Dundas & Flavelle Brothers.

TO THE BUSINESS

It's wide-awake, broad-gauge, up-to-date shop-keeping thats doing it. Mediocrity satisfies us not, we are right in the front rank of progressive merchandising. That means much to you. More to us. We're protecting a reputation. That More to us. We're protecting a reputation. That it is a good reputation is evidenced by the many new business triends we are making, and each

succeeding day shows an increased following.

Here's a store full of bright spring merchandise for you to select from.

Here's a Wash Goods Stock. No Let Up

That any store might be proud to the Dress Goods selling. Those of. We have used some of our who have bought tell their friends AN best dry goods intelligence in where they have bought; that's emphasize the styles, the qualities things in the gown section. and the prices, especially the prices, that's what moves them at such a rapid rate.

chants

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and have done

ish guaranteed,

ements.

's Terrace, Wel-

D HOUSE, contain-soft water and all on May 15th. Ap-

OR MIDDLE

Fine Ginghams "all fast color" 150 Silk and Wool Crepons in Cream, and 20c.

Organ de Muslins, "guaranteed" 12c, 18c and 25c.

Dimities, linen colors, 15c. Henley Dimities, good patterns,

Hosiery As We Sell It

Is a satisfaction to the purchaser. None but the honest durable sorts, not at half their worth, but just at their actual value. You have confidence when you can buy thus. Ladies' Fast bl'k Cotton Hose,

Girls' Fast Bl'k Ribbed Hose, Men's Straw Hats, 50c, 60c, 75c

Ladies Fine Bi'k Cashmere and Cotton Hose, 35c, 3 pr. for \$1.

Boys' Fast Bl'k Ribbed Hose, 200 Boys' Suits at \$1.75 to \$6.00. An Immense Range of Ties in

Fine Satin Finished Goods at

New Cream and Navy Serges at

Special All Wool Serges in any

shade at 25c, 40c and 50c.

Fine Linen Collars at 10c and 15c.

Fine Black Sateen Shirts at 50c.

Men's Washing Ties, 3 for 25c.

Black, Sky, Pink and Helio,

60c and 65c.

Gents' Wants.

50c, 60c and 75c.

50c, 65c and 75c.

50c, 75c and 85c.

four-in-hand, knots, etc., at 25c, 35c and 5oc.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention and Filled same Day as Received.

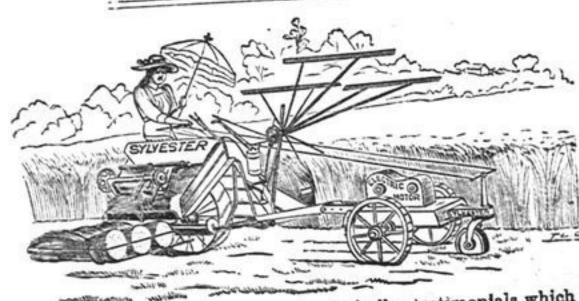
Sylvester Bros. Manufacturing Co.

S FOR THE FARMERS

THE SYLVESTER Agricultural Implement Works commenced operations in the year 1869, now nearly thirty years ago, and we are still energetically pushing on our work and yearly enlarging and increasing our facilities for the manufacture of our goods, so as to enable us to meet and satisfy the growing demand.

The unscrupulous tactics of some combines in our line of manufactures, who have inspired their agents to prophecy the downfall, not orly of ourselves, but of others who, like us, refused to enter the combine, have not been successful in driving us to the wall. These tutored agents have gone so far as to shed hypocritical tears over the poor farmers who were buying implements from a firm from whom they would not be able to get the repairs, and who, according to their inspiration, must

This line of opposition is only worthy of mean men, and we leave them monopoly of such tactics. If the combine were ten times as strong we propose standing out and doing a legitimate business in our own way. The farmers of know whether the combine was made in the interest of the farmer, or paign. whether it was not rather to enable the combinesters to squeeze a larger price for the article sold. The opposition of a combine has given a healthy stimulus to our trade, and although competition is keen and prices cut fine we welcome fair rivalry. to the excellence of our manufactured goods—a fair field and no favor; we meet competition by bestowing greater energy in making use of the most approved appliances, e xercising more rigid economy, and always giving to our farmer friends honest goods at honest prices. Our trade on these lines has grown and increased so that we are now in a position to furnish every line of agricultural implement of the very best qualities at a lower figu e than ever before.



We herewith give you a few of the thousands of similar testimonials which we can produce to testify to the merits of our machines from the farmers who are using them throughout this and other provinces. If the coming season finds you in need of a Binder, Mower, Sulky Rake, Pea Harvester, or Plows, single or two-furrow, and you buy a Sylvester, you will be well-pleased with your selection. More than this, we predict you will bear testimony with the many others who are using them, that they are the best on the continent. It is in the actual work of the Machines themselves in the field that the right to this claim is exemplified ;

DOWNEYVILLE, May 4th, 1896. of satisfaction. It never cost me anything for repairs, and it is in good repair yet. 1 think it is good for as long more. Would Yours,

have no other. -Yours truly, WM. O'BRIEN. EMILY, May 4th, 1896. GENTLEMEN,-This is to certify that I thing for repairs and it is in good condition yet—I think it is good for years. I light. It is a first class machine in every would have no other—Yours would have no other. - Yours, THOMAS LUCAS.

EMILY, MAY 6:h, 1896.

EMILY, May 6th, 1896. GENTLEMEN,-I got a 10 Hoe Drill from your agent this spring and am more than satisfied with it. I did not think that Sylvester Bros. Mfg. Co. in the summer of there was a drill made that would sow as 1888, and have cut eight crops with it, correct as it does. Have sowed all kinds doing the cutting on about two hundred of grain and grass seed with it, and have found it very correct and a great machine

GENTLEMEN, -I purchased a 12 Hoe Drill purchased a Light Steel Binder from the from your agent the spring of 1896, and am Sylvester Bros. Mfg. Co. in the summer of sowing the second crop with it, and find it 1888, and have cut eight crops with it, and have done the cutting on two hundred acres with it and it has given the many heat acres with it and it has given the very best draft. Would advise any one wanting a Mr. Laurier and Mr. Mowat were at the first class drill to buy the Sylvester. head of affairs they would put an end to EDWARD CLANCEY.

SYLVESTER BROS. M'F'G CO.

Elections on June 23rd.

OUR LEADERS-LAURIER AND MOWAT. ---OUR CANDIDATES; FOR-South Victoria......GEORGE McHUGH North Victoria......R. J. McLAUGHLIN Nominations.....TUESDAY, JUNE 16 Polling.....TUESDAY, JUNE 23

A Fine Day and a Very Large Attendance of Interested Electors.

Sir Oliver then referred to the preferential trade question, and said it was first introduced by Mr. Jos. Chamberlain, the well-known English statesman. Tories to talk of preferential trade with the mother country while we continue to tax mother country while we continue to tax her goods. Liberals in the house had her goods. Liberals in the house had made several efforts to get these duties of Interested Electors.

None but worthy weaves. We a measure for the busy look of Messrs. McHugh and Barron Deliver Rattling Ad-

The Township Hall Crowded to 1ts Utmost Capacity by the Representative Men of the District and Ladies-Much Enthusiasm Manifested and Laurier's Name Cheered to the Echo.

Oakwood been the scene of a larger political gathering than that which assembled strued—he knew these false and intoler-Tuesday; the weather being perfect, ant cries were being used, but he asked the people flocked in from all parts of the the electors to throttle them and put them people flocked in from all parts of the banner township, and many were present from Ops, Lindsay, Fenelon and even

Fine White Shirts at 50c, 75c, \$1. Sir Oliver Mowat and his private secre-New Soft Shirts, Fancy Patterns, tary, Mr. Bastedo, arrived on the morning train from Toronto. He was met at the | into the grave of his father, and with station by Mr. Wm. Lowsbrough, reeve of the township, Mr. J. F. Cunnings and other leading reformers, and escorted to the village, where he was entertained by Men's Fine Sox, bl'k and colored, Mr. Cannings, whose marked resemblance to the premier was commented upon oy At 1.30, shortly before the proceedings

began, the large township hall was filled to its utmost capacity. Among those present our reporter noticed Mrs. J. F. Cannings, Mrs. Rich, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. S. Weldon, Mrs. T. Bowes, Mrs. A. O. Hogg, Miss Anderson, Miss Rennie, Mrs. Chase, Mrs. Cornisb, Mrs. Minthorne, the Misses Coad, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Walton, Mrs. Puley, Miss Staples, Mrs. Brown, Miss McLaughlin, Misses Weldon, Mrs. T. Bick; Messrs. F. | fled with the course taken by the liberals C. Taylor, D. R. Anderson. T. Bowes, Dr. I know my duty, and that is to return to Rossor, M. O'Halloran, S. Parsons, R. S. hands of the men who elected me."

Porter, R. Kylie, M. J. Kenny, Dr. Simp(Cheers). son, J. Short, Lindsay; D. Walker, John Connolly, J. Naylor, F. Costello, J. Smale, guson, Geo. Lee, N. Patterson, F. Western, J. Jewell, J. Smale, P. Anderson, W. Ship of Mariposa when the Mowai govern. H. Webster, J. M. Swain, W. H. McCrimment first came into power. Wm. Stevens, F. Smale, John Cowieson, S. Davidson, S. Washington, R. Hill, Weldon, T. Reazin, A. McKinnon, W. King, Wm. Netherton, A. Cowieson, W. H. McLaugalin, F. Fee, P. McCorvie, Geo. Deyman, Smith, Amos Rogers, A. and J. Armitage, John M. Michael, Caleb Hicks, Jesse Weldon, Anson Walton, J. Trethaway, Geo. Douglas, John Dames, Elisha Cole,

Osborne, H. Philp, Henry Glendenning and Jos. Marshall. When Sir Oliver Mowat and Mr. Geo. McHugh, the liberal candidate, entered the hall, cheer upon cheer rang out, and all eyes centered upon Ontario's venerable premier, who despite his age looked fit to endure the fatigue of an arduous cam-

called the meeting to order, and in a few brief and happy sentences introduced Mr. McHugh, who opened by saying that as he was to be followed by Sir Oliver and Mr. Barron he would not take up time in the discussion of the fiscal question, but he believed politics was business and should scandal, the Quebec graving dock steal, the Tay canal affair, and many other cor-"jobs" perpetrated under the present government. He condemned the list upon which the electors had to vote-it had cost the country one and a nalf millions-it was three years old and disfranchised many electors, and there was a better list involved a loss of over \$200,000 annually, and they would be astounded to hear the list, 80 of whom were under 50 years of sge, and he would give a few sample cases. A man named J. E. Carr had paid in \$160 and drawn out \$7,700; J. J. Doig had paid pamed Kidd paid \$517 into the fund and received \$20,300, and so on through the whether such a system is right or not. Reformers had made several attempts in the house to abolish the system, but without avail. Parliaments are elected for five years, and the last parliament had held six sessions, the extra one costing the country \$750,000, and had finally died old age—indeed, it had to have nurses to sit up at night with it and supply something stronger than water for the members' nerves. (Cheers.) It was a disgrace that the house of commons bar had been maintained so long, and he felt that when

should be discussed on the platform in the broad light of day, and within the hearing for all. The speaker then made a manly appeal to be judged on other grounds than his religion. He did not feel it necessary the beat they are not afraid of the statement that they are not afraid o

Not for years has the little village of would resent it even to the length of unsheathing his sword. (Applause). He hoped his remarks would not be miscondown as unworthy of attention; they would have an opportunity on June 23rd to bury them so deep that they would never be resurrected in the fair township of Mariposa. He had had to fight these cries for 30 years on behalf of many candi-dates. His enemies had even gone down flendish glee had tried to stlr up strife and make capital over the ashes of the dead, of his defamers would be forgotten. The flag of Canada is long and broad enough to cover all who are good citizens -to cover men of all religions and even of no religion, and he trusted that on the 23rd of June their votes would record the triumph of good principles. (Loud applause).

Mr. LOWNSBROUH-'I think all agree with me that Mr. McHugh's speech Mr. McHush asked the attention of that the liberal platform was one of econ-Dr. Herriman, Thos. Bick. H. my constituency and place myself in the

Sir Oliver Mowat, said the hall in which they were seated should be called Sir M. Smith, Wm. Snelgrove, R. Fer. Oliver's hall, as it had been built with part

ped forward and said : "A lady from Manitobs came to the vil-

lage a few days ago. When that lady heard that Sir Oliver Mowat was coming to Oakwood she asked as a favor that we would allow her little daughter to present from the ladies of Manitoba, especially as Sir Oliver Mowat has joined with Mr. Laurier on the school question. She wishes me to say that the ladies of Manitoba view the action of the federal government with intense indignation, and that they admire very much and appreciate the efforts put forth by Sir Oliver Mowat in joining with Mr. Laurier to put their hand upon that iniquitous measure which the federal government wishes to pass." (Ap-

Little Mona Irvine, the pretty young daughter of Mr. Howard Irvine, of Killarney, Man., then advanced and presented Sir Oliver with a lovely bouquet of flowers, being rewarded with a kiss amidst cheers. Mr. Mowat said if Mona was a fair specimen of the children of Manitoba it must hearers were of the same opinion what be a grand place to live in and must have must they think of the Curran bridge a grand future—if they are all as nice and speech on federal affairs in this campaign was to be made in the grand township of Mariposa, renowned for the intelligent liberalism of its population. He pleased to greet them all, as it was many years since he had a similar pleasure. that occasion he had sooken for Mr. S. Wood, who had been elected, and hoped the result of his present visit-the first in this campaign-would be the re of Mr. McHagh, (Applause.) that he had ever heard and all that he had ever known of that gentleman was most creditable to him-like his father and grandfather before him he was a good liberal, and maintained those principles at a time when liberals were not as ' Imerous as they are now. All his life hitherto which he got back \$12,600; a person Mr. McHegh had been laboring and voting been chosen by his party as their candi-Is it any wonder the country is date, and he deserved to receive the hearty heavily in debt? Oa the 23rd of June the support of every true liberal elector, and also of every conservative elector who wishes to see a change of government at Ottawa, as so many do. (Applause.) The intelligent men of both parties condemn the scandalous transactions which have come to light and disgusted with the manner in which the business of the country has mismanaged in many departments during the past eighteen years. No private proassociation, would have kept for a day The government put forward the plea that is one of the strong reasons why they should be deprived of power; they hold It. (Applause.)

Mr. McHugh said that before he sat down there was one matter he felt compelled to refer to. The fact that he was a pelled to refer to. The fact that he was a pelled to refer to. The fact that he was a side lines, and he felt that such matters side lines, and he felt that such matters should be discussed on the platform in the should be discussed on the platform in the should be deprived of power; they hold that the policy has been a failure; that it has not produced promised results; that it has been bad for farmers and bad for it has been bad for farmers and bad for policy has benefitted no class except a few policy has been manufacturers who have been for favored manufacturers who have been for favored manufacturers. To-day many manufacturers.

down by the government. (Applause.)

majority of members of the house of com-mons to support Mr. Laurier as their leader (cheers), and the larger the majority the better. He, like Mr. McHugh, is a Roman Catholic, but no Protestant will for that reason withhold his support. He knows that there are Roman Catholics who are disinclined to vote for a Protestant are disinclined to vote for a Protestant against a Roman Catholic, whatever the differences between the two candidates may be in other respects, but the feeling is not general among Roman Catholics. So there are Protestants, God-fearing and intelligent Protestants, who have in like manner scruples about voting for a Roman Catholic or for a supporter of a Roman Catholic premier, however faultless otherwise. If there are any such Protestants here he should like to say a few words to unfounded scruple. It is something against the probability of such scruple being in this instance a proper one that Protestants generally in the province, God-fearing and intelligent men like yourselves, always been Roman Catholies in the Oatario house who could not have been elect-

ed without Protestant votes, and most of the mojority of the electors were protesthe Ontario commissioner of public works, was a strong Catholic, and yet during all his political life represented a strongest Protestants in it. He went cult to determine just what the privy every other question. They want this as through five general elections and was a council meant—their lordships held that a necessary incident of the just working member of the legislature for fifteen years, in the school law of 1890 the Catholics had of our legislative system. All regard this when his health unhappily broke down, a grievance, but did not define how it was and he had to retire from political life. We cessor also is a Roman Catholic, and yet bid, or even discountenance, the further should like and should endeavor to dismore honesty and straightforwardness than this Roman Catholic did. His suc-own native city, and this Roman Catholic nothing in the constitution or the privy both majorities and minorities, and, in a if elected: "Gentlemen, I am as free so has proved an efficient administrator, and the water that flows, and if I am not satistic as reliable a man in all respects as his dead with the course taken by the liberals."

Own native city, and this roman Catholic privy and this respects as his as reliable a man in all respects a has been in the Ontario government and legislature, so in this respect it had been in the government and parliament of old Canada before confederation. Lafontaine was one of its liberal leaders, a Roman Catholic, and a resident of Quebec, then fidence in him of the Protestant liberals of July, 1872, gave Roman Catholics the full-Oatario, then Upper Canada, that when est liber:y of voting as their consciences he was defeated at an election in his own directed, and he was not aware that any province he was elected in one of the Pro- of the other Quebec bishops issued differ-Vosiferous and long continued cheering testant ridings, the Protestant county of ent directions. The result in the New testant ridings, the Protestant county of ent directions. The result in the Protestant province of Upper Brunswick case was that separate schools every man in the Dominion—a man who every had made his government a model to every had made his government a model to every fore he could begin to speak Mr. J. F. Canada. Mr. Dorlon, another French Cunnings, treasurer of the township, step- Roman Catholic, was a liberal leader afterthe same position as a liberal in his own Catholic ecclesiastics and people, and they section of the province which Mr. Brown, have not since agitated for separate our own honored leader in that time, did in Upper Canada; and Roman Catholic as the mandement would be sin and would Mr. Dorion was, any here who lived then endanger the soul's salvation is one that will remember how closely he was associated with Mr. Brown, the Upper Danada champion of Protestantism; with what confidence and esteem they regarded one another, notwithstanding the difference In their creeds, and how dear the French Roman Catholic was to the liberals of Oatario. To none of them was he more dear than he was to myself. It used to be said of him that with the exception of Mr. Canada who held so high a place in the victions unless the liberal candidate gives estimation of Upper Canada reformers, a pledge on one particular subject, and taking the province all over, as Mr. Dorlon did. His mantle has falled on Mr. Laurier, with this difference, that there is no exception; that there is no liberal whatever who holds in Ontario a higher place in the estimation of Protestants and Roman

Catholics generally than Mr. Laurier does. To hesitating Protestants, if there are any here, let me say further that in my long public life not one Roman Catholic has acted afterwards as to call forth a regret want them; but they were provided for been elected in this province who has so from his Protestant supporters that they by the constitution, and all classes had lic. Rely on it, my fellow Protestants of and of the press of Canada only one paper, had given their votes to a Roman Catho-Mariposa, that you will never regret vot- published in the village of Markham, ing for George McHugh. (Hear, hear.) Les it be noted, also, that Catholics constitute a sixth of the population of the province, and about two-fifths of the population of the Dominion. They have, of course, the same rights of citizenship as Protestants, and practically both have Catholic representatives. With the exception of Sir John Thompson there has been no Roman Catholic premier since confederation, and the Roman Catholic premier we are about to have is a better man than any Protestant premier we have had in that time, excepting only that model liberal premier, Alexander Mackenzie. The mantle had fallen upon Mr. Laurier, and he felt that the people of Mariposa—so intelligent and God-fearing -would not refuse to vote for Mr. McHugh on account of his religion, for on no other ground could there be any objection. Another point to be remembered is that Mr. Laurier was Mr. McHugh's leader as he was his (Sir Oliver's) (Cheers.) He was proud to acknowledge Mr. Laurier as his leader-he was a noble man, and if they secured him as pramier they might well be proud. Nor should they forget that Mr. Laurier had been threatened with the possessed wast powers for making its dis-Laurier's noble utterances in reply to that threat. They were as follows: growing every day, and the cry throughout growing every is becoming more and more the country is becoming more and more the country is becoming more and more the country is becoming more and more that unless I supported the school bill, which was then being prepared by the which was then being prepared by the government, and which we have now begovernment, and which we have now begovernment.

that question at the great Ottawa convention a few years ago, in the following of the English school. I believe in that give to the organization a raison detre that question at the great Ottawa convention a few years ago, in the following we have a reform to personal the state of the English school. I believe in that the great of the English school. I believe in that the great of the English school. I believe in that the great of the English school. I believe in that the great of the English school. I believe in that the great of the English school. I believe in that the great of the English school. I believe in the school school that the great of the

the same principles and took the same This tract was revised by the leaders bold stand, and I have no doubt that when | themselves, was printed and largely disthe term for which Mr. McHugh is to be tributed among Roman Catholic electors; elected on the 23rd comes to its end Protestants and Roman Catholics alike will unite in saying to him: "You have done well, George McHugh; you have been a faithful servant to us all for one term and we cannot do better than elect you for another, and this time you shall have a bigger majority than before." (Loud cheers). The Manitoba school question had been aggravated by the mandement issued by the Qaebac bishops, some of whom were preaching against Mr. Laurier. Bishop Laflesche, indeed, went so far as to say that all liberals were bad. He (Sir Oliver)

thought differently—he thought liberals were good, and would maintain so to his dying day. The mandement did not go as the next general election, that of 1886, the far as some of the bishops' sermons, nor as far as the conservative politicians wished. He had no doubt but that the mandement expressed the real convictions of the bishops, and that they were perfectly honest; the document does not say that Cathnot to side with any of the political parties now fighting in the political arens. liberty." This, of course, can only mean The late lamented Mr. C. F. Fraser, either party, provided that he gives a in parliament in favor of legislation giving the Catholics of Manitoba the school laws which were recognized to them by the in favor of removing a grievance if one election, immensely important though existed—that was British custom. The they know or feel these other issues to be. trouble was caused by the Dominion gov- For myself I have only further to say that erament making a demand instead of giv- if I should have anything to do with future ing advice. The mandement does not for | efforts for the settlement of the matter, I enquiry of which the Manitoba govern- charge the duty as the friend of peace, as ing. In the case of the New Brunswick act, the Roman Catholic archbishop of give reasonable satisfaction to the Roman schools. The claim that disobedience to shocks all Protestante. A Roman Catholic elector may have given close attention to political affairs, and understand them better even than the bishops; he may have made up his mind definitely and strongly on the various questions before the electors; he may have made up his mind that the

> according to Bishop Laflesche he can not without sin vote even for a liberal candidate who gives the pledge. Mr. Laurier had advised conciliation less the present course of the tory party had rendered it impossible. When separment; the Orangemen said nothing, no religious body said anything, and the matter had never been brought up until

liberal policy is right and the conservative

policy ruinous to the country, yet under

the mandement-if the elector admits its

authority-he must abandon all these con-

the conservative opposition endeavored to gain power by stirring up feeling about the matter. There could be no doubt that Dominion and provincial cabinets must if the proper steps had been taken or are taken the Manitoba trouble could be got where is succintly expressed in a resolution passed a few lays ago at the annual meeting of the Methodist church of a neighboring district. He read it here because of the locality, but it is the same in substance as resolutions passed by other and larger rel'gious organizations, and as will no doubt be passed by more, for it is the general sentiment in this province :-"Resolved, that this district meeting regards the efforts of the bishops of the

Roman Catholic church to coerce Manitoba in regard to separate schools, and their claims to have supreme control over the state in this matter, as utterly opposed to tile to the best interests of the whole Dominion, and as calling for the most deter-Canadian who desires to retain that free dom from tyranny that has been secured Laurier's noble utterances in reply fathers." The feeling thus expressed is

entitled "Facts for the Irish who were liberals, or had been voting at provincial elections with liberals, to think that the Ontario government had not given to Roman Catholics nearly all in legislation and patronage that Roman Catholics were justly entitled to, and that all Roman Catholics should therefore give their votes to conservative candidates. This was for the general elections in 1883. But the mar œuvre was unsuccessful. Our opponents failed to convince the great body of Roman Catholic liberals that they had been suffering the injustice pretended or that there was any sufficient reason

why they should change their party. At no Popery, and the government and their supporters were now alleged to be slaves the Romish hierarchy; and the chief proof offered was our legislation as to Separate schools. The cry was renewed at the elections of 1890 and 1894. The Jesuit estates act afforded some fresh materials which from this standpoint were, like the other

favorite with the people of Mariposa, He opportunity of addressing the men, boys past 23 years had made himself known to every man in the Dominion-a man who people of Mariposa had had a very great visit-the veteran premier was to have entered the Dominion contest to morrow, but he had quickened his steps by one day to help his good friend, Mr. McHugh.

Sir Oliver had referred to Mr. Mackenzie, the former esteemed leader of the liberal party; a teacher so unlike Sir Charles Cupper, whose name was odious in the ears of every honest man,-who in the 40 years of his public life had enriched himself at the public expense. The tories had accused Mr. Mackenzie of gross extravagance, and they shed crokodile tears over is alleged mistakes. What had been their record since getting into power ? They had increased the public debt from \$150,000,000 to \$250,000,000. For the past 17 years the debt of Canada had been piling up at the rate of over \$17 per minover \$10,500,000 annually, or over \$19 terest paid on money borrowed would buy every year five Mariposa; it would give every man, woman and child in the province \$7; it would pay the taxes of Mariposa for 550 years to come. The tories say they have given the people permanent improvements for much of this money-given a post office in Lindsay, etc. given us a Curran bridge, a Tay canal, graving docks at Quebec, and other "improvements," every stick and stone in which is elequent of jobbery and incompetence. Liberals were not opposed to necessary public works, but they did not want the public money squandered and given to officials who at election time put their hands in their pockets and pay into the tory election funds a proportion of their ill-gotten gains. Sir Oliver had also referred to the fact that there had been no extras in the case of the parliament buildings at Toronto-the fact was that contractors bid low for Dominion work because they are given free swing in the matter of extras, which sometimes exceed

the original contract price. The speaker then instanced the St. Charles railway, the Cornwall canal and other "jobe," for which the total excess over contract price was over \$2,000,000, and said that was the government Dr. Vrooman pronounced pure and undefiled, wrong about it. Mr. Barron then read to the meeting the table of wages paid during the construction of the Curran bridge, and said it was a sample of what had taken place in the other deals. In the case of the McGreevy and Connolly Quebec graving dock steal, the government have court and obtained the release of those men on the ground of illness, but they were not too ill to enjoy a banquet tender ed them by their Montreal friends on the eve of their release. These and abuses stamped the present government as being unworthy of the confidence of

into the National Policy record, but he thought the time had come when both men and women were convinced that they a men and women were convinced that the are poorer to-day than they were under revenue tariff in the days of Mackenzie It was a fact that during the past two of three sessions individual members of the tory party had risen in the house an moved motions to permit certain product

(Continued on page not