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e store would prove thing interesting.

DLORED BRIC SHIRTS.

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EPARTMENT.

and Caps we claim that rice we have no rivals. nable Fedora at 75c, and re. Our \$1.50 fine fur sewhere. Our specialty Hats, which we sell at y sold in cities at \$3 and e becoming universally rises all the up-to-date

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LINDSAY.

argain Prices."

INTERS. 0, \$1.10, \$1.25. 1.00, \$1.25, \$1.35. 5 and \$2.50.

ilways Great Bargains.

AND VALISES.

nd Trunk Railway.

ENAY POINTS IN BRITISH RICT. COLUMBIA.

Kootenay Crossing phy Creek Nelson, lot Bay. Robson Rossland etc.

s on Sale at Special low Rates. T. R. System VIA THE CHICAGO LINE superior accommodation, lowest charges et line to above points. ormation at Grand Trunk Station from aton. Agent, or write t. M. C. Dick-trict Passenger Agent, TorontoJ. P. Ryley.

Want a House?

or repaired this summer? Now is the tance that lies in my power. Call and talk it over with me.

Is a daisy, being built on the latest approved lines. No warplog or split ting possible when lumber is dried in my Kila. Many of the old fashioned affairs designed years ago are almost Don's throw any money away-call

and get my prices.

Vactory near Wellington-st. Bridge. Canadian Lost. UNDSAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1897.

Great Speech by the Minister of Finance.

arge Additions Made to the Free List-Free Corn, a Reduction on Coal Oil

and on Wire Fencing - Duty on Spirits and Tobacco Increased Ottawa, April 22.-(Special.)-The clock in the Commons Chamber registered half-past 3 o'clock before Mr. Speaker called the members to prayer. When the doors were opened the

galleries filled up quickly, although it was the subject of remark that there have been occasional "Budget Days" in the past when a bigger crowd was present. Among those observable in the galleries were well-known manufacturers and importers from all parts of the country, anxious to know their fate. There were also old-time Liberals keen to learn how the great Liberal party proposed to live up to the Ottawa platform of 1893, when tariff for revenue became the party watchword. Lady Aberdeen occupied a seat to the right of Mr. Speaker. Routine business took over an hour to dispose lof, but nobody seemed to pay much

Mr. Fielding entered at 4.25, and was greeted with Liberal cheers. By arrangement, he took Sir Richard Cartwright's chair in order to give; him the use of both desks for his papers. The fateful tariff reposed in a basket until the proper time to unfold it. The Minister looked pale and somewhat nerunder high pressure for some weeks. He sported in his button hole some Nova Scotia Mayflowers.

THE BUDGET SPEECH,

Mr. Fielding Figures on a Deficit This Year of a Million.

Mr. Fielding arose amid loud Ministerial cheers. He asked the generous say so. [Liberal cheers.] indulgence of the House in his task. He paid a tribute to the long line of able men who had preceded him in this particular duty. First of all he devoted himself to the financial returns of last year, explaining the increases in customs, excise and miscellaneous. The total revenue was \$36,618,590, as against \$33,978,129 the previous year, an increase of \$2,640.431. The expenditure amounted to \$36,949,142, or within \$50,-000 of Mr. Foster's estimate. The deficit for the year amounted to \$330,551, due to revenue not coming up to Mr. Foster's expectations. Moving to this year's figures, the revenue up to April 20th (last Tuesday) amounted to \$20, 284,403. Add to this for the purpose of the year's estimate the actual receipts between April 20 and June 30 last year of \$7,892,252, the probable receipts this year might be considered as \$38,146,655. But this, he considered, was beyond the mark, for the reason that the excise income this year was unduly swollen by reason of duties paid last month, and that would necessarily affect the revenue for the balance of the year. The customs also had been unduly increased in anticipation of tariff changes. A safe and reasonable estimated deduction from income mentioned was \$850,000, leaving the probable income for the year \$37,300,000. The expenditure to April 20 was \$25,463,830. and from that date to the end of June last year \$12,393,949, or an estimated total of \$37,857,779. The estimated deficit ably that was too sanguine. He thought the Covernment would come through the year with a deficit well within a \$600.00. This deficit was the result of legacies left by the late Government. He held that not until the obligations left by the last Government had been wiped out could the financial policy of the present Government be fairly criticized. In place of the present Government having had to borrow \$10,000,000 as a temporary loan predieted by Mr. Foster last session they had only borrowed £600,000 sterling to meet all services. [Liberal cheers.] After referring to the capital expenditure of last year he said the result would be a net increase in the debt of \$1,750,000. The expenditure for next year he estimated at \$38,250,000. The revenue on the basis of the present tariff would amount to \$37,500,000, leaving a deficit of three quarters of a million. The increase in the net debt of the year would amount to about

Then, preliminary to announcing the new tariff, the Minister proceeded to criticise the National Policy. He contended that the adoption of that policy was not on account of a principle with Conservatives. They adouted it in a time of depression, when people were looking for relief. This policy was the growth of political difficulties, in which the leaders of the Conservative party erroneously perthe old faith.

mitted themselves to be led away from Mr. Foster: No cheers for that sentiment. Mr. Lister: The cheers will come

later. Mr. Foster: Yes, when we get to the oil duties. [Laughter.] Mr. Flelding, continuing, said the contention put forth in favor of the what was the contention to-day? Take the nursing bottle away from them from 75c to 60c per barrel; the duty on Major Hughes asked if it was National Policy was that with two and they would immediately perish off the face of the earth. Then it was contended that a high tariff would seure reciprocity with company to the face of the earth. Then it was proposed to change added that it was proposed to change

the regulations so as to admit coat on in two years. But how had that pro-An Opposition Member: So they have diction been fulfilled? The country was no nearer reciprocity to day than in 1878. He read a string of census Laughter. Mr. Fielding went on to deal figures to show how, in his judgment, the National Policy had failed to come

Or any other building put up, enlarged tors. In the past decade the increase or repaired the what you want and get of increase, according to the natural rate of increase, plus the immigrants ready. I will be most happy to give among it, should have been 1,241,000 you estimates and any other assist- people more. The National Policy, inhad driven them away. He recited a conversation he had had with a prominent Conservative manufacturer who said if the next census returns did not make a better showing he would lose all faith in the future of The present Government hoped by

a change in policy and after ten years of rule to show far better results, so as not to induce Conservative manufacturers to lose faith in their counadopted by the Liberal Convention in hold the corn duties as an offset try. Then he read the tariff platform Ottawa in 1893. On that policy the country gave its verdict last June. and, subject to such changes as varying circumstances might require and | due time. on which he would have something to say later, the Government accepted that platform as a delaration of principles which they were bound to follow in their tariff. [Liberal cheers.] the chair, and the House rose for din- he intends to carry out his declaration Mr. Fielding, after recess, continued sent duty of 60c on bituminous, but to

would really do.

against the American duty?

at Montreal, not only to retain the pre-

impose a duty on anthracite coal as

Mr. Fielding: Yes, and impose a

At this point, Mr. Fielding, whose

endurance had evidently been over

taxed, begged the House to excuse him

from further effort and allow the Con-

troller of Customs to proceed with the

Mr. Paterson accordingly continued.

He went on to explain that on the

whole class of agricultural and dairy

the United States the Government have

decided not to change, in view of nego-

tiations with that country. Indian

corn, now rateable at 7 1-2c per bushel,

the Government proposed to make free

except to distillers, who shall pay the

present duty. Flour was reduced from

75c to 60c per barrel, and the duty on

cornmeal retained at 40c a barrel, but

the provision was abolished in regard

to the granting of corn in bond for

human food. Uncleaned rice it was

proposed to increase frim 3-10c per lb.

to 3-4c per lb., while the duty on clean-

Books were changed from 6c per lb.

to 20 per cent, ad valorem, and adver-

tising pamphlets, show cards, etc.

now 6c per lb. and 20 per cent., would

were grouped under a uniform duty of

Leather board was increased from 20

to 25 per cent., and ordinary leather,

now 15 per cent., and patent leather,

now 22 1-2 per cent., were made uni-

form at the increased duty of 25 per

Belting of all kinds, leather and

rubber, was made dutiable at 20 per

cent., and the duty on india rubber

boots, etc., was reduced from 30 to 25

Mr. Paterson, in coming to the iron

duties, the schedule of metal and metal

manufactures, regretted that the Fi-

nance Minister had not been able to

make the explanation himself. He

went on to say, however, that the pol-

icy of the Government to-day is, that

pig, wrought and scrap iron and steel,

being the basis of so many industries,

the duty upon them should be reduced,

notwithstanding the admitted fact that

most of this material came to us from

across the line. Yet the Government

had taken steps to provide that the

present iron industry should not there-

by be crushed, but should be compen-

sated for the loss of this protection by

an increase of bounties. [Conservative-

cheers and laughter.] The duty

fencing would be free after Jan. 1 next.

was received with loud applause from

the Liberals.

per pound.

Several increases to 35 per cent. pro-

change in the duty on tea. In place of

increasing the duty on sugar, as anti-

cipated, it was proposed practically to

reduce it. The duty on raw sugar

would remain as it is, 1-2c a pound,

but the duty on refined sugar, which

governed the price of the article to

the consumer, would be reduced 14-1000c

The free list remains practically the

Then, taking up the proposed prefer-

ential schedule, he explained that

where countries gave favorable treat-

ment to Canada it was proposed to ac-

cord favorable treatment to it. From

now until June 30 on importations from

Great Britain and countries which fa-

vored Canada, the reduction would be

one-eighth on the general tariff, while

after that date the reductions of duty

would be one fourth, but this would

not apply to ales, beer, wines or li-

quors, sugar, molasses or syrups, to-

baccos, cigars and cigarets. The

Minister explained that it was propos-

ed to strike out the combines by au-

thorizing the placing of articles on the

free list where a combine was formed

With regard to revenue gains and

losses from these changes on iron the

Government might lose \$215,000; on

woolens, \$275,000; on cottons \$66,000.

corn, \$147,000, or a gross amount of

It was proposed to increase the ex-

proof gallon to \$1.90, to reduce duty on

vinegars and increase it on acetic

acid. It was proposed also to charge

. He proceded to explain the bounty on

sonable grade relations with Canada.

probably \$700,000.

ed rice would remain at 1 1-4c.

duced from 50 to 35 per cent.

35 per cent.

per cent.

products which we largely import from

duty on anthracite coal as well.

tariff explanations.

his denunciation of the National Policy. He contrasted the present era of bonus hunting and tariff protection with the good old policy of industries running along on their own merits. He argued that the National Policy had injured rather than helped the manufacturer. Then came the stage of the combine, the wealthy capitalist stepping in and buying up all the small establishments. Far more benefit accrued to the country by a modcrate tariff than by a protective one. He urged that manufacturers should not be led away by the cry that their successes were identified with the protective policy. He referred to the statements made to the Tariff Conmission that the people would not buy Canadian made goods, but preferred foreign ones. He was loth to believe that, but doubtless it was correct. Certainly it was a startling result of the National Policy. Coercion had evidently failed where conciliation

would succeed. Now the time had arrived to let in the free air of competition, and so he would say to the manufacturers of Carada that they had much to hope from the new tariff. The Government had been importuned to bring free trade principles into operation at once. But no reasonable man could expect that. A writer in The London Times, after the Liberal triumph of last June, had pointed out that the change in Canada would have to be gradual. Lord Farrer, a great free trade writer, was even more pronounced in his declaration on that point, Continuing, he demurred to the contention that the manufacturer had vested rights in the National Policy.

There was a good deal of the speculative element in that policy. Men who played the game and gathered in the winnings when the turn of trade came should pay the losses. [Liberal cheers.] If we struck out of the tariff every vestige of protection they should take the risk and abide by the consequences. While it would be but stern justice there was no such disposition on the part of this Government [Loud Conservative applause.] Mr. Foster: Scoundrels great and secundrels small, [Conservative cheers Mr. Fielding: There is no disposition and laughter.]

on the part of this Government to deal with the protected classes in that spirit, although he submitted if it uited the will of the people of Canada to establish free trade, while it would be a dangerous thing to do, so far as the protected classes are concerned they would have no reason to com-But they were dealing with No doubt he has been working more than the protected interests. The evil of protection was widespread; it had become so interwoven with the business of Canada that if we attempted to strike it down it would do harm to other interests which are not directly connected with the protected interests. The interests of labor had to be considered, and the banking interests were closely bound up with this question. Some gentlemen said they ought to make a clean sweep now, but intelligent men would not

Mr. Foster: Come to the point, you man would be more tired before he had done. Referring to the circum-stances under which the Ottawa platicon, kentledge, etc., from \$4 to \$2.50 on scrap iron and form was adopted he said there was every indication then in the United States of a more liberal tariff policy. | slabs and bliets, and passage ton. Fut to-day everything was changed, a protective policy had been adopted by that country, and if the Dingley bill became law it would undoubtedly affect the trade relations between the two countries. The Government was justified in stopping to think what would be the effect of its policy if, on the eve of negotiations for reciprocity, it should in advance revise the tariff down to the lowest figures. [Conurge that Canada should mete out an manufactures of binder twine would eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth was not the policy of the Government o adopt that course. But if events justified the Government in withholding action with regard to the States that was no reason why it should not preceed to deal with tariff reform in relation to those countries which are prepared to deal with us. [Liberal cheers.] We are prepared, he said, to declare to the world that we are willing to trade with those countries which are prepared to deal with us. If the United States frames its policy for itself, we have a right to frame our policy with a single eye to Canadian interests. [Cheers.] While we will not yield to the spirit of retaliation which is in the air, and for which there is perhaps considerable justification, while the fence would

not be put up three or four strands higher, there was no particular reason for taking it down to-day. This led to the conclusion that there must be one tariff for countries willing to trade with us, and a different tariff for countries that are not prepared to deal with us. So far as regards the countries not willing to trade with us there are articles which we want, and therefore in regard to these to increase the price. articles the tariff could not be reduced. It was not the intention, speaking generally, to propose any great reduction in the tariff as applied to those countries which are not disposed to trade with us. We propose, therefore, to have a general tariff, and that to a large extent will be the tariff of to-day. [Prolonged Conservative cheers and counter cheers.l It would be the tariff injustices of which the people com- a duty on raw leaf tobacco of 10c a plained; free from specific duties-[Liberal cheers |- free from the annoyance and irritation which have created friction between importers and the De-

mitted would give preference above all others to products of Great Britain. pose a duty on iron for export. So the best the Government could do, forbade any concession of a preferenseeing they couldn't reduce the number tial character being made with Great of items, was to make the rate of duty | that character being made with Great Britain, the proposal before the House more uniform.

partment-the tariff of to-day, with

those changes. [Hear, hear.] The pre-

ferential tariff which would be sub-

Mr. Fielding then went on to detail the changes in the tariff. The chief of these was, he said, that in the duty served its judgment until a later stage has the advantage of being simpler

been bought with 1c per gallon. extent put an end to that fricthe question of coal. There is to be no reduction, he said, in the duty upon [Cries of "Oh, oh,"] The Fi-Custom Houses. We submit a tariff nance Minister repudiated, amidst remerriment on Mr. Speaker's ties, which have been so unjust to the left, the assertion that the retention of the coal duty had anything to do with which the larger free list is no tprac-tically disturbed, but has large addithe Nova Scotia elections. The Congress of the United States, he said, was tions made to it. We give to the counreconsidering the question of the duty on coal, and he hoped that the Dingley bill proposal of 75 cents would be reduced to 40 cents per ton, as it was and particularly the dairying interest, When that had been done Canada would reduce her coal duty to 40c a ton also. But as the Government could not act on supposition now it was We give to the country a reduction of thought better to wait and see what the duty on coal oil and the removal the Congress of the United States of the burdensome restrictions respecting the sale of coal oil. We give to the Major Hughes: Why did you not

country a reduction of the duty on coal oil and the removal of the burdensome restrictions respecting the sale of coal Mr. Fielding replied that that matoil. We give to the farmer his fence ter would doubtless be explained in wire at a low rate of duty for the present year, and place it on the free list Sir Charles Tupper decided not to from the 1st Jan. next. We give him allow the statement as to the coal duties to go as an indefinite announcelower rate of duty for the present, ment. In case the United States tariff and make it free from the 1st day of should remain at 75c per ton, he asked, will the hon, gentleman say that We give the medical and dental pro-January next.

fessions a boon which the younger and less wealthy members of the profession will appreciate, when we put all surgical and dental instruments on the

We recognize the great mining industry of the country by placing on the free list all machinery exclusively used in mining enterprises. [Ministerial cheers.] We do not confine it to mining machinery made in Canada, but we say it is more important to develop the mining interests of Canada than even to make a few machines in Canada, and so we put mining machinery exclusively used for the purposes of give the people the benefit of reductions on breadstuffs, flour, wheat and cornmeal. We give the manufacturers the benefit of cheaper iron, and much complaint has been made in the past of the burdens imposed upon them by the iron duthy. We revise the duties on rice in such a maner that they will not add a cent to the cost to the consumer and will add materially to the public revenue. We give the people a reduction almost all along the line. We provide the necessary revenue to meet the great needs of the country by increased taxes on articles of luxury, such as spirits, tobacco and cigars. without any increased taxation on the necessaries of life. [Liberal cheers.] Hon. gentlemen opposite have ever had the be 35 per cent. ad valorem. Wall pafree breakfast they talk about; we per and paper sacks, now dutiable at make it freer to-day by reducing the 25c and 25 per cent, respectively, were duty on sugar from \$1.14 per 100 lbs. both to be 25 per cent. Muriatic and to \$1, which is a material reduction; all mixed acids, sulphuric ether, etc., and last, but not least, we give to the people the benefits of preferential 25 per cent., while medical and meditrade with the Mother Country. [Great cinal preparations of all sorts were re-Ministerial cheering.l This question of preferenteial trade has been mentioned The duty on earthenware jugs, etc. in the House in times past. Leading was made uniform at 35 per cent. ad public men have advocated preferential valorem, and in the matter of cement. trade, but always annexing to their now 40c per barrel, it was decided, besugestions demands for England's accause of difference in the weights of tion, with which it was well known barrels, to make it uniform at 12 1-2c England could not comply. The advoper cwt., including the weight of packcates of preferential trade, at all events all who have taken an active Rough blocks, or slabs of marble, part in that movement, have assumnow 10 per cent., are increased to 20 pered that as the first step England must cent. to be uniform with the duty on flagstones, granite, etc., while finished marble goods are increased from 30 to-

consent to put a duty on corn. We know that England does not view that project with favor. We know that no more unpopular project can be offered the English people than to ask them t put a duty on breadstuffs. It may that as time rolls along at an earl day they may change their views. may be that they may see it in their interests to make this distinction, an they may offer some preferential rational to the grain of Canada. If they can be induced to do that by fair argument, I have no doubt it will be a good thing for Canada. But why should we wait for England to take action? England has dealt generously with us the past. [Cheers.] England has given us a larger degree of liberty perhaps than is possessed by any other country on the face of the earth. She has given us liberty to tax her wares even when she admits our goods free, and degree. Why should we wait for Engmake a move in this matter, and we propose that Canada shall lead the way. The leader of the Opposition says that our project of freer trade with England is a delusive one. Mr. Fielding concluded his speech at midnight after speaking five hours,

Mr. Foster moved the adjournment of iron, kentledge, etc., from \$4 to \$2.50 | the debate. per ton, while iron and steel blooms, rising and joining in singing the Naslabs and billets, and puddled bars are tional Anthem.

LONDON PAPERS WARMLY APPROVE

voked great cheering from the Oppo-Of the Utterances of Mr. Fielding, and Mr. Fielding announced that the binder twine duty would be immedi-Correspondents Say the English ately reduced from 12 1-2 to 10 per cent, People are Enthusiastic tu Praise and that after Jan. 1 next it would be free, and all articles entering into the of the Preferential Trade Clause of the Measure. It was not proposed to make any

London, April 24.-(Special Cable Letter.)-The newspapers here hail the Canadian tariff with delight. The St. James' Cazette regards it as the most important news of the day and as presenting most agreeable prospects to Great Britain.

The Globe says, referring to the re-Fielding's speech will cause a thrill of Danish settlement on the Upper Gapatriotic enthusiasm in a million

ings of liberty and security which she enjoys under British rule. Her act on enjoys under British rule. Her act on up to \$1000, and in size from 150 to 200 will not be in vain. The Dominion acres. The residents of these districts Parliament yesterday witnessed a volte have been paying much attention to face unparalleled since the days of lumbering and have neglected their

threatened Canada and this is Can farmers, and are now willing to disada's reply."

Has Captured the English Heart. New York, April 25 .- The London corthe first time in my experience Eas- and Montreal, has been investigating fectionate enthusiasm. When the net of Danish and Swedish immigrants to benefits to England of Premier Lau form a settlement in this district, and rier's tariff come to be figured up. I steps will be taken to get settlers out do not know that they will bulk very from Scandinavia to locate there. large, but the spirit of preference for Dr. H. Walton Jones of Montreal the Mother Country appeals directly has been appointed Commissioner for to the imagination here. Englishmen Canada to the exhibition in Stockhave always been peculiarly sore on aolm, which opens next month. Dr. this point of her colonies rearing pro- Jones lived in Sweden for some years tection walls against British trade, and and speaks the language perfectly. He nobody can blame there for it. . This will afterwards act as emigration agent change, therefore, will make Mr. Lau- for Canada in Scandinavian countries. and away the most conspicuous and iron, but said this would be on iron for popular of all the visiting Premiers of

New York Tribune Institutes ball the day discusses editorially at consider the monotony of the afternoon was a to morality, but the very reverse. It Bonding Privilege May be fut off Sir Charles Tupper asked how the tirely new tariff arrangement, but they had to take matters as they found them, or, as a new chapter trenchantly tries.

Mr. Fielding said while these treaties of marking the prompting of the afternoon was a to morality, but the very reverse, it is monotony of the afternoon was a to morality, but the very reverse, it is monotony of the afternoon was a to morality, but the very reverse, it is monotony of the afternoon was a to morality, but the very reverse, it is monotony of the afternoon was a to morality, but the very reverse, it is monotony of the afternoon was a to morality, but the very reverse, it is monotony of the afternoon was a to morality and to blackmail in many cases and to boys being entrapped. If a girl and to boys being entrapped of great Britain against these courses.

Mr. Fielding said while these treaties of the interference of the interfe The article concludes as follows: "The discrimination may/help British inter" No. Specifical discrimination may/help British imper Mr. Speaker.

ests as to the textile goods and some Mr. Blair informed Mr. Clancy that other miscellaneous manufactures and the departmental rule governing deit will not be overlooked at Washing posits with tenders for public works ton that the deliberate intention of his tariff is to restrict trade with this his tariff is to restrict trade with this country, and bring in British gratules That fact may perhaps have some introduce when the question arises whether this country should continue the bonded privilege by which Canadian bonded privilege by which Canadian railroads are enabled to hand a great test to be intention to sell any is a delivered of a daughter at Nork Cottage. Sandringham, at 3.30 this after tage. Sandringham, at 3.30 this after tage. Sir Charles Tupper: The hon, gentleman's proposal is entirely delusive, and railroads are enabled to haul a great year, nor was it the intention to inquantity of freight from this country." | troduce the metrical system of weights noon. Mother and child are both well. Major Hughes asked if it was pro-



Seeking Incorporation From the Government.

Are Among the Petitioners, as Well as Half a Hundred Members of the British House of Commons-Departmental and General Notes From Ottawa.

Ottawa, April 21.—(Special.)—An important petition was presented to Parliament to-day for incorporation of what is to be known as the British Yukon Chartered Company. It is important on account of the influential character of the signatures. Chief among them is his Serene Highness the Duke of Teck, son-in-law to Her Majesty. The petitioners also include Commons, among whom are: A. Din- one gentleman would not use to an oher, R. B. Martin, H. S. Samuel, Ma- other in private should not be uttered jor Dalbiac, Hon. H. V. Duncombe, W. J. Howell, Thomas Richardson, H. these great statesmen have thought if H. H. Marks, E. Flower, Major Jones, C Richards and others, and many London. The company is asking the ta'nly have astonished those gentle-Canadian Government for a guarantee of 3 per cent. interest on a bond issue for any member to discus; his ruling. the head of the Lynn Canal over the er, thereby tapping 9000 miles of navigable water and enabling the com-

pany's proposed fleet of steamers to serve the great gold-bearing districts. The company offer to administer the territory subject to conditions to be prescribed by the Government. As apparently there is no immediate prospect for a seat in the Commons being procured for Hon, Peter White, it is suggested that the hononable gentleman should be induced to enter the Provincial contest with Hr. Whitney, and strong efforts will be made to carry out this proposition.

There is an awful lot of kicking over one of the conditions governing the selection of men to form Jubilee regiments, viz.: That which says the individual chosen must be in possession of a certificate from a royal school of military instruction. It is claimed that if this provision be enforced it will shut out some of the best men, although probably not 2 per cent, of those in the city corps have qualified from one of the schools.

There was a regular flood of petitions to-day in favor of Mr. Casey's bill to compel railway companies to carry bicycles free as travelers' luggage, Mr. Lount that one signed by 2500, Mr. Clarke's was headed by Mayor Fleming and signed by 1184, Mr. Ross Robertson's had 1018 signatures, and there were other petitions to like effect from Athens, Brampton and

Mayor Bingham has received a request to call a public meeting on Saturday, April 24, in the Normal School in order to give Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen an opportunity of conferring with the public respecting the Victorian Order of

Negotiations have been in progress Home Nurses. for some time to establish a large serted in all the country papers asking for farms that were for sale up the The Globe says: "Canada leads the Gatineau Valley. Many replies have way in her thank offering for the bless- been received and offers made. Nearbecome good lumbermen, but poor pose of their partially cleared farms

Mr. Resseman of the Gatineau Valat very low prices. ley Railway, in conjunction with the

The Only Fun Was a Spat Between Mesars.

Ottawa, April 21.-(Special.)-Inexpressibly dull were the proceedings in

Mr. Davin moved for papers received by the Government with reference to enlarging the powers of the executive increase the subsidy to the Territories. Mr. Davin made an able speech in advocacy of an extension of the powers of the Northwest executive. In lace of the present annual subsidy, about half a million dollars ought to be voted. He claimed the present Government should deal generously with the Northwest.

Mr. Oliver agreed with the contentlen put forth by Mr. Davin, but spoke in comewhat bitter terms with regard to some of the observations of Mr. L'avin. He resented what he considered a mean insinuation by that gentleman against representatives of the Northwest Government now in town. Mr. Davin proceeded to score Mr. Cliver for the peculiar tone in which he had spoken. That gentleman evidently very reluctantly agreed with the stand he (Mr. Davin) had taken. A reference to the "miserable insert split" shown by Mr. Oliver brought Mr. Speaker to his feet with the statement that he thought both gentlemen had gone far enough. Both had used language which he hardly thought pro-

per in the House. Mr. Davin wanted to know if the Mr. Speaker said the language which

they had sat under a Speaker who PAINT. . . pould set up such a high standard? he rule just laid down would cer-

Mr. Speziter said it was not proper of a million and a quarter dollars, to There was only one alternative if a enable them to build a railway from member disagreed with him, namely, Mr. Davin said he would loyally

White Mountain Pass to the head wa- bow to the Speaker's ruling and passtors of navigation on the Yukon Riv- ed on to discuss the question again, dent audit, such as Sir John Macdonald considered to be an assistance to Mr. Davies, replying, gave credit 'o Mr. Oliver for having brought the

matter up before, supported by Mr. Davin. Besides, there was a memorial from the Northwest Legislature to the same effect. As to the audit of Northwest expenditures, it was exhaustively done by Dominion and Territorial audit. He promised on the part of the Government the most favorable consideration of the matter. Mr. Davin moved that the services of Wood Mountain scouts during the

Rebellion should be settled by an issue of scrip. After observations by Mr. Oliver and Mr. Sproule, the debate was adjourned

Mr. Martin, on a motion for correspondence, drew attention to the wholesale dismissals of P. E. I. officials, receiving small salaries. The present any other paint either ready made or especially of postmasters and others Government, he said, professed to be Liberals of the English school, but they were proving themselves Democrats of the Yankee school by introducing the spoils system. Mr. Mulock replied, denying that any dismissals have taken place in the Postoffice Department without suf-On the House resuming after dinner

W. F. Maclean moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Railway Act. He explained that the bil sought to compel all railway com panies to keep the upper berths in all sleeping cars closed when not in use, He said this would prove a great boon to the traveling community, and he had received many letters approving of the proposal. It had been tried with to compel railway companies to furnish to the Government annually a return showing the names of the par ties to whom free trips had been given during the year, as well as prefer ential rates given to certain classes in the country. Mr. Maclean considered that the three cents a mile rate now levied was too high, and believed that its continuance is due to the excessive number of free passes issued by the railway companies. With this information the Government would be better able to deal with the transportation

The bill was read a second time and referred to the Railway Committee. Mr. Charlton moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Criminal Code for the better protection of young girls, to increase the age of consent from 16 to 18, to make a male responsible for seduction under promise of marriage of any girl when he is 18 years of age, instead of 21. Mr. Charlton dwelt upon the urgency for protection to the young women of the

Mr. Craig supported the proposed raising of the age of consent, but could not accept the proposition to reduce the age of responsibility in the case of young men from 21 to 18. Young men needed protection as much Mr. Laurier concurred in the observ-

ations of Mr. Craig. He thought would be unwise to reduce the age of responsibility in males. Under the civil contract a marriage without the con-

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FARRAN'S POINT CANAL. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

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EXTENSION OF TIME. The time for receiving Tenders for the enlargement Farran's Point Canal has been extended until Friday, the 14th day of May, 1897. An acc pted bank cheque for \$37,50) must accom-

pany each tender, instead of \$75,000, as originally

By Order,

J. H. BALDERSON, Secretary Dept Railways and Canals. Department of Railways and Canals,

Ottaws, 13th April, 1897. Newspapers inserting this advertisement without the written authority from the Department will not be paid for it -63 Sw.

FARRAN'S POINT CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

EALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for the Enlargement of Farran's Point Canal," will be received at this Office until 16 o'clock on Saturday, the 8th day of May, 1897, for the works connected with the enlarg-

ment of the Farran's Point Canal, Plans and specifications of the works can be seen on and after the 19th day of April, 1897, at the Office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways attached to the tender the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence Bank Cheque for the sum of \$75,000 n ust accompany the Tender. This accepted Bank Cheque must be endorsed over to the Ministers of Railways and Cana s and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering in o contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted The accepted Bank Cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted. The Department does not bind itself to accept the

lowest or any tender. Contractors are specially notified that the condition requiring the works to be wholly completed by the 31st day of January, A. D. 1899, will be rigidly enforced and all penalties for delay exacted,

By order, J. H. BALDERSON, Secretary, Dept. Railways and Canals,

Department of Railways a Canals, Ottawa, 20th March, 1 : 7. Newspapers inserting th's advertisement without

W. G. Woods.

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