### Commercial.

Local Market.

in. m. mainton & son.)
London, Friday, May 27.
Wheat, white fall, per bu\$1 05 to \$1 08
Wheat, red fall, per bu\$1 05 to \$1 05
True 1 au 1 au, per bu \$1 05 to \$1 05
Wheat, spring, per bu\$1 05 to \$1 05
Oats, per bu34c to 35c
Peac ner hu
Peas, per bu60c to 63c
Corn, per bu44c to 47c
Barley, per bu38½c to 43c
Pro 1
Rye, per bu39c to 39c
Beans, per bu 40c to 60c
The receipts were a few loads of
oats and wheat No share a lew loads of
oats and wheat. No change in prices.
Hay in good supply and demand

#### LAND PLASTER

A. M. Hamilton & Son's 873 Talbot St. Opp. Market Square.

Oil Markets. PETROLIA, May 27.-Oil opened and closed PITTSBURG, Pa., May 27.—Oil opened 86c.

English Markets. Ruling prices for the past four market days—
The following table shows the quotations per cental at Liverpool for the three previous market days. In the case of wheat highest prices are given:

| May | Ma

WHEAT-	23.			May 24.		May 25.		May 26.	
Red Winter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
No. 1 Cal	11	0	10	9.	10	9	10	9	
May	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	
July	10	5	10	4	10	5	10	6	
Sept	7	93/8	7	73/8	7	8	7	73	
Dec	7	138	7	01/4	7	1	7	03	
CORN-				/4	1			0/3	
New	3	81/2	3	7	3	614	3	64	
May	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
oury	3	8	3	61%	3	65%		6	
June	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sept	3	85/8	3	73/8	3	75/8	3	614	
Flour3	35	0	35	3	34	0	34	3	
Peas.	5	9	5	91%	5	81%	5	814	
Pork			57	6	57	6	57	6	
Lard 3			32	9	32	0	31	6	
Tallow	1		21	6	21	6	21	6	
Bacon, light3			34	0	34		33	6	
Cheese, white 4			41	0	41		39	0	
Cheese, colored 4	2	0	12	0	42		40	0	
		-							

Wheat—Spot, dull; No. 1 Cal., no stocks; No. 2 red western winter, 11s 4d; No. 1 red quiet; American mixed, new.

Soft quiet; American mixed, new, s 4½d; do, old, nominal; May, quiet, 3s 9½d; lyquiet, 3s 8½d. Sept., quiet, 3s 8½d. Peas—Canadian, 5s 6d. Beef—Extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, c. old. Pork-Prime mess, fine western, 7s 6d.

Pork—Prime mess, fine western, 7s 6d.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 530 lbs. dull,

35s 6d; long clear middles heavy, 40 to 45 lbs.

33s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs. firm,

34s; long clear middles light, 35 to 38 lbs.

34s; short ribs, 20 to 24 lbs., dull, 34s 6d;

clear bellies. 14 to 16 lbs. dull, 36s.

Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs., firm, 27s 6d.

Hams—Short cut. 14 to 16 lbs. dull, 35s 6d. rd-Prime western, 31s 6d. ter-Finest United States, 85s; good, 66s. se-American finest, white, 38s; colored,

w-Prime city, 21s 6d. rpentine spirits—Strong, 26s 9d. in—Common, 5s 1½d. roleum—Refined, 5½d.

conseed oil—Liverpool refined, steady, 168 American Markets.

CHICAGO, May 26.—The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat—May, \$1 75; July, \$1 10; Sept., 86% c to 86%c; Dec., 82%c. Corn—May, 33%c; July, 33%c to 33%c; Sept., 34c to 34%c. Oats—May, 27%c; July, 24%c; Sept., 34c to 91%c. Mess perk—July \$11 77%; Sept., \$11 87%. 69 to \$1 70. No. 2 corn, 34%c to 34%c. No. 2 red, oats, 27%c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 31c. No. 3 white, 31c. No. 1 flaxseed, \$1 31. Prime timothy ed. \$1 75 to \$2 33. Mess pork, \$11 65 to \$11 70 29½c to 30e. No. 2 rye, 65c. No. 2 barley, 38c to 51c. No. 1 flaxsced, \$1 31. Prime timothy seed, \$1 75 to \$2 33. Mess pork, \$11 65 to \$11 70. Lard, \$6 20 to \$6 25. Short rib sides, \$5 85 to \$6 20. Dry salted shoulders, 5c to 5½c. Short clear sides, \$6 30 to \$6 40. Sugar, unchanged. No. 3 yellow corn, 34c. Northwest flaxseed, \$1 31. Logs steady fresh 10c. o. 3 yellow corn, 34c. Northwest flaxseed, 131. Eggs, steady; fresh, 10c.
Receipts—Flour, 8,500 bbls; wheat, 109,200 Receipts Flour, 3,500 bbls; wheat, 103,200 lishels; corn, 473,400 bushels; oats, 372,300 lishels; rye, 8,400 bushels; barley, 25,500 Shipments—Flour, 16,200 bbls; wheat, 452,700 ashels; corn, 622,400 bushels; oats, 274,400 ushels; barley, 3,000 bushels.

Geo. McBean & Son.

We are open for offers of GRAIN, FLOUR and MILLFEED. If offering please state quantities and lowest prices.

P. O. BOX 807 - MONTREAL Live Stock Markets.

CHICAGO, May 26.—There was a fairly good demand for cattle today; beef steers, \$4 to \$5; western fed steers, \$4 to \$4 80; Texas feeders. \$4 to \$4 65; canners, \$2 60 to \$3 50; cows and helfers, \$3 75 to \$4 50; exporters, \$2 80 to \$4 25; calves, \$6 10 to \$7 10 per cwt. The demand for hogs was improved, though eastern shippers continued to buy sparingly; packers. \$4 05 to \$4 20; butchers, \$4 05 to \$4 35; mixed, \$4 to \$4 25; light, \$3 75 to \$4 20; pigs, \$2 50 to \$3 90. Sheep active at recent adprime, \$3 25 to \$4 65; clipped lambs, \$4 to \$5 25; wooled lambs, \$5 70 to \$6 05; spring lambs, \$6 to \$7. Receipts-Cattle, 10,500; hogs, 32,000;

EAST BUFFALO, May 26.—Cattlewere no fresh cattle on offer here today, and the market was easy for the few on offer; veals run in fair supply; steady and firm. Hogs, supply exceedingly light, but the market about steady with the closing values of and weak, with sales yesterday on all but pigs, which were dull; good to choice Yorkers \$4 10 te \$\frac{4}{25}\$ fair to good light do, \$\frac{4}{25}\$ to \$\frac{4}{25}\$ to \$\frac{4}{25}\$. medium weights, \$4 40 to \$4 45; heavy hogs, nominal; roughs, \$3 85 to \$4; pigs, \$3 60 to \$3 70; stags, \$3 to \$3 50. Sheep and lambs-With continued light receipts the market opened strong for lambs and steady for good handy sheep; native clipped lambs, choice to extra, \$5 20 to \$5 35; fair to good, \$5 \$5 15; culls and common, \$4 25 to \$4 90; yearlings, fair mixed to choice wethers, \$4 25 to \$4 50; native clipped sheep, choice to selected wethers, \$4 30 to \$4 36; good mixed sheep, \$4 15 to \$4 25; common to fair, \$3 75 to \$4; culls to common sheep, \$3 25 to \$3 50 MONTREAL, May 26.—About butchers' cattle, 800 calves, 500 sheep and lambs, 12 store hogs and 60 small pigs offered for sale at the east end abattoir today. Trade in cattle was dull, as the drovers were asking higher prices for anything good; besides, the

milder weather is not favorable for

keeping fresh meat. Mr. S. W. Rey-nolds, of Bowmanville, sold a pair of choice steers to Mr. Martel for \$96, or about 4½c per lb. Several other prime beeves were sold at 4½c to 4¾c; do, pretty good animals sold at 3%c to Nervousness 4%c, and common 24c to 2½c per lb.
Large bulls sold at 3½c to 3¾c per lb.
Calves lower; pretty good lots selling
at \$2 50 to \$3 25 each, and choice ones

the most marvelous mental incarna-

at \$4 to \$5. Sheep sold at 8%c to near- only 109 boxes were offered it was deat \$4 to \$5. Sheep sold at \$4/c to nearly 4c per lb, shippers paying \$4/c per
lb for good large sheep. Fat hogs sell
at 50 per lb. Store hogs sell about \$7
each, and small pigs at \$1 50 to \$2 each.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Beeves—Releints, 1345; pathing doing: feeling to feeling the cheese board, held
here this evening, 989 boxes of cheese were hearded. 77 of which were white

696 cattle; tomorrow, none. firm; creameries, 13c to 151/2c; dairies, Calves—Receipts, 204,104 on sale; active and firm; veals, \$5 to \$6 75; all sold. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,
KINGSTON, Ont., May 26.—At the lings steady; lambs firm; 3 cars arrived late; unsold; sheep, \$3.75 to \$4.50; bucks and culls, \$3 to \$3 50; yearlings, \$4 75 to \$5 40; lambs, \$6 to \$6 75. Hogs—Receipts, 1,287; 2 cars on sale; market slow, at \$4 20 to \$4 50.

LONDON LIVE HOG MARKET. Paid Drovers Off Cars. Long lean pea-fed singers ......\$5 10 Fat pea-fed singers ......\$4 75

Light hogs ......\$4 25 Dairy Markets.

neese board held its first meeting for more inquiry, and the market is firm were Messrs. Flavelle and Whitton. As asking 4c.

ceipts, 1,345; nothing doing; feeling were boarded, 77 of which were white steady. Cables slow and lower; live cattle, 8½c to 10½c, dressed weight; live sheep, 9½c to 10½c, dressed weight; weight; refrigerator beef, 8c per lb. Exports 696 cattle. CHICAGO, May 26.—Butter-Market

> KINGSTON, Ont., May 26.-At the cheese board today, 967 boxes white and 1,688 colored were offered; 6%c bid; no sales. After board it is said nearly BROCKVILLE, Ont., May 26.-Fiftyseven factories offered 989 white and

2,561 colored cheese; 210 colored sold at 6 15-16c, and 399 white at 7 1-16c. Hide Market.

Toronto, May 27 .- Hides are scarce, and there is a good demand, and it is NEW GINGHAMS likely the prices for green will be ad-NEW YORK, May 26.—Butter firm; vanced ½c this week. Hotal declaration or a mark 140 to 1614c; do facwestern creamery, 14c to 16½c; do, factory, 11c to 12½c; Elgins, 16½c; imitation, 12c to 14c at at a doing the price. Sheepskins—The receipts are getting small, and the marking the price of the price tion creamery, 12c to 14c; state dairy, ket is firm at \$1 20 to \$1 40, and \$1 to 12c to 15c; do, creamery, 13½c to 16½c. Cheese quiet; large white, 6¾c; small are quoted at 25c, and shearlings at 15c. white, 7c; large white, 6%c; small lare quoted at 25c, and shearings at 15c. ored, 7c to 7%c.

LINDSAY, Ont., May 26.—Lindsay firm at 9c for No. 1. Tallow—There is firm—at 9c for No. 1. Tallow—There is this year here today. Buyers present er. Local dealers are offering 31/2c and

## Laurier on Gladstone.

of the Great British Statesman.

Gladstone Will Outshine the Names of Even Cavour, Napoleon, Lincoln or Bismarck.

His Great Triumphs Those of Peace, Not of the Sword.

A Brilliant and Classic Address by Canada's Prime Minister.

Sir Wilfrid said: With the permission of the house, I beg leave to now lay upon the table the report of the to the degree of Gladstone the supreme days ago to prepare resolutions of condolence on the death of the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone. The resolution is in these terms: "Resolved, that the House of Com-

mons of Canada desire to record their profound sense of the loss the empire has sustained in the death of the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone. For a period of more than half a century Mr Gladstone has been one of the most conspicuous figures in the parliament of Canada.

"Four times premier of the kingdom, his tenure of office was distinguished May, 331/4c; July, 331/4c to 331/4c; Sept., 34c to 341/4c. Oats—May, 271/4c; July, 241/4c; Sept., 211/4c. Mess pork—July, \$11 77/5; Sept., \$11 871/4c. Lard—July, \$6 221/5; Sept., \$6 30. Short ribs—July, \$5 90; Sept., \$6. Cash quotations: Flour, quiet and unsettled. No. 2 spring wheat, \$1 00 to \$1 30. No. 2 red, No. 3 spring wheat, \$1 10 to \$1 30. No. 2 red, \$1 69 to \$1 70. No. 2 corn, 341/4c to 341/4c. No. mons of Canada lays reverently on his bier this tribute in testimony of the respect and affection with which they regard the great statesman who has (Signed) Wilfrid Laurier,

Chairman." Continuing, Sir Wilfrid said: I beg to move, seconded by Sir Charles Tupper, that the report be now adopted. Everybody in the house will, I think, agree that it is eminently fitting and proper that, in this universal expression of regret which ascends towards heaven from all parts of the civilized world, we also should join our voice and testify to the very high sense of respect, admiration and veneration which the entire people of Canada, irrespective of creed, or race, or party, entertain for the memory of the great man who has just closed his earthly career. England has lost the most illustrious of her sons, but the loss is not England's alone, nor is it confined to the great empire which acknowledges England's suzerainty, nor even to the proud race which can claim kin-

ship with the people of England. The loss is the loss of mankind. Mr. Gladstone gave his whole life to his country, for the work which he did for this country was conceived and carried out on principles of such high elevation, purposes so noble and aims so lofty, that it was not his country alone, but the whole of mankind, that benefited by his work. It is no exaggeration to he achieved, were not won by the stern arbitrament of the sword. The reforms undoubtedly better for both the precept and example of his life. His death is mourned not alone by England, the land of his birth, nor by Scotland, the land of his ancestors, nor by Ireland, in many particulars the face of the for whom he did so much and attempted to do so much more, but his rights he once roused the conscience of stone who created the financial system

cause he enlisted the sympathy of his own native country. CHAMPION OF THE OPPRESSED. Indeed, since the days of Napoleon, no man has lived whose name has to the land tenure, and brought hope traveled so far and so wide over the into the breasts of those tillers of the surface of the earth; no man has lived whose name alone so deeply moved the hearts of so many millions of men. But, whereas Napoleon impressed his mendous personality upon peoples far and near by the strange fascination with which the genius of war has always impressed the imaginations of men in all lands and in all ages, the name of Gladstone has come to be, in the minds of all civilized nations, the living incarnation of right against might, as the champion, the dauntless, the tireless champion, of the oppressed against the oppressor. It is lieve, equally true to say that he was

Graceful Tribute to the Worth tion which the world has seen since Napoleon, certainly the most compact, the most active and the most universal. This last half century in which we live has produced many able and strong men, who, in different walks of life, have attracted the attention of the world at large, but of the men who have illustrated this age it seems to me that in the eyes of posterity four will outlive and outshine all others-Cavour, Lincoln, Bismarck and Gladstone. If we look simply at the magnitude of the results obtained, compared with the exigency of the resources at command, if we remember that out of the small kingdom of Sardinia grew united Italy, we must come to the conclusion that Count Cavour was undoubtedly a statesman of marvelous skill and prescience. Abraham Lincoln, unknown to fame when he was elected to the presidency, exhibited Ottawa, May 27.—The spectacle of which has scarcely been surpassed in the greatest Canadian Liberal in public life paying an eloquent tribute to the greatest English Liberal in a speech of classic eloquence was a treat with the speech of classic eloquence was a treat with the greatest eloquence was a treat with the speech of classic eloquence with the speech of classic eloquence with the speech of the speech of classic eloquence with the speech of the speech of classic eloquence with the speech of classic eloquence with the speech of classic miraculously. No man ever displayed his life. When he was traveling in tives which shape the public opinion of and for the benefits of the health of his a free country, and he possessed almost family, he became aware of the abomquality in a stateman of taking the ing under the name of constitutional right decision at the right moment, and government. He left everything else expressing it in language of incomparable felicity. Prince Bismarck was him to Italy, and applied himself to inthe embodiment of resolute common vestigate and to report, and then desense, unflinching determniation, re-

> led every one of them. He had in his person a combination of the varied powers of the human intellect, rarely to be found in one single individual. He had the imaginative fancy, the poetic conception of things in which Count Cavour was deficient. He had the aptitude for business, the financial ability which Cavour never exhibited. He had the lofty impulse, the generous inspiration which Prince Bismarck always discarded, even it he did not treat them with scorn. He was at the same time an orator, a statesman, a poet and a man of business. As an orator he stood certainly in the very front rank of orators of his own country or any other country, of his age or any age. I remember when Louis Blanc was in England, in the days of the second empire, he used to write to the press of Paris, and in one of his letters to Le Temps he stated that Mr. Gladstone would undoubtedly have been the foremost orator of England if it were not for the existence of Mr. Bright. It may be admitted, and I think it is admitted generally, that on some occasions Mr. Bright reached heights of grandeur and pathos which to say that in his complex mind there even Mr. Gladstone did not attain. But was still a vast space for what is Mr. Gladstone had a copiousness, an abundance, an energy, a vigor, a fluen- was not only Liberal but Conservative cy which no man in his age or any age even rivaled or even approached. That of his youth so long as in questions of is not all. To his marvelous mental powers he added no less marvelous physical gifts. He had the eye god, the voice of a silver bell, and the very fire of his eye, the very music of his voice, swept the hearts of men even before they had been dazzled by the brilliancy of his eloquence.

GLADISTONE AS A STATESMAN. As a statesman it was the good forune of Mr. Gladstone that his career was not associated with war. The rehe effected and the triumphs he achieved were the result of his power and influence over his fellow-men. The reforms which he achieved in many ways After Sir Robert Peel had adopted the great principle which evendeath is mourned by the people of the tually carried England from protec-Europe; by the people of the Ionian which is admitted ever since by all Islands, whose independence he se- students of finance to be the basis of cured; by the people of Bulgaria and Britain's success. He enforced the exwhose tension of the suffrage to the mass of the nation, and practically thereby made the government of monarchical England as democratic as the government of any republic. He disestablished the Irish Church, introduced reform insoil who had been the peasants of Ireland for so many generations and had labored in despair, and, all this he did, not by force or violence, but simply by the power of his eloquence and the strength of his personality. Great, however, as may be the acts of the man, after all he was of the human flesh, and for him as for everybody else there were trivial and low duties to be performed. It is not exaggeration to that even in those low and trivial duties he was great. He ennobled the com-

mon realities of life. A RELIGIOUS MIND. His was above all things a religious mind, essentially religious in the highest sense of the term. And the religious which dominated his public life and his speeches, that same sentiment, according to the testimony of CELERY KING REMOVES ated all his actions from the highest to the humblest. He was a man of strong THE GREAT NERVE TONIC

Pure herbs end celety—nature's cure for nerve disorders. Sold by all druggists. Large packages, 250 woodbyard nedicine co., Toronto, Canada ken. It was simply, ideally beautiful.

a greater insight into the complex mo- Southern Italy as a tourist for pleasure

lentless strength, moving onward to trumpet blast of such power that it his ends, crushing everything in his shook to the very foundation the throne HE EXCELLED THEM ALL. Mr. Gladstone undoubtedly excelhigh commissioner to Islands, the injustice of keeping this Hellenic population separated from the rest of Greece, separated from the kingdom to which they were adjacent, and towards which all their aspirations were raised, struck his generous soul with such force that he became practically their advocate and secured their independence. Again, when he had withdrawn from public life, and when in the language of Theirs, he turned to "ses cheres etudes," the atrocities perpetrated by the Turks on the people of Roumania brought him back to public life with a vehemence and intensity and a torrent of fierce indignation that swept everything before it. HAD NO INCONSISTENCIES. If this be, as I think it is, one dis-

known as Conservatism.

DR CHASES SYRUP OF -OLINSEED O-

"My daughter being afflicted with an obstinate cough which resisted the curative effects of almost all the advertised cough remedies, and having placed an order for 3 doz. of Chase's Linseed and Turpentine in W. W. Carter's Drug Store, of which I am manager, I was induced to try a bottle. A few doses gave relief and the one bottle effected a cure. I can end it as being pleas ant to take and efficacious."

DRESS GOODS.

Very pretty effects dimity muslins, now patterns at 121/2c, is very special; another at 15c, and a superior French organdy and grenadine (printed) at 25c.

Very large range of patterns.

and in the latter years of his life as touching as it was beautiful. May I be permitted without any impropriety to say that it was my privilege to exerience and to appreciate that courtesy made up of dignity and grace which was famous all over the world, but which no one could appreciate thoroughly uplose he had been the major. oughly unless he had been the recipient of it. In a character so complete and diversified, one may be asked what was the dominant feature, what was the supreme quality, the one characteristic which marked the nature of the man? Was it his incomparable genius for finance? Was it his splendid oratorical powers? Was it his marvelous fecundity of mind? In my estimation it was not any one of these qualities. Great as they were, there was one still more marked, and if I have to give my own impression I would day if there was one trait which was prominent in his nature, which marked the man more distinctively than any other, it was his intense humanity, his paramount sense of right and intolerance of injustice, wrong and oppression wherever to be found, or in whatever shape they might show themselves. Injustice, wrong, oppression, acted upon him, as it were, mechanically, aroused ever fiber of his being, and from that moment to the repairing of the injustice, the undoing of inable system which was there prevailaside, even the object which brought nounced the abominable system in a of King Ferdinand and sent it tottering in its fall. Again, when he was sent as

tinctive feature of his character, it eems to explain away what are called the inconsistencies of his life. sistencies there were none in his life. He had been brought up in the most unbending school of Toryism. He became the most active Reformer of our own times. But whilst he became the leader of the Liberal party and an active Reformer, it is only due to him as well, and he clung to the affections practical moment he did not find them clash with that sense of right and abhorrence of injustice of which I have spoken. But the moment he found his Conservative affections clash with what he thought right and just, he did not hesitate to abandon his former convictions and go the whole length of the reform some demanded. Thus he was

always devotedly, lovingly attached to the Church of England. He loved it, and he said himself in many of his speeches he adhered to establishment in England, but the very reasons and arguments which in his mind justified the establishment of the church in England compelled him to a different course as far as that church was concerned in Ireland. In England the church was the church of the majority. In Ireland it was the church of the minority, and therefore he did not hesi-His course was clear. He removed the one church and maintained

OBSTINATE COUGHS.

E. PRINGLE. Fesserton, Ont. Price, 25 Cents. iers, or Edmanton, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ont.

172 and 174 Dundas Street \*

# A splendid lot of new ORGAN-

DIES, DIMITIES and FINE MUSLIN FABRICS passed into stock for this week's trade.

<del>\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*</del> the other, so it was home rule. But coming to this subject of home rule, though there may be much to say, perhaps this is neither the occasion nor the place to say it. The Irish problem is dormant, but not solved, and the policy proposed by Mr. Gladstone's soof this question provoked too much bitterness, too deep division, even on the floor of this house, to make it advisable to say anything about it on this occasion. I notice it, however, simply because it is the last and everlasting monument of that high sense of justice, which, above all things, characterized him. When he became convinced that home rule was the only method whereby the insoluble problem could be solved, whereby the longopen wound could be healed, he did not hesitate one moment, even though he were to sacrifice friends, power, popularity; and he did sacrifice friends, power, popularity, in order to give that suffering people. Whatever may be the views which men entertain upon the policy of home rule, whether they favor that policy or whether they oppose it, whether they believe in it or whether they do not believe in it, every man, whether friend or foe of that measure, must say that it was not only a bold, but was a noble, thought-that of attempting to quell discontent in Ireland generosity. Now, he is no more. England is today in tears, but fortunate is the nation which has produced such a man. His work is not done; his work is still going on. The example which he gave to the world will live for ever, and that seed which he has sown with such a copious hand shall still germi-

Sir Charles Tupper, in seconding the motion for the adoption of the resolu-Mr. Costigan expressed the grief of and then in respectful silence the house adopted the motion and requested the

of heaven.

## A Judge Scandal.

Quebec Judiciary Made a Fat Thing Out of the Taxpayers.

Judges Who Drew \$18 a Day for "Allowances."

The Dominion Government Introduces Legislation to Put a Stop to It.

Ottawa, May 26.—The discussion that took place upon Mr. Fitzpatrick's resolution to increase judicial salaries and to provide for new appointments exposed a state of things in the Province of Quebec which is nothing short of a scandal. In that province, unlike the Ontario system, judges of the superior court are assigned to districts, but instead of residing in those districts, as required by law, several of them live in Montreal. When judges leave their own districts to discharge official duties elsewhere they are entitled to an allowance of \$6 a day, but by an extraordinary interpretation of the statute one day is counted as three, so that they actually draw \$18 a day. to outside districts have drawn the allowance while discharging official duties in Montreal, so that while remaining at home they have been treated as if they had traveled beyond their districts. Moreover, judges resident outside of Montreal several | have been in the habit of going to that city to take court, and have received their exorbitant allowance. In this The resolutions contained a provision to put a stop to this sort of thing. The opposition leaders tried to prevent an exposure of the scandal, which grew up under their administration. Mr. Sifton, replying to a question,

showed that there was a decided boom in immigration to Canada. Mr. Casey, on the motion to go into supply, brought to the attention of the ouse the question of the laying of a blind; if a servant, sometimes be deaf, Pacific cable from Vancouver to Aus- Haller. tralia, and strongly urged the Gov-

claring that the auditor-general, as a to a trial, as I was reduced to such a functionary charged with duties of state that I doubted the power of any control over the application of public other remedies to do me good." moneys by the executive government is entitled to great latitude in reporting his opinions to parliament. Sir Charles Tupper supported the motion, and praised the Hon. Alex-

motion, and praised the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie for establishing the office of auditor-general.

Sir Richard Cartwright expressed the pleasure it afforded him to hear Sir Charles' testimony to the wisdom of the Mackenzie Government in establishing the office of auditor-general. He took some little credit to himself, for it fell to his lot to introduce the audit act and to appoint the auditor-general. He advised Sir Charles not to give too

A. Screaton & Co. CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES.

SWISS SASH OURTAINS-Single and double width, from 30c up. EWISS MUSLIN PIECE GOODS-With borders, from 15c up.

POINT D'ESPRIT-27, 36 and 54 inches. ART MUSLINS-Single and double width, 10c to 25c. FRENCH AND AMERICAN SATEENS-Newest designs and colorings.

FRENCH REVERSIBLE CRETONNES. EGYPTIAN FRILLS-A few curtain lengths left.

BUNGALOW DRAPERIES. JAPANESE CREPES-Simple and Dainty. COTTON AND SILK FRINGES TO MATCH. COTTON LOOPS—A large assortment, 10c, 12½c, and 15c.

WHITE SILK LOOPS-20c. A. Screaton & Co.

The D&A "CREST" CORSETS Stand every strain. Always comfortable and absolutely unbreakable, every active woman needs one. Unrivalled for golfers and bicyclists. Cost only 25c, more than regular D & A styles, and mad Ask to see them. (a) nate and bear fruit under the full light

great credence to rumors which he might hear about the corridors, as these might be started by persons not friendly to the government. He did not think that the opposition leader "observed his usual mathematical accuracy of statetion, did so in one strong sentence that | tions as this had frequently been adoptthe sad event had plunged the civilized ed. Sir Richard indorsed what had been said in praise of Mr. McDougall Irishmen at the death of Mr. Gladstone, stated that if the present audit act did not give the auditor-general sufficient speaker to transmit the resolution to and obtain proper vouchers, the government would be fully prepared to consider any amendments from whichever side of the house they might come, The amendment was lost on a division

of 33 to 49. Mr. Corby then made an attack upor the postmaster-general, in reference to the dismissal of the postmaster and most of the staff of the Belleville postoffice, and the reduction of that office from the rank of a city postoffice. Mr. Mulock stated that the changes in the Belleville postoffice were dictate

ed solely by motives of economy and efficiency. By the change a saving was effected of the difference between \$9,000 and \$3,600, or charging the cost of pensioning the retiring officials against the office, a saving of \$4,000 a year. The house went into supply and ad-

JAPAN'S EXPERIENCE.

journed at 1:40 a.m.

[Portland Argus.] Japan's experience in territoria: aggrandizement as far as she has got is not of the sort to induce a hankering after more. According to C. Kadono, the head of a large mercantile house in Japan, the acquisition of Formosa is an experiment that is costing \$6,000,000 a year and bringing in no revenue in Japan has all she can attend to in that island without casting covetous glances at the Philippines.

Hhe Twentieth Century Enters upon the heritage of a rem-Judges resident in Montreal assigned Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor edy that is sure, safe and painless. never fails, never causes pain nor the slightest discomfort.

Care to our coffin adds a nail no doubt; and every grin, so merry, draws one out.-Wolcott.

A Complicated Machine is an object of admiration, but a complicated medicine is a thing hitherto this way there was drawn out of the ford, has combined iron and herbs Dominion treasury in 1895 \$17,442, in and made a marvelous blood builder tion to the salaries paid the judges. nerves. Effects a radical cure in stomach, liver and kidney diseases. Sold at Strong's pharmacy. Modesty seldom resides in a breast

that is not enriched with nobler virtues .- Goldsmith. TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cura

ernment of Canada to push the pro- Cameron writes: "I was confined to Sir Richard Cartwright said other and was given up by physicians. A parts of the empire had failed to agree as to their share in the enterprise. The Canadian Government was wife had used it for a throat trouble alive to its responsibility, and would with the best results. Acting on this promote the scheme as opportunity advice, I procured the medicine, and Mr. Foster introduced an amendment certainly believe it saved my life. It to the motion to go into supply, de- was with reluctance that I consented

> Unbecoming forwardness oftener proceeds from ignorance than impudence.

A Mother's Story-Her Little Girl Cured of Croup.