

## SHALL CANADA BE A NATION?

Discussion Over the Seal Fisheries in the Pacific.

Sir Wilfred Laurier Says We Have No Grievance.

Enlargement of the Railway Commission.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—Dr. Thompson, member for Yukon, roused the House from its lethargy to-night with a speech full of strong comment upon the relations between Canada and the mother country. On motion to go into supply Mr. Sloan raised the question of pelagic sealing, and urged that steps should be taken to prevent the destruction of that industry by the operations particularly of the Japanese. Dr. Thompson followed with a survey of the diplomatic negotiations which had taken place between Great Britain and the United States in relation to Canada, and declared that the record was one of continuous and ignominious surrender of Canadian rights. The House afterwards went into supply, and the Opposition continued their obstructive tactics.

At 2 o'clock the obstruction was still being continued, chiefly by Mr. Foster and Mr. Bennett, only three or four other Opposition members being in their seats.

Deportation of Two Japanese.

Mr. Monk called attention to a report that two Japanese immigrants had been deported from British Columbia. He asked how they got into the country in contravention of the recent order-in-Council, and under what law they had been deported, and by whom, and whether there was a system of immigration inspection along the western border between Canada and the United States.

Mr. Oliver replied that up to the present time the Government had not been prepared to enforce the order-in-Council at railway points. The order was passed with a view to meeting conditions at ports of landing, but the Government was now preparing to restrict and exclude Asiatic immigrants at railway points on the border between Canada and the United States. They had, however, pursued their calling in the face of all the attempts to drive them off the Pacific. He went into historical details respecting the negotiations, first between Russia, Britain and the United States, and finally more specifically between the latter two countries, in respect to pelagic sealing in Behring Sea. The result generally was unsatisfactory to Canadian sealers, who still continued to be hampered by the construction placed upon the agreements by the Americans, and by the fact that the Japanese sealers were not bound by the agreements. Instances had occurred in which American fishing cruises had seized Canadian fishery vessels flying the British flag, while unlicensed Japanese sealers had continued their calling, unchecked, in the immediate neighborhood. He suggested the submission to The Hague tribunal of the whole question of fur seal fisheries and the total prohibition of killing seals on land or sea for a term of years or until such time as the herds had recovered from their present depleted condition. If the question could not be settled, as he had suggested, by friendly compromise, the fur sealing industry would soon be destroyed, and there would be nothing left to negotiate about. At the present rate of depletion the seal herds would practically be extinct within five years.

**Quebec Battlefields.**  
Sir Wilfred Laurier moved the following resolution: "That it is expedient to provide that the sum of \$300,000 be appropriated towards the preservation, in a suitable manner, of the historic battlefields of Quebec, in connection with the tercentenary of the said city of Quebec."

Sir Wilfred said he had intended to take that opportunity of making an explanation of the resolution, but Mr. Borden had indicated a desire to be present when the matter came up for discussion, and in his absence he would reserve his explanation until the bill based on the resolution came up for second reading.

Col. Hughes suggested that some memorial should be erected to mark Champlain's trip up the Trent waters. Mr. W. F. Maclean thought an effort could be made to locate the burying place of Champlain, with a view of erecting a monument on the spot. Sir Wilfred introduced a bill based on that resolution, and it was read a first time.

**The Railway Commission.**  
Hon. Mr. Graham moved the following resolution: "That it is expedient to amend the railway act as respects the constitution of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, and to provide for the appointment of an assistant chief commissioner at a salary of \$9,000 per annum, and of two additional commissioners at a salary of \$8,000 per annum each."

Mr. Graham said the qualifications of the assistant chief commissioner must be those of a Superior court judge or a barrister of at least ten years' standing. The board would have power to hold more than one sitting at the same time, and each railway company would be required to have at Ottawa an agent, upon whom notice could be served if required. The board would be able to divide itself up, and there would be no appeal from any of its parts to the whole.

Mr. W. F. Maclean wanted to know what the duties of the new board would be, and whether such questions as cartage, charges made for the transfer of baggage, express companies and demurrage would come under their jurisdiction.

Mr. Graham explained that a separate bill, giving a full explanation of the duties of the board, would be introduced.

Mr. Kemp asked what qualifications would be required in the case of the two new commissioners other than the assistant chief.

Mr. Graham—The qualifications will be such as to meet with the approval of all classes. The idea of the Government was to select two members who would be broad enough to view the questions that came before them from various sides, and to adjudicate in a way that would give general satisfaction.

Hon. John Haggart protested against the proposal to select a lawyer for the post of assistant chief commissioner. He thought the legal profession was well enough provided for already.

Mr. W. F. Maclean suggested the appointment of men with railway experience. He also thought some provision should be made to deal with railways in respect to commutation tickets. As matters stood now the railways took their own course in this matter, and did not give equal treatment to various districts. In this connection he read a letter from a Grimsby resident, complaining that the G. T. R. would not give commutation tickets from that place to Hamilton, though they gave such tickets from Oakville to Toronto. The writer hinted at an understanding on this matter between the G. T. R. and the Hamilton Radial Railway Company, and also

charged that the latter was not keeping its agreement with the municipality, of which statements Hon. Mr. Graham took note.

**Powers Are Very Large.**

Hon. Mr. Graham said matters such as brought up by Mr. Lavigne were worthy of consideration. In answer to Mr. Henderson he again emphasized the point that the board could be divided so as to hold three sittings in different places at the same time. As to commutation tickets, he thought the broad powers held by the commission in regard to tolls at every description must be applicable to tolls for long or short journeys. The powers of the commission, he proceeded, had been declared by a legal gentleman of prominence to be greater than those of any court in the Dominion of Canada. The bill, which he introduced in a few days, embodied amendments shown to be necessary as a result of the working of the commission during the past few years. It might be better to give the opportunity for working the enlarged commission under the new measure than to attempt to regard it as a panacea for all evils and overload it with work. He again outlined the reasons necessitating the increased membership of the commission. To some criticisms, pointed out that members of the commission with legal training were necessary in order to be able properly to look after the public interests. Railway companies were always represented by the best legal talent obtainable.

Dr. Thompson (Yukon), Messrs. LeFurgey, Kemp, Lewis, Marshall and Hon. John Haggart made various suggestions respecting the measure.

Mr. Bennett wanted to know if there would be a clause in the bill making members of Parliament or of the Senate or gentlemen who had sat in either House during the past two years, ineligible for membership.

Hon. Mr. Graham answered in the negative.

Mr. Martin wanted the Intercolonial placed under the jurisdiction of the Railway Board.

Mr. Claude Macdonell suggested to the Minister that in selecting the new commissioners he should endeavor to appoint one who was in touch with railwaymen.

Mr. Owen did not agree that a railway expert should be appointed. What was wanted was a good business man.

Mr. Kemp, Mr. Reid, Mr. Christie and Mr. Lancaster took part in the discussion.

The resolution was carried, and a bill in similar terms introduced and read a first time.

**The Sealing Question.**

After recess Mr. Sloan discussed the pelagic sealing question. In his opening remarks he claimed that for years Canadian fur sealers had been subjected to unfair restrictions, regulations and embarrasments, particularly by the United States. They had, however, pursued their calling in the face of all the attempts to drive them off the Pacific. He went into historical details respecting the negotiations, first between Russia, Britain and the United States, and finally more specifically between the latter two countries, in respect to pelagic sealing in Behring Sea. The result generally was unsatisfactory to Canadian sealers, who still continued to be hampered by the construction placed upon the agreements by the Americans, and by the fact that the Japanese sealers were not bound by the agreements. Instances had occurred in which American fishing cruises had seized Canadian fishery vessels flying the British flag, while unlicensed Japanese sealers had continued their calling, unchecked, in the immediate neighborhood. He suggested the submission to The Hague tribunal of the whole question of fur seal fisheries and the total prohibition of killing seals on land or sea for a term of years or until such time as the herds had recovered from their present depleted condition. If the question could not be settled, as he had suggested, by friendly compromise, the fur sealing industry would soon be destroyed, and there would be nothing left to negotiate about. At the present rate of depletion the seal herds would practically be extinct within five years.

**British Diplomacy Attacked.**

Dr. Thompson raised the question of Canada's treaty-making powers. He reviewed the history of the diplomatic negotiations between Great Britain and the United States respecting Canadian questions, and declared that the record was one of a continuous and ignominious surrender of Canadian rights. People talked about what Canada owed to the British army and navy, but Canada had done her own protecting. If it was not the loyalty of Canadian soldiers and sailors that had saved Canada from the British Empire, Canada would have been part of the United States long ago. "We have helped Great Britain instead of Great Britain helping us," he proceeded, "but if we had the territory, Great Britain had given away what would have been able to build a navy of our own." Touching upon the Japanese question, Dr. Thompson declared that in the event of a war between Japan and the United States, although Britain was an ally of the United States, the majority of Canadians would be on the side of the United States. England of today was an England of the suffragette, the Radical, the Laborite, the Socialist and the House of Lords questions, and Canada was not prepared to remain a part of Great Britain in the way of protection against the United States. Her friendship with the United States was such that it seemed that she was prepared to sacrifice Canadian interests every time to those of that great nation. It was a position of subservience which Canadians could not continue to occupy. The time of their own, not a great navy, but the nucleus of a large navy enough to protect their shores. They should be lifted from their present position of subservience, and placed in a position of equality with any other nation, and it was for the Government to frame a scheme by which that could be accomplished. To continue in the present position went against his grain and that of many other Canadians.

**Sir Wilfred Laurier.**

Sir Wilfred Laurier said Dr. Thompson had presented what he called a grievance, but what he (Sir Wilfred) would call an anomaly in their present position in regard to their status quo. But Dr. Thompson had refrained from suggesting any remedy for that condition of things which he deplored. If they were to review British history they would find in the course of many centuries anomalies at all times in the British constitution. These anomalies had been allowed to remain, and no remedy had been suggested until such time as these anomalies had become an actual grievance. At the present time, although there were many things in our present relations which were inconsistent with the position of a free nation, the whole out position was very satisfactory, and we had no grievances whatever in our relation with Great Britain.

(Cheers.) He agreed that there were many things in regard to which it might be possible to make amendments without going the lengths that Dr. Thompson indicated. In the treaty-making power, for instance, he (Sir Wilfred) was not prepared to say that our position was one of subservience. It was true that we remained as at present, under the British Crown, the treaty-making power must remain with the British Crown. That was to say that since Canada was not a sovereign power, negotiations of treaties between us and other nations must be carried on through the instrumentality of the British Crown. Under the present condition of things we were allowed in all treaties affecting ourselves to be consulted, and were not involved in any treaty with a foreign power unless we had previously given consent. He did not know that there was any serious grievance, and he for his part would go further and say there was no grievance whatever. That the position was not a logical one he was prepared to admit, but there were many things in the British constitution which were not logical, but which had been found to be essentially practical, and which had saved the British people from revolution and turmoil.

However, they had had a very interesting discussion, and the speech of Dr. Thompson was one which they might take to heart and reflect upon, especially that part relating to the new condition of things which had arisen on the Pacific coast. In what he had said there was food for very serious thought. The complications which must arise in the Pacific Ocean could not escape the attention of any man who was a patriot. He did not take the very serious view which Dr. Thompson took of the impending danger; on the contrary, he believed the diplomacy of Great Britain in that matter had been far-seeing and had extracted us from many difficulties. He believed, moreover, that in the matter of our relations to the Oriental and Caucasian races British statesmen would evolve, as they had done in the past, a system which would be satisfactory to Canada, while maintaining the dignity of their relations with the Japanese Empire.

Turning to the question of pelagic sealing, he reviewed the history of the situation, and pointed out the complications which had been brought about by the participation of the Japanese in sealing. If the Japanese were allowed to carry on their industry unrestricted the day was not far distant when the whole herd would disappear. It had been suggested that Canada should join with the United States to have some restriction put upon pelagic sealing. But that was a matter on which he was not prepared to present any recommendation. That matter, it was a question which might come up for negotiation between Canada, the United States, Great Britain and perhaps some other nations. The matter was now engaging the attention of the Government, but more than that he did not think he would say that he did not think he would be justified in saying at the present moment.

Mr. Monk thought that while there had been frequent clashing between the interests of Canada and the interests of the United States, themselves had been most negligent and were not without blame.

Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Hon. Mr. Fielding, while admitting the right of Mr. Thompson to raise the question and his ability in discussing it, said there was some danger that his utterances might be misconstrued. He understood that Mr. Thompson had from time to time existed between the Imperial Government and Canada, and that it could not be expected that these could be avoided in the future, and notwithstanding the irritation which might occasionally result from such negotiations, still it was his judgment and he believed he voiced the sentiment of all hon. gentlemen—that there was no considerable number of people in the country who did not feel that it was the intention of Canada to remain as a portion of the British Empire. When an hon. gentleman rose in the House and expressed doubts as to whether it was wise for Canada to remain in her present position, it might be in the interest of the Canadian people to see that the Canadian people were not dissatisfied with their part in the British Empire. His opinion, he reiterated, was that there was no such section. If misunderstandings had existed in the past, and might exist in the future, it would not affect the determination of the Canadian people to remain a part of the British Empire, and changes would come, of course, but the British constitution had proved its adaptability to the conditions as they arose, and British statesmen would show their ability to meet them. "We are all, irrespective of party," he concluded, "proud to belong to the British Empire, and there are none who expect a change in that respect."

Dr. Sprague agreed with the view that he did not blame the British Empire for the sealing fisheries.

Mr. Thompson then explained that he had raised the question with the idea of an academic discussion in view of the next Colonial Conference, and to those of that great nation. It was a position of subservience which Canadians could not continue to occupy. The time of their own, not a great navy, but the nucleus of a large navy enough to protect their shores. They should be lifted from their present position of subservience, and placed in a position of equality with any other nation, and it was for the Government to frame a scheme by which that could be accomplished. To continue in the present position went against his grain and that of many other Canadians.

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**Recorder Weir, of Montreal, Threatened With Death.**

Montreal, Feb. 27.—Recorder Weir sentenced six Italians who were found with concealed weapons today. The sentences ran from \$25 or one month at hard labor to \$50 or one month. Each one will have to furnish two reliable securities of \$250 each that he will keep the peace for one year.

After the sentence was imposed on the Italians a number of them met and threatened to kill Recorder Weir. Their party was broken up, and the police are seeking the men who made the threats against the Recorder.

**ALL SEND THE BEST.**

London Emigration Organizations Deny Sending Undesirables.

London, Feb. 27.—Canada's new order against the importation of undesirable immigrants is exercising the charitable emigration organizations. The Charities of the Central Unemployed body which sends out the most acceptable men of any agency in East London. The emigration fund organization, which also assisted 6,000 emigrants to Canada in 1907, is equally certain it is not sending any undesirable men. The Salvation Army in the slightest.

**THE PARADE CONDEMNED.**

Stormy Meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League at Vancouver.

Vancouver, Feb. 28.—At a general meeting of members of the Asiatic Exclusion League last night a resolution condemning the movement of the parade and repudiating the connection with the Citizens Committee now making arrangements for it was carried by a majority of one, after much speaking of a generally heated nature. Thirty-four voted for the resolution and thirty-three against.

This afternoon a habeas corpus application was made on behalf of six Hindus detained under the Dominion order-in-Council. They came from Fiji Islands on the steamer Aorangi. It is contended that as the Fiji Islands are a British possession, the Hindus, as British subjects, cannot be detained.

**CASTORIA**

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

**Settlers' Trains**

Will leave Toronto every Tuesday during March and April at 9 p. m. (provide sufficient business offers) to Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest, and run via Grand Trunk, North Bay and Canadian Pacific. A colonist sleeper will be attached to each train. These trains are intended for passengers travelling with live stock; other passengers should take train leaving Toronto daily at 1.45 p. m. and 11.30 p. m. For further particulars apply to any Grand Trunk ticket agent.

**AUSTRALIA'S MILITARY SCHEME.**

A system for Defence Purely, Says Premier Deakin.

Melbourne, Feb. 27.—Premier Deakin alluding to the Hague Tribunal, declared that no people in the world would give a larger majority for arbitration than the Australians. The Government's military scheme provided for defence, not for offence. Whenever the necessity arose, as it did in South Africa, it must be met by volunteers again.

Nearly all our little ills come through inactive bowels. Those days that you lose because you don't feel right—Cascarets will save them all.

In the old days, physic was dreadful—calomel, castor oil, salts or cathartics. And they were worse than they seemed, for they irritated the stomach and bowels.

They acted much as pepper acts in the nostrils. They flooded the bowels with fluids. But those fluids were digestive juices. And a waste today means a lack tomorrow.

You secured relief, but you were actually worse off than without it.

It's different with Cascarets. Their effect is the same as that of laxative foods, or of exercise. They stimulate the bowels to natural action. No griping, no irritation. They act as a bowel tonic.

The old way, too, was to take large doses of physic. People waited until the bowels were clogged.

The new way is to take one Cascaret when you need it. Carry the box in your pocket or purse.

Ward off the troubles instantly. The modern plan is to keep at your best. The old way wasted too many good hours.

Cascarets are candy tablets. They are sold by all druggists, but never in bulk. Be sure you get the genuine, with CCC on every tablet. The price is 50c, 25c and

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NOT A THIRSY CROWD.

Few of British Marines on Way Home to England Drank Stimulants.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—Sixty-five marines passed through Ottawa yesterday on their way back from Esquimaux to England. During their long rail journey the men were well treated by the British Government. They had a colonist car to themselves, and were given three meals a day in the dining car. The Government allowed every one his choice of spirits, beer or mineral water with his meals; but throughout the long trip, which is sometimes regarded as an excuse for copious libations, only twenty-three needed alcoholic stimulants.

The rest made inroads upon the stock of mineral water, which necessitated frequent replenishments, much to the surprise of the commissariat department. The men were well treated by the British Government. They had a colonist car to themselves, and were given three meals a day in the dining car. The Government allowed every one his choice of spirits, beer or mineral water with his meals; but throughout the long trip, which is sometimes regarded as an excuse for copious libations, only twenty-three needed alcoholic stimulants.

**EDISON'S CONDITION GRAVE.**

Second Operation Performed on the Famous Inventor.

New York, Feb. 27.—Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, is in a grave condition at the Manhattan Hospital and a second operation has been performed on his left ear. While the physicians state that it is probable that he will recover, it is stated that his condition is serious.

In a bulletin issued to-night, his physicians state that another operation was necessary owing to the fact that the infection has extended back into the old wound.

**MUST PAY HUSBAND \$25,000.**

Wealthy British Baronet Muled in Undeclared Divorce Suit.

London, Feb. 27.—Sir Francis Burdett, a rich baronet, who was formerly a captain in the Seventeenth Lancers, has been condemned to pay damages to the amount of \$25,000 as corespondent in Alexander Boyd's suit for divorce, to which no defence was made.

**A VICTORY FOR WOMEN.**

Universal Municipal Suffrage Bill Passes Danish Chamber.

Copenhagen, Feb. 27.—The Universal Municipal Suffrage Bill passed its third reading in the Landsting yesterday by 32 votes to 29.

**New Publications.**

Everybody—almost—will want to know the possibilities of a happy and profitable living on a single acre of irrigated land, and in the March Century is told the interesting and suggestive story of what one man—a broken-down city worker—is accomplishing in Washington. In this issue, too, Andrew Carnegie writes of "My Experiences with Railway Rates and Rebates," and Henry B. Hersey, United States Weather Bureau inspector, describes enthusiastically his "Experiences in the Sky." Of rarely unusual biographical interest are the account of "The Latest Work of Augustus Saint-Gaudens," by his son, and the second of Helen Keller's essays, "Sense and Sensibility," even more of a revelation than the first of this wonderful young woman's wonderful gifts. There will be widespread interest in Rev. Samuel McComb's paper on "Christianity and Health," an authoritative presentation of Emmanuel Church's experiment in practical religion, by the associate director of the church's class for the moral treatment of nervous disorders. The fiction of the number includes new chapters of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "Red City" and short stories by John Corbin, Lucia Chamberlain, Frank L. Packard, Harry Stillwell Edwards and Owen Johnson.

**On Condition**

We give entire satisfaction in quality and price, we seek the patronage of the worker. Try us for a working shoe, pant, shirt, overall, mitts, gloves, etc. Aprons of all kinds—M. Kennedy, 240 James street north.

## TENDERS

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa in sealed envelopes, and marked on the envelopes "Tenders for the construction of the Ice-Breaking Steamer," will be received up to the

NINTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT.

for the construction of a steel ice-breaking, mail and passenger steamer, to be delivered at Charlottetown, P. E. I., of the following leading dimensions namely—250 feet long, breadth 40 feet, depth 14 feet 6 inches.

Plans and specifications of this steamer can be obtained by Shipbuilders at the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque equal to 10% of the whole amount of the tender which will be forfeited if the person sending the accepted tender declines to enter into a contract with the Department and complete the steamer. Cheques accompanying unsuccessful tenders will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Newspapers copying this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid.

F. GOURDEAU,  
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Department of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa, 18th February, 1908.

## List of Agencies

where the

HAMILTON TIMES

may be had:

G. J. M'ARTHUR, Stationer,  
Rebecca St., 4 doors from James

F. W. SCHWARTZ,  
Royal Hotel News Stand.

THOS. FRENCH, Stationer,  
90 James Street North.

G. B. MIDDLELEY, Printer,  
282 James Street North.

A. F. HURST, Tobacconist,  
294 James Street North.

A. A. THEOBALD, Tobacconist,  
358 James Street North.

JAS. M'KENZIE, Newsdealer,  
334 James Street North.

D. MONROE, Grocer,  
James and Simcoe.

R. B. GARDINER,  
Waldorf Hotel.

JOHN HILL, Tobacconist,  
171 King Street East.

W. R. FLEMING,  
Barber and Tobacconist,  
243 King Street East.

H. P. TETTER, Druggist,  
King and Ashley.

T. J. M'BRIDE,  
666 King Street East.

H. E. WILSON, News Agent,  
King and Wentworth Streets.

J. WOODS, Barber,  
401 Barton East.

H. HOWE,  
587 Barton East.

A. W. SWAZIE,  
647 Barton Street East.

J. A. ZIMMERMAN, Druggist,  
Barton and Wentworth, also Vic  
toria Avenue and Cannon.

H. E. HAWKINS, Druggist,  
East Avenue and Barton.

A. GREIG, Newsdealer,  
York Street.

JAMES MITCHELL, Confectioner,  
97 York Street.