THE LEADER.

THE LEADER CO.,
WALTER SCOTT, MANAGER.

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Thursday Morning, June 20, 1901

MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS.

We venture to suggest that Town Councils should recommend to the Territorial Government an alteration in the municipal ordinance in regard to the passing of by-laws. The suggestion should proceed from the Town Councils because they are principally affected as the matter is one of procedure, and affects the public only so far as it renders public business more expeditious. The point we wish to make is that it ought not to be necessary to pass by-laws for such trivial matters as the ordinance demands. Many of them ought to be dealt with by simple resolutions. For instance at the meeting of the Regina Town Council last Monday evening a pound-keeper had to be appointed at $2.50 a month. To do this leave had to be given to introduce the by-law; it had to be read a first time, then a second time, had then to go into the committee of the whole and be reported; then it had to be read a third time and finally a motion had to be submitted that it be signed and sealed. This indeed has the merit of circumlocution, but no other merit. There is an application before the Council for the position of scavenger at $35 a month; and under sub-section 8 of section 95 of the municipal ordinance precisely the same process will have to be gone through. Surely this ponderous procedure is unnecessary. A simple resolution ought to be sufficient in such matters. To invoke every detail of the parliamentary procedure of the British Empire to appoint a scavenger, is like using a Nasmyth hammer to crack a nut. We are sure it would be more comfortable to our Town Councils to simplify matters; it would save a great deal of time in the Council as well as in the office, and altogether is a simple reform that we imagine would commend itself to everybody concerned.

ROYAL VISITORS.

Councillor J. S. Donahue took a very proper step at the meeting of the Town Council on Monday evening in calling early attention to the probable visit of royalty to Regina. The visit of their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Canada derives special interest from the fact that it is undertaken by the express command of the King. The Australasian tour was planned by Her late Majesty, the Queen, but it will be recalled that the King announced that the carrying out of the original plan and the inclusion of Canada in it was his own suggestion. This invests the visit to the Dominion with a character that no other royal tour in this country has possessed since that of His Majesty when Prince of Wales. It is also to be borne in mind that the Duke is the heir apparent. His coming is consequently the most exalted official function possible within these realms, except a visit from the King himself.

CANADA'S TRADE.

Revenue collections by the Federal Government for the past eleven months were greater than anticipated. The total revenue for the year will exceed $50,000,000. No Canadian can read the statement of the increase in Canadian trade as issued by the customs department at Ottawa without a feeling of intense satisfaction. In eleven months the aggregate trade of the country has increased by eleven million dollars, and it is confidently anticipated that when the returns are made up to June 30, the end of the fiscal year, it will be found that Canada's total foreign trade will aggregate nearly $400,000,000. During the eleven months ending May 31 the exports of Canadian manufactured goods increased by about 17 per cent. The imports show a decrease, but that decrease is made up of coin and bullion, the total imports of goods being slightly increased.

A FREE trade Canada would in one generation approximate in wealth and population to its neighbor and rival the United States. In a century, unless the States meantime recanted its economic heresies, Canada would be the leading nation on this side of the Atlantic.—Mr. Lascalles Carr in the Cardiff Mail.

J. H. Ross, the Yukon commissioner, has declared himself emphatically in favor of incorporation for Dawson. He believes in letting the town take care of its own affairs, while the Territorial officials attend to matters of more general interest to the Territory.

THE BUDGET DEBATE

Continued from Page 1.

the Yukon. The question of including Athabasca or portions of it might be considered in connection with the formation of a new province. But rather than have any part added to any existing province he would favor two provinces with portions of Athabasca added. Geographically the portion of the Territories north of Manitoba belongs to that province and he would be willing to see it added, as this would be a means of reopening there the question of better terms. He suggested that the Territories should make common cause with Manitoba. In reference to the conference, he asked what constitutional remedy there would be if a bill should be brought down that was not acceptable. He answered that the House should be called together, and, in order that this might be done the treasury should not be left without a dollar in its coffers. He appreciated the need of public works, but this would not be sufficient warrant for leaving an empty treasury at what would be the most critical period in the history of the country. Money enough was wanted to be left to call the House together to protest if necessary, and to appeal to the people at the polls. He wanted to hear from the leader of the Government what means he would adopt in that case, to give expression to the opinions of the people. In days gone by Premier Haultain had ever been the champion of the rights of the people; and it was regrettable to see him this session abandoning that position, as was evident from the legislation introduced. He (Dr. Patrick) had supported the Premier because he championed those rights, but if the hon. gentleman were not willing to assert that the rights of the people must be respected, he could not continue the confidence which he had in his Government in the past.

A LONG SPEECH.

Mr. R. B. Bennett in an address that started shortly after 4 p.m., lasted until 5:30; was resumed at 8 p.m. and continued to 9:30 p.m., added his congratulations to the others at the able speech of the Territorial Treasurer. The hon. gentleman was one who had had greatness thrust upon him. His famous brother, the Minister of the Interior, had been called the young Napoleon of the west. Well it was a case of history repeating itself. The great Napoleon was always kind to his brothers, putting one on one throne and one on another and the young Napoleon of the west had placed his elder brother on the throne of the Territories. (Oh! oh!) Well it was very strange that the same telegram that brought the news from Ottawa that Mr. Ross was going to the Yukon also brought the news that Mr. A. L. Sifton was to be commissioner of public works. It was from Ottawa the news came, not Regina. It was the accident of birth that had made the member for Banff Territorial Treasurer and minister of public works. Mr. Bennett proceeded to criticise the budget speech, characterising it as a speech of "ifs and buts." "If they only had so-and-so, they would do this or that, "but" they had not, so could not. The proposition before the House should be considered as a business matter. He asked whether the members would apply the same principles in their private business. Every dollar of the $467,000 received last year had been expended; and there were large outstanding liabilities. One item was $11,000, another $30,000, in cannection with public works. A liability of $47,000 in connection with school grants, which has not yet been paid, making a total of $88,000 of a deficit when the financial statement for the year was received. Another business question was what revenue was expected to be received. The answer was about $413,000. Deduct the $88,000 and you have $325,000. Now pay the local improvement grants, $11,000, and $180,000 to schools, and allowing for a deficit the same as last year, there would remain $267,000. Then it was proposed to anticipate $180,000, there would be $447,000 to meet an expenditure of $590,000. Where will they be in 1902 unless Providence comes to our aid, or we receive a much larger grant from the Dominion Government? Would a single business man discount the future when he had no borrowing powers? In times of financial stringency it is customary to reduce expenses. What do we find here? You are asked to say that last year we spent $73,000 for civil government, legislation and administration of justice, or about 17 per cent.; this year the percentage asked was about 21 per cent., or $86,000, as against $73,000. Would any shareholders adopt such a report from their directors? The Opposition existed because of public clamor and a desire that the legislation should be impartially and intelligently criticised. He thought there would have been no difficulty if the Government had taken this position towards the Dominion,

EITHER GIVE US MONEY,

or we will not provide roads, bridges or schools for the immigrants you send. If the executive had come to the House and said, "They refuse us our rights, and justice," and had appealed to the people they would have been supported by all the members, and by the country. He proceeded to criticise the outcome of the policy of centralisation, denying to some of the people the right of self-government, while others are entrusted with representative institutions. The deputy commissioner of public works was an able executive officer, but he should not be entrusted with legislation; the legislation to take away the rights of the people to self-government was his legislation. It had been said that the policy of the administration was found in the ordinances. The publication of these had cost $20,000, but of what use were they to the people or to the magistrates? They were completely changed every session. Again, a system was needed to secure permanent roads and improvement of the main lines of communication and what had been done? The minister had gone back to the old system of district engineers after it had been abandoned for a year. He blamed the Government for inaction and inability, resulting in 2,000 unsettled cases of right of way claims under the expropriation ordinance. A section had given power to go to the supreme court, but the Government had not availed themselves of it. Referring to what Dr. Elliott had said about the Red Deer bridge he (Mr. Bennett) stated on the authority of men competent to judge that the bridge was improperly built. He protested against estimates in bulk, as used as an engine of oppression against the people, and as a dangerous power to give to one man to locate public works, and to say to the electors, "If you want schools, road or bridges, vote for this man." Speaking of salaries, he contended that every man should be paid what he was worth; that it pays to have good men and pay them good salaries. But was this the time to increase salaries? In times of financial stress it was customary to reduce salaries. The late treasurer served the country well and received $2,500. Was the present treasurer's services worth more? It ill became him at such a time to make the first break by increasing his salary. The sacrifice should not all be borne by the "moss back," a portion should be borne by these gentlemen who are living in luxury, devoting half their time to the public service and the other half to matters political in support of the Dominion Government. The commissioner of public works had left the impression that the lands of the Territories were all alienated; but the fact was that half the lands shown on his colored map were homestead lands, while only a small portion of the others were really alienated. He quoted from

A SPEECH FROM MR. ROSS,

the late treasurer, last year, that there were 50,000,000 acres still left over and above those taken for railroad purposes, and 35,000,000 acres allowed for cost of administration. Turning to the remedy, he said, after reading the memorials that had been sent, he did not wonder that nothing had been obtained. The government had not met the difficulty as they should have done. The prescription by the Territorial treasurer was provincial autonomy. This was a very large question. He had occupied an independent position in reference to this question, and was prepared to give hearty support to any proposition or any set of men adequate to meet the growing necessities of the question. Should the House know anything about the terms proposed or not? Should they know whether there was to be one province or two provinces? Whether they were to have the lands or compensation, and whether they should have the minerals? Before the terms and conditions were agreed upon this House should have an opportunity of discussing them. Why should the House not have had some of these terms before them this year? Next session the Bill was to be brought down, the time would not be adequate to consider them. He suggested that after the conference at Ottawa, immediately on the proposals being known, let the House be called together to discuss them; and, if necessary, let there be a dissolution, and let the people pronounce upon them. He held that this country should have, if not all, the major part of the lands, and also its minerals. We demand these, they will bring us revenue. If any services of his could assist the Attorney-General they would be given. He would never accept any terms as being the same as were given to Manitoba and he was sure of this that the people would keep on demanding until their grievances were removed.

MR. R. S. LAKE

replied to Mr. Bennett's remarks on the ministers having taken part in Dominion political matters, and he defended the local Government against the charge that they had used unfair influences in the election in Eastern Assiniboia. He himself was a candidate and knew nothing of such influences. He did not agree with the doctrine that members of the House should not take part in Dominion political matters. He denied that the supporters of the Government had sneered and jeered at Mr. Bennett's first speech; and said that that gentleman's undoubted ability as a speaker made no impression because of his rash statements.

PREMIER HAULTAIN

who on rising was received with applause said that he and the Government had been accused of telling the old old story. If so one would have thought they would have been met with the old old criticism. That, however, was not so and he had to object to and protest against the style and scope of the criticisms. The Opposition had found that three bridges out of three hundred had been swept away, and two school districts had not been paid. They had discovered things that everybody knew last year. The whole criticism had been founded on misconception of the facts, figures and arguments of the member for Banff. The House had listened to a federal political harangue for the first time. The references to the "Napoleon of the West" and the insinuation as to influences brought to bear on him (Mr. Haultain) with reference to a choice of a successor to Mr. Ross were absolutely indecent; and the statements of the hon. gentleman were entirely untrue. He denied that members of the Government or officials had gone about influencing electors; or that any bulk grants had been improperly used. Attacks had been made on the deputy minister of public works and a gentleman who had just joined the service, both of them unwarranted and foundationless. There were a large number of things in the hon. gentleman's address. The policy of the Government was referred to as an experiment and they had been censured for amending so many ordinances. For his part he hoped that for many years the policy, institutions and laws would have to be changed every year. (Hear, hear.) It had been suggested that if the Dominion Government refused to treat the Territories liberally the Assembly should resign and leave the Federal Government to carry on the business. This would be to take the attitude of a sulky boy. The first part of the speech of the member for West Calgary had been delivered before; and the second ought to have been made a year ago. He took exception to the statement that the faith of Canada had been committed to three provinces. He pointed out that the province of Quebec and that of British Columbia were each larger in area than the three districts of the Territories. The debate had at any rate brought out the policy of the Opposition. Their policy last year was a reduction of $2,500 in general expenses, this year they had expanded a little on that magnificent sum. They protested against forced taxation without representation, yet they said they supported large local improvement districts. He took as official the declaration of the member for St. Albert that he was opposed to centralization. The only alternative to the system was a municipal system. Another portion of their policy was the statement of the member for West Calgary that there was no difference between a corporation and a Government. There had been corporation leanings on the other side of the House. As explained by the treasurer the increase in Civil Government had been about $6,000, not $13,000. The Government accepted the offer of help from the member of West Calgary but it should have been offered last year. There had been no change of front no change of opinion on the part of the Government. The treasurer had said the change of their political status would have to be justified; unless the House could prove that they would be better off the change would not be justified. It was a simple fact that the power of final settlement was with the Dominion Government. This did not mean that the Government would acquiesce in any impossible terms. He would be absolutely unwilling to have a province established on the same terms as those given to Manitoba. He did not admit that any particular nationality or creed had a claim to representation in the conference to discuss Territorial matters. With regard to the time of negotiations and the manner in which they had been conducted. Immediately after the raising of the Assembly the memorial had been sent. The federal ministers were then going all over the country looking after the Dominion elections, and a conference was impossible. The minister of the interior had taken action before the Territorial treasurer had joined the Government. If made a province without proper terms they would go on kicking and continue kicking until they got them. Extra representation at Ottawa based on the census would be urged. He would demand more than this, viz., the representation to be based on more than prospective population. With regard to negotiations, Mr. Haultain assured the House that the Government would continue to urge the claims which they had advocated.

MR. J. B. HAWKES

said that the Opposition were not here to propound a policy, but when they reached the treasury benches they would have a progressive policy. He advocated a Territorial Government and Opposition; coalition governments were dangerous, and he wanted a Grit or Conservative Government on Territorial lines. He objected to the minister of agriculture receiving a salary from this country and lowering himself to be a scrutineer in an election. He proceeded to read several letters to show that the minister of agriculture had used his influence in the last election. He thought the civil servants were poorly paid but there were too many of them. The Government were not doing enough to secure water for the people. It was not true that private enterprise and Dominion Government enterprise had failed in this. He gave instances of public works that had been badly constructed. There must be something radically wrong in the school system where there were children thirteen years of age who had never been at school. The House should endeavor to be unanimous in the matter of provincial organization.

MR. A. B. GILLIS, WHITEWOOD,

expressed congratulations that so competent a man had succeeded the late Territorial treasurer, as shown in the budget speech. He was pleased to see an Opposition in the House, and a division on Territorial lines. Speaking of the civil service grant, he was entirely in accord with the increase of the ministers' salaries. The department of agriculture was of such importance that it could not be done without. The question of water supply was one of the most important and difficult; but the efforts put forth were meeting with approval. He was in full accord with the leader of the House in regard to provincial autonomy.

MR. J. W. CONNELL

extended his quota of congratulation to the commissioner of public works and to the members of the Opposition. The policy of the Government was national and also rational. The criticisms offered by some of the members of the Opposition did not appear to him to have much solidity. Ten thousand political souls like those could find ample waltzing room on the point of a cambric needle.

MR. G. H. V. BULYEA

replied to the statements of the member for south Regina. He was prepared to show all the correspondence in connection with the letters read, and denied that he had any intention of influencing the young man's vote in the election. He was not aware that there was anything disreputable in acting as scrutineer in an election; if there was then the hon. member who had spoken probably knew more about it, as he had been one himself.

MR. C. FISHER

announced himself as a supporter of the Government's policy. He thought the French Catholics would be well represented in the conference by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Oppositions to Governments had always cried extravagance, but the Government had acted as wisely as possible under the circumstances. He expressed unbounded confidence in the Federal Government and in the Territorial Government as representing the Territories.

MR. E. C. M'DIARMID

referred to the shortage of $180,000, and in connection with this the increased salaries to the ministers. He did not object to this, but was sorry to notice that the deputy ministers had no increase. If the 2,000 cases about the right of way should be satisfactorily settled he would support the policy.

MR. J. W. SHERA,

as an independent, said he had voted with the Government on some matters and against them on others. He thought any one capable of performing the duties of members of the Government should receive the increased salary voted. He did not think the commissioner of public works would be influenced by the fact of his being a brother of the minister of the interior. He would not say at present whether he was in favor of one province, or two, or three, but would await the announcement of the proposals.

MR. A. L. SIFTON

on rising to close the debate was loudly applauded and delivered a dashing and masterly reply. He said the debate had assumed a more important form than a mere discussion of the details of the estimates. It was with a feeling of satisfaction he had listened to the discussions, and had been pleased with the flattering expressions towards himself that had been uttered. The criticisms of the disposition of the funds had been rather small. The amount available for roads, drainage and bridges was $102,000 for the whole of the Territories. Of this $65,000 had been asked for by the constituencies represented by ten gentlemen, and the remaining $35,000 by 21 gentlemen. He didn't think that the feelings expressed by the member for West Prince Albert as to the increase of salaries were shared by the members of the House. In 1892 for sometime the present Premier was the only paid member of the Government. In September, that year, in the middle of the year, two members were provided for with one-third of the present population and the amount voted for salaries was $4,500. He did not, therefore, think there was much to complain about. In regard to well boring, he admitted there were farmers who would like wells on their farms; but the western portion of the Territories required exceptional treatment in the matter of bridges, and the eastern in regard to water supply. The policy of the Government was to put no well on private property. It was unfortunate that the member for West Calgary should waste his talents in insinuations against the honor of some one in or out of the House. The Government had two engineers in its employ who were equal to any in this country. He had written to an engineer in reference to the bridge at Red Deer, and received his opinion that it would have stood in an ordinary year.

When Mr. Sifton had concluded the motion was put and carried and the House went into committee of supply, Deputy Speaker Gillis in the chair. After a few minutes' consideration of the first resolution in reference to the estimate for civil service (executive council), Mr. Bennett moved an amendment for which only five members voted, to reduce the item by $4,500, including the salary increases. The committee rose and reported progress at 1:30 a.m.

SATURDAY, June 8.

The Speaker took the chair at 2:30 p.m.

HIRE RECEIPTS.

Mr. J. W. Connell moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the ordinance respecting hire receipts and conditional sales of goods. He said that the present ordinance requires all lien notes to be registered with the registration clerk. The Bill proposed to remove the necessity of registering liens on agricultural implements, and to require machine agencies to keep registers of their lien notes and to furnish any information required free of charge. The present system, he said, was expensive and caused a good deal of additional work. Some years ago in Manitoba the system now proposed was in force; when they reverted to the system at present adopted here, but after one year's experience they returned to the system in the Bill now introduced. Under the ordinance, when a man wants to buy a second hand machine he must write to the registration clerk, who gives him information of the amount originally registered; but if any subsequent payments were registered he gets no notice of these and therefore does not know how the matter stands, how much or how little is still owing.

Mr. C. Fisher saw nothing in the Bill but protection to corporations. Under the present ordinance farmers never had the least trouble to get information. He moved that the Bill be read this day three months.

Mr. E. C. McDiarmid seconded the motion. He agreed that the Bill was nothing but class legislation.

Mr. D. H. McDonald said it was a suspicious circumstance that the promoter of the Bill represented a machine company. A gentleman had intimated to him that the Bill would save his company a thousand dollars a year. The same legislation might be applied to pianos, organs, stoves, horses and cattle.

Mr. A. B. Gillis opposed the Bill.

Mr. Haultain said the object of the leglislation on the statute book was not to protect the farmer or to aid agricultural implement men, but to give the innocent third party who might purchase, notice that there were claims. The Bill would save manufacturers from filing lien notes. Companies very seldom do register lien notes; and the man who purchases second-hand does not send to the registry office, but goes to the agents to obtain information.

Mr. Fisher's amendment was then carried by a vote of 12 to 9, which was recorded as follows:

For: Hawkes, McKay, McLeod, McDiarmid, Smith, Lake, Patrick, Cross, Gillis, Fisher, Bulyea, Sifton—12.

Against: Haultain, McIntyre, Meyers, Elliott, Prince, Connell, McCauley, Simpson, Wallace—9.

The Bills respecting confirmation of sales of lands for taxes and respecting villages, received their third reading.

DOUKHOBOR SCHOOLS.

Consideration of the estimates was then resumed in committee of the whole. In the course of the discussion of the items Dr. Patrick made the suggestion that some assistance should be given to form school districts among the Doukhobors, and that an officer be appointed for this purpose. He said he would like to see the Territories in a position to advance money at a low rate of interest to aid in providing school buildings.

Mr. S. McLeod was opposed to helping any foreigners before our own people in education or anything else. In the district he represented there were four or five settlements in which there were a hundred children of school age without schools, and they had been so ever since the department had undertaken to organise districts.

Premier Haultain said assisstance was given to those who were not able to form regular school districts, but the application, and the first steps must come from the communities themselves. He did not see in the near future any probability of the Government undertaking to build schools at the public expense.

Dr. Patrick explained that he had proposed, not that school houses be built, but that money be advanced from the public credit at low interest.

Mr. Haultain hoped that when the terms should be arranged with the Dominion in regard to the provincial status some such scheme might be warranted. It would be the duty of the Government to demand control of the school lands fund, and if this were got they would be able to advance money to build schoolhouses and to advance on school debentures. As to appointing some one to establish school districts, that must be done slowly and with discretion. The financial position would not stand the establishment of fifty or sixty new school districts among the Doukhobors. There would be difficulties in regard to teachers and taxation. Provision was made in the school Bill for the appointment of agents to inquire into these conditions.

Dr. Patrick said the Presbyterian church was assisting two or three districts to put up buildings and employ teachers; and the Quakers were giving some assistance to the Doukhobors.

Mr. Haultain was glad to hear this and said that if schools of that nature would comply with the conditions, employing teachers with some adequate qualifications, use the authorised text books and follow the programme of studies no doubt assistance would be given.

LICENSE INSPECTORS.

The salaries and work of the liquor license inspectors were criticised by D. H. McDonald and R. B. Bennett, on the ground that the salary of $180 a year was inadequate, and that only an inspection of licensed houses once a year was provided for, which could be done just as well by the North-West Mounted Police or by justices of the peace.

Mr. Haultain admitted that the system was not satisfactory, and that the small amounts paid were not sufficient to secure the attention to the work which was desirable.

Mr. A. E. Cross said the inspection in the west had been pretty well done.

Mr. R. B. Bennett told of a license inspector employing a man who had been sent to jail for six months for blackmailing a hotelkeeper, and who, he thought, was scarcely a proper man to send to secure convictions of hotelkeepers.

A BALANCE FOR ELECTIONS.

On the item of $258,810.00 for public works,

Dr. Patrick moved it be reduced by $20,000. His reasons for moving the reduction were not that he thought the grant too high; or that he disapproved of using the current supply for the year following. These were not his reasons. The reasons were that he wished to see in the treasury a sufficient sum to enable the House, if it became necessary, to refer to the people for approval or otherwise of any proposal that made be made to annex a part of the Territories to Manitoba. When he saw the whole of the estimated revenue of the country proposed to be appropriated, every dollar to be spent, he could not think but that the Territories would be in a most unfortunate position if they had not money to go to the electors on the subject. If it should be proposed to annex a portion of the Territories to Manitoba, it would be a very serious proposition. He hoped it would not be made; but he did not believe that they were fully seized of the facts at Ottawa, and the proposal might perhaps be made there. At any rate the Territories ought not to be without a dollar if it become wise to refer to the people of the Territories. He thought it was the duty of the Legislature to be able to place before the Parliament of Canada the fullest information on the subject; and his motion was not in any sense one of want of confidence but simply that they might have the means of obtaining the wishes of the people on the subject.

Mr. A. S. Rosenroll said that if they wanted to fight the Dominion Parliament on the question he did not see why the money should come from the vote for public works. The vote for public works was too small as it was, and they had reason to regret it. Surely if it should be necessary to fight the Dominion Parliament, the genius of the Territorial secretary would find a fund from which to pay the cost.

Mr. Thos. McKay said that in such an emergency as Dr. Patrick feared might happen, the members of the Assembly would make some sacrifice, and come to the House without any indemnity.

Mr. M. McCauley could not agree with Dr. Pataick as to reducing the public works vote. He would not waste time in regard to that. The great point was for the House to be unanimous on the point, and when the time came they would perhaps find the members from the west as solid as the members from the east. Edmonton had had great experience on these lines. When every means had been used in regard to the Dominion not doing right, not long ago, they had to take up arms and sustain their rights. He did not believe the Dominion Government was going to use them wrongly and would not believe it until he knew it.

Mr. A. L. Sifton said the question was an important one. There were possibilities of such an emergency, but not, he hoped, such as to warrant such a reduction. As far as actual cash was concerned there would be the sum of $180,000 paid into the treasury on the 2nd or 3rd of January next; and even if appropriated by the House it would at least be in the actual custody of the Government. Previously to that time the Government would in all human probability have full knowledge of the possibilities of an emergency of that kind arising. The Government had assumed a very large portion of the

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A Severe and Torturing Case of Bright's Disease—A Justice of the Peace Certifies to the Cure by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. James Dellihunt, a much respected resident of Consecon, Ont., states:—"I was a sufferer from Bright's Disease for several years, and at times the tortures of mind and body were almost beyond endurance. The pains were in my head, between the shoulders and down the whole spine, concentrating across the kidneys, where I was never entirely free from pain. When I got up in the morning I went about bent over nearly double. It gave me great pain to urinate, and at times the water was very scanty. Medicines seemed to have little or no effect in my case, until I began the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. The first dose relieved me, and five boxes entirely cured me. I have no pains in my kidneys, and can do as good a day's work as I ever could."

Mr. J. J. Ward, J.P., of Consecon, certifies that he knows Mr. Dellihunt's statement of his cure to be correct and true and without exaggeration. It seems foolish to trifle with new-fangled medicines when you can get the tested and proven kind. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Agents wanted for Dr. Chase's last and complete Receipt Book.

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