s, that will surely prove the ladies. The natural eet flowers, bottled and rice. We are headquar imes. We invite you

H. Bowes, IEMIST.

MENT STREET. ates Street. A. Pimbury; 2, Joh

Dairy. d Butter-1, Mrs. Mac Bonsell; highly com Alexander. Butter-1, Mrs. Mac Kingston; highly com

es' Prizes. ework-1, Mrs. F. -1, Mrs. C. H. Dickie , Mrs. Elkington, ce-1, Bessie Evans. Shirt-1, Mrs. Wh rk-1, Mrs. H. Mon ngs, fancy-1, M ings, plain-1,

-1, Miss Maitland. men's-1, Miss Wilson -1, Miss Harrison; 2 1, Miss Bessie Evans. 1, Miss Kingston; Mrs. L. Humphreys; 2 , Mrs. Duncan. e-1, Mrs. Drummon Mrs. D. Evans; 2, Mi Jelly-1, Mrs. D

m-1, Miss Lomas; 2, Mrs. Drummond. -1, Mrs. Drummond Jam-1, Miss Lomas -1, Miss Lomas; Miss Lomas; 2, Mrs Miss Lomas; 2, Mrs.

kind-1, Margare Maitland. aspherries-1, D. W D. Alexander Landscapes-1, ommended, Miss Har C. F. Rivay.

vers-1, Mrs. Ponsell; ans; highly commend lowers-1, Mrs. Wm. hdown Green. Plants-1, Mrs. Wm lowers-1, T. A. Pimidown Green; special. s-1, Mrs. Ashdown

I'. Corfield; 2, Mrs. ork-1, Miss Annie Nellie Drummond. rk-1, Miss W. H. mended, Miss Nellie

Miss Esther Evans; s-1, Ruby Symonds Special)-1, Miss Mc-Ichnie Lomas. liss Wood; 2, Miss L. -1, Miss Uelle Drum-

Livingstone. Miss Annie Robertwers-1, Mrs. McKinie Lomas. girls under 14.-1, girls under 11-1 erhert Ford. were held on Saturracted a large crowd some of the events

ng. The results were races (local), for the nd Elkinstone cups-Keating. cle race; entrance fee yth, bicycle lamp by R. Futtori, pair bi-

A. Holmes. cle race, for boys W. Kerr, \$1.50; 2, H. cle race, for girls uniss Duncan, \$1.50; 2,

bicycle lamp, by Victoria; 2, R. Fulliams, Victoria. for ladies: free-1 er cream jug, by C a: 2, Miss C. Jaynes, by Dixi Ross, Vic-

entrance 25 rents-1,

trance, 25 cents-1, ; 2, W. Evans, box mon, Victoria. ater bicycle race; en-R. McKay, bicycle Co., Victoria; 2, A.

); free—1, Miss Pro-by C. Dobson; 2, Miss

race (ladies); free-2, Miss B. Jaynes, (ladies)-1, Miss M.

B. Jaynes, \$1. rds, under 12-1, B. Cochins, by R. H. food. Buff Cochin 2, under 12-1, Miss L. Robertson; 2, Miss Robertson, ence 25 cents—1, R. Johnson, razor and

entrance 25 cents ds, value \$1.50; 2,

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Hon. Wm. Mulock Tells of the Growth of Business During the Past Four Years.

Where Efficiency and Economy March Side by Side-He Contrasts Sir Charles Tupper's Prophecies With Results Under Liberal Rule.

ers of the association. In reply

Mulock spoke as follows: President, ladies and fellow--Since becoming the representa-North York this is not the me that I have had occasion to feel ful to the people of the riding for many marks of good-will towards if there is a special significance in gnificent and enthusiastic demonof to-day, coming as it does affour years of ministerial respon-The good opinion of the people North York is one of the highest es to which a public man may aspire. compel me to feel that I possess it a marked degree, and therefore words fail me to adequately express my grateappreciation of your kindness.

Labor Legislation.

have read to the fact that I fill at preand Minister of Labor. This is the first creased volume of business. time publicly that I have been referred The savings banks have now 24,545 to as Minister of Labor, and it is perhaps proper therefore that I should far as the government of our predecessors were concerned they had been unmindful of labor, and that the public works paid for by the public money of Canada were being carried out by It seemed to fall to my lot to be the many toilers in Canada. As an inmilitary overcoats, heavy, stiff and hard to sew, were being made by women at

days, ten hours a day, or one and twothird cents per hour. ("Shame.") For a Fair Wage.

40 cents apiece; that a week's wage

upon them did not amount often to

cautions known as our anti-sweating and last spring introduced into parliament what is called the fair wage rester of Labor, which I did, and so to-Postmaster-General. (Cheers.) You the postoffice department. (Cheers.) expect me to refer to many public questions, and I will do so as far as time will permit; but perhaps it would be fitting for me to make special refermine whether any measure of success

has attended these efforts.

Of Concern to All.

Sharon, Sept. 25 .- Hon. Wm. Mulock on throughout all Canada during the was re-nominated for North York today. last four years. An enumeration of the classes conversity of the expense of He was also presented with an address them would be simply impossible. Each ratulating him upon the splendid re- citizens knows to what extent any bethe had made in the administration terment has been had. I may, howgovernment in heaping up this oppressive mills must close, and that they saw department. The address was eevr, enumerate a few. For example, burden upon the backs of the wageby a large number of leading we have increased the number of post- carners of Canada. (Laughter.) Let us deplorable state of things that existed offices by 524, the number of postoffice savings banks by 92, the number of money order offices by 537. We have established for the first time in Canada a postal note system, having now in operation 3,160 postal note offices. This is a branch of the service that had no existence with our predecessors. (Cheers.) We have increased the mileage for carriage of mails to a very great extent, establishing new services and increasing the frequency of old ones, the aggregate increased mileage per annum on the 30th of June last amounting to the enormous sum of 3,-258,979 miles in excess of the mileage existence when we took office. (Cheers.) Having thus, by increased postoffices, postoffice savings banks, money order offices and postal note offices, increased mileage and otherwise You have been good enough, Mr. afforded to the people greatly increased Secretary, to refer in the address you facilities for the transaction of mail services, let us see whether these sent the position of Postmaster-General changes have borne any fruit in the in-

more accounts than in 1896. In the second year of its existence the postal make clear to you the significance of note business reached transactions inthat term. Early in our public career volving the issue of 709,250 notes. Our as a government we discovered that so money order business for the year exceeded that of 1896 by the large sum of \$3,127,208.72. (Cheers.)

Volume of Mails Increased But in another and in a most marked office organization been justified. The party has, and which the old, effete, deas to the terms upon which large por means to an end-the transportation of felt fully assured that the public would tions of the militia clothing of Canada mail matter through the mails. When profit by these reduced rates, by makhad been manufactured. A commis- we took office the total number of let- ing much freer use of the mail service, months investigation, reported posted in Canada for the year ending would rapidly grow, and ultimately atthat the sweating system, as it is call- the 30th of June, 1896, was 177,178,130. tain and exceed its former proportions. ed, a system the object of which is to Well, sir, in four short years that wells It is now one year and nine months amount of labor at a minimum amount 000, has grown enormously, on the 30th ation. Speaking in parliament about years thereafter increased by over 78, venue ceased, but now our revenue at regarded as its king-bolt. 000,000, is a fact full of significance. the reduced rate is greater than at the I attribute it to the growth of the We set our faces against that system, country, its increased prosperity, couand adopted in 1898 a system of pre-pled with the increased efficiency and conditions, which called for the pay (Applause.) This tremendous growth in ment of a fair wage to those who work the mail service is another and convincupon that class of public work. ing proof of the energy, progress and

(Cheers.) We expanded the system, new life of which the country in all directions is giving proof to-day. (Cheers.) clusion that progress, efficiency and gress of the country have led the peo- prevail to-day. day I am Minister of Labor as well as economy have marched side by side in ple to make a more liberal use of the

Deficits and High Postal Rates.

we reached the opinion that they were erroneous, that the reduction of the letter rate between Canada and Great Britain would be of great service to the trade of the country and prove another

the increased revenue. Unfulfilled Phophecies.

Accordingly, we moved in the direction of bringing about these changes, and they took place within a week of each other, the Imperial penny rate going into operation on Christmas, 1898, and the other reductions on the 1st of January, 1899. (Cheers.) A month after their inauguration Sir Charles Tupper addressed would involve a loss of revenue of about would be to benefit the bankers, the mansee how Sir Charles Tupper's prophecy stands the test of experience.

plause.) In other words, we were deriving within 14 months after the adoption of the policy as large a revenue at the penny rate as we formerly derived from the twopence halfpenny rate. (Cheers. Not one penny is charged against the wage-earners of Canada to-day because of any supposed shortage in revenue arising from this reduction. occasioned a very greatly increased corresopndence between Canada and Great Britain, to the advantage of both countries, commercially and politically.

Twenty-one Months' Record. Again, sir, let us analyze Sir Charles Tupper's general prophecy as to the efhow much is left of his milion-dollar loss of revenue prophecy. Everyone knew that the first effect of the reduction of the domestic letter rate would be a loss of revenue, but those who had previous rates, and that this present fiscal year will show a postal revenue exceeding by a large sum the highest rates. (Loud applause.)

A Marked Contrast.

postoffice than formerly, as shown by the fact that whilst the total number of letters mailed in Canada in the year For many years there has been an 1896 had reached its then highest figure would befall the industries of Canada? that doctrine, it may be observed that annual deficit approaching three-quar- for one year, namely, 116,028,000, yet in If we seek for it in the volume of our to the Postoffice Department. Last session I reviewed in parliament its, three office department, the revenue failing to office that number of 116 millions exports what do we find? For the year enment's administration their exports sion I reviewed in parliament its, three Jears' workings since 1896. Another fis- by about that amount to pay the cost had grown to be, for the fiscal year est products were in value \$27,175,686. 000,000, and, therefore, according to cal year has now closed, and I will con- of the service. This deficit during the ending June, 1900, 178,292,000—(aptinue the account for that year. In this last year of my predecessor in office plause in other words, an increase in some three millions more money coming way you will be able to compare the ad- amounted to \$781,152.19. At that time four years of over 50 per cent. Since ministration of the department under the the postal rate from Canada to Great Sir Charles Tupper and his colleagues present government with that of my pre- Britain and the British possessions was are now endeavoring to explain away lecessor. A careful study of the work- five cents, the Canadian domestic rate the prosperity of the country, perhaps ligs of the department when we took of- was three cents, and the rate from Can- they could explain how it comes that fice showed that its management was ada to the United States and Newfound- under our fiscal and postal reforms, inunprogressive and lacking in proper re- land three cents. From time to time it stead of the postal revenue being folgard for efficiency and economy. These had been proposed in parliament to re- lowed by an increase of a million doldefects it has been my effort to seek to duce the rates, but the late government. lars a year to our deficit, we are now on remove, and it will be for you to deter- apostles of high taxation, insisted upon the up-grade as revenue- source. (Loud cheers.) Sir Charles their maintenance, declaring that they (cheers) and that the people are writnot afford a reduction or the loss of rev- they wrote four years ago. You will pect to find it in the state of our manuenue which they thought would be con- also be glad to know that, notwith factures. But, no. Whereas in 1896 a sum than \$167,000,000. The postal service deeply concerns sequent upon such reduction, the Hon. standing the fact that by the reduction every citizen, no matter what his call- Mr. Foster, in 1896, in his last budget of the postal rates, we have left in the ing in life. The commercial man, the speech declaring himself against the re-pockets of the people a million of dol- sent year they have brought to Canada manufacturer, the artisan, the farmer, duction, which he thought would mean lars of money, as Sir Charles Tupper men, women and children, all are en- a loss of at least \$800,000 a year of rev- says, which he would have taken from comfort there. If we go to the farms titled to as efficient a postal service as enue, which, put on top of the existing them at the old postal rates, still the what do we find? That the total exports country can reasonably supply. annual deficit, would bring it up to over public have enjoyed those reduced of Canadian farm products, including ani Further, they are entitled to it at the a million and a half dollars a year, and tates, and the deficit for the year is mals and their produce, realized to Cancheapest reasonable rates. These views therefore he intimated that the question \$319,490.32 less than it was in 1896 \$50,591,000, whereas in the for the last four years dominated in could not be considered until the dim der the higher rates. (Loud applause.) fiscal year just closed they brought management of the department. distant future. The then Postmaster- Thus you have the contrast of the ad- back to Canada \$83,326,921. (Cheers. With a view, then, to bringing the postal General expressed himself similarly, as ministrations of 1896 and 1900, and it Take the whole export of Canadian Service more in touch with the people, did others of his colleagues, including Sir is for you to choose between the former produce for the year 1896. It brought

gard both of the convenience and the interest of the people.

Of late, Mr. Chairman, our opponents bond of union between Canada and the have been promoting what they call a Empire, and that the reduction of rates political campaign. Perhaps they would generally would aid commerce, lead to have made some impression upon the an increased volume of business, and in- public mind if they possessed a good stead of increasing the deficit of the de- cause, and had paid some slight regard partment would lead to its ultimate dis- to facts-(laughter)-but wild asserappearance, and would occasion such an tions and idle prophecies are not to-day expansion of the volume of postal rev- taken seriously. Talking of prophecies, enue as to enable the department from it may be worth while to recall Sir time to time to adopt a more liberal Charles Tupper's opinion of our tariff policy of expansion of the service out of policy. When in 1897 the Finance Minister, Mr. Fielding, proposed his tarih policy, a policy of tariff reform, which in regard to the imports for the year 1900 alone means a reduction of four and a half million dollars, and which policy contains a reduced preferential rate in favor of Great Britain -(cheers)-Sir Charles Tupper express-

ed himself in parliament as follows:-"The result is that this tariff goes into operation, and the hon. gentleman many public meetings, and denounced knows that the industries of this counthese reductions, prophesying that they try are already paralyzed in consequence, while the hon, gentlemen gloat a million dollars a year, that the effect over the destruction of Canadian industries. I was reading the wail, the thy classes generally at the expense of The Montreal Gazette, where one manuthe wage-earners, and he deplored from facturer after another declared that the bottom of his heart the cruelty of the those industries were ruined, that their staring them in the face a return to the when the hon, gentleman who last addressed the House (Sir Richard Cart-The Imperial penny rate went into wright) was in charge of the fiscal force on Christmas Day, 1898. On the policy of this country. I say that a 1st of March, 1900, a period exceeding deeper wrong was never inflicted upon by a week only 14 months from its Canada. I feel that, so far from re adoption, the number of letters from joicing at it from a party standpoint, Canada to Great Britain and the other deplore from the bottom of my hear colonies affected by the reduction had the ruin that is going to be inflicted increased by over 150 per cent. (Ap- upon the best interests of Canada and upon its great industries." (Laughter.)

The Tears of Sir Charles

There Sir Charles poses as an indus-

trial prophet. Our trade policy was to work the death knell to Canadian pro gress. It did not work that way, and so he now declares that we have stolen his policy. When we introduced our There is no shortage-(cheers)-but it has tariff reform measure he shed tears, bitter tears, at the thought of the consequent destruction of the country. Today he accepts the situation, and says it is all of his own creating. This versatility and adaptability, without embarrassment from previous utterances, attitudes, prophecies or prognostications, reminds me of the tragic end which Sir Charles declared he was fect of these reductions. Let us see ready to prepare for himself in 1896, when on the eve of the general election. just as to-day, he stated in his speech in parliament that so sincere was he in support of the Remedial bill that he would sit up with it in parliament all confidence in the stimulating effect of night, and every night, if it should cost cheap rates and confidence in the pro- him his life, and after the elections he wage-earners most inefficiently paid degree has the development of the post- gress of the country, which the Liberal announced in parliament from the opposition side of the House that there cause of the injestigation being made machinery of the mail service is a funct government never, in fact, had, notabeing in the measure as much as before the elections he had been led to believe, he now washed his hands of (Laughter.) Well, sir, let us see somer was appointed in 1897, and after ters, papers and other mail matter and that, in consequence, the revenue whether destruction of Canadian industries has followed, as Sir Charles prophesied, our tariff policy. The people of Canada are not concerned so much wing out of the people a maximum ume of business, amounting to 177,000, since these reduction went into oper- in the parentage of policies as in their results, and therefore the real practical pay, was in operation in Canada. of June last having attained the unpre- the close of the session. I then stated question before the electors is whether had been fostered by the methods of In other words, in those four years creasing, that the public were making administered is or is not to the advanthat militia clothing, the large, heavy of 44 per cent, in the volume of busi- would reach the point where it stood Charles Tupper and his followers proness in four years. That the total numbefore the reduction; and painful as it fess adhesion to our tariff policy, still ment of the postoffice in Canada down less, a subject of congratulation to the party voted against Dr. Russell's resomore than \$1 for a week's work of six to 1896 had attained its then highest country that within twenty-one months lution for the maintenance of the pre-

Then and Now.

Well, sir, what are the conditions of Canada to-day under our policy, and what do we find? That whereas in usefulness of the postoffice service. figure ever attained under former what were they under our predecessors? Then every industry was languishing, wages were low and scarce and it had grawn in 1900 to the tremendous labor plenty. There was no profitable figure of \$381,625,855 (loud applause) For the eighteen years prior to the market for our farm products, and con- an increase from 240 millions in round accession of the present government to sequently farm lands depreciated in value numbers in 1896 to 380 millions in 1900, You will also be gratified to learn, office the average annual increase in the and were almost unsalable. Our popular increase of 140 milion dollars in ment what is cancel the lan was lation instead of increasing was station four short years. (Cheers,) I fail to public works no less than the fair cur- vantages have not been attended by any four million. From the 1st of Janu- ary. Our foreign trade was rapidly see evidence of destruction of Canadian rent rate of wages to competent work increased burden upon the people, for the ary, 1899, until the 30th of June, 1900, shrinking. The country's revenues were men shall be paid to those who perform whole business of the postoffice depart- that is, for the eighteen months follow- insufficient by millions to meet the cur- you test our growth by the volume of work for the public. That resolution ment for the fiscal year ending the 30th ing these reductions, the number of letobtained the approval of parliament, of June, 1900, instead of being carried ters so mailed had increased by over 38 were being made to the public debt, with and in connection with it parliament on, as perhaps you might anticipate, at millions-(cheers)-being an average of nothing to show for them except an inpassed a measure calling upon a cost exceeding that of four years be- 26 millions a year increase under the creased interest bill. Our young people government to establish a fore, I am glad to state to you has been reduced rates, as against an average in thousands were leaving this fair land. Department of Labor for the proper conducted at \$19,625.25 less. (Applause.) increase of four millions a year under Add to this the Manitoba school quesconsideration of labor problems and the These increased facilities in the mail former rates. (Cheers.) I do not claim flon, which our opponents had allowed advancement of the labor cause in Can-service, followed by a growth in the pos-that this increase is wholly attributable to grow and grow until it threatened to year under our policy than in eight years ada, and His Excellency the Governor- tal business of nearly fifty per cent., and to the increased facilities afforded by envelor the country in a sectarian con-General did me the honor of asking at thousands of dollars less cost to the the postoffice, but that the increased flagration. You know if those conditions me to accept the first portfolio as Min- taxpayers, may perhaps justify your con- facilities of the postoffice and the pro- prevailed in 1896, and you know if they

No Evidences of Ruin Here. Where is the evidence of the ruin which Sir Charles Tupper prophesied In 1890 it was \$30,050,018 (cheers)back to the people of Canada this year lars poorer. Apply that reasoning to products of her mines This year she country getting poorer under the former has realized \$24,580,266 from the same policy and richer under ours. must seek elsewhere than in the mines our exports of manufactured goods brought us only \$9,365,384, in the prechanges, improvements and develop Charles Tupper. These views of our pre- method, unprogressive, uneconomical, back to Canada \$109,915,337. This year ments in infinite detail have been going decessors were carefully considered, and and the present one, which takes rethe same item of export realized to would again throw the tariff into the

AVegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest Contains neither Opnum, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Theops of Old Dr.SAMUEL PITCHER Aperfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of SLEEP. Fac Simile Signature of At6 months old

> haps he may think that the falling off whereas we only got back from England in 1896 some \$3,799,266, in the year just closed we got back from our manufactures sold to the markets of Great Britain \$5,534,198. (Cheers.) No turn to the exports to Great Britain of will in an increasing measure continue culture and animals and their produce, received from England \$42,074,387, yet those same farm products brought back for us from the good old land this last

Charl Fletcher.

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comfort for Sir Charles there. What Sir Charles Would Do.

year \$72,559,421. (Loud applause.) No

Let us turn to exports to Great Bri tain of Canadian products generally, and The fact was disclosed that this system cedented figure of 255,800,688. (Cheers.) that the revenue had been rapidly inthe fact was disclosed that this system cedented figure of 255,800,688. (Cheers.) that the revenue had been rapidly inthe fiscal policy of Canada as to-day for what we sent to England, but last to check the good-will that Canada now had been fostered by the methods of In other words, in those four years creasing, that the public were making administered is or is not to the advanour predecessors, to the great wrong of the posterior bereat with the public were making administered is or is not to the advanour predecessors, to the great wrong of the posterior bereat wrong of the posterior ber ber of mailable articles passing through fice than under former conditions, and comes the more important because, increase in four short years of over 50 many tollers in Canada. As an instance, I may say the reports showed the mails of over 78,000,000, an increase that in the near future the revenue whilst on the platform at times Sir per ceut, in exports of Canadian products to Great Britain (Applause.) ber of mailable articles mailed in Can- is to me to disprove the false prophecy at Bits inception he denounced it, determination to repeal the preferenada in any one year since the establish- of Sir Charles Tupper, it is, neverthe- and only last session he and his whole tial tariff giving a preference to British goods in Canadian markets. But, sir, he may say, look at your whole figure, 177,000,000, and that in four short not only has the shrinkage in postal resemble to the drumbeats of progress and exports, the correct indication of Canada's foreign trade, compare them, and there you will find evidence of the destruction of Canadian industries. Let us take his test, and 1896 the total volume of our foreign trade with the world was \$239,025,360, industries in any of these figures. If exports alone you find that for the last four years the average yearly increase of our exports was over sixty million dollars, eight times the average yearly increase under the Tory policy for eighteen years, that is, the country has made more practical progress in one with the previous policy. (Cheers.)

Applying Opposition Arguments. A favorite argument of our opponents on one occasion was that unless a country's exports were greater than its imports it was losing money. Well, without expressing an opinion upon for the last four years of the late govwere less than their imports by \$10,their reasoning, the country for those four years was at least ten million dolthan in 1896 from our lumbering busi- our four years, and we find that for ness. That branch of industry does not that period our exports exceeded our appear to furnish the necessary evi- imports by \$44,000,000, and therefore dence. Do we find it in our exports of Canada was that much richer. (Cheers.) Canadian mines? In 1896 Canada real- You thus have tested in this way the ized \$8,059,650 from the export of the relative merits of the two policies, the It may further be observed that the

value of our exports for the last four were reasonable, that the country could ing 62 million letters a year more than for his evidence. Perhaps he might exfor the preceding four years by no What means this addition to our wealth? Increased purchasing power to our people. Increased home market for \$13,692,773. (Cheers.) He can get no Canadian manufactures. Increased employment for industrial classes. creased wages for working people. creased home market for farm products. Increased prices to farmers for home products. Increased posperity to Canada. Increased growth of Canada.

> A Desperate Expedient. And yet, Mr. Chairman, Sir Charles Tupper in his wild struggle for office

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Canada \$170,650,985. (Loud applause.) arena of contention between political No comfort to Sir Charles there. Per- parties, frighten capital, check confidence in our future, and bring back of our trade with Great Britain may matters to where they stood when an prove the inefficiency of our British intelligent electorate withdrew its conpreference tariff, and justify his policy fidence from him in 1896. Let there of repealing it. Let us turn to that be no mistake about one of the great item, and what do we find? That issues-a chief issue now before the country. Last session Dr. Russell moved the following resolution:

"That this House regards the prin ciple of British preference in the Canadian customs tariff as one which in its comfort for Sir Charles there. Let us application has already resulted and Canadian farm produce, including agri- to result in material benefit to the mother country and to Canada, and and we find that whilst in 1896 we only which has already aided in welding and must still more firmly weld together the ties which now bind them, and desires to express its emphatic approval of such British preference having been granted by the parliament of Can

Sir Charles Tupper and his party to a man voted against that resolution. In so voting they declared their determination we find that in 1896 we got \$62,718,941 to repeal that policy. To do so means

The Question of the Hour. Is it wise from commercial or Imperial in rests, is it patriotic to attempt to disturb the satisfactory relations, political and commercial, that now exist between Canada, and the mother land? Our country is just on the threshold of prosperity. She is now We are resting our prosperity on sound foundations and enduring bases, on progress, on prosperity, on broad patriotism. Is the present, or, for that matter, is any occasion opportune to stop the good work, to arrest the country in her successful career and to check the forces that now are making in all parts of her Majesty's possessions for the greater unity of the Empire? (Cheers.)

Electors of North York, when the time comes for you to speak, you will, I have no doubt, raise your voice in support of a policy which has brought peace and prosperity to our own land, has increased our trade to proportions never heretofore attained, has given Canada a prominence and influence not merely with the mother country but with the nations of the world, and made clear to her own people that she is a veritable land of promise, destined under wise counsels and as an integral part of the British Empire to attain a position worthy of a country so richly endewed by nature, worthy of the highest ambition of the proudest daughter of the mother of na-

As Mr. Mulock resumed his seat he was loudly cheered.

W. E. Sagsworth, of Nelson, is at the Victoria.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the following described land on the Huxtall River, Coast District, for a fishing station. From a stake marked "G. McG. N. W.," on or near the S. E. boundary of Balmoral Canning Co.'s land, S. E. along the Huxtall 40 chains, thence east 10 chains, thence north 40 chains, west 10 chains to the place of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less. GEORGE M'GREGOR.

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