

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

OTTAWA, 21st April.—A majority of 53 on the Address and the winning of the Brockville bye-election both happening in one week would not seem to warrant the view that the Government is in a tottering condition; nor would these events indicate that the Conservatives are making much headway. The debate on the Address lasted for five weeks, filling 1,800 pages of Hansard, and yet the Tories did not succeed in converting a single Liberal to the acceptance of their amendment, but lost the vote of Hon. John Costigan. It now transpires that the debate would not have extended beyond a week or ten days if it had not been for the domination of the Tupper. When it was proposed in caucus to move an amendment, making alleged irregularities in the administration of the Yukon the basis thereof, almost the entire Opposition were against it; but the young Tupper set his teeth, and being backed up by the senior knight, the rank and file were compelled to fall into line. What has been the result? The Yukon charges have been scattered to the winds, and a considerable majority of the Conservatives are kicking themselves for having been drawn into such a bootless business.


The loss of Brockville is further gall and wormwood to the Conservatives. This constituency has been a Tory stronghold for a full generation, and in the scientific gerrymander of 1882 it was supposed to have been permanently placed on the Conservative side. The Opposition put forward Hon. Peter White as their candidate and it is scarcely possible that they could have selected a stronger man. They also sent all their best talkers and trained manipulators into the riding but the tide is now running full and high with the Government, and a majority of 240 indicates the sweeping character of the victory. The fact is that with the Conservative party in its present shape, led by Sir Charles Tupper, assisted by Foster and Haggart, the country is decidedly opposed to anything which would at all weaken the hands of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues, or restore the "nest of traitors" to power.

The defection of Hon. John Costigan on a vote of want of confidence is a significant event. Mr. Costigan has explained that he took this course because he believed the Opposition had made a serious mistake in moving an amendment. He deprecated the violent speech of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, filled as it was with personal attacks that could only have been made under the protection of Parliament, and when it was proposed to take the inquiry ordered by the Government out of the hands of Mr. Ogilvie, in whose impartiality and judgment every one ought to have confidence, he for one could not support such a course. He felt that the Government was doing precisely what a Conservative Government would have done under similar circumstances, and he wished to be perfectly fair in the premises.

Mr. Costigan is not alone in his views respecting the reckless conduct of the Opposition. There are a considerable number of other clear-headed men, who, smarting under the rather tyrannical control of the Tupper, and feeling that the Government is entitled to decent treatment, are not at all in harmony with their party. They do not regard it as the proper functions of an Opposition to violently assail every measure and act of the Government, but rather to lend a general support to such things as are manifestly in the public interest. The growth of this sentiment in Parliament is a hopeful sign, and if the judgment of these men, who are not consumed by partisan feelings, should prevail, it would tend to rob Parliamentary life of much of its present bitterness, and result in a very large saving of public money.

The attack on Mr. Sifton, the Minister of the Interior, has been of a singularly brutal character. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper declared in his speech that he could bring forward evidence which "would fasten on the back of the Minister of the Interior a hideous scandal and a hideous crime," and the elder Tupper followed this up by the assertion that a judicial inquiry would drive the Minister into private life. The "Mail and Empire" readily joined in this cry, and for days kept up the demand that "Sifton must go." All this occurred without one tittle of proof to warrant the assumption that the Minister was in the slightest degree culpable for the irregularities of some of his officials, who have been carrying on their work 6,000 miles away from the seat of Government. To these statements and innuendoes Mr. Sifton made a manly and straightforward reply. In clear and un-

MUNYON'S



I will guarantee that my Kidney Cure will cure 90 per cent. of all forms of kidney complaint and in many instances the most serious forms of Bright's disease. If the disease is complicated send a four-ounce vial of urine. We will analyze it and advise you free what to do.

KIDNEY CURE

At all druggists, 25c. a vial. Guide to Health and medical advice free. 1505 Arch st. Phila.

mistakable terms he called upon his traducers to make their charges in due form, and he promised them that the fullest possible inquiry would immediately take place. But up to this moment neither of the Tupper nor any other member of the House has dared to commit himself to even the semblance of a formal charge against the Minister. The conduct of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper in this matter is generally regarded as having been most cowardly.

Sir MacKenzie Bowell and the men who treacherously stabbed him in the back are as far apart as they were two years ago. Brockville is in Sir MacKenzie's old district, and Hon. Peter White was one of the men who stood by him in the crisis of 1896. The occasion was therefore thought to be favourable for the bringing together of Sir MacKenzie Bowell, Mr. Foster, Mr. Haggart and Mr. Montague; but Sir MacKenzie would not allow his strong party feelings to lead him into any sort of alliance with the men who had dealt him such a cowardly blow at the time indicated. When he found that this trio were in Brockville, he merely sent a letter endorsing the candidature of Mr. White, and refused to go a step further. Sir MacKenzie is the Conservative Leader in the Senate, and the three men named being Sir Charles Tupper's lieutenants in the Commons, the beautifully harmonious state of the party is revealed in this incident.

In connection with the references made in my last letter respecting taxation, which the Conservatives loudly assert has been increased, it is worthy of remark that they prefer to apply the per capita test. That is, they divide the total Customs Revenue by the population, and take it for granted that the sum thus ascertained represents the burden of taxation per head of the people. Of course, this is a misleading and an unfair test. An illustration will at once make this clear. Mr. Mulock has reduced the rate of postage from 3 cents to 2 cents; but if, in the course of a few years, the postal business should enormously increase, so that a larger revenue was obtained than under the old rate, it would be open to those who apply the per capita argument to say that the Government had really added to the charges for postage. It is all a question of the volume of business. The rate of Customs taxation has been reduced in accordance with the pledge given by the Liberal party; but the people, in their present state of prosperity, are importing so much more than they did during the days of the old tariff that the total collections are larger. If, however, the old rate were still prevailing they would on the business of last year have paid over \$2,000,000 more into the public treasury than they received.

Closely connected with this matter of taxation is the question of expenditure. The Conservatives say that the Liberals were pledged to reduce the annual outlay of the Government, and in one sense that is absolutely true. The Liberals believed that the rate of taxation was too high and that the expenditure based upon this unnecessary tariff was also excessive. They acted up to their convictions in that regard by making judicious reductions; but no Government could disregard the very remarkable change that has come over the country since the advent of the Liberal party to power. Our trade has wonderfully expanded in all directions, both outward and inward, and notwithstanding the reduction in Customs taxation there has been a very large increase in revenue. The surplus thus taken into the treasury has not been expended, but has been applied in the reduction of the public debt. With respect to the expenditure, new and entirely unlooked for conditions have arisen to swell the general outgo; but this increase is more apparent than real. In the two items of Yukon administration and Intercolonial extension alone about \$1,000,000 has been added to the expenditure, but from both these sources a counterbalancing is obtained. One hand washes the other; yet the Conservatives make no allowance whatever for these extraordinary conditions, but merely point to the fact that more money is going out, and that consequently the Liberals are in that respect violating their pledge. There is such a thing as being reasonable in even political warfare, and this is a case in which ordinary common sense and fair play should be applied.

The happy conditions now existing must necessarily modify all that has been said in the past years about financial affairs as viewed from the standpoint of bulk sum. Whether a certain expenditure is a reasonable or unreasonable

amount depends wholly upon circumstances. For example, our population is rapidly increasing, our natural resources are attracting investment from all parts of the world, the country is doing an enormously larger business, and these things impose obligations upon the government which cannot be ignored. If the government did ignore them they would be held to be incompetent, and no less so by the very men who are complaining that the expenditure is larger than it was before. Relatively the outgo has been considerably decreased; but if the country continues to grow as it has done during the past two years there must be an extension of the limit to which the government may properly go in the expenditure of public money.

DON'TS FOR WOMEN.

Don't bet on horses.
Don't kiss the butler.
Don't sit cross-legged.
Don't mix your drinks.
Don't insult young men.
Don't beat your husband.
Don't dress like a woman.
Don't deride the weaker sex.
Don't neglect your husband.
Don't cease your bloomers.
Don't grumble about your meals.
Don't sit while men are standing.
Don't scold when dinner is late.
Don't wear ready-made neckties.
Don't swear at the polite salesmen.
Don't pull your husband's whiskers.
Don't wear a high hat with a sack coat.
Don't spend all your evenings at the club.
Don't smoke on the front seats on open cars.
Don't speak to young men on the street.
Don't forget that the new woman must grow old.
Don't carry the morning paper down town with you.
Don't smoke in a room where there are lace curtains.

A CHATHAM LADY

Tells How Her Health Came Back.

There are too many women who suffer dreadful backaches, pain in the side and headaches, who are weak, nervous and run down, whose life, energy and animation seem gone. Here's a lady who was cured by **MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS**.
Mrs. Mary Bourdon, King St., Chatham, Ont., says: "For some months I have been afflicted with nervousness and general debility. Going upstairs would produce a great shortness of breath and a tired, exhausted feeling. I had palpitation and fluttering of the heart, and for months have not been well or strong. Until I took Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I almost despaired of a cure. I have only taken one full box, and now feel splendid. My nerves are strong, all the heart troubles are completely removed, the shortness of breath has vanished, and the constant tired out, all gone feeling is a thing of the past. It is needless to say that I esteem this remedy the best in the world for heart and nerve troubles." **Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25, at all druggists.**

Chief Robert Pandaush of the Indian reserve at Hiawatha, on Rice Lake, near Peterboro, Ont., accompanied by his son, intends going to England to visit Queen Victoria in 1900. They will appear before Her Majesty in Indian costume.

"Riches take unto themselves wings and fly away," said a Board school teacher. "What kind of riches is meant?"
And the smart boy at the bottom of the class said: "They must be ostriches."

GOLD PLATED. Cut this out to us with your name and address, and we will forward this watch to you by express for examination. It is a snap-back and bezel diamond-protected open face, stem wind and set, gold plated, hands and case engraved. It looks like a solid gold watch, is fitted with a 21-jewelled American Model Movement that we warrant to give good satisfaction, and is just the watch for trading purposes. If after careful examination you find this watch to be exactly as represented, pay the express agent \$2.50 and charges, and it is yours.

Dept. Terry Watch Co., Toronto, Ont.

AMERICANS BEATEN.

SEVEN OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED INSTANTLY.

MANILA, April 24.—In an encounter with the Filipinos yesterday near Quingua about four miles north-east of Malolos, seven Americans were killed and forty-four wounded. The following were killed: Col. John M. Stetsburg, of the first Nebraska regiment, formerly of the sixth cavalry. Lieut. Lester E. Sisson of the same regiment. Two privates of the Nebraska regiment. Three privates of the fourth cavalry. Most of the wounded belonged to the first Nebraska regiment. The Filipinos retreated with slight loss. The engagement developed into a disastrous, though successful fight. The insurgents had a horse shoe trench, about a mile long, encircling a rich field, on the edge of a wood. Capt. Bell, with forty cavalrymen, encountered a strong outpost one of his men was killed and five wounded by a volley.

THE AMERICANS RETIRED

carrying their wounded under fire and with great difficulty, being closely pursued, the fog enabling the enemy to creep up to them. Two men, who were carrying a comrade, were shot in the arms, but they continued with their burden. Captain Bell sent for reinforcements to rescue the body of the killed cavalryman, and a battalion of the Nebraska regiment, under Major, Mufford, arrived and advanced until checked by volleys from the enemy's trenches. The Americans lay about eight hundred yards from the trenches behind rice furrows, under fire for two hours. Several men were sunstruck, one dying from the effects of the heat as they lay there waiting for the artillery to come up.

Finally the second battalion arrived, and then Col. Stetsburg, who had spent the night with his family at Manila, came upon the field. The men immediately recognized him and raised a cheer. He declined to charge as the cheapest way out of the difficulty, led the attack at the head of his regiment. He fell with a bullet in the breast, dying instantly, 200 yards from the breastworks. Lieut. Sisson fell with a bullet in his heart, the bullet striking him near the picture of a girl suspended by a ribbon from his neck. In the meantime the artillery had arrived and sniped the trenches. The Filipinos stood until the Nebraska troops were right on the trenches, and then they bolted to the second line of intrenchments, a little back.

The Nebraska regiment lost two privates killed and had many wounded, including two lieutenants. The Iowa regiment had several wounded. The Utah regiment had one officer and three men wounded. Thirteen dead Filipinos were found in the trenches. Their loss was comparatively small on account of their safe shelter. The Americans carried the second trench with small loss, and held the town last night. Col. Stetsburg had won a reputation as one of the bravest fighters in the army. He always led his regiment, and had achieved remarkable popularity with his men since the war began, although during his first coloncy the volunteers, who were not used to the rigid discipline of the regular troops, thought him a hard officer. The loss of the Nebraska regiment in the campaign is the greatest sustained by any regiment, and yesterday's disaster has greatly saddened officers and men, who promise to take fierce vengeance in the next fight.

Hotel LeBlanc,
A. T. LeBLANC, - Proprietor.
RICHIBUCTO, N. B.

The building is new and centrally situated with all modern improvements. Newly and elegantly furnished and carpeted.

GOOD SAMPLE ROOMS AND LIVERY STABLE.
Stage to Buctouche three times a week.

TERMS MODERATE.

Hotel Brunswick,
MONCTON, N. B.
The largest and best Hotel in the City.

Accommodating 200 Guests, situated in the centre of spacious grounds and surrounded by elegant shade trees, making it specially desirable for Tourists in the summer season.

GEO. McSWEENEY, Proprietor.

GRAND ANSE HOTEL,
GRAND ANSE GLOUCESTER CO., N. B.

This house is but a short distance from Grand Anse Station on the Caranquet Railway, and possesses unsurpassed advantages as a watering place. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Beautiful Drives, etc., etc. Sample Rooms and Livery Stable in connection.

Charges moderate.

WM. THERIAULT, PROPRIETOR.

Hotel Stanley,
KING SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.
J. M. FOWLER, PROPRIETOR.

HOT-WATER HEATING THROUGHOUT.

First-Class in all its Appointments.

UNION HOTEL,
R. P. DUPRAY, - - - Proprietor,
RICHIBUCTO, N. B.

This well known Hotel has been thoroughly renovated, repainted and furnished for the accommodation of transient and permanent guests. Good Sample Room and Livery Stable in connection.

BARBER SHOP ON THE PREMISES.

The Liquor License Act, 1896, and Amendments Thereto.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of License Commissioners for the District of Kent County, under the Liquor License Act, 1896, at a meeting held by them on the Twenty Eighth day of March, instant, fixed SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF APRIL, A. D., 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the undersigned Inspector, in the Village of Buctouche, in the County of Kent, as the time and place the Board of Commissioners will meet for considering applications for licenses in said District, under sub-section four of section eleven of said Liquor License Act 1896, and also for hearing any objections which may be made to the granting of any license within the said district under the said Liquor License Act 1896, or Amendments Thereto.

Dated at Buctouche, N. B., this Twenty-Eighth day of March, A. D., 1899.

ROBERT A. IRVING,
Inspector for the District of Kent County

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

The undermentioned non-resident rate payers of school district No. 10, in the Parishes of Dundas and Moncton, in the County of Kent and Westmorland, are hereby notified to pay their school rates as set opposite their names for the years 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898, together with the cost of advertising, \$1 each, to the secretary of School District No. 10, within two months of date hereof, otherwise the real estate of the said rate payers will be sold to pay the amount of taxes and advertising.

	1895	1896	1897	1898
Theophile King,	\$1.27	\$1.74	\$1.71	\$1.75
George Miller,	95	87	86	
George Powell,	1.14			
James Geddes,		1.74	1.71	

WILLIAM S. GEDDES,
Secretary to board of Trustees,
McLaughlin Road, Kent County, N. B.,
March 22, 1899.

Farm at Molus River For Sale.

I offer for sale the Harrison T. Smith property at Molus River, in the vicinity of the school house. There are about 200 acres in the lot. Prompt application will secure a good bargain.

J. D. PHINNEY.

Aug. 12, 1898.

Mouth of Kouchibouguac River.

I hold for sale the Knowland or McGinnis lot—No. 4—adjoining the Lawrence Kelly lot at the mouth of the Kouchibouguac. Apply immediately to J. D. PHINNEY.

August 13, 1898.

NEW VICTORIA HOTEL
248 to 252 Prince William St., St. John, N. B.
J. L. McCOSKERY, - - - Proprietor

One minutes walk from steamboat landing. Street cars for and from all railway stations and steamboat landings pass this hotel every five minutes.

INTERCOLONIAL HOTEL.
OPPOSITE I. C. R. STATION.
SACKVILLE, - - - N. B.
FIRST CLASS LIVERY IN CONNECTION.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE,
(Opposite Railway Station.)
R. GERSVILLE, - - - N. B.
Open Day and Night
Sample Rooms on premises. Baggage carried to and from Station.
M. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

ADAMS HOUSE,
CHATHAM, - - - N. B.
Sample Rooms and Livery Stable in connection.

VICTORIA HOTEL
King Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.
D. W. McCORMICK,
PROPRIETOR.

KENT HOTEL,
Richibucto, N. B.
GEO. A. IRVING, Proprietor
CENTRALLY SITUATED.
Good Sample Rooms. Newly Furnished
Free hack attends all trains.

Commercial Hotel,
KINGSTON, KENT CO.
FRANK McNERNEY, PROPRIETOR

Waverly Hotel!
NEWCASTLE, N. B.

The Subscriber has thoroughly fitted up and newly furnished the rooms of the well known McKen house, Newcastle, and is prepared to receive and accommodate transient guests. A good table and pleasant rooms provided. Sample rooms if required.

J. H. Gremley's teams will attend all trains and boats in connection with this house.

JOHN McKEEN.

BELMONT HOTEL,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
(Directly opposite N. B. and I. C. R. Stations.)
J. SIME, - - - Proprietor,
Three Cars pass the House both ways every five minutes, and connect with all steamboat lines. Baggage taken and from the station free charge.

NEW KENT HOTEL,
QUEEN ST., RICHIBUCTO, NB.

FURNISHED SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL MEN.
Livery Stable in Connection
S. O'DONNELL, - - - PROPRIETOR

TERRACE HOTEL.
AMHERST, N. S.

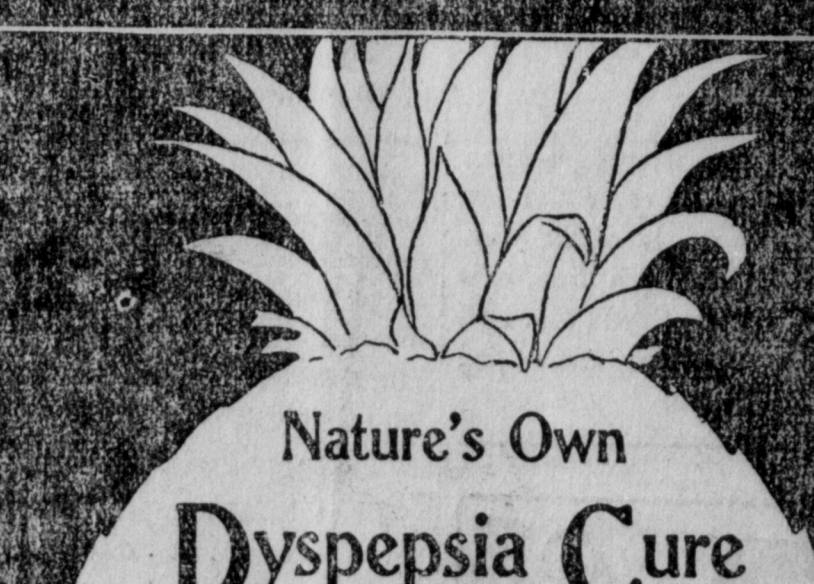
Large and well Lighted Sample Rooms in centre of Town formerly occupied by Lamy Hotel.

FREE COACH TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS
W. and W. CALHOUN, - - Proprietors.

QUEEN HOTEL,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
First-class Livery Stables in connection.
J. A. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

Pyny-Pectoral
A QUICK CURE FOR
COUGHS AND COLDS
Very valuable Remedy in all affections of the
THROAT or LUNGS
Large Bottles, 25c.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited
Prop's. of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer

Nature's Own Dyspepsia Cure



Nature's remedies are not like man's—they never fail. Of the many remedies intended to cure dyspepsia, sour stomach, distress after eating, weight in the stomach, wind on the stomach, loss of appetite, dizziness, nausea, impoverished blood, catarrh of the stomach, sick headache, and similar results of indigestion, only one is uniformly and unfailingly successful—that is nature's own remedy, found only in **DR. VON STAN'S PINEAPPLE TABLETS**.

The pineapple contains a large amount of Vegetable Pepsin—nature's most potent aid in digesting food. Mix meat and pineapple and agitate the mixture at a temperature of 103°, and the pineapple will completely digest the meat.

Take two of Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets after your meals and they will digest your food without aid from the stomach. This course rests, strengthens and heals the stomach. The tablets will cure the most chronic case of dyspepsia. They give immediate relief. Take them for a short time and your stomach will be as strong and hearty as that of a farmer's boy. They are as pleasant to the palate as candy.

At all druggists.—35c. a box—or direct from
THE VON STAN MEDICINE CO.,
Toronto, Can., and Buffalo, N.Y. 1

SOLD AT SHORT'S DRUG STORE.