

THE MILITIA BILL DISCUSSED.

Preliminary Talk Over Important Measure

INTRODUCED IN PARLIAMENT BY SIR FREDERICK BORDEN.

The new bill relating to the militia of Canada was given its second reading formally in the House of Commons, Monday, and the House went into committee upon it, Sir Frederick explaining the measure.

There were not wanting doubters in the Liberal camp. One of these was Mr. McCreary, (Selkirk Manitoba,) who asked what the added cost to Canada would be. Sir Frederick said from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

Mr. McCreary felt that with such a large amount the bill should be seriously considered. The people of the west had not heard of it, and, for his part, he did not know there had been any demand for it.

Sir Frederick said that Mr. McCreary could not have been in the House during the past two or three years, or he would have heard the demand from all quarters, and Col. Hughes, who knows something about the West, suggested that Mr. McCreary was not intending to be a candidate in Winnipeg, where the military feeling was very strong.

Mr. Clarke disagreed with Mr. McCreary, holding that the militia was scandalously underpaid, and the wonder was that the government had been able to get men to serve for the miserable pittance. All he wanted to be sure of was that military men had a chance to consider the bill.

Sir Frederick Borden said he had consulted the D. O. C's. including Col. Otter and Col. Henry Smith. A committee of officers considered the bill for days and weeks. He had had the assistance of the General Officer Commanding, and as a result the bill would be found well considered.

Sir Frederick explained further that to the classes exempt from liability to service in the militia had been added the following:—Members of the King's Privy Council for Canada, members of the Senate and House of Commons, the Executive Councils of the provinces, the Provincial Legislatures and the Deputy Ministers of the Federal and Provincial Governments. They had, however, the right to serve if they chose.

By section 24 power is given the Governor in Council to dispense with the services of any officer or man of the militia at any time.

"Leave it in the hands of the Governor," suggested Mr. Haggart.

SPRING AILMENTS.

The Blood Needs Attention at this Season—Purgatives Should be Avoided.

Spring is the season when your system needs toning up. In the spring you must have new blood, just as the trees must have new sap. With new blood you will feel brightly, happy and healthy. Many people take purgatives in spring, but this is a serious mistake, as the tendency of all purgatives is to further weaken the system. The one and only sure way to get new blood and new strength is to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They actually make new, rich, red blood—they are the greatest spring tonic in the world. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills speedily banish all spring ailments. Miss Belle Coburn, White Rock Mills, N. S., says: "I have found Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a splendid spring medicine. I was very much run down; the least exertion exhausted me, and I had a constant feeling of languor and sluggishness. My appetite failed me and my sleep at night was disturbed and restless. After I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, there was a speedy change for the better, and after taking a few boxes, I felt stronger than I had done for years."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any dealer in medicine, or by mail post paid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Do not let any dealer persuade you to take a substitute. Substitutes never cured anyone—the genuine pills have cured hundreds of thousands in all parts of the world.

"I will consider it," replied Sir Frederick Borden.

"Not at all," interposed Col. Sam Hughes, with emphasis; "I am sorry that the word of the hon. member for Lanark Mr. Haggart should be taken for the law."

"I am subject to the overpowering authority of the member for North Victoria," responded, Mr. Haggart gently, while the House roared with laughter.

Mr. Clarke became very inquisitive in regard to the change from an Imperial G. O. C. He wanted to know what was the reason for the change. Was there any record in the Department of militia officers objecting to Imperial G. O. C's?

Sir Frederick (amid laughter) referred him to Col. Hughes.

Col. Hughes said the new Act was inferior to the old, in that the new provided no way of getting rid of an unfit general officer commanding. Canadians selected for the post would be from the permanent force, where the choice was restricted, and at the end, instead of returning to active service in the Imperial army, they would retire on half pay.

Sir Frederick replied to these criticisms and some from Col. Tisdale, by saying that the change was no reflection upon general officers past or present, but it removed the reflection which the present Act cast upon Canada that a nation of six million people could not produce a man fit to command its force.

Sir Frederick Borden declared that he was quite prepared to submit to the judgment of the people of Canada the question whether or not it was a sound change. He did not feel called upon to say anything as to the services of distinguished Imperial officers who have served Canada well, according to their light. He had personal experience with quite a number of them, and had no word of reflection to pass upon them. At the same time, it was high time that a provision in the Canadian statute which implied a reflection upon the capacity of our own officers should be removed. It did not follow that a Canadian would be appointed this year or next, or ten years hence.

Lieut.-Col. Tisdale contended that the existing restriction was wise and judicious, and the appointment of Imperial officers had been beneficial to the militia force. The time for the proposed change was inopportune, and he feared that if the clause as it now stood became law, the politicians would not rest satisfied until they had forced the appointment of a Canadian officer upon the country.

Sir Frederick Borden expressed a fear that influences very much below the level of political influences are exercised with reference to appointments in the British army, and there appeared to be a fear on the opposition benches that if power were taken to appoint a Canadian, or somebody outside the charmed circle of the British army, political influence would be brought to bear. He desired to ask the question whether, if Canadians were not fit to govern themselves in everything else successfully, and to appoint deputy heads for every other department, it was not possible to govern ourselves in the matter of defence. All he had to say was, if we were not, the sooner we get the necessary experience the better it would be for the country, and the way to acquire that experience was by appointing a Canadian. His objection was not to the appointment of an Imperial officer, but to the restriction which prohibited the appointment of a Canadian officer, and which prevented the Dominion from utilizing an officer who had served with distinction in quelling rebellion in our own country, or one who had served with equal or greater distinction alongside Imperial officers in South Africa. The time was opportune to make the change, and he had no hesitation in doing so.

Sir Frederick Borden explained briefly that it was the intention to make regulations whereby the militiaman's pay would commence at 50 cents per day, and at the close of the first camp to such men as have no black marks against them and as shall have shown reasonable proficiency in learning to shoot with the rifle, an increase of twenty or twenty-five cents per day for the first year shall be given. He would then go to the second year's camp, with the pay at 50 cents plus 20 cents, and at the end of the camp would attain a further increase of 15 cents a day, making 85 cents,

and in like manner at the end of the third year would receive \$1 per day. Sir Frederick concluded his explanations at 10.15, and the committee rose and reported progress.

The English "Society for the Prevention of Consumption" presided over by the Prince of Wales, was recently addressed by Sir William Broadbent, who stated that it was definitely known that every case of consumption began with a germ communicated from some other case. There is no such thing as inherited consumption. There may be local weakness which tends to consumption, but the germ has absolutely to be planted in that weak spot before consumption can ensue. This ought to comfort thousands of people who have "weak chests" or "weak lungs." They are not foreordained victims of this dread disease. All that is needed to bid absolute defiance to this deadly scourge, is to be able to strengthen the weak lungs, and build up a strong body. The answer to this need is found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It so purifies the blood and increases the blood supply, that disease is thrown off, and the weak organs are nourished into perfect health, which defies germs of every kind. People, given up by doctors, emaciated, bleeding at the lungs, with obstinate, lingering coughs, are being cured every day by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery." It is a strictly temperance medicine containing no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant.

AN ORDINARY PILL

Is liable to cause griping pains, but Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Bitternut never gripe or cause any pain whatever. The mildest and effective physic. Sure cure for headache and biliousness. Use only Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Price 25c.

HIGHWAY BILL.

Further Discussion in the Legislature.

POLL TAX FOR ROADS REDUCED TO \$1.00.

With 12 Cents per \$100 on Real Estate.

On Friday afternoon Mr. Allen presented the petition of the St. John River Log Driving Co. in favor of their bills.

The Hon. Mr. Pugsley in reply to Mr. Hazen said the government did offer a reward to be paid to such person or persons as would furnish information which would lead to the apprehension and conviction of the murderer of Wm. Doherty. The said reward or any portion of it has not been paid.

The House went into committee on bills, Mr. Carpenter in the chair, and agreed to the bill to amend the act relating to rates and taxes in the several parishes in the city and county of St. John.

The House went into committee on bills, Mr. Copp in the chair, and agreed to the bill to authorize the Union Club Co. of St. John to borrow money.

Mr. Hazen explained that the amount to be borrowed was to be used for the purpose of building an extension to their club house.

The House went into committee on the highway bill.

Hon. Mr. LaBillo's stated that he proposed to make the span of bridges left to the care of the superintendent forty feet or under. This was done in order to save the expense of sending an engineer. The department would place in the hands of every superintendent a complete set of plans of what was known as the triangular King Post Truss. The style of bridge that was used for spans are of from 20 to 40 feet.

At the suggestion of Mr. Hazen, the matter stood over.

The section making width of highways four rods was agreed to, and also a section providing that where a highway was abandoned the land should revert to the original owner or his representative.

Section 31 was made a sub section and sub section 2 was added, providing that every sidewalk either plank or asphalt shall be deemed to be part of the highway, and also providing the penalty for driving horses or cattle on the same.

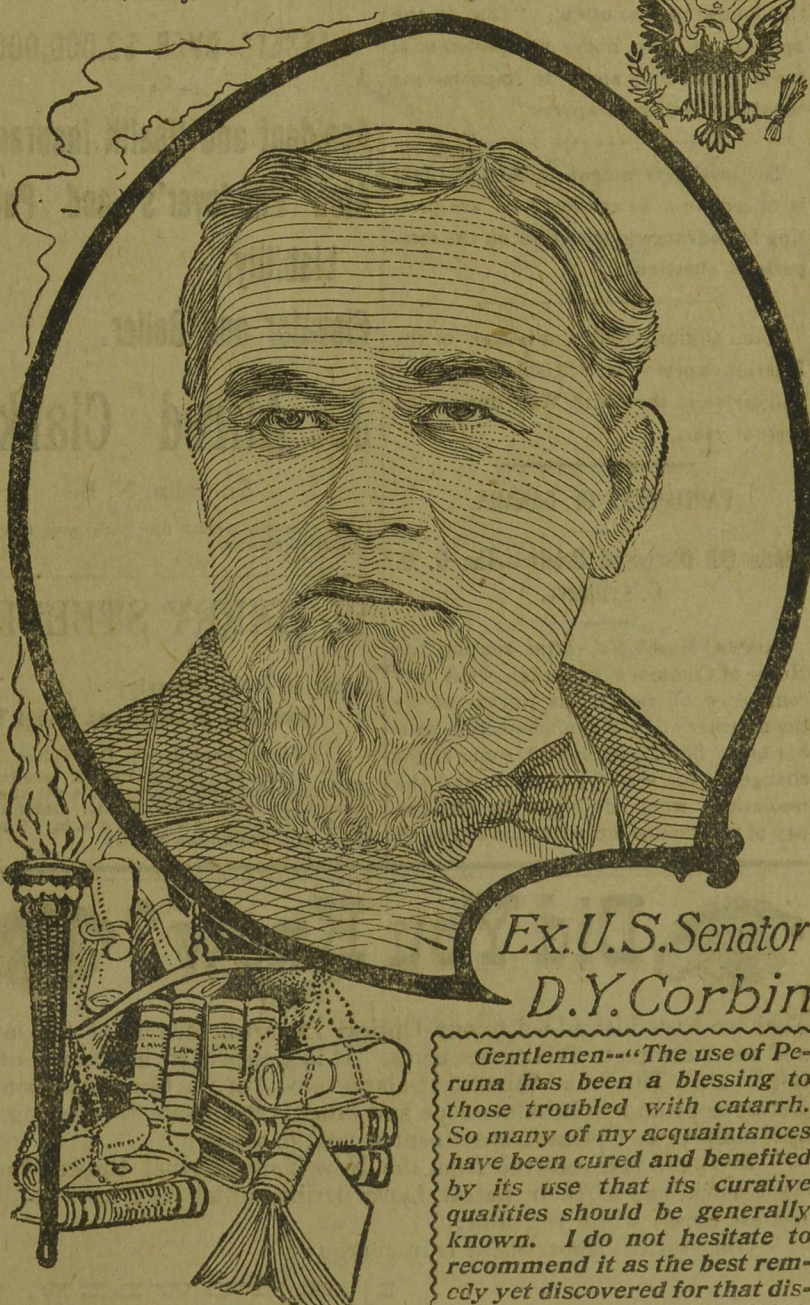
Sub sec. was added to sec. 37 providing side boards for open bridges in winter to keep the snow from drifting off. In regard to sec. 39 Hon. Mr. LaBillois moved as an amendment that the rate of the poll tax be one dollar instead of a dollar and a half and that the property tax be at the rate of 12 cents on the \$100.

Mr. LaBillois said: I do this with considerable reluctance as I think the tax ought to be \$1.50 but there seems to be a feeling that it should be reduced. There is a floating population in the towns and villages who use the roads and sidewalks and I think they should pay the extra 50 cents.

[CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.]

CATARRH THE MOST DANGEROUS OF ALL CHRONIC DISEASES.

"Pe-ru-na is a Blessing to Those Troubled With Catarrh," Says United States Senator Corbin.



Ex. U.S. Senator D.Y. Corbin

Gentlemen—"The use of Pe-ru-na has been a blessing to those troubled with catarrh. So many of my acquaintances have been cured and benefited by its use that its curative qualities should be generally known. I do not hesitate to recommend it as the best remedy yet discovered for that disease."—D. Y. Corbin, 916 Chicago Opera House, Chicago, Ill.

Colds Not Promptly Cured Are Sure to Cause Catarrh.

Catarrh Improperly Treated is Sure to Make Life Short and Miserable.

Many Wonderful Cures Are Made by Pe-ru-na.

CATARRH spares no organ or function of the body. It is capable of destroying sight, taste, smell, hearing, digestion, secretion, assimilation and

cannot help but add weight and importance to the thousands of testimonials from the humbler walks of life.

Catarrh is the cause of at least one-half of the ills to which the human family is subject. Is there no way to escape from it? There is.

Pe-ru-na never fails to cure a cold. Pe-ru-na never fails to cure catarrh in the first stage. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh in the second stage, nine cases out of ten. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh in its last and worst stages in the majority of cases, and never fails to benefit every case, however bad.

A book on the cure of throat and lung diseases, and catarrh in all stages and varieties, sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

"My Life Hung by a Mere Thread, Pe-ru-na Cured Me."

Mrs. Sarah Smart, 276 Hayward St., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"I can't tell in words how low I was. My life hung by a mere thread. I was waiting for months to die.

"My trouble was consumption or bronchitis. I suffered no pain when I was low, but coughing and breathing kept sapping what little strength I had. I could not eat, sleep or even lean back on a chair. I was a mere skeleton. I said to my husband, 'I can't last much longer.' My neighbors say they do not know how I ever recovered. It was almost a miracle.

"I took your medicine but three months, when I could do my housework and washing, and have been doing it ever since. Now I am able to do anything. You would never think I had been troubled with such a serious illness. I shall always keep your medicine in my house."—Mrs. Sarah Smart.

Despaired of Recovery.

Mrs. R. L. Aulich, Vice President American Genealogical Association, 604 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"I know whereof I speak when I say that Pe-ru-na is a wonderful remedy for colds and catarrhal trouble. Last fall I was very much debilitated from the effect of a cold contracted early in the summer and which I neglected. I knew that my system was in need of medicine and rest, but to find the right thing was the problem. Happily I gave Pe-ru-na a trial first and have no reason to complain of the results. Within a month I had entirely recovered my strength and good health and really felt better and stronger than before."—Mrs. R. L. Aulich.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Pe-ru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.