Biliousness

is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Commercial.

Local Market.

(Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.)

London, Tuesday, March 30.

Wheat (red), per bu .. ..72c to 74c
Wheat (white), per bu .. .. ..72c to 75c
Oats, per bu.....18¾c to 20½c
Peas, per bu.....36c to 42c
Corn, per bu.....25c to 31c
Buckwheat, per bu.....24c to 26½c
Rye, per bu.....22c to 28c
Barley, per bu.....20c to 29c
Beans, per bu.....25c to 40c

The bulk of receipts today were hay, oats, wheat and provisions.

The prices paid for wheat were $1 20 to $1 23, and the demand is steady.

Oats were considerably firmer, at 55c to 60c.

Corn sold at 50c to 55c.

No peas offered.

Beans sold at 35c per bu.

Barley brought 50c to 60c per 100 lbs.

Butter was steady and unchanged, and eggs easy, at 8c to 10c.

Chickens sold at 40c to 60c per pair, and were scarce.

Beef was quiet, and no change was noticeable in value, only the very best selling at outside prices.

Dressed hogs ranged from $6 to $6 35.

Hay sold very slow, at $7 to $7 50.

Quotations:

GRAIN.			
Wheat, white, fall, per 1001bs....	1 20	to	1 23
Wheat, red, fall, per 100 lbs.....	1 20	to	1 23
Wheat, spring per 100 lbs.....	1 20	to	1 23
Oats, per 100 lbs	55	to	60
Peas per 100 lbs	60	to	70
Corn per 100 lbs	50	to	50
Barley, per 100 lbs.....	50	to	60
Rye, per 100 lbs.....	50	to	60
Beans, bu.....	25	to	40
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs.....	45	to	50
PROVISIONS.			
Honey.....		to	12
Cheese, per lb.....	9	to	10½
Eggs single dozen.....	11	to	11
Eggs fresh, basket, per doz.....	9	to	9
Eggs, fresh, store lots, per doz..	8	to	8
Butter single rolls per lb.....	20	to	20
Butter, per 1 lb rolls, baskets.	18	to	19
Butter per lb, large rolls or crocks.....	15	to	17
Butter, per lb, tubs or firkins....	10	to	14
Lard, per lb.....	6	to	7
Chickens, per pair.....	40	to	60
Ducks, per pair.....	75	to	80
Turkeys, per lb.....	9	to	10
MEAT, HIDES, ETC			
Beef, quarters, per lb.....	2½	to	5
Mutton quarters, per lb.....	5	to	6
Veal, quarters, per lb.....	3	to	5
Lamb, quarter.....	8	to	9
Dressed hogs, 100 lb.....	6 00	to	6 35
Live hogs.....	4 00	to	4 50
Hides, No. 1, per lb.....	6½	to	6
Hides, No. 2, per lb.....	5½	to	5½
Hides, No. 3, per lb.....	4½	to	4½
Calfskins, green.....	4	to	5
Calfskins, dry, each.....	..	to	..
Sheepskins, each.....	75	to	90
Lambskins, each.....	50	to	70
Wool, per lb.....	18	to	18
Tallow, rendered, per lb.....	3	to	3
Tallow, rough, per lb.....	1½	to	2
HAY AND SEED			
Hay, per ton.....	7 00	to	8 00
Straw, per load.....	2 00	to	2 50

WHEN YOU WANT

Flour, Breakfast Cereals, Grass Seeds, Seed Grain or Root Seeds

come to us and we will give you the best at lowest prices.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON,

373 Talbot St., Opposite Market. Phone 662.

The Oil Market.

PETROLEA

Petrolea, March 29.—Oil opened and closed at $1 50.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., March 29.—Prices of crude oil today, per barrel, are as follows: Tiona, $1 05; Pennsylvania, 95c; Barnesville, 85c; Corning, 85c; Newcastle, 70c; North Lima, 57c; South Lima, 52c; Indiana, 52c.

Oil options closed at 95c.

Latest Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Que., March 30.

GRAINS AND FLOUR.

Oats—In store, No. 2 white, 23c to 23½c.
Peas—48½c.
Feed barley—30c.
Corn—37c to 38c.
Buckwheat—32½c.
Flour—Manitoba strong bakers, $4 25 to $4 50; spring wheat patents, $4 60 to $4 80; winter do., $4 30 to $4 50; straight roller, $3 90 to $4 10.
Feed—Bran, $12; shorts, $13.

PROVISIONS.

Canada pork—Per bbl, $12 to $13.
Ham—9½c to 11½c.
Bacon—10½c.
Lard—Pure, 6c to 6½c; compound, 4½c to 5c.

PRODUCE.

Butter—Steady; local, 20½c to 21c; roll dairy, 13c to 14c.
Eggs—New laid, receipts heavy, prices weaker; new laid, 10½c; limed dull of sale.

English Markets.

Liverpool, March 29—12:45 p.m.

Wheat—Spot quiet; demand poor; holders offer moderately. No. 1 Cal., 6s 2½d to 6s 4d No. 1 red northern spring, 6s 6d; No. 2 red, western winter, no stock.

Corn—Spot firm; demand fair; American mixed new, 2s 7d; American mixed, old, 2s 10½d.

Bacon—Long clear light, 40 to 45 lbs, 26s 6d; short clear, 45 to 50 lbs, 25s 6d; long clear light, 35 to 38 lbs, 27s 6d.

Beef—Extra India mess, 56s 3d.
Pork—Prime mess, fine western, 50s.
Lard—Prime western, 22s 3d.
Butter—Finest United States, 90s; good, 55s.
Cheese—Firm; finest American white and colored, 57s 6d.
Tallow—Fine North American, city, 18s 6d.
Turpentine spirits—20s 9d.
Rosin, common—4s 9d.
Petroleum—Refined, 5½d.

The receipts of wheat during the past three days were 139,000 centals, including 54,000 centals American. The receipts of American corn, 112,800 centals.

Weather—Fine.

Geo. McBean & Co.

DEALERS IN FARM, MILLING AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

Consignments and Correspondence Solicited

P. O. Box 807, Montreal.

THE VISIBLE.

New York, March 29.—The visible supply of grain on Saturday, March 27, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange, was as follows: Wheat, 39,023,000 bu, a decrease of 1,407,000 bu; corn, 25,152,000, a decrease of 925,000 bu; oats, 13,796,000 bu, a decrease of 1,000 bu; rye, 3,750,000 bu, an increase of 57,000 bu; barley, 3,165,000 bu, an increase of 97,000 bu.

American Produce Markets.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 29.—Wheat was dull but strong today. The news was in most particulars favorable to the bulls. The Orange Judd Farmer made the condition of the growing wheat 83.5, against 87.0 last year and 85.3 in 1895. This is the lowest reported since 1885. Liverpool cables were unchanged to ¼d lower. Closing Paris cables were partly lower to partly higher. Berlin was lower and Antwerp unchanged. May wheat opened from ⅞c to 7/16c sold between 72½c and 73¼c; closing at 73½c—⅛c higher than Saturday. Cash wheat was firm and slightly higher. Corn advanced ⅛c to ¼c, and oats ⅛c. Provisions were steady.

The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat—No. 2 March, 72½c; May, 73½c; July, 71½c to 71¾c; Sept., 69½c to 69¾c.

Corn—No. 2 March, 24½c; May, 24¾c; July, 26c.

Oats—No. 2 March, 16½c; May, 17½c to 17¾c; July, 18½c.

Mess pork—March, $8 55; May, $8 65.

Lard—May, $4 22½; July, $4 35.

Short ribs—May, $4 60; July, $4 65.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, easy; No. 2 spring wheat, 71½c to 72½c; No. 3 spring wheat, 73c to 73½c; No. 2 red, 86½c to 89½c; No. 2 corn, 24½c to 24¾c; No. 2 oats, 17c; No. 2 rye, 23c; No. 2 barley, 33c; No. 1 flaxseed, 78c to 79½c; prime timothy seed, $2 67½; mess pork, $8 50 to $8 55; lard, $4 17½ to $4 20; short rib sides, $4 50 to $4 70; dry salted shoulders, $4 75 to $5; short clear sides, $4 62½ to $4 75.

Receipts—

Flour	7,000	Wheat	11,000
Corn	126,000	Oats	138,000
Rye	1,000	Barley	28,000

Shipments—

Flour	3,000	Wheat	53,000
Corn	14,000	Oats	166,000
Rye		Barley	5,000

Chicago, March 30.—Opening—Wheat, May, 72½c; July, 70½c. Corn, May, 24½c; July, 25½c; Sept., 27½c. Oats, May, 17½c; July, 18c. Pork, May, $8 52; July, [illegible]. Lard, May, $4 25; July, $4 35. Ribs, May, $4 62½; July, $4 65.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 29.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,997 head; active and 5c to 10c higher; steers, medium to prime, $4 60 to $5 25; oxen and stags, $3 45 to $4 50; bulls, $3 to $3 75; cows, $1 75 to $3 30.

Calves—Receipts, 4,756 head; active but lower; veals, poor to prime, $3 50 to $5 60; choice, $5 70; tops, $6.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,842; active; sheep 15c to 25c higher; lambs 25c to 35c higher; sheep, $4 to $5 35; export do, $5 40; clipped do, $3 25 to $4 50; lambs, $5 25 to $6 75; clipped do, $4 75 to $5 75; spring lambs, $3 to $6.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,100 head; steady, $4 20 to $4 55; choice, $4 67½.

Cables from British markets quote American steers at 11c to 12c, per lb, dressed weight; American refrigerated beef, 10c to 10½c per lb; American sheep, 9c to 10½c, dressed weight.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 29.—At the cattle market here today there were offered about 325 cattle, 100 calves, 40 sheep and a dozen spring lambs. Trade was slow on account of high prices asked by drovers. Good stock sold at 4c; fair, 3c to 3½c; common, 2½c to 3c; milkmen's strippers, 2½c to 3½c. Calves brought $1 50 to $6; sheep, 3c to 3½c; yearlings, 4½c to 5½c; lambs, spring, $3 to $5 each; fat hogs, 5c.

TORONTO HOG MARKET.

Toronto, March 30.—Receipts, 1,674 hogs; singers, $5 25; thick fat and light, $4 50, off cars.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, N. Y., March 29.—Cattle—156 cars on sale, including 26 cars; opened steady to strong on fat and good finish cattle; 10c higher on common butchers; opened steady and closed easy; choice fat, heavy-weight cattle, 1,375 to 1,415 lbs, sold at $5 25; good to choice, $5 10; good fat plain, 1,380 to 1,400 lbs, $4 75 to $4 95; medium, 1,075 to 1,125 lbs, $4 to $4 25, and up to 12 cwt, $4 40 to $4 85; mixed choice were about 10c higher; market closed steady; about all sold; one load of Canada butchers' steers, of 1,332 lbs, sold at $4 65; Canada cows and heifers, $3; bulls steady. Stockers and feeders—24 cars on sale from Canada, and 18 cars native; all were sold early at about 10c to 15c higher than last Monday; bulk of the Canadas were good feeders, and those of 519 lbs and upwards brought $4, a load of 864 lbs choice grade also bringing that price; general sales of less desirable cattle of the feeder kind sold at $3 70 to $3 90; stockers sold at $3 35 to $3 80. Milch cows and springers—20 cars on sale; values were $3 to $4 per head lower.

Calves—230 head; opened steady and closed weak.

Sheep and Lambs—69 cars on sale; lambs 10c to 15c higher; tops se' ng generally at $6 20 to $6 25, with a few fancy at $6 30; good to choice 75 to 80 lb lots, $6 to $6 15, and light butchers', $5 25 to $5 35; lambs in good supply at $5 to $5 25, and a deck of fall clipped, $5 50; sheep were scarce and full strong to 10c higher; choice mixed, $4 90 to $5; fair to good, $4 60 to $4 85; choice to extra lots of wethers, $5 15 to $5 25; yearling wethers, $5 25 to $5 50; closed firm.

Hogs—705 cars on sale, run mostly to light-weights; opened dull and slow; early sales of Yorkers were at $4 27½ to $4 30; later dropped off 5c to 10c; general sales being at $4 25; and later at $4 20; pigs of choice weight, $4 to $4 17½; the heavy-weight grades, of which not over 10 cars were here, sold at $4 30 to $4 35; roughs mostly $3 75 to $3 85, and stags $3 15 to $3 50; even these prices were above buyers' views at the close.

SUFFERING WOMEN

Troubled With Weaknesses Peculiar to Their Sex.

HOW THEY MAY BE CURED

Dodd's Kidney Pills Act Upon the Female Organs as Well as Upon the Kidneys—Many a Woman Suffers Needlessly.

Women suffer more than men. From the time a girl-child turns the corner into womanhood, she has more troubles than men ever dream of. We look upon women as weak and fragile, but considering what they endure they are stronger by far.

Women suffer many times more than they need to. Partly because they don't know what ails them at first; then because they are ashamed to tell a doctor; latterly because they hate to be a continual source of expense to their husbands.

"Female Weaknesses," are what we term the diseases peculiar to the female sex. They are often confounded with female kidney troubles, and kidney troubles are often mistaken for other troubles. All those delicate organs are closely connected. What affects one affects the others.

What cures one, cures the others, too. DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, which are a sovereign cure for all kidney ills, act to regulate and control the female organs and to relieve their difficulties. This is worth while for every woman to remember.

Mrs. Lucy Crabbe, Chambers P. O., says: "For years I was a sufferer from weakness peculiar to my sex, combined with kidney trouble, from all of which I was completely cured by two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Mrs. Elmena Ady, Walkerton, Ont., says: "For a long time I have suffered from a complication of Kidney Trouble and Female Disease; and am glad to say have no pain or ache since using Dodd's Kidney Pills."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS cure Kidney Disease and Female Weakness. Try them. They are on sale at all druggists.

Price 50 cents per box, 6 boxes for $2 50. Dodd's Medicine Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

Chicago, March 30.—Navigation opened yesterday, when the schooner R. C. Canter, lumber laden, left for the east shore. The entire lumber fleet is expected to be afloat by Thursday. The start is the earliest in several years.

Away With It!

Bill to Abolish the Dominion Franchise Act,

Which Has Cost the Country, to Date, $1,141,000,

Bills to Protect and Remunerate Railway Employes.

Mr. Cowan Introduces an Anti-Alien Labor Motion.

Wishes to Retaliate On the United States—Sir Richard Cartwright Receives an Ovation—Scathing Criticisms—The Queen's Jubilee.

Ottawa, March 30.—The House reassembled yesterday after its three days' adjournment. Mr. J. F. Guite, the recently-elected member for Bonaventure, was introduced by Mr. Laurier, and Mr. Talbot, and took his seat amid cheers from both sides of the House. A number of bills were read a first time, amongst them being one to secure the safety of railway employes and passengers, introduced, as in former sessions, by Mr. Casey. It requires the railway companies to provide an automatic device in the train pipes of air brakes to let the engineer know when the coupling is deranged, and provides that all box freight cars shall be built of a uniform height and capacity, and fitted with certain attachments for the convenience and safety of trainmen. The most important sections, however, are those which fix 60 per cent of their current rate of wages as the minimum compensation for employes laid off as the result of accidents not caused by their own negligence, this sum being payable for any period not more than 52 weeks. Employes permanently disabled or the representatives of such as are killed are to receive $3,000; all these allowances are to be without prejudice to the right of the employe to enforce his claims by legal proceedings, and no employe can give up his right under the act by any bargain with the railway company.

Mr. Macleen also again brought in his bills to promote the safety of railway employes, and to amend the railway act, the latter providing amongst other things that railway companies running sleeping cars on their lines shall be required to close the upper berth when unoccupied if desired to do so by the occupant of the lower berth.

Mr. Cowan's bill, an act respecting the employment of aliens in the Dominion of Canada, was also read a first time. This measure, besides prohibiting alien labor in this country, provides that if the Corliss bill be re-enacted the Governor-General in Council shall have power to bring into operation certain clauses making the act of the same effect as the American legislation.

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, in asking for leave to introduce his bill to repeal the franchise act, intimated that it proposed to substitute the provincial franchises chiefly in order to obviate the great cost occasioned by the present act, the expenditure under which amounted to $1,141,000.

Sir Charles Tupper suggested laying the Franchise Bill over for a session. As a contentious measure it would delay the tariff bill being brought down, and might interfere with Mr. Laurier attending the diamond jubilee celebration.

Mr. Laurier objected, and said nothing would be hailed with more delight by the country than the repeal of this bill.

MR. GIBSON'S RAILWAY BILL.

Mr. Gibson introduced his bill to amend the railway act, the benevolent object of which is to make the wages of men employed and the cost of material used on the construction of any railway a first lien on the work, thus preventing construction companies taking all they can get and then leaving their sub-contractors to foot the bills. Mr. Gibson's explanation of the objects of his bill seemed to find an echo in several parts of the House.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

Mr. Davin interrogated the Government as to whether the mounted police shall be represented at the jubilee, and Mr. Laurier, informed him that the question is now engaging the attention of the Militia Department.

THE COTTON DUTIES.

Mr. Foster called attention to a dispatch from Kingston, in the Toronto Mail and Empire, which stated that the Kingston cotton mill had started up at full blast. Mr. Foster wanted to know if the Finance Minister had done anything so unconstitutional as to intimate to manufacturers what the forthcoming tariff schedule would be.

Mr. Fielding replied: "In the first place, I have failed to see any statement that the Finance Minister gave any intimation on the subject at all, and, in the second place, as he has quoted from the Mail and Empire, I beg to say with every respect to that journal, I have no desire to be held responsible for its telegrams."

Dr. Landerkin's voice was heard, "It's not like the sugar duties of two years ago," he called over, bringing back to mind the time that the Nova Scotia refiners rushed in heavy importations just in time to escape the payment of the half-cent a pound on raw sugar which was imposed when the tariff was revised.

Mr. Foster, in an undertone, retorted to the doctor that he was "too sweet."

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

Sir Richard Cartwright received a magnificent ovation, which showed clearly the high esteem he enjoys in the Liberal ranks. Sir Richard was in perfect form. He was in an agreeable mood, and his cutting pleasantries, while fully appreciated by his friends, tingled in the ears of those at whom they were aimed. Sir Richard looked straight at Sir Charles Tupper as he remarked that the action of the Conservative party in regard to the school question had greatly imperiled the peace of Canada, and had resulted, and deservedly so, in their own political destruction. Like Lord Salisbury, Sir Charles Tupper had bet on the wrong horse, but, unlike Lord Salisbury, he was not frank enough to admit that he was very sorry for it. "It is true," said Sir Richard, characteristically stuffing his hand under the lapel of his coat and wheeling around so as to face his friends, "it is true, he has told you he is going to wash his hands of the question from this time forward, and if he had consulted some of his friends he would have added the further statement that in future he intended to hold his tongue about it." At this there was much laughter, as the humor of the suggestion that Sir Charles should restrain his loquacity appealed strongly to the Liberals.

Turning to the finances of the country, Sir Richard said that Mr. Foster's estimates on the occasion of his last budget speech were $41,488,570, including the supplementary. Now, Mr. Foster and his friends contend that they are only responsible for the actual expenditure of 1895-6, amounting to $36,949,142. While the members of the late Government attempt to repudiate their own supplementary estimates, it must be remembered that they made as much use of them as they possibly could in the constituencies. There were 106 separate votes for Nova Scotia alone. The expenditure decreased from $38,132,000 in 1894-5 to $36,949,142 in 1895-6, but the saving was more apparent than real. Charges were deferred and public services neglected, including the drilling of the militia, for the purpose of making a good showing before the general election came on. If Mr. Foster had brought down his supplementary estimates, supplemented by other charges on account of interest and statutory engagements, which would have amounted to $1,500,000, or $2,000,000, it would bring the sum up to over $43,000,000. These facts were very forcibly put by Sir Richard and make the subject of effective comment.

Sir Richard said that the Government would try in its tariff measure to do justice to all classes of the community alike.

Mr. Davin, Mr. Monk and Mr. Casgrain also spoke. The latter charged that Mr. Talbot (Bellechasse) had stated before an audience in front of a church in his constituency that he would vote for full remedial legislation.

Mr. Talbot immediately denied this assertion flatly, and on the Speaker's ruling Mr. Casgrain withdrew it.

Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick moved the adjournment of the debate, and Mr. Laurier promised to lay on the table all the papers referring to the Manitoba question.

IN THE SENATE.

The attendance in the Senate last evening when the debate on the address was begun was much larger than usual, and the speeches of Senators Cox and King, the mover and seconder of the address, were listened to with close attention. The first business was the introduction of Senator Lovitt, the new member from New Brunswick, by Sir Oliver Mowat and Hon. R. W. Scott.

Senator Cox, in a very able speech, moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne. He was followed by Senator King, who urged that United States tariff legislation be met by Canada.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, after paying a very high compliment to the mover and seconder of the address and congratulating the Government upon recent appointments to the Senate, moved the adjournment of the debate.

Sir Oliver Mowat expressed his high appreciation of the very kind words of the leader of the Opposition, in regard to recent appointments to the Senate, and spoke in eulogistic terms of the mover and seconder.

The appointment of Hon. David Mills was especially mentioned by both leaders, and came in for many compliments. Sir Oliver spoke of him as the ablest politician in Canada.

The Legislature

Held a Very Brief Session on Monday.

Opposition to Bonus Bills—Limiting the Appointment of Queen's Counsel—Maternity Boarding Houses.

Toronto, March 30.—There was a very short session of the Legislature yesterday.

Among the bills called up for a second reading were a batch in which the communities of Thorold, New Hamburg, Kemptville and Drayton are interested. They all provide on one pretext or another for getting around the provisions of the general law forbidding the granting of bonuses by municipalities for the encouragement of industries.

The Thorold one was the first to come up, and was challenged by Mr. Howland. Mr. Gibson remarked that he was not any too well pleased with the bill himself, but as Mr. German, who has it in charge, was not present, he asked that it be allowed to stand. Mr. Gibson, of Huron, also expressed his steady opposition to bills of this class. When the others were called up it was agreed that consideration should be deferred for two days.

The Provincial Secretary introduced a bill called "an act to regulate maternity boarding houses and for the protection of infant children." The bill provides that "it shall not be lawful for any person to retain or receive for hire, or reward, any woman or girl for accouchement, or to keep women or girls with infants for board or lodging houses, except in a house which has been registered as provided by the act."

The Premier gave notice of a bill with respect to Queen's counsel. It provides that not more than twenty Queen's counsel shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council in any 4 years. The case of the Attorney-General or Solicitor-General of Canada or the Attorney-General of Ontario is excepted from this limitation. Appointments by the Governor-General in-Council to the Federal courts is also excepted. It is also provided that the Court of Appeal or a majority of its judges may specially confer the honor upon the ground of ability, professional attainments and standing at the bar. No one can be appointed by the Lieut-Governor-in-Council who is not of ten years' standing at the bar, but no such limitation is imposed on the other sources of appointment. The twenty appointments may be made at one time or not, as seems expedient. The demise of the reigning sovereign will not annul the patents already issued, and during the reign of a king the holders of the patents shall be known as his Majesty's counsel learned in the law, or King's counsel. The act will not go into force until proclaimed. The attempted degradation of this ancient and honorable title which was witnessed not so long ago has called for some such legislation as this.

An address to her Majesty congratulating her on the attainment of the 60th year of her reign will be submitted to the House. It will be moved by the Premier, Hon. Mr. Hardy, and seconded by Mr. Whitney, leader of the Opposition.

The bill to incorporate the Petewawa Lumber Pulp and Paper Company passed the second reading.

A second reading was given to Mr. MacMaster's bill to amend the Assessment Act.

The Attorny-General's new amendment to the law respecting wills revokes the law which invalidated any will made before the marriage of the testator in cases where the will is made in contemplation of such marriage

Attempted Hold-Up.

Mr. John A. Tucker, While Driving Near Siloam,

Is Saluted With "Your Money or Your Life"—His Horse Saves Him.

An East End merchant, Mr. John A. Tucker, of 342 Egerton street, narrowly escaped being the victim of a highway robbery a few nights ago. He was driving with his sister on the Asylum sideroad, and when at a lonely place in the way, about half a mile south of Siloam, noticed a man just ahead of his horse. It was so dark that the man's outline was very indistinct. Mr. Tucker had no misgivings, but casually reached out for the whip. The horse was then traveling rather slowly.

When alongside of the man in the road he turned suddenly, and reached over the horse, as if trying to catch the lines, calling out at the same time, "Money or your life." Mr. Tucker did not need to use the whip he had just seized, as the startled horse moved off at a bound, and the would-be highwayman was soon left far behind.

Mr. Tucker had $109 in his pocket at the time, and the fact that he had this amount with him may have led to the daring attempt at a hold-up.

The Papal Delegate.

Mgr. Merry del Val Arrives and Is Interviewed.

Admits That Laurier Was Slandered at Rome.

Says State and Parents Have Something to Say About the Education of Catholic Children—The Church Does Not Oppose the Public Schools.

Montreal, March 30.—Mgr. Merry Del Val, the Papal Ablegate, has changed his plans since arriving in New York, and, instead of coming here first, left for Quebec last night. The delegate will travel in the private car of Sir William C. Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

TALKS ON HIS MISSION.

In an interview with a reporter of the Herald, who went to New York to meet the delegate, Mgr. Merry Del Val said: "My mission is one of peace, and I sincerely hope that it may prove successful. I shall lose no time in reaching Canada, and see the members of the Government at Ottawa shortly."

"You intend, then, to act with the members of this Government in anything you may do in connection with this matter?"

"Oh, I should not care to say that. The settlement has been completed. I said a few words about that to a press representative before I left England. That interview as published is quite correct. I certainly said that I was very sorry that the Legislature of Manitoba had acted so promptly when the Pope had decided to send a representative to Canada."

"May I ask whether your mission was undertaken with a view of approving or disapproving of any settlement which the Government of the Province of Manitoba might propose, or with the desire to settle certain matters which appear to be at issue between two schools of thought in the Catholic Church of Canada?"

"I can only reply that I do not for one moment question the right of the Manitoba Legislature to enact what laws it may see fit, but in every case where a settlement is arrived at satisfaction is assured, and in this case there are certainly a large number of persons interested who are not satisfied with the arrangements which have been made."

"When Mr. Fitzpatrick requested the appointment of an ablegate did he make his wishes known as an individual member of the Catholic Church or as a member of the Laurier Cabinet, acting with the consent of his colleagues?"

"What does he say himself?"

"That he appeared as an individual Catholic, and not as a Cabinet Minister."

"Indeed, then," with a shrug of the shoulders, "I presume we must accept his statement," I know nothing concerning the matter."

"I would like to know, Monsignore, whether you have any official relations with the Canadian Government?"

"But all I can say to you in reply is, ask the Government."

THE BISHOP'S ACTION.

"Was Mr. Laurier reported to the authorities of the church at Rome as a bad Catholic and a Freemason?"

"Yes, that is a fact. It was not reported to myself directly, but someone who had been told of it repeated the statements to me, and I know they were current in Rome a short time ago."

"Do you know whether certain of the Quebec bishops threatened refusal of the sacraments and other penalties to those of their flock who had decided to vote for Liberal candidates?"

"I cannot say."

"Supposing the facts to be as I have represented them, would the bishops referred to be justified in taking this action?"

"I should prefer to say nothing at the present time concerning anything which any of the bishops may have done."

"Cardinal Satolli, when in America, stated that every Catholic had the right to send his children to the public schools, providing always that arrangements were made for their religious instruction and moral safeguarding, and he forbade anyone to threaten such parents with deprivation of the sacraments or other penalties. Is that your view and the manner in which the Sacred College regards the matter?"

"Yes; Cardinal Satolli was quite right in his explanation of the ruling of the church on this point. That is also the way in which this subject is regarded at Rome."

"And you recognize, as he did, the right of parents and of the state to have something to say concerning the education of the Catholic child?"

"Certainly, else of what use so far as education is concerned is that institution which we call the state?"

Gov. Adams has signed the bill abolishing capital punishment in Colorado.

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We'd rather sell these Saucepans by hundreds at half price than by scores at the former price. Each one has a retinned cover and is made of best graniteware.

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