

SENSATION IN MANITOBA.

Tory Politicians Bagged \$20,000 Which Another is Now Claiming.

WINNIPEG, July 9.—One of the greatest sensations in the political history of Canada was unearched today when it was learned that action had been entered against the Canadian Pacific Railway for twenty thousand dollars by G. A. S. Potts, a leading Conservative lawyer, as a fee for settling the strike of mechanics along the system last fall. If the action ever comes into the courts it is promised that it will not only reveal startling treachery on the part of one man toward a friend, but will shed light on where some of the big campaign fund of the Conservative party in the last Dominion election came from. It will also show that whereas the provincial government of Manitoba represented to the Labor party in that campaign that they had acted in the strike from pure love of the Labor party and interest in the welfare of the country, their accredited agent was actually the accepted negotiator of the railroad. The story has made the greatest sensation of recent years here.

In his statement of claim as filed Potts says he was actively and exclusively engaged from August 6 till October 26 in conducting negotiations between the defendants and the said employees, and did succeed in bringing about a settlement between them whereby their differences were adjusted, settled and determined, and the strike was declared at an end.

It is further claimed that the C. P. R. agreed to remunerate Mr. Potts for his labor and to compensate him for all disbursements, the latter of which amounted to \$350. Claims made are for the \$350, and in addition: "The sum of \$20,000 for labor and services performed by plaintiff for defendant, as aforesaid; costs of this action, and such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require."

The C. P. R. have been served with the notice, and have given an undertaking to file their defence before July 17. It is understood that it was Hon. Robert Rogers and Attorney General Campbell, who brought G. A. S. Potts on the scene as negotiator between the C. P. R. authorities and the men for a settlement of the strike, and that he the

course of the negotiations, which extended over several weeks, Potts acted as agent for the C. P. R. in the matter. His status as such seems to be unquestioned by the C. P. R., and established by somewhat voluminous correspondence that accumulated during the negotiations which ended, it will be remembered, some weeks before the Dominion elections in October last, in a settlement which Messrs. Rogers and Campbell claimed a main share of the credit for having brought about.

It is further understood that upon the settlement having been effected, Mr. Potts mentioned to Mr. Rogers that his bill against the C. P. R. for his service as negotiator would be \$20,000, and Mr. Rogers said the charge was a very reasonable one, as the settlement was worth many times \$20,000 to the C. P. R. It is further credibly stated that Mr. Rogers thereupon asked Mr. Potts to accompany him to Montreal in order to see Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the C. P. R. The two went to Montreal and put up at the Windsor hotel. An interview is said to have been arranged for the following morning at 11 o'clock. When Mr. Potts came down to breakfast that day, however, he found a note from Mr. Rogers stating that he had been called suddenly to Toronto the night before by an urgent telegram. Mr. Potts, it is further stated, went to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's office at the hour appointed and was informed that the \$20,000 had been paid to Mr. Rogers. Mr. Potts thereupon returned to Winnipeg and is reported to have made several demands upon Mr. Rogers for the \$20,000, but without result.

Failing to secure the payment of the \$20,000 by Mr. Rogers, Mr. Potts within the past two months had his solicitors in this city serve upon Sir Thomas Shaughnessy a formal demand for the payment of that amount for the service rendered in settlement of the strike.

Sir Thomas' reply, it is understood, was a disclaimer of any further liability to Mr. Potts on the part of the C. P. R., as the amount had been paid to Mr. Rogers for Mr. Potts. Following upon that disclaimer, Mr. Potts has entered the present action.

PREPARE FOR LUMBAGO!

If You Have "Nerviline" Handy One Rubbing Will Cure the Pain.

THOUSANDS USE "NERVILINE."

The "strike" of lumbago is like a bolt of lightning—you never know when it is coming or where it is going to strike. Probably the one certain thing about lumbago is the fact that it can be cured by Nerviline—the only liniment that penetrates deeply enough to reach the congested chords and muscles.

LETTER NO. 4875.

"Years ago I strained my back and suffered considerably with weakness over the spine," writes Darius P. Millan, a well-known farmer, residing near Kingsville. "Then lumbago attacked the weak spot, and for days at a time I would have to lie up in bed, unable to move or turn. Liniments, poultices and hot applications failed to bring the desired relief, and I was in despair of ever getting really well again. I at last decided to test 'Nerviline.' I got five bottles from the drug store and had it rubbed on three times a day. The stiffness and pain left my back quickly, and by continuing Nerviline I was completely cured of lumbago."

This is similar testimony to that of nearly five thousand Canadians who have written unstinted words of praise to the manufacturers of Nerviline. For the cure of lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia and rheumatism there is no liniment with one-fifth the pain-relieving power of Nerviline.

Refuse any substitute. Large 25c bottles of Nerviline, or five for \$1, at all dealers, or The Catarrhzone Co., Kingston, Ont.

Premier Hazen's broken promises and Mr. Crockett's five hour speeches in parliament will never build a railway down the St. John Valley.

PROVED BEYOND DOUBT.

The disappointed victims of poor Catarrh remedies should read the statement of J. R. Smith, of Lake St. Charles, N. B. In Catarrhzone he found an absolute cure, and says: "Last winter my little girl of eight caught cold which lodged in her ears the form of Catarrh. She became sick and deaf and nothing helped. By inhaling Catarrhzone she got relief and gradually the discharge went away. She was cured perfectly of Catarrh. Personally I can recommend Catarrhzone for coughs and throat irritation; it's a wonderful medicine." Sold everywhere, 5c. and \$1.00.

WOMEN CRITICIZED

Preachers at Glace Bay Condemn Female Rioters.

TROOPS GO TO INVERNESS

Soldiers Are Called Away From Glace Bay to Suppress Rioting at Neighboring Colliery—Newfoundland Miners Are Arriving to Break the Strike and U.M.W. Are Leaving For Other Places.

Inverness, N.S., July 12.—There was some serious rioting here on Saturday afternoon at two o'clock, when 304 miners, who were leaving the mine, were attacked with stones by a mob of strikers numbering about 300. The leaders in this disorder were Belgians, of whom there are about 150 who were employed in the mines.

General Manager W. D. Barclay and the officials waited on the mayor and asked that he make out a requisition for military protection, asserting that the Belgians had been making threats as to what they would do on Monday if the Provincial Workmen's Association men dared to go to work.

Mayor McLeod and two justices signed the requisition, believing that it was necessary for the preservation of order. The requisition was handed to Capt. Johnston of the 4th Regiment, who wired to Col. Humphreys, D.O.C., at Halifax, who immediately forwarded 100 soldiers and seven officers by a special train.

Most Disregarded Church. Glace Bay, July 12.—Hostilities in the Cape Breton coal fields were suspended yesterday and some of the people attended divine service, but the great majority showed a disregard for attendance at church, many of them no doubt feeling that their actions were in danger of criticism from the pulpit.

The various ministers were fearlessly outspoken in the condemnation of the action of the men, and especially criticized the conduct of the women, who by their unwomanly conduct, brought discredit on a community jealous of its reputation.

The utterances of Rev. Mr. Feaver at Glace Bay, may be taken as indicative of the stand taken in the matter by the clergy. He expressed his deep sorrow that such unwomanly and unwomanly actions should characterize the strike and severely condemned the perpetrators, whoever they were. He had expected that the ladies would be guided by their instinctive sense of what a woman should be and do, but regretted to say that some of them had so far forgotten themselves and disgraced their sex. Mr. Feaver advocated rational behavior and a supreme regard for the law.

At the camp on the Black Diamond Trotting Park, service was continued yesterday morning by Rev. Mr. Feaver. The soldiers at this point, about 250 in number, were formed up in three sides of a square and the services, an abbreviated Anglican Church service, was hearty. Gen. Drury and his staff were among those present at the open air meeting.

Today is witnessing an influx and an exodus of workmen.

The Dominion Coal Co. is bound to fill the places of the deserters from its ranks to the ranks of the United Mine Workers, and is doing so by bringing men from Newfoundland and other places. It is reported that a large number have arrived at North Sydney from Newfoundland, and on Saturday night the U.M.W. sent a committee to meet them on their arrival with the intention of persuading them to return without accepting employment with the company.

Asked if outside labor would be employed, General Manager Duggan said:

"It is our intention, if possible, to work every colliery, and every man who seeks work will get it. It will be a case of first come, first served. The best positions will be given to the early comers."

There is a report, Mr. Duggan, that you are importing men from the old country, the United States and the continent. Will you certify this?

"I am not saying what we will do in regard to importing men, but I will tell you this. We will work our mines, and no good man will be refused employment."

About 100 men arrived yesterday and went into the mines.

The exodus will be more noticeable than the influx, for the men will be taken away in larger groups than will come in. On Saturday, Leonard W. Anker, employment agent for the Corbett & Fleesch Co., who have the contract for building 150 miles of the transcontinental railroad, arrived from Moncton, and can find work for hundreds of men. Mr. Anker is ready to give employment to as many as 1,500 men. They will be put at grading. The wages offered is \$1.75 a day, against \$1.50 paid by the coal company. Board is only half as much among the railway workmen as at Glace Bay, so the proposition seems attractive to a large number of Austrians and Russians.

Fight on the Tariff.

Washington, July 12.—Cheaper cotton and woolen goods, and cheaper hosiery and women's gloves—the former demanded by the House and the latter by the Senate—promise to be among the most stubbornly fought questions in the Congressional conference on the tariff bill.

At least that is the way things appear at the close of the first day's session.

Newfoundland and the Navy.

London, July 12.—Sir E. Norris, interviewed, said that Newfoundland would increase her naval reserve of men who would be ready on a day's notice to go aboard Dreadnoughts. In addition, he said "there would be no difficulty in obtaining tomorrow crews for twenty battleships from among the Newfoundland fishermen."

Georgia Not Very "Dry."

Atlanta, Ga., July 12.—Notwithstanding that in the State of Georgia "near beer" is the nearest approach to an intoxicating beverage which can be lawfully sold, the records of the Atlanta Police Department, at the close of six months of 1909, show 1,375 arrests in this city for drunkenness.

Big Lumber Fire.

Duluth, July 12.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed \$35,000 worth of lumber, 18,000,000 feet, on the West Duluth docks of the Virginia & Rainy Lake Railroad Co., of which Edward Hines of Chicago is president. The lumber was fully insured.

Daring Vienna Robbery.

Vienna, July 12.—The postoffice in the centre of this city was robbed of \$25,000. While an official was called to the telephone, probably as a ruse, the thieves reached across the counter and seized gold and notes and escaped.

Work For 6,000 Men.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 12.—The resident manager of the H. C. Frick Co. Saturday received orders to secure at least 6,000 men for the company's coke ovens throughout western Pennsylvania.

C.P.R. to Ingersoll.

St. Mary's, July 12.—The C.P.R. has let the contract for the construction of a road from Cades Junction to Ingersoll, thus making a through connection from St. Mary's to Port Burwell.

Earthquake In France.

Marseilles, July 12.—Earth shocks occurred on Friday night throughout the same region which suffered seismic disturbances in June.

SPEARING A BEAR.

Bruin's Sharp Teeth Bit Through the Copper Sheathed Weapon.

"Twice in my chase of bruin I have made use of a bear spear as my weapon of attack," writes Count Eric von Rosen, "and I may take this opportunity to maintain that the use of a spear entails no greater cruelty than any other mode of attack and that every hunter should be armed with one in reserve, since these powerful beasts have a vitality that triumphs over a stray bullet or more unless lodged in a vital region, and when wounded their retaliation is redoubtable and easily fatal. In Karelia, Finland, the bear is yet regarded as a noxious horror. The great black haired 'slagbjorn,' or killing bear, is still rampant there, and a couple of winters back I was able to wreak justifiable vengeance on some beasts that had killed over a score of cows and nine horses. News had been brought me that some of these rascals were hibernating on a small marsh bound island."

"We found no difficulty in locating their lair, and I took up my post at the entrance to it, armed only with my spear. I may explain that a bear spear consists of an ash staff some two yards long and about a couple of inches in diameter. There is a blade of steel about twelve inches in length, and the shaft is copper cased as a prevention against the teeth of bruin. As soon as my gentleman appeared I tried to stick him in the throat, but he parried adroitly, and I missed. I made another lunge and succeeded in driving my spear point through his breast."

"He started roaring furiously and snapped at my copper cased staff, then made an attempt to strike at my arm with his huge fore paw, so that I might drop my weapon. The powerful brute hung on to my spear at the one end, while I as grimly held on at the other end. His bites went through the copper plate, and he started shredding the wood beneath. Strenuously I checked his further advances, and gradually, for his wounds began to tell, his resistance weakened, and he dropped at last over the aperture of his den."

"I pulled out the spear, but so much strength still remained in him that he seized the blade and bit it with a force that left deep indentations in the steel. My companion then finished him off with his own weapon. This struggle from start to finish covered five minutes."

QUEER ENGLISH TAXES.

Babies as Well as Windows Used to Help Swell the Revenues.

In 1695 a tax of 2 shillings had to be paid by the parents of every "little stranger" born in England except by people in receipt of alms. Curiously enough, a measure proposing a tax on babies was introduced some time ago in the local parliament of the German principedom of Reuss by which it was proposed that the parents or mother when registering the birth of a child should in each case contribute a sum amounting to 10 cents.

Some time ago a good deal of merriment was aroused by a measure introduced in the legislature of New Jersey by which it was proposed to tax beards, but even this is not an original proposal. Queen Elizabeth put a tax on every beard of a fortnight's growth, while a couple of centuries ago Peter the Great insisted that all nobles who wore beards should pay 100 rubles for the privilege.

As chancellor of the English exchequer Pitt rendered himself very unpopular by the extraordinary means to which he resorted in order to improve the state of the country's exchequer. He it was who first introduced the income tax, and he also levied a tax upon horses, which caused a certain farmer to use a cow for the purpose of riding to and from market.

Even more dissatisfaction, however, was caused by Pitt's increase of the window tax, first imposed in the year that the tax on babies was enforced. This window tax caused property owners to wall up as many windows as possible, in order to reduce the amount for which they were liable.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Buddhist Ceremonies.

Some Buddhist ceremonies present a striking analogy to certain Christian rites. An old missionary says: "The very titles of their intercessions, such as 'goddess of mercy,' 'holy mother,' 'queen of heaven,' with an image of the virgin having a child in her arms holding a crescent, are all such striking coincidences that the Catholic missionaries were greatly stumbled at the resemblances between Chinese worship and their own when they came over to convert the natives to Christianity."—London Standard.

CROWNED HEADS AND CLOISTER.

Kings and Queens Who Would Get as Far From the Throne as Possible.

Viewed as a profession, being a king, queen or prince must be one of the hardest, most unenviable jobs on earth. How can this be proved? Easily, by the fact that, though the most honorable and one of the best-paid positions, yet great numbers are always "throwing up the job" of wearing a crown.

Whenever a king or a queen feels that pride and conscience will permit, he or she promptly descends from the throne and gets as far away from court as it is possible to go, which usually means the convent or monastery.

It is said on excellent authority that Queen Maria Cristina, mother of King Alfonso of Spain, will take the veil within the next few months. She has long said that as soon as her son was happily married and an heir to the throne established she would escape from the hated ceremony of court forever.

The Dowager Queen of Portugal would leave the court and the world at once if the tangled state of the little nation's affairs did not make it her duty to help keep the tottering dynasty on the throne.

If Mexico were to think better of its murder of the Emperor Maximilian, and decide to re-establish a monarchy, it would have to seek its new emperor in a monastery. A few weeks ago Prince Augustine de Iturbide the heir to the throne, joined the Third Order of St. Francis.

In the fashionable society of most of the European capitals Prince Augustine was prominent for many years. But, as in the case of the Grand Duchess Elizabeth of Russia, an assassination preyed on his mind and after a recent severe illness he decided to retire from the world.

The other day the Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne received in private audience a Dominican monk, who gave him the name as Brother Raymond. The cardinal and the monk remained for some time in prayer.

Many were surprised at the unusual honor done to a poor priest, until it was whispered that the monk was none other than Prince Charles of Lowenstein, in whose veins flows the blood of kings and crusading princes.

It is only a few weeks since his highness took the vows. Several reasons have been given for the step. One is that the prince is a victim of unrequited love, the other that he is dis-

gusted at the small progress made by his anti-dueling campaign.

The first reason is rather absurd, for the prince is nearly 75 years old and is still passionately devoted to the memory of his late wife.

The second reason may have something in it, for though the prince found converts in the Kings of Saxony and Wurtemberg and the Grand Duke of Hesse, it was known that the Kaiser himself disapproved secretly of the Antidueling League and the crusade has made comparatively little progress.

Four of his children are in convents; one is a poor sister of charity of St. Francis of Aachen; another is in a lonely convent among the mountains of Bohemia; a third is in a Hungarian convent of the strictest rule, and a fourth is a Benedictine nun at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight.

The last has as her companion the widow of an ex-King of Portugal, the Archduchess Adelaide, who married the Duke of Braganza, after he had been forced to abdicate from the Portuguese throne.

Ambidexterity Extraordinary.

Sir James Orichton-Browne, the famous doctor, is not in favor of teaching children to use their left hands equally with their right. Some time ago, in the course of a lecture, made some very strong remarks against ambidexterity. At a certain famous English college ambidexterity is being inculcated by a rule that all boys who are called upon to write "lines" as compositions are supposed to do so with their left hands. "I had an opportunity of asking one of these boys how he got on in the performance of this task," said Sir James. "Oh," he replied, "it's quite simple. We take the pen in the fingers of the left hand and we work them with the right."

How to Make a Speech.

Viscount Wolverhampton, better remembered, perhaps, as Sir Henry Fowler does not write out his speeches; his plan is to saturate his mind with the facts, and then to make a few notes of the order in which he proposes to deal with them in his speech, these notes being confined to the facts and their verification. "If you would become a great speech-maker," says he, "practice, practice, practice, and always be sure of your facts."

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A good time to choose

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PIANO BARGAINS

We have on hand for the Xmas business a large stock of Pianos made by Heintzman & Co., Bell, Courley and other makes which we will sell at special prices for cash the balance of this month.

It will pay you to call and look them over and see our stock and special prices commencing at \$200, these Pianos are guaranteed to be the Highest Grade Piano made in Canada. We employ no agents. This offer is for this month only.

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EVER NOTICE?

Ex-President Roosevelt of the United States tried to change the spelling of the English Language which has been in vogue for thousands of years. Did he succeed? No!

Manufacturers have tried to emulate EDDY'S WARES which have been on the market for over half a century, but the public know the best and stick to

THE OLD RELIABLE

EDDY'S

Strong Healthy Women

If a woman is strong and healthy in a womanly way, motherhood means to her but little suffering. The trouble lies in the fact that the many women suffer from weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism and are unfitted for motherhood. This can be remedied.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Cures the weaknesses and disorders of women. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned in motherhood, making them healthy, strong, vigorous, virile and elastic.

"Favorite Prescription" banishes the indispositions of the period of expectancy and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It quickens and vitalizes the feminine organs, and insures a healthy and robust baby. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits.

It makes Weak Women Strong. It makes Sick Women Well. Honest druggists do not offer substitutes, and urge them upon you as "just as good." Accept no secret nostrum in place of this non-secret remedy. It contains not a drop of alcohol and not a grain of habit-forming or injurious drugs. Is a pure glyceric extract of healing, native American roots.

