Warner, an eminent American writer, one-time nevelist and immerist and at present one of the associate cellfors and contributary straches of Insper's Magazine, made a four through Canadia. His visit to this country acted several weeks. In that time Mr. Warner traveled from Mentreal to Van-ouver on the Canadian Pacific Railway, visited the principal cities of the Dominion and present voluminous material for an and proposed voluninous material for an article in the March number of Harper's Mr. Warner is a shrowd, sympathetic ob-server of mon and measures, a student, a thinker, a political economist and a graceful,

Mr. Warner hegins his paper by setting forth Canada's area, its geographical position, its topography. He recounts briefly his history lines confederation, touching only upon its more salient points, describes by politics, its provincial and federal sysm of government, which he says is "as



evalution on livitish lines, modified by the example of the republic of the United States. In form the resemblances are striking to the United States, but under Aborally through this introductory text. We present below some excerpts from Mr. Warner's paper.

The province of Manitoba, says Mr. Warner, is an interesting political and social study. It is very unlike Ontario or heitish Columbia. Its development has been in recedem and self-help.

It is Western in its spirit and its sympathics before the building of the Canadian Pacific its communication was with Minneits. Its interests new largely lie with its and frees under the still somewhat undefined relations of power between the federal and the provincial governments, as was seen in the milway conflict. Hesides, the natural exchange of products between south and north between the lower Mississippi north west prairies in going to increase; with the development of industries and exchange of various sorts, a growing impor-tance compared with the great east and west. Hos. Nothing can stop this exchange and the need of it along one whole border west of take Superior. It is already active and growing, even on the Pacific, between Washington Ferritory and British Co-

pocially on account of similarity of social then Pacific Bullway had not been built when it was, Manitoba would by this time have gravitated to the United States, and It would only have been a question of time ittled, and vellow with wheat westward to gina, but the farms are often off from the line, as the railway sections are for the most et still occupied; and there are many

ant ducks and weeks on the frament and prairie dogs. But plenty of large game still can be found further north. At Stony M. antein, lifteen miles north of Winnipeg, the site of the Maintoba pontientiary, we saw a team of moose which Colonel Hedson, t a hundred of these meonth and resque animals, which have a range of aty or thirty miles over the plains, and ere watched by mounted keepers. They were driven in, bulls, cows, and calves, the they before our arrival it seemed odd that ione, but we did and we saw the whole plumbering over the prairie, exactly as we were familiar with thom in pictures, The colonel is trying the experiment of grossing them with common cattle. The great is a half broad of large size, with heavier hind quarters and less hump than the tuffalo, and said to be good beef. The pointentiary has taken in all the convicts of the northwest territory, and there were only sixty five of them. The institution is a model one in its management. We were shown two separate chapets one for Cathor Res and another for Protestants.

The city of Vancouver, only two years Coured by fire, is already an interesting place of seven or eight thousand inhabitants, fast building up, and with many substantial frante and brick buildings and spreading printle and brick buildings and spreading over a large area. "" " The found head land south of the entrance is set apart for a middle park, called now Stanley Park, and is being improved with excellent driving raids, which give charming views. It is a langled wilderness of nearly one thousand acres. So dense is the undergrowth, in this maint air, of vines, forms, and small shrubs, that it have like a transport like to the second series. that it hore like a tropical there. But it he midst of it are gigantic Donglas firs and a few noble coders. One veteran coder, partly decayed at the top, measured fifty it foot in circumfercace, and another, in

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER ON THE EGMINION.

The Emiment writer hearibes he according the indigental points of the interest and transfer and

Intelligate management of the schools.

The Canadian Racial Types.

I had been told that the Canadians are second-hand Englishmen. No estimate reald convey a more erronous impression. A portion of the people have strong English traditions and loyalties to institutions, but in manner and expectations the Canadians are scarcely more English than the people of the United States; they have their own colonial velopment, and one can mark already with tolerable distinctness a Canadian type which is neither English nor American. This is noticeable especially in the women. The Canadian girl resembles the American in escape from a purely conventional restraint and in self-reliance, and she has like the English, a well modulated voice and distinct articulation. In the cities, also, she has taste in dress and a certain style which we think belongs to the New World. In features and action a certain modification has gone on, due partly to climate and partly to greater social independence. It is unnecessary to make comparisons, and I only note that there is a Canadian type of woman.

Hut there is great variety in Canada, and in fact a remarkable racial diversity. The man of Nova Scotia is not at all the man of Hritish Columbia or Manitoba. The Scotch in old Canada have made a distinct impression in features and speech. And it may be said generally in castern Canada that the Scotch element is a leading and conspicuous one in the vigor and push of enterprise and the accumulation of fortune. The Canadian men, as one sees them in official life, at the clubs, in lusinoss, are markedly a vigorons statwart race, well made, of good stature, and not seldom handsome. This physical prosperity needs to be remembered when we consider the rigorons climate and the long winters; these seem to have at least one advantage—that of breeding virile men. The THE CANADIAN RACIAL TYPES.

advantage that of breeding virile men. The Canadians generally are fond of out-door sports and athletic games, of fishing and hunting, and they give more time to such recreations than we do. They are a little less driven by the business good. Alundant animal spirits tend to make men good-natured and little querrelsome. The Canadians would make good soldiers. There was a time when the drinking habit prevailed very much in Canada, and there are still places where they do not put water enough in their grog, but temperance reform has taken as strong a hold there as it has in the

United States The feeling about the English is illustrated by the statement that there is not more aping of English ways in Montreal and Toronto clubs and social life than in New York, and that the English supercitionsness, or condescension as to colonists, the ultra-English manner, is ridiculed in Canada, and resented with even more warmth than in the United States. The amusing stories of Engrent in Canada as well as on this side. empire, loyalty to its traditions and institutions, and even a considerable willingness (for human nature is pretty much alike everywhere) to accept decorative titles. But the underlying fact is that there is a distinct feeling of nationality, and it is increas-

OFFIRE, MONTREAL AND TORONTO. There is not anywhere so great a contrast between neighboring cities as between Quebec, Montreal and Toronto. Quebec is mediaval, Toronto is modern, Montreal is in a conflict between the two conditions. As the traveling world knows, they are all interesting cities, and have peculiar attractions. Quebec is French more decidedly so than Toronto is English, and in Montreal the French have a large numerical majority and complete political control. In the Canadian cities generally municipal affairs are pretty much divorced from general party folities, greatly to the advantage of good

oity government.
Montreal has most wealth, and from its splendid geographical position it is the rail-way centre, and has the business and com-Naturally on the rail we saw little game, from a population of 140,000 in 1881 to a population of over 200,000 estimated, with its suburbs, at 250,000. Were it part of my plan to describe these cities, I should need much space to devote to the finest publie building | public institutions of Mon-treal, the nandsome streets in the Protestant quarter, with their solid, tasteful, and the superintendent, drives fleet animals, foliage easily fifteen miles an hour. They were captured only thirty five miles north of the prison, where mose are abundant. Colonel Redson has the only large herd of the practically extinct builds. There are part of the province of Queboc, is not only under provincial control of the government at the bee, but it is ruled by the same i cench party in the city, and there is the complaint always found where the proper majority taxes the richer and more enterprising minority out of proportion to the benefits the latter receives. Various occasions have produced something like race conflicts in the city, and there are prophecies of more serious ones in the strife for ascendancy. The seriousness of this to the minority lies in the fact that the French race is more prolific than any other in the province. THE PRESON TYPE IN CANADA.

Perhaps nothing will surprise the visitor more than the persistence of the French type in Canada, and naturally its aggressiveness. Charanteed their religion, laws, and language, the French have not only failed to grage, the French have not only failed to assimilate, but have had hopes—maybe still have—of making Canada French. The French "national" party means simply a French consolidation, and has no relation to the "nationatism" of Sir John Macdonald. So far as the Church and the French politicians are concerned, the effort is to keep the French solid as a political force, and whether the French are liberal or conservative, this is the underlying thought. The province of Quebec is liberal, but the liberalism is of a different hue from that of Ontario. The French recognize the truth that language is so integral a part of a people's growth that the individuality of a people depends upon maintaining it. The French have escaped absorption in Canada mainly by loyalty to them of their civil laws and their reli-

is few neble codies. One veteran codar, in the most known its few neble codies. One veteran codar, in hill vigor and of gigantic height, over thirty-pine feet.

Victoria so long isolated, is the most known itself does lish port of Canada. The town itself does not want solidity and wealth, but it is startionary, and the Canadians classwhere thinks alow. It was the dry and dusty time of the show. It was the dry and dusty time of the show it was the dry and dusty time of the show it was the dry and dusty time of the show it was the dry and dusty time of the show it was the dry and dusty time of the show it was the dry and constructed william Pitt the younger brought into the House of Commons two Quebec sets, which constituted two provinces—Lower Canada, with a full provinces—Lower Canada.

The French have always been loyal to the English connection under all temptations, for these guarantees have been continued, which could scarcely be expected from any other power, and certainly not in a legislative union of the Canadian provinces. In literature and sentiment the connection is with France; in religion, with Rome; in politics England has been the guarantee of both. There will be no prevailing sentiment in favor of annexation to the United States so long as the Church retains its authority, for would it be favored by the accomplished politicions so long as they can use the solid French mass as a political force.

The French element in Canada may be considered from other points of view. The contribution of romance and tradition is not an unimportant one in any nation. The French in Canada have never broken with their past, as the French in France have. There is a great charm about Quebec—its language, its social life, the military remains of the last century. It is a Protestant writer who speaks of the volume and wealth of the French Canadian literature as too little known to English-speaking Canada. And it is rue that literary men have not realised the richness of the French material, nor the work accomplished by French writers in history, poetry, essays, and romances. Quebec itself is at a commercial stand-still, but its uniquely beautiful situation, its history, and the projection of mediavalism into existing institutions make it one of the most interesting places to the ITS ROMANCE AND TRADITION. dievalism into existing institutions make it one of the most interesting places to the tourist on the continent. The conspicuous, noble, and commodions Parliament building is almost the only one of consequence that speaks of the modern spirit. It was the remark of a high Church dignitary that the object of the French in Canada was the promotion of religion, and of the English commerce. We cannot overlook this attitude against materialism. In the French schools and universities religion is not divorced from against materialism. In the French schools and universities religion is not divorced from education. And even in the highest education, where modern science has a large place, what we may call the literary side is very much emphasized. Indeed the Franch students are rather inclined to rhetoric, and in public life the French are distinguished for public life the French are distinguished for the graces and charm of oratory. It may be true, as charged, that the public schools of Quebec province, especially in the coun-try, giving special attention to the interest the Church regards as the highest, do little to remove the ignorance of the French pea-sant. It is our belief that the best Christi-anity is the most intelligent. Yet there is matter for consideration with all thoughtful matter for consideration with all thoughtful men what sort of society we shall ultimately have in states where the common schools have neither religious nor ethical teaching.

"OLD TO: MORROW'S" POSITION. The cabinet has many able men, men who would take a leading rank as parliamentarians in the English Commons, and the Oppo-sition benches in the House furnish a good quota of the same material. The power of the premier is a fact as recognizable as in England. For many years Sir John A. Macdonald has been virtually the ruler of Canada. He has had the ability and skill to keep his party in power, while all the provinces have remained or become liberal. believe his continuance is due to his devotion to the national idea, to the develop-ment of the country, to bold measures—like the urgency of the Canadian Pacific Railway construction for binding the provinces together and promoting commercial activity. Canada is proud of this, even while it counts its debt. Sir John is worshipped by his of bojd conception and courage. He is dis-liked as a politician as cordially by the op-position, who attribute to him the same po-licy of adventure that was attributed to Beaconsfield. Personally he resembles that Beaconsfield. Personally he resembles that remarkable man. Undoubtedly sir John adds prudence to his knowledge of men, and his habit of never crossing a stream till he gets to it has gained him the sobriquet of "Old To-morrow." He is a man of the world as well as a man of affairs, with a wide

and liberal literary taste. The province of Ontario is an empire in is larger by twenty five thousand square miles than the combined six New England States, with New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. In its varied apacities it is the richest province in Canhave read many alarmist articles, both in Canadian and Laglish periodicals, as to the danger of this to the rights of Protestant and stony wilderness between the Canadian Pacific and James Bay, it has an area large racine and dames say, it has an area large enough for an empire, which compares fa-vorably in climate and fertility with the most prosperous States of our Union. The climate of the lake region is milder than that of southern New York, and a considerable part of it is easily productive of sup-erior grapes, apples, and other sorts of fruit. The average yield of wheat, both fall and spring, for five years ending with 1886, per sere, was considerably above that of our hest grain-producing States, from Pennsylvania to the farthest West. The same is true of oats. The comparison of barley is still more favorable for Ontario, and the barley is of a superior quality. On a carefully cultivated farm in York County, for this period, the average was higher than the general in the province, being, of wheat, 25 bushels to the acre; barley, 47 bushels; oats, 66 bushels; pease, 32 bushels. It has no superior as a wool-producing and cattle-raising country. Its water-power is unexcelled; in minerals it is as rich as it is in timber; every part of it has been made accessible to market by railways and good highways, which have had liberal government aid; and its manufacturers have been stimulated by a protective tariff. Better than all this, it is the home of a superior people. There are no better anywhere. The original stock was good, the climate has been favorable, the athletic habits have given them vigor and tone and courage, and this period, the average was higher than the has been favorable, the athletic habits have given them vigor and tone and courage, and there prevails a robust, healthful moral condition. In any company, in the clubs, in business houses, in professional circles, the traveler is impressed with the physical development of the men, and even on the streets of the chief towns with the uncommon number of women who have beauty and that attractiveness which generally goes with good taste in dress.

The original settlers of Ontario were 10,-000 loyalists, who left New England during and after our Revolutionary war. They went to Canada impoverished, but they car-ried there moral and intellectual qualities of

shigh order, the product of the best civilimition of their day, the best materials for making a state. I confess that I never could rid myself of the school-boy idea that the terms "British redocat" and "enemy" were synonymous, and that a "Tory" was the worst character Providence had ever permitted to live. But these people, who were deported, or went voluntarily away for an idea, were among the best material we had in stanch moral traits, intellectual leadership, social position, and wealth; their crime was superior attachment to England, and utter want of sympathy with the colonial cause, the cause of "liberty" of the hour. It is to them, at any rate, that Ontario owes its solid basis of character, vigor, and prosperity. I do not quarrel with the pride of their descendence in the fact that their ancestors of U. E. (United Empire) loyalists—a designation that still has a vital meaning to them. No doubt they inherit the idea that the revolt was a

mistake, that the English connection is better as a form of government than the republic, and some of them may still regard the "Yankees" as their Tory ancestors did. It does not matter. In the development of a century in a new world they are more like us than they are like the English, except in a certain sentiment and in tradition, and in adherence to English governmental ideas.

Toronto represents Ontario. It is its monetary, intellectual, educational centre, and I may add that here, more than anywhere else in Canada, the visitor is conscious of the complicated energy of a very vigorous civilization. The city itself has grown rapidly—an increase from 86,415 in 1881 to probably 170,000 in 1888—and it is growing as rapidly as any city on the continent, according to the indications of building, manufacturing, railway building, and the visible stir of enterprise. It is a very handsome and agreeable city, pleasant, for one reason, because it covers a large area, but gives space for the display of its fine buildings. I noticed especially the effect of noble churches occupying a square—ample grounds that give dignity to the house of God. It extends along the lake about six miles, and run back about as far, hid out with regularity, and with the general effect of being rity, and with the general effect of being level, but the outskirts have a good deal of irregularity and picturesqueness. The Island Park, the irregular strip of an island lying in front of the city, suggests the Lido

lying in front of the city, suggests the Lido of Venice. I cannot pause upon details, but the town has an air of elegan solidity, of prosperity. The well-fill reets present an aspect of great business animation, which is seen also in the shops, the newspapers, the clubs. It is a place of social activity as well, of animation, of hospitality. There are a faw delightful old houses, which date back to the New England loyalists, and give a certain flavor to the town.

Toronto, it would appear as one of the most orderly, well-governed, noral, highly civi-lized towns on the continent—in fact, almost unique in the active elements of a high Christian civilization. The notable fact is that the concentration here of business enterprise is equalled by the concentration of religious and educational activity. \* \* \* The city, though spread over such a large area, permits no horse-cars to run on Sunday. There are no saloous open on Sunday; day. There are no salous open on Sunday; there are no beer-gardens or pirces of entertainment in the suburbs, and no Sunday newspapers. It is believed that the effect of not running the cars on Sunday has been to scatter excellent churches all over the city, so that every small section has good churches. Certainly they are well distributed. They are large, and fine architecturally: they are well filled on Sunday: the clergymen are able, and the salaries are considered liberal. If I may believe the reports and my limited observation, the city is as active religiously as it is in matters of education. And I do not see that this interferes with an agreeable social life, with a marked tendency of the women to beauty and to taste in dress. The tone of public

The frequency of the question, "What do you think of the future of Canada?" shows that it is an open question. Unde-niably the confederation, which seems to me rather a creation than a growth, works very well, and under it Canada has steadily risen development of the sentiment of nationality. But there are many points unadjusted in the federal and provincial relations; more power is desired on one side, more local autonomy on the other. The federal right of disallowance of local legislation is resisted. The stated distribution of federal money to the provinces is an anomaly which we could not reconcile with the public spirit and dignity of the States, now recognize as a present function of the convenient.

nize as a proper function of the government. The habit of the provinces of asking aid from the central government in emergencies, and getting it, does not cultivate self-reli ontanto an empire in

It is nearly as large as France; it
ger by twenty five thousand square
than the combined six New England

and getting it, does not cultivate seir-reit
government, in order to allay dissatisfaction,
must be a growing embarrassment. The
French privileges in regard to laws, language, and religion make an insoluble core
in the heart of the confederacy, and form a compact mass which can be wielded for political purposes. This element, dominant in the province of Quebec, is aggressive. I communities. I lay no present stress upon the expression of the belief by intelligent men that Protestant communities might some time be driven to the shelter of the wider toleration of the United States. No doubt much feeling is involved. I am only reporting a state of mind which is of public notoriety; and I will add that men equally intelligent say that all this fear is idle; that, for instance, the French increase in Ontario means nothing, only that the habi-tant can live on the semi-sterile Laurentian

lands that others cannot profitably cul-NO SURFACE INDICATIONS. In estimating the idea the Canadians have of their future it will not do to take surface indications. One can go to Canada and get almost any opinion and tendency he is in search of. Party spirit—though the newspapers are in every way, as a rule, less sensational than ours—runs as high and is as deeply bitter as it is with us. Motives are unwarrantably attributed. It is always to deeply bitter as it is with us. Motives are unwarrantably attributed. It is always to be remembered that the opposition criticises the party in power for a policy it might not essentially change if it came in, and the party in power attributes designs to the opposition which it does not entertain: as, for instance, the opposition party is not hostile to confederation because it objects to the "development" policy or to the increase of the federal debt, nor is it for annexation because it may favor unrestricted tracle or even commercial union. As a general statement it may be said that the liberal-conservative party is a protection party, a "development" party, and leans to a stronger federal government; that the liberal party favors freer trade, would cry halt to debt for the forcing of development, and is jealous of provincial rights. Even

the two parties are not exactly homogene-pus. There are conservatives who would like legislative union; the liberals of the province of Quebec are of one sort, the liberals of the province of Ontario are of another, and there are conservative-liberals as well as radicals.

As to the future, I believe the choice of a strict conservatism would be, first, the government as it is; second, independence; third, imperial federation; annexation never. But imperial federation is generally regarded as a wholly impracticable scheme. The liberal would choose, first, the framework as it is, with modifications; second, independence, with free trade; third, trust in Providence, without fear. It will be noted in all these varieties of prelection that separation from England is calmly contemplated as a definite possibility, and I have no doubt that it would be preferred rather than submission to the least loss of the present autonomy. And I must express the belief that, underlying all other thought, unexpressed, or, if expressed, vehemently repudiated, is the idea, widely prevalent, that some time, not now, in the dim future, [To be continued,]

The Debate on the Jesuit Bill.

Continued from Third Page. organization for its support. It is true that during the reign of some pontiffs the Society of Jesus received the support of the church. During the reign of other contiffs it is banned, sometimes dissolved. That fact proves that the order, or company, or society of which we are speaking is not in any sense essential to the free purport and full enjoyment of the roman cathotic religion.

"THE QUARTERLY REVIEW." I am quoting from what appears to me to be a fair statement of the case in a Quarterly Review of 1874, of what appeared to be the object of the founder of this society. It was to the effect an organization which would result in a thoroughly disciplined and mobilized body of men, moving as a unit at a word of command under the proclaimed chieftainship of Jesus; to war against and smite by superior dexterity in arms the foes and adversaries of the pagan system Can any person who knows anything about their history quarrel with that definition of the Order of Jesus? If so, I shall be glad to know upon what authority it is founded. The oath that is taken is the humblest obedience to their chief. He says go, and they goeth; some, and they cometh. They are educated so as to have no will, and to use the language of the founder of the order himself, "to be like a corpse which has neither will nor understanding, or like the snail crucified which is handed about at the will of him who holds it, or like the staff in the hands of an old man, to be used as it pleases him." That is taken, I believe, from the published versions of the constitution, and is to be found amongst the spiritual exercises determined upon by the founder. Let me give one other extract upon this subject. The obedience is so complete and entirely without will that every member of the society is obliged to obey him as impliedly and implicitly as if he were Jesus Christ, without reserve, without explanation, without question, without hesitation, to carry into execution anything that may be prescribed. This is from the decree following the report of the Attorney-General of Paris. I am quoting from a

DECREE OF THE PARLIAMENT OF PARIS Nothing, perhaps, is more true than the the Attorney-General at Parie, who is called upon to investigate the position of his body. He looked at them from one side, and from the other side, and I think it is only fair to say that he found the BLITE of the order highly educated, better and to taste in cress. The tone of plants and private life impresses a stranger as executionally good. The police is free from political influence, being under a commission of three, two of whom are life magistrates, the weaker and leaves only the strong and robust, intellectual as well as physical. Now, I think I speak as one who cannot be charged with being a protestant bigot. I am not making a statement here as a protestant. I speak here as a representative of my constituency, enin the consideration of the world and in the titled to discuss all subjects that are predevelopment of the sentiment of nationality. sented here without warmth, as I trust I stated that is is not fair to judge an order on the record or history of two or three hundred years ago, but I think I shall be able to show down to a very recent period that there is no difference. I think I will Turnip, be able to show or to establish thet in this body there is no change, that the same rules exist to-day, and have continued to xist since the order was established by the founder. Now let us see

> WHAT IS STATED BY RECENT WRITERS. I have been able to get an authority. As near as twenty years back Garneau says: They know but one law, one faith and one morality. That law, faith and morabity they call authority. They are neither Frenchmen. Italians, Germans, nor Spaniards. They are not citizens of any country. They are Jesuits only. They have but one family, one parent, and one nature, and all these are included in the word "community." THEIR DOCTRINES.

Let us judge somewhat of their doctrines. Dr. Landerkin-It was a sort of a Tory

Mr. McCarthy-Very much like that

That is the only reason you do not belong to it. (Laughter.) Let us judge, I say, of some of their doctrines, and here I may quote from the Quarterly Review an article which I think if my hon. friends would take the trouble of reading they will find to be a fair criticism of the Jesurt order. In the Quarterly Review of 1874 I was very glad to find that the popular delusion as to the poisoning of the Pops who dissolved the Jesuit order was exploded. Down to a very recent period, and indeed a distinguished German doctor, who wrote in 1872, insisted that on undoubted authority Pope Clement had been poisoned by this order. This English author in 1784 explodes that doctrine and shows that it does not rest some credence. When he depicts some of the dectrines of the order he endeavors to establish, and in my humble judgement he does establish, the fact that the chief these are still, as they always have been, the tenets of the order. To argue that ters let us see what this order lays down. First as to the duty judges. (Here Mr. McCarthy read at length the views of the writer in question on this point.) It was alleges that under certain circumstances the Jesuits hele it to be no sin for a judge to accept gitts from a party in the case. He also read a criticism on the views of

He also read a criticism on the views of the order respecting witnesses, in which forgery and lying were not to be regarded as sins if their object was to attain a righteous end. The rules in question were said to be those laid down by Gury. Mr. Curran—Have you consulted Gury? Mr. McCarthy—No, I leave that for the hon, gentleman. I do not suppose, however, that the writer in the Quarerly Review has misrepresented Father Gury with respect to his teacnings. The order Mr. McCarthy said, has laid down rules also for the guidance of lovers, in which breach of promise was to be disregarded under coartain circumstances. He explained that much of of the article in this respect he would not be able to read out of deference for the galleries.

(To be Continued.)

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tenets of the order are mental reservation and that the end jutifies the means, that You can buy a 4 or 6 panel door at \$1.60. 12 light Window Sash 35c. 4 light Sash 40c.

## would involve an enquiry perhaps quite foreign to this discussion, but I may say that that is the conclusion which this writer has arrived at. In practical matter than a survived at the conclusion which this writer has arrived at. In practical matter than a survived at the conclusion which this writer has arrived at. In practical matter than a survived at the conclusion which this writer has arrived at the conclusion which this writer has a survived at the conclusion which this writer has a survived at the conclusion which this writer has a survived at the conclusion which this writer has a survived at the conclusion which the conc

also Frames, any size, to order, less than factory prices. Door Locks and Knobs, 25c. Best pure Mixed Paints \$1.30 a gallon. Paint Oil. White Lead. Glass 8x10, 25c. per lozen; all other sizes