DOMINION PARLIAMENT. Beginning of the Debate on the Address.

LAURIER ANSWERS TUPPER The Backing of Public Opinion Was

Necessary.

THE PAYMENT OF THE TROOPS

THE PAYMENT OF THE TEOOPS Ottawa, Feb. 5.—The debate in the House of Commons upon the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was opened this afternoon by Mr. Gould, the newly-elected member for West Ontario, and seconded by Mr. Victor Geoffrion, who was recently re-turned for Chambly and Vercheres, the latter speaking in French. Sir Charles Tupper, who followed, spoke for three hours, confining his attention exclu-gively to matters relating to the Can-adian contingent, and criticizing the action of the Government in connec-tion therewith. Sir Wilfrid Laurier re-pled in a speech of an hour's dura-tion, vindicating the action of the Government and deprecating the at-tempts of the Opposition to sow the seeds of discord among the Canadian people. The debate was carried on in the presence of crowded galleries. The debate will be given precedence over all business except routine un-til it is disposed of. By command of the Premier laid up-option of the correspondence with the Imperial Government in reference to sending the Canadian contingent to the Transvaal. Sir Wilfrid explained that he had set a copy to the leader of the Opposition on Saturday Inst. and the hoped to have the printed motions ready for distribution during the atternoon. A built to further amend the Domin-

the

bill to further amend the Domin-Flection Act was interest A diff to further angela the bolin-fon Election Act was introduced by Mr. Ingram, who, in response to cries of "explain," said that the bill was intended to remove the grievances which honest electors have to com-plain of, and to bring about an honest method of conducting elections in this method of conducting elections in this country. He thought it was the duty of all to unite in bringing about this

The Minister of Finance laid upon The Minister of Finance (ald upon the table a number of documents, in-cluding the public accounts for 1899, the return of superannuation retire-ments for 1899, the overrulings of the Treasury Board and a statement of the nuclearment of the superannuation returns. unforeseen expenses

Treasury Line and a scattering of the unforessen expenses. DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS. "Mr. Gould, member for West On-tario, moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne. On rising he was heartily cheered by the Liber-als, Having referred to the death of his predecessor, Sir James Edgar, of whom he spoke as an able statesman, a true loyalist and a true and noble Canadian, he took up the commercial condition of the country. During the hast few years there had been a great change in Canada; we seemed to be living in a new age. Business condi-tions, political conditions and national conditions had all changed, and mater-ially for the better. Never in the his-tory of Canada were the people so prosperons and contented; never had they such unbounded confidence in the future; never did Canada stand so prospers and contented; never had they such unbounded confidence in the future; never did chanada stand so high in the estimation of the nations as she did to-day. We saw industrial progress and development on every hand; the farmers were thriving; merchants were enjoying good basi-mes; mechanics were fully employed and were receiving greatly increased wages; our lumbering industries were advancing by leaps and bounds, and our mining industries were attracting the attention of the whole world. Our banking institutions, too, found profit-able investment for all their funds, and our great railway corporations were receiving largely increased re-turns. The present fremier when in Opposition once said in reply to a long quotation of finance, that when his party came into power it would not be measury to quote figures to show the moments for finance. The word mode be measured to diffuence from the them Minister of Finance, that when his party came into power it would not be measured to diffuence to show the DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

measury to quote figures to show the people that they were prosperous. He thought that prediction had been abundantly fulfilled. Goming to the question of the Trans-thal war, Mr. Gould declared that vhal war, Mr. when war, Mr. Gould declared that there could be but one conclusion to the war-the ultimate triumph of the British arms, and the establishment of haw, order, liberty and good governy ment, equal rights and equal justice to sell in South Africa under the British Canada then with the position new, nt, equal rights and equal means in South Africa under the British g. We regretted this war and its sees, and the loss of life it entailed, there was another side to the war, had welded the empire together-had welded the empire together-sers, which justfiled the Government seaver the world would see the spec-le of a united South Africa and a inde griffil Laurier suggested that it was a bad certificate for the late Gov-ernment that its aw the rebellion com-ing and did nothing to divert it. Sir Charles Tupper retorted that the scross the scent, and Mr. Foster in-parter i what about that unsket." but there was another side to the war, it had welded the empire together-(cheers)-and given to the world the spectacle of the colonies massed behind the mother country. When the war wasover the world would see the spe tacle of united British Empire. The part Can-ada had taken in this war was to her infinite credit. Mr. Victor Geoffrion (Chambly and Nercheres), on rising to second the address was received with cheers. He Mr. said that the prosperity of the coun-try was so evident that the Opposition did not dare to deny it. The argicul-tural as well as the commercial classes of the Dominion were in a more prosper of the Dominion were in a more prosper-ous condition than they had ever been before, and the same was true of the mechanics. The fact of the prosperity of the country was so well extablished that it did not need the further evi-dence that the sales by authority of the court of justice had become very rare, so rare that even sheriffs in some counties were throwing un their nosicountles were throwing up their posi-tions to contest seats in the House of Commons. Proceeding to discuss the counties were throwing up their posi-tions to contest seats in the House of Commons. Proceeding to discuss the cause of that prosperity, he contended it could not be traced to natural causes alone: neither could it be at-tributed, as the Constructives claimed, to the result of their policy. They could not say that the procuring of the Eng-lish markets for our produce was the result of that policy; neither - could they claim that the abrogation of the Belgian-German treaties nor the im-provements in the transportation facil-ities for Canadian produce were the result of their policy. The Government had acted wisely in sending the con-tingent, recognizing the fact that the Liberal Government governed by the majority and for the majority. Some persons had endeavored to create the belief that the Province of Quebee, with their fellow-Canadians of the exploited for the province of Quebee, with their fellow-Canadians of the other provinces, desired to see the English flag floating to victory upon the oceans.

distinguished services of the gentle-men who were their predecessors in the House, and to the eminent ability which they had displayed in their res-pective spheres. Proceeding Sin Charles said that, anxious as he un-derstood the Government was to pro-ceed with the public business of the country with all possible promptitude, he would not make any reference to the very able speeches which had just been made in reference to any other than the great, transcendant ques-tion that occupies the thoughts of the House and of the people-the the mover and seconder of the ad-dress. Since the day the Parliament of Canada first assembled in that chamber they had never met under such circumstances as the present. It was with the greater possible regret to say to the address as to the position that we occupy. He must take exception to the the address as to the position that we occupy. He must take exception to the statement made in the second from the statement made in the second from the statement made on the second for the statement made no the second cor the statement made on the second from the statement made on the second from the statement made on the second cord canad to the Bovereign and institu-tions of the House, to any member of the House, or to any person in this connery who has any knowledge of the views and opinions that he had divays maintained upon this momentdistinguished services of the gentle- to Africa. He had appealed to his con

of the views and opinions that he had making for his party, and, as the counalways maintained upon this moment-Sir Charles thought, for the coun-try, at his time of life. Long might ous question, as to the extreme and deep regret with which he felt comtry, at his time of file. Long might he enjoy a green old age, and long might he continue to adorn the seat he now occupies, and from it still thander forth his demunciations of the Government. He congratulated ous question, as to be extended and deep regret with which he felt com-pelled to say that the term "entire" woodd be better replaced by the term "overwhelming mass of the people of Canada." No person could regret more diverply than he that he was compelled to make that qualification, but it was idle, and worse than idle, were they to conceal from themselves the actual truth of the position, and the facts as they stood before the people of this country. He had always treated the "Pransvan!" war as a question high above and beyond the consideration of party. ("Oh, oh," and dissent from the Government benches.) PLEDGED HIS PARTY. the Government. He congratulated the Liberals, too, on the compara-tive brevity of Sir Charles' speech. Sir Wilfrid said he was not indif-ferent to the kind things Sir Charles had said of him in connection with the contingent but he would reply first to the severe things. His criti-cism must be summed up under two first to the severe things. His criti-cism must be summed up under two heads. He approved of what had been done, but found fault with the manner in which it had been done. He held that the Government had

PLEDGED HIS PARTY. PLEDGED HIS PARTY. Sir Charles, in reply, at some length quoted from his remarks in the House, when, on 12th July last, the house, member for North Victoria. Col. Hughes, moved that Canada should follow the example of the Australian colonies and offer aid to the Imperial Government. On that occasion he assured the Government of the hearty and spontaneous co-operation of both parties in the House and all parties in this coun-try on a question to which hel at-tached so much importance. Sir Charles spoke of his Halifax speech on Sept. 8th, saying that he Government in giving in an indirect way to the Premier his conviction of the authority conferred on him by the Termier all conviction not acted promptly enough, and had not done enough, had not gone far enough. He did not know that there not done enough, had not gone far enough. He did not know that there could be any crime or any fault in having thought and reflected and weighed the position of things be-fore taking action: It was due to the country that they should move hastily, but only after due consider-ation. Sir Charles charged that the Government did not move until pub-lic opinion had spoken its will in no uncertain tone. Did he expect that the Government would do anything else? Would Sir Charles tell them, when they had no Parliamentary ap-propriation, that it would have been in order or permissible for them to take money out of the public trea-sury and commit the country to ex-penditure unless they had before them the strong verdict of public opinion? Sir Wilfrid asked if Sir Charles thought it would have been in order for the Government con-stitutionally to take money from the public treasing and head the country into military expenditure unless we had behind us the strong verdict of public opinion. That was Sir Charles contention, and it only showed how incongruous were his ideas of responsible government. RESPONSIBLE GOVERXMENT. Why to the Frencer meters in the of the authority conferred on him by the Transvaal resolution and of the sentiment of the people. It caused him great regret to find caused him great regret to find that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in an in-terview with the Globe representa-tive, said that he had decided not tive, said that he had decided not to act on his suggestion, but had looked up the law and had found that the Government had no power. He referred also to his Halifax telegram, which he had sent out of a sense of duty, but which had been delayed at Halifax. At length Sir Charles quoted from arricles in La Patrie and from specches by Hen. Mr. Tarte to prove that the Minister of Public Works had declared undying hostil-ity to any aid or assistance being

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

showed how incongruons were his ideas of responsible government. RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT. Sir Wilfrid said : "This is a respon-sible Government. This is a constitu-tionally governed country. This is a fovernment of the people, for the peo-ple. We have no power here but the power which is vested in us by the pro-ple. We have no power here but the power which is vested in us by the pro-ple. There is this difference between the Austrahan colonies and the Cana-dian Parliament, that in the months of september and October, when the war broke out, the Australian colonies had their Legislatures in session and could act immeinted. But the Par-hament of Canada was not in session. It had been in session a few months before and had made no appropriation for the event of war, although at the time a war was contemplated and known to be possible. During last ses-sion Parliament took the matter under consideration gaed voted a resolution of sympathy for the Outlanders and expressed the hope that their griev-ances would be remedied, but Parlia-ment never made an appropriation for the carrying on of the war, supposing was pending, it was mentioned across the floor, but no appropriation for the motive might have been. The thing was pending, it was mentioned across the public treasury, however worthy the motive might have been. When the conduct of the people of the Trans-vaal made it clear that they were weeking war, and when the ultimatum of Insident Krunger aroused a storm of Hulgmation all over British-speak-ing countries, from that moment not one hour was lost, and in three weeks from that day our volunteers were on the ocean. Sir, the hon, gentleman has held it a crime in us that before tak-ing such an important departure in our colonial history—I should say in our actional history—I should have thought and reflected and pondered as to what was to be done. But the reputle press of this contry which supports hon, gentlemen oppo-site, that reputle press of this contry proves that the Minister of Public Works had declared undying hostil-ity to any aid or assistance being given by this Government to the Brit-ish arms, and had appealed through La Patrie to his fellow-citizens to brand those who would involve Can-anda in the wars of the empire ascrim-inal cowards. What was it, he asked, that kept the honorable Minister of Public Works with that brand of crim-inal cowards. What was it, he asked, that kept the honorable Minister of Public Works with that brand of crim-inal cowards who had sent the con-tingent? It would be unparliamen-tary for him to suggist the reason. In contrast to the stand taken by Mr. Tarte, Sir Charles Tupper quoted from the speech on October 12th of Mr. Prefontaine, member for Maison-neuve, who said he thought the time had come when the pledge of the unanimous assistance given by the Parliament of Canada to the Mother Country should be redvermed. Could the hon, leader of the Government, in the face of these facts, tell the House that there is "entire accord" in re-gard to this great question to day in Canada? Sir Charles charged Mr. Tarte with libeling the memory of the late sir John Macdonald, and quoted the declaration: "A British subject I was horn : a British subject I will de," together with his lifelong devotion to the empire, as a sufficient reply. which supports have been proved the source of the supports how gentlemen opposite, that reptile press which has done so much reptile work in this connection, endeavored to sow the seeds of cord, endeavored to impugn our mo discord, endeavored to impugn our mo-tives and attributed our delay to mo-tives which are too low to be man-tioned here. I tell the hon, gentleman that one of the things which made us ponder and reflect as to what should be our course in this matter was the very opinions held by himself, and expressed more than once, as to the advisability of the colonies taking part is a war of the motherland Sir Wilfrid Wilfrie a war of the motherland. Sin In a war of the motheriand, Sir whird then read from an article published in the Nineteenth Century, October, 1830, under the title "Federating the Em-pire," in which Sir Charles, under his own name, wrote that he believed n name, wrote that he believed re were much more effective means there were much more energies means of Canada promoting the object in view than it making a contribution to the army and navy, and pointing to the money expended in the construction of the C. P. R. and others enterprises, which were in reality Imperial works.

which Sir Wilfrid read, was dated the 3rd of October, was received in Can-ada during the absence of the Gov-ernor-General, who was absent in New York. The Premier had an en-gagement in Chicago, from which he returned on the 12th of October. "We took up the question that very day, and two days afterwards we issued an order offering our first contin-gent," said Sir Wilfrid, amid cheers. Sir Wilfrid explained that the action which the Government took was con-trary to the opinion he had given in the Globe that as the Government had no appropriation they ought not to move without the sanction of Parlia-ment. "We did Not call Parliament first of all," said Sir Wilfrid, "for this reason: the cost of the contingent which Sir Wilfrid read, was dated the Inst of all,"said Sar Willick, "for this reason: the cost of the contingent proposed at that time was so limited that to call Parliament in special session would have been more ex-pensive than the cost of the con-tingent Moreover, mublic conting

HAMILTON EVENING TIMES, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1900.

pensive than the cost of the con-tingent. Moreover, public oplnion was then speaking in such energetic tones that there was no misunder-standing it, and we felt warranted in undertaking the experiment, re-lying upon Parliament to indemnify the Government and to sanction our illegal action in that respect. Constitutionally, Sir Wilfrid said, the position of the Government was weak, perhaps absolutely indefensible; there was no defence for it, and they were without the Jaw. Their only jus-tification was that they were carry-ing out the wishes of the Canadian people.

ing out the wishes of the Canadian people. If the result of the action were that Canada would be constrained to take a part in any war of Great Britain whe should strongly resent it. He claimed that in the future Canada should be in a position to act or not to act, to interfere or not to interfere, to ad-just as she liked, and to exercise the right to judge as to whether the cause was just. (Hear, hear.) He quot-ed the words of Kipling in references to Canada: "Daughter am I im my mother's about, but mistress in my own. The gates are mine to close." This was the position they had taken

Bouse, but mistress in my own.
The gates are mine to open, the gates are mine to open, the gates are mine to open, the states of the second states of the secon

PAYMENT OF THE TROOPS.

PAYMENT OF THE TROOPS, The reason why they had not pro-vided and had not asked Canada to provide for the payment of the troops in Africa was that the ques-tion had to be approached from a breader ground than from the Can-adian ground in this matter. It must be approached from the Imperial ground, of which Sir Charles talked so much, but apparently understood so in the, Each of the colonies had so little. Each of the colonies had offered its services, but only the offers of the self governing colonies had been accepted, and it was noter and been accepted, and it was notor-bus that all these colonies did not occupy the same financial position. The imperial authorities did not want one colony to have more glory than another in this matter; they wanted all to come on an equal footing, and determined that the colonies should be allowed to pay for the equipment of the troops, but that after they were hunded in Af-rica they should be paid by the Im-perial authorities. Sir Wilfrid quot-ed the New Zeahard resolution and the correspondence relating to it, in which it was plainly stated that the imperial authorities did not desire the colonies to pay for the main-temate of the troops, and he falso quoted the communication of the quoted quoted the communication of Secretary of State for War, to Secretary of State for the Cof to the same effect, showing War, to the to the li showing that Imperial authorities to this conclusion come, to this conclusion ter mature consideration, also quoted Lord Stratheona's H. gram, in which it was stated that without everytion the colonial con-tingents were all on the same footing as the Cahndian. Our troops were a part of the imperial army, they were receiving imperial pay, but Imperial pay was not as high as Canadian pay, and it seemed unfair that such men as the Monnted Folice, who have let the service of Canada, should get less than they did before. (Cheers) At the same tims it would be subversive of all discipline in the British army if our men were faild more than the or-dinary soldiers, and the Government proposed to ask Farliament to provide a fund sufficient to pay them the dif-ference between Imperial and Cana-dian pay. This fund was to be kept in the meantime their families would be alowed to draw on it. England could fight her battles. It was not the money nor the soldiers that she want-ed. It was the moral support of all her colonies, and especially of Canada, which had the advantage of equy rights, for which she was fighting in South Africa. He believed the, the Government's policy in this matter would receive the commendation of the great mass of the people. THE ADJOURNMENT. Mr. Foster, who followed the Pre-mier, complained of what he chargram, in which it was stated without exception the colonial that Mr. Foster, who followed the Pre-tier, complained of what he characterized as the unbusinesslike-tion in which the House was p tion in which the House was placed in discussing the speech without having all the papers in connection with the Transvaal question before et. He fett under the circumstances like moving the adjournment of the debate. The Premier immediately assented to the proposition, and the debate was adjourned. Sir Charles Tupper called the atten-tion of the Premier to the despatch published in the morning papers, stat-ing that Canada had been a consenting party to the abrogation of the Clay-ton-Bulwer treaty, and asked whether the statement was well founded. s placed without

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HANNON. Miss Nellie Vanmere had her face quite badly frost-bitten on Wednes-day last. A peach festival will be held at Trin-ity Church on Thursday evening next. Good talent for the occasion has been engaged. The peaches for the event were secured and put away in the fail. Mrs. Samuel Soules presented her husband with a handsome baby girl last week. Mr. Thomas Barnes has a sludge pump busy at work getting the water

Mr. Thomas Barnes has a sludge pump busy at work getting the water out of his quarry. Alex. French and Jacob McKee sus-pended weil-drilling operations hast week owing to the extremely cold weather

Ira Fletcher has engaged the pub-lic hall for Wednesday evening

ira rietener has engaged the pub-lic hall for Wednesday evening, for a concert and ball. Mrs. John Malcolm, of Simcoe, vis-ited Alex. and Mrs. Aikins in the vil-lage last week.

lage last week Surprise parties are quite preva-lent in the neighborhood. Alex, and Mrs. Alkins were the guests of Charles and Mrs. Dewitt at Tapleytown on Monday. Mrs. Alkins spent the rest of the week the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Robt. Felker, in Grassie's Corners

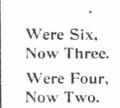
Grassle's Corners. Rev. Mr. Graham, of Grace Bap-tist Church, Montreal, has actist Church, Montreal, has an cepted a call to the pastorate of Calvary Baptist Church, Brantford



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perhaps, a suppurating sore. Mrs. J. H. Davies, Sydney, Man., writes: "I used Burdock Blood Bitters for a run-ning, sore on my ankle, which began to spread until could hardly walk. I applied some of the B. B. to the sore as well as took it internally, and by the time I had finished two bottles the sore had healed up and my ankle got perfectly well.



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NOTICE

Is hereby given that pursuant to Cap. 129. Sec. 38, R. S. O., 1897, and amending acts, all persons having claims against Edward Furiong, late of the city of Hamilton, barrister-at-law,deceased, are required to send by post, prepaid, or deliv-ered to the undersigned, a full statement of their claims, on or before the

16th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1900. after that date the executor will proceed istribute the said estate according to law, will not be liable for any claims of which notice may have been received.

WASHINGTON & BEASLEY, Solicitors for Execu Dated January 16th, A. D. 1900



PLEDGED HIS PARTY.

PAYMENT OF THE CONTINGENT. Sir Charles complained that the paragraph in the speech from the throne seemed to indicate that provision would be made for the payment of the

seemed to indicate that provision would be made for the payment of the entire cost of the contingent, in ac-cordance with the general wish of the people of the country, as expressed in the press of both parties, but now he found that this was not the intention. Sir Charles had not concluded at 6 o'clock, but asked for a few minutes in which to finish. Sir Wilfrid agreed, but Sir Charles' followers asked him to withhold the balance of his speech un-til after recess. After recess Sir Charles Tupper con-tinued his address, and alluded to the action of the various charitable soci-eties throughout Canada as another evidence of the overwhelming endorsa-tion by public opinion of the action of the Government in sending the contin-gent. He rejoiced to know that Cana-dians stand ready to bear the whole cost of minitable. *Canadian* force in South Africa. It was, however, apparent from the correspondence brought down that no proposal has ever emanated from Canada in regard to that matter. Her Majesty's Govern-ment had never been pressed to per-ment had never been pressed to per-ment had never been pressed to per-ment had never been of the proposal chas ever of Canada. edly the overwhelming desire of the le of Canada. ' Charles then said he desired to

people of Sir Char all attention to one of the most e traordinary and gravest scandals that this House or any House where British Parliamentary usage prevailed had ever witnessed, when on the opening day of the House the hon, member for

THIS WAR JUSTIFIED.

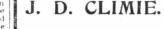
" I am prepared," said Sir Wilfrid, "to look upon each case as it arises upon its merits; and when I considered the object for which Great Britain was object for which Great-Britain was fighting, which I reinembered that the primary cause of the war was the refusal by the Government of the Transvaal to the Uitlanders of those privileges of equal rights which we enjoy in this country, when I gaw the enthusiasm manifested by all people in all parts of Chandw, A then and there made up my mind, and we did, to send the contingent, and it was sent immediately." In re-net to Sir Charles Tupper's reference we do, to send the contingent, and it was sent immediately." In re-ply to Sir Charles Tupper's reference to his change of mind after the inter-view published in the Globe, in which he expressed his opinion upon the other provinces, desired to see the English flag floating to victory upon the coercess of minor upon the second mathematical data and the second mathematical data and second er of the address, and referred to the second second mathematical data and second for the second mathematical data and second er of the address, and referred to the second mathematical data and second second mathematical data and second for the second mathematical data and second er of the address, and referred to the second mathematical data and second er of the address, and referred to the second mathematical data and second er of the address, and referred to the second mathematical data and second for the second for the second mathematical data and second for the second for the second second for the second mathematical data and second for the second for the second for the second second for the second for the second for the second second

founded. The Premier replied that he could not, without the consent of the Crown, give any information. The Premier laid upon the table a message from the Governor-General transmitting the remainder of the cor-respondence in reference to the Can-adian contingent. The House adjourned at 10 10

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