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The Canadian Lost.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1897. HOUSE OF COMMONS

Gova: nment Policy in Regard to Coal

ANNOUNCED BY HON. MR. FIELDING

Bituminous Coal Imported Must Pay Duty of 54 Cents a Ton-Anthracite Coal Comes in Free-Hardware Schedule Coasidered - Reciprocal Clause Passed.

Ottawa, June 15.—(Special.)—When the House met this morning at 11 o'clock, Mr. McNeill read the cabled report of Mr. Laurier's utterances in England on trade policy, and asked for a statement from the Government that Mr. Laurier had not been authorized to encourage preferential trade within the Empire. That was Mr. Chamberfain's policy, and it was evident from the speech of the Duke of Devonshire hat was the direction in which the Imperial Government was moving.

Sir Richard Cartwright was promptly on his feet, and disclaimed any responsibility for what might turn out to te absurd to place any confidence on cable a sound Canadian industry. All he askreports, often emanating from prejudiced persons. He had every confidence in Mr. Laurier that he would do what was

Sir Charles Tupper concurred in the statement of the leader of the House. It was not fair to assume that the cable reports were correct. He was glad to know, however, that no member of the Government had repudiated the preferential trade idea. Mr. Laurier repeatedly declared himself in favor of preferential trade.

The Government bill giving increased powers to the Government of the Northwest Territories was read the first time. Mr. Bergeron wanted the Territories to be given full and complete autonomy. Mr. Davin warmly supported the bill.

Sir Richard Cartwright told Sir Charles Tupper that the Pacific cable question would be discussed by the colonial premiers after the Jubilee celebra-A resolution authorizing repayment of

superannuation moneys to civil servant; who may be dismissed was adopted and a bill founded thereon introduced. At the afternoon sitting Mr. Davies moved the House into committee to consider the resolution respecting the salary and position of the Controllers of Customs and Inland Revenue. He proposed an amendment, which provided that the salaries of the Ministers of Customs and Inland Revenue should remain at \$5000 a year until such time as the heads of departments were reduced to 13, when the salary should be Mr. W. F. Maclean contended that the number of Ministers should be re-

Mr. Foster facetiously commended the Government for continuing to pay hardworking Ministers, like the Secretary of State, \$7000, while men with sinecures like the Controller of Customs were

Sir Charles Tupper said he desired which Mr. Foster had put forward in He was glad to say that what had octhe lighter way. Mr. Paterson and Sir Henri Joly were two hard-worked mer, and they ought to have the same pay as

leader of the Opposition that the Controllers only got \$5000, although he had admitted them to the Cabinet. Sir Charles admitted this was true, but pointed out that while he led the Gevernment he never had the power to change any salaries. But he certainly

would have made changes if he had been allowed the opportunity. Mr. Henderson agreed that Mr. Paterson should have \$7000 a year, but the the Governor-in-Council would be au-

in the Senate. The resolution was then passed. In committee of ways and means the tariff discussion was resumed by taking up the question of rice. Mr. Fielding submitted an amendment. Uncleaned rice under the Conservative tariff was taxed 30 cents per hundred pounds. Mr. Fielding had raised this

would destroy the rice-cleaning industry, the duty on cleaned rice remaining, as before, \$1.25 per hundred pounds. Mr. Fielding, having looked into the matter, compromised by reducing the duty on uncleaned rice to 50 cents per hundred

The Finance Minister also proposed to restore the old duty on pears, instead the proposed rate of one cent per An hour's discussion ensued on the item of "Files," Mr. Craig protesting that the duty should be restored to 25 per cent. He also took occasion to read score or two of testimonials as to the excellence of the product of the Globe File Company of Port Hope, whose files had been spoken badly of by Mr. Wood (Hamilton) recently.

Mr. Wood reiterated his strictures, and was taken to task by Messrs. Cargill,

tain the facts, and these led them to believe that 60c per ton would be Kendry, Ratz and others, who were the maximum duty imposed by the United States. If they were disappointlarge users of files. Mr. Maclean observed that he was sorry to hear so good a Liberal as Mr. Wood pass such strictures upon Globe ed in that respect and the duties were to deal with the matter next session. files. When he next met the editor of that paper he would tell him of it. the duty on bituminous coal was low

Mr. Fielding declined to alter the duty. The item of wire fencing, 20 per cent., was changed to read: "Buckthorn and ship fencing, woven wire fencing and fencing of iron or steel, N.E.S., 15 per In this connection Mr. Foster drew attention to the fact that a few nights

ago Mr. McGregor, strangely enough, was anxious that certain grades of wire should be free, so that farmers could make their own woven wire fencing, while he favored protection on woven wire fencing itself. Then Mr. Foster read from the "Wire Fencing Gem," the advertisement of a little machine, costing \$5 each, wherewith the farmer could weave his own fence. The makers of the machine were McGregor, Bain. well & Company of Windsor. Was this Mr. McGregor the member for Essex? Mr. McGregor believed he was. Put the little machine was a good thing and only cost \$5. He did not care for any duty on woven wire fencing at all. Mr. Clancy pointed out that it was evident Mr. McGregor was an N. P. man after all. He wanted this fencing

when writing to this office We cannot readily | Subsequently, discussing the wire duty and Borden warned the Government that the tariff changes would throw many men out of employment in Montreal and Halifax.

On the item of "Agricultural machinery, 20 per cent.," Mr. Richardson (Liberal, Lisgar) arose and moved an amendment that the item be reduced to 10 per cent., having at the very outset of his remarks, however, assured the Covernment that he would not vote against them, no matter whether they adopted his suggestion or not. Rev. Mr. Douglas and Mr. Rogers

supported the amendment. Mr. Bennett, the first thing after recess, brought up the question of the export duty on saw logs. He read from The Midland Free Press the announcement that Collector of Customs Parkhill has been instructed by the Dominion Government not to give clearance papers for rafts of logs from Canada to the United States until he has received the order of the Government. Mr. Bennett 1. Is the statement correct that such

instructions have been given? 2. If such instructions were given, upon what principle of law or practice were the same given? 3. What are the further instructions referred to as being intended to be giv-

Mr. Paterson replied that the Commissioner of Customs had informed him that a circular had been issued to officers on the north shore. It had been the practice since Confederation that supervision would be exercised before the logs were towed, and that they should not be towed until the dues were paid to the Ontario Government. The Commissioner was now enquiring into the whole mat-Mr. Davin then proceeded to criticize

Mr. Richardson's position, he having voted recently against Mr. Davin's resolution for free agricultural implements, albeit in his paper he declared it would be impossible to defend the Government unless they put implements on the free list. Mr. Davin would, however, vote for Mr. Richardson's amend-

Mr.Richardson replied by quoting from The Regina Leader of 1883, to show inconsistencies in Mr. Davin's course. In reply to a question by Rev. Mr. Douglas, the Controller said the value for duty would be the value of the implement in the country of manufacture, the law being the same as before. The question was then put and Mr. Richardson's amendment was declared lost on division, the mover not demand-The item as it stood was adopted.

On the item of watch cases, 30 per put back to 35 per cent, on behalf of | made by her to the doctor the morning of was that the watch case makers of would have to shoot somebody or leave Ontario and Quebec be treated as well as the coal mine owners of Nova Scotia. The item, however, went through without change.

On the item, axes, scythes, etc., from 35 to 30 per cent., Mr. Monk said that at Cote St. Paul, last Saturday, over 60 men employed in the ax works had been discharged because of the loss of protection to that industry. Why? he asked, should the ax makers be treated differently from the manufacturers of hammers, of shovels, of adzes and of saws, who all had 35 per cent.? After further discussion the item pass-

The following new item was inserted: "White cotton embroideries 25 per cent." On the item shirts 35 per cent., Mr. Henderson set the House in a roar by suggesting that the shirt-makers be compelled to make longer shirts for tall men. Mr. Fielding moved to strike out 355a. cotton fabrics, fronting linens, etc., 15 per cent.," or in other words the raw material for shirt-makers. The change would make this material dutiable at

35 per cent. Mr. Foster strongly urged Mr. Fielding to retain the item in order to give shirtmakers a chance. He predicted that it would mean almost ruin to shirt-makers if they were hit so hard. Mr. Fielding thought Mr. Foster was country which imposes an import duty on

taking too pessimistic a view of the trade. He thought with a duty of 35 per cent, the shirt-makers could wor.y along. Mr. Foster said time would tell.

The item passed. Mr. Henderson urged more protection to manufacturers of "socks and stockings," 35 per cent., and Mr. Rosamond, duced to 10, with a salary of \$10,000 on yarns when imported by manufacturers of woolen goods, 20 per cent., but their efforts were unavailing.

Then came the Government announce

ment in reference to the coal duties. Mr. Fielding said the item regarding coal had stood to enable the Government to consider circumstances as they might arise regarding seriously to support the proposition this duty in the United States. curred recently in Congress was in the right direction. In the Dingley bill the coal duty was increased to 75c per ton. The duty now stood the same, except Sir Richard Cartwright reminded the that it would be 60c per ton when imported from any country which imposed a duty of no higher rate. The Canadian duty was levied on the short ton and the American on the long ton. He therefore proposed that the du'y on bituminous coal should be file per ton of 2000 pounds, being the equivalent of 60c on the ton of 2240 pounds. When the United States reduced the duty on bituminous coal to 40c for 2000 pounds Secretary of State should not draw a salary higher than \$5000 a year, which was also good enough pay for the Minister of Justice while that gentleman sat started in the right direction, would be authorized to reduce the duty to a similar figure. He was not without hope that our American friends, now they had started in the right direction, would go lower than 60c. Bituminous slack coal, he suggested, should remain at 20 per cent., but not to exceed 13c per ton of

2000 pounds, being the equivalent of 15c on the long ton. Mr. Clarke (Toronto): What about the duty on anthracite? Mr. Fielding said inasmuch as the Americans had not proceeded with the to 75 cents. In a previous debate Mr. duty on anthracite the Government did duty on anthracite the Government did in the contended this duty on anthracite the Government did in the contended this duty in the propose to touch it. Rather, they

Stage Y

Mr. Clarke: So that it the meantime

Mr. Fielding: For the present there

Mr. Foster said Parliament would ad-

journ within a week. How did the

Covernment know that American coal

duties would not be increased again?

Such a contingency was quite possible,

and the result would be to give Ameri-

can coal producers access to our mar-

might have to pay 75c. If the Govern-

ment wanted reciprocity in coal let them

put on a maximum duty as well as a

Mr. Fielding replied that in all the

information the Government could ob-

tain they had taken great pains to ascer-

increased, then Parliament would have

Mr. Bell (Pictou) supported the view

submitted by Mr. Foster. He held that

Mr. Ellis urged that coal be made

On the item "foreign raw leaf to-

bacco, 10 and 14c per pound, respective ly," Mr. Fielding added the words "to

be computed on the weight when ex-

Schedule D passed without opposition.

Mr. Blair presented papers relating to

The committee rose and reported.

the arrangement with the Grand Trunk

Railway for the extension of the Inter-

The House adjourned at 11.45 p.m.

DEATH TO MAN AND BEAST.

Man Killed by a Lightning Belt Striking a

Quoit He Was Pitching.

Chicago, June 17.-Death to man and

beast, danger in manifold forms and de-

struction to property rode with the ter-

rific electrical storm which visited Chi-

cago late yesterday afternoon and even-

tric cars were transferred into chariots

of fire in the most literal sense. Troiley

poles were suddenly changed to sentry

boxes of death-dealing electricity, and

fierce streams of electricity followed the

The tracks became surcharged with

the fluid, and prostrated horses, whose

iron-shod feet came in contact with

them. The bridges across the river were

One man was killed, over a dozen

were injured and about \$50,000 worth of

property was destroyed by lightning. The dead man is Fred Muschek, who

was killed while pitching quoits, a bolt

A GRUESOME STORY.

Inquest in the Case of Priscilla Hall and

Her Brother in Law, Who Shet

Her and Himself

Portage la Prairie, June 17.-At the

inquest in the court house this after-

coon the jury viewed the remains of

Priscilla Hall and Brigham. Amelia

then fired a second shot in her neck.

ham fell immediately he shot himself.

Hardly a minute elapsed from his ar-

rival till the first shot was fired. The

first bullet was found by Constable

Giarrouch in the lounge this morning.

Priscilla made no noise, but rushed

away at the first shot. Brigham said

nothing and witness could form no idea

Dr. Lundy stated that he went to the

louse, and found Priscilla lying on her

left side with a bullet wound below the left ear; noticed no mark of violence;

the girl was dead: Brigham lay at right

William Roxburgh, clerk at Ash

down's, gave evidence of the sale of the

revolver, but said he heard no threats

The jury retired at 5.10 and at 5.30

gave a verdict that Priscilla Hall met

her death by a wound in the neck caus-

The Latest:

Winnipeg. June 17 .- (Special.)-The

latest developments in the murder of

Miss Hall of Portage la Prairie by her

brother-in-law, and his suicide, show

and their fears vere verified by a visit

DUTY ON LOGS AND PULP WOOD.

Resolutions Brought Down by Mr. Fielding

to Impose Not More Than 83 a Thou-

sand Feet, Board Measure.

Ottawa, June 18.—(Special.)—Just pre

vious to adjournment to-night Mr. Fielding

tabled resolutions governing export duties

on logs, pulp-wood and oils. The Gov-

ernor-Geenral takes power to impose on

pine, Douglas pine, spruce, fir, balsam, ce-

dar, elm and hemlock logs and pulp-wood

an export duty not exceeding \$3 per 1000

or pulp-wood are in shorter lengths than

(a) On nickel, contained in matte, or on

the ore, or in any crude or partially manu-

factured state, and upon copper contained

in any matte or ore, which also contains

nickel, when exported from Canada, upon

(c) On lead ores, and on lead and silver

(c) On lead ores, and o nlead and silver

ores, when exported from Canada to a

ed in lead ores, or in lead and silver ores,

an export duty on the lead contained in the

The monsoon has come in Bombay, India,

The Vossiche Zeitung of Berlin, referring

to the annexation of Hawaii, says the

Cuticura.

Whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly,

crusted, pimply, or blotchy, whether simple,

scrofulous, or hereditary, from infancy to age,

speedily cured by warm baths with CUTICURA

SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA (oint-

ment), the great skin cure, and mild doses

of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM.
CORP., Sole Props., Boston.
35" "How to Cure Every Blood Humor," free.

FACE HUMORS Falling Hair and Baby Blem-

purifiers and humor cures.

Rlood

metal other than nickel or lead, when ex-

duty not exceeding 2 cents per pound.

per cent, on the value of said ores.

equivalent to such excess.

of annexation. .

and it is raining continuously.

the equivalent of the above rate.

that he had been intimate with the girl

ed by Brigham, who afterwards commit

why he shot her daughter.

angles and was also dead.

striking his uplifted horseshoe.

notable danger points.

The item as amended carried.

entirely free.

colonial Railway.

there will be no duty on anthracity?

will be no duty on anthracite.

The Premier and Mr. Dryden at Lancaster.

kets at 54c a ton, while our producers

Mr. Bryden Replied to the Criticisms of Mr. Whitney and Mr. Matheson-Mr. Hardy Acknowledged the Kind Reception and Ably Epheld the Local Government.

Lancaster, June 15.—(Special.)—The Young Liberal Clubs of Glengarry nonored Mr. Hardy, the Premier of this Province, and his colleague, Mr. Dryden, by turning out in large numbers to attend the opening meeting of the Ministers' tour. The streets were profusely decorated with bunting and banners and the town looked its best. The Premier and his colleague arrived town by the noon train, and were immediately driven to the scene of the meeting, escorted by the Cornwall Brass Band, which provided excellent music during the afternoon. Despite the facts that the farmers are now exceedingly busy and that there were other strong attractions in the country, the attendance was very large, every one of the temporary seats being occupied, while hundreds of people were compelled to stand throughout the proceedings. On the platform and in the audience were many prominent Liberals from the County of Glengarry, who were most cordial in their reception of the Min-Mr. D. M. McPherson, M.P.P., the

standard-bearer for Glengarry, who presided, opened the meeting, congratulatthem two of the leading men of the country, the Premier of Ontario and the ing. Forked tongues of electric fire | Country, the French. To-day they had dwellings, power houses and factories, spreading injury and destruction. Electric cars were transformed into charies Mr. A. G. McBean said that he felt McDuffee Beaten at 15 Miles by 100 Yards Government of the Province, that he voiced the opinion of the people of Glengarry when he extended to the Ministers a hearty welcome to the county. Turning to Mr. Hardy, he congratulated him upon his appointment to the Premiership, saying that he was worthy son of a worthy father, Sir Oliver Mowat, and that Ontario was fortunate in having such a worthy successor to Sir Oliver as he was. Mr. McPherson, in introducing Hon. Mr. Dryden, said that much of the improvement in agriculture in Ontario was due to his practical and thorough

work. MR. DRYDEN. Mr. Dryden, who was given a most cordial reception, referred to his first wards the daughter in the front room | side all this we knew his integrity of and, reaching toward her, fired. At the character, his defence of the interests of the people against all comers, wheth- triplets did great work for Michael. first shot the girl fell on the ficor. He er within or without his party. His 20 years of service was well merited Witness heard no sound of blows. Brigand would be justified by the people at

the first opportunity. Mr. Dryden took up Mr. Matheson's criticism of the Government, that they had spent \$4,000,000 more than they millions when they assumed office. was not fair to say that Mr. Macdonald left four millions. He left that much cash on hand but as Mr. Gibson of fiuron had pointed out, Mr. Macdonald had voted \$1,500,000, of that for railways, had purchased the Rockwood Asylum for \$100,000, and in this and other ways had promised \$2,300,000 of this, leaving a real balance of \$1,500,000. Mr. Drydenu also took up the question of railway certificates, pointing out that it would be ridiculous to put their present value down as liabilities unless the revenue to be received concurrently with their payment was put down as an asset. The Government did not come to them, like Mr. Whitney, to boast of their honesty; they came to lay their record before the people and to ask them to judge them by it. "By their works ye shall know them." They asked the people to look at what they had done and to judge them by their record.

ADDRESS TO THE PREMIER. Mr. T. J. Wilkinson, in presenting an address to Mr. Hardy, spoke of the activity and zeal of the Young Liberal Clubs of Glengarry, predicting that sending to Toronto a staunch Libera) . from old Glengarry. Miss McPherson, daughter of the Chairman, presented Mrs. Hardy with

a magnificent bouquet of roses. MR. HARDY'S REPLY. The Premier was given a magnificent reception upon rising to speak. Afte: gracefully acknowledging the kindness of the address and the eloquence with which Mr. Wilkinson had presented it, he corrected the impresssion that might be caused by his visit that an election was impending. The presence of his colleague and himself at Lancaster might perhaps, he said, be taken to indicate an early election. They had not come In case any of the above mentioned logs with any such intent, and no feeling of or pulp-wood are in shorter cord may be visit. Many invitations had been given levied in the same way, not greater than to himself and his colleagues to visit this district, and it had even been said that the east had been neglected in the past by the western members of the Government. They heard that the Young Liberals were organizing, and the clubs were good enough to invite nickel an export duty not exceeding 10 them to be present and take part in cents per pound, and upon copper an export the proceedings to-day, and they gladly accepted the invitation. Mr. Hardy referred to the downfall

ported, an export duty not exceeding 15 of the Conservative party. The influence of Sir John Macdonald had passed away. Tupperism was dead-we witnessed its funeral very recently-and lead in bars or in the form of pig lead, an great a man as Sir Charles Tupper was, excess of the import duty on lead containlast found him out or had grown tired ores so exported to an amount per sound of him. The Conservative regime in Quebec had come to an end. The Gov ernment of Ontario had nought to fear. In our own Province the Conservatives told us that because Sir Oliver Mowat had gone to Ottawa, therefore Mr. Whit-United States, in entering upon a colonial ney, or Mr. Marter, or whoever heir policy, has taken a dangerous road. It ex- leader migh be, must come into power. pects that Samoa will be the next object | What reason had they for supposing so? What had been seen since Sir Oliver Mowat went to Ottawa? His own county returned a Liberal member with a larger majority than Sir Oliver himself received. Essex returned a Liberal with a majority of 1000. Mr. Davis, the new Minister, was elected by acclamation. In every place where they pitted themselves against their opponents the Reformers had been true, and had rolled up their majorities even larger than in the old days. Then what about the House? In 1894 they reduced the Liberal majority on a vote to 7 or 8. in 1895 to S or 9, but in 1897 the lowest was 13, and that only once. The next lowest was 15, and so on up to 32, and once near the close of the session to 52, and if the House had lasted a little longer he had no doubt the Government would have had the whole 94.

(Laughter.) Why was this? Because there was no lack of confidence in the Government as reconstituted. Next the policy of the Government commended itself to the independent members more and more, and instead of majorities of seven and eight they increased their majorities to nineteen, twenty and thirty. There was no reason why Mr. Marter and Mr. Whitney and the other gentlemen should stand any better he-fore the country than they did formerly. For years the only policy of the Oppo-

to their bow, to decry the Govern ment and also to praise themselves. Mr. Herdy, in the course of his speech, made some facetions references to Mr. Whitney and his band. Po-

sonally, he esteemed the Opposition leader and his colleagues now on a tour in Western Ontario, but saw no rea son why the reins of Government should be handed over to them. The Premier concluded as follows: The reason the Liberals had so long held power was that their Administra-

tion had been on business thes. They did not claim any great chility, as did their opponents, but they did claim watchfulness, fidelity and vigilance in their administration of the affairs of the Province. They believed in a wise lib-erality in the Administration, rather than a parsimonious spirit. The Opposition held up the bugabee of direct taxation, but if Mr. Whitney could not see his way to administer the affairs of the Province without direct taxation he should not be entructed with the Government. As to the Macdonald surplus, Mr. Hardy showed that it was all disposed of before Sir Oliver Mowat assumed office, and, further, stated that Mr. Macdonald would have done as they did in regard to expenditure for the ad vancement of the country. Mr. Hardy briefly reviewed the improvements in agriculture, education, etc., during the Liberal Administration, and the acvancement of the country, particularly of New Ontario, to its present condi-tion of prosperity and growth. Mr. Hardy closed his address with an elo quent reference to the Jubilee celebration, dwelling upon the significance of the great procession with its representatives of 100 celonies, with Canada marching to the front, behind the crowned heads of Europe and the Ambassadors of the great foreign nations. "And Mr. Laurier, the leader of the Liberals of this country," he said in conclusion, "is the man who bears the Canadian flag. He comes first in this British ideal under which it is our priv- 36, Lindsav,-11-tf-w. ilege and our happiness to live."

The meeting closed with the national ORGANS, PIANOS AND anthem and hearty cheers for the Queen, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Dryden and Mr. Me

-Paced by Triplets, Quads, Quints and Sextets. Cambridge, Mass., June 17.-Jimmy Mich-

gel, the Welsh wonder, beat Eddie Mc-Duffee on the Charles River Park track to-day in the hottest 15-mile bicycle race ever run in America, and at the same time established a new 15-mile paced competition record of 29 minutes 12 seconds. McDuffee led all through the race up to the last of the thirteenth mile, when his pacers became worn out, and the little Welshman behind a fast triplet forged ahead and won by 100 yards. The weather conditions were well nigh perfect, there being only a slight breeze, and 15,000 percompany with Mr. James Rayside, the sons enjoyed the sport immensely. The conlate member for the county. Mr. Dry- ditions of the race were exceedingly novel. den said that he was glad that the Each man was allowed as many pacers as people of Glengarry would have an op- he pleased, and the pacers were allowed Mr. Hardy. We who had known him to ride all sorts of machines. The result of for years were proud of him. We knew | this was that there were three sextets, two occurrence took place about 4.45 p.m. of his influence in the Legislature, of quints, three or four quads, and a number revolver in his hand, and said: "Look bate and his ability as a leader. We same time, while as fast as the men on here, it is loaded." He pointed it to- knew also his progressive spirit; but beon sextets and quints, while a couple of The race started after a good afternoon's

sport, in which an American record for a new race, the two-mile tandem competition, standing start, was made in 4.05 1-5 by Butler brothers. Michael and McDuffee, in their race, waltand as the sextet and triplet rushed past the starting point the two flyers jumped in deficit. This was inconsistent with his after them. McDuffee, behind the big sexclaim that there was a balance of four tet, almost immediately forged ahead and was 50 yards in the lead when the first mile was finished. For two miles there was no change, but in the third mile a hot triplet picked up Michael and noticeably McDuffee soon made up his loss, and at the beginning of the fifth mile was about 200 yards ahead. The constant change of pacemakers kept the crowd at fever heat. Three big sextets did great work for Mc-Duffee, especially that manned by the Butler brothers and four other fast men. At the eighth mile McDuffee was over onesixth of a mile in the lead, and his pace-makers were making it warm for him. In FOR TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS. the ninth Michael began to gain, the hard work telling on the sextets, and soon there were but 100 yards between the flyers. Not once did either man drop behind the pace-

man, and for half a lap they raced side by side. McDuffee, however, pulled out and soon had 50 yards lead in the eleventh. In the twelfth, one of McDuffee's sextets picked him up very badly, with the result that Michael caught up, and after a mile more the two were again on even terms. This time there was a continual roar of applause as the men came flying around after the pacers, and this was redoubled when Michael rushed ahead at the beginning of the last mile.

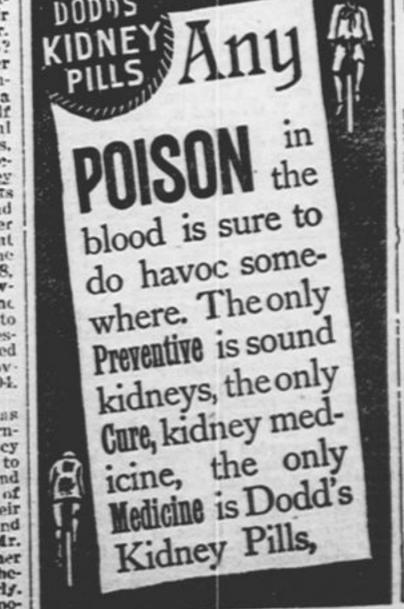
In spite of the fact that two sextets and 2 quad successively picked up McDuffee and apparently set the hottest kind of pace, nothing could catch the little Weishman, and he rushed across the finish 100 yards ahead in the fastest 15-mile race ever run in this country, if not in the world. Sum-

1.54 4-5......McDuffee .....McDuffee 1-5.....McDuffee .McDuffee . McDuffee . McDuffee 19.21 2-5..... McDuffee The lumber yard of R. Thompson

Co. of Hamilton, at Muskoka wharf, suffered a good deal from fire, supposed incendiary, yesterday. With help from Orillia, Barrie and Allandale the local brigade got the fire under control. D. Shier of Bracebridge, P. Bartholomew of Gravenhurst and Thomas Baker of London also suffered, and about three million feet of lumber was destroyed. Loss \$40,000.

Leamington, Ont., celebrated the Queen's Jubilee yesterday by marching and countermarching in the school grounds by the children and the singing of patriotic songs. The affair was a great success. All the children carried Union Jacks. A flag-raising over the school building completed the cere-

Dodd's Medicine Co.



Hood's Sarsaparilla.

rills, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded any other proprietary medicine. This is simply because it possesses greater merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla it-self, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy

Sarsaparilla

Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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frame barns, stabling for ten horses and ten cows, sheep house, hog-pen, and driving-shed, with two mighty procession and only first be cause he represents this mighty half of this great continent and represents the to DAVID EAGLESON, SR., Colborne st.; Number

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