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GRATEFUL & COMFORTING Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in 4-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd. Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

PARLIAMENT MEETS

FEBRUARY 1st.

THE GAZETTE FOR THREE MONTHS FOR

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In view of the approaching session of the Dominion Parliament, THE GAZETTE will be sent to new subscribers daily for Three Months for One Dollar.

ADDRESS ORDERS, RICHARD WHITE, Man. Dir., GAZETTE PRINTING CO., MONTREAL.

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Important Announcement

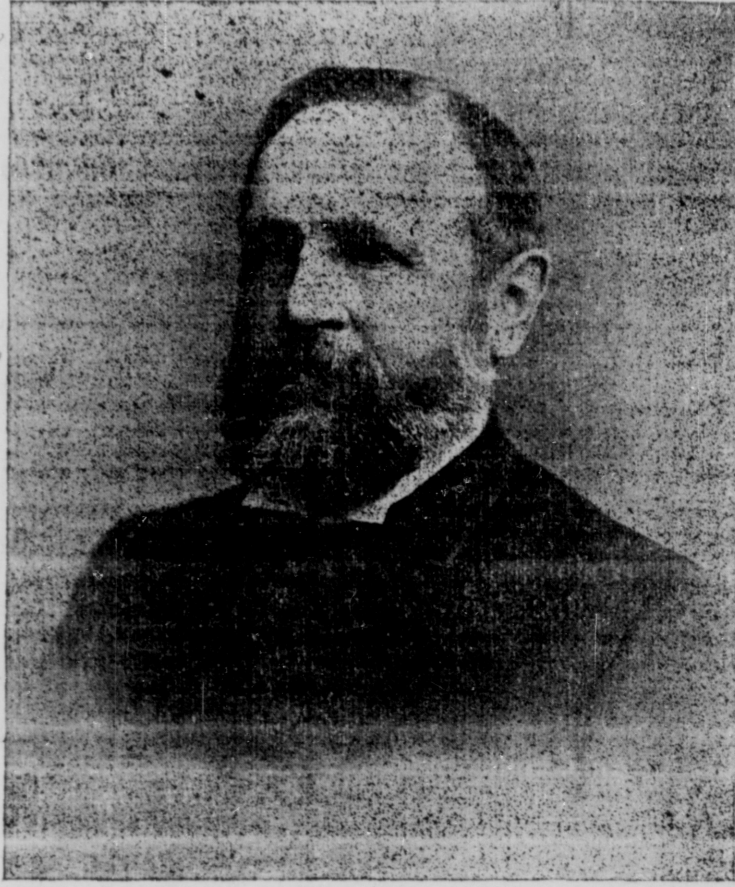
We hereby beg to announce to our customers that we have sold our Grocery Business to Messrs R. F. Maddigan & Co, and would solicit for them a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to us in the past.

W. GRANT & CO In connection with the above we take this opportunity of informing the customers of the above firm, and the public generally, that we have in stock a full line of general groceries, which will be sold cheap for cash. Free delivery of goods to all parts of the city. Telephone connection. **R. F. MADDIGAN & CO.** Queen St., Ch'town Jan 18, 1900—J&W

SENATOR FERGUSON ON THE WAR.

His Eloquent Testimony to French-Canadian Loyalty.

WHILE LAURIER AND TARTE ARE DENOUNCED



HON. D. FERGUSON, SENATOR.

In the course of his speech on the address, Senator Ferguson said:

With regard to the war and the causes which led up to the conflict, it is not necessary that we should discuss them very much on the present occasion. It is enough, as has been stated by some leading public men of Canada, to know that the British Empire is engaged in a very severe struggle in which its prestige is at peril, and that being so, it is our duty to hasten to the defence of the empire; but as intelligent citizens, it is important that we should not allow our people for a moment to lose sight of the great and important fact that this war has not in any respect whatever been forced on the republics of South Africa by the British Government. A careful perusal of the documents that have been issued on this question will convince every person that this is not a war that Great Britain has sought, that, on the contrary, every possible care was taken by the government of Great Britain to prevent any legitimate or reasonable cause for war. In my mind, this great struggle—all this expenditure and this loss of blood and whatever humiliation is involved in the recent British disasters, and whatever risk or danger there may be at this moment to the British prestige—I have no hesitation in saying that all this is due to the surrender in 1851 by

GLADSTONE'S GOVERNMENT,

when they withdrew from their occupation of the Transvaal. They created a deplorable impression in the minds of the Boers that they were able to defeat the British, to such an extent that from that day forward there has been a growing idea in the minds of the Dutch population of South Africa in the direction of overthrowing British power in that part of the world. I have not the slightest doubt that that is the case, and although it may be enough for us to know that our cause is right in this matter and that our country is in peril, and without inquiring too much into the cause we know very well the truth that lies in the words of our greatest poet, that he is 'thrice armed who hath his quarrel just.' We know that our quarrel with the South strengthens the arms of our soldiers and the counsels of our country, and will ultimately bring victory to the British arms. In 1877, the British government, I think I am right in saying, on the invitation of the people of the Transvaal, sent Sir Theophilus Shepstone into that country. At all events, it was no invasion of that country. He had less than a score of a staff with him on that occasion, and the people generally received him with acclaim and without any expression of dissent. They allowed British arms to be used to protect them against the natives, with whom they were waging an ineffective war. They accepted salaries from the British government, among the salaried officers being Kruger himself, and after all this, when the natives had been subjugated, and when the country was recovering from the condition in which it was found, when Sir Theophilus Shepstone entered it, the Boers treacherously, and with the greatest ingratitude, shot down the British soldiers without warning and when they could not be prepared to defend themselves. The act was one of the

BASEST INGRATITUDE,

and there should have been no retrocession until victory was achieved; and had the protests of Sir Evelyn Wood been listened to at that time no convention would have been signed until some distinct advantage had been gained by the British arms. I have no hesitation in saying, from an examination of the public documents

bearing on this question, that during the whole period from that time down to the breaking out of hostilities, there has been no act of wrong or harshness on the part of the British government. I will even go so far—although my views may not be entirely concurred in—as to say that the Jameson raid itself, unauthorized as it was by the British government, clumsily executed as it was, was not without justification; for at that time the government of the Transvaal had entered into contracts, and were making arrangements for placing guns on the forts looking down on the town of Johannesburg, which was an act of hostility, and was, in a great measure, the cause which led to the conspiracy, or whatever you may call it, of the Uitlanders, and of the organization of the Jameson raid. The very fact that the British government found itself, in the month of September last, when that audacious ultimatum was presented to them, in a state of utter unpreparedness for war, will be the answer which history will make to the charge that the British provoked a war in South Africa. All through the correspondence it will be found that Sir Alfred Milner and all others engaged on the British side were intent upon a peaceful solution of the difficulty. They appreciated the fact that the British government could not possibly turn a deaf ear to the petition of 21,000 British inhabitants of the Transvaal, who complained that both in their persons and in their property they had been injured and were being wronged. It was impossible that the British government could turn a deaf ear to such complaints from their citizens; and they pressed, as the correspondence will show, in a reasonable and amicable way through all the days that were occupied in Bloemfontein conference, and also in all the correspondence between the two governments, for a peaceful solution of the difficulty between the British government and the South African republic. It is a matter of

PLEASURE AND PRIDE

to every British subject to know that, notwithstanding that the British arms have suffered some deplorable reverses in the field, yet the military traditions of the country, coming down through generations, the reputation that history has given the British soldier for bravery and endurance in the field, has been well maintained. Nothing has occurred to tarnish that glorious reputation of the British soldier in the battles which have already taken place, and notwithstanding errors, as we think, on the part of those who are leading them, and on which we have no right just now to express an opinion of condemnation—noting has transpired to tarnish the glorious reputation that British soldiers and generals enjoy, and we have no doubt that these noble qualities are maintained by them at this time, and will triumph over their opponents in the end. It is a source of great pleasure and pride to the whole of us that

"A Little Spark May Make Much Work."

The little "sparks" of bad blood lurking in the system should be quenched with Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's great blood purifier. It purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood of both sexes and all ages. Cures scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, catarrh.



the United Kingdom, as well as the colonies, have made a display of power and developed a possession of resources for military operations during the war which, at this moment is astonishing the world, and that notwithstanding these checks and these disasters that the British forces have met in South Africa there is but one determination in the British Empire, at home and in all the colonies, animating the hearts, I believe, of all of Her Majesty's subjects in every part of the world, that the war should be pressed to a conclusion satisfactory to the British people. While this is the feeling, and while we all—I think I may say all—have the same feeling, or should have the same feeling with regard to loyalty to the Empire, and an earnest desire to assist, I cannot help saying that I think it is a matter of regret that the Government of Canada did not move with greater cordiality and alacrity to offer assistance to the British Government at this crisis. My hon. friend, the Minister of Justice, drew

A DISTINCTION

between our case and that of the Australian colonies—that at the time the measure of urgency appeared to be required to be taken the parliament of the Australian colonies were in session. If my observation as to the dates is of any value, our parliament was also in session at the time the parliaments of some of the Australian colonies passed those resolutions. It is a fact that the parliament of Canada did not prorogue until August 10th, while the action on the part of some of the colonies whose parliaments were then in session was taken before that. Therefore, this point which the Minister of Justice has raised does not hold in the slightest degree the position of the Canadian Government in respect to the matter.

Hon. Mr. Power—I suppose the hon. gentleman called the attention of the government last session to the omission in not making that provision?

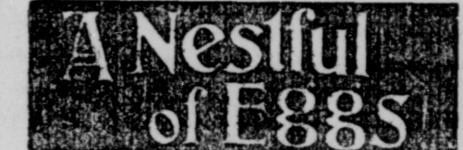
Hon. Mr. Ferguson—Perhaps my hon. friend thinks I ought to feel about myself as he probably thinks of himself, that no attention was called to it because he did not do it. My hon. friend the leader of the opposition called the attention of the government to it, and pointed out, as he read to the House yesterday, the action which he would recommend in the matter, which was to offer assistance.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—And pay for it.

(Continued on page 8)

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No matter what kind of foods you use, mix with it SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER. It will increase your profits this fall, and winter. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to form eggs.



May be obtained in winter if you do as many successful poultrymen do, namely, mix daily with the mash food Sheridan's Powder. Has been used and endorsed over thirty years. If you can't get the Powder send to us. One mark, 25 cts.; five, \$1. Large two-lb. can, \$1.20. Book free. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.



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