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# The Weekly Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1899

OUR OTTAWA LETTER THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

Sir Charles Tupper Scored by Premier

Laurier - The Baronet's Language Unwo.thy Even of Billingsgate.

The long expected and eagerly anticipated Redistribution Bill was introduced in the house of commons on Friday afternoon by the Prime Minister, and it was found when the details were disclosed, that the government had literally carried out the uncertaking previously given, for in the changes proposed county boundary lines have been rigidly adhered to, and where the number of the electorate in any city or county necessitated its division into two or more ridings such division is placed in the hands of a commission of judges whose duty it will be to make an impartial and equitable adjustment thereof. The bill deals with Ontarto principally for the simple reason that the injustice and inequalities of the past have principally affected this province, though two or three of the more glaring inequalities | Inspector DeBarry's statement telegraphin the province of Quebec will also be ed in the afternoon from Buffalo. rectified.

Not a General Revision. Recognizing the broad principle that, in the ordinary course of events, a redistribution bill should only be necessary after each decennial census a principle which will be urged by the opposition as their chief criticism of the bill and one which theoretically the government does not dispute,-no general plan of redistribution has been attempted, nor has such been contemplated at any time. Had it not been for the notorious gerrymandering which characterized the acts of 1882 and 1892, there would have been no thought of revising the electorate coundaries at this time. Of the Ontario counties 23 remain undisturbed, while municipal lines are restored in 19 counties and three cities. The total membership of the house will remain unchanged, for while Bothwell, Cardwell and West Ontario, will cease to exist as Federal constituencies, and Mid-Glesex will have three members instead of four, the county of Kent will receive two additional members and new

ferin and Parry Sound. As stated above, the only changes in Quebec will be the readjustment of municipal boundaries in some half dozen constituencies. The same principle is applied also in Prince Edward Island, and in the province of New Brunswick the city and county of St. John will be divided and each given a member instead of continuing in the mixed up condition they are in at present.

Unworthy of Billingsgate. It is not to be expected that an ac which had for its purpose the destruc tion of the unfair advantages by which the conservatives had benefitted in the last three or four general elections would escape severe criticism from the opposition benches, but few were ready for the wild, vituperative and almost incoherent onslaught which Sir Charles Tupper made upon the bill, the government, and all its works. That this is not too severe a criticism, may be judged from the stinging retort which the speech drew from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, for whether speaking of friend or foe, supporter or opponent, the Premier holds the highest reputation for courtliness and consideration "Mr. Speaker," said Sir Wilfrid, "the hon. gentleman (Sir Charles Tupper) has just told us that he is shocked and horrified at my conduct on this occasion. I tell him, very solemnly that I am not shocked nor horrified at anything he says, scandalous as it was, as it alway more than once this season that he is Bertram. Craig, McGregor, Ingram and no longer able to discuss, that he is Logan, the latter suggesting that the only able to abuse, and to use language Minister of Railways and Canals offer his so scurrilous as to be unworthy even of Billingsgate," and when, a moment later, Sir Charles Tupper ventured to interrupt the Premier with a denial of a statement he had just made, Sir Wilfrid answered: "I am accustomed to that. Whenever a charge is brought against the hon, gentleman we hear from him that there is not a word of truth in it. We have won bye-elections by corruption and the lavish use of money, private and public. Sir, there have been more than thirty bye-elections won by the liberal government since the general election in 1896. These hon. gentlemen opposite tell us to-day when there is no responsibility behind their words, that we have obtained these victories by the lavish use of money, private and public. How is it | that they have not the courage to bring a single case before the courts? Not a single election has been contested. They have had their opportunities to prove their charges. The courts were open to them to establish their allegations that we have used money wrongfully in the bye-elections, but in this, as in all other matters they have failed to act."

A Misfit Criticism. One criticism that Sir Charles Tupper offered on the Redistribution Bill does not appear to hang very well together. Having expressed his conviction that the bill had been introduced because the government was afraid to go back to the country under the old condition be proceeded to repeat the old story that they had won the last election by the "Janus-faced policy" of prom ising coercion in Manitoba to Quebec, and no coercion to Ontario. Subsequently a straight policy of no coercion was that followed by the government; and therefore, according to Sir Charles Tupper's own statement, faith was kept with Ontario and broken with Quebec. But the Redistribution Bill leaves Quebec practically undisturbed. his hon. friend the leader of the Opposi- expected that the American, British and Grand Trunk he would not be in favor while it readjusts the constituencies tion had a really sound proposition to Russian proposals will be welded into of getting them at all. It was necessary in Ontario. There appears to be some- make to the House he could do it in a one; and there is every indication of a to get right into the centre of the city thing a little out of plumb somewhere few words. He had no fault to find with universal desire to reach the establishment and work with other railways. Just now in the argument.

# THE ALIEN LABOR LAW

Mr. J. Ross Robertson Wants It Enforced in Canada.

HE ATTACKS THE GOVERNMENT

The Premier Speaks Against Hasty Action as Unwise-The Men Not Heard From-Mr. Blair Points Out the Necessity for Being Just to

Both Sides-Ministerial

Responsibility. Ottawa, June 1 .- The Grand Trunk strike again formed the subject of debate in the House, and the question of the enforcement of the alien labor law was also introduced into the discussion. Mr. John Ross Robertson brought the matter up, and blamed the Government for not enforcing the alien labor law. The Premier suggested that if Mr. Robertson had not been too anxious to make political capital at the expense of the Government he would have taken the precaution to see whether any demand or complaint had been made by the men who are on strike. As a matter of fact down to the hour at which he spoke, Sir Wilfrid said, no demand had to his knowledge been made by the men who are on strike upon the Government to enforce the alien labor law. He deprecated the inflammatory language which had been used by the member for East Toronto, and counseled patience until both sides were heard. Later in the day Sir Charles Tupper moved a resolution placing upon record the opinion of the House respecting the responsibility of Ministers, which was accepted by the Premier, who found in it a condemnation of the action of Sir Hibbert Tupper in reference to the Yukon charges and a justification of the course which the Government has taken upon that and other questions. In supply several items were passed and the House adjourned at

Mr. Blair, in answer to Mr. Bergeron, said that no companies in the United States are making cars for the Intercolonial Railway.

Sir Louis Davies, in reply to Mr. Mc-Dougall, said that the new regulations respecting the lobster fishery would not be put in force in such a manner as to affect this year's fishing.

Alien Labor Law.

Mr. John Ross Robertson asked whether the Government intended to enforce the alien labor law as regards the importation of aliens from the United States to take the place of strikers on the G.T.R. He then read

Mr. Robertson, continuing, said that this showed that the understanding which the First Minister spoke of yesterday as having been made at Washington for the suspension of the alien labor law on both sides of the line, was not being acted up to on the American side. He thought the Government should take some steps to prevent the Grand Trunk Railway from importing foreigners and aliens.

Sir Wilfild Laurier regretted that the member for East Toronto had used intemperate language while the strike was going on, and was afraid his hon, friend was looking for party advantage more than the interests of the strikers. He deprecated a discussion of the question without the side of the Grand Trunk having been heard, and said that while one's sympathy was naturally diverted towards the strikers, it was only fair that the other side should be heard before judgment was rendered. He thought before blaming the Government the hon. gentleman ought to have ascertained whether the men had made any application to the Government to put the alien law in force, and said that up to this constituencies will be created in Dufafternoon no such application had been made. With regard to the law itself, he repeated what he had said the day before, that an agreement had been come to by the commissioners, and he believed that the law had been generally suspended in the United States, although there had

been some exceptions like Mr. DeBarry Sir Charles Tupper defended Mr. | the negotiation of this agreement. If not, Robertson, and said that he had only Canada will receive much sympathy here. done justice to himself and constituents. Mr. Taylor in his remarks said h would hold the Government responsible if there were accidents. He thought the

Grand Trunk should be asked to report if the lives of passengers were safe. Mr. Blair went on to say the Government did not require to be dragged on to do their duty by gentlemen on other side. It might fairly and reasonably be taken for granted, if there were any way in which they could be satisfied they could effectively interfere in that matter, that they would only be too anxious to do it. He had not received any appeal from the Grand Trunk men to interfere, and he did not know it would be possible for him to interfere at the present juncture, except he could proceed in a friendly way to say to those people: "You ought to bring this controversy to a friendly and amicable end." In concluding, he protested against members making political capital out of such a question.

The debate was continued by Messrs is. The hon, gentleman has given proof | Montague, Ives, McCleary, A. T. Wood, services as mediator. Mr. Robertson's motion to adjourn

was then withdrawn. The bill to amend and consolidate the acts relating to the barbor commission of Quebec was read a third time and | Toronto University, where he obtained a

The act respecting the inspection of etroleum and naphtha passed through Sir Henri Joly's bill to amend the Adulteration Act passed through com-

mitte and was reported. Ministerial Responsibility. On the motion to go into committee o supply, Sir Charles Tupper, after a few remarks, moved the following amend-

This House is of opinion that it is reonired by our Parliamentary system that every branch of the public service skould be represented, directly or indirectly, in the Houses of Parliament, and this House is further of the opinion that the political heads who perform their duty are themselves solely responsible for every act of administration, down to the minutest details of official

This House is further of the opinion that the Ministers of the Crown, having entire control over the public departments, are bound to assume responsibility for every official act. This House is further of the opinion that Ministers of the Crown should not permit blame to be imputed to any subordinate for the manner in which the business of the country is transacted, except only in cases of personal misconduct, for which the political heads have the remedy in their own hands. If Ministers find that the permanent officers of the department do not work well under them, then it is their duty to provide a remedy for this inconvenience; but the responsibility should not be divided; it should be imposed upon those who are able to answer for themselves in the Houses of

the proposition, but could not see the of a system of permanent arbitration. " he was making arrangements to do cas-

utility of adopting it unless the opposition intended to live up to it. He would not, however, oppose it. After a few remarks from Sir Hibbert Tupper, the motion was passed unanimously, and the House went into supply. After passing a few items, the House adjourned at 12.18.

THE SENATE.

plains His General Bill Respecting

Loan Companies.

Ottawa, June 1 .- In the Senate yesterday afternoon a number of bills from the Commons were received and advanced a stage, after which Hon. David Mills introduced a bill respecting loan companies. This bill, he explained, was much the same as the bill introduced last session, and gives the Governor-in-Council by the amalgamation of one or more cor- respect of the bill. porate companies in existence, and in all vides that loan companies may issue prejected that their rights might be interfered with by the legislation. He had altered the bill in this connection. It was a proper thing to corporate loan companies, as they were allied to the banks on the one hand, and to trade and commerce on the other. If the bill became law he thought is would lessen the necessity for individual acts of incorporation. Sir Mackenzie Bowell asked if the pro-

existence, or only those to be incorpor-Hon. David Mills said the bill would affect companies incorporated under it, and those already in existence which chose to come under its operation.

posed bill would affect companies now in

Sir Mackenzie Bowell pointed out that several loan companies took deposits, How would that be affected by this act? Would the claims of depositors take preference?

Hon, David Mills said that the bill did not interfere with that. Sir Mackenzie Bowell judged from what the Minister had said that it was provided in the bill for the amalgamation of several companies without their coming to Parliament. This he believed was a power claimed by the provinces.

pected to introduce a bill to cover that metter point. The two bills would be considered

The Dowling divorce bill was read a

# DOMINION FULLY RECOGNIZED.

The Grentest Colony of Britain Cannot Be Dragoened Into a Settlement in Which It Has No Say -This Country Has a Junior Partner's Rights-Cable

London, June 3 .- (Montreal Star Special.)—The Times and other New York and Washington telegrams continue to abuse Canada for daring to reject the agreement between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Choate regarding the Alaska boundary, after the rising of the joint high commission in February. What the British public would like much to know is whether Canada was fully consulted in

As The Outlook says to-day "The British public feel that the day has gone by when any self-governing British colony can be dragooned into a settlement in which it has no say. Canada is no serf, is not even a child. She ! is a junior partner and has a junior partner's rights, the last word pelng always with the senior partner. "Mr. Smalley and his Washington

friends would ignore this if they could, but it remains a central fact in the administration of the British Empire. A full official Canadian statement is greatly needed to meet the allegations with which Washington telegrams are prejudicing opinion against Canada.

KNIGHTED BY HER MAJESTY.

London, June 3 .- The Queen's birthday honors were announced yesterday. Alma Taden.a, the artist, and Hon. J. A. Boyd, chancellor of the High Court of Ontario, were knighted. Henry M. Stanley, M.P., is made a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

John Alexander Boyd is the son of the late John Boyd, who was for many years principal of Bay Street Academy, Toronto. He was born of Scotch parents in Teronto on April 23, 1837. He was educated at Uppper Canada College and scholarship, and won the modern languages gold medal when graduating in 1860. He was for a number of years an examiner. He was called to the bar in 1863, practised for a time with D. B. Read, Q.C., and entered the Blake firm. He was appointed chancellor in 1881, and became president of the High Court of Justice in 1887. He received the degree of LL.D. from Toronto University in 1889. He has published "A Summary of Canadian History."

# ARBITRATION.

The Peace Conference at The Hague Will

Surely Agree Upon It. The Hague, June 5 .- The drafting committee of the peace conference on Saturday held an important meeting, at which M. de Staal, head of the Russian delegation; Sir Julian Pauncefote, chief of the British delegation, and Count Nigra, chief of the Italian delegation, were present. Articles 7 to 12 of the Russian proposal, bearing on arbitration, were agreed to almost without modification, though the American delegates declared that they could not admit the prooceanic canals should be compulsorily

submitted to arbitration tribunal.

Baronet and Ex-Finance Minister Oppose Each Other.

THE OPPOSITION CAUGUS

Difference of Opinion Regarding the Redistribution Bill-A Go-as-You-Please Deal, Wherein Each Member May Conduct His Own Campaign-Mr. Foster's Fears - No Trouble From Senate.

Ottawa. June 2.-The Conservative caucus yesterday morning was summoned power to incorporate loan companies by to deal with the question of the party's letters patent on the application of five attitude on the redistribution bill, and persons. The bill provides that there before the proceedings were finished it must be a provisional board of directors, became evident that the Opposition is three of whom must be mentioned. It split into two sections, holding diverse provides that a company may be formed views concerning the proper action in

Sir Charles Tupper headed those who cases where sufficient capital has been hold that protracted discussion, with, if subscribed the company shall organize necessary, a five or six months' session, and elect or appoint a permanent board would do the party most good, while Mr. of directors. It specifies the mode in G. E. Foster and nearly all of the Mariwhich Ican companies may invest, time Provinces Conservatives pointed out giving them wide latitude, but providing the mild character of the bill and the that no one loan company shall invest difficulty of making converts to Conin stock of another loan company. It pro- servatism on the head of the present

ference stock, but if so the stock must be Mr. Foster went much further than charged as debentures; and contains pro- this, and pointed out that the Governvisions for the amalgamation of two or ment, if thwarted in carrying the more loan companies established under present bill through Parliament, might the act, and for an increase or decrease next session introduce a much more of the capital of the companies. There drastic measure. The upshot of the dishad, he said, been some improvements cussion was that it was agreed that each suggested since last session. in the bill, member of the party in the Commons and the provincial authorities had ob- would be at liberty to conduct his own campaign in respect of the measure, the party as a whole taking no stand. It was noticed that the threats of Senatorial interference have come to naught. A single reference to the possibility of the Upper House's throwing out the measure was made by a Conservative Senator, but such strong sentiment existed against the idea that it is felt there need be no trouble expected from the Upper House. Increased Trade Shown.

The customs receipts for May are stated by the Customs Department to have been \$2,162,655, as against \$1,797,867 last year. The receipts from customs for the 11 months of the fiscal year are given as \$23,260,684, as compared with \$20,132,728 for the same period last year, an increase of \$3,127,754.

### INTERCOLONIAL EXTENSION.

Mr. Blair Advocates the G.T.R. Bargain as the Best From Every Point of View.

Ottawa, June 2 .- In the House vesterday afternoon Sir Hibbert Tupper moved that the returns recently brought down No doubt the Government had considered | with reference to the Manitoba election the question well. The bill was read a case be referred to the public accounts committee. The Prime Minister thought Hon. David Mills asked that the bill that the papers might have been left to amend the criminal code-Mr. Charl- with the public accounts committee last ton's bill-be allowed to stand, as he ex- year, but promised to look into the

> A Canadian Major-General. Col. Domville introduced his bill to amend the Militia Act of Canada. In explanation he said that the bill was a very simple one and merely provided for a slight change in section 4 for the purpose of settling the question as to the relative positions of the Minister and the Major-General, and to section 2 by adding the words, "or any lieut .- colonel of the Canadian militia," so as to admit of a Canadian officer being appointed to the command of the Canadian militia. The amendment did not make it compulsory to appoint a Canadian officer, but left it optional with the Government. The bill was introduced and read a first time.

> Questions and Answers. Hon. Mr. Tarte, in reply to Mr. Casgrain, who asked "Is the Government aware that Donahue contracted for the said timber for Roberval bridge at 10c per foot with one Larouche of Kenogami, and that the contract has been cancelled because the said Larouche is a Conservative?" said that the timber had been re-

> jected because it was not good. In reply to a question put for Mr. Maclean, Hon. Mr. Blair said that the special mileage tariff on hay, straw and grain at present enforced on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, had not been approved by order-in-council, as it was not necessary to do so, only maximum tariffs being submitted for approval. Hon. Mr. Blair stated, in reply to Mr. Macdougall, that Frank A. Gillies, formerly station agent on the Intercolonial Railway at Tracadie, N.S., had been transferred from that station to another and subsequently dismissed because he was short in his cash. Mr. Blair on the Bargain.

Hon. Mr. Blair laid on the table blue prints of the terminal facilities of the Grand Trunk Railway at Montreal covered by the arrangement recently made in respect to the Intercolonial having terminal facilities at Montreal, and other papers relating to the lease of a portion of the Grand Trunk to the Government. The House went into committee on the resolution authorizing the loan of the Grand Trunk terminals at Montreal for 99 years at \$140,000 a year. Mr. Blair said it was impossible to give

in figures an exact statement of the receipts and expenditures of the extension to Montreal. However, he could say that for the current year, estimating for the two months of May and June, the revenue of the I.C.R. would be \$3,660,000. In the year ending June 30, 1897, the revenue was \$2,860,000, a gain of \$800,-000, or 28 per cent., but, of course, allowance must be made for increased mileage. The receipts per mile were \$2,740 and \$2,490 respectively, or 14 per cent. due to the extension to Montreal, Receipts and expenditures for the ten months of the current year showed a surplus of \$62,000, an improvement of \$170,000 over the same period of 1896. This could only be accounted for by the extension. He said he considered the proposition now before the committee comprised the "very best, cheapest, wisest, most effective and most satisfactory' methed of extending the I.C.R. to Montreal that could be devised. In acquiring a half-interset in the road between St. Rosalie and St. Lambert, the Government was getting half-ownership of a road 35 miles long, passing through the "most fertile, most productive, most thrifty and most promising piece of country in Canada, through which the I.C.R. would have equal rights with the Grand Trunk to pick up business. Moreover, it was one of the best pieces of roadbed on the continent, and the use was also secured of the Victoria Bridge, which visions of article 10, that monetary ques- cost \$10,000,000, and of terminals in tions and questions concerning inter- Montreal of simply inestimable value, because their value could not be estimated in dollars. It was objected that the The entire commistee on mediation and I.C.R. could not use all the terminals. arbitration will meet to day to review Of course they couldn't use them all at the work accepted by the drafting ence, but it had the use of all for the committee. The latter will take up on receipt and discharge of freight. These Paper, cut in size to wrap pound rolls Wednesday the most vital question of all, terminals had cost \$20,000,000. If the Sir Wiltrid Laurier said he was both article 10, which deals with the establish- I.C.R. could not be got into Montreal in pleased and surprised to find that when | ment of an arbitration court. It is close connection with the C.P.R. and

senger business right from Ottawa. His | round this question, and the sentiment plan was to attach a Pullman to the Canada Atlantic train, so that a passeng- | elicited in some quarters, would also be er for St. John or Halifax could get on board his car at Ottawa and go right

As to the charge that the Government had been extravagant in its lease, and that a new road could have been built at less capital cost, that was Col. Mc-Lennan's estimate. Where was that practical contractor who could touch the button and puild cheap railways at will when the Conservatives were building their expensive roads. The Mail and Empire figured that \$140,000 a year was equal to a capital of \$4,500,000 paid up in 99 years. He thought that was an extraordinary calculation, but, nevertheless, \$4,500,000 would not begin to build the line and give terminal facilities epual to what the I.C.R. was to have. As from St. Rosalie to St. Lambert, 33 miles, would cost \$1,500,000; to build another bridge across the St. Lawrence would cost, say, \$6,000,000. But suppose it were even proposed to use the Grand Trunk bridge, it could not be had for less than on a traffic basis of \$77,000 a year, instead of \$40,000, under the

present arrangement. Then, when the I.C.R. did get to Montreal, how was it going to get terminal facilities in the centre of Montreal? The cost would be enormous. Supposing it were proposed to build a road from St. Lambert to Caughnawaga, bridge the St. Lawrence and come down to Point St. Charles, and thence into Montreal city, the cost would be simply stupendous, of not less than \$5,250,000, without station, shops or anything of that sort. Mr. Blair instanced the case of the Canada Atlantic and Grand Trunk, the former being desirous of making a bargain for a term of years to ge, into Montreal over the Grand Trunk, 35 an expensive bridge to cross, and the best the Drummond County Railway. terms the Grand Trunk will give is \$150,000 a year. In fact, he said in conthe Grand Trunk that he was sure it

Mr Haggart said Mr. Blair's valuation of the property of the Grand Trunk was simply ridiculous; somebody had evidently imposed on him. In all his long speech Mr. Blair had not explained the vast difference between the present arrangement and the former bargain, a liference which at least showed the stupidity of the previous agreement. He would not charge corruption in connection with the Grand Trunk lease, what ever might be his opinion of the Drummond deal, but if this lease did not bear the marks of rascality, it certainly bore the marks of stapidity. This was a more there was no remedy for stupidity.

Mr. Powell said that every dollar of extension had cost \$1.32. Even then the gain of traffic by the Inte. olonial was not up to the growth of business of other roads in Canada. Then, when Mr. Blair said there was no general iderease of trade in the Martin : Provinces, he was in conflict with the Finance Minister, who spoke only the other day of revival of business from one end of the Dominion to the other.

Mr. Fielding here stated that he had not claimed the same amount ofprosperity in the east as in the west. Mr. McMullen followed in support of

Mr. Gibson spoke at some length in support of the resolution, which was put and carried on division, and the House adjourned at 11.50.

# NO DRAGOONING THE DOMINION

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Makes a Statement in Which He Informs the House That the British Government Is Keeping Fully in Touch With

Ottawa - The House Proceedings.

Ottawa, June 3 .- Fair progress was made with public business vesterday until Mr. Fielding moved the House into committee of supply, when Sir Hitbert Tupper took the floor, and held it until 10 o'clock, concluding with an amendment condemnatory of the action | The African Explorer Gets a Reception | Pepsin, quiry to be made into the conduct of Judge Spink of Yale, B.C. The amendment was lost on division, and the House went into supply at 11.30. Sir Charles Tupper again introduced the subject of the Alaskan boundary, and read a cablegram suggesting that the British public would like to know whether Canada was fully consulted in the negotiations, and expressive of the sympathy of the British public with Canada and of the opinion that the day is gone past when a British colony can be dragooned into a position in which it has no say. Str Wilfrid Laurier, in reply, expressed his pleasure in being able to inform the House that the British authorities have kept the Government fully informed o the negotiation. Nothing, he said, would give him greater pleasure than to give the Canadian public the whole story of the negotiations on all the questions referred to the commissioners, but he was not in a position to do so.

Sir Charles Tupper said that with the permission of the House he would read a telegram which had just been received from London on a very important question which he was sure would interest the House. He then read The Montreal Star's special cable from Lon-

Sir Wilfrid's Reply. Sir Wilfrid Laurier-I am happy to say, and, indeed, I will surprise nobody in this House by stating that the British authorities, the Foreign Office, through the Colonial Office, has kept us fully informed of the negotiations between the Foreign Office and the American ambassador at the Court of St James. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to be in a position to place before the House and the Canadian public the whole of the negotiations and the views we have expressed upon the questions referred to us. But, as my hon. friend knows, I am not in a position to state anything at this moment. I noticed particularly the ending words of the quotation from The Star which has just been read by my hon. friend, that a full official statement coming from the Canadian side of this question would be much opreciated in England. I can fully reciprocate that sentiment, and wish we were in a position to make such a statement, and I believe if we were, a good deal of the anxiety which prevails in some quarters would be relieved at the same time. I believe, also, that a good deal of the clouds which apparently sur-

# BUTTER PAPER

For the accommodation of our farmer friends, we have placed in stock a quantity of the celebrated Crystal Brand Vegetable Parchment Butter of butter. The price will be 15c per hundred sheets, or 60c for 500 sheets. Butter marketed in neat packages will bring from one to two cents more than that put up any other way. Sample free at Post Printing Office

more or less unfriendly which has been removed. But so long as the negotiations continue it is quite certain I will not be in a position to give out anything to the public. I may say, however, that, as the question of the Yukon boundary has been removed by the conference itself

from the questions with which it had to deal, and referred to the respective Governments, British and American, and that, therefore, so far as the commission is concerned, that matter is no longer pending before the commission, I am not without hope, before the session is over, that the last protocol on the conference may be laid on the table. Of course, I need not remind the House, with all the other questions which are pending before the conference at this moment, it would not be possible to give in publicity what a matter of fact, to construct a railway | took place, but this one particular question, as it is no longer among the subjects to be treated by the conference, and, therefore, or so far as it goes, the negotiations are closed, that is so far as the conference is concerned. I may say, for my part, I have no objection. On the contrary, I see a good deal to be said in favor of having the true position placed before the public as it was when we ad-

journed the conference. Col. Domville Explains. Col. Domville, in denying that there was anything improper in the payment to him of \$300 for the rent of the armory for the 8th Hussars, asked that the committee continue the investigation or acquit him.

Sir Louis Davies introduced a bill to amend the act respecting the protection of navigable waters. It was to protect harbormasters in the discharge of their duty, and was read a first time.

Drummond County Railway. Mr. Blair moved the second reading of miles, from Cotestu to Montreal, without | the bill to authorize the acquisition of

The debate was continued by Mr Kaulback, who opposed the purchase of clusion, so good a bargain was his with | the road; Mr. Rufus Pope spoke in favor of the bill, and Sir Charles Tupper said would be renewed at the end of the 99 he had agreed that the bill should be read a second time without division, the division to be taken on the third reading. 'the bill was read a second time, and the House went into committee on

After some discussion the bill passed through committee, was reported and stands for a third reading. The bill founded on the Grand Trunk lease resolution was read a first time. After a number of private bills had been read a third time,

The Judge Spink Investigation. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, on motion to go into supply, brought up the matter hopeless case. A rascal might reform, but of the charges made against Judge Spink of British Columbia, and ordered by the Department of Justice to be investigated. additional traffic gained by the Montreal At some length Sir Charles detailed the bistory and result of the case, which resulted in a report by the commission appointed to investigate "That although ample opportunity had been afforded, cone of the charges had been substantlated by the evidence," and moved "That no charges against a judge of

the County Court except such as those upon allegation of misconduct that would be sufficient if proved to justify his removal from the bench, should be entertained by the Government.

"That before providing for a ommission of inquiry into the charges of misconduct on the part of a judge of the County Court, it is the duty of the Government to secure full and complete particulars of the same and to submit them to the judge for his consideration and reply; and this House is further of opinion that the action taken by the Government in the premises was ill-considered and injurious to the usefuln as and cignity of the judiciary and involved a scandalous

waste of public funds.' The Solici.or-General defended the appoin ment of the commission, as the investigation had cleared the character of the judge and restored public confidence | Below are a few of the many brands of ... in him. The money was, therefore, well

After Messrs. Bennett, Morrison and Bostock had spoken, the motion was lost on division. The House then went into committee of supply, rose after some progress with Piper Heidseick,

the estimates, and adjourned at 1.10 a.m. | Kentucky Smile, MARCHAND IN PARIS

From His Countrymen Worthy of a

Bonaparte-Hot From the Wires. In the House of Commons on Thursday Mr. William St. John Broderick said the Anglo-American commission had adjourned until August, and that

the negotiations are proceeding. On Thursday afternoon Loretto, aged T and B. years, twin daughter of Dr. Lanthier, dentist, fell over the cliff from the ram- Old Chum, parts opposite Laval University into the rear of Sault au Matelot street, Quebec. some 75 or 80 feet. The unfortunate girl | Pace's Scroll Cut, lived but a couple of hours. One of the oldest preachers of the

Presbyterian Church in Canada died on Thursday at Toronto in the person of the Rev. Robert Dowie Mackay. He was born in Thuso, Scotland, in 1807, and educated at St. Andrew's and Edinburgh. In the early fifties he came to Canada. Marion Clark, the 21-months-old

infant kidnapped from her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Clark of New York City, on May 21, has been found two miles south of Sloatsburg, a village about eight miles from Garnersville, N.Y. She was found at the farm house of Charles Youmans, and was in the custody of Mrs. Jennie Wilson, who was arrested for the abduction.

Major Marchand, the little Frenchman so prominent in the Fashoda incident in Egypt, arrived at Lyons, France, on Thursday on his way to Paris, and was received with immense enthusiasm. He arrived in Paris later, and was given a reception worthy of a Bonaparte. He was dined at the Military Club and made the recipient of medals, swords of honor and decorations. The Chamber of Deputies, too, adopted a resolution of thanks to the Major.

NEWS IN BRIEF SPACE.

The Legislature tour to Algoma has been arranged to leave Toronto on June

The New York publishing houses of

Harper & Bros. and the S. S. McClare Company have formed an alliance. Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and Moreton Frewen, have sailed for Canada. A despatch from Manila to Madrid announces that General Rios, with the remainder of the Spanish troops, has

Howards' Heart Relief Cures Heart Disease and Weak Circulation

by its peculiar influence on the heart, arteries It also makes good healthy blood-so as to make the cure permanent.

This prescription is in daily use in the great hospitals of England, America and Germany. The great heart specialists say it has no equal for heart derangement or sluggish circulation. Mr. John Melash, Garnet P. O. was recently cured of heart disease of eight years standing.

Mrs. Mary Proctor, Dundas, Ont. cured of dizziness, loss of appetite and weakness. Is now the smartest lady we know at such an ad-

vanced age.

Joseph Morture's child, Hagersville, 11 years old—born with defective circulation through the brain—was nervous and intellectually dull. 

Has been made bright like other May be had at drug stores or by mail at see. per box or 5 boxes for \$2.00. S. W. HOWARD, 71 Victoria St., Toronto

New Advertisements.

REWARD-A Reward of \$5 will be paid to any person giving information hat will lead to the conviction of any person selling ignor in the County of Victoria otherwise than secording to the law as laid down in the Liquor License Act. The address of the se. der will be treated with confidence and the information will be acted on promply JOHN SHORT, License Inst tor, Box 472, Lindsay,-dw.

DARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT. The North Half of Lot Number 18, in the Ping Large Store House and Woodshed Two Frame Barns Stabling for Ten Horses and Ten Cows. Sheep House, Hog Pen, and Driving Shed. Two wells, creek run. ning through the farm; large orchard; school house on the farm. Three miles from Lindsay Every info rmation given by applying to David Eagle SON Sr., Colborne-st., No. 36, Lindsay. - 121.

TALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE, - A Farm consisting of the East halves of Lots Two and Three in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Fene on, containing 114; acres more or less; at least 76 acres cleared and under cultivation, the balance well wooded ; good orchard ; 300d buildings; situated in good locality and within five miles from the Town of Lindsay; also a Dwelling House and Lot in the Town of Lindsay situated on Colborne st. Full particulars and cond tions of sale Can be obtained on application to MOORE & JACK. SON Solicitors, Lindsa., September 19th, 1898



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