If, when thinking of your Spring Suit, you fancied you would have to shell out twenty good dollars, you didn't figure right - you failed to take us into your calculations.

We can turn you out as good a Suit for \$15.00 as you probably fancied would cost you \$20.00, and for \$18.00 the garments we offer cannot be duplicated in value in the broad Dominion. We have an immense range of Colorings at these prices, and guarantee perfect fit Call and see us when in town.

CATHRO & CO., The MERCHANT TAILORS

The Weekly Post LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 2nd, 1899

PLAINS DISTRICT. Tne First Settler Still Alive and Hearty

-Wonderful Transformation Caused by the Coming of Summer-Everything Strange to the Onterio Settler for a Time-Voracious Mosquitoes. (Special to The Post.)

Sir,-In a few words I wish to convey some idea of Manitoba as the Ontario man sees it in the spring time. I write more particularly of the district lying between Carberry and Neepawa - the Carberry Plains. This is probably the best district in the province, for though not as heavy as Portage Plains, is more easily worked, much earlier, espeicially in a wet spring like this, and less liable to frost. The soil is a rich sandy loam and the country has just enough roll to give drainage. Among the most prominent and most extensive armers might be mentioned Mr. Adam McKenzie, Mr. Barnes and Shaw Bros., formerly mill-owners in Carden, but residents of Woodstock. The pioneer house of the Plains still shelters its first owner-Mr. Switzer, who came from Bruce county twenty years ago. Your correspondent had an interesting chat with Mrs. Switzer, who is still hale and hearty and talks interestingly of what was once called "The Great Lone Land." A school section nine miles north-west of Carberry was last year sold for \$8,000, and good improved

To the Ontario bred man this country seems anything but pleasant until he becomes accustomed to the climate. It is always extremely something-either extremely hot or extremely cold, extremely wet or extremely dry, extremely windy or extremely calm, and you may have the whole series in the space of a single day, with an accompaniment of rain, hail, snow and sunshine. Though the greater part of the wheat is in there has been little growth until yesterday, (May 23rd). On May 16th we had a bitterly cold north-east wind, with sleet, snow and rain at the same time. Since then, however, it has been quite warm and pleasant, or rather, it would be pleasant were it not for that ravenous and multitudinous insect, the mosquito, who made himself | strengthen their hands when the negotiaprominent for the first time on May | tions should be resumed. 20th, and now already one can hardly | This being the case, his object in mentell the color of his horses at certain | tioning these matters was that he protimes of the day.

lie near the railroad.

But one of the most wonderful transformations I have ever witnessed has been happening during the last two days. I never before fully appreciated the quotation, "The magic hand of Summer clad the landscape to the eye." On Tuesday morning everything looked stil! quite cold and dead; the early wheat was just noticeable to one driving along the road; there was no green grass except in the spots where the water had laid for some time, and though the trees were in bud there was not a leaf to be seen. Then came a warm, gentle rain from the south, and before night the wheat had made remarkable progress; the grass looked green where it was not covered by long coarse dead stuff of last year's growth; the trees (poplar and willow) which of the House to reply at once. twelve hours before were quite leafless, were now out in full uniform. The green tinge was noticeable on bluffs a mile or two away, and to climax all,I The New York Sun that the modus noticed two varieties of flowers. The prairie is getting beautiful again-it must have been waiting so as to celebrate the Queen's birthday.

One more remarkable thing I have noticed, though we have just had one week of warm weather, as yet, (I still wear my winter clothing). I have noticed five or six young birds full-fledged and aimost ready to fly. I think they are young snow-birds, but am not H. T. R.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We hope the Yukon charges which Sir Charles Tupper promised would be within ten days will not have conveniently spacious loop-holes in them to enable their maker to escape his responsibility.

The criticism of the purchase of the Drummond County Railway has reso'ved itslef into the simple question whether the roads is worth the money to be paid for it. Charges of corruption or impropriety are no longer made in Parliament-indeed the opposition (come to an agreement with our fellowhave been brought to deny that they ever made any charges. But whether they made charges or not they certainly made insinuations, and in Thurscay's debate in parliament even insinuations were avoided. Of course, in the newspapers where the makers of charges and insinuations are not face f to face with the necessity of making their words, the purchase of the Drummond County Road will continue to make its appearance in the character which it no longer bears on the floor of parliament.

Business Methods. demand up-to-date ideas in printing of

all kinds. We give this. How about

your stationery?

Prospect of High Commission Reassembling in August.

SIR CHAS, TUPPER'S PROPOSAL.

To Expedite the Work of the Session He Would Have the Redistribution Bill Withdrawn-Premier Opposed to Making Any Change in Plan Regarding That Important Measure.

Ottawa, May 29 .- On Saturday in the House, Sir Henri Joly introduced a bill respecting the inspection of petroleum and naphtha, and one to amend the General Inspection Act with respect to the inspection of wheat.

The Minister of Agriculture denied that his words regarding the packing of apples for the Old Country would bear the construction that he charged the farmers with fraudulent packing. The packing had been done by, jobbers.

The American Negotiations. After routine, Sir Charles Tupper brought up the question of the Anglo. American commission. He said the statement made by the Premier the previous day that the reassembling of the commission depended upon the Alaskan boundary question being removed from the arena of discussion by the diplomatic action of the two Governments removed the difficulty he had felt in talking of the matter. From the inception of this question he (Sir Charles) had treated it as one above and beyond party. He read with great satisfaction that the peace commission assembled at The Hague has practically agreed to Sir Julian Pauncefote's proposal of a board of international arbitration for the settlement of questions of controversy between nations, and as the United States and Great Britain were parties to the peace conference, it would be most unreasonable to suppose they would not agree to submit the Alaska boundary question to arbitration. He assumed, therefore, that at this moment we could look hopefully forward to the reassembling of the Anglo-American commission on the 2nd of August. Sir Charles then dealt with an article in The New York Sun of May 14, which stated that the difficulty with respect to the Anglo-American conference reaching a

of it, was quite at variance with that statement. For instance, there was the statement that Canada occupies the position which rendered her absolutely independent of the United States; then, although it is

satisfactory conclusion was with the Con-

servative party, which embarrasses the

Government in dealing with these ques-

tions. Sir Charles said that all he (Sir

Charles) had stated in the House, or out

most desirable these questions should be settled on a fair and satisfactory basis, such, fortunately for us, is our position that we are not compelled to make any undue concessions to our great neighbors to the south. That statement was the strongest card the commissioners could play. Then there was the power which Parliament had already given the Government to impose an export duty on pulp wood, logs and nickel matte. He had held that by exercising that power we could cut off the supply from which the Americans manufacture a large part of the paper used in the world, and transfer larms come pretty high here if they its manufacture to Canada, where we had an enormous advantage by reason of our great water power and transportation facilities. As to mining rights, Canada was in the position that it was of more importance for Americans to obtain mining privileges in Canada than for Canadians to have similar privileges in the United States, so that it was in the interests of the United States to assimilate the mining laws of the two countries so as to make their privileges common. We had, also, the advantage of practically controlling the supply of nickel. Therefere, taking all these questions into consideration, it would be seen that the attitude of the Conservative party upon them would not only not interfere with the British commissioners during the negotiations, but was calculated to

posed to meet the leader of the Government with a flag of truce, to suggest means by which Sir Wilfrid would be left more free to proceed with the work of the commission, which he regarded as no mere party question. He would suggest that, under the circumstances, Sir Wilfrid should withdraw the redistribution bill, have it published for the benefit of the country, and allow the business of the session to be promptly closed by the disposing of all the other questions now before the House, in order that the Government might give the necessary care and attention to the work of the commission, and furnish themselves with the most minute information to strengthen the case with which they were charged However, he would not expect the leader

In conclusion, Sir Charles observed he was sure the leader of the Government would vindicate him from the charge in vivendi proposed by the United States would have been accepted by the British commissioners but for the fear of the hostility of the Conservative party, because, when Sir Wilfrid consulted him in reference to what Canada proposed, he had given him assurance of hearty support in the attitude the Government had assumed. He hoped, too, the Government would receive his suggestion in the spirit in which it was offered, and give it the consideration to which it was clearly

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Statement. Sir Wilfrid Laurier-Mr. Speaker, we on this side of the House may be pardoned, I am sure, for some feeling of satisfaction at the language just spoken by my hon. friend (Sir Charles Tupper). The wisdom of the course which I took in the month of February, instead of breaking suddenly the negotiations of the Anglo-American commission, has been fully vindicated by what the hon. gentleman has just said. If I were allowed to refer to a past debate I might call the attention of the House to the fact that in the debate on the address my hon. friend took a very different position, and stated that the moment we could not commissioners representing the United States we should have broken negotiations and come home. We thought that this course was not the course which

should be followed under the circum-Sir Charles Tupper-But that is prac- Porter 3. tically what you did, judging from your statements in the House on Friday. You Waterloo Handicap; time 1.5714; betting occasion was furnished by the band of the said you would not go on with the nego 2 to 1-G. W. Graydon's Duke of Middle- Republican Guards, sent by Gen. Zurin-

Sir Wilfrid Laurier-When we left we Street Railway Steeplechase; time 6.03; day. referred the question of the Alaska betting 7 to 5-A. M. Orpen's Florida boundary to our respective Governments, Rose 1, Rosebery 2, Eli Kindig 3. and stated then to the world that it | Sixth race, 1 mile; purse \$800; 3-yearwould be useless to reassemble unless this olds and up; Consolation Purse; time matter had been disposed of. I stated at 1.46; betting 10 to 1-J. Flynn's Jack the time to my hon. friend and to the Carey 1, Little Sallie 2, Albert S. 3. House on more than one occasion that the Seventh race, 1 mile; purse \$300; 3- and American colors, and the tables were) bring from one to two cents more than matter had been referred to the respective year-olds and up; Consolation Purse; Governments, American and British, and time 1.461/2; betting 3 to 1-J. Garnier's that we were to reassamble on the 2nd of | Alarum 1. Ein 2. Brown Girl 3.

August. But, what would have been the use of reassembling on the 2nd of August or any other time if the very questions which we had not been able to agree on were then to be found in the same posi-

tion as before?

We would not proceed with the other matters needing consideration, but we or of Queen's Birthiay.

NATIOIS

hoped that when we assembled again of the 2nd of August the British and the American Governments, by their respective authorities, would have been able to perform what we had not been able to perform; that is to say, settle the question of the Alaskan boundary. We thought that, of all the measures that had been referred to us, that was the most important. We might have gone on with some other questions, but, pending that, we thought it would not be advisable in the best interests of Canada to proceed with other questions. If that question could have been settled one way or the other, we could have proceeded with other questions, giving more or receiving more, as the question was settled one way or the other. There were only two ways of settling it. One was by

We did not agree as to the location of the boundary which has been defined by the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia. We, represerting Great Britain, and the Americans, representing Russia, did not agree as to the location of the boundary on the ground. We claimed that the boundary passed at one point, while the Americans contended that it passed at another. If we could compromise by giving and taking, I say without hesitation, the manner in which we would settle it by giving more and accepting less would be of material aid in the solution of other questions before us, either one way or the other. But we could not come to an understanding upon that question, and there was nothing to do but to refer it to arbitration. We cannot, of course, force our fellow-commissioners to come to an understanding with

But there is one thing that must be done-if we cannot come to an under standing, the matter should be referred to arbitration. When it is referred to arbitration, it is then out of the way, and we can resulte dur sitting and go on with the other questions. I shall regret very much if the matter has to be referred to arbitration, instead of our reaching a compromise. I should prefer to have a fair and honorable compromise, by which both parties would relinquish claims in order to have a settlement.

Having taken that ground, I may proceed to say that if this matter of the Alaskan boundary is removed from the questions entrusted to the commission. and if we resume our negotiations upon matters still remaining over, and there are some of great moment, I say frankly that I do not expect that we can settle them all perhaps as I would like them to be settled myself, to the extreme limit of our rights and pretensions; out I have hopes that we can settle the most, if not all, of those questions, in an honorable and satisfactory manner to both countries. I do not expect that we can get all | that we are contending for, but I expect | sung. that we can make an honorable sett'ement, such a settlement as will intensify the good feeling which now prevails between Great Britain and the United

Now I can acquit my hon, friend altogether from the aspersions made upon him by the editor of The Sun. I can say that anything he has done or has not done had nothing to do with the nonsuccess of the negotiations. But I must take exception, at all events, to the suggestion which be made to us. I do not believe that either in the future or in the past any policy of retaliation towards the United States would have any effect or will have any effect in settling our difficulties with them. But I am quite as much in earnest as my hon. friend himself in this respect, that we must stand upon our rights and upon our dignity, but standing upon our rights and upon our dignity does not call upon us to enter upon a policy of hostility to the United States. Even though the United States sometimes try our patience very much, even though they sometimes more than try our patience, still I think it would be the part of wisdom in us under such circumstances to continue to be patient and not allow ourselves to be moved by any sentiment of irritation.

If we resume our negotiations, as believe we shall, I think we are in a fair way of making a treaty which can be settled in a very few days.

Now my hon, friend led up to a con- anniversary of her birthday: clusion for which I must say I was not prepared. He made these international negotiations a basis upon which to ask us to withdraw the redistribution bill. Well, the ground is a broad one for such a request. For the present I must say that I am not prepared to withdraw the redistribution bill. I am quite prepared to consider his suggestion. I owe to him, occupying the position he does in this House, I owe it to him to place the matter before my colleagues and before my party, and we will give it the best consideration. But if we are to spend the summer at Ottawa, I do not think it will be in the legitimate discussion of the redistribution bill. Although I think the bill is drawn upon a fair basis, I do not pretend that all its details are perfect; I do not know that we may not be able to | birthday. make some improvement in it, and to that end we will listen to the suggestions that are made to us. All this is a matter

for consideration in the committee. But I say that the measure as it has been proposed is one which is fair in its terms, and which ought to win the commendation of both sides of the House. I do not see why, if the measure should receive a fair criticism, it should not be disposed of in a few days. But the hon. gentleman has made me a suggestion which, I repeat, coming from one having the authority which he has in this House, resting not only upon his official position, but upon his long experience and long service in Parliament, a suggestion I intend for my part to treat with great respect, and I shall ask my friends as well to give it their best consideration. But more than this, I know my hon. friend does not expect me to say to-day.

O.J.C. RACES.

The Record of the Final Day at the Toronto Spring Meet.

Woodbine Park, Toronto, May 29 .- On Saturday, seventh and closing day Ontario Jockey Club's spring meeting, the weather was showery, track fast. The

First race, ¾ mile; purse \$350; 3-yearolds and upwards; time 1.18; betting 3 to 1-N. Dyment's Flying Bass 1, Newberry 2, Ninety Cents 3. Second race, % mile; purse \$400; 2year-olds; handicap; time 1.05; betting

3 to 5-J. Brennan's Sarmatian 1, Statira 2. Owensboro 3. Third race, 11/4 miles; purse \$500; Dominion Handicap; time 2,14; betting 8 to 5-W. Hendrie's Toddy Ladle 1, Jessa.

tiations until the other questions were burg 1, Laverock 2, Topmast 3. Fifth race, 21/2 miles; \$500 added;

Were the Demonstation in Hon-

Her Majesty Honored at Hene-Many American Cities Unit in Clebrating the Day- Congratulaions Fom Rulers of Monarchical nd Depocratic Countries Aband - Fitish Ships at Tama, Fla.

London, May 24.-Torents of ain to-day

ushered in Queen Vicoria's 8th birth-At Windsor, where ageneral holiday is being observed, the twn was decorated with flags, and the chuch bells were rung at 7 o'clock in the moring. The weather cleared at about 11 o'clek, and screnade by the Windsor and Etn Chors Societies was given in the Grait Quadangle of Windsor Castle. The sp then pone brilliantly. The serenade tas listeed to by the Queen and the members of he Royal family, including the chidren of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Gburg ad Gotha, the Duke and Duchess of Connaunt, Prince and Princess Christian ad Princes Henry of Battenburg. Sir Wilter Prratt, the Master of the Queen's Music ad private organist to the Queen, yearing its official robes, conducted the srenade rom the steps of the Queen's pivate eltrance to

the palace, just below the oak rom, where the Queen was breakfating. The Eton College Volunter Cadets marched into the castle grouns, headed by a band of music, and took upa position In the rear of the chor. Behind the cadets were drawn up the rest of the Eton boys and military knights of Widsor. The Mayor and corporation of Windse, in their full robes of office, and the borogh magistrates were also present.

A Picture que Scene. The scene was extemely pituresque. They all sang the National Anthun, and then the choir gave the program comprising the late Bishop of Wakefields Jubiee hymn, a four-part mng, and tro spelly written madrigals to the Quen. Fin-Connaught came to one of the windows and thanked those present in behaf of the Queen, who herself, locking to b in ex-

Sir Walter Parratt and the Myor of Windsor were then introduced to the Queen and handed her a beautifu floral the Mayor, J. T. Soundry. Althoigh the official birthday celebrations in London were postponed till June 3, all publi bulldmany private residences are decorated. In fact, more flags were flying than t any lime since the Queen's Jabilee.

Thanksgiving Services. A great congregation assembled h Paul's Cathedral this morning, where crowds of people were unable to obtain ad- of the day at Peterboro. mittance. They grouped themselves in the spaces about the building. The Lord Mayor of London, Sir John Voce Moon; the sheriffs, the aldermen, sword and mace bearers, and all the other functionares, in their robes of state, attended. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Frederick Temple, D.D., officiated and preach-

Birthday celebrations occurred thoughout the provinces, the ships in the different orts were "dressed" for the occision and the warships were covered with unting. At Portsmouth there were reviews of the regular troops, volunteers and naval brigades, and the same ceremonies occurred at the various arsenals and garrisn towns. In Far-Off India.

A telegram from Simia, the summer capital of British India, says that inpressive Queen's Birthday services there were attended by the Viceroy of India, lord Curzon of Kedleston, and the Indian and millvary officials, in full dress. Royal salutes were fired. Lord and Lady Curton will hold a State dinner and levee to-night. Despatches from the Continent report the reign in the European press.

During the afternoon the Queen planted an oak sapling on the east lawn of Windsor Castle. She drove along Kenneth drive to by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. All the members of the Royal Family wit-Her Majesty then continued her drive in the direction of Frogmore. The nilitary knights of Windsor presented an address to the Queen at noon in the corridor of the castle, and received the warm tlanks of under any consideration.

A pretty incident was the presentation to the Queen this morning by each of her grand and great-grandchildren nov at the castle of a tiny bouquet of flowers. These descendants of Her Majesty, who was deep- lodging or supper, nor would the merchly touched, also kissed her.

McKinley to Victoria. Washington, D.C., May 24.-The President has addressed the following message to Queen Victoria, on the occasion of the | were finally procured from Belleville. Executive Mansion, Washington, May 24.

To Her Majesty the Queen, Windsor Castle, England: Madame,-It gives me great pleasure to convey on this happy analyersary the expression of the sentiments of regard and affection which the American people cherish towards Your Majesty. and to add the assurance of my owncordial respect and esteem. May God grant Your Majesty and to the countries under your government many years of happiness and prosper-

William McKinley. Francis Joseph's Congratulations. Vienna, May 24.-Emperor Francis Joseph, wearing a uniform of the King's Dragoon Guards, the British cavalry regiment of which he is honorary colonel, called at to personally offer his congratulations up- along the line. on the occasion of Queen Victoria's 80th

Honors in Germany. Berlin, May 24 .- A banquet will be given in the Jasper Hall of the new palace at Potsdam this evening in honor of Queen Victoria's birthday. The Emperor and Empress of Germany, the Crown Prince Frederick William, Prince Eitel Frederick, second son of Their Majesties, and their suites, all of the Princes now in Berlin, the Court dignitaries, the officials of the British Embassy, the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, the Minister o' Foreign Affairs, Baren Von Buelow, and the leading military officers will be present.

Hotel Cecil Banquet. London, May 24.-The birthday banquet given at the Hotel Cecil to-night, was atended by many members of the American Society in London. Lord Rosebery, who presided, referred to the American guests as representing a commonwealth of States once part of the British Empire, but now nearer than any country excepting the col onies. Col. Taylor of the society, in responding for the Americans, pail a tribute to the Queen, and read cablegrams that had been exchanged with the citizens of Tampa, Fia. His speech brought out a further response from Lord Rosebery, ifter which the orchestra played "Hail Columbia" amid a lively demonstration.

Message From the Pope. London, May 24.-Her Majesty received a

Even Kruger Observed the Day.

I'm is, May 24 .- ir Edmund J. Monson and on this evening gave a ecre were 1500 grests present, includ ing the Infanta Eulalle, aunt of the King of Spain; Grand Duke Michael, brother of the diplomatic corps, and most of the members of the Bourbon and Bonaparte femilies. It was a brill int gathering, and was representative of the highest society Fourth race, 11/8 miles; purse \$100; of the French capital. The music for the den, Military Governor of Paris, which mer friends, we have placed in stock

A New York (e ebr tion, New York, May 24.-Seventy persons to decorated with flowers. The club is com-

was the guest of honor. At the head of the table were an immense British Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes, and ne-tween these a portrait of Victoria in her coronation robes. American and British flags were also arranged at the opposite

end of the banquet ball. Union Jack In Buffalo. Buffalo, N.Y., May 24.-British flags were much in evidence in Buffalo to-day. The visit of the Hamilton, Ont., Army Veterans and the desire to honor Queen Victoria brought out a display of bunting in the down-town district that was almost equal to that of the 4th of July. The Union Jack was to be seen everywhere.

A Presbyterian Message. Minneapolis, Minn., May 24.-The Presbyerian Assembly to-day sent a congratulatory cable gram to Queen Victoria on her eightleth birthday. This message was

"The General Assembly of the Presby terlan Church in America tenders congratulations on the eightieth anniversary of your birthday, and rejoices in the divine guidance which has blessed your life and prosperous

The Celebration at Tampa. Port Tampa, Fla., May 24.-The 80th birthday of Queen Victoria was celebrated at Port Tampa to-day. Two hundred marines from the Intrepld and Pearl, the two British cruisers sent to take part in the celebration, landed at 8 o'clock in the morning and were escorted up the long dock by the Tampa division of the Florida Naval Reserve, the Englishmen playing the American national airs and the Americans responding with the British Anthem. The most dramatic incident of the day was the unveiling of a portrait of Queen Victoria. The portrait, draped in the flags of the two countries, stood upon a small balcony of the inn, and before it stood a crowd of expectant watchers. At noon precisely in the capital at Albany, N.Y., Governor Roosevelt touched an electric button, the covering fell from the face and two marines, English and American, standing at elther side of the portrait, clasped each other's hands. The people cheered enthusiastically and off in the harbor were heard the heavy guns of the warships firing the Queen's salute.

ALL OVER CANADA.

Some of the Methods by Which Local Communities Testified Their Loyalty.

Delightful weather was vouchsafed for Queen's Birthday in Canada this year. In ally, the Eton boys gave three lusy cheers | Toronto the celebration of the day was in honor of Her Majest; and the Duke of privately effected by the people, or else they helped others celebrate. Woodstock had baseball and bicycle races. A 20-mile cellent health, came forward and bwed re- bicycle road race and basebalı were the principal amusements in Brantford. Madoc had the Toronto Tampa cadets, baseball and drilling contests. Six hundred Her Majesty afterwards highted | U. S. soldiers visited Kingston, the corps known as the 3rd New York Battalion. A military review and harness races were ings, many business houses and a great other attractions. Georgetown had races and other sports, Ottawa lacrosse games, suspension of business and games. Barrie indulged in cricket, baseball and other sports. St. Catharines had a grand military day, and Galt games and baseball. thanksgiving services were held, and huge | Baseball and lacrosse were the features

Military Day In Montreal.

Montreal, May 24 .- (Special.)-The feature of the Queen's birthday celebration in Montreal was a grand military review and field day. The local corps were augmented by the Eighth Royal E.des of Quebec and ed the sermon, after which a Te Deum was | the Second Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto. The proceedings were also taken part in by the Grand Army of the Republic Veterans, Vermont Post, located in Montreal. The whole of the troops mustered about 4000, formed in review order under the command of Major-General Hutton, and were inspected by His Excellency the Governor-General.

GOVERNMENT MEDIATION.

The G.T.R. Strike Discussed in Parliament - Incidents of the Strike at

Napanee, Kingston and Elsewhere. Napance, May 29. - The G. T. R. brought printing of eulogistic articles on the Queen's | 11 laborers from Victoria Bridge and placed them at Napance, along with five Frenchmen brought from Montreal and sworn in at Kingston as special constables, whose duty would be to guaru the spot, and was assisted in the planting | the above laborers, who were to patrol the track. When morning arrived these men positively refused to go over the track, stating that they were not trackmen, but bridgemen, and would not do trackmen's work or take their places them along. When it was seen that no

On arrival at Napanee about 7 o'clock Saturday evening and applying for accommodation none of the hotels or lodging or supper, nor would the merchants of the town supply provisions, so strong is their sympathy with the striking trackmen. Provisions for the laborers | have taken.

Three Coach Loads. loads of men reached here Saturday to gone save six, who say they did not engage as trackmen but as tlacksmiths and bridge builders. Police Magistrate Louff has sworn in Montreal men to act as special constables on the line.

Situation at Montreal. Montreal, May 29.—The situation is the matter of the Grand Trunk strike remains, so far as can be learned, in statu quo. All sorts of reports are afloat regarding further movements, but nothing can be learned definitely. The Grand Trunk people will only say that the the British Embassy here to-day in order | men's places are being rapidly filled all

Matter Serious at Hamilton. Hamilton, May 29 .- The strike of the G.T.R. trackmen is taking a serious aspect here. Engineers and firemen of the road attended the meeting of the local strikers yesterday afternoon and afterwards sent a telegram to the management of the road at Montreal, to the effect that if there is not better protection against accidents given them on the line they will strike. The strikers are more determined than ever that all their demands shall be acceded to before they

Word has been received from the Minister of Justice that no action will be taken with regard to the importation of aliens, in view of the fact that the international commission last year agreed that the alien law in Canada shall remain in abevance. Until United States officials violate this understanding, rion. D. Mills says there will be no prosecution in Canada.

The Strike in the House. Ottawa, May 29 .- In the House on Saturday Mr. E. F. Clarke referred to the strike upon the Grand Trunk, and telegram of congratulation from Pope Leo suggested Government interference for the protection and safety of the travelling public. Hon. Mr. Blair, while expressing Pretoria, Transvaal, May 24 .- The Volks sympathy with the men, thought the card, or l'arliament, adjourned at noon to- duty did not devolve upon the Governhoped the difficulty would be settled. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who spoke in a sympathetic strain. was doubtful as to the prudence of Government interference at present, but intimated that if the strike continued and the opportunity offered. the Government would not be averse to the Czar of Russia; the Cabinet Ministers, assisting in bringing about a settlement of the difficulty.

BUTTER PAPER

For the accommodation of our far-Was meant as a compliment to Queen Victoria on the anniversary of her birth a quantity of the celebrated Crystal Brand Vegetable Parchment Butter Paper, cut in size to wrap pound rolls night sat down to the fourth annual dinner of butter. The price will be 15c per of the Pritish Schools and Universities | of button | of the Pritish Schools and Universities | of button | of the Brevoort House in honor | hundred sheets, or 60c for 500 sheets. of Queen Victoria's eightleth birthday. The banquet room was draped with the British Butter marketed in neat packages will posed of residents of the city who have at- | that put up any other way. Sample tended British universities and such schools free at Post Brinting Office

Trunk Trackmen Grand Down Their Tools.

Better Pay, Shorter Hours and Recognition of Their Union Asked For-The General Manager Considering the Questions Submitted to Him-

The Men Are Orderly-All the Chances.

What the Men Ask. The following is the schedule the company are asked to adopt: 1. Increase of 25 cents per day on pres-

2. Promotion by seniority, where merit and qualifications are equal 3. Additional pay at the rate of half as much again for overtime and Sunday

4. A man to each two miles of track or fraction of main line track, not including 5. An eight-hour day on Saturday,

from 7 to 12 a m., and 1 to 4 a.m. 6. Reasonable leave of absence to attend monthly and annual meetings and a pass to annual convention. 7. That no trackmen be discriminated against for belonging to the Order of

Railway Trackmen, and leave of absence to be given to serve on the executive committee, but only when applied for by the chairman of the executive committee. It is claimed that some 1,800 men are out, but the company claims that all trains are running on time.

The Chairman Interviewed. The committee representing the 1,800 trackmen in the employment of the Grand Trunk, and which is at present located at the St. James Hotel, ordered a general strike yesterday over the whole

The chairman of the executive committee and the secretary of the latter said vesterday that they did not want to make trouble, but they did want justice, and the only way, it seemed, in which they would have a chance to get it was in taking the serious step of ordering a strike. "Can the Grand Trunk employ outside

"Well, that has been their argument, but how would outside men do the work? Would the public be safe? Would the engineers like the idea of running on a system neglected by the regular trackmen, whose duty it is to see to their respective sections of road twice every day -there being three men to every five miles of road-too few, in our opinion?" "Do you expect the men can hold out?"

"Well, the men are poor, but surely they will have the sympathy of the publie; they wanted a living wage, and they are treated with neglect." "Does the committee realize the re-

sponsibility resting upon it in ordering a strike?" "It does. A strike seemed the only thing left to us. Our representations

were derided, our schedule flung aside, and there was only one thing to do." The Unexpected in Toronto. Toronto, May 23 .- In this city the strike came as a big surprise to the local officials, who were not expecting such a

move. The announcement was not altogether expected by the men themselves, although it was known that something would be done this week. The committee have been in Montreal for the past three days endeavoring to arrive at an amicable arrangement with General Manager mays, but never were the prospects bright for a speedy settlement, Prior to meeting Mr. Hays, the com-

mittee some time ago conferred with General Superintendent McGuigan, but that official, so the men say, only "jollied" requests would be recognized by Mr. McGuigan, the committee resolved to wait on Mr. Hays. The interviews with the general manager were not satisfactory, and the committee deemed it advisable to call the men out. The men in Toronto are confident of success, and do not express any regret at the step they

Strikers May Be Discharged. General Roadmaster Ferguson of the Kingston, Ont., May 29.-Three coach | Midland division was seen yesterday afternoon. He said that a circular had work on the G.T.R. The men have all | been issued by the management at Montreal to the effect that if the men did not return this morning they could consider

themselves discharged. "We will experience no trouble in filling their places," continued Mr. Fergu- VOPV son, "and the strike could not have come at a better time for the company. The spring repairs have been made, and new tracks laid, and the roadbed is in an ex-

cellent condition." for the next few days. Now Mr. Ferguson said he had received numerous telegrams from people wanting is your time to get a good employment, who would take the strikers' places. One person sent a communication saying he could supply all the men

the company wanted. It was the opinion of Mr. Walter White, representing Mr. Jones, that the company could do without the trackmen for at least two months. In case of wrecks or mishaps on the line, the foremen could be sent to do the work, which they are quite capable of doing. In Toronto only a few trackmen could be seen working yesterday, and they are not members of the Brotherhood.

Is the Situation Dangerous? Some of the older officials of the road look upon the present situation as a dangerous one. The number of men out is very large, and it is no telling what action they might resort to in case they are ignored. The men are said to have the sympathy of the other brotherhoods.

Killed by a Through Freight.

John, farmers, on Saturday morning did | not notice a through freight, westbound, until their horses were on the track. On seeing the train the father grabbed the my prices before buying lines from his youngest son and caused a delay. In an instant the train struck the wagon. The horses got free, but the occupants were thrown several rods. The father was instantly killed. The youngest boy and part of the wagon were carried over a quarter of a mile on the cowcatcher. The boy at last rolled off, fortunately on the outside of the rails, or he would have been killed. The eldest son cannot possibly live. The youngest son, it is thought, will live.

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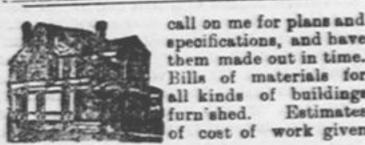
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