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GWYN.

Her little hands were imprisoned in his. His tall, strong figure was inclined ever 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 drooped her head, trembling; then, mastering her emotion, she lifted it, the light of a great love, a great compassion, but a greatresolve on her beautiful face.

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

'Our last meeting!" ejaculated young man, aghast. "Gwyn, are we betrothed? Are you not to be my wife?" "No, Rowland," she rejoined, 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

"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 sunk lower-"whom your family would

'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 shoul-

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

The girl's lip quivered; she averted "I know it, Rowland," she said sim-

ply; "I know the strength of your affection. It is that which has aroused me to your danger." "Danger!"

are not in mine. Yours will be a few hours' happiness, succeeded by a life of misery.' "Gwyn," cried the young man, seiz-

ing her hand, "your own words refute you. You are not of your class-you are above it. You have the intellect of a gentlewoman—the noble heart of a

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 com-

'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 fam-

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, for 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 do-

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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 tor slicing, 20c. Canned Corn, Peas, Tomatoes, Beans French Kidney Beans, Succotash, Baked Beans, Tomato Sauce. California Prunes, 8c. per lb.

California Silver Prunes, 121/2c. per lb. California Dried Peaches, 10c. per lb.

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WE GIVE

For your sake, Rowland,

"Part-never! I declare, Gwyn, k 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. They 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. Therethere. 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 seaqueen-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 en-

emy 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 was Row-land's wife-that she might sit at his feet, see to his every want, and tend him in sickness, if need be. What was the world's opinion to her? He was her

should have. Thus, when she had reflected how that he might be banished a father's love and home, she had bravely nerved herself to break their engagement. The

world, but she felt she could not be his

world. Man had higher aims, as man

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 had been troubling him as he came down the cliff path—though, with mental tre-pidation 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 ra-pidly upon them; while the rising wind lashed its surface into foamy billows that broke noisily 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 they had only started in time. 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

"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 smile. "You must not marry me. I am not fitted to mix in your society—you "good-night" over her shoulder and specific in mix in your society—you specific in mix in your society—you specific in mix in your society—you

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 fishers' cottages, had seen them separate. As Gwen Rebna, 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

looked under the cotton curtain into the humble interior beyond, only Illumined by the red firelight. On one side the hearth sat, asleep, Daniel Rebna, a fine, rugged-faced old fisher, with bronze cheek, and gray flowing hair, like a veritable descendant of the ancient Vikings. 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. Roddick, consulting surgeon of the

OUR BEARDED

Designing men, through alluring and cunningly worded advertisements, constantly vor to work upon the feelings of sick and ailing women by inviting them "to write pathy." 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 well, and however precious sympathy may be, it never yet cured a seriously afflicted woman. While the sympathy of your milliner or dressmaker might be appreciated and be just as beneficial, if not more so, than sympathy from a stranger, yet it can not effect

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the necessary training.
As far as known, there is no regularly qualified woman physician connected with any proprietary medicine especially de-signed for women—no one, therefore quali-fied 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, decreased when the property of the property voted 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 Invalida' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. On his staff are nearly a score of regularly graduated, experienced, skilled physicians, each of whom is a specialist in his chosen class of diseases. Ryery letter addressed to Dr. Pierce as above,
has prompt, conscientious attention, is regarded as sacredly confidential and is answered in a plain envelope so your private
affairs are kept safe from prying eyes.

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

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 675 or 680 people out of that number 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 well owners had sold out is very far from the fact. The cost to the con-sumer 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 prevailed. The cost of transportation was abnormally high. He had in his possession an invoice from the Can-adian Pacific Railway Company, which showed that the cost of sending a tank load of refined oil to Winnipeg was \$320, or about 614 per gallon. 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, of 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 import duty 5c only, and it was scarcely possible for the refiner or dealer to retain for himself the whole of the duty. honorable member for Saskatchewan had quoted prices for American oil, but he was of the opinion 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 mining. He said that 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 Ontario. The petro-leum industry seemed to him to be es-pecially singled out for taxation. Cw-

ing to the keenness of competition in the oil business and the struggle with the American producers, American oil was not cheaper than Canadian oil, and today the price received by the oil men was from 10 to 30 per cent less than the intrinsic value of the oil. Oil was a product on which the dealer and sometimes the jobber got a larger profit than upon almost any other commodity. He was in a position of prove that the reailer sometimes received by way of profit more than double the price that went into the pocket of the producer. The oil industry had nothing to hide, and invited thorough investigation of the conditioons. Mr. Davis could have a car filled at Petrolia for 8 1-4c per gallon, and if the consumer paid 50c a gallon in the remote west the seller in common hon-esty should tell him that all the oil man received was 8 1-4c. Now, at the outset, Mr. Fraser continued, I may tell you that the manufacturing end of the business is in the hands of one institution. It is called the Imperial Oil Company of Canada. It has been asserted, I think, truthfully, that that institution is controlled by the Standard Oil Company of the United States. Now, Mr. Speaker, I am not here in

the capacity of an apologist for that the capacity of an apologist for that organization. At the same time I think that you and every other fairminded person will agree with me that it is not in the interest of the Canadian oil industry of today. We have no quarrel with Standard Oil Company of the United States. Let me say that the field is open to anyhold. me say that the field is open to anybody to enter the refining business. There is no reason, so far as I know, that any person who desires to do so cannot go to the town of Petrolia, or to town of Sarnia, or to any other good shipping point, and enter into the manufacturing business. Many of those who are engaged in the native oil industries of late have been seriously considering the idea of going in-to that branch of the business, but so far the project has not assumed anything like definite shape, and there-

fore I am not able to say what the outcome may be. But, as I have said, there is a fair field for anybody to go into the manufacturing business who desires to do so and who has sufficient capital. Mr. Davin-That is, to compete with the trust.

Mr. Fraser—My honorable friend (Mr. Davin) says, "To compete with the trust." Of course the matter of competition is one which must be confronted, no matter what business you enter into. Mr. Fraser quoted a number of letters to show that the best Canadian oil is as good in quality as the best American oil. Mr. Fraser pointed out that petroleum could not be said to be on the free list until every other article that entered into its manufacture was on the free list. The thing could not be done summarily, and he asked further how the revenue now derived from the import of petroleum, fully half a million dollars, would be made up if the duty were removed.

The duty would have to be levied upon some other commodity. THE EASTERN CONSUMER. Mr. Ellis (St. John) took up the case from the standpoint of the eastern consumer. Last year 8,000,000 gallons of oil worth \$602,000, was imported into Canada, and the duty on this was \$400 .-000, or 66 per cent. In his own province they entered \$114,000 worth with a duty of \$17,000, or 62 per cent. The tax was too heavy on the particular people on whom it was levied. It did not fall alike on rich and poor, but only on those who were unable to make use of higher class illuminants.

Mr. Fielding said that the subject

was a very interesting one, and which had frequently come before 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, as stated, in the hands of the monopoly, the company would still have, to the crude material. He argued there is no competition now, and the abolition of the duty would result in competition, as there are still four in-dependent wealthy corporations on the other side of the line who stand out from and compete with this great oc-topus, the Standard Oil Company. By 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 asserted in the oil industry was in the invested in the oil industry was in the enumerated among the articles which hands of Canadians and Canadian enjoyed 66 per cent protection, and workmen were employed in the pro- 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 also quoted as presaging that the day of free trade was fast approaching. If the general promises regarding the taniff and the specific promises with reference to coal oil are to be carried out, the minister of finance would not divide the house upon his amendment, but would allow the motion to pass.

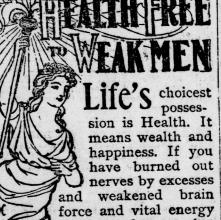
Mr. Thomas Beattie (London) regretted that coal oil was singled out every ted that coal oil was singled out every year for attack, causing uncertainty in this most important industry. The price of oil had been reduced from \$1.70 to \$1.40 per barrel, and was likely to remain there in the future. The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

THE MEMBER FOR WEST LAMB-TON.

Mr. Johnston (West Lambton) con-tended that the tariff is one that is calculated in the best interests of the country. In this particular question as had 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 in the west should remember that the people interested in the oil fields had invested their money in an endeavor to develop the oil resources, and it was most untair that this question should be brought up every year. This should be more properly classed as a mining industry, as it more nearly approached that class of enterprise, being equally as speculative as the business of mining. For every productive well which was developed there were four or five dry holes dug, 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 Canada. 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 was largely in excess of the producers they 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 taxed high, and ordinary articles in general use should be taxed low. Therefore, as the general tariff is \$5 per cent, the duty on coal oil, instead of 66 per cent, should be below the general average. Instead of a duty of 5 cents a duty of 2 cents per gallon 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 with the honorable gentleman who had proclaimed himself in favor of moderate protection. He was opposed to any measure of protection at The expectations of the people in Manitoba had undoubtedly been that coal oil and agricultural implements would be 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 consumption of oil, which stitutes 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 exist and have prevailed for a considerable peri-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, the advisability of granting 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 adversary at the last election had made a very strong appeal for the abolition of the duty on coal oil, and he was now prepared to support proposal. There was a distinct pledge



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given by the Liberal party that there would be no faltering upon that ques-tion, and that coal oil was to be placed upon the free list.

MR. CALVERT. Mr. Calvert (West Middlesex), while not an ardent protectionist, was strongly in favor of encouraging Canadian industry. There are a large number of wells in the oil district which are low producers, and which, under the existing circumstances, can only be worked profitably at all by reason of the machinery being oper ated from one central section. If the honorable member for Saskatchewan could show that by adopting his motion the refiners would be caught and the production would not be stopped he would support it, but he could not see that this would be accomplished, and free oil might result in shutting down the Canadian industry. The difficulty of oil production is very great as there are no indications by which the location of oil can be determined, as is the case with minerals. It would be unwise to interfere with the tariff at present, and he did not think the price of oil was too high. Freight rates might be too high in some cases,

but that would not be remedied by putting oil on the free list. Mr. Davis, in closing the debate, said the question at issue was whether the people of Canada should pay a duty of 5 cents per gallon for the benefit of the American monopoly. He insisted that the figures which he quoted during the afternoon were correct, and were for oil that would pass the Canadian inspection. He did not propose to oppose the amendment of the minister of finance, adjourning the debate until the budget is delivered, and he was quite prepared to await that event.

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