ects Timber for a Substantial Platform.

Wilfrid Laurier Introduces the Tariff Plank

Powerful Plea for Freedom of Trade.

procity with the Neighborling Republic a Desideratum.

Principle Ably Advocated by ominent Manufacturers, Farmers and Men of Business.

Maladministration of the Govern ent Pointed Out and Condemned with artling Force and Clearners—Practil and Powerful Addresses by John ariton, Mr. Joly, George C. Gibbons, and Many Other Prominent Men.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 21.—The whole of OTTAWA, Ont., June 21.—The whole of his forenoon was devoted to the work of he resolution committee, which met at 9 clock and continued in session all the forming. It was 11:30 when Sir Offiver Iowat took the chair, and as the committee was not yet ready to report the interval as filled up by short addresses.

Sir Oliver announced that as the proceedings so far had been conducted chiefly in highlish it was but fair that those of the elegates who loved their own language tould have the opportunity of hearing latters explained in that language. He hen called on

HON, MR. JOLY
address them in French. This voteran
atteman—without fear and without rereach—was accorded a splendid recepon, and he made a speech that ion, and he made a speech that oned his fellow-compatriots to the lighest pitch of enthusiasm. Though for namy years out of public life, Mr. Joly realins all the fire and arder of youth, and he proceedings of the convention seem to ave roused in him all the old-time love for large roused in him all the old-time love for the form and he registed are archerose. have roused in him all the old-time love for the fray, and he rejoiced as a war horse that scents the battle near at hand. He esposed in a masterly way the fraud and failings of the N. P., and appealed powerfully to his compatriots to put forth a united effort to drive from power the Government of corruption and extortion.

MR. J. ISRAEL TARTE
followed in French, and spoke for half an hour with equal vim, force and energy so characteristic of him. At the close of his address, in response to cries

he spoke for five minutes in English. He had that he was an old Tory, but had decided to mend his ways. For the last two years he had been doing what he could to MAKE AMENDS FOR HIS PAST MISDEEDS. He had not come over from the weak to the strong, but from the atrong to the weak, and in spite of material considerations held out to him to remain in the old fold. He had been accused by the Tory papers in Ontario with stirring up religious prejudices and hatred, but it was not so. He had the courage to state them. The minority in Manitoba had certain rights which had been trampled upon. He asked for no more than the English had, and would be satisfied with no less. In 1891 Mr. Chapleau gave his pledge to Archbishop Tache that if the courts decided against the minority in regard to the Manitoba School.

Archbishop Tache that if the courts decided against the minority in regard to the Manitoba School Act the Government would take hold of the matter. That was A DECEITFUL FLEDGE, and had never been redeemed. Chapleau and Tache were both living, and he challenged either of them to deny his statement as to the negotiations and the pledge. Now the question has been referred to the courts, and as law-abiding citizens they would have to be governed by the decision, but wintever the decision might be, and as good citizens, they will submit to the law; good citizens, they will submit to the law; yet all the same their rights will have been violated by the Tory Government at Ottawa. He saked the people of the other Provinces not to believe the statements made by some newspapers that Quebec was not progressive. It was a slander. The People of that Province went side by side with the people of Ontario, and if they did not believe what the said he asked them to come down to the fine old county of L'Islet and see for themselves.

and see for themselves.

HON. MR. LAURIER

HON. MR. LAURIER

then spoke for a few minutes in French, and as the committee was not yet ready with their report the convention adjourned at lo'clock till 2:30 p.m.

It was about 3 o'clock when Sir Oliver Mowat took the chair in the afternoon session, and as the committee was not yet ready to report, short addresses were made by Messra D. C. Fraser, M.P., Jos. Tait, & H.P., and Dr. Landerkin, M.P., all of whom made stirring addresses, the first peaker especially rousing the audience almost to the acme of enthusiasm.

Platform of the Party.

Platform of the Party.

THE TARIFF QUESTION. The TARIFF QUESTION.

The first resolution, that on the tariff question, was then moved by Hon. Wilfrid Laurier in English and French as follows:

"We, the Liberal party of Canada, in confusion assembled, declare that the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it now is, upon the protective principal to the properties of the public service. That the existing tariff, a conded upon an unsound principle and it corrupting agency wherewith to keep it corrupting agency wherewith to keep in hemselves in office, has developed moureased the value of farm and other landed by reased the value of farm and other landed be enrichment. oreased the value of farm and other landed he property; it has oppressed the masses to it the enrichment of a few; it has checked immigration; it has caused loss of population; it has impeded commerce; at the discriminated against Great it Britain. In these and many other ways it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity so long as the increasent tariff system remains in force. That the highest interests of Canada deviation of the contract of the

States. "We believe that the results of the pro States.

"We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of persons who honestly supported it, and that the country in the light of experience is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy. The issue between the two political parties on this great question is now clearly defined. That the Government themselves admit the full of the fiscal policy and now profess to reform it, but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection. This is radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fall to allow any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors. This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada."

This resolution, Mr. Laurier said, was complete in itself. It contained a thorough arraignment of the course that the Government had followed heretofore on trade matters. It drew the line distinctly and between liberty and oppression. It affirms that the Government has no right to take

forcibly between truth and falsehood, and between liberty and oppression. It affirms that the Government has no right to take more from the earnings of any man than is absointely necessary to carry on the administration economically administered; that to do more than this was robbery, pure and simple. Here is the arraignment, and on this line the contest must be fought without ceasing until the victory is won.

MR. PATERSON, M.P.

MR. PATERSON, M.P. for South Brant, seconded the resolution for South Brant, seconded the resolution in one of his stirring addresses. He said that partylsm was often denounced as an evil, and probably to belong to some parties is not beneficial. But to belong to some partitation to be seen and lives up to such principles as actuated the Liberal party, and with such a record as theirs is, need not shame any honest man. The country has not made the advancement it should have done owing to the wrong principles that have actuated the party now in power. To-day the Liberal party had laid down in clear language not anything new, for the speach—was accorded a splendid reception, and he made a speech that made his fellow-compatriots to the ghest pitch of enthusiasm. Though for any years out of public life, Mr. Joly reins all the fire and ardor of youth, and a proceedings of the convention seem to ver oused in him all the old-time love for frexy, and he rejoiced as a war horse at seents the battle near at hand. He posed in a masterly way the fraud and lings of the N. P., and appealed powerly to his compatriots to put forth a nited effort to drive from power the Government of corruption and extortion.

MR. J. ISRAEL TARTE llowed in French, and spoke for half and the defort to drive from power the Government of corruption and extortion.

MR. J. ISRAEL TARTE llowed in French, and spoke for half and the was an old Tory, but had detend to mend his ways. For the last two so aracteristic of him. At the close of a address, in response to cries and parts of the rink, spoke for five minutes in English. He that he was an old Tory, but had detend to mend his ways. For the last two ars he had been doing what he could to KE AMENDS FOR HIS PAST MISDELEDS. In all not come over from the weak to estrong, but from the strong to the sak, and in spite of material considerants held out to him to remain in the old d. He had been accurage to state them, are minuted in the courage of his concitions and the courage of his concition was in the right direction he have additioned to the courage of his concition was in the right direction he in the right direction he is resolution was in the right dir

The motion was then put and carried unanimously amidst loud cheers.

Reciprocity.

Hon. T. H. Davies then moved the

Canada and the United States as adjoining countries with many mutual interests, it is desirable that there should be the most rically relations and broad and liberal trade intercourse between them. That the interests alike of the Dominion and of empire would be materially advanced by the establishing of such relations. "That the period of the old reciprocity treaty was one of marked prosperity to the British calculate.

"That the pretext under which the Gov ernment appeared to the country in towar respecting negotiations for a treaty with the United States, was misleading and dishenest, and intended to deceive the electorate. That no sincere effort has been made by them to obtain a treaty, but that on the contrary it is manifest that the present Government, controlled as they are by the monopolies and combines, are not desirous of securing such a treaty.

"That the first step towards obtaining the end in view is to place a party in power who are sincerely desirous of promoting a treaty on terms honorable to both countries.

"That a fair and liberal reciprocity treaty would develop the great natural resources of Canada; would enormously in crease the trade and commerce between the crease the trade and commerce between the two countries; would tend to encourage friendly relations between the two peo-ples; would remove many causes which have in the past provoked irritation and trouble to the Governments of both counommerce between th tries, and would promote those kindly lations between the empire and the rer lic which afford the best guarantee for

lations between the empire and the republe lie which aford the best guarantee for
peace and prosperity,

"That the Liberal party is prepared to
enter into negotintions with a view to obtaining such a treaty, including a wellconsidered list of manufactured articles;
and we are satisfied that any treaty so arar ranged will receive the assent of her.
Majesty's Government, without whose approval no treaties can be made."

MR. DAVIES

said that cloven years ugo he had moved a
resolution in layor of reciprocity, and it
afforded him great pleasure to make a
similar motion before this convention that
precedes the triumph of the Liberal party
in Canada. In those cleven years this
party had sustained many defeats, but not
one of them by the will of the people, but
by the aid of iniquitous measures forced
through the House lor the purpose of keeping a corrupt Government in power. They
had fought strenuously but constitutionally, though if ever a party was justified in
taking forcible resistance against tyranny
the Liberal party in Canada was,
and he was glad to know that
after all these years of contest they were on
the eve of success. In this resolution and
in all that was said in this convention there
was not a shade or a shadow of a suggestion
of disloyalty, and if there were any annex-

country's progress by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade and accelerate the return of prosperity to our people. That to that end the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient. Government; that it should be reduced to the consistency of the needs of honest, economical and efficient. Government; that it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon the necessaries of life, and should be so arranged as to promote freer than the whole world, more particularly Great Britain and the United States.

Solh CHARLZON, M.P.,

Government; and this convention affirms states, but of what is good for Canada, and Canada was good enough for him. One can the stream of prosperity to our people. That to that end the tariff should be reduced to the intervent of prosperity such as she had not known below that it should be as alightly as because the Liberals excause he was first and foremost a sturdy, loyal Canadian, true and faithful to his native land. He felt that he had some time that the should be so adjusted as to promote free the pointed ont some of the many benefits that the prosperity such as she had not known below the traced the history of the needs of honest, economical and efficient. Generatives in this regard, should, on all fitting reason why he was good enough for him. One the them the consult of the states, but of what is good for Canada, and that the powers of the people's representatives in him. One him. One them, can dearly the traced the history of the reason why he was good enough for him. One him of the cannel was good enough for him. One him of the stream the good of his leader was because the Liberals excause he was first and foremost a sturdy, loyal Canada was good enough for him. One sturd, should be sealed, was good enough for him. One this the them the states, but of what is good for Canada was good enough for him. One him of the sturdy, and the loyal Ca

would flow from free trade relations with
the United States.

JOHN CHARLITON, M.P.,
seconded the resolution. He glanced
briefly at the resolution. He planced
briefly at the resolution. He plance
pointed to the fact that on this continent
profitable trade must flow north and south.
The old treaty was of untold benefit to
Canada, yet that was only partial reciprocity. What, then, might they not expect from a more extended recipocity
treaty? Such a policy would benefit all
classes—the farmer, the miner, the lumborman, the fisherman, and, in many
or most instances, the manufacturer.
As to loss of revenue, he pointed out the
fact that by imposing one-fifth of a cent on
sugar in such a way that the tax would go
into the treasury instead of into the pocket
of the refiner, \$3,500,000 of a revenue
would be produced, and yet the people not
be taxed any higher on sugar than they
now are. Many other instances might be
given of how the loss of revenue might be
made good. Reciprocity he believed to be
not only desirable but essential to the
prosperity of the country, and he was
confident that the Liberal party could
secure a treaty that would be fair and
honorable to the country.

Manufacturers Favor Reciprocity.

The chairman announced that as the

W. F. COPP.

The chairman announced that as the manufacturers were the ones whose interest would be injuriously affected by reciprocity if those of any class were, he would call on one or two manufacturers to

would call on one or two manufacturers to state their views.

W. J. Copp, of Hamilton, stove manufacturer, responded first. He said he believed the manufacturers of Canada were equal to any emergency if placed on an equality with their competitors. Canadians are in all respects equal to Americans, and are able to compete on equal terms with any nation on earth. He was pleased with the resolution. He was a free trader, and if these resolutions are put into effect, and if they set their faces hard as flint towards free trade, that goal

free trader, and if they set their faces hard as flint towards free trade, that goal would soon be reached. They must move with care, and with a due regard for the interests of all classes, but when once a step forward is taken they must never look back or retrace their steps.

of St. Hyacinthe, the leading manufacturer of knitted goods in Canada, spoke next. He said he was able to enter into competition with the States or any other country. Canada could not be beaten. There are three conditions necessary to success in manufacturing enterprises—good labor, good and cheap power and good markets. The first two Canada now has: the last she has not got. If she did have it her French-Canadian exites could find at home that employment they were now obliged to go abroad to seek. He favored not only reciprocity, but free trade with all the world. No other country in the world was so able to take care of itself if eft alone. If people were allowed to buy in the cheapest market and all restrictions to trade were removed, the manufacturing industries for which Canada is beet adapted would epring up on all sides and prosperity would ensue such as this country has never yet known. He was not a party man, but he was willing to follow Mr. Laurier and to advocate and support his policy as set forth in these resolutions.

CHARLES MACKENZIE, M.P.P., brother of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie,

his policy as set forth in these resolutions. CHARLES MACKENZIE, M.P.P., brother of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, next came to the front and received an ovation. He culogized Mr. Laurier in the highest terms, and asserted that in his opinion reciprocity would be of until the best of the control benefit to Canada. Our farm lands, he said, are now decreasing in value, business is depressed, our ports are empty, our shipping trade is going empty, our shipping trade is going n, and every interest is suffering. He ved that reciprocity would benefit

ery industry in the country.

MR. FROST, OF SMITH'S FALLS, pufacturer of farming implements, said sperous manufacturing industries ablished before the N. P. was init, and if they went back old conditions they would as good a position as behat they want is more customers, reciprocity would give them. He wants to compete with the American the competer with the competer with the American the competer with the competer with the American the competer with the competer wit e able to compete with the Ameri-equal terms, and he had much in supporting the resolutions sub-

R. M'CREA, OF GUELPH, the resolution on behalf of the the resolution on behalf of the To that class reciprocity would cld advantage. He hoped that not e moldering branches" but the stoo, of the N. P. would be set and that the axe would be laid he roots of the tree. He believed be the farmers were ready to rect taxation.

JORGE C. GIBBONS, Q.C., rided a splendid reception, and beach that elicited most continuate. He said the only governate can allord to be extravagant is consist government. Se long as

is taken from the people than for economical administration is sure to follow. This has the States, where the pensions or resulted. It has been seen in considered list of manufactured articles; and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the usent of horard and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the usent of horard and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the usent of horard and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the usent of horard and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the usent of horard and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the usent of horard and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the usent of horard and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the usent of horard and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the usent of horard and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the usent of horard and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the usent of horard and we are satisfied that any treaty so are all that cleven years ago in had moved a similar motion before this convention that a proceedes the triumph of the Liberal party in Canada. In those cleven years this proceeds the triumph of the Liberal party will see the people, but the did to finiquitous measures forced through the House for the purpose of keeping and a corrupt Government in power. They had fought strenuously but constitution; ally, though if ever a party was justified in taking foreible resistance against tyrange in the process of the provincial range will receive the provincial range closes. The Royal Commits to the Provincial range closes will receive the provincial range closes. The Royal Commits to the Provincial range closes and all that eleven of reciprocity, and it, afforded him great pleasure to make a simular death the provincial range closes. The Royal Commits and their supporters in the provincial range closes and all the extent of hours, and their supporters in the provincial range closes and all the extent of the crown, investigation and their supporters in th

native land. He felt that he had some right to speak because the Liberals in London have a reputation as fighters. They can't beat the London Liberals even if their opponents are helped by a judge. (Lond cheers.) No; not even though their opponent was knighted. (Laughter and applause.) They had come to Ottawa to consider matters of interest to the country. Their expanses were not paid; they paid their own. (Cheers.) They were not office-seekers. They were the people in convention, and he doubted not that the result of its deliberations would be to give a mighty imerations he doubted not that the result of its delib-erations would be to give a mighty im-petus to the Liberal cause that will as-suredly result in a splendid victory at the next election. To this end the London Liberals will contribute their full share of influence and aid.

Mr. J. E. Wild, of Kingston, spoke in a similar strip.

similar strain. Chief Smith, of the Indian reserve near

Brantford, was called on, and told the audience that the Indians quite understood the little tricks and schemes of the Gov-

the little tricks and schemes of the Gov-ernment, and they had supported Mr. Pater-son at the last election.

Mr. Savard spoke in French.

Mr. McFarlane, of Kent county, the oldest delegate present, now nearly 90 years of age, was called upon and spoke of some of the changes that had taken place during his time.

luring his time.
W. G. Raymond, of Brantford, followed W. G. Raymond, of Brantford, followed on behalf of the Young Liberals of Western Ontario. He said that people seek advice from men of genius and they follow men of character, but in Mr. Laurier they had a man of both genius and character. He spoke of the interest felt by the Young Liberals in these great questions, and promised their party support at the next election.

After a short address by Mr. Devlin, M.P., the motion was put and carried unanimously and the convention adjourned

until evening. EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session the balance of the resolutions were disposed of.

Official Corrupt:on

Moved by Hon. J. W. Longley, seconded by Hon. James Young, of Galt:

"Resolved that this convention deplores the gross corruption in the management and expenditure of public meneys, which for years past has existed under the rule of the Conservative party, but the revelations of which by the different parliamentary committees of inquiry have brought disgrace upon the fair name of Canada. The Government, which profited politically by these expenditures of public moneys, of which the people have been defrauded, and which, nevertheless, has never punished the guilty ones, must be held responsible for the many wrongdoings. We arraign the Government for retaining in office a Minister of the crown proved to have accepted very large constributions of mency for election purposes from the funds of a railway company which, while paying the political contributions to him (a member of the Government) with one hand, was receiving Government subsidies with the other. The conduct of the Minister and the approval of his colleagues, after the truth became known to them, are calculated to degrade Canada in the estimation of the world, and deserves the severe condemnation of the Poolle."

The Law for the Settler.

Mr. Robert Watson, of the Manitoba

The Law for the Settler The Law for the Settler.

Mr. Robert Watson, of the Manitoba Government, moved the adoption of the resolution condemning the practice of solling public lands to speculators. He said that the present system placed the West at a disadvantage. The land policy of the Liberal party was that land should be for actual sattlers.

be for actual settlers.

Mr. James H. Ross, Speaker of the Legis-Mr. James H. Ross, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories, seconded the resolution. The policy set forth in it, he said, was the policy needed for the opening up of Manitoba and the Northwest, which might yet find it necessary to call upon the Dominion to take back from the corporations to which such lavish land grants had been made, the public lands which they held vacant, waiting for their value to rise. The people of the Northwest needed protection—protection from the manufacturer. Mr. Ross said he was amply repaid for his long journey to Ottawa by the pleasure and profit he had had, and he promised that at the next general elections the Northwest, though general elections the Northwest, though badly handicapped by the swarm of hangers-on of the Dominion Government, would send two Liberals out of the four Northwest members in the House of Com-

Northwest members in the House of Commons. (Applause.)

The Franchise Act.

Hon. A. G. Jones moved, seconded by Mr. Monet, M. P. of Napier; "That the Franchise Act, since its introduction, has cost the Dominion treasury over \$1,000,000, besides contailing a heavy expenditure to both political parties. That each revision involves an additional expenditure of a further quarter of a That each revision involves an additional expenditure of a further quarter of a million. That this expenditure has prevented an annual revision as originally intended, in the absence of which young vaters entitled to the franchise have in numerous instances been prevented from exercising their natural rights. That it has failed to secure uniformity, which was the principal reason assigned for its introduction; that its provisions are less liberal than those already existing in many Provinces of the Dominion, and that in the opinion of this convention the act should be repealed, and we should revert to the Provincial franchises."

The Royal Commission.

occasions, be upheld."

Prohibition.

Moved by Mr. B. Rogers, Alberta, P. E. I.; "That whereas public attention is at present much directed to the consideration of the admittedly great evils of intemperance, it is desirable that the mind of the people should be clearly ascertained on the question of prohibition by means of a Dominion plebiscite."

The Gerrymander.

Moved by Mr. Mulock, M.P., seconded by Geo. G. King, ex.M.P., New Brunswick, "That by the gerrymander acts the electoral divisions for the return of members to the House of Commons have been so

electoral divisions for the return of members to the House of Commons have been so made as to prevent a fair expression of opinion of the country at the general elections, and to secure to the party now in power a strength out of all proportion greater than the numbers of electors supporting them would warrant. To put an end to this abuse, to make the House of Commons a fair exponent of public opinion and to preserve make the House of Commons a fair exponent of public opinion and to preserve
the historic continuity of counties, it is
desirable that in the formation of electoral divisions that county boundaries
should be preserved, and that in no case
parts of different counties should be put in
one electoral division."

parts of different counties should be put in one electoral division."

Extravaganco.

Moved by Geo. C. Gibbons, Q.C., seconded by Hon. Clifford Sifton (Manitoba):

"That we cannot but view with alarm the large increase of the public debt and of the controllable annual expenditure of the Dominion and the consequent undue taxation of the people under the Governments that have been continuously in power since 1878, and we demand the strictest economy in the administration of the government of the country."

A resolution was also passed in favor of a reform of the Senate on principles consonant with representative institutions. It was moved by Hon. Senator Scott, seconded by Premier Blair.

The prohibition resolution elicited a short discussion, but was carried by an overwhelming majority amid loud cheers.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Reformers of Ottawa for their kindness.

A motion of confidence in Hon. Wilfrid Laurier was then moved and passed with the wildest enthusiasm with a three times three.

Hon. Mr. Laurier responded in a few words of cheer and counsel, and the convention closed shortly after 1 o'clock.

Lucky June Twentieth. Premier Fielding, of Nova Scotia, at the cominion Liberal Convention, said: There one thing about the day upon which this onvention meets which is coincidence to us in Nova Scotia. It was on Tuesday, June 20, eleven years ago, that I first had the honor of being elected a member of the Provincial Legislature. That is a mere personal reminiscence; but there is more. It was on Tuesday, the 20th June, eleven years ago, that we Nova Scotia Liberals defeated a Conservative Administration, led by Sir John Thompson. (Loud cheers.) I think it is more than a happy accident that on the same date the Liberals of Canada have come together to formulate a policy and organize for the purpose of again defeating Sir John Thompson. (Great cheering.) incidence to us in Nova Scotia. It was

cheering.)
Convention Jottings. Mr. Savard, who while he sat in the Commons in 1892 voted steadily with the

Government, and when unseated ran against a Conservative, was at the conven-tion. He is now strong for Mr. Laurier and the Liberals. Mr. Savard is a manu-

and the Liberals. Mr. Savard is a manufacturer.

It is difficult to ascertain the exact number of delegates present, as many of them have never registered, but it is believed that they must exceed 2,000. The Ottawa Liberal Association had 1,800 delegates' badges printed and these were exceeded. badges printed, and these were entirely

the last 30 years had so impressed itself upon the thought and sentiment, or so com-pletely won the hearts and devotion of the young men of this country as that of Mr. Laurier; and on behalf of the young men of Ontario he could say to the young men o Quebec that they joined with them hand and heart to fight the good fight, so that at the next general election Wilfrid Laurier should be Premier of the Dominion of

Late Canadian News

WHOLE NO. 9600 NOTICE

WE ARE SELLING PEARS' SOAP AT 9c, BABY'S OWN SOAP AT 8c.

FREE A SAMPLE CAKE OF JUVENIA TOILET SOAP.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE,

Chemists and Druggists. 216 DUNDAS STREET, Branch—Cor. Richmond and Picca-dilly Streets.

CANADA'S GREAT INDUSTRY.

Hor Cheese Captures Ninety Per Cont. of the Awards at the World's Fair.

of the Awards at the World's Fair.
CHICAGO, June 22.—The judges appointed by the exposition committee on cheese awards were Messrs. John H. Hodgson, of New York, and A. F. Maclaren, of Windsor, Ont. Both are well known as judges of the highest reputation on the continent. They agreed to recommend that all exhibits of cheese which received a score of 90 and over should be awarded a medal and a diploma. The total number of single exhibits of cheese was 667. Of these Canada sent 162. The plan by which the Dominion dairy commissioner collected these from the different Provinces is already well known. These 162 exhibits were from 110 different factories and thus were truly representa-These 162 exhibits were from 110 different factories and thus were truly representative of the cheese industry of Canada. Most of the entries at Chicago were in classes for factory cheese. When the judging was completed it was found that some 135 exhibits in the factory classes were entitled to medals and diplomas. That was evidence that skill and care had been exercised in the selection of the cheese, as well as in their manufacture. If the exhibits from Canada had embraced as many as one-third of the total number which scored high enough to win medals, that result would have been most creditable to our dairymen and dairy commissioner in a World's Fair competition. The facts are that of the total number of some 135 exhibits which won medals in the factory classes no less than 126 were from Canada. Another strong point in honer of Canada was brought out in the fact that 31 exhibits of Canadian cheese scored higher than the highest United States cheese.

The medals go to the several Provinces in such a way as to show that Canadian

The medals go to the several Provinces in such a way as to show that Canadian cheese everywhere is now being made of excellent qualito. Of the exhibits which won the honor 69 came from Ontario, 52 from Nova Scotia and 2 from Prince Edward Island. Of the cheese of the make of the present season (1863), twenty lots from Quebec won medals, against one from Ontario. This is unquestionably the greatest triumph for dairying The medals go to the several Provinces against one from Ontario. This is unques-tionably the greatest triumph for dairying in Canada which has ever been achieved, and the dairymen of Quebec particularly are to be congratulated upon the way in which they have come to the very fore-front.

IN A DEATH TRAP.

Fatal Fire in Duluth-Bodies of Four

Suspected. DULUTH, Minn., June 22.—The Bunnell block a large frame building on Lake avenue, was totally destroyed by fire at midnight, with a loss of at least four lives and \$40,000 worth of property. The upper story of the building which was used for dwelling purposes proved a veritable death trap. Heroic efforts were made by the firement to argues and request the largeing inmen to arouse and rescue the sleeping in-nates, who were mostly women and child-ren, but the flames spread with such rapidity that they could not all be taken from the

Ladders were raised but flames soon out off all exit. One young woman was seen to appear at one of the upper windows and cry for help. A ladder was hoisted, but before she sould be reached she uttered a plercing shriek and fell back into the roaring flames. The building collapsed and Fire Lieutenant Madden was severely injured.

from the ruins, they are: Mrs. Mary Foard, aged 33; Robert Foard, aged 6 years; Mrs. Elizabeth Meagher, aged 35 years; Celia Meagher, aged 33 years. It is probseveral persons are still missing. Walter Weihe, a lineman who was engaged in spanning the electric light wires thrown down by the falling walls was electrocuted.

Southern Cities Shaken.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 21.—A very distinct shock of earthquake was felt here at 11:25 last night. The vibrations seemed to be from east to west and lasted several seconds. No damage. There was a panic, SAVANNAH, Ga., June 21.—A distinct carthquake shock was felt here at 11:03 ast night. The vibrations lasted about

four seconds. Tall buildings shook per ceptibly.

A light shock was also felt at Augusta.

The wise schoolma'am doesn't wait till Arbor Day to plant a birch where it will do

"Pinafore." -- See amusement column.

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