22156

time and referred to the divorce con mittee, after which the Senate adjourn

Agricultural Needs

notwithstanding the efforts which

been put forth the great majorit

farmers have not yet been touched

the agencies at work for their ber

Helpful, scientific knowledge is away

It is evident that the best service w

them somehow, in the way of trying

find out for themselves what they w

products and markets, and then to

it as easy as possible for them to

The commissioner reports that the

perior qualities of Canadian flour

bread-making are not generally kno

bakers of those who are directly

An independent analysis of various

The trade in Canadian oatmeal

How to Dress Well.

mond Dyes Any Woman Can

Have Two or More Dresses

of the Newest Colors at

Trifling Cost.

Women, who desire to dress neatly

aside as useless, and the cost will

lress for street and cl

when you ask for them.

quotations follow:

Wheat, per ton

Beets, per 10.
Cabbage, per 1b.
Cabbage, per 1b.
Caultiower, per head.
Celery, per head.
Lettuce, 4 hds. for
Onlons, per 1b.
Onlons (pickling), per 1b.
Gherkins, per 1b.
Tomatoes

Salmon (smoked), per 10.

Salmon (spring), per lb.
Oysters (Olympian), per qt.
Oysters (Eastern), per tin.
Cod, per lb.
Halibut, per lb.
Herring
Smelts, per lb.
Flounders.

Farm Produce—
Eggs (Island, fresh), per doz.
Eggs (Manitoba), per doz.
Butter (Delta creamery)....

Best dairy..... Butter (Cowichan creamery).

Baeon (rolled), per lb.
Baeon (long clear), per lb.
Baeon (long clear), per lb.
Mutton, per lb.
Veal, per lb.
Pork, per lb.
Shoulders, per lb.

Bananas, per dozen.....

Naval Oranges per doz ...

rican diamond mines.

Apples

Over £200,000 worth of diamonds

stolen every year from the South

Tomatoes

Crabs, 2 and 3 for.

Cheese (Canadian) Lard, per lb.....

 Feed—Hay (baled) per ton.
 10.00/212.00

 Straw, per bale.
 50/a

 Middlings, per ton.
 25.00/a/27.00

 Bran, per ton.
 23.00/a/25.00

 Ground feed per ton.
 25.00/a/28.00

egetables—
Potatoes, per 100 lbs...... 1.656 1

Instead of having to depend upon on

Do not risk your dresses with imita

tion or adulterated dyes; see that your

VICTORIA CITY MARKETS.

An upward tendency in oats and a dewil-

ward one in potatoes are the only distin

Otherwise prices remain firm. The reta

For sweetness, whiteness and

can be rendered to the farmers, is

angi sailed-the commander man man-of-war Falke has ed by the British at Apia held a prisoner on the Brit Porpoise He was captured-according given the Suva papers by passengers—while engaged arms and ammunition for th der Chief Mataafa. While gaged, in company with a

of German seamen, in doling which they were to fight the and hated Britishers and Am was surprised by a squad o and taken prisoner. He ar made no resistance. They in the pinnace of the Porpois riedly conveyed to the the town. The German comm tested vigorously against his when the Upolu left he was s the Porpoise.

After his arrest the Porpo American man-of-war moored on either side of ship, and, after a conference Capt. Sturdee, of the Porpois miral Kautz, of the Philadel were sent on board the Falke ing her to remain where she threatening that if she made

No one is allowed on or off without the permission of e Sturdee or Admiral Kautz.

water.

26.00@30.0

The fighting between the n newly crowned king Malieto and Mataafa's men still con scarcely any business is being is said that the Mataafa f been weakening considerabl and a large number of former are ready to take sides with Some of the Mataafa chiefs, intimidate those who were made threats to them that the would be burned, and their chi They replied that they would wise with the Mataafa men. taafa party then resorted to in with the Malietoa prisoners a and Aana. Finding that ed were amongst those to ch political views, and that the were making too many frie ent men down to remove the he Malietoa people in those p isoners were brought from the mainland, and whilst or the Mataafa men amused then ring volleys over the heads o etoa chiefs, who were forced oats. In spite of all the th rust that the decision of the ice will be upheld.

an influence on the natives. owers of Malietoa are living

Dominion Parliament

Hon. William Paterson, Minister of Customs on the Tariff Question.

Montreal Must Be Made a National Port--Continuation of the Debate.

Ottawa, April 11 .- In the House yesterday Hon. William Paterson, Minister of Customs, applied himself especially to the tariff question, pointing out that it was likely that the Minister of Finance will be able to announce a surplus of a million and three-quarters this year, and will possibly, if not probably, be in a position to tell the taxpayers of a surplus amounting to twice that amount at | 000 worth secure the cut rate of duty the close of 1899-1900, a statement which doubtless will be applauded in the country, as it was in the House. The Minister of Customs also showed that arguments of the opposition against the Mr. Paterson's announcement of their government's preferential tariff "ceked with contradictions and bristled with inconsistencies. The plain fact that the country now prospered, while stagnation ruled two years ago, was set forth so ably and so thoroughly that it must have been difficult for any within the four walls of the House to retain any antipathy to the pro-Canadian and pro-Imperial policy of the government of today. It needed no figures, no elaborateday. It needed no figures, no elaborate-ly prepared tables, to show that the The total taxable imports in 1896 were country's foreign trade had increased a \$105,361,161, on which \$20,219,037, or full 25 per cent. since the auspicious 19.19 per cent., was collected in duties. Dominion Day of 1897, and that every | Last year the same imports had swollen dollar of the resultant \$60,000,000 increase in foreign trade meant more 157,788, in place of \$24,238,844, which money for the Canadian people. Gra-phically Mr. Paterson showed that the ed. Thus \$2,080,555 in cash, which, unators had said would be closed and vacant, were working overtime; that the operatives in place of being idle, had money in pockets in which two years ago not many coin clinked. With great particularity Mr. Paterson explained the workings of the reciprocal tariff, and completely did away with Mr. . Clarke Wallace's moth-eaten charge that the effect of the reciprocal tariff was benefit the Americans in place of our own kin in the motherland.

Oil Duties Discussed.

In an attempt to support this contention Mr. Wallace, by hardly laudable casuistry, had sought to show hy taking in cases of linseed oil and coal oil, that reductions of duty had inured to the benefit of the United States. The former Controller of Customs orought import, but if Mr. Wallace by this means proved anything he proved that his high although its effect has been to the English experter, but, as any schoolboy can see, the English o'll pays to-day, under the preferential tariff, a duty of 18.75 per cent., while the merican article pays the full 25 per cent. Thus the people of Canada pay 13-4 per cent. less on English linseed oil than they did under the Foster tariff, while the principle of a British preference is observed. The Conservative charge that the duties on corn, wheat, flour and other staples which are brought from the ericans was disproved with equal facil-Figures submitted by the Minister of Customs incontrovertibly showed that the importation of American flour had been decreased by 40,000 barrels, while the importation of American wheat had been reduced from 142,000 bushels to small satisfaction of blackening the been reduced from 142,000 bushels to

Iron and Steel Tariff. The cry against the reduction of duties on iron and steel was shown to be unjustifiable because the effect of the change had been to give work to Canadian mechanics, and had reduced the to pay for the manufactured articles. According to the argument of Mr. Waliron from \$4 to \$1 per ton had aided the Americans; a perversion of facts as of scrap, while the importer of the English article contributed but \$75 to the same quantity. By constrete instances myth, but a tangible existent fact; the for the pockets of the Canadian importer in place of compelling him to hand it dismissals. over to the customs officials. No Canadian is prohibited from importing United States goods if he chooses to deprive Mr. Macdonald (King's, P. E. I.) in rehimself of the 25 per cent. reduction of suming the debate on the address, reduties which he would obtain under the marked that the government had retainpreferential tariff. The tariff is a matter ed the prosperity-producing N.P. and yet of business, and business men know, and their profit and loss account shows. Canada at this time. Certainly, in his that the preferential tariff discriminates own province there is but little of the in favor of British products. Gentlemen advantage which is claimed to exist elseof the opposition might as well cargue where. However, if factories to-day are that the earth is flat as to repeat, as working overtime it is to the National they seem to delight to repeat, that the Policy that they owe their inception and preferential tariff is a figment of the im- development. Mr. Macdonald comes from agination. Results show that the pref- a erence exists and benefits Canadians; merchants all over Canada know that ticize the government for its managethey have saved money by its operations, | ment of the plebiscite vote. The governand the customs returns, prepared by officers who have no prejudice one way he said, been followed by the introducor the other, set forth plainly the true condition of affairs. The Conservative Trust press publishes these returns once a month, yet there seems to be no abandoning of their leaders' worship of the fetich, of the denunciation of the preferential tariff by-the followers of Sir-

textiles of British manufacture enjoy at cation. In this connection the country government had acted upon the matter. marked preference. Mr. Paterson pointed out that in a list of forty-one items of such goods of British make there is not one that does not come into the Dominone that does not come into the Dominion under a lower impost than under the Foster tariff. In the same ray the allegation that the administration had leaned towards the United States was disproved by the use of the following placed on the statute books under existcompact table: Imports from the Uniting conditions the only result would be by the directors since the data of such ed States in 1896, \$53,529,390; average its repeal within a few years. duty, 14.51 per cent. In 1898, \$74,824,—On the subject of reciprocity he de-923; average duty, 13.28 per cent. Im-fended the stand which the Premier had ports from Great Britain in 1896, \$32,-\$24,505; average duty, 22.42 per cent. been very largely changed in the last six In 1898, \$32,043,641; average duty, 20.44 or eight years. Canada once sold large reduction of the average duties under malsters but when this grains was shut the workings of the preferential tariff is out by a prohibitory United States tariff 1.23 per cent. on United States goods, the maisters turned to the use of corn while on British imports it is 1.98 per and other grains, so that now the privcent., or exactly .75 per cent. greater on liege of free barley in the United States British goods. But nine solitary articles market would be worth but little to us. of British manufacture pay a higher With regard to eggs and animals, similar rate under the preferential tariff than under the Foster tariff: while in contrast with this, 957 articles from the mother country now come in under lower rates than specified in the Conservative sche-In other words, \$80,000 worth of British goods annually pay increased duties, while in the same time \$20,000,provided for by the Canadian-Imperial preferential tariff. A signal instance of the government's determination to act in thorough good faith was to be seen in action in refunding \$100,000 in duties on British goods, which were imported before the workings of the preferential tariff were thoroughly well understood by exporters. This, of course, is an exceptional case, and the hundred thous-and dollars will be money well and fairly expended. By the workings of the preferential tariff Mr. Paterson showed beyond dispute that the taxation of the in value to \$126,307,162, paying \$22,factories, which Conservative stump or- der the old tariff would have been ex- of the canals should be made a national the pockets of the people of the Dominion, and the average rate of duty was lowered to 17.54, in place of 19.19.

A Triumphant Vindication.

The interruptions from the Conservaceased under this torrent of proof, and unmannerly interruptions, his perora-tion was delivered amidst silence that his peroraup one of his arguments on the coal oil of Customs. Clouds of opposition misthere have been borne by the federal protectionism compelled him to denounce any reduction in the daty on perial sympathy was shown forth to the with and regarded. country and to the other peoples of the save \$80,000 in faxes to the people of the Dominion. Another of Mr. Wallace's assertions was that the duty on shoutings for an emblem mean much linseed oil, seven-eighths of the Can-less than the grand material benefits adian consumption of which is prought which the government of Canada, infrom England, was increased from 20 spired by both their Canadian and Britper cent, to 25 per cent, under the prefish feeling, has been enabled to secure erential tariff, and that the government by the preferential tariff for the people had thus perpetrated a fraud on of the mother land and of the Dominion.

Mr. Bergeron followed in an attack on the Minister of Public Works. He made a statement that election frauds had ada. taken place in Quebeclat the time of Mr. Uriah Wilson (Leanox), who was rather taken out of Mr. Bergeron's to the prohibition issue. Messrs. Gausails by an immediate appouncement by vreau (Temiscouata), and Legris (Maskithe first minister that on receipt of charges possessing any semblance definiteness steps would be taken im-United States were in favor of the Am- mediately to have an investigation held. The fashion of making vague and unsubstantial accusations seems to be in particular favor with the members of the opposition this year, but as no in-

character of a citizen is wanting. Ottawa, April 12 -In the House of Commons yesterday a bill was introduced by Mr. Monky (Jacques Cartier) in amendment of the Civil Service act, the purpose of which is to provide that any officer dismissed from the Civil Service shall be entitled to obtain from the govprices which the Canadian farmer has ernment a certificate setting forth the reason of his dismissal from the service, the nature of complaints made against lace the reduction of the duty on scrap- him and the names of the complainants, report of the despatch from the Secretary the proceedings had upon the enquiry referring to said complaints and the de-Hon. Mr. Patterson showed. The Am- cision of the department upon such enericans now paid \$100 duty on 100 tons quiry. Mr. Monk feels that civil servants who are dismissed have difficulty in securing positions because they are, so to customs department when importing the speak, under a stigmagand unable to prove if they have been removed for posuch as these Hon. Mr. Paterson show- litical reasons or for maifeasance in ofed that the British preference is not a lice and gross irregularities. This great disadvantage, he thinks the bill will sort of fact that results in saving money contribute to remove. He hopes, too, that it will check very effectually unjust

expressed doubts as to the prosperity of constituency which strongly supported prohibition, and felt it his duty to eriment's reduction in coal oil duties had. tion to Canada of the Standard Oil

Mr Macdonald of Haron.

Mr. Maedonald (East Huron) who replied, laid stress upon the difficulties which must needs assail. The administra-Charles Tupper and his aide, Mr. Fosheadquarters. The only wonder was that
the complaints had not been more aumerous. No one would tream of holdtion of Yukon at such at distance from Another portion of Mr. Paterson's con- ing the government responsible for all tribution to the debate was devoted to minor details of management, especially showing that cottons and many other, in view of the poor means of communi-

On the subject of reciprocity he deassumed by stating that conditions have per cent. Thus it will be seen that the quantities of barley to United States changes had occurred.

Montreal Harbor.

The increase in the public expenditure he found to be justified by our national necessities. In that necessity was full justification. Personally, he believed that the issue of the near future in Canada will not be the tariff but the transportation problem, to which the government has so assiduously applied itself. Last year he found 216,000,000 bushels of grain passed through Buffalo for the seashore, while only 30,000,000 bushels went by way of Montreal. But it will take even more than the deepening of the canals to make Montreal a cheaper port than New York. Returns i issued by the Chicago Chamber of Commerce for 1897 show that the cost of shipping wheat to New York, including charges at Buffalo, was 5.65 cents per bushel; while, during the same season, the charges via Montreal was 5.93 cents, leaving the cost by the latter route a quarter of a cent dearer than by New York. On corn during the same season the average rate to New York via Buffalo, was 4.43 cents a bushel, and to Montreal 4.94 cents, half a dollar in favor of New York.

What Is Needed. Montreal, in addition to the deepening improvements were called for, additional room on the wharfage to enable a greater bulk of traffic to be handled, the largest and best elevators that can be constructed, and, besides these, sheds and storehouses. The abolition of harbor tives that had marked the opening of dues should also be made the policy of the speech of the Minister of Customs the commissioners. (Hear, hear.) Large the commissioners. (Hear, hear.) Large sums of money had been expended jon the opposition leaders took the dose with the harbor by the Commissioners ain ill-grace. If the symmetry of Mr. Pat-maintenance and improvements, and to erson's exordium was broken by rather meet the interest thereon funds had to meet the interest thereon funds had to be raised. The result was that about half a cent a bushel was imposed as was broken only by irrepressible applause from the ministerialists. Altically an embargo on the port, when plause from the ministerialists. Altically an embargo on the port, when brought into competition with with the shipping has many a brilliant speech, few have been routes. In New York the shipping has more notable than that of the Minister no harbor dues to meet, as the expenses representations and sophistries were government. New York was looked brushed away by a master hand; the full upon as a great national port, and it was

An Ambitious Scheme. og Dr. Macdonald advocated such Imvements to the St. Lawrence channel as will remove the excessive insurance rates imposed on vessels coming up to Montreal. The transportation problem might well be assisted in its solution by the building up of a Canadian mercantile marine, and he called on wealthy Canadians who have money to invest to take the matter into their consideration. By such investment they would benefit themselves and do something for Can-

the taking of the plebiscite. The wind spoke next, devoted the bulk of his time nonge), continued the debate up till 11:45, when the House rose,

The Welland Canal. Mr. McCleary, (Welland), gives notice of a resolution which he proposes moving later on, in which he will call the attention of parliament to the large sum of twenty-two million dollars which already been expended upon the widening and improvement of the Welland canal, and to the desirability of improving the harbors of Port Colborne and Port Dalhousie, at either end of the

In the Senate. The Senate met last evening for a few minutes for the first time since the Easter adjournment. Sir Mackenzie Bowell enquired if any correspondence had taken place between the government and the Japanese authorities since the of State for the Colonies, conveying the protest of the Japanese authorities against the anti-Japanese legislation bill by the legislature of British Columbia. The Hon. David Mills said that correspondence had taken place at the time the letter from the Secretary of State for the Colonies had been received. That correspondence was concluded, but could not be brought down until the Canadian

"Great Haste is Not Always Good Speed."

Many people trust to luck to pull them through, and are often disappointed. Do not dilly-dally in matters of health. With it you can accomplish miracles. Without it you are "no good."

Keep the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood healthy by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the faultless blood purifier. Rheumatism-" I had acute rheumaism in my limb and foot. I commenced treatment with Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills and in a short time was WILLIAM HASKETT, Brantford, Ont. Scrofula-" I was troubled with scrofula and impure blood. A cut on my arm would not heal. Hood's Sarsaparilla was nended and after I had taken the bottles I was well." Daniel Robinson, 52%
Treauley Street, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

On motion of Schator McMillan, a re-turn was ordered of the return made to

The state of the s

by the directors since the date of suspension of payment; a list of the directors of the bank; a list of the sale of transfer of shares since suspension, and the prices as nearly as can be ascertained of the stock so transferred or sold; a list of the names of the stockholders of the bank, and a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the bank; except the liability to shareholders and depositors, which may be given in the aggre-

Sir Mackenzie Bowell was informed by the Secretary of State that the delay in issuing medals to the veterans of the Red River expedition was due to the Imperial, and not the Canadian government. The High Commissioner had been requested to enquire into the matter. The Senate then adjourned.

Ottawa, April 13.—Parliament has now been almost a month in session, in the course of which time not one single item of legislation has been put through. What possible object the prolonged debate on the address can have on the country is a mystery to government supporters. Yet it is apparent that the question will not be closed this week. The House will listen to-day to a statement from the Minister of Agriculture on the subject of the recent prohibition pleb-The Pacific Cable

At the opening of the House yesterday Sir Charles Tupper took occasion to announcement in regard to the arrangement for the construction of the Pacific of the opinion that the scheme is one which would involve no charge upon the country.

The first minister expressed the gov ernment's gratitude to the leader of the opposition. Sir Charles's statement constituted no surprise to him as his views on that subject were very well known. He hoped that in future when the government brought in a good measure it could count upon the same support.

New Bills.

and given their pro forma first reading: An act to incorporate the Canada Inland Navigation Company (Mr. Bertram); an more permanent form if the merit of the after it is received by the shopkeepers Railway Company (Mr. Morrison); an act to authorize the Bank of Nova Sco- Mr. Bourassa's bill is designed to pretia to issue sterling notes in the island vent newspapers making use of the matof Jamaica (Mr. Borden); an act respecting the Eastern Trust Company (Mr. | ready stated, being to secure the authors Borden).

Two Montreal Bills. Mr. Penny (St. Lawrence, Montreal,) rought in two bills which are of interest chiefly in Montreal and which are urged by the retail trade of that city. One is designed to amend the inspection act said that the Postmaster-General had and the other to define the size of small not during the past year reduced any frequently made that small fruits are done in the case of the Belleville office, retailers and the public generally. Penny would have matters so arranged that the packages may be inspected

Col. Prior made enquiry as to the

from the bottom by officers at Mon-

treal.

newspaper report that Mr. Ludgate, the essee of Deadman's Island at Vancouer, had offered his lease back to the department. The report has already been denied by the Minister of Militia, who, however, did not happen to be in the chamber at the moment. The Premier promised to draw the matter to Dr Borden's notice. Resumption of the Debate.

Mr. H. F. McDougall, Sir Charles Cupper's companion in the representaviews to those already expressed upon matters dealt with in the speech from the throne. He denounced the administration for the government's policy of pretended preference to Britain. Mr. McDougall went his colleagues one better in dealing with the practice of appointing members of the Liberal party office. He read an alphabetical list of the members and of the political rewards each is likely to receive.

Mr. Frank Frost.

Mr. Frank T. Frost (Leeds and Grenville) one of the largest Canadian manuacturers of farm implements, congratulated Mr. McDougall on his foresight as fortune-teller. But he had failed, as all those about him had failed, to adduce a specific charge with its supporting evidence. The government had acted in way to commend itself to the elector ate and of the condition of the countr at large it is recognized on all hands as moved by a throbbing and pulsing life. Business was on the increase money plentiful and the farmer prosperous. In the world at large Canada is coming to be known. Mr. Frost fully concurred in what had been said by other speakers as to the importance of the ransportation question. This was a ubject which the government of the day ad faced in a business-like spirit. The tension of the Intercolonial railway Montreal, the building of the Crow's Nest Pass railway and the deepening of the canals were all steps in this direction. This policy is the policy for Canadvo because it will tend to recall to its proper channels a large part of our own trade diverted to American routes.

Montreal Harbor Improvements. At present Montreal gets but a tenth of the traffic from our own west. The improvements of the lower canals had cost money, but the expenditure was of i kind which would easily commend itself to the country. Mr. Tarte's plan for improving Montreal harbor would, he was satisfied, result in building up on of the largest cities on the continent, In spite of what he has done, the Minster of Public Works has had abuse heaped upon his head, though no one ever deserved it less. Throughout Canada it is admitted that the very best equipment should be given Montreal, the great heart of our commercial interests. American seaports had had the advantage of outlays of from twelve to thirty millions and until Montreal is hand-

somely dealt with the government's ef- the citiy of Toronto, was read a second forts to solve the transportation prob-lem will be of small avail.

Colonel McLennan. Col. McLennan (Glengarry) followed and spoke for more than two hours on a variety of topics, which have been gone into very thoroughly in the earlier part of the debate.

Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, moved the adjournment of the debate this department in 1899, are: The at 11:45 and the House adjourned. New Railway Companies.

Several private bills were read a second time, among the number being an to incorporate La Compagnie de Chemin de Fer du Colonization du Nord (Mr. Bourassa), respecting the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway Company (Mr. Bourassa); to incorporate the Arthabaska Railway Company (Mr. Lavergne); respecting the Portage du Fort and Bristo Branch Railway Company (Mr. Poupore).

C.P.R. Tolls. Mr. Richardson (fisgar) purposes callng the attention of parliament to the provision in the charter of the Canalian Pacific railway providing for a reduction in the tolls when the net income of the company shall have exceedbe better for knowing in regard ed ten per cent. per annum of the capital expended in the construction of the road. and asking for a commission to ascertit as easy as possible for them tain the cost of the company's main line the information and to apply it and the equipment thereof, the cost of all the lines acquired in Canada and the United States by the C.P.R. and the values of each.

Mr. Richardson believes that after deducting all proper charges the road pays strength, Canadian flour is unsurpasse Bakeries for the sale of broad revenue much in excess of ten per cent. Further than this, he finds that from Canadian flour would doubtless in a profitable commercial venture for some there is reason to believe the present business men in Great Britain, and tolls levied by the C.P.R. on its wesetrn congratulate the first minister upon the traffic at least is excessive. In his com- would be of direct benefit to Canadian mission he would have provided full producers. power to examine witnesses under oath cable. 'He regarded the matter as one and to demand the production of all flor's showed the Canadian flour to conof high importance and had long been books and documents bearing on the tain ten per cent. more albuminoids than the flour imported into Great Britain subject in question

Copyright Law.

from European countries. Mr. Bourassa (Labelle) gives notice of growing. Some of our cheese shipped to the introduction of a measure in amendthe British market was found to arriv ment of the law affecting copyright to in a slightly heated condition, which provide against the pirating of articles | means its refusal by the class of custo appearing in magazines and other per- mers who buy the best Scotch and Engiodicals for which registration has not lish cheddar. Canadian buttermaker actually been secured for reproduction in and exporters, it is stated, will have to book form. The practice is stated to ex- adopt the practice followed by the ist to a considerable extent and is look- competitors unless they can devise a bet ed upon as an injustice to the writers. ter one in using a small quantity of The following bills were introduced It very often happens that articles are some harmless preservative which has published first in current periodicals and the effect of keeping the flavor sweet later on furnished for reproduction in and practically unchanged for a month act to incorporate the Canadian Yukon work or its acceptance by the public Canadian eggs are reported as gaining seems to warrant the step. Nothing in in favor abroad. ter in question, the sole purpose, as alagainst the unfair practices of publish-

By Using the Never Failing Dia-In the Senate yesterday afternoon, in reply to a question asked by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the Minister of Justice fruit packages. The complaint has been city postoffices to town offices, as was put up in packages of varying size and A message from His Excellency was that the practice exists among shippers, read by the Hon. David Mills acknow-of packing small fruit below and the ledging the receipt of the address adand well find the Diamond Dyes to b their best and truest helpers. One larger fruit on top to deceive the eye of opted by the Senate in reply to the two packages (according to weight dress) will recreate any faded or speech from the throne. colored dress or skirt that has been car

Senator Macdonald, British Columbia, gave notice that he would ask the govexceed 10 or 20 cents. ernment on Monday next whether, in view of the rapid increase in the revprovince of Brit thrifty and handy woman with th ish Columbia, and the large increase in help of Diamond Dyes can have two the population, it was the intention of more dresses in stylish colors always the government to give that province inready for service. creased representation in parliament.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell intimated that it was his intention to move for a redealer gives you the Diamond Dyes turn of all correspondence not already brought down in connection with the laying of the Pacific cable. The announcement, he said, in the morning papers might make this motion unnecessary as he understood that the government had come to a decision on the question of guishing features of the market this week. the laying of the cable. The matter on of Cape Breton county, added his could, however, be more fully discussed when the motion was made. He would Fourlike to know if the announcement made was correct.

Coult of the Woods, per bbl. Stake of the Woods, per bbl.
Leitch's, per bbl.
O. K., per bbl.
Snow Flake, per bbl.
Calgary Hung
Premier, per bbl.
XXX Enderby, per bbl. The Hon. David Mills said that the government had the question under iavorable consideration but at present no further announcement could be A bill for the relief of David Stock of rain-

Happy, healthy childnood! Every childless woman feels a tugging at her heart - strings when she sees

another happy, healthy rollicking baby Motherhood is wo man's supremest duty and her supremest happi ness. Even she shows how deeply this sentiment reast when she plays with her dolls. There are thousands of otherwise happy wives in this world who only lack the thrilling touch of a first-born's fingers to complete

their happiness.
Every wife may be the mother of happy, robust children who will. Thousands of women who had lived years of cheerless, childless wedded life, or whose babies have been born to them weak and sickly, soon to die, are now happy mothers of healthy children, and bless Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the wonders it has accomplished for them. This great medicine acts directly and only on the delicate and in portant organs that bear the burden of maternity. It makes them strong, healthy, vigorous and elastic. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, and tones and strengthens the nerves. It banishes the discomforts of the expectant months and makes baby's advent easy and almost pain-less. It insures a healthy child and an ample supply of nourishment. Honest dealers will not offer worthless substitutes for the sake of a little added profit.

"I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, as it has undoubtedly saved my life," writes Mrs. Florence Hunter, of Corley, Logan Co., Ark: "I miscarried four times; could get no medicine to do me any good. After taking several bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription I made my husband a present of a fine girl."

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