Its remarkable lasting and cleansing properties make SURPRISE most economical and Best for Every Day

Honestly made of pure Rubber. Thin, Light, Elastic, Stylish, Durable.

bbers

hey Wear like Iron.

hing is the Best

nufacturers of clothing who gu-
eir guarantee is as good as gold.
will not shrink or spot with rain.
mfort and are all Rigby Proofed.
ll Overcoats and make no extra
clothing but sometimes dealers

Guarantee Ticket.

E CARE
F THE BOYS.

n take care of themselves
is the father of the man, and has
al more of the man in him than
ple give him credit for. Almost
n be made vicious by telling him
worst boy in town. Put the
oy in a stylish, well made suit
and make him think he amounts
ng and he'll rise to the occasion
the man in him. Put him in a
that will rip and ravel and he'll
out the style of chap to go well
a suit.
no reason why any boy should
ly made clothes, because the
clothes can now be had ready.
essrs. H. SHOREY & CO.,
al have made a reputation for
uths', Childrens' and Men's
e clothing.
ods are all sewn with linen
cloth is thoroughly sponged
, and the workmanship fully
. In the pocket of every gar-
Shorey's Clothing is a little ticket
ing it. If you insist on
ticket before buying, you can
getting Shorey's make, as they
y house who venture to guaran-
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Book Review.

Canet has a most charming
r, tender, suggestive, melodi-
old Puritan and his foe, the
re highly picturesque charac-
is not strange that they so
nd their way into romance.
g to a letter of Kenyon West
e of Jan. 16th, two new maga-
aking their debut. The Puri-
what high-class monthly, is
the Frank A Munsey firm,
readable, if superficial, like
The other magazine is issued
, the well known New York
nal. These new ventures will
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ers have been promising some
for their publications during
arper's Weekly of Jan. 2nd
. Wilkins gives her first in-
Jerome—a Poor Man. The
well and shows Miss Wilkin's
s—minute observation of
nature, accurate and pro-
dge of New England charac-
as, a proneness to faulty

Manley's.

ingredient in Man-
elery-Nerve Com-
a blood maker and
er. If you are weak
wn, try it.

s: It is with pleasure I
mend others to take Man-
y-Nerve Compound, as I
hly satisfied it is a ster-
ration, and as a tonic I
no equal. Other mem-
family, besides myself,
it, and in all cases it
st gratifying and pleas-
Yours truly,
E. Perryman.
nt, St., Toronto.

Elginbotham, Druggist

'S COCOA
NGLISH
FAST COCOA
es the following
nctive Merits:
CY OF FLAVOR.
ITY in QUALITY.
L and COMFORTING
VOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
ALITIES UNRIVALLED.
nd Tins and Packets only.
MES EPPS & CO., Ltd.,
c Chemists, London,
England.

U WANT
EEDS
THAT
GROW
HE AND MONEY
Catalogue in Canada
king—write for it.
and Rarest seeds known
fe arrival guaranteed
riggs Seed Co. LTD
NTS Toronto, Ont.
eatest Seed House."

Menthol Plaster.

"D.&L." MENTHOL PLASTER

I have prescribed Menthol Plaster in a number of cases of neuralgic and rheumatic pains, and am very much pleased with the effects and pleasantness of its application.—W. H. CARPENTER, M.D., Hotel Oxford, Boston.

I have used Menthol Plasters in several cases of muscular rheumatism, and find in every case that it gives almost instant and permanent relief. —J. R. MOORE M.D., Washington, D.C.

It Cures Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Pains in Back or Side, or any Muscular Pains.

Price 25c. | Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd, Sole Proprietors, MONTREAL.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1897.

HEART FAILURE.

GREAT DANGER INVOLVED IN WEAK HEART ACTION.

The Trouble Can be Cured, and Mr. D A. Bullick, of Georgeville Points Out the Road to Renewed Health.

From the Magog Que., News.

Mr. E. A. Bullick, boatbuilder, of Georgeville, is well and favorably known to all the residents of that village. He has passed through a very trying illness from which his friend feared he could not recover, but he is once more happily enjoying good health. To a correspondent of the Magog News Mr. Bullock recently gave the particulars of his illness and cure, saying that he would be very glad if his experience would prove helpful in enabling someone else to regain health. He says:—"There is no doubt in my mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills brought me from the horrors of death to the glad cheerful world. Some years ago owing to over work and trouble I was reduced to a weak state of health, wherein the heart failed to do its work properly and not unnaturally the stomach became inactive. I had visits from the three doctors, but without beneficial results. The medicines given by one of them caused a nervous shock that prostrated me for several weeks. The last one who treated me gave me a preparation of strychnine, which upset my kidneys to such an extent that I was confined to the house and daily growing weaker. I had to keep stimulants constantly at my side to keep the heart at work, and even with this artificial aid its action was very faint. Then I began to try advertised medicines, but still without any good results. I lost strength, flesh and hope. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and that reminded me that I had a box of them at my place of business, which had been lying there for more than a year. Without very much confidence in them I decided to give the pills a trial. The result I must confess seemed to be almost magical. I had not taken the Pink Pills long when I was able to rest in my chair and take good refreshing sleep, something that had not taken place for months before. From that day with the use of the Pink Pills I continued to gain in strength, and am today a strong and healthy man. I believe that even Pink Pills should be assisted in their good work on the system, and that assistance is exercise, and this exercise I took from the time I began to regain my strength. I have now every faith in this medicine and believe that if those who are sick will use it, health wil be the reward.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers, or sent by mail postpaid, at 50c a box, or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

Railway Notes.

—Mr. W. Price, of the G. T. R. staff at Gravenhurst, has been transferred to the Toronto shops, to take the position of locomotive foreman.

—The annual report of the Order of Railway Conductors shows that over 20 per cent of the death and disability claims paid were for accidents. Of $2,500,000 paid by the order the past year, over $1 000,000 was for accidental injuries.

—A popular work on railroading estimates the ordinary load for a ten ton freight car as follows: Whiskey, 60 barrels; salt, 70; lime, 70; eggs, 130 to 160; flour, 200 sacks; cattle, 18 to 20 head; hogs, 50 to 60; sheep, 80 to 100; lumber (green), 6,000 feet; lumber (dry), 10,000; barley, 300 bushels; wheat, 340; apples, 370; corn, 400; potatoes, 430; oats, 680; and bran, 1,000.

—The first revolving circular telegraph table yet placed in Canada is located in the Grand Trunk offices at the Hamilton station. The Grand Trunk officials and others who have examined it speak highly of its many advantages. Each operator is assigned a table, on which are six instruments, an elevated box, sounders and keys, and by the sounder the operator knows the calls, and if the call is not in front of him or conveniently near he swings the circular table around till the proper instrument, sounder and key are in front of him. This obviates the necessity of an operator rushing around a room or along a table to take up and answer calls, and in the case of Hamilton station leaves the operator always seated, looking out on all incoming and outgoing trains. Mr. C. K. Domville, mechanical superintendent of the G. T. R., is the builder, his son, F. J. Domville, the designer, and Mr. Goodwin, G. T. R. electrician, father of the thought. It is a boon to the operator, as it is estimated that in a 12 hour shift of work, as compared with the ordinary table, from 10 to 15 miles walking from key to key is saved to the operator.

"A TEA-GROWING PARADISE."
The Home of
"SALADA"
CEYLON TEA.
Every leaf is full of virtue. Every infusion is delicious. Sold in Lead Packets only. 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c. All Grocers.

AS TO RECIPROCITY.

Interview With Mr. Charlton at Washington.

MUTUAL BENEFITS WOULD RESULT

In the Opinion of the Member for North Norfolk—Conditions of Trade Between the Countries Analyzed —Canada Stands at the Parting of the Ways.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Mr. John Charlton is now in Washington. He has been a frequent visitor here in previous years. Mr. Charlton states that he is not here in an official capacity. In an interview to-day with a reporter of the United Associated Presses, Mr. Charlton, in discussing the question of the desirability of more liberal trade relations between the United States and Canada, stated that the recent change of Government in Canada had brought the question of reciprocity to the front. The Liberal party of Canada had always favored more intimate trade relations with the United States. The Conservative party, on the contrary, had uniformly been adverse to reciprocity except upon unattainable conditions. Now, Canada was governed by broader-minded and more liberal men. Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada, is a man of advanced views. He is a Liberal of the Liberals. His knowledge of American affairs is accurate and extended, and he ardently hopes for more intimate and friendly business and social relations between the two countries. Canada, said Mr. Charlton, will unquestionably attempt in the near future to obtain a treaty of reciprocity in trade with the United States, a treaty that will admit to freedom of mutual interchange, all natural products, and will cover in addition, as wide a list of manufactured articles as the establishment of a just equilibrium of mutual interests shall require.

When the conditions of trade between the two countries are carefully analyzed, said Mr. Charlton, it will be found that the advantages to be derived from a free interchange of natural products are not entirely upon the side of Canada. The removal of the Canadian duty on Indian corn would lead to an enormous consumption of that grain in Canada for stock feeding and other purposes. American pork would be largely used by Canadian lumbermen, if admitted free, and the repeal of the Canadian duty upon flour and meal would enable the United States to supply Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island with breadstuffs, to the exclusion of Ontario and Manitoba.

Fresh beef from Chicago packing houses would find extensive sale in Canadian cities and towns and the repeal of the duty of 60 cents upon bituminous coal would crowd out the use of Nova Scotia coal in all of Canada west of and including Montreal.

The latest complete Canadian trade returns are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. The total export of agricultural products to the United States for that year was $3,710,000 and the total export of animals and their products, the product of Canada, to the United States for the same period was $3,713,000.

The same year Canada imported from the United States a large quantity of animal produce and $4,800,000 of grain, flour, meal, garden seeds and broom corn, of which there was entered for home consumption $1,700,000. This statement of agricultural products does not include raw cotton, vegetable fibres or tobacco. The Canadian exports of forest products to the United States for 1895 amounted to $12,482,000. Of this amount over $3,250,000 consisted of sawlogs, shingles, bolts, stave bolts and pulpwood for American mills, and of tanbark and firewood. The entire importation of sawn lumber, shingles, laths, pickets and palings amounted to about seven hundred million feet, board measure, or less than 1-20 of the annual lumber product of the United States. The same year Canada imported lumber, timber, shingles and other forest products from the United States for consumption to the amount of $1,550,000.

As to the evident fear of the American farmer and lumberman that the free admission of Canadian farm products and lumber will lower prices in the United States, Mr. Charlton expressed the belief that these fears were ill-founded. The Canadian sought for free admission under the belief that he would receive increase of price. But for this belief he would be indifferent as to whether concessions were made or not. The amount of lumber or farm products admitted free would be so trifling when compared with the great bulk of American production, as to be likely to influence prices in the United States only slightly, if at all.

To the objection raised that reciprocity would make Canada rich, Mr. Charlton said that it would make both Canada and the United States richer, and that the benefits conferred would be mutual. If free intercourse between the States or groups of States, such as the eastern, the middle, the southern, the western and the Pacific slope, was advantageous, the same system could be extended with equal advantage to the group of States known as the Canadian provinces, and no influence, natural or geographical, would interfere with the harmonious operation of the principle in case of such extension. Canada, he said, would gladly meet the United States in the middle of the stream. She was prepared to settle the vexed Atlantic fisheries question on the basis of good neighborhood and modern commercial comity.

He was prepared to make arrangements for a deep waterway from Lake Superior to the ocean, providing for the cost of construction on the basis of relative interests and for a fair system of joint control, and in all of these purposes Mr. Laurier and his Government will be actuated, not only by a desire to establish the relations between the United States and Canada upon a mutually advantageous and friendly basis, but also by the hope that such arrangement will prove conclusive to the peace and welfare of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations of the world.

One statement which Mr. Charlton emphasized seems to possess significance. He represents Canada as now standing on the parting of the ways. On the one hand are friendly business and social relations with the United States and the gradual closing of the gap which has been widened since 1866. On the other hand are Imperial confederation, Empire consolidation, a distinctively British system, embracing the Mother Land and all her colonies; improved steamship and cable services, differential duties in England in favor of the colonies and in the colonies in favor of England; colonial representation in the Imperial Parliament, and a movement all along the line for the consolidation and unification of all the scattered outposts of Britain's Imperial world-wide domain. When Canada shall present her overtures to the Government of the United States for more extended trade relations the latter will decide upon which of these ways she will enter.

Frank Harris of Chatham, Ont., on Tuesday night was dying from pneumonia; he was better on Wednesday, but that night took pericarditis, and was given up to die. He is now out of danger and proposes to live a while.

MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATION.

What is the Right Method?—Defects of the Ward System—Publication of Assessments.

We quote the following interesting extract from the election address of a Toronto candidate for election as alderman, because it sets out foundation principles which apply to municipal government everywhere, and is well worth thinking over:

"I advocate proportional representation in the election of aldermen (and municipal councillors generally) because it is the key to good municipal government. We live under a representative system. Our aldermen ought to be the best men in the city, freely elected in such a way as to represent the best thought of the people. So they would be if our method of voting were right. But our method of voting is wrong. The whole fabric of city government rests primarily on the vote of the people; therefore a right method of voting is the absolutely necessary foundation for good government.

MULTIPLE VOTING.

Our present stupid system divides the city by arbitrary ward boundaries, so as to prevent like-minded men in different wards from uniting in the choice of a man who would really represent their views. Then it mixes and muddles things by giving to each elector four votes; so that instead of your being represented by one man in the city council, you have only, so to speak, a one-fourth interest in four different aldermen, who can not really represent your views and ideas. This also causes candidates to straddle on questions that they would otherwise be straight on, prevents the best men from seeking election, and causes the people to lose interest in city matters, because they are not interested in the men who are elected.

Again, persons owning property in more than one ward have now the unfair advantage to vote more than once at the same election. Would you support a measure allowing a man to vote six times at the same election because he had six properties in the fourth ward? No, you would not. Then why should he vote six times because the properties happen to be in different wards?

THE SINGLE VOTE.

Here is the right principal: Twenty-four aldermen are to be elected, and the average vote is something under 24,000. Taking for convenience the round figure of 24,000, and dividing that by the number of aldermen to be elected, we find that there are about a thousand voters to each alderman. Therefore our voting system should be such that any thousand voters scattered throughout the city could unite in the selection of an alderman to represent them. A thousand wholesale merchants and business men all over the city desire to elect a prominent financial man without his having to canvass. Let them do it. A thousand workingmen all over the city want an alderman of their own choosing. Let them have him. This would be real representation; and aldermen so chosen would not be of mere ward reputation, but would necessarily be men known throughout the whole city.

HOW TO DO IT.

The method is simple. Abolish the wards; abolish the quadruple vote; and let each voter "plump" by a single vote for the one man he wants to represent him in the city council. To this foundation may be added the Hare-Spence or the Gove system; but I have not space here to deal with details.

Those who have studied the question know well that proportional representation in the election of aldermen would promote municipal reform, abolish the ward heeler, awaken a strong and healthy interest in municipal matters, bring the best men to the front, and give us a real representation of the people."

CURED!

Cured Perfectly!

CURED AND A PERMANENT CURE!

Cured by Paine's Celery Compound!

CURED BY THE ONLY MEDICINE THAT COULD CURE!

Cured by the Medicine that Can Surely Meet Your Case!

Cured? Yes, perfectly and permanently cured. Paine's Celery Compound does not, like other medicines, confer only temporary relief. Its work is thorough and far-reaching, and nothing is left undone. Happy indeed are they who, suffering from disease and sickness, make use of Paine's Celery Compound to renew their lives.

Mr. John Belanger, of St. Henri, P. Q., whose daughter had been brought to realize that she was nearing the end of her life's journey, and who was perfectly cured by Paine's Celery Compound, writes gladly the following letter regarding the permanency of the wonderful cure:

"Eighteen months ago I sent you a testimonial for your wonderful Paine's Celery Compound which had quite restored my daughter to health and strength after other medicines failed to cure her.

"I am pleased to inform you that the cure has been a permanent one, and that my daughter owes her present good health to your great life-giving medicine. I think more of Paine's Celery Compound to day than ever before."

Indeed, You Cannot.

You cannot cure hams with a hammer,
Or measure a dram with a drama,
Do sums with a summer,
Stew plums with a plummer,
Or yet shear a ram with a rammer.

Woman's Leap Year Privileges.

And now the maiden lady
Resumes her humble sphere;
Her dangerous prerogative
Died with the ended year.
The bachelor now may walk abroad
Beset by fears no more;
The maid may not the question pop
Till 1904.

Book Chat.

—The suggestions in Punch for armorial bearings for various people of distinction are very clever. The Earl of Barnato, the Marquis of Hooley, Lord Kipling of Mandalay, are subjects of very clever sketches.

—In Harper's Bazar of Jan. 9th, Lochinvar is begun. This is the sequel to the Men of the Moss Hags, that stirring story of Covenanter times. Crockett is certainly a prolific writer, and yet when one thinks of his splendid physique, his remarkably fine library and his years of preparation for his literary works, his efforts seem but natural.

Hugh John Macdonald, son of the late Sir John, is no longer a member of the house of commons. The election held in the city of Winnipeg, on June 23rd has been declared void, on admission of corrupt practices by the tories. Without resort to wholesale corruption, Mr. Martin could not have been beaten in Manitoba's capital. The tories won their bets, but Fighting Joe will be in his place in the house next session.

MUNYON'S LIFE WORK

Devoting His Energies to Curing the Sick.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE

Owe Their Health to Munyon's Improved Homœopathic Remedies.

Ask Your Druggist for Munyon's Guide to Health—Buy a 25 Cent Munyon Remedy and Cure Yourself.

Mr. Frank E. Cowley, a prominent butcher on the west side, with a store at 35 Queen street west, Toronto, says:—'My business in buying stocks necessitates considerable exposure in all kinds of weather, and as a consequence I contracted rheumatism in the left arm several years ago. I have done considerable doctoring, and tried various remedies, but all failed to effect a cure. A week ago I got a vial of Munyon's Rheumatic Cure, and I can say plainly and honestly that I have been entirely cured. I have only used one small vial, but I have not had a pain since I started its use."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness, and speedily heals the lungs. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins or groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Asthma Remedies relieve in 3 minutes and cure permanently. Price, $1.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—price, 25c.—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price, 25c.—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Nerve Cure is a wonderful nerve tonic. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost vigor. Price, $1.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25c. a vial.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 11 and 13 Albert-st., Toronto, answered with free medical advice for any disease.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Distribution of Central Experimental Farm Samples.

[To the Editor of THE POST.]

SIR,—During the past nine years samples of those varieties of grain which have succeeded best on the Experimental Farms have been distributed on application in 3-lb. bags to farmers in all parts of the Dominion, free through the mail. The object in view in this distribution has been to add to the productiveness and improve the quality of these important agricultural products throughout the country by placing within reach of every farmer pure seed of the most vigorous and productive sorts. This work has met with much appreciation and and a considerable degree of success.

Instructions have been given by the hon. minister of agriculture to make a similar distribution this season. Owing to the very large number of applications now received it is not practicable to send more than one sample to each applicant, but with this limitation it is hoped that the stock available will be sufficient to permit of every farmer who so desires sharing in the benefits of this useful branch of the work of the Experimental Farms.

The distribution now in progress consists of some of the most promising sorts of oats, barley, spring wheat, field corn and potatoes. Requests for samples may be sent to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, at any time before the 1st of March, but after that date the lists will be closed so that the applications then on hand may be filled before seeding begins. All communications can be sent free of postage. It is desirable that each applicant should name the variety which he desires to test, also one or two alternative sorts in case the stock of the sort chosen should be exhausted; while no promise can be made that the variety asked for will be sent, the wishes of correspondents will be attended to as far as practicable. The samples of grain will be sent early, but potatoes cannot be distributed until the danger of injury in transit by frost is over.

—Yours, WM. SAUNDERS,
Director Experimental Farms.

Ottawa, January 5th, 1897.

VARIETIES.

The family skeleton—Maria at 16.

It is in the darkest corner of the piazza that love can see best.

Read Ayer's Almanac, which your druggist will gladly hand you, and note the wonderful cures of rheumatism, catarrh, scrofula, dyspepsia, eczema, debility, humors, and sores, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the only Sarsaparilla admitted at the World's Fair.

The acme of equality for the new woman—When she holds up the bar with the other fellows.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Don't Wait for the Sick Room.

The experience of physicians and the public proves that taking Scott's Emulsion produces an immediate increase in flesh; it is therefore of the highest value in wasting diseases and consumption.

Who made the first arrest for "scorching?"—Joshua, when he "stopped" the sun.

MR. C. W. STORMS, Dresden, Ont., says: "I have been taking Miller's Compound Iron Pills for two months; have increased in weight 12 pounds and feel better than for years."

Queer—That doctors recommend the bicycle for those who are "run down."

More Curative Power

Is contained in a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other similar preparation. It costs the proprietor and manufacturer more. It costs the jobber more and it is worth more to the consumer. It has a record of cures unknown to any other preparation. It is the best to buy because it is the One True Blood Purifier.

Greatness.

That man is great who knows it all,
Yet goes his quiet way,
Content to let his deeds proclaim
His worth from day to day.

But greater far is he that has
A wealth of words and gall,
And, knowing little, makes the world
Believe he knows it all.

THE OTTAWA BUDGET

Hon. Mr. Mulock in the Matter of Mail Contracts.

WORKING IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

Contracts Let to the Lowest Tenderers Regardless of Politics—Project for Quick Transit to the Old Country—From St. John's to Ireland in Half a Week.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—(Special.)—During the absence of the Postmaster-General from Ottawa there will be a suspension of the work of renewing postal contracts, upon which Mr. Mulock has been engaged for several weeks. The contracts which have been cancelled were in all cases those which had been renewed by the late Government without tender. Mr. Mulock has let new contracts invariably to the lowest tenderer, provided the sureties were good. The politics of the tenderer has not been taken into consideration.

A good story is told of the way in which he received the deputation which waited upon the Government the other day to ask for an increased mail subsidy for the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway. The plea put forward by the deputation was that this was a colonization road and that therefore, in the interests of colonization, the increased subsidy should be given. It is said the Postmaster-General tilted himself back in his chair and very quietly informed the deputation that under those circumstances they had made a mistake, and had come to the wrong department.

"What do you mean?" ejaculated one of the astonished visitors.

"Why, this is not the Colonization Department," replied the Postmaster-General. "If you want to encourage colonization you must see the Minister of the Interior."

The deputation had to be content with this reply, and went away wondering what sort of a man the Premier, who happened to be present, had chosen for a colleague.

When Mr. Schreiber, Chief Engineer and Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, was in New York last week he was waited upon by Mr. R. G. Reid, who has nearly completed the Newfoundland Railway from St. John's to Port Au Basque, on the west coast. Mr. Reid has just returned from England, where he has placed the contract for a fine steamer, which is to run from Port Au Basque to Sydney, were it will connect with the Cape Breton Railway. Mr. Reid's object in interviewing Mr. Schreiber was for the purpose of providing for close connections between the steamer and the railway.

Mr. Reid's contract with the shipbuilders calls for a first-class, high speed, screw steamer, 230 feet in length with 32 feet beam, at a cost of $260,000. The steamer will make three round trips per week between the two points. This will be the first fruition of many schemes for shortening transatlantic travel.

When the Intercolonial Railway was built it was intended to connect at Miramichi, N.B., by steamer with Western Newfoundland. From St. John's, Nfld., to Ireland the distance is about 1600 miles, which would be accomplished, at the rate of 20 knots, in 83 hours, or three days and a half. The Intercolonial scheme of fast steamers from Miramichi to Newfoundland was never consummated, but early next June, when the Newfoundland Railway has been completed and the new steamer placed on the route between its western terminus and North Sydney, the shortening of the ocean voyage by at least three days will be an accomplished fact. Some idea of the importance of North Sydney as a port of shipping may be gathered from the Harbor Commissioner's report for 1896, which shows that during the season of navigation 2166 vessels arrived there, representing a capacity of 762,000 tons. Of these 625 were ocean steamers of a capacity of 618,800 tons.

Mr. Justice Burbidge delivered judgment in the case of the Queen v. St. Louis. The information was exhibited to recover from the defendant the sum of $143,881 and interest, being part of an amount of $220,550 paid to him on certain contracts made between him and the Crown, whereby he undertook to furnish labor and stone for the construction of the Wellington-street bridge and the Grand Trunk bridge over the Lachine Canal at Montreal, and for the construction of lock No. 1 of the said canal. The total amount of the claim made by the defendant under such contract was $284,192, of which the Crown paid him $220,550. For the balance, $63,642, the defendant prosecuted a petition of right, which was dismissed by the Exchequer Court, but on an appeal being taken to the Supreme Court, the judgment of the Exchequer Court was reversed. With its defence to the petition the Crown had filed a counter claim for the same amount as the information in the present case is exhibited for, but withdrew it before judgment by consent. The defendant pleaded to the information, amongst other things, that the matters in issue in the present action were the same as the issues decided on the petition of right, and that the Crown was, therefore, precluded by the judgment of the Supreme Court from maintaining a new action. The learned judge of the Exchequer Court holds that the plaintiff's objection is well founded, and that the doctrine of res judicata may be invoked against the Crown. In the result, the information is dismissed, the Crown getting costs of the proceedings prior to March 7, 1896, and the defendant applied to amend his statement in defence, and all costs subsequent to that date to this allowed to the defendant and set off against the former. If the amount of the Crown's costs exceeds that of the defendant, the Crown to enter judgment for such balance of costs.

Mr. Fisher and Prof. Robertson leave for Hamilton to-morrow night to attend a meeting in that place on Wednesday morning of the fruit growers of the Hamilton, Grimsby and Niagara districts, who desire to discuss with the Minister of Agriculture the question of cold storage accommodation on Atlantic steamers. On Wednesday afternoon the Minister and the commissioner go to Brantford to attend the annual convention of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario.

Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, left for Quebec this afternoon.

Mr. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, arrived up from Montreal to-day, but he did not go to his office. He still feels pretty shaky.

Mr. A. H. Taylor, who was for nearly 30 years Grand Trunk ticket agent in this city, but who was recently superannuated, has been appointed customs appraiser at Ottawa, in succession to the late Mr. Patterson.

Mr. George Casey, M. P., of Elgin, who was here on Saturday, had a conference with the authorities of the Agricultural Department regarding the hog plague in Elgin. The disease is not the same as that which is playing such havoc in the Counties of Essex and Kent. It is a lung trouble, but is said to prove equally destructive.

Major Bliss, Assistant Adjutant-General, has a plan for making the Militia List a self-sustaining publication, and will have it issued semi-annually instead of annually.

Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, is back after a trip to New York with Mr. Pottinger, General Manager of the Intercolonial.

In the Supreme Court Justice Sedgwick announced that, for unavoidable causes, the court was further adjourned until Jan. 25, for the purpose of rendering judgments only. No judgments were handed down.

Mr. T. A. Duff of Toronto and Mr. C. A. Zavitz, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, are in town. They are making a tour of the eastern counties addressing meetings. They spoke on Saturday night before a large audience at South Indian and were given a splendid hearing. Both gentlemen paid a visit to the Experimental Farm this afternoon. They leave to-morrow for March Corners.

Andrew Onderdonk is in town, also Engineer Thomas Monro of the Soulanges Canal.

The City Council decided to-night to petition the Ontario Legislature to amend the Municipal Act by providing that no municipality shall have power to exempt manufacturers from taxation. This action is in line with the request of the Hamilton corporation last year.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 14.—A special cablegram to-night reports the total destruction by fire early this morning of the division offices of the Royal Engineers at Prospect, Bermuda. The building contained many valuable documents and military plans and a large stock of telegraph apparatus, all of which was burned. No estimate of the loss is given, but it will be heavy. The fire is supposed to have been started by an incendiary. An official enquiry will be held.

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We therefore wish to give notice to our customers and the public, that we will prosecute, to the full rigour of the law, any one whom we can prove to have done this, and we will pay a reward of $100.00 to the person who will give us sufficient evidence to convict any dealer of this offence.

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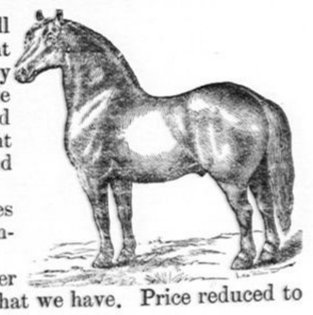

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