THE GOLDEN FRONT

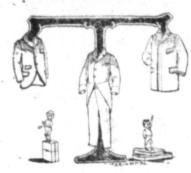
DAY SALE



We are showing some specially nice things in Boys' Clothing.

Little fellows of 3, 4 and 5 years of age can be fitted with a beautiful jersey cloth, sailor suit, large collar, nicely trimmed only \$2.50, velvet collars \$3. Boys' nice, fine tweed suits, in blue, brown, fawn, grey and many other shades from \$2.50 up. A nice, all-woo! Halifax tweed, light

shades, was \$4, closing them out for the next 10 days at \$2.00. One line of Youths' suits worth \$5.00 and \$6.00 now being sold for \$4.00.



One line of Men's blue serge suits, regular price \$5, now \$3.75. Our Men's regular \$6.50 and \$6.00, dark and light grey suits for \$5.

Nice fine tweed suits worth \$12 and \$13 to we at \$10. Fine black suits that always sell for

\$15, we only ask \$12 and guarantee a fit



UMBRELLAS AND WATER-PROOF COATS

In this line of goods we are leaded too heavily and will endeavor to lighten the weight by selling them cheap.

Good, strong, well made, guaranteed fast black unbrella for 75c.

Fine steel rod, silver tipped handle, linen and silk mixed only \$1.00.

Umbrellas worth \$1.50 for \$1.25.

Umbrellas worth \$2.50 for \$2.00. Fine pure silk, heavy grade, worth \$5.00 for \$4.00. Rubber coats and Mackintoahes every A good black parametre (English) with long cape, was \$7.50, now \$6.00.

Light tweed rubber, with cape, regular \$8.50 kind for \$6.75.

Long Rigby cape coats were \$14.50 now \$10.00.

A beautiful black finished Rigby, extra long cape, sold all over for \$17.50 now \$12.00.

A fine English tweed rubber (Curries) no cape, regular price \$15 now \$11.



FINE BLACK AND BROWN DERBY HATS

Latest style, some just in this week, regular \$2.50 quality now \$2.

Beautiful black, oak, seel and light brown, always sell at \$3, now \$2.50.

Nice, fine light grey, brown, black and tan shades, regular \$2.00 goods, now \$1.50.

now \$1.00.

An elegant black or brown fedors, regular \$1.25 and \$1.50 lines for \$1.

Black fedoras at 75c, worth \$1.

Black fedoras worth 75c for 50c. Every hat is a new one. Our old ones we will sell you for 25c.



Leaders Agree That it Shall Close To-Day.

Answers, Rev. Mr. Douglas Resumed the Debate on the Budget - Mr. N. Clarke Wallace Made One of the Most Cave the Covernment Some Hard Nuts to Crack - Mr. Macdonald of Huron Betended the Government's Palley, and Mr. Benuett Made a Rattling Speech. Full of Sharp Criticism.

Ottawa, April 29 .- (Special.)-There was a stormy time for about half an hour in the House this afternoon, arising over the interpretation which is to be placed upon the reciprocal clauses of the tariff. Previous to the discussion coming up, however, there was some preliminary skirmishing, It has been mutually agreed between

the two leaders that the tariff debate

will close to-morrow. It is expected that Sir C. H. Tupper and Mr. Davies will speak. The feature of to-day's debate was the speech of Hon. Clarke Wallace. He made a capital speech from a business standpoint. Comparing the new with the old tariff he showed that the reduction given as preferences to English goods was more fancied than real, as the Government had previously puttoup the tariff. He pelated out that the tariff would lead to the introduction of shoddy from England, and as a con-sequence would injure the better class of goods made in Canada, Mr. Wal-lace's speech bristled with good points. Mr. Laurier, replying to Mr. Lariviere, Mr. Laurier, replying to Mr. Lariviere, who is very persistent in asking for information on the school question, said that the negotiations which took place were confidential. When they were concluded the terms of the settlement adopted were communicated to the press. taken to Manitoba by the Manitoba Government, and afterwards embodied in an act of the Legislature.

Mr. McCleary started in to discuss the dismissal of Mr. Fairbrother, postmaster at Beamsville. He referred to the brutal treatment of Armenians by Turks, but such treatment was mild

the brutal treatment of Armenians by Turks, but such treatment was mild compared with that to which the Government had subjected one of its employes. He was about to enter into a discussion of the merits of the case, when Mr. Davies took the point that Mr. McCleary was out of order, as he had a notice on the paper governing this matter.

Mr. Speaker ruled that the point was well taken, and accordingly Mr. Mc-Cleary was shut off. Cleary was shut off.

Mr. Paterson, replying to Mr. MeNeill, said that he had not determine l
whether the tariffs of Germany and Belgium were on the whole as favor able to Canada as that made in sched ule D of the new tariff—the reciproca -is to those countries. Mr. McNeill said it would seem, then

hat the Government had placed this esolution on the paper in blank ignor-nce. Mr. McNeill proceeded thus far was interrupted by loud cries ntieman could not anticipate the tar-discussion, and that was plainly and dpably what he was doing by express

palpably what he was doing by expressing such an opinion.

Mr. Speaker said if Mr. McNeill was discussing a subject which arose out of the tariff resolutions he was not now in order. If it were a subject which had arisen since the tariff resolutions were placed on the table of the House, he did not see how he could prevent him

from going on.
Mr. McNeill once more, therefore, returned to the charge and made remarks about the conduct of the Government about the conduct of the Government in placing these resolutions upon the order paper without knowing what effect they would have. He was again in the lond cries of "Order." and terrupted by lond cries of "Order," and great confusion existed, but the Speaker succeeded in restoring order and good humor all round. He ruled, however against Mr. McNeill discussing the matter when it was properly before the House in the tariff debate, Mr. Maclean (East York) called at

Mr. Maclean (East Lork) called attention to an advertisement in a Moni-real paper yesterday, signed by the Belgian Consul-General, stating that Belgium would insist upon goods from that country receiving the most favored nation treatment in Canada. He asked the Government what—was their intention in regard to this announcement.

The Promier: The argument of the Government of the Covernment of the Covernme

tion in regard to this announcement.

The Premier: The answer of the Government is what has already been stated. The Government do not admit that the German and Belgian treaties apply to the resolutions now before the House.

Mr. Foster: I want to ask whether it was to be understood or not that when an order was given to the Customs officials to allow British goods in at 1-8 reduction, that that included or excluded the British colonies.

Mr. Fielding: The decision of the Controller of Customs is that the only

roller of Customs is that the only country at present entitled to the privi-eges of the reciprocal tariff is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and reland. There may be other countrie which may become entitled to thos privileges upon representations, but the decision of the Customs Department decision of the Customs Department is to apply that tariff at present to the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, and to no other country.

Mr. Fester: Has any report been made by the Controller of Customs. up to the present, in accordance with that clause to the Governor-General-in-Council, and have the Government acted formally upon that report?

cil, and have the Government acted formally upon that report?

Mr. Fielding: The judgment of the Government is that the Controller of Customs has ample authority under the terms of the resolution to act for himself, subject to any later action which the Governor-in-Council may be pleased to take, and therefore no report from the Controller of Customs was necessary to immediate action, and I think I am correct in stating that, while the Controller of Customs has discussed the subject, no formal order has been passed up to this moment. up to this moment.

Mr. Paterson, in answer to Mr. Ives, said he would lay on the table the in-

Mr. Paterson, in answer to Mr. Ives, said he would lay on the table the instructions sent to the different Customs officials calling for proof of the British origin of goods admitted under the preferential arrangements.

Rev. Mr. Douglas continued the debate on the tariff. He said he proposed to show that it affected the Great Northwest, where he lived. He would be disposed to accept the tariff, but there were some things he must bring to the notice of the Government. He was not in a position to agree to everything notice of the Government. He was not in a position to agree to everything that had been done. He took exception to the duty on agricultural implements. He held that protection had not done the West any great service, and it was a matter for regret that the new turiff should do more for the manufacturer than the old tariff, because the duty on agricultural implements had been retained. Continuing The claimed that the freight on coal oil from Petrolea to

This is now quite unnecessary! Like nany others, you may have your baby anghing and happy, if you give it tout's Emulsion. Babies take it like

CASTORIA.

Lethbridge, \$6.66 per ton, was three times what ought to be a fair rate, \$6 that the reduction of one cent per gallon was but a slight relief. However, the people of the Northwest did not want to destroy the Petrolia industry, and if the Government would but allow the coal oil to go through in tank cars, that would be equivalent to a reduction of \$5.1.2 cents. He also wanted the duty reduced on implements and fruit. The people of the Northwest were pretty well satisfied with the tariff, recognizing that it was but an instalment. He could understand the Opposition's vexation because their poucy had been scooped from them. [Hear, hear.] If England took our surplus agricultural products we should take English manufactured goods, if they were better and cheaper than we could make in Canada. Mr. N. Clarke Wallace replied that if, as the hon, gentleman boasted, the Government had scooped the Conservative policy, it meant that their tariff was largely protective, and how

if, as the non, gentleman boasted, the Government had scooped the Conservative policy, it meant that their tariff was largely protective, and how did the honorable gentleman's satisfaction with that square his own and his friends' campaign speeches? [Hear, hear.] But Mr. Wallace did not agree that the tariff was wholly a protectionist one; neither did it fulfil the pledge of free raw material. For instance, there was 'he duty on coal, and the duty of over 100 per cent. droon uncleaned rice. What the Government ought to do was to impose an export duty on saw logs and pulp wood. Then the ex-Controller proceeded to analyze the tariff changes. Where were the free raw materials promised by the Liberals? They had increased the duty on unshelled rice from 75c to 81c per hundredweight. The duty had been retained on bitarginus coal and there was a prospect

worth was made in Canada, and for that reason the duty had been kept down to the revenue basis of about 20 per cent. Of cottons, printed, dyed and colored, we imported in all \$2,600,000 worth in 1896; of which 80 per cent. Or about \$2,000,000, came from England. The remainder, some small special lines, were imported from the United States and would continue to be, Well, before the Government made the preferential cut of 12 per cent. On this class of goods, they added 16 2-3 per cent. Of other cotton goods we imported from Great Britain last year three and one quarter millions out of \$4,000.000 worth, so that we could not do a much greater business with the Old Country in these old lines than we Country in these old lines than we were doing. In the matter of woolens the Government made a great boast of having removed the specific duties, but in every case where they abolished specific duties they have destroyed a Canadian industry and they really collect the most revenue on specific duties of all. On the five leading articles of revenue, yielding \$11,639,000, the revenue was still collected by specific duties. If specific duties were such a specification of the coverage of the contract of the coverage of the coverage

monstrous thing, why had the Gov-ernment retained them on wines spir-its, sugar and tobacco? Mr. Paterson, its, sugar and tobacco? Mr. Paterson, in his speech, declared that these specific duties were levied to disguise taxation. But Mr. Wallace contended that the specific duty was the only one the consumer really did understand. What did they know of cost in England upon which ad valorem duty was levied? The value of woolens, upon which specific duty was collected was which specific duty was collected, was \$873,000—the duty being 5c a pound \$873.000—the duty being 5c a pound and 25 per cent. equal to 32 1-2 per cent. The new duty is 35 per cent. Why should the protectionists com-plain of the increase? They complain plain of the increase? They complain because on goods costing 60c per yard and up, on which the duty was 18 1-2: it is now 3c more. On goods costing 50c a yard the protection is 2c more. And these are the rich man's wear, upon which the protection is increased. But what of the poor man's wear—the goods made from wool, the product of Canadian farms?—Why, on all goods costing under 40c per yard and of Canadian farms? Why, on all goods costing under 40c per yard and weighing 12 ounces to the yard the protection is less than formerly, by 25 per cent. The manufacturer who makes from the finer grades of imported wools is more highly protected; the manufacturer who uses the coarser home-grown wools has had his protection reduced and will have to shut down. [Hear, hear.] And then the result will be, said Mr. Wallace, that we will have the lower-priced English we will have the lower-priced English shoddy goods imported instead of the honest Canadian woolen stuff.

[Cheers.]
Mr. Wallace here read a telegram from Cobourg announcing that the woolen mills there, which shut down hast year, were offered for sale yester-day and could not be sold. Mr. Somerville: The old tariff kill-

day and could not be sold.

Mr. Somervalle: The old tariff killed it.

"Not so," replied Mr. Wallace, "we had the protection down to the lowest point it would stand, and the prospect of a further reduction killed it."

Of \$2,574,000 worth of woolens imported last year, \$2,583,000 worth came from England. That was equal to 90 per cent. of the importation. How much more did the hon, gentlemen expect to get under their so-called preferential tariff? Some more would be imported, of course, but if would be of a class that would result in this, that for every 200 men formerly employed in the business here, 100 men would be walking the streets. [Hear, hear.] The duty on coarse yarns had been reduced to 15 per cent., while the manufacturer of carpets, who chiefly used these yarns, would get a protection of 35 per cent. This would wipe out the former. How Mr. McMullen used to weep and wall over the fact that diamonds, uncut, used to be admitted free, while the poor man's foods were taxed from 25 to 35 per cent.! Diamonds are still free, yet Mr. McMullen is going to wear diamonds after this, said the ex-Controller, whereat the members roared again.

Mr. Wallace next deatt with the duty on spirits. A bushel of corn produced three gallons of proof whiskey. Adding to the cost of the corn, 25 1-2 cents a bushel, the 7 1-2 cents duty, it would make the cost of manufacture, but, adding to the cost of manufacture, but, adding to the cost of the corn, 25 1-2 cents a gallon. The by-products nearly paid the extise and customs was 50 cents a gallon. Which represented the protection to the distiller, a protection of 56 cents and customs was 50 cents a gallon, which represented the protection to the distiller, a protection of 56 cents per gallon, or 330 per cent. The United States excise duty was equal to

Rich red blood means strong vigorous health. Burdook Blood Bitters enciches the blood, strengthens the system, regulates the bowels, liver, kidneys and stomack, and cures dyspepsia, illiousness, bad blood, sick headache, itc. One cent a dose and every dose

Minard's Liniment the Lumberman's

S1.32 per imperial gallon, against our Customs duty of \$2.40, so that on every gailon brought in "underground" there would be a profit to the smuggler of \$1 per gallon, or \$40 a barrel. The Government had, therefore, he believed, gone beyond the revenue-producing powers of this article.

Mr. Wallace contended that every increase in the duty on tobacco since 1884 had resulted in less manufacture, and he believed the Government had made a mistake in increasing it from 20 to 39 cents a pound, just as the formet Government made a mistake in 1886 in increasing the duty from 12 to 29 cents, the reduction in output being due to snuggling. With the United States excise duty at 6 cents per pound the profit to the smuggler henceforth would be 33 cents, which on a caddy of 20 pounds would give \$6.60, and this would prove sufficiently remunerative to extend smuggling operations well into the interior of the country. The increased duty on cigars would result in the manufacture of a poorer quality of the ordinary five-cent cigar and would drive the business from Ontario to Quebec, where labor is cheaper.

Mr. Wallace condemned the antimonopoly clause of the tariff. It was a power that no Government should possess. And how would it be employed? Take a case that came out in the Combines Committee in 1888, when it was shown that 18 manufacturers in a certain line were in a combine, and 40 were outside of it. Would the Government punish combinesters and independents alike by reducing the

ment ought to do was to imbres an export duty on saw logs and pulp wood. Then the ex-Controller proceeded to analyze the tariff changes. Where were the free raw materials promised by the Liberals? They had increased the duty on unshelled rice from 75c to 81e per Fundredweight. The duty had been retained on biturgirous coal and there was a prospect of a duty being placed or not the free list, thus giving the United States that measure of benefit without providing for reciprocity Free corn for free barley had been the Conservative policy. The Government boasted of its preferential treatment of British goods, but what had it really done? Simply added 25 per cent. to the tariff and then reduced it by 12 1-2 per cent. to Great Britain. They reminded Mr. Wallace of the fake shopkeeper who marked his 15c goods up to 25c and then advertised "Great reduction from 25c to 20c." (Laughter.) That was just what had been done in the case of finens, which chiefly came from Great Britain, and would continue to come from that country. Of linens, brown and bleached, flax and flax thread etc., we imported in 1896 a total of \$1,380,000, of which \$1,292,000 worth came from Grozt Britain, and on this class of goods the Government had actually increased the tariff from 16 2-5 per cent. to 25 per cent. It might be asked why then did the Conservatives of this class of goods not a dollar's worth was made in Canada, and for that reason the duty had been kept down to the revenue basis of about 20 per cent. Of cottons, printed, dyed and worther to the revenue basis of about 20 per cent. Of cottons, printed, dyed and worther to the revenue basis of about 20 per cent. Of cottons, printed, dyed and when its protectionist.

by pointing them to the speeches of the Finance Minister and Sir Richard Cartwright; and when his protectionist friends complained, he could point there to the nine-tenths of the Tory tariff left untouched. Because he believed friends complained, he could point their to the nine-tenths of the Tory tariff left untouched. Because he believed the prosperity of Canada was bound up in a protective tariff, and that when the Government had departed from it they had made a very grave mistake for those reasons he hoped the resolutions would not pass. [Cheers.] Mr. Macdonald (Huron) defended the tariff as a great reform of the fiscal system. He highly eulogized Mr. Lau-

rier as a statesman and leader.

Mr. Bennett said that there was a grave commercial crisis in Canada at present, due to the Government's bungling over the tariff. He asked Mr. Laurier what had become of his promise of free coal and free iross 4Then he proceeded to discuss the lumber industriated. dustry and strongly advocated the imposition of an export duty on logs. Existing conditions of trade had closed 80 saw mills in Ontario, throwing out of work nearly 3000 men. He thought the Government should grapple with this question. As to a preferthought the Government should grapple with this question. As to a preferential tariff, he urged that the Government should say if it had an agreement with the home authorities. As to the combines clause, he said it would never pass in this House. The terrors of the Inquisition would be nothing compared to that clause. The Government surely never expected it would go into force. He urged the would go into force. He urged the Government to endeavor to perfect a tariff which would be of real benefit to the country, and he was satisfied they could count on the assistance of the

Opposition.

Mr. Bennett made an excellent speech, putting his points clearly and Mr. Davis (Saskatchewan) accepted Mr. Davis (Saskatchewan) accepted the tariff as a great boon to the Northwest. He was pleased that the luxuries had been taxed. He would have liked to see a duty on tea. He wanted the Government to grapple with the transportation problem. He said the freight on a sarload of apples from Seaforch to Prince Albert was \$5.18.

Mr. Kendry defended the principle of specific duties, particularly that on woolens. The removal of specific duties would cause Canada to be flooded with cheap shoddy goods from England. The closing of the woolen mills would deprive them of their market for wool.

Roche (Marquette) told a story

Dr. Roche (Marquette) told a story of broken political promises by the Liberals with embellishments, which created great applause among his own friends. Mr. Wilson (Lennox) in the course of

a practical review of the tariff programals, quoted from the evidence given before commissions and showed that the views of at least two industries—the pork packers and furniture manufacturers—had prevalled with the Government. What the Canadian manufacturer had to dread was surplus manufacturer from the United States, which would be disposed of in Canada, at slaughter prices. He sympathized with the desire to extend preferential treatment to Great Brita'n, but not with the tendency of the tariff to discriminate in favor of the United States, and it this connection he protested vigorously against the free corn proposal, as American corn would simply displace Canadian coarse grains in the home market.

Mr. Casey moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House adjourned at midnight. a practical review of the tariff propo

FLOURING MILLS BURNED. Fick & Sons' Establishment at Ortilla and George Reid's Mills at Dunnville

Orillia, April 29.—Early this morning Messrs. George Vick & Sons' large roller flour mill was completely destroyed by fire. Loss about \$20,000: insured in the Canadian Millers' Mutual Insurance Company of Hamilton for \$5000; the Millers & Manufacturers' Insurance Company of Toronto for \$1500, and the Phoenix Insurance Company of Montreal for \$3000. The cause of the fire is a mystery, it having originated in the grain warehouse in which was stored about 7000 bushels of wheat, besides a quantity of flour, etc. Gone Up in Smoke.

Mill Burned at Bunnville, Dunnville, Ont., April 29.—A serious for coursed here about 9 o'clock this morning estroying the large flour and feed mill o fr. George Reid. The loss was \$3000. In grance \$1500 in the London, Mutual J Vaterioo. Cause of fre unknown.

GREATEST IN THE WORLD Loran E. Adams. Deep Brook, N. S. says: "I have taker Norway Pine syrup with grand results. I had a very baccough for five weeks and could get no relief, but after taking one bottle of Norway Pine Syrup, I was entirely cured. It is the greatest cough medicine in the world."

Minard's Linim

ATTACK ON PHARSALA

The Turkish Army Follows Up Its Success.

furks Take Possession of Trikbala Withant Resistance. The New Ministers Will Forthwith Visit the Headquarters of the Greek Army-M. Delyannts Notified by king George That His Resignation Would be Acceptable-People of Athens Still to a State of Turmoil-All Sorts of Gossip About the War.

London, April 29.-The Athens corres pondent of The Standard says: The Turkish army, or its advance guard, has followed up the success before Larissa, and at 6 o'clock this evening (Thursday) began an attack in force on the Greek position at Pharsala.

The Official List.

Athens, April 29,-The following is the official list of the new Cabinet Ministers, as corrected this evening: Premier and Minister of Mariae, M. Rafii; Minister of War, M. Tsamavos; Rafii; Minister of War, M. Tsamavos;
Minister of Finance, M. Simopoulo;
Minister of Education, M. Cavapanos;
Minister of the Interior, M. Teraoki.
Demetrius Ralli, the new Premier,
and Minister of Marine, was the leader of the Opposition. He has been
Minister of Justice and Minister of Interior and is well known as an able
lawyer and orator. He is 50 years old
and studied at the Universities of

lawyer and orator. He is 50 years old and studied at the Universities of Athens and Paris.

Admiral Canaris and M. Defigeoris as well as M. Sotiropoulo, having declined portfolios, the new Ministry will take on a composite character and rely for its support upon a coalition of followers of M. Ralli and Tricoupists.

pists.

M. Delyannis made the following statement this afternoon: "Yesterday King George summoned me to the palace and declared that exceptional circumstances compelled him to replace the Cabinet and to form a new Minis-try from the ranks of the Opposition. He begged me to second his efforts. I refused to tender my resignation, not because of my love of power, but in order that such a step might not be misinterpreted. I urged the King to use the privilege of the crown, declaring that I was ready to sign the Royal decree provided the latter cast no decree, provided the latter cast no biame upon us. I added that there was no reason to fear that such a measure would be considered by Europe as a censure upon the Govern-ment's policy. Judgment would be formed as to that after the new Cabinet had been tried."

M. Delyannis added: "I cannot di-vulge the policy which I considered necessary. I can only say that the country would have emerged from its trial without loss of territory, and could have obtained a rectification of the northern frontier by abandoning Crete according to the demands of the powers. The latter measure would have facilitated the task, inasmuch as the principle of Ottoman integrity would not have been impaired, while the peace of Europe would have been assured because of the rectification of the frontier line adjudged in the treaty of Berlin."

Fighting Coing On. Athens, April 29 .- (11 p.m.) - The cor respondent of the Associated Press says that according to a despatch from Pharsala General Smolenski's brigade habeen engaged since I p.m. to-day in a fierce conflict with the Turkish army corps beyond Velesting in the direction. corps beyond Velestino, in the direction of Aiviale. A battalion of Evzones and a battery of artillery have been sent to reinforce the Greeks, whose position appears to be favorable

Trikbala Falls.

Athens, April 30.—(1 a.m.)—A despatch just received from Pharsala, dated yesterday (Thursday), at 4 p.m., says that a Turkish army corps from Larissa has occupied Trikhala unresisted. The Greeks have fallen back on Pharsala, Pallery communication between Valo Railway communication between Volo and Pharsala has been restored. The advance guards of the Turkish divisions have moved forward from all points and taken up various positions on the Thessalian plains. Both armies are now in immediate contact and a great battle is believed to be imminent.

Women and Children Died. Rome, April 29.—A despatch from Athens to The Messagero says that 600 women and children died during the terrible retreat from Tyrnavo to

Delyanuis Banner Athens, April 29, 4 p.m.—The King summoned M. Delyannis, the Premier, this morning, and called upon him to tender his resignation. His Majesty subsequently entrusted the Opposition leaders with the task of forming a new Cabinet.

new Cabinet. TORONTO MARKETS.

Flour-The market was dull, with a weak-er feeling to-day. Straight rollers are quot-ed at \$3.70, middle freights. Bran-Trade quiet, with bran-quoted at \$8.50 west, and shorts \$9.50 to \$10. Buckwheat-The demand is moderate, with sales outside at 27c.

Barley—The market is quiet, with a moderate demand. No. 1 quoted at 23e to 30c, No. 2 at 23c to 27c and No. 3 extra at 24c. Feed barley 21c to 22c west.

Outs—The market is quiet, with no changes in prices. Sales of white west at 20% to 21c west. Mixed are quoted at 19c to 19% west. White on the Midland quoted at 23c to 24c.

Pens—The market is easier with missing the control of the control of

Peas—The market is easier, with sales west to-day at 40c. Outmeal—The market is quiet and prices steady at \$2.75 to \$2.80. Corn—Trade quiet, with sales at 23c to

Corn-Trade quiet, with sales at 23c ta 24c west.

Rye-Trade quiet and prices steady. Car lots are quoted at 32c to 33c east.

Wheat-Business duli, with buyers holding off. The feeling generally is unsettled. Red winter wheat is quoted at 74c, and white at 75c to 76c outside. No. 1 Manitoba. hard is quoted at 80c to 81c, Midland, and 74c afloat, Fort William. No. 2 hard 78c to 79c, Midland.

BRITISH MARKETS.

BRITISH MARKETS.
Liverpool, April 29.—Spring wheat, 6s 554 to 6s 654; red, no stock; No. 1 Cal., 6s 4d to 6s 5d; corn, 2s 7d; peas, 5s 354d; pork, 50s 0d; iard, 21s 5d; bacon, i.e., heavy, 27s 0d; do., light, 26s 0d; do., short cut, 25e 6d; tailow, 17s 3d; cheese, white and colored, 56s 0d.
London—Wheat on passage dull and 3d lower, English country markets quiet and steady. Maize on passage easy.
Liverpool—Spot wheat steady. Futures steady at 5s 1054d for May, 5s 1154d for July and 5s 1054d for Sept. Maize steady at 2s 7d for May, 2s 254d for July and 2s 1154d for Sept. Flour 22s 6d.
London—Close—Wheat on passage quiet.
Maize quiet. London-Close-Wheat on passage quiet. Maire quiet. Paris-Close-Wheat 22f 10c for May; Bour 43f 80c for May. Liverpool-Close-Wheat steady at 5s 104d for May, 5s 114d for July and 5s 194d for Sept. Maize 2s 7d for May, 2s 75d for July and 2s 114d for Sept. Flour 25s 6d.

Mesers. Atkinson & Rispin, 115 King St., have a large amount of money on lowest possible rate of interest now current, and will be pleased to answer all questions from intending borrowers, and we are sure it will be advantageous to those desiring to borrow or to renew mortgages to give them a call.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

AN OPEN LETTER.

An Important Subject Intelligent ly Discussed by a well known Chatham Lady.

Mrs. H. Lounsbury. 89 Wellington street Chatham, Ont., kindly writes the following letter.
Messrs. T. Milburn & Co.,
Toronto, Ont.,

Gentlemen.
I have been suffering with chronic I have been suffering with chronic nervousness for years, was easily startled and frightened. The slightest noise would completely upset me, and I suffered a great deal from insomnia, (sleeplessness). In fact, I could not get as much sleep as was necessary. This, together with my excessive nervousness produced a condition of were

ousness, produced a condition of posi-tive misery.

My health became so poor that I was almost in despair. On commencing the use of Milburn's Heart and Liver pills, which I got at the Central Drug Store, some two months area largest

Store, some two months ago, I experi-enced wonderful relief.

They have done me a great deal of good, strengthened my nerves, re-stored restful sleep and caused marked improvement in my health. They are a splendid remedy for nervous-ness, insomnia, general debility, and all other troubles arising from disordered action of the heart and nerves.
Sgd. Mrs. H. LOUNSBURY.
89 Wellington St.,

Chatham, Ont.

Stratford, 4th Aug., 1893.

Messrs. C. C. Richardson & Co. Messrs. C. C. Richardson & Co.
Gentlemen,—My neighbor's boy, 4
years old, fell into a tub of boiling water, and got scalded fearfully. A few
days later his legs swelled to three
times their natural size and broke out
in running sores. His parents could
get nothing to Belp-him till I recommended MINARD'S LINTMENT, which,
after using two bottles, completely
cured him, and I know of several other cases around here almost as remarker cases around here almost as remarkably cured by the same Liniment, and I can truly say I never handled a medicine which has had as good a sale or gave such universal satisfaction.

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