ROUGH ON FREE TRADE

Manufacturers Talk Business to the Commissioners.

Buty on Raw Materials - A Field Day on the Tariff Nut Which the Government flas to Crack.

Ottawa, Feb. 23 .- (Special.) -Messrs. Fielding, Paterson and Dobell sat as a committee of the Cabinet to-day to take further evidence regarding the sariff and they were kept going pretty steadily from Il o'clock till after &. Representatives of the electrical interests were first heard, consisting of Messrs. Robert Jaffray, Hugh Ryan and G. W. Waters of Toronto, members of the Canadian General Electric Company of Toronto and Peterboro, These gentlemen pointed out that the present gentiemen pointed out that the present tarin did not anord any protection to this industry, because it paid on an average a higher duty upon what constituted raw material than upon imported finished articles. The deputation are not seeking increased duty or protection. They simply wanted the present anamolies done away with. They claimed that the imported arthe present anamoles done away with They claimed thet the imported ar-ticle paid duty running from 25 to 35 per cent., while on the raw material, which was necessary to enable them to run the business in Canada, including steam castings, copper, charcoal, sheet iron, fine line, varnishes, press board

iron, fine line, varnishes, press loard parchment papers, silver tubing, silver wire, etc., the duty ran from 72 to 75 per cent. Mr. Ryan said that the Peterboro works were the largest of the kind under the British flag.

Next came the shovel manufacturers, the deputation including Messrs. C. Jones, Gananoque; B. Willett of Chambly, and G. W. Edey of Montreal. The deputation claimed that in almost everything they use the duty was everything they use the duty was from 25 to 46 per cent, higher in Canada than in the States. They asked amongst other things a reduction in duty on crude oil for fuel. There was go combine in the shovel trade, but the deputation admitted the Association of Shaul Manufacturers had paid tion of Shovel Manufacturers had paid American firms to keep out of the Canadian market.

Messrs, R. Reford, R. B. Ross and D. W. Ross were then heard in private in regard to the duly on paddy rice. these gentlemen being interested in the Montreal rice mills. They do not want

turers came next, being introduced by Mr. Frost. M.P. The deputation in-cluded Messrs. W. Massey and L. M. Jones of the Massey Harris Company, Mr. Noxon of Ingersoll, Mr. Hamilton of Peterboro, Mr. Sylvester of Lindsay. Mr. Cossett of Brockville, and Mr. Folkes of the Wilkinson Plow Works, Toronto. Mr. Frost claimed that gross injustice had been done the agricultural implement man first, three years ago, by reducing the duty from 35 to 20 per cent, without a corresponding ction in the duties of the raw masequection in the duties of the ray have terial. Farm implements were being supplied as cheaply to farmers of Canada as to the United States. After the reduction of the duty however, the Americans were able to bring in their manufactured products and, as the Canadian manufactures had to may a Canadian manufacturers had to pay a duty of from 50 to 60 per cent, on the raw materials, it made it almost imn implements in Canada at a Briefly stated, that was the ice. This industry, in point of grievance. This industry, in point of size, was fourth in importance in the Dominion. The capital invested amounted to \$8,5.0.000 and wages paid to \$1,812,050 annually; the number of men employed between 5000 and 6000, the annual output was valued at \$8.grievance. There was no combine there being 211 manufacturing establish-ments in Canada. The trade was natural to the country and there had ver been any demand for protection never been any demand for protection. The duty derived from imported farm implements amounted to \$60,000 a veg. and this, divided amongst the .00,000 farmers, only meant 10c a head,

Mr. Noxon then took up the parable, pointing out the dinerent classes of ar-ticles entering into the construction of farm training. farm implem has referring to bar icon. pig iron, nuts, bolts, tin, and other things. He said on all of these the duty was much higher than on the finish a products. His own arm purchased coal at 50c a ton in Buffalo, paid 60c duty upon it, freight \$1.20 per ton from the mine to the Suspension Bridge, and 90c per ton from the Bridge to Inger-soll. A ten-inch wrench was a portion of the completed machine and when imported from the American manufacturer only 20 per cent duty was paid on the whole, but if the Canadian manufacturer imported these wrenches separately to add to his ma-chines, he would have to pay a duty of 35 per cent. Another thing which militated against the successful com-petition of the American manufacturer was the question of freights the charge being as great for shipping agricultur-al implements from Ingersoll to Napance as from Chicago to Napance. ed as double first-class, and in the United States simply as first class. Mr. Fielding: Mr. Fielding: Of the articles you have mentioned do you use the im-

have mentioned do you use the imported goods?

Mr. Noxon: Yes, chiefly imported from the United States,

Mr. Fielding: Why don't you buy them in England?

Mr. Noxon: The prices are somewhat long.

Mr. Noxon: The prices are somewhat lower in the United States. Besides I was in England last year and found they were so busy there that I could not get my orders filled.

Mr. Fleiding: Why don't you use the Canadian manufactured article? I understand many of these you have mentioned are produced in Canada.

Mr. Noxon: Because the prices are a little higher and the quality is not quite as good. I can buy them in the United States and I lay them down in Canada cheaper after paying the duty than I can buy them here.

The sitting was suspended for the lunch hour.

The bicycle manufacturers had their innings at the afternoon session. Their

The bicycle manufacturers had their immings at the afternoon session. Their interests were represented by Mr. Elflot of Toronto, who, in an elaborate and carefully-prepared sistement, set forth the grievances under which the trade labors. He pointed out, for instance, that the duty on raw materials reduced the 30 per cent, protection upon the finished article in Canada to a net protection of only 20 per cent, and calculated that it would require a protection of 45 per cent to place the Canadian manufacturer upon a feoting of equality with the bicycle manufacturer in the United States. He proved that in the matter of wheels Canada was certainly being made a slaughter market for low grade manufacturer market for low grade manufacturer.

COLIC CURED.

Dear Sira.—I was very bad last summer with colic and a few doses of Wild Strawberry cured me. I am safe in recommending it as the best remedy ever used. I cannot speak too highly

MRS. ALFRED VICE, Berlin, Ont.

chines, and it was against this class of wheel that protection was ask deformable. For example, wheels, parts of waten were principally the product of Yankee prison labor, were imported into Canada at a valuation of \$18 each. Adding the duty these wheels cost the Toronto wholesaler \$24 each, and he sold them retail at \$60 apiece. This he was enabled to do by changing the name plate, because it was impossible for any but an expert to detect the difference between a high-grade and a low-grade machine.

Another injustice to the Canadian manufacturer of first-class wheels was the facility which the customs afforded to the assembling of machines in this country from parts imported into Canada. He calculated that of \$7,000 bicycles sold in Canada last year 20,000 were imported ready-made and about 17,000 imported in parts and put together in this country. This latter process inyolved but a trifling outlay for labor, so that on the whole not less than \$1,400,000 was sent out of the country for work that should be performed here.

Against the high-grade machine the present protection was all right; Canadians could compete with the world in

present protection was all right; Canadians could compete with the world in that class. He therefore asked that that class. He therefore asked that the duty remain as at present on wheels costing \$50 and upwards, but that on low-grade wheels costing under \$50 each the duty be \$10 each and 10 per cent. ad valorem. Further, that the duty on parts be the same proportionately as upon a finished wheel, and the present duty be in no way reduced.

duced.

Mr. Fielding suggested that according to the proposed low-grade schedule the duty upon an \$18 American wheel, namely, \$13 at present, would be a pretty steep protection.

The agricultural implement manufacturers then took another turn with the

The agricultural implement manufacturers then took another turn with the commissioners. Mr. Walter Massey. president of the Massey-Harris Company, complained that a great injustice had been done to implement makers by the late Government. There was an excessive duty on the raw material, and the duty on the finished product could certainly not be made less than at present, namely, 20 per cent.

Mr. Fielding: That is, if the duty on raw materials is left as it is.

Mr. Massey: No, but if they are reduced.

duced.

Mr. Fielding: If the duty on your raw material is reduced couldn't you do as well with less duty on the finished product?

Mr. Massey: No, sir. We are laboring under peculiarly disadvantageous conditions, which increase as time goes

Mr. Fielding remarked that the con-sensus of opinion among the Manitoba

sensus of opinion among the Manitoba farmers at any rate was quite the other way, although in that perhaps they were a little selfish, just like the rest of humanity.

Mr. Hamilton of Peterboro, who said he had been in the business for 40 years, declared that they were better off under the Mackenzle tariff of 17 1-2 per cent. The late Government, just of regard to the duty on paddy rice, hese gentlemen being interested in the per cent. The late Government just to please the farmers, dropped the protective duty on harvesting machinery from 25 to 20 per cent. For himself the did not wish to be unjust to the iron manufacturers, and he thought the Government ought to be bold and brave enough just to increase the improve enough just to increase the improvement ought to be bold and brave enough just to increase the improvement. brave enough just to increase the plement makers' protection to 25 per

Mr. Richard Sylvester of Lindsay an nounced himself as a protectionist, who believed in Canada for the Canadians and in meeting the Americans with re-ciprocity. He feared Manitoba farmers were largely governed by prejudice in favor of American machines, when they asked a further reduction of the duty. They were now getting the Canadian machine as cheap as the Dakota farmer gets his United States made machine. There was no money in the industry now; in fact, from twenty five ten years ago, the number of manufacturers of harvesting machin-ery had been reduced to 6.

Mr. Wallace of Terrebonne spoke in

a similar strain on behalf of the in-dustry.

Mr. Foulkes of the Wilkinson Plow Company, Toronto, asked for cheaper crude oil for tempering and complained

Mr. Lyman Jones of the Massey-Harris Company had a list of duties paid on raw material, such as cotton duck, nails, malleable iron, chains, etc., to show that they far exceeded the rate of duty on the completed machine. He trusted than any change the Government might make would be introduced with the view to permanency in the tariff, to which all the delegates cried "Hear,hear." In the case of iron manufacturers, he showed that by being protected from step to step there manufacturers, he showed that to step there was a net protection of \$16 per ton on the quality known as angle steel, a ton of which could be bought in the United States for \$29. After alluding United States for \$20. After aliuding to the excessive freight rates, he went on to say that the reason why so many of the agricultural implement makers voted against the late Government was because the latter had singled them out a sacrifice to the farmers. Being large exporters of machines, his firm asked for the retention of the drawback upon raw materials. In five years the Massey-Harris Co. had sont abroad two and a half million dollars worth of agricultural implements, representing a large amount paid out in

presenting a large amount paid out in wages in this country. wages in this country.

Mr. W. W. Near, representing the Pillow Hersey Company of Montreal, spoke on behalf of the iron manufacturers. He urged a specific duty on certain manufacturers of iron to prevent fraud and protect the revenue. He, too, favored more equitable duties as between raw materials and the finished product. The iron manufacturers eximated their protection at an axeem age of 35 per cent. Their export trade to Australia and the West Indies had been killed off by American competition. He suggested a bonus on exports instead of the present drawback of 99 per cent. of the duty paid on all raw materials entering into the manufacture of the articles exported.

Mr. Lillies of Gananoque complained

Mr. Lillies of Gananoque complained that manufacturers of carriage hard-ware had to pay 35 to 40 per cent on their raw material, while the protec-tion on the finished article was only 32 becomes

tion on the finished article was only 32 1-2 per cent.

Messrs. J. B. Reid, M.P. G. F. Benson and J. C. Magle appeared as representatives of the Edwardsburg Starch Company. What they desired to discuss was the duty on glucose. The duty of 7 1-2 cents a bushel on corn. It was pointed out, represented a tax of 22 1-2 cents per hundred pounds of glucose and 7 cents a bushel for freight represented another 21 cents. Thus they were paying a tax of 43 1-2 cents for their raw material, which quite wiped out the advantage of the protective duty on glucose. Owing to the comparatively small quantity produced the Canadian manufacturers were making less than one-eighth of a cent per pound profit. They wanted free corn and increased protection on confectioners glucose.

and increased protection on confectioners' glucose.

Sam E. Lichtentein of the Montreal
Cotton and Wool Waste Company, a
firm which uses all the waste cotton
produced in Canada, and supplies
about one-fourth of the demand for
cotton waste, asked for protection. At
present cotton waste comes in free from
the United States, where it can be
manufactured cheaper than anywhere
in the world. The importation last
year amounted to \$223.000 worth. A

BABY NEARLY DIED.

would die, until I tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. With the first dose I noticed a change for the better, and now he is cured, and fat and bealthy.

duty of one cent a pound would double the company's output and give \$20,-000 a year to the Government as revenue from duty upon the balance imported. He also asked a duty of three pound on wood waste. On a

ported. He also asked a duty of three cents per pound on wool waste. On a capital of \$90,000 last year his firm only cleared \$3000.

Messrs. Belding & Paul of Montrealsaid they began business as manufacturers of silk thread with a 17 1-2 per cent. tariff, and had not increased prices with increased production. Mr. Wiman then came into competition prices with increased production. Mr. Wiman then came into competition with them, and the firm went into ribbons, building up a trade of \$100,000 a year. They had done well and paid good salaries, but lately the Swiss manufacturers were running them closely. More protection was needed on ribbons, Mr. Paul said. He believed they made the prettiest goods in the world, paid \$75,000 yearly in wages and employed \$100,000 worth of machinery. Mr. Wiman's establishment was about haif as large as theirs. What they wanted was no change in the duty on silk thread, but higher duty on ribbons; also that they be upon the same footing as woolen manufacturers, who were allowed to import spun silk free.

This concluded the business of the sitting and the commission adjourne

MILITIA CHANGES. priers Signed by Hon. Dr. Borden Before General News.

Ottawa, Feb. 23 .- (Special.)-Hon. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, left for Lakewood, N.J., to-day. Before his departure he signed a militia general order, in which the following appear: Lieut.-Col. John Gray, Inspector of Stores, is retired, to retain the rank of Lieut.-Col. on retirement.

The Governor-General's Body Guard -The services of Lieut, William B. Hagerman are dispensed with, 1st Hussars-A Squadron, to be second lieut., provisionally, Alexander St. Mackintosh; B Squadron, to be second lieutenants, provisionally, John Becket Kilgour and Henry Randolph

9th Toronto Field Battery-To be se cond lieutenant, provisionally, Ed-ward Hastings Bickford.

48th Battalion, Highlanders—To be se-cond lieutenant. cond lieutenants, provisionally, Arthur Pearcy Taylor, and Colin Larke Har-

34th Ontario Battallon-To be surgeon lieutenant, provisionally, Second Lieut, David Alexander Clark, vice Bo-35th Battalion, Simcoe Foresters-No.

ficers.
Infantry—To be lieut.-col., from May
Infantry—To be lieut.-col. from May
Zaccheus Rogers,
Israel Regional Region (1978) from the retired list of lieut-colonels.

To be major, from Dec. 18, 1892, John
Dunlop Hay, from the retired list of

all available sources of information, as well as departmental records, it will be supplied through the Printing Bureau at the price of \$1 per copy. The Marine Department has only two lights in operation on the Lake of the Woods, but two others are being constructed this winter. About 180 buoys are used summer time to mark navigable

As soon as a supply of Lee-Enfield rifles is forwarded to the different city corps about 50 rounds of blank am-munition will be sent to the headquarters of each corps in order that the men may be instructed as to the best way in which to load the new weapon. A serious accident occurred this morning at the drill hall. As is customary since the P.L.D. guards started rifle practice with the Morris tube, several members of the troop were close to the target, and in no way pro was compelled to decline to comply tected, the rifle accidentally went off with the demand as it would be imwhile Mr. McIntosh, son of Rev. Wm. politic to do so. McIntosh, was preparing to shoot. The ball penetrated Mr. Christian's let side and lodged in his back. Doctor succeeded in extracting the bullet

Christian is very low to-night.

The action to set aside the election of Ald. Butler in Victoria Ward came up for hearing before Judge Mosgrov this morning. Immediately on the opening of the court, Mr. Haraca P. at on behalf of the relator, Andrew Mas son, stated that his client had been deceived and he wished at that lat hour to withdraw from the case an not to have anything farther to with the protest. The judge the apon dismissed the case with costs

Dr. Borden purposes to retire from the Ministry, and it is believed that with three weeks' rest he will be all right again. No one will rejoice more at such a consummation than his politi-

such a consummation than his political opponents.

A large deputation from the vicinity of Trenton were in the Capital to-day to urge upon the Covernment the desiratieness of proceeding at once with the construction of the section of the Trent Canal from Balsam Lake to Lake Simcoe. They had an interview with Mr. Blair this afternoon,

The Premier has arranged to meet a delegation on behalf of the Montreal, Ottawa & Georgian Bay Canal in the Railway Committee room on March 2.

Major Sutherland, M.P., is in the city.

March 2.

Major Sutherland, M.P., is in the city.
Alexander Smith, Liberal organizer
for Western Ontario, is here.
John R. Booth, Ottawa's railway
king, is suffering from an attack of
grippe, and is said to be seriously ill.
It is reported that Senior County
Judge Ross has sent in his resignation.
Mr. D. B. McTavish, City Solicitor, is
to succeed him. to succeed him.

An extra of The Canada Gazette was issued to-day duly postponing the date of the opening of Parliament to March 25.

Whitby, Ont., Feb. 23.—The scrutiny of the vote for the repeal of local option in rickering township was continued to-day before Judge Dartnell, when 15 more votes were struck of, leaving a margin of five yet to play. Adjournment was made to Friday, when it is likely the sorutiny will be finished.

CASTORIA. WITH INVALIDS.

Yes! with invalids the appetite ricious and needs coaxing.; the sat the reason they improve so re

Warships Are Rushing Up and Down the Coasts.

any Yessels Stopped and Made to Prove That They Were on Legitimate Business-The Italian Admiral Gave the The Difficulty Said to Have Been Settled. on a Basis of Cretan Autonomy-Turk ish Troops Cut Up-Latest News From

Athens. Feb. 23.-A despatch to The Asty from Canea says that the foreign warships are now rigorously blockadng the coast of Crete. The British torpedo boats are especially active, rapidly steaming along the coast and keeping a sharp look-out to prevent the landing of troops, provisions or munitions or war. Many vessels have been stopped by the blockading fleets and not allowed to proceed until they satisfactorily proved that they were engaged in legitimate business. So strict is the blockade that the carrying of letters to the Piraeus from the force of Col. Vassos, the commander of the Greek army of occupation, is prohibit-

The entire country is in a state of in-tense anxiety and unrest over the situation, and there is the wildest speculation as to what the final outcome will be. The people are deeply incensed against the powers for their intervention in Crete and their attitude is causing some apprehension in court and Government circles. King George today issued a proclamation that is intended to cool the popular passions and thus avert what might prove a national crisis. He enjoins the country to be calm and dignified and to confide in the Government, which, he says, is doing everything possible to uphold the honor of Greece and maintain the rights of the Heliegic peoples. tion in Crete and their attitude is caus

Canea, Feb. 23.-Great excitement was caused here last night by smart rifle firing to the westward of the town. It was soon learned that the firing was taking place between the Turkish out-posts and Christian insurgents, and the report spread that the outposts had and been driven back and the insurgents were approaching the town. Crowds of residents went to the ramparts of the city and anxiously watched the out

35th Battalion, Simcoe Foresters—No.
1 Company, Lieut. Charles Franklin
Ward resigns his position.
26th Peel Battalion, No. 1 Company—
Capt. James Scott Brown resigns his commission. To be second lieutenant, provisionally, John Alexander Trimble, vice Brown, retired.
55th Battalion of Infantry, Peterboro Rangers—To be honorary chaplain, Rev. John Cheyne Davidson.
77th Wentworth Battalion—Quartermaster and honorary captain, William Roddick, having left the limits, his name is removed from the list of officers. occasion for further intervention on the part of the European powers. A white flag was flying over the posi-tion occupied by the insurgents, but this did not prevent the firing. The insurgents, understanding probably the motives of the Turks, did not reply to

Duniop Hay, from the retired dist of majors.

Simcoe Regiment—To be lieut—col., Capt. D. F. MacWatt, from No. 1 Company, vice John MacWatt, deceased.

The Department of Marine will issue in about ten days a new map, showing the navigation of the Lake of the Woods. It will be of great value to persons interested in mining in that district. Great care has been expended by Col. Anderson in preparation of the map, resort having been made to They ask whether the powers are determined to allow the Turks to destroy the Christians in Crete, as they did the The leaders of the insurgents who Armenians in Anatolia.

Fighting has been going on all day today above Tuzla on Suda Bay. No details have yet been received. THE BOMBARDING SIGNAL

Was Given by the Lallan Admiral, Wh London, Feb. 23.—In the House of Commons to-day Right Hon. Gorge N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, said in reply to an inquiry upon the subject that the signal for the bombardment of the insurgents' position at Canea was given by Admiral Canevaro of the Italian navy as commander of the united fleets, by reason of seniority.

Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, replying to the re-

several members of the troop were shooting, and Mr. Thomas Christian, carctaker of the Dragoon Guards, was acting as marker. When standing close to the target and in no ways to the British admiral at Canea be laid before the House, said that he

Turkish Troops Cut Ep. Berlin, Feb. 23.—A despatch received here to-day from Constantinopie says that the Turkish Government has informed the Ambassadors that two companies of Turkish troops were cut up by the insurgents at Voukoulis, and that only one officer and sixty men escaped.

Withdrawal of Troops Demanded, Vienna, Feb. 23.-According to despatches received here from Athens this morning the representatives of the powers made a demand upon the Government of Greece to-day for the withdrawal of the Greek troops from the Island of Crete. It was the intention of Emperor

Francis Joseph to have started for Cap Martin for a season of recreation yesterday, but in view of the still unsettled state of affairs in Crete the Emperor has deferred his departur

THE QUEEN IN LONDON. Entted States Ladies Who Will be Pro

London, Feb. 23 .- The Queen arrive London, Feb. 23.—The Queen arrived in London from Windsor to-day. The weather was bright and sunny. Mrs. Bayard, wife of the United States Ambassador, will be presented to Her Majesty at the drawing room which will be held at Buckingham Palace temorrow, also Mrs. Marshall Fox of Maine and her daughter. Miss Maynesd Butter of Roston and Mrs. Went-Maine and her daughter. Miss May-nard Butler of Boston and Mrs. Went-worth of New York.

FLOOD IN VIRGINIA.

People Compelled to Move From Thei Homes-Destruction to Property Heavy. Huntington, W. Va., Feb. 23.-Hu Huntington, W. Va., Feb. 22.—Hundreds of families are moving out of the lowlands in the Guyan, Twelve Pole and Big Sandy Valleys. The loss to property has already reached alarming proportions from flood and the rain continues general along these streams. Some lives are reported lost in Tig River Valley and much live stock drowned. Landsides are reported along the Norfolk and Western and business is temporarily suspended.

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WANTED COOK WANTED-Apply at once to the Idlewild d-wt &w

GIRL WANTED-For general housework. MRS. W. W. SCANE, Forsyth Street

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on time. Prospects.

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Buffalo