

ever, the Government of the day appointed a commission to investigate the liquor question not only in this country but in other countries as well. This was done against our protest. We believed, I still believe for my part, that we have all the information we require which to form an opinion upon this subject. The Dominion Alliance, which is the great prohibition parliament of the country, has a representative to speak for it upon the floor of the House of Commons. That gentleman is Mr. Dickcy. You know very well that, not upon one occasion, but during two sessions—the sessions 1892 and 1893—the Dominion Alliance, by the mouths of its spokesmen and the other members of the alliance upon the floor of the House of Commons, declared that until that commission had reported the question of prohibition should be left in abeyance, so far as the Dominion Parliament is concerned. Well, sir, for my part, I do not see how, as long as this report is to come, as long as this investigation is to proceed and as long as the Dominion Alliance professes to be satisfied with it, the Canadian Parliament, the Liberal party, can deal with it. As far as I am personally concerned, I am prepared to give my views now and at once upon this question, and as soon as it is removed from the state it is in now I shall not hesitate to give my views with no uncertain sound. I should be very glad to say how I should speak or vote, but my mind is made up and I will be prepared to give my advice to the Liberal party for them to act upon it or not, just as they please. As long as the commission is deliberating it would be impossible for us to frame a motion. If they did, the Government would go to their friends and say "This is not fair towards us, we are seeking information at your request," and therefore do not ask us to have an issue on this, and gentlemen, I want to have an issue with the Government on every question that comes up. (Hear, hear.) There is another question upon which I read several communications urging me to take a course upon that question. Different persons in the various provinces have asked me to take opposite courses. I am I have given no answer. I give it now, gentlemen; I wish the question were in any other condition. Those of you who follow political events know that last session Mr. Tarts on the one hand and Mr. Dalton McCarthy on the other agreed that the Government were not to deal on that subject in a manly way. Upon my part I spoke in the same sense, and I now say that the Government acted in a cowardly way and did not dare to speak either way or the other. It was their bounden duty to say one thing or the other, but instead of acting like men of courage they allowed passion to be inflamed in Manitoba and Quebec and never dared to stand up like men and put an issue of the question. They are to be blamed for this. (Hear, hear.) They shunted the question to the courts, where it is now. The opposition are not in a position to take any action until such time as a report has been given by the courts and until the courts have decided whether or not the Government have the right to interfere. Then, sir, it will be time for us to interfere, one way or the other, but we will not act or not. In my estimation it is not prudent, now that the question is before the courts, to deal with it, because it would be appealing to the prejudices which it would be better to be left aside. (Applause.) For my part, as on the temperance question, if it is possible the time may never come to speak on this subject again in parliament, because, if the courts decide that the Government have no right to interfere, that will be an end of the question for ever. (Hear, hear.) One word more. It is now 26 years since confederation. It was openly said at the time that the object of those who framed the constitution was to make this Canada of ours a nation under progressive British institutions. For my part, I have always regretted that upon that occasion a province was trampled on, instead of appeal being made to the best instincts of their hearts. Such an appeal would have reconciled them long ago to a system which, in my estimation, is a noble one because it has a great aim. Now and forever, whether we are in opposition or in power, it will ever be our duty upon every occasion to appeal to the generous heart of the people and not resort to force or coercion. (Cheers.) We are divided in this country as to race and creed, but I am glad to see that in the high aim we have in view there is no creed or racial division. We are probably on the eve of a general election. When it will come is among the secrets of the gods upon Parliament hill yonder. It is possible we may have a repetition of the deceit of the last dissolution and it, therefore, behooves us to be henceforth prepared for the fray, whenever it comes. Let us resolve, here and now and henceforward and for every moment from this day on until the battle has been won, that we shall never cease our efforts, and for my part in this struggle I shall endeavor to do my duty to the best of my ability—(loud cheers)—and I hope, may I am sure, that every one of you, general, colonel, captain and private, whenever it comes, will always be found at his post. (Loud and prolonged cheering, the entire convention rising and cheering vociferously.)

Berlin, June 27.—The Bundesrath has approved the new army bill, which is said to be substantially the old bill modified on the lines of the Hun compromise. The bill will be laid before the new Reichstag immediately after the opening on July 4th.

London, June 27.—Augustin Daly's new theatre in Leicester Square was opened to-night, the play is "The Taming of the Shrew."

CANADA'S GREATNESS.
 Sir Oliver Mowatt Vividly Demonstrates its Sources.
COMPARISON WITH THE UNITED STATES
 Who Make a Nation What it Ought to Be—Liberal Principles Canada's Salvation—MacKenzie's Splendid Administration.

At the Liberal Convention in Ottawa Sir Oliver Mowatt, on his election as chairman, spoke as follows:
 There have in times past been important contentions of the Liberals of my own province, and with good results. The present is the first convention of the Liberals of all Canada since confederation. I hope and believe that good results will come of this convention, also in consolidating the party for its patriotic work and preparing for victory at the next general election. In this work we have comfort in knowing that there are good grounds for hope that, with proper effort on our part, meanwhile, the next general election will place at the head of Canadian federal affairs the distinguished Canadian who is our cherished Dominion, the Liberal party, whom we recognize without distinction of party or race, whose purity of conduct and purpose all recognize, and who has the well-founded confidence in all respects of the Liberal party. A prospect so hopeful to our country, we well advise every one of us to the greatest possible exertion for its realization. The provinces of the Dominion are bound together by a common constitution and a common relation to the empire whose citizens we are; and the representatives of the Liberal party of every province have met to-day to take counsel together as to the best devisable policy for the Liberals of all Canada to pursue as a party in order to the largest practicable prosperity and greatest well-being in all respects of every province of the Dominion, and therein of the Dominion as a whole. Ontario's Liberals are not for Ontario only, are we, my friends? And Quebec Liberals, though they love Quebec much, are not for Quebec only. Is it not so, my brothers of Quebec? The Liberals of the Maritime provinces are not for the Maritime provinces only. Am I not right in saying so, my brothers? The Liberals of Manitoba and British Columbia are not for their own territories only. Is this not so, my brothers who come from those parts?
 Yes, all of us from every province and part of Canada are Canadians; and all of us are bent on doing our best for all Canada. I am glad to know that so. There is no earthly object more noble or grander for any people to apply themselves to with profound correctness and hearty zeal than the common good of their country. It is said to be a glorious thing to die for one's country; and Canadians of every province and of every race and creed in it, have repeatedly, and whenever occasion offered, shown their readiness to hazard their lives in defence of their country. Thanks to them all. But if it is a glorious thing to die for one's country, it is also a glorious thing to live for one's country. Not many of us may ever be called on to die for our country; I hope none of us may; but all of us may live for our country when we perform with fidelity our duties as its citizens. We live for our country when we take an active, thoughtful interest in procuring for our government, and in adopting or supporting a beneficial and just policy in the conduct of its affairs, and, my fellow-Canadians, are not these the objects which have brought us together to-day? It is not the business, however interesting and necessary, of a township or a town or a county that we are about to deliberate upon, but the affairs of a half a continent as extensive as the United States of America, and many times more extensive than France or Germany or the British Isles. Questions are to occupy the attention of the convention which the future of half a continent may depend, and not for a year or two only, but for generations.
 Our country in the largest sense is the British Empire, whatever the nation may have been to us or to any of our ancestors in the past. To most of us it is the British Empire, the fatherland, but loyalty is not confined to these. In Canada all nationalities are on a level, all have received the same consideration from the sovereign and her Imperial advisers and Parliament. Canadians have no complaint to make of injustice at her hands or at theirs. Our grievances are brought on by the mistakes of Canadians and by the wrong-doing of some of them. The result of the Imperial policy and practice towards Canadians is that no line of nationality or of creed or of class distinguishes those among us who are attached to the empire from those who are not. Many or perhaps all of even those who look favorably on annexation do not so from hostility towards the empire. They are for annexation because they think that the present and future inhabitants of Canada would be better off economically if citizens of the United States than if they were not, and as against this view of the economical results of annexation they do not appreciate the force of considerations which have weight with the rest of us.
 The president of the Continental Union Association has declared himself, and I doubt not honestly declared himself, notwithstanding his annexationism, to be an Englishman to the core. My desire is in what I say to avoid exciting subjects on which we may not be united, but if on such an occasion as this I should say nothing about annexation or British connection and there should be

ascertained to be some annexationist in the convention, my silence would be misconstrued by the enemy and perhaps by others elsewhere as implying that I had found the sentiment of the convention to be against annexation, and that, for that reason I had said nothing. Such a notion would cause a sufficient stampede from the Reform ranks as to make our success at the next general election to be out of the general sentiment regarding British connection. I apprehend that a French Canadian Roman Catholic Archbishop recently spoke the sentiments of Canadians, generally, as well as of himself, when in a document for the public he said, "I was born and reared in the British possessions, and my allegiance is to the crown of England. My heart and conscience would rebel anything contrary to these obligations. I am a British subject, and I am happy to live under the glorious flag of the Empire, and I desire that this noble standard continue to fly and give protection to my co-religionists as well as to my other fellow countrymen," etc. The sentences may be read or listened to with comfort by those who are in the argument in other respects is concurred in or not.
 It is pleasant to remember here that for nearly 80 years the British Empire has been at peace with all those nations of Europe, America and the Indies, and that amongst the Canadian people, and that the war with Russia, the only European war in which the British nation was engaged during those 80 years, the brave soldiers of France, from whom so many of the Canadian people are descended, fought side by side with no less brave Englishmen and Irishmen and Scotchmen against a common foe, and fought successfully. Since the war was over, it is pleasant to see the steps of humanity to see from time to time that as regards the relations between the two nations and that common foe, the enemies of war have passed away. But while our country in the supreme sense is the British Empire, and while we do heartily appreciate our status as citizens of that Empire, Canada is our country in another sense, and we love it as our country and our home. It is with pride and with a profound sense of our responsibility that we represent the greatness of Canada and that we think of the greatness which belongs to its future. It is great now in the extent of its territory, it is great in its resources and it is great in its fitness for maintaining in comfort and ease a large and increasing population. We like to remember that in territorial extent this Canada of ours is about as large as the great republic south of us, and that if some portions of the territory of that nation have advanced over the years, we have advanced in proportion. It gratifies us as Canadians to reflect that while Canada is thus as large a country as the United States it is many times as large as the European continent, and that it has nothing to fear from double the European territory of even Russia.
CANADA'S CHANCES.
 The population of Canada is not quite five millions, according to the last census, but it is somewhat greater than the population of the United States when the two States separated from the parent nation, or for years afterwards, and it is well worth knowing and bearing in mind that we are in other important respects far ahead of what that population of our country would be, had we not advanced since with gigantic strides, and Canada has moved with it in spite of all drawbacks. I refer to this because in considering what we should aim at as a Liberal Convention, it is important that we should be able to compare the actual facts, may be reasonably contemplated as our country's future. Let us remember then that when the United States, which has now sixty-three million people and great wealth, separated from the British Empire, the population of the United States was not one city with anything like so large a population or with anything like such developed wealth as many of our Canadian cities have now reached. I do not see any statistics of any kind, save and except in that year Philadelphia was the largest city of the United States, and it had a population of (in round numbers) about 42,000 only; New York had but 33,000, and Boston had but 23,000, and the four largest cities which had a population of over 10,000. Now, at this day in Canada, instead of four cities, we have no fewer than 20 cities which by the last census had a population of over 10,000. We have three other cities with each of them a larger population, larger than Philadelphia then had, seven cities with a larger population than New York had, nine cities with a larger population than Boston had, and several cities with a larger population than that of Baltimore. Then again, the revenue of their federal government in 1790 was about \$4,000,000 only, while ours in the year ending 30th June, 1891, was nearly ten times that figure, or \$38,570,311. The greater part of this sum is obtained from customs and excise duties; and the amount so raised is an enormous amount to take from our people, but the fact that year after year a great amount is obtained from Canada pockets, however much to be deprecated, illustrates in a striking way the immensely greater wealth of Canada at the present time than the United States had with about like population a century ago. Take some further facts. The imports into that country in 1790 amounted to \$23,000,000 only. The imports into Canada in the year ending 30th June, 1891, amounted to five times that sum (or \$119,967,638). Their exports in 1790 were \$20,000,000 only; ours in June, 1891, were nearly six times that amount (or \$119,967,638). In 1790 the United States had but 75 postoffices in the entire country, Canada has 800 times that number (or 60,000). They had only a single steamboat; the application of steam to the propulsion of vessels had not been invented; and while they were consequently without a steamboat they had but few sailing vessels. Canada in 1891 had 1348 steamers and 5085 sailing vessels. In fact Canada had in 1891 more sailing vessels and three times more steamboats than even at that date the United States had. Their vessels were larger in tonnage than ours, but the tonnage owned by the three millions of people was in 1891 little more than twice the tonnage owned by our five millions of Canadians.
 Again, our neighbors had no canals. We have about 80 miles of canals, con-

structed at a cost of \$37,000,000. They had not a mile of railway, and their other roads are described as having been "beyond conception," and communication was so limited that one stage a week was sufficient communication between any of the cities. I copy a reliable statement on the subject of their roads from an article in the Encyclopedia Britannica, written by a professor of Princeton College, New Jersey:—"The communication was as bad as could be. The traveller was subject to every danger and annoyance that had roads, bad carriages, bad horses, bad inns and bad police protection could combine to inflict on him." Many of our Canadian roads might be better than they are, but the average of them is better than the average of the United States at even the present day. While their vast territory of population had no railways, our four millions have no less than 14,633 miles of railway. These railways have cost many millions of dollars, (the exact figure I have seen is \$816,647,758), and instead of one trip by stage in a week, there are many trips by rail every day in the week between some of our cities. Further, telegraphing and telephoning were unknown then. Canada in 1891 had 27,866 miles of telegraph lines and many miles of telephone lines.
 I wish that a comparison of our public debt to-day with the public debt of the United States at the close of the last century was equally satisfactory from the Canadian standpoint. I observe that the net amount of the debt of Canada in June, 1891, is stated at \$237,899,030. The largeness of the amount shown at all the principal markets which in the interest of the people of this great country must need present attention. In addition to those there are other great questions which are exciting the interest of large sections of our people and may be brought before us to-day. Some at least of these questions it would be impossible for us to unite upon, either affirmatively or negatively, and they must be open questions, or union and success are impossible. The party must be content with a platform which meanwhile leaves such questions out, or the party can carry nothing, or get from the electorate the position which would enable them to carry anything. I do not say this is so with every important question not hitherto embraced on the platform of the Liberal party. Those matters which our honored leaders and representatives in the Dominion affairs and our public journals have for some years been pressing on public attention with ability and perseverance have been so well chosen that they are now being recognized as just and right and in the country's interests, not by the Liberals only, but also many who are not of the Liberal party. I hope that we shall secure these at all events.
REFORMED TARIFF
 and reciprocity of trade with our neighbors, if we can obtain such reciprocity on fair and honorable terms. This is my reason to believe a Liberal government could do. Reciprocity restricted to the natural products of the two countries is unattainable; but our neighbors know that the Liberals are willing and have always been willing that the reciprocity should not be restricted to the natural products of the two countries, but should include such manufactures also as may be agreed upon. Liberals believe such an arrangement to be practicable, unless our neighbors should be misled into supposing the majority of Canadians want reciprocity so badly that they will consent to any terms, and even to annexation, rather than not to it. It is not correct that Canadians in general are prepared to buy reciprocity at the price of annexation, or at any other price which may appear to them to be exacting, or may be otherwise distasteful, but Liberals in general believe that a fair measure of reciprocity, not restricted to natural products, would be an advantage, not to Canada alone, but to both countries. They believe that it is quite practicable to convince statesmen of this—the statesmen of the United States as well as those of Canada, and that many of them are already convinced of it. Some anxious loyalists fear that more intimate trade relations with the United States would lead to political union, and they on that account oppose reciprocity. An opposite view is taken by some United States statesmen and public journalists, who argue that reciprocity would delay or wholly prevent political union, and they are for that reason against reciprocity and are endeavoring to prejudice their fellow-citizens against it. On the other hand those Canadian loyalists who, like most of us here, favor reciprocity, believe and hope that it would have no effect either way on any question of political union, and having this hope and faith we do not think it consistent with duty or patriotism to refuse acceptance of such a measure if attainable.
 On many other subjects of prime importance to the country the Dominion Liberals are also agreed. We are agreed as to the inquiry of the wastefulness which there has been in the management of federal affairs during the last fifteen years, and which is likely to continue as long as the present government continues. We therefore do not want that government to continue.
 We are agreed as to the duty and importance of conducting the business of the federal government on business principles, which for party objects the federal government has in so many ways disregarded to the injury of the country and the demoralization alike of members of parliament, of contractors for public works and of officers of the government. We want to save our country from any further such injury.
 We are agreed as to the inquiry of such gerrymandering of the constituencies and as to the inquiry and inconvenience of such a franchise act as a disgrace to the statute book of the Dominion. We want to have respectable and just measures substituted for these.
 We are agreed as to the necessity of

ans, and its constitution is the constitution which 29 years ago Canadians by their representatives prepared and asked for and got for the asking, as they may get whatever changes in that constitution they from time to time hereafter desire. The whole management and demoralization of this great country are in the hands of the Canadian people, and for its constitution and government and welfare, present and future, the Canadians of the present day are responsible. Let us bear in mind all these facts while we are deliberating on what lies in the power and what belongs to the present of the Liberal party.
 With such a country as Canada is, and with such a population as Canadians, and with such a history as belongs to it, why has there been so much depression in it of late years, and why is there still so much among important sections of the people? Why has there been, and why does there continue to be, such a depression of the population of all the old provinces, others not coming from outside to take the places of those who go? Liberals think that they see and know some of the principal causes, and that they are removable causes, and that they are removable by the Liberal party acting together to confer on their removal. For this purpose matters of organization are of essential importance to our success and will receive your earnest attention, but since we have come together, our plan of campaign must, I suppose, embrace also some formal statement and declaration of principles and contemplated measures. What shall it be? So far as I know the Liberal party of Canada have been pretty generally agreed as to the principal matters which in the interest of the people of this great country must need present attention. In addition to those there are other great questions which are exciting the interest of large sections of our people and may be brought before us to-day. Some at least of these questions it would be impossible for us to unite upon, either affirmatively or negatively, and they must be open questions, or union and success are impossible. The party must be content with a platform which meanwhile leaves such questions out, or the party can carry nothing, or get from the electorate the position which would enable them to carry anything. I do not say this is so with every important question not hitherto embraced on the platform of the Liberal party. Those matters which our honored leaders and representatives in the Dominion affairs and our public journals have for some years been pressing on public attention with ability and perseverance have been so well chosen that they are now being recognized as just and right and in the country's interests, not by the Liberals only, but also many who are not of the Liberal party. I hope that we shall secure these at all events.
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 We are agreed as to the necessity of

a fundamental reformation of the Senate, if for any reason a Senate must be and should be retained. The Senate, as now constituted, is the weakest point in our constitution. All Liberals, or nearly all, want to have a
JRM IN THE SENATE.
 We are agreed as to various other matters. If the policy of the Liberal party on the subjects named, and other subjects which are not set for the votes of the members who were elected as Conservatives, it is quite certain that that policy has at all events the actual approval of some of them, and has gained and is gaining the favor of many Conservatives in the constituencies. Multitudes are in favor of trade reform who were not in its favor until recently. Many are against the waste of public money which has been going on in the Dominion. Many acknowledge the indefensibility of the gerrymander act; disapprove strongly of the franchise act, and admit that the Senate needs reform in some such direction as is claimed by the Liberal party. These opinions of old opponents in the constituencies cannot but tell at the next general election, if Liberals are just active and diligent and prudent (as I am sure they will be) in the Liberal campaign.
 In connection with the Liberal platform, one thing I am certain of is that we are all alive to the importance of party unity and the applicability of the old maxim to our case, that "united we stand; divided we fall." Even united the Liberal party has not been able in fifteen years to dislodge the protection party from power, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Liberal party, and adopted the policy of protection as their principal plank in their platform in the general election of 1878. The general depression at that time in Canada in common with the rest of the world, unfortunately imposed on the Liberal party almost any political experiment from which there was a chance of relief, and the policy of protection proved a fortunate piece of party tactics for the Liberal party, but it is a piece of party tactics which I, however disheartened by the result, do not think appears now to have come. Our neighbors south of us have just dislodge their protection party, and there is every prospect of our having a like success at our next general election. But for this purpose the Liberal party must be united. We must endeavor to retain present parties and go on adding to the number from without. This convention must be asked to consider whether for this purpose the Liberal party should confine itself for the present to its present platform, which we all agree to be in the main a good platform as far as it goes, and whether, therefore, the convention should recommend it without any change or whether some modification should be made in regard to any of its planks or whether there should be added some new planks. All such proposals are to be weighed from every standpoint. On the one hand, important beneficial improvements may be hastily rejected, and on the other hand we can none of us forget the danger of swamping horses while crossing a river. We are now in the river. We want to get to the other bank. We have a fair prospect of getting across, but we are, and it might perhaps be serious for us to swap horses while on our way. But this is for the convention to consider and determine. We all hope that the general election will result in the formation of a Liberal administration under the premiership of our distinguished chief. This administration will have the opportunity of crystallizing into the law and into the constitution and into the executive action the respective matters which so far Liberals have agreed about and have contended for as a party. In doing that work first, if for the present we can do no more, a grand work will have been done towards promoting the
PROSPERITY OF OUR COUNTRY
 and securing its future well-being. Further reforms in all directions may follow.
 I hope, and from what I know I have learned of those who compose this convention, I not only hope but I expect, that in considering the subjects which may be brought before you the convention will prove itself a model convention of earnest and thoughtful Liberals, that many will go home from the convention with their political faith strengthened and their political zeal quickened, that we may all be stronger Liberals and sounder and more hopeful Canadians for having been here and shall be more united politically as a party before, and that after the next general election it may be truly said by the whole country that it was at the Liberal convention at Ottawa in June, 1893, that protection, and laid government, and consequent political unrest among some people, received their death blow. It is fifteen years since Canadians, for the sake of the protection experiment, withdrew their support from the best of governments, under the premiership of an excellent man, an able statesman, a noble patriot, and a pure politician, the universally lamented Alexander MacKenzie. As Canadians, lovers of Canada, and desiring for it the best possible fortune we could not wish for our country to-day anything better than a government of another fifteen years and more like that of Mr. MacKenzie, or than we know a government would be if under the premiership of our distinguished and esteemed Dominion chief with some of his able coadjutors in the two houses of parliament as his colleagues. Our country needs such a government. May its accession to office be soon, and may its tenure of office be long. (Loud and long-continued applause.)
 Prosperous Hudson Bay Co.
 London, June 29.—The Hudson Bay Company announces a dividend of 12 shillings per share as compared with 5 shillings per share last year. The company is also carrying forward a balance of £11,000 more than last year.

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