

Seal Brand Coffee

(1 lb. and 2 lb. cans.)

IS PICKED PURITY
Strong in Purity. Fragrant in Strength.

IMITATORS
ARE
MANIFOLD.

CHASE & SANBORN,
MONTREAL AND BOSTON.

PEOPLE MUST "PAY, PAY, PAY"

[Continued from page 1.]

chequer, "is probably attributable to the fact that very many beer drinkers are in South Africa, and also to the decrease in the spending power of the people owing to the high price of coal. Experience has shown that we have practically reached the limit in the profitable taxation of spirits."

The receipts from the death duties were £1,500,000 below those of the preceding year, but he had better expectations for next year. The prolongation of the war and the absence of business on the Stock Exchange were responsible for the unsatisfactory yield from stamps.

In noting that the yield from the income tax was £1,500,000 above the estimate, the chancellor of the exchequer remarked that in the twelve years the income on which taxation was paid had been increased by no less than £120,000,000—a fact that he hoped the house would remember when he reached a later part of his speech. The only other points of revenue which he needed to touch upon were the exceptional receipts owing to the mint, to silver coinage and to the telegraph receipts which compared very favorably with the expenditures.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.
The total receipts amounted to £130,385,000, and the expenditures to £133,592,000, of which £26,000,000 was for the war in South Africa and £3,000,000 for China. The expenditure for 1901-1902 totals £137,000,000, on account of charges—an increase of £32,901,000 over last year. The deficit, £33,207,000, showed that they had paid £15,413,000 out of the revenue for the cost of war. The total amount provided by the state last year aggregated the enormous sum of £138,364,000.

NATIONAL DEBT INCREASED £26,000,000.
"As to the national debt," said the chancellor, "of the exchequer, it stands in painful contrast with last year; but the funded debt has decreased by £1,425,000. On April 1 the national debt stood at £587,500,000—an increase of £55,000,000, on account of the war." Turning to the present year the chancellor of the exchequer said that the total estimated expenditure was £137,000,000. On the existing basis it was estimated that the revenue would be £132,255,000, leaving a deficit of about £5,000,000.

HOW TO PAY.
"How is this deficit to be met," asked Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, "will never be responsible for the total policy of paying the whole cost of the war out of loans without putting a reasonable amount on the taxpayers of the day. The real difficulty, however, is not so much the cost of the war in South Africa as the operations in China, as they will increase our ordinary expenditure even if the war comes to an end within three or four months—sooner than the honorable members suppose. Our ordinary expenditure would not permit of the remittance of the additional taxation proposed for war purposes last year. It therefore becomes necessary to put our expenditure on broader basis. The century has reached a point when it is necessary to widen the scope of taxation, but direct taxpayers must bear their share of the burden."

INCREASE IN INCOME.
"I propose that two pence shall be added to the income tax, making it 2d. in the pound. The extra 2d. will realize £3,900,000."
"There will be no addition to the beer, wine, tea, spirits or tobacco duties. I am not disposed to impose a customs duty on manufactured imported goods, as suggested by Sir Howard Vincent."
"The average consumption of sugar is 6 pounds per head. Sugar is taxed in every other community in Europe, and is taxed in the United States. The country taxes remained on sugar long after the institution of free trade. What I propose is not a protective duty, but an adequate public necessity."

has arisen for some duty of which the laboring classes should bear a fair share. The effect of my proposal on the price of sugar is doubtful, as the price of sugar is governed by the bounty system. The great bulk of the imports of sugar comes from bounty-giving countries.

THE BOUNTY SYSTEM.
"The bounty system is that a country giving a bounty encourages its production within its borders, and at the same time does its best to restrict consumption by its own people by every possible means. The result is that there is an enormous surplus which has to find a foreign market, and this country under the present circumstances, is the only market. Therefore it is quite conceivable—unless, of course, the bounty-giving countries either reduce the area of their sugar production or lower their own duties on sugar for the benefit of their own population, both of which actions would mean the abolition of the bounty system—that the result of the new tax, although at first the price might rise and consumption consequently be reduced, would be that there would be such an inflow into this country of bounty-fed sugar unable to go elsewhere that the price might be brought down. Again, I do not believe the duty will injure manufacturers using sugar to anything like the extent feared."

"Of course, provision will be made for imposing a duty on manufactured articles from foreign countries coming into competition with the home articles. I have endeavored to reconcile the conflicting interests. Nothing must be done to protect the British refiner to the disadvantage of the British consumer. But, on the other hand, fair play must be given to the British refiner, as compared with his continental rival. The refiner of beet sugar must not be favored against the refiner of cane sugar, or vice versa. I propose a

DUTY ON REFINED SUGAR
of 4s. 2d. per cwt. A halfpenny per pound would be 4s. 8d., so a margin of 8d. is left to cover the customs handlings, etc. There is therefore no reason why a tax of 4s. 2d. should increase the retail price more than a halfpenny per pound."
"The graduated scale of taxation will be as follows: Refined sugar, which is polarized at 98 and upwards, and which represents the third of the total imports, would pay the full tax. This will diminish to a minimum of 2s. 6d. per cwt. on raw sugar polarized at 75. This scale is only tentative, and I am perfectly willing to listen to criticism and the benefit of experience and better knowledge."

"Molasses in which are included the grocery syrups consumed largely by the poor, pay that 2s. per cwt. and glucose, of which a great deal has been heard lately, and which is used in the manufacture of jams and aerated waters, will have to bear a tax of 1s. 2d. I anticipate a yield of £5,100,000 from this tax. The West Indies will not be exempt."

EXPORT DUTY ON COAL.
"My next proposal is a novel one, unknown in this country for 45 years. It is an export duty of one shilling a ton on coal. In aiming to secure a revenue from coal I am not sacrificing trade. The imposition of a shilling, which is infinitely less than the fluctuations in price, will do no real injury to the coal trade, even supposing that the export of coal is checked. I am not sure that even that result will be an evil. From this source I expect to realize an aggregate of £11,000,000 from new taxation. My final balance sheet will be: From taxation, a revenue of £120,200,000; from non-taxation, £21,058,000—a total of £141,258,000. I propose to reduce the expenditure by again suspending the sinking fund to £182,562,000. This shows a deficit of £39,707,000, to which must be added £12,500,000 for the fresh debt. I have to borrow. I must ask the house to give me borrowing powers considerably in excess of this deficit of £41,000,000."

TO BORROW \$300,000,000.
"In order to finance the exchequer I ask the power to borrow \$300,000,000 by means of consols. As to obtaining contributions from the Transvaal, Sir David Barbour's reports are not encouraging at present. I think the

house will see the war has brought the country to the verge of ruin. This can no longer be considered. The small war has cost £151,000,000—double the cost of the Crimean war. There was £47,000,000 of the unfunded debt redeemable within the next ten years. I have tried to put before the house a true account of our finances for the present and immediate future, and at the time no chancellor of the exchequer has had so difficult a task, and none has had a more indulgent audience. I have not laid proposals before the house with the view of gaining transient popularity, but I have endeavored to establish a principle of contribution by the whole community to the burden of the state."

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach concluded at 6:44 p.m., amidst loud applause, having spoken 2 hours and 26 minutes. **HARCOURT SPEAKS.**
Sir William Vernon Harcourt commented on the chancellor of the exchequer on the ability he had shown, declaring that his speech was characterized by honesty—a quality very much lacking in the conduct of the war—in telling the house of the country the truth in regard to the position. The budget, continued Sir William Vernon Harcourt, was but a chapter in the disastrous history of the war. It was proposed to borrow altogether £127,000,000—four times as much as was borrowed for the Crimean war. "We are living in an age of newspaper finance," said Sir William, "and of increased expenditures. We cannot go on without involving this country in financial ruin. The fashionable doctrine of the day is conscription and protection. Does anybody believe that this increase of expenditures is to go on?"

Sir William argued that England was not as strong now as it was at the close of the French war, and declared, in conclusion, that it was the most disastrous statement that the chancellor of the exchequer ever made.

IRISH PROTEST.
Mr. John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, asked what interest Ireland had in the war which led to this extraordinary, disastrous and disorderly financial situation. He protested against fresh taxation, which, he said, imposed great injustice upon Ireland, that already, as an aid to the government commission in 1893, was greatly overtaxed. He severely attacked Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and the war policy.

Replying to criticisms, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said there were valuable assets in the Transvaal Colony, but that it was impossible to say what the contribution for the war in the present state of that country would be. Mr. Balfour, at 1:45 a.m., said it was necessary to pass the resolutions, whereupon the house divided upon the sugar duty, which was adopted by a vote of 183 to 125. The coal duty was adopted by a vote of 181 to 177. The resolution to raise the war loans being brought before the house, Mr. John Redmond moved to report progress. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach assented and the house then adjourned.

OUTSIDE COMMENT.
The chancellor of the exchequer is generally congratulated upon a just distribution of burdens. The Liberals in the lobby declared that the budget proposals added to them the best electioneering weapon they had for twenty years. One Liberal figured out that the war had cost £1,000,000,000 for every Boer killed. There is little doubt that, in raising new taxes, instead of increasing old ones, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has courageously courted much hostility and given the Liberals an opportunity to close their ranks and attack the government on its financial policy. Many ministerialists are dissatisfied because the government has failed to grant differential treatment to the colonies in the sugar tariff.

CUT OUT FOR A CRITIC
Handy Man to Have About a Newspaper Office in an Emergency.

The musical critic was unable to attend the pianoforte recital, but the handy man on the paper allowed that he could do the thing easily enough. And this is how he did it: "Herr Diapason's recital last evening at Acoustic hall was the most recherche event of the musical season. Herr Diapason is a master of cantilever, and both in his automobile and in his tour de force, he wrought wonders of tonic stimulation. He was especially potent in his delicate far niente passages, and in his diminutive crescendo appoggiatura he displayed in technological skill that was simply wonderful."

"There was also a marvelous musicianly abandon in the mute bars, the instrument in these parts of the score being forcefully impressive in silent fortissimo. But it was perhaps the andante capriccioso that he excelled himself. Here he discovered a coloratura, a bravura and an ensemble that fairly electrified his audience."

"Herr Diapason, if it is true, occasionally erred in an overponderosity or rutabaga, and again in a too lambent lustre; but these lapses were hardly noticeable in his rendering of cantabulous intermezzo. The recital upon the whole, was a marvelous exhibition of pocca hontas instrumentation and incandescent cavatina."

Slug four, who takes lessons, said there was something wrong about it, but he couldn't say what, and the managing editor, upon looking the critique over, was free to admit that it was all Greek to him; still he said that it seemed to read all right, so far as he could discover to the contrary, and it was quite in the line of the regular critic's composition—more luminous indeed—than he didn't see why it should not be printed. It was lucky, he said, that they had so able an all-round writer on the staff.

—Boston Transcript.

TENDENCY OF THE AGE.
[The Forum.]

This is an age of tabloids, which is only another name for concentration. We take our medicine in the form of pills and capsules and tabloids, and take our nourishment in the form of an ox-bolled down to a tea cup; even our intellectual pabulum must come in a similar form. It is all characterized by the rush, hurry, superficiality and the desire to avoid trouble, which were the distinguishing traits of the century just closed. If a man is sick he takes his capsule before he goes to work, he absorbs it anywhere; it does not cause him to lose even a minute from his business; it is so delightfully simple: he takes a meal out of a spoonful of beef tea. He can also read the history of the world in one sitting in Somebody's "The Universe at a Glance, in Pointed Paragraphs."

A woman will jump at a conclusion while a man is crawling toward it.

NEWCASTLE SCORES KENSIT!

Says He Is Like Carrie Nation, of Kansas.

Laboring People of St. Petersburg May Riot If They Don't Get Holidays.

New York, April 1. — The Duke of Newcastle, who is regarded as one of the leaders of the ritualistic movement in England, in an interview, denounced the bawling that prevailed at the installation of the Bishop of London.

"I think it is typical of the Anglo-Saxon for the minority to attempt to overthrow the majority by lawlessness," said his grace, the Duke of Newcastle, the moving cause in all these unruly church demonstrations, declared several months ago that he would break up the installation of the Lord Bishop of London, John Kensit is like your Carrie Nation, of Kansas. Both are comparable and dangerous."

"The fashionable doctrine of the day is conscription and protection. Does anybody believe that this increase of expenditures is to go on?"

The clergy may expect another repetition of the enthronement of the Lord Bishop of London in St. Paul's Cathedral in May next. There are some churches in London, where Kensit would not care to raise his voice, usually only a small disturbance where he is sure that his skin is safe.

Dr. Ingram, the new Lord Bishop of London, is a high churchman, but he is not a ritualist. His predecessor was second Bishop of Stepney and suffragan to the Bishop of London. He was appointed Bishop of London on March 7, succeeding Right Rev. Mandell Creighton, who died on Jan. 14 last.

WANT HOLIDAYS.

London, April 19. — A dispatch to Reuters' from St. Petersburg says that although the students remain quiet, the authorities are disturbed by the attitude of the working people and isolated troubles are considered unavoidable May 1. The working people are attempting to introduce labor day observances. Practically, the whole of the operations of the St. Petersburg Steel Company, an immense concern, which, among other things, manufactures ordnance, recently demanded a half-holiday in honor of the day.

The demands were refused they broke into the manager's office, forced the company's officials to flee for their lives, tore their fur coats and hats off, and burned valuable books and papers. Police and mounted gendarmes chased and routed the rioters.

THE SERVIAN THRONE.

The question of the succession to the throne of Servia has been settled by the terms of the new constitution shortly to be promulgated. The throne, in the event of a failure of made descendants, will pass to the male collateral line, and, failing that, to the king's lawfully begotten female descendants. In the event of the death of the king, the queen consort will assume the regency in behalf of a successor under age.

CABLE NOTES.

Great Britain, Germany, Spain and the United States have refused to recognize the Venetian tribunal of tribunals to adjudicate claims involving the rights of foreigners. Prof. Dr. Kohlster, the famous rind-erpest and cholera investigator, of Berlin, died on Monday at Tien Tsin. He was a victim of sanitary researches. Mail from Vienna, a band of Bulgarian yesterday invaded Turkish territory at Akdash, in Northern Turkey. They were repulsed by the Turkish troops. One Bulgarian was killed, and the others escaped.

NOT GUILTY.

The following story makes one think of the old proverb about a "guilty conscience" and "no accuser": "Now, boys," said the patient Sunday school teacher, "surely someone of you can tell me who carried off the gates of Gaza. Speak up, William." "If I don't say 'em," said the son of a dignant William, "with a succession of tears in his youthful voice. 'I don't see why folks always think when things get carried off that I've had something to do with it!'"

It's a wise joker that knows when to quit.

Pains in the Chest

Aggravated by a Tight, Hacking, Tearing Cough. Point to Bronchitis, a Forerunner of Consumption—Dr. Chase's Treatment.

When it hurts to cough, and when each long breath brings pain and a tearing, burning sense on the chest, you may be sure there is a deep-seated cold creeping along the bronchial tubes towards the lungs. It is a common practice to neglect a cold until it is beyond the reach of medicine. It is on this account that consumption claims so many victims. If you are anxious to obtain prompt and thorough relief for a cough, cold or any form of throat or lung irritation you should lose no time in procuring Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, which undoubtedly is the most effective treatment obtainable. While aiding expectoration, and clearing the throat and bronchial tubes, this preparation also heals the torn linings and allays the inflammation. Scores of thousands of families in Canada would not think of being without Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine in the house. The approach of consumption is marked by loss of weight and general weakening of the system, and in order to fight off such the body needs assistance. Hence the best remedy is Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great blood builder and nerve restorative. Weakness and debility from whatever cause they may be, they overcome by the wonderful upbuilding effects of this great blood cure.

Many a case of consumption has been cured by this combination treatment. While the linseed and turpentine heals the inflamed parts the Nerve Food, revitalizes and reinforces the constitution. You can rely on this combined treatment as most efficient in the cure of the gripe and as a preventative and cure for pneumonia and consumption. All dealers, or Edman-son, Bates & Company, Toronto.



Stylish Colored Dress Goods.

In addition to securing the pick of the choicest materials our buyers made in the world's fashion centers, customers of this department have the supreme satisfaction of knowing that the prices they have to pay are the lowest possible for such high-class productions. The ladies of London long ago realized that when they want something especially good at a reasonable cost that this store could supply it. Read about these:

- 56-inch Homespun that we recommend as very special value and stylish for bicycle or wet weather skirts, in three shades of gray, two of brown and one of navy, extra heavy and solid wool. The yard, only..... 50c
- 56-inch Homespun of plain weave and fine finish, what even hard-to-please people will fancy, comes in three shades of gray, is solid wool and extra value, at..... 75c
- 42-inch Serge Mixtures, smooth finish, gives splendid wear because it's all wool, comes in dark gray, blue gray and brown. The yard, only..... 50c
- 46-inch Serge Mixture of medium weight and solid wool, will wear as long as you care it to, in dark grays, blue gray and browns. The yard, only..... 65c

A Special line of Colored Lustres, in superb shades of cardinal, turquoise, garnet, navy, brown, cream and white. These you should look over early. They are much admired. We have also a number of elegant costume dress lengths in the latest weaves and colorings. No two are alike, making them exclusive to those who buy. These lengths are selling at from \$6 up, and we urge you to select early if you want a decided novelty.

Elegant Black Dress Goods.

The new goods, the nice goods, the goods you're looking for, are here. There's one dress that cannot be very well done without—a black dress. It's the most useful in the wardrobe because it can be worn at a wedding as well as a funeral, at the store as well as the church. These are new arrivals:

- Plain Lustre, 42-inch and good quality, at the yard..... 25c, 35c and 50c
- Plain Lustre, 44-inch, pleasing values, at the yard..... 65c, 75c, 85c and \$1 00
- Black Serge, 42-inch, splendid range, at the yard..... 25c, 30c, 40c, 45c and 50c
- Black Serge, 44-inch, makes serviceable dresses, the yard..... 65c, 75c and 85c
- Black Homespun, 54-inch, a special quality, at the yard..... \$1 00
- Black Broadcloth, 48-inch, soft and dressy, the yard..... \$1 00 and \$1 25
- Black Broadcloth, 54-inch, very fine and very reasonable..... \$1 50, \$1 75 and \$2 50

B. & I. CORSETS DEMONSTRATED.

Miss Crook, expert corset fitter, will be at this store Thursday, Friday and Saturday this week, when she will demonstrate to our lady customers the advantages of the B. & I. Patent Bias Filled Corsets. The B. & I. Corsets are to be had only at this store in London.

The Standard Designer

IS an authority on the latest fashions. Follow its teachings and you'll wear correct style garments. Its suggestions are always practical and sensible. Enter your name on subscription list at Pattern Counter.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

149, 151 and 153 DUNDAS STREET.

HOUSEKEEPERS, OUR BIG CONSIGNMENTS OF HOT WEATHER GOODS HAVE ARRIVED.

We invite you to inspect these goods. You will be interested.

OUR LEADER:

Oxford Gas Ranges
\$8 to \$20.
Use an OXFORD and see what great Fuel Savers they are.
We connect all Stoves free of charge.

Our Goods Are Worth a Trial.

OXFORD HOT PLATES or TABLE BURNERS with TIN OVEN
make a very complete cooking outfit at a very low price.
\$1 to \$3.50.

GAS TUBING
VERY BEST QUALITY, ANY LENGTH, ...AT...
8c Per Foot.

GAS IRON HEATER, 60c.
Automatic Iron Heater
A splendid convenience for housewives, laundresses, tailors, etc.
An immense saving of gas is effected by this device.

GAS NURSERY BURNERS
25c and 45c.
A VERY CHEAP ARTICLE, BUT SO USEFUL.

Gurney Oxford Stove Store,

Sold by leading stove dealers in other cities. A. J. BRENTON, Manager.

382 Richmond St., London.

Pocket Wireless Telegraphy.

The "pocket coherer" is the invention of an Englishman, and though not much is known about it as yet, it is said to be a wonder in its way. One carries it about with him in his clothing—it is not much bigger than a watch—and is enabled by its means to receive wireless telegraphic messages wherever he may happen to be. Wireless telegraphy, of course, is in its infancy as yet. Within a few years from the present time it is expected to develop marvels, rendering it practically a business man to connect his office with other offices, business establishments, and even private houses all over a city, just as now he possesses such connections by telephone. Adjusting the index of an instrument on his desk to the proper number, he will touch a key, and the waves that are sent out in all directions through the atmospheric ether will convey a message to the particular person with whom he desires to talk. Necessarily, the waves go everywhere, but Smith, let us say, wants to communicate with his friend Jones, and the setting of the index adjusts the wave-length so accurately that only Jones' instrument, which is sensitive to waves of that and no other length, will respond. The pocket coherer is sensitive to waves of the same length as those which affect his desk instrument, and when they are sent out from any point they cause the ringing of a tiny bell. He may be expecting some important message, and so, he will promptly hasten back to his headquarters. Langour and weakness, due to the depleted condition of the blood, are overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great vitality.

NERVOUSNESS.

When the nerves are deranged the whole system is affected, life and vigor are replaced by weariness and fatigue.

All ambition vanishes and energy is lost.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure Nervousness, Sleeplessness, After Effects of La Grippe, Dizziness, Weakness and Palpitation of the Heart.

Miss Edythe Lindsay, of Stromness, Ont., writes under date of Jan. 16th, 1900:

T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto.

I suffered two years from nervousness and sleeplessness and was extremely weak. I also had violent palpitation of the heart and was easily startled. I took four boxes of Milburn's Pills, and I am now strong and well. I cannot praise them too highly for nervousness, sleeplessness and heart trouble.

From Mrs. JOHNSTON, Coteau, N.W.T., on Dec. 17th, 1900:

I have tried your Heart and Nerve Pills for nervous debility. I felt tired and weary all the time and could not sleep at night. I took three boxes of Milburn's Pills and my nervousness has all disappeared and I can now sleep well and feel like a different person. I can highly recommend your pills.

Mrs. JAS. D. LANE, of Limehouse, writes on Dec. 3rd, 1900:

A short time ago I was troubled with nervousness and palpitation of the heart. I got a box of Milburn's Pills and they have afforded me so much relief that I take much pleasure in recommending them to all who are troubled with nervousness and heart trouble.



The Nerve System.