

"A Monopoly"

Inasmuch as it stands alone without a rival for purity, strength and flavor.

SALADA

CEYLON TEA
Sold in lead packets only. All grocers. The world's preference.

GWYN.

Her little hands were imprisoned in his. His tall, strong figure was inclined over hers. Her raised eyes looked into his. Then, stooping, he would have touched the girl's forehead with his lips; but, gently, quickly, Gwyn avoided it, and rose to her feet.

"Why, what is this, love?" he asked, amazed, gazing inquiringly into her dark eyes.

"Do not be pained—do not be grieved, Mr. Gower," began Gwyn, trying to keep her voice steady.

"Mr. Gower!" he interrupted. "Good heavens, Gwyn! What means all this?"

She dropped her head, trembling; then, mastering her emotion, she lifted it, the light of a great love, a great compassion, but a great resolve on her beautiful face.

"It means, dear Rowland, that I have awakened," she replied, "as you have awakened. This must be our last meeting."

"Our last meeting?" ejaculated the young man, agitated. "Gwyn, are we betrothed? Are you not to be my wife?"

"No, Rowland," she replied, shaking her head. "It has been a sweet, happy dream to me; its remembrance will ever continue so; but it cannot be. I tell you I have awakened. I am not of that class from which you should choose a wife."

"Gwyn, if you have no other reason, this is unkind—it is folly. Why this now?"

"Because," she repeated quickly, "I have awakened. No, no, Rowland; in pity to you I would not let you wed one whom—she shivered, her voice sank lower—"whom your family would despise."

"Despise you, Gwyn?" he cried, passionately. "Then they are no friends of mine. Did you not save my life? When my boat capsized—when I should have been drowned—did you not leap into the sea, and at your own peril, come to my rescue?"

"And you were grateful," she said, resting her hand kindly on his shoulder.

"Grateful," he repeated, a pained expression on his countenance. "Yes, grateful at the first moment of my preservation; but when my eyes rested on your preserver, I loved."

The girl's lip quivered; she averted her face.

"I know it, Rowland," she said simply. "I know the strength of your affection. It is that which has aroused me to your danger."

"Danger?" she rejoined, trying to smile. "You must not marry me. I am not fitted to mix in your society—you are not in mine. Yours will be a few hours' happiness, succeeded by a life of misery."

"Gwyn," cried the young man, seizing her hand, "your own words refute you. You are not of your class—you are above it. You have the intellect of a gentleman—the noble heart of a woman."

The moon, flashing out at the moment, lighted up the girl's face. There was a sad smile on her face; her expression was one of pain, yet compassion.

"That is what you feel?" she said. "Rowland, I would trust you, yes, with my whole soul; but for your sake, I must not. Hush, hush!" And again her hand rested on his arm. "You dare not own your love for me to your family."

The young man raised his head quickly; his cheek reddened; an indignant denial was seemingly on his lip; but as he encountered Gwyn's steady gaze, his dropped.

"Gwyn," he said evasively, "you do not understand; you cannot. I do not own my love to my uncle, it is true. But directly my father returns from abroad, he shall know. I will not keep my secret from him."

"And he will withhold his consent," said Gwyn, calmly, though her very heart was sick.

"If he do, dearest," quickly exclaimed Rowland Gower, "then must he. My love to you can never change. Oh, Gwyn, Gwyn!" he cried, "do you think that the whole world, I would surrender you? Never!"

"Taking her in his arms, he drew her to his breast. Much agitated, Gwyn strove to release herself.

"How!" he exclaimed, "do you repulse me, Gwyn? Do you hold this heart, this bosom, no longer a worthy shield—a worthy protection? Gwyn, do you no longer love me?"

"Rowland, you know how dearly I love you," she replied. "It is my affection that makes me act as I am doing."

Appetizing

For this season of the year when fresh vegetables are scarce.....

Large 3-lb. tins French String Beans, 20c.
Rodel French Peas, 15c.
Rodel Mushrooms, 28c.
Whole Tomatoes for slicing, 20c.
Canned Corn, Peas, Tomatoes, Beans
French Kidney Beans, Succotash,
Baked Beans, Tomato Sauce.
California Prunes, 8c. per lb.
California Silver Prunes, 12½c. per lb.
California Dried Peaches, 10c. per lb.

Fitzgerald, Seandrett & Co

169 DUNDAS ST.

WE GIVE
in
TRADING
STAMPS

ing. For your sake, Rowland, we must part."

"Part—never! I declare, Gwyn, if you persist, neither you nor anyone shall see my face again, save in death!"

He held her hands; she lifted her scared eyes to his.

There stood within the shadow of the cliffs; yet the dim gray light enabled her to see his features. They were not angry, but firm and resolute. He met her glance, and saw she divined his meaning.

"Gwyn!" he said decisively. "I cannot live without you! My life, or death, is in your hands."

Uttering an alarmed cry, she threw her arms about him.

"No—no," she ejaculated in terror. "Oh, Rowland, you would not. There—there. Let us say no more about it. Another time—another time."

"Yes, another time," he retorted, with a joyous laugh, as he kissed her brow; "until when you shall still be my sea-queen—my own, sweet Gwyn."

Panting yet from that sudden fear, his resolute words and expression had created, she did not resist his embrace.

She had, indeed, promised to be his wife, but on reflection, reason asserting her sway, she had recognized the enemy she might thus prove to him, and had courageously resolved to sacrifice her love, herself, for his future welfare.

Gwyn felt no pride for herself, as others more worldly-bred might have done, in entering a family that would despise her. She would have been content—knowing that she might sit at his feet, see to his every want, and tend him in sickness, in need, in distress.

What was the world's opinion to her? He was her world, but she felt she could not be his world. Man had higher aims, as man should have.

Thus, when she had reflected how that he might be banished a father's love and home, she had bravely nerve herself to break their engagement. The result has been shown.

Rowland Gower was triumphant, and rejoiced in his victory. He would hear no more of Gwyn's pleadings, and checked her half-commenced efforts.

Though the thought of his father's been troubling him as he came down the cliff path—though, with mental trepidation he had asked himself however he should dare confess the state of matters to the diplomatist—the words of Gwyn had aroused all his passion, and in conquering her scruples, father, family position were forgotten.

For Gwyn's sake, Rowland Gower always surrendered the pleasure of accompanying her back to the hamlet; tonight, however, he broke through the rule. They had been too occupied to note the tide, which had advanced rapidly upon them; while the rising wind lashed into frothy billows the breakers that were hissing and hissing on the beach.

At high-tide many portions of the sands became impassable and dangerous, and though Gwyn knew every spot from childhood, she was too dear to Rowland for him to let her go alone.

They found, indeed, that as it was, they had to cling close to the base of the cliffs, while the waves often covered their feet.

Marian would have gone into hysterics; Gwyn only laughed; and she looked bewitchingly pretty as at last, standing safe, she shook the salt spray from her dark hair.

"Give you up, my sea queen?" said Rowland, contemplating her. "Never."

He would have caught her again in his arms, but with a scared glance towards the hamlet now in sight, the girl slipped away, and he followed her, his hands outstretched over her shoulder and sped on alone.

For all the precaution, the parting had been observed. Eyes had watched them as they advanced along the beach, and from the shadow of the fisher's cottage, had seen them separate.

As the figure, however, approached, the figure moved rapidly away up the street.

Ignorant of the espionage, Rowland Gower, waiting until his beloved was safely home, followed at a slow pace.

As he passed the cottage, stooping, he laid his hand on the curtain into the humble interior beyond, only illumined by the red firelight. On one side the hearth sat, asleep, Daniel Reba, a fine, rugged-faced old fisher, with bronze cheek, and gray flowing hair, like a veritable descendant of the sea.

Opposite, his good dame, neat and homely, sat knitting; while Gwyn sat on a stool at her feet, her beautiful head resting against the dame's knee, her dark eyes fixed on the fire, while a smile curved her lip.

[To be Continued.]

Sir William C. Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has arrived at San Francisco from Montreal. With him are W. D. Matthews, a director of the Canadian Pacific; the Hon. R. M. Wells, counsel, and Dr. J. G. Haddock, consulting surgeon of the company.

OUR BEARDED LADY.

Designing men, through alluring and cunningly worded advertisements, constantly endeavor to work upon the feelings of a woman (1) and secure a woman's sympathy.

It is well to remember that the best sympathy is to had at home and not from strangers, perhaps hundreds of miles distant. The object of the sick is to get and however precious sympathy may be, it never cures a seriously afflicted woman.

While the sympathy of your milliner or dressmaker might be appreciated and be of benefit, if not more so, than sympathy from a stranger, yet it can not effect your cure if you are an ailing woman.

It is loudly proclaimed through the press that "a woman can best understand a woman's ailments," and on this ground sick women are invited to "write to a woman" and get the benefit of a woman's advice.

The sort of "understanding of her ailments" wanted by a sick woman is a trained medical understanding. If a woman has this trained medical knowledge she understands a woman's ailments not as a woman, but as a physician. If she is not a doctor she cannot understand the ailments at all, and cannot treat them successfully, because she lacks the necessary training.

As far as known, there is no regularly qualified woman physician connected with any proprietary medicine especially designed for women—no one, therefore, qualified by learning and experience, to advise on questions of disease and its cure.

It is certain that there is no one, man or woman, connected with any "put-up" medicine for women, excepting only Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, who, like Dr. Pierce, is a regular graduated and qualified physician, and who has, like him, devoted more than thirty years to the special study and treatment of diseases of women.

For more than thirty years Dr. R. V. Pierce, a regularly graduated doctor, has been chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. On his staff are nearly a score of regular physicians, experienced and skilled physicians, each of whom is a specialist in his chosen class of diseases. Every letter addressed to Dr. Pierce as above, has prompt, conscientious attention, is regarded as strictly confidential and is answered in plain envelope so your private affairs are kept safe from prying eyes.

THE COAL OIL DUTY

Arguments For and Against Removing It.

Western Ontario Members Defend the Industry.

Northwest and Maritime Province Men Want Free Oil—Freight Rates Too High.

The following is a continuation of the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Davis' motion to put coal oil on the free list:

Mr. Fraser (East Lambton) opposed the motion. He said that the mover was in error in his calculation, and asserted that 90 per cent of the capital invested in the oil industry was in the hands of Canadians and Canadian workmen were employed in the production. The money invested in putting down the wells had been invested by Canadians at great risk to develop the industry, and it was on behalf of these people, numbering at least 700, that he desired to speak against this motion. Not more than ten or fifteen at the very most had sold out to the Standard Oil Company, so he was well within the mark in saying that the 90 per cent of the capital was in the hands of Canadians who were interested in the oil industry, and had no interest whatever in the Standard Oil Company. Furthermore, as to the quantity of crude petroleum produced, the quantity represented by the gentlemen who sold out to the Standard Company is very small indeed as compared with that represented by these gentlemen who still own wells. The statement that all these wells owned had sold out is very far from the fact. The cost to the consumer in remote parts of the country was, he admitted, very large in some cases, but the cause was to be found in the high freight rates, which were the cause of the high price. The cost of transportation was abnormally high. He had in his possession an invoice from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which showed that the cost of sending a tank car of refined oil to Winnipeg was \$3.20, or about 6½ per gallon. The honorable member for Saskatchewan had also been in error in his calculation that the abolition of the duty would result in a saving of the cost of inspection. It was, he contended, the utmost importance that the oil sold should be properly inspected, whether there was any duty collected or not, and therefore there must be an inspection fee. The inspection fee was not a duty, but a charge for the service of the inspector. The honorable member for Saskatchewan had quoted prices for American oil, but he was not aware that the oil referred to was of an inferior quality, which would not pass the Canadian inspection. He deprecated the practice of speaking derogatorily of everything Canadian in comparison with similar articles of American manufacture. The mining business had done more for the development of Canada than any other with the single exception of agriculture, and the coal oil industry was an important branch of the mining industry. The value of the petroleum industry in Ontario, as stated in a recent issue of the Globe, was \$1,777,591, \$100,000 more than the value of the products of all other mining industries in the province. The coal oil industry was an important branch of the mining industry, and the value of the petroleum industry in Ontario, as stated in a recent issue of the Globe, was \$1,777,591, \$100,000 more than the value of the products of all other mining industries in the province.

Mr. Johnston (West Lambton) contended that the tariff is one that is calculated in the best interests of the country. In this particular question as has been pointed out by the honorable member for London, this article of coal oil had been singled out from all others in the tariff as the object of attack. The people in the east and west should remember that the people invested their money in the oil fields to develop the oil resources, and it was most unfair that this question should be brought up every year. This should be properly classed as a mining industry, and it is not nearly so much of a class of enterprise, being generally as speculative as the business of mining. For every productive well which was developed there were four or five dry holes, in which large sums of money had been sunk without any return. The abolition of the duty would not result in any gain to the farmers, and it would result in the entire cessation of the production of oil in the west. The tariff has given every satisfaction to the people, and should not be interfered with.

Mr. Oliver (Alberta), while agreeing with the general tariff policy of the government, was satisfied that some improvement might be made with respect to coal oil. He was not a free trader, but a protectionist in theory. (Opposition hear, hear.) His theory was that as the number of consumers of the oil was increasing, and the producers were entitled to protection, as well as the producers. This tariff, as he understood it, was a tariff for revenue. Under an equalized tariff for revenue articles of luxury should be placed on a high tariff, and primary articles in general use should be taxed low. Therefore, as the general tariff is 25 per cent, the duty on coal oil, instead of 66 per cent, should be below the general average. Instead of a duty of 66 per cent, a duty of 25 per cent is the full measure of protection to which the coal oil industry is entitled.

Mr. R. L. Richardson (Lisgar) said he voiced the sentiments of his constituents when he accepted the statements of the members of the government that the tariff is not finally revised, and therefore accepted the tariff as it stood for the present. He took issue with the honorable gentleman who had proclaimed himself in favor of moderate protection. He was opposed to any measure of protection at all. The expectations of the people in Manitoba had undoubtedly been that coal oil and agricultural implements placed upon the free list. They had not been so placed, but he hoped that there will be a gradual scaling down of the duty and that ultimately they would be brought down to the free list. There is a very large quantity of oil, which constitutes the only material for light which the farmers of the west have to depend upon. He agreed that the excessive price was in some cases due to high freight rates, which had been prevalent for a considerable time. Inasmuch as bounties are paid for iron and steel, it has occurred to him that if some assistance is necessary to enable the industry to continue, a bounty on oil might be considered, as a compensation for the abolition or reduction of the duty.

Mr. Monk (Jacques Cartier) said that in many places in his county his constituents were suffering from the effects of the tariff on coal oil, and he was now prepared to support the proposal. There was a distinct pledge

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was a very interesting one, and one which had frequently come before the house. It was one, however, with which the government could not deal separately. The whole question must be dealt with as part of the whole tariff subject, and he thought it wise to make no statement on that or any other tariff matter before the budget came down. He, therefore, moved the adjournment of the debate.

After recess Mr. Davin continued the debate, and said he did not see how, if the duty is abolished, it would injure the Canadian producers, as if the whole business in refined oil is stated in the hands of the monopoly, the company would still have to get the crude material. He argued that there is no competition now, and the abolition of the duty would result in competition to the detriment of the independent wealthy corporations on the other side of the line who stand out from and compete with this great octopus, the Standard Oil Company. By creating a monopoly the oil men had deprived the producers of the right to claim protection. He quoted from a campaign sheet issued by the liberal organizer in 1896, in which coal oil was enumerated among the articles which enjoyed 66 per cent protection, and which should be relieved from the heavy duty then imposed upon it. He quoted from speeches by the postmaster-general and the minister of marine and fisheries, prior to 1896, in which they favored the removal of the coal oil duty. The premier was an advocate as presaging that the day of free trade was fast approaching. If the general promises regarding the tariff and the specific promises with reference to coal oil are carried out, the minister of finance would not divide the house upon his amendment, but would allow the motion to pass.

Mr. Thomas Beattie (London) regretted that coal oil was singled out every year for attack, causing uncertainty in this most important industry. The price of oil had been reduced from \$1.70 to \$1.40 per barrel, and was likely to remain there in the future. The price of oil had been reduced by 20 per cent, and the refined oil had increased by 20 per cent. The coal oil refiner was getting more and the producer less than ever, but no one was complaining of the price. A reduction in the duty would destroy the industry in Canada.

THE MEMBER FOR WEST LAMBERTON.

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