrepancies will exist in a franchise based upon provincial lines but, as the Premier clearly demonstrated, the provinces were the best authorities to decide details, and so long as the electors were themselves satisfied, it was of no concern to Nova Scotia, for instance, how those details were carried out in, say, British Columbia. Where serious defects exist, if such there be, the House retains power to remedy them, but the general principle which the Government has em bodied in the bill is the simplest and least expensive desirable and will assured ly commend itself to the country.

Incidents of the Week. A couple of incidents which occurred i

the House this week provide excellent illustration of the ease with which mountains are at times manufactured out of mole hills or even less substantial material by honorable members in Opposition in the vain hope and endeavor to embarrass the Government. The first of \$1.75, \$2.50 each. these was introduced by the member for Montreal (Mr. Quinn) who read an item from a Chicago paper, to the effect that the Government had placed a large contract for supplies for the police in the goods to an American firm that was in competition with the contracting firm. of that most important work. For reasons | This all sounded very terrible, and the House waited b eathlessly for the Government's explanation and defense. That explanation was very simple when it was brought to the attention of the House, and I find that no such contract has been awarded!" The other incident was introduced by Mr. E. F. Clarke, representing West Toronto, who read the statement from a newspaper that alien operatives were being brought into the country to supplant hands who are at present on strike in a Toronto factory. Mr. Clarke was anxious to know how this could be thus under the Alien Labor Act of last session, and what the Government proposed to do about it anyway. With reckless disregard for consequences, two or three other members hastened to heap contamely on the Government that put an Act on the statute book which was inoperative and worse, but the situation changed materially when the Act was explained to the disturbed members and several instances were given by members of cases in their own personal knowledge where the Act had been most effectually operated and that those who were complaining had only their own neglect to thank for the existing conditions.

> V. L. Francis, editor of the Woodstock Times, has charged councillor Richard Martin with slander.



SPECIAL FOR THIS

not have the best. Ithe economy in the end. SS for Mahomer of Antique Oak Finished Betroom Sets with Shaped Mirrors. \$2.50 for twee Weave (Herentes Brand), Wo-\$3.50 for All Wood Mattrasses, Double-bound. go at Ticking, Single or Double. \$3.50 for Brass and White Enamel Iron Bedsteads, single and double. \$12 for a thirty pound All Hair Mattress



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25c for 122c Men's Tan Moco Yarn Hose 25c for 15c pair. Men's Knot and Bow Ties 15c and 20c for 5c. Men's Tweed Pants \$1.50 for 99c. Men's All Wool Tweed Pants \$1.75 for \$1.20. Men's Smocks and Overalls ogc each. Black Jet Gimp 50c for 35c. Colored Dress Gimps 10c for 5c. Black Silk Fringe 40c dozen yards.

Check and Stripe Prints 10c for 8c yard. Women's Fast Black Cotton Hose 10c pair. Women's Ribbed Fast Black Cotton Hose 2 pair for 25c. Women's Half Sleeve Cotton Vests toc cach. Chil. dren's Cotton Hose roc pair.

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