

DOMINION DAY.

The Canadian fiscal year ends on June 30th, the public accounts being prepared to show receipts and expenditures from July 1st of one year to June 30th of the next. It was on July 1st, 1867, thirty-two years ago, that the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were formally united to make the Dominion of Canada. The British North America Act, or Union Bill, was presented in the House of Lords by Earl Carnarvon, on February 13th, 1867, and it became law on March 29th. The proclamation for carrying it into effect was given by Her Majesty at Windsor Castle on May 22nd, 1867, declaring that on and after the first day of July, 1867, the said Provinces shall form and be one Dominion, under the name of Canada.

By Imperial Order in Council, June 23rd, 1870, it was provided that from and after the 15th of July, 1870, the Northwest Territory and Prince Rupert's Land should be admitted into and become part of the Dominion of Canada. The Parliament of Canada, passed an Act on May 12th, 1870, providing for the formation, establishment and government of the Province of Manitoba, and for its admission into the Union on and from July 15th. On May 16th, 1871, the Order in Council admitting British Columbia into the Union on the following July 20th was passed. On June 26th, 1873, it was arranged that Prince Edward Island should become a part of Canada on July 1st of that year.

Thus was the Dominion of Canada, as we know it, built up. Going back to the end of the French régime, we find that the treaty for the surrender of Quebec was signed by Charles Saunders and George Townshend on behalf of Great Britain and by M. De Lamoy on behalf of France on September 18th, 1763. The articles for the capitulation of Montreal, signed by Vaudreuil and Jeffery Amherst, were dated September 8th, 1760. The Treaty of Paris, by which Canada was formally ceded from France to England, was dated February 10th, 1763.

"With all convenient speed," that is, on October 7th, 1763, King George III. issued a proclamation, erecting "The Government of Quebec, bounded on the Labrador Coast by the River St. John, and from thence by a line drawn from the head of that river, through the Lake St. John, to the south end of the Lake Nipissing, and whence the said line, crossing the River St. Lawrence, and the Lake Champlain in forty-five degrees of north latitude, passes along the high lands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the said River St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the sea; and also along the north coast of the Bay de Chaleur, and the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape Rosier, and from thence crossing the mouth of the River St. Lawrence by the west end of the Island of Anticosti; terminates at the aforesaid River St. John."

James Murray was appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of this Province of Quebec by a commission dated November 21st, 1763, with provision for an appointed Council and an Assembly to be elected by the freeholders, to advise him, but no Assembly was ever called under that commission.

The Quebec Act of 1774 extended the boundaries of the Province, to take in all the territory west of Pennsylvania, north of the Ohio River, and east of the Mississippi River, and provided that the provisions of the Proclamation of 1763 should terminate on May 1st, 1775. The limits of Canada were greatly restricted by the Treaty of Paris (1763) between Great Britain and the United States.

By the Constitutional Act of 1791, Canada was divided into two Provinces, Upper Canada and Lower Canada, with the Ottawa River for the main dividing line, each Province to have a Parliament consisting of two Houses, and it was provided that the Act should come into force not later than December 31st, 1791, and that the Legislative Councils and Assemblies of the respective Provinces should be called together not later than December 31st, 1792. Lower Canada was divided into electoral districts May 7th, 1792; Upper Canada July 16th, 1792. The first Parliament of Lower Canada met at Quebec December 17th, 1792; the first Parliament of Upper Canada met at Niagara, then called Newark, September 17th, 1792.

The Union Act, "to reunite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada," was passed July 23rd, 1840; and a proclamation was issued by Lord Sydenham, February 5th, 1841, declaring that the Union of the Provinces should take effect on the 10th of the same month. The arrangement was soon begun for a repeal of the Union, or for a rearrangement upon some better basis, the outcome of which was the Confederation of Canada with the Maritime Provinces, the anniversary of which will be celebrated to-morrow.

The history of Canada under British rule is thus divided into 4 years of military rule, 1759-1763; 11 years of government by a Crown officer, 1763-1774; 17 years of government by Council, 1774-1791; 50 years of government as separate Provinces, 1791-1841; 26 years of legislative union, 1841-1867,

and 32 years of Federal Union, 1867-1899. With all its defects and difficulties, the last system is found to work so much better than any of the others that it is safe to assume that it has come to stay.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The World has a rumor that Hon. William Mulock will be a Baronet and Mr. C. M. Hays and Judge Jette will be Knights, before they are twenty-four hours older. Nous verrons.

Recent tests of gunnery in the British navy under actual service speeds, etc., show a gratifying degree of efficiency. The crew of the Seylla obtained a record of 80 per cent of hits.

Sir Charles Tupper got an ugly streak last night, and wanted to fight the Speaker because he was not permitted to call the other members of Parliament cowards. That is the same pet name he applied to Sir Donald Smith in the House twenty-one years ago.

There is no reason why Canadian goods cannot be placed abroad on as favorable terms as those of the United States.—Toronto News, Tory. Then why do Tory papers tell us that Canadian manufacturers could not do business even in Canada were competition not shut out or greatly restricted by a protective tariff?

The Belleville Intelligencer inadvertently refers to the tariff in a way that shows that its idea of the utility of protection is to "protect the country from low-priced rubbish." And yet poor human nature—even Tory human nature—persists in trying to get the greatest returns for the least outlay of money or labor.

Lord Aberdeen is quoted as answering talk about the annexation of Canada to the United States with the assertion that Canada does not wish to be annexed. But that is an entirely false consideration this year. The Philippines do not want to be annexed either, but what difference does that make?—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Oh! not very much, to be sure. Only the difference in the capacity of the peoples to give effect to their wishes.

If the Michigan saw mill men have lost \$936,000, as they claim, owing to the new regulation forbidding the shipment of logs, it is evident that the Ontario people have gained just that much.—Spectator.

Isn't that a case of jumping at conclusions? What is there in the claim, were it capable of proof, to establish that Ontario gained \$936,000, or that it did not gain ten times that sum?

The Springfield, Mass., Republican does not regard the Finns as an undesirable class of settlers. It remarks on the persecution that is driving them to the new world, and says: "They are excellent material for citizenship, since most of them bring a little property and come here for the sake of personal liberty. We still offer a home of the free and a refuge for the oppressed."

The imports at Rio de Janeiro for the first quarter of the present year amounted to \$54,334,719. The principal countries from which they came were: Great Britain, \$20,637,392; Germany, \$6,441,760; France, \$5,873,358; United States, \$5,191,970; Argentina, \$4,617,730; Uruguay, \$4,013,581; Portugal, \$3,147,928; Belgium, \$1,869,210; Italy, \$1,190,375; Spain, \$474,794; Chili, \$361,492. Britain seems to be well in the lead.

British builders have been awarded the contract for twenty-five locomotives for the railways of Natal, in competition with United States firms. Several large orders for rolling stock, for which United States makers tendered, have also been secured by British builders. The obtaining of orders in competition with British firms seems to be so rare an occurrence as to lead to much rejoicing in the United States when a case is reported.

The Montreal Star asserts that "the Queen's Printer is as busy just now as the devil in a gale of wind, getting out the voters' lists, and Liberal members of Parliament are privately notifying their friends to prepare for general elections in the autumn." All of which suggests the query: Which is the busier, the devil in a gale of wind, or the Montreal Star in a fever of eagerness to prove its boasted independence by manufacturing falsehoods against its Liberal neighbors to give aid and comfort to the Tory leaders?

"The Mail and Empire says the Yukon investigation "was restricted as to time; the Government took care that nothing that had occurred after the beginning of August of last year should be a subject for examination." The Mail and Empire falsifies the record. The fullest latitude as to inquiry was given up to the time that the allegations leading to the order for an investigation were made, and the Commissioner stood ready to hear all charges of irregularities up to August 25th, not "the beginning of August," as the organ alleges.

United States ex-Senator Ingalls expresses the opinion that the ultimate remedy for the trusts and monopolies in trade will be the lamp-post or the guillotine. On the other hand, ex-Governor Altgeld, who poses as an exponent of Democratic principles, suggests that the State or the municipal government should assume

ownership and control of all business monopolies as the only means of public relief from their despotism. And is there no other hope for the future of the Republic than to resort to anarchy or State socialism? Surely class legislation and corruption have not so undermined republican institutions that law and individualism must be crushed out.

Last session the Tories pretended to be very indignant because the Government proposed to have a syndicate construct, without a dollar of public money, a railway to the Yukon. This session they are sitting up nights kicking because the Government itself is building an all-Canadian telegraph line into the district instead of handing it over to a syndicate.—Galt Reformer.

Surely our contemporary would not wish to deprive the Opposition of the pleasure of "kicking." The public may be depended upon to judge whether the kicking is justifiable, or merely the outcome of pestiferous meanness.

Judge Gunster, of the United States Court, holds that a Pennsylvania act intended to prevent employers from discharging anyone belonging to a labor union is unconstitutional. In his judgment he sets forth that the right to employ or discharge men, and the right to work or to quit work, are complementary rights. The right of any man to join a labor organization is undoubted; but the fact of his having done so does not, and ought not, give him any legal advantage over his fellow-workman who does not belong to the organization. That seems to be good common sense, as well as good law. Nobody stands to lose as much by departing from sound first principles as the man who works.

The entire speech was an arrangement such as few members in a British Parliament have ever been admitted to.—Ottawa Citizen. It was, undoubtedly, the stupidest, most rapid waste of words that has been inflicted on Parliament in many years. Had Sir Charles Hibbert had any confidence in his own case his charges and demand for a committee to investigate them would not have taken fifteen minutes to present. His eight and a half hours of talk was intended to give him a chance to abuse the men who cannot reply to him, and to say behind shelter of Parliamentary privilege what he dares not say outside of the House, and what he knows he cannot prove, so that the organs of slander may repeat it and dilate upon it. It was a pitiful exhibition.

A protective policy, intended to benefit the country by stimulating industry should be general in its application. A particular feature of a protective policy may have for its object the development of a particular industry. That is legitimate; but it is not a legitimate feature of government to grant to individuals special advantages which are denied to other individuals who are competing with the privileged ones, unless the special favors are granted in exchange for special advantages to be received by the Government.—Hullion Herald.

Staff and nonsense. All "special advantages" in the shape of protection granted by Government are favors to a certain number of individuals in the community, and are "advantages" over those whom the law does not grant. The "privileged ones" are given favors before the law and the rest of the community have their liberties so far restricted for the advantage of the "privileged ones." It is no legitimate function of a just and equitable Government to give "privileges" to favor some and place disabilities on others; yet that is what protection does, if it serves its purpose, for if protection could by human ingenuity be equitably given to all the members of the community there would be no demand for it, because the only result would be to increase prices all round and to that degree destroy the power of the people to enter the world's markets. Protection is sought because it is not equitably dispensed because it gives "privileges" and "special advantages" to some citizens at the expense of the rest. Only that and nothing more.

TORONTO WORLD TRIKS.

How Its Comments Contrast With Its Own Reports. The debate has been marked by good speeches from Messrs. Wallace and Foster, both of whom were severe in their condemnation of the Government and a rather lame defence of the Government by Mr. Sifton, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Louis Davies and Mr. Paterson.—World Comment.

He challenged the member for Picton (Tupper) to rise in his place, and on his responsibility as a member of Parliament make a charge of personal wrongdoing against him (Sifton), and pledged himself that if this was done the matter would be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections in less than fifteen minutes. (Government cheers).—World Report.

Winnipeg Man Found Drowned. Winnipeg, June 29.—The body of Alexander Taylor, bookseller, of this city, who had been missing since Monday night, when he was last seen in the neighborhood of the river, was found in the Red River, at the confluence with the Assiniboine. The remains gave evidence of having been in the water three days. He was over 3000 in his pocket. There are no proofs as to whether death was accidental or purposely. He leaves five sisters and a brother. Four sisters are married to influential men in this city.

Monday Bargains

Our stock finishing. July begins a new half year with us. We show \$11,666.46 increase of business for the first four months in our new premises. This means a yearly increase of \$34,409.38. We aim at \$50,000 increase and with the present showing feel satisfied that our sales for the first year will be \$50,000 in excess of the same period last year in our old premises.

Pleated Chiffon 15c.

20 pieces 22-inch Pleated Chiffon, in mauve, white, black, salmon, cream, sky, yellow, Nile, rose, pink, the actual value of this line 65c, Monday to clear 15c

Ladies' White Bow Ties 1c

12 dozen Ladies' White Bow Ties they would be worth 25c in the regular way, Monday, sharp at 9 o'clock, each 1c

Side Combs 3c pair.

50 dozen Side Combs, in black and tortoise shell, value 5c pair, Monday 3c

Pleated Chiffon 5c.

11 pieces Pleated Chiffon, 4 and 6 inch, a good range of light colors, value 15c to 20c, Monday 5c

Leather Belts 10c.

About 15 dozen Ladies' Colored Belts, harness buckle, most of them sold at 25c, and bought this season, price 10c

Purses 10c.

30 dozen Purses, 4 compartments each, card pocket, color black bought as a special leader at 25c, Monday 10c

Ribbons 5 yards 10c.

75 pieces Ribbons, 3 to 4 inches wide, fancy and plain colors, they are worth 10 to 20c, yard, not less than 5 yards to a customer, price 5 yards 10c

500 Opal Trays 7c.

On Monday we will offer over five hundred Opal Pin and Nick Nook Trays in various shapes and sizes, hand decorated in floral designs and gold finished, usual values 10, 15, 20 and 25c, all one price Monday 7c

120 China Fruit Saucers 8c

For raw fruit, just when you want them, ten dozen 120 China Fruit Saucers, in blue or green decorations, our regular price \$1.40 a dozen, Monday 95c dozen, each 8c

200 Majolica Jugs 8c.

The same style as were sold last Monday with such a rush, nicely finished, quart size, value at 20c each, Monday 8c

At 50c.

25 doz. new Percale Blouses, in black and white, striped, spot, navy blue and white, striped and spot, black and white and all black, fine lawn muslin, also light fancy striped lawns, all this season's, that were 75 and 85c, Monday 50c

At \$1.48.

22 Blue White Lawn Blouses, trimmed, 2 rows fine insertion and tucked front, rounded collars and cuffs, now \$1.85, Monday \$1.48

At 50c.

22 Ladies' Colored Silk Parasols, also plain silk, frill, were \$1 to \$2.75, Monday 50c

At 50c.

83 Black Satin Blouses, excellent quality satin, in lustre finish, were 85c and \$1, for 50c

At \$5.00.

One only Ladies' Taffeta Silk Cape, with Silk Braid, passementerie applique, with heavy silk ruche, was \$14, Monday \$5.00

At \$3.50.

One only Silk Plush Visette Style Cape, embroidered with jet, was \$6.50, Monday \$3.50

At 98c.

20 Ladies' Tweed Capes, heavy cloth, deep, full cape, were \$3.50, Monday 98c

Soap.

French Castle Soap, you can buy no better, 3 cakes 5c

Black Dress Goods.

10 pieces 42-inch Black Figured Lustre, regular selling price 35c, Monday 27c

WE SUE A CABLE FOR WHITE PIQUE; THEY ARE HERE.

One line, 10 pieces, special 25c
One line, 10 pieces, special 20c

Books and Stationery.

100 Sheldon's Books, 15c, Monday 10c
50 Sheldon's Books, 35c, Monday 20c
28 Colonial List, Monday 40c
5,000 Envelopes, white and cream, regular 5c pkgs., Monday 3c
100 boxes Good Note Paper and Envelopes, 10c box, Monday 6c

Ice Cold.

Ice Cold Lemonade, per glass 5c
Ice Cream Soda, the best fruit flavors, Monday 8c
A box of Fresh Candies 1c
Fresh-made Gum Drops, per lb. 8c

Color Dress Goods.

6 pieces Mod Color Fancy Dress Goods, 40 inches wide, Monday 10c

Wash Goods.

Just put in stock, the latest Stripe Pique, black and white, cadet and white, light blue and white, special 20c and 25c

ALL DAY MONDAY BABY CARRIAGES TO BE CLEARED

Monday we will offer every Baby Carriage in stock at these reductions: \$6.50 for \$5.20, \$10.50 for \$8.40, \$19 for \$15.99, \$7 for \$5.60, \$11.45 for \$9, \$15 for \$12.

FIRST FLOOR.

At 8c.

10 pieces Cretonne, in light and dark and bright colors, regular 10 and 12c, Monday 8c

At 12c.

3 pieces one-yard wide Reversible Hemp Carpet, in bright patterns, were 20c yard, Monday 12c

At 35c.

75 only Door Mats, reversible, 30x18 inches, with and without fringe, were 50 and 60c, Monday 35c

At 15c.

1 piece 49-inch White Fine Mesh Curtain, Net, slightly soiled, regular 25c, Monday 15c

At 25c.

200 Oak Pole Sets, 5-ft. pole, special 25c

At 3 for 25c.

20 dozen Small Women's Knitted Vests, short sleeves; these were bought very cheap because of being imperfect; they are cheap at as much again as 3 for 25c

At 50c.

24 Ladies' Print Under-skirts, made full, with deep frill, were 65c, Monday 50c

At 25c.

5 dozen Ladies' White Cotton Drawers, frill of embroidery, extra large size, special 25c

Monday Bargains

White Quilts 99c.

90 White Quilts, extra heavy grade, our \$1.25 Quilt, Monday 99c

Sheeting 10c.

22 inch Unbleached Sheet, both plain and twill, only two hundred yards, 5 yards to a customer, at 9 o'clock price 10c

Russia Crash 6c.

14 and 16 inch Russia Crash, sold now at 8c and 10c, Monday 6c

Table Linen 39c.

6 pieces Bleached White Table Linen. These goods splendid value and marked 60c, Monday 39c

Carriage Dusters 19c.

85 Carriage Dusters, 54 inch square; never mind what they are worth, Monday's price 19c

Grey Cotton 7 yards 27c.

20 pieces only Grey Cotton, 34 inches wide, Monday sharp at 9 7 yards for 27c

Table Padding 35c.

1 piece 54 inch Table Padding, every one should use this for their tables, Monday's price 35c

Boots and Shoes

\$1.00 Boys' Boots 59c.

30 pairs Boys' Laced Boots, extension sole, sizes 11 and 12, regular price \$1.00, sharp at nine Monday 59c

\$1.25 Boots for 39c.

Here's an unusual opportunity, about 60 pairs men's, Women's and Children's Boots, Oxfords and Slippers, odds and ends of stock, have sold at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a pair, will not be sold before 9 o'clock Monday at 39c

Infants' Slippers 13c.

About thirty pairs Infants' Strap Shoes and Oxfords, all small sizes, goods that sold at 25c to 50c a pair, 9 o'clock Monday 13c

Ladies' Oxfords 83c.

70 pairs Ladies' Oxford Shoes, patent tip and kid tip, wide and medium toe, have sold regularly at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50, all sizes, Monday 83c

FIRST FLOOR.

At 8c.

10 pieces Cretonne, in light and dark and bright colors, regular 10 and 12c, Monday 8c

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3 pieces one-yard wide Reversible Hemp Carpet, in bright patterns, were 20c yard, Monday 12c

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5 dozen Ladies' White Cotton Drawers, frill of embroidery, extra large size, special 25c

FREDERICK W. WATKINS,

18 to 24 James Street South.

GAVE A GOOD SHOW.

Mrs. J. W. Smith's Lecture and Views at Zion Tabernacle. Zion Tabernacle was well crowded last evening by an appreciative audience to hear the lecture on "The Wreck of the Labrador," given by Mrs. J. W. Smith, who was a passenger on the ill-fated vessel. Rev. T. Albert Moore occupied the chair, and introduced the following programme: Selection, Howard's orchestra; solo, Mr. W. Green; piano solo, Miss Clara Dressell; reading Mrs. G. O. Ryckman; solo, Mrs. Edgeworth; solo, T. J. Clarke; selection, Howard's orchestra. A dozen views of the interior of some of the Dominion line steamers were shown and explained by Rev. Mr. Moore, who also described the most interesting features of the ocean voyage. Mrs. Ryckman read "The Wreck of the Labrador," which was well received. Mrs. Smith described her voyage, which terminated so disastrously off the coast of Scotland last February. She detailed the thrilling experience of being tossed about in a lifeboat all day without food or clothing. Her story was made more pathetic by the singing of appropriate hymns by the Misses Pio and Lily Heath. The lecture was illustrated by magnificent views of the wreck, shown by Mr. J. W. Smith. Those taking part in the programme were afterwards entertained in the lecture hall by the committee.

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsia, dizziness, pain in the parts, constipation, and disordered stomach.

The Bell Organ & Piano Company, Guelph, have received an order for 800 organs from England.

APOL & STEEL PILLS. A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. Superbly Bitter Apple, Pili Coclea, Penny. Order of all Chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from MARTIN, Pharmacological Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

RIDDELL. Pate on all kinds of Metallic, Asphalt, Felt and Grave Boils. Repairs all such and gives entire satisfaction. Pile and Felt for sale. 257 King st. east. Phone 67.

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