NORTH ONTARIO.

Those who talk of an extraordinarily can hardly be aware of the facts. At the election of 1891 in that riding there were 5963 names on the voters' list, and 4158 votes were cast, while the revised names and the votes polled numbered 4606. It must be remembered that there were two opposition candidates in the field yesterday, who jointly received 2438 votes, against the 2168 cast for Mr. McGillivray. The latter's election was government, though it was a victory for the government candidate. It may fairly be expected, though, that the government will accept it as a victory for their policy, and as an approval from the province of Ontario of the course they have laid out for themselves. With this warrant for the proceeding, they will have the less hesitation in applying the coercion process to Manitoba.

NO NEW POLICY.

With characteristic impudence and disregard for facts several Tory writers and speakers have distorted into a "flop" and a "new policy" some recent remarks of the Toronto Globe on the tariff question. It is fortunate that the public has learned to look with suspicion on Tory interpretations of Liberal utterances and to take from the latter their own meanings, not those imputed to them by dishonest opponents. There is accordingly a very small chance of Tory misrepresentations misleading anybody. Dealing with the distortion of made use of the expression: 'In 1879, its words that has been so freely in- when my party came back to power." dulged in the Globe says:

"The idea of paying special attention to the interests of the farmer, the workingman and the merchant who have no 'pull' at Ottawa will be a new departure certainly, not from Liberal principles but from the practice of the past sixteen years. Nothing has been so marked a feature of the protectionist regime as the destruction of the smaller industries and the decline of the towns and villages where they once flourished. The Liberal policy is to endeavor to revive these industries, to revive agriculture, to revive the shipping interest, not by putting taxes on, but by taking taxes off. Costigan referred: 'Some of the most important industries of Canada are now seerely handicapped by a tariff which taxes their raw material beyond the protection afforded to their finished pro-The protectionist remedy for duct. this state of things would be to increase the duty on the finished product; the Liberal remedy would be to remove or diminish the duty on raw material."

"What, however, the article was intended to emphasize was that the freeing of agriculture and other industries from the burdens which have been accumulated during the past sixteen years could not be accomplished in a day Conditions have been created which will complicated structure of protection and burdened and hampered by duties upon their material and machinery. The work of placing them upon a basis of self-reliance once more will have to be ractical knowledge of the conditions. To proceed in any other way would be only to throw discredit upon the cause of commercial freedom and not to advance never entertained the idea of regulating the tariff by a fiat suddenly issued from Ottawa in accordance with a theory, and without regard to the condition of the industries of the country. That was a notion industriously promulgated by the advocates of the present system in estly dealt with, give sufficient proof. He cider to frighten the people away from selects the years 1879 and 1894 for purreform The Liberal tariff policy, as laid down at the Ottawa convention, is strong and clear, but it does not contain anything inconsistent with the view that the changes required shall be made with a wise regard to existing conditions."

The Globe then quotes the declaration of the Ottawa Liberal convention in were \$43,739,219 and in 1894 they were regard to the tariff, and concludes: "No \$53,034,100, an increase of \$9,294,881. reasonable man could expect that the In the same period Canada's exports to change indicated in this platform could Great Britain increased from \$36,295,be made in a day. Nevertheless the 718 to \$68,538,856 and those of the working of the principles to which the | United States increased from \$27,165,-Liberals are pledged would be perceived 501 to \$35,809,940. That is to say, the moment they obtained control of under the N. P. tariff the mother counlegislation. They would act as men try, over whom the Tories gush at conwho do not believe that a country can venient times, is selling less to us and he made rich by taxation, and who do thying more from us in proportion, while believe that every tax removed puts new our strade with the United States is life into industry. If it were asked at growing the other way. Sir Charles deprived of his liberty, and a chance what point would they begin, our an- Tupper knew all this but it suited him that he may be required to serve full swer would be: where there is most in- to represent the matter differently to justice, where industry suffers most the Englishmen. from restriction, where the cost of protection to the people is greatest. As one by one, thoroughly, but earefully ment on the Manitoba school case beand judiciously, the shackles were re- fore the Privy Council, said: "Before moved, the effect would be seen in the stimulation of productive industry all through the country. The plan of fostering industry by taxation has had more than a fair trial and has signally | tent of the relief to be given by the failed; the marks of failure are written all over the country in deserted factories, ruined industries, declining towns and villages, depopulated farming districts. The purpose of the Liberal policy is to alleviate, not to aggravate, that condition of affairs. But the policy in order to achieve that result must have a fair trial; and that means that it must be carefully as well as thoroughly work-

"SCUM OF EUROPE."

Some weeks ago the Rev. G. H. Tovey gave the floating population of Britisn Columbia a very bad name, describing it as made up of the "scum of Europe," and as totally destitute of religion. His remarks, which were reproduced in the the aforesaid howlers consider these ance in the light of the following para- St. Charles branch (I. C. R.), \$1,500. don Truth:

in the Bournemouth county court. was a claim by a dairyman against the large vote in North Ontario, yesterday Rev. G. H. Tovey for £39 odd, the balance of an account for goods supplied Tovey, to the defendant's wife. leaving his wife and three children be list used yesterday contained 7054 for their maintenance. All that he sent in over five years was £42, and his wife was obliged to go into pusiness as : small boarding house keeper. Having now returned, the reverend gentleman was called upon to pay for such dairy produce as had been supplied for the use of his children, and he denied hir therefore not exactly a victory for the | Hability. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff; but the judge appeared to have disagreed with it, and execution was stayed with a view to an appeal. I should think myself that the jury were right. But far more interesting than the legal question involved, as to the wife's right to pledge the Rev. Tovey's credit for the support of his children, is the revelation which the case affords of this estimable cleric's conduct as a husband and father."

TH

The thought at once occurs that the Rev. Tovey's estimate of British Columbia's population may have been largely the result of introspective contemplation. He had apparently very good reason to believe, at any rate, that this province had harbored some of the "scum of Europe." The Bishop of Gloucester and the other clerical gentlemen who listened with interest to Mr. Tovey's address must feel highly edified by this later de velopment.

THE "GREAT STRETCHER."

Sir Charles Tupper, when speaking to

an English gathering at Newcastle, A man with some sense of decency occupying Sir Charles' office would have avoided the fact that he was so long identified with one party and striven to make it appear that his position as representative of the country had made him quite impartial. Sir Charles not only takes pride in exhibiting himself as a working member of the Conservative party, but he actually lies to the English people on behalf of that party as if he were on the stump in Canada. He has done some great "stretching" in his time, but never achieved anything more As was said in the article to which Mr. artistic in this line than his speech to the Newcastle men. Speaking of the government's tariff-framing operations Sir Charles said: "They in Canada, knew that under the treaties which existed and had been made by the governiment of England with Belgium and Germany, it was impossible to give any direct advantage to the trade of the mother country. But in framing their policy they had great regard to the fact that certain leading articles came mainly from England, and they consequently made the duties lower on those articles." This latter sentence is a direct, positive require careful handling. Industries and conscienceless piece of lying. Sir which were able to stand upon their Charles, as one of the framers of the own merits have been involved in the tariff, knew very well that he and fils colleagues took not the slightest thought of favoring Britain when they were at the work. It is only just to say that they did not think of discriminating done carefully and with a thorough, against Britain any more than of favoring her; all they thought of was the favoring of their special friends in Canada. It is true, however, that without making it. As a matter of fact, the Liberals special effort to do so they did contrive to discriminate against Great Britain. and though Sir Charles Tupper may "lie till he is black in the face," he cannot successfully dispute that fact. The very figures he quoted at Newcastle, if honposes of comparison. In the former year Canada's imports from Great Bri- Durante says that owing to the dipl- made are not yet fulfilled. The odium tain were \$30,933,130 and in the latter matic policy between Italy and the \$38,717,267, showing an increase of \$7,-724,137 in the fifteen years. The imports from the United States in 1879

> Mr. Ewart, in concluding the arguclosing I would like to say a word or the claims on alienated subjects as long two as to what we are asking. As it has been already remarked, we are not asking for any declaration as to the ex-Governor-General. We merely ask that it should be held that he has jurisdiction to hear our prayer and to grant us some relief if he thinks proper to do so." Mr. Ewart, thought counsel for the Manitoba minority, was evidently of the opinion that remedial legislation was not a necessary consequence of the Privy some physical disqualification against Council judgment.

Montreal Herald: A howl ascends 'o neaven from Tory organs, small and great, over the so-called corruption of the Mercier government. Mercier is dead, he is not campaigning in Montreal Centre, but there are men taking an a .tive interest in that election who have been instrumental in boodling and wasting millions of the public money. Let Times, wear a rather peculiar appear. items and then say who the rascals are. graph, which appeared recently in Lon (44): Quebec harbor works (nearly), \$1, 000,000; Tay canal, \$476,000; Onder-"My opinion has been asked by a jury | donk (C. P. R.), \$1,118,000; Caraquet

man on an action which was lately trie i railway, \$224,000, Little Rapids Lo.k, TUPPER 11 \$124,000; Galops Rapids channel, \$600,-900; Curran Bridge, \$270,000; Har ::s Tand job, St. John, \$100,000; Fredericton Bridge, \$372,000; Hard Pan claims. seems, went to North America in 1890. \$272,0000; total, \$6,056,000. Some eight or ten millions of the increase of hind, but promising to send £2 a week | Canada's debt since 1878 are represented by the incapacity and knavery of the sweet scented apostles of purity who a the before-mentioned howlers are trying Wants Tupper the Younger Made other things: "They reproach me with to keep in office.

> The Colonist seems to think it is better able than the Globe itself to define the Globe's position in regard to tariff matters. It would also like to have people believe that it knows the Times' opinions better that the Times knows them. It is a pity our neighbor's peculiar abilities are not better known and appreciated, else the Liberals might be induced to employ it to do their thinking for them.

> Seattle Times:-An exchange regrets that our Canadian border is defenceless. Well, so is the border of Canada. It is about a stand-off and the fact that it is so is a guarantee of peace.

ANOTHER UNPLEDGED MAN.

Only a few days ago Mr. Willoughby the Conservative candidate in Cardwell, sent to the McCarthyite leaders in that constituency a letter, in which he announced his opposition to interference with Manitoba, and now comes the re port that he has decided to follow Mc. McGillivray's example of seeking eiec tion on the non-committal plea of wait ing until the government produces its school legislation before he gives his opinion of it. He has placed himself or allowed himself to drift into an un-

enviable predicament. First Mr. Willoughby secured the Conservative nomination.

Then the government declared for re medial legislation. Next the constituency was opened and Mr. Willoughby got to work to hold the nomination, supporting the govern-

Then he seemed to wobble and under pressure of Ontario's strong opposition to interference, he declared against re medial legislation and coquetted with the McCarthyites.

The next act in the comedy was Sir Mackenzie Bowell's declaration that he had assurance that the candidate was with the government on the school ques-

And now, immediately following the premier's statement, Mr. Willoughby gets in out of the wet, under McGillivray's umbrella.

It is to be feared that Mr. Willoughby's chief idea is to capture the seat, and his concern for principle and policy is a very bad second. He scarcely knows just where he is at. In his desire to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds he has lost his bearings His predicament is a fair illustration of the tangle into which a wobbling politician may get himself when he sets out to make votes by shirking a straight issue -Toronto Star. Conservative.

ITALIAN MILITARY DUTY.

Naturalized Americans Made to Under

go This Injustice.

Chicago, Dec. 16.-Minister of War Mocenni of the Italian government is now in correspondence with Count Rozwadowski, King Humbert's consul at Chicago, concerning a question of enforced service for an American citizen in the Italian army. Oscar Durante, a naturalized American citizen, editor of the Chicago L'Italia, and for the second time a municipal office holder, has been ordered to report for a physical examin report at the office of the consulate and the votes of the people. will submit to an examination. Mr. the votes but some of the pledges United States it is necessary to acquiesce to this demand of King Humbert is he wishes to escape arrest, imprison ment and enforced military duty on the occasion of any future visit to his fatherland. To emphasize the claim that President Cleveland should deal with the Italian government in a vigorous fashion, Mr. Durante declares that there are now doing enforced duty in the army of Italy several naturalized American citizens, who were snatched up by the royal guards of Italy while on visits to their kindred. The last case happened within a year, Mr. Durante says, and although the newspapers of this country made mention of it at the time, the matter was dropped with the Chicagoan five years. Italy refuses to recognize the right of its subjects to give allegiance to foreign powers. Even children who leave Italy are kept on the list for army duty. Italy claims all who have ever had allegiance to its government, and although unable to enforce as they remain away, once let them return, Mr. Durante says, and the agents of the Italian government who watch trains and vessels seize them and throw them into prison. They are liable to incerceration for six months, besides army service. This programme is carried on by a "refractory" system of which consulates in other lands are a part. Count Rozwadowski has transacted the business in Mr. Durnste's case, and the Chicagoan awaits the issue with deep concern, hoping for the discovery of military duty.

YACHTING

London, Dec. 15.-Lord Dunraven will sail for New York on Wednesday next in order to assist the committee of the New York yacht club in its investigation of charges brought out by his lordship against Defender.

In the boarding house kitchen—First oyster (feebly)—Help! Help! I'm in the soup! Second oyster—I feel for you, brother, but I Can't find you.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

The High Commissioner Leaves His Post to Do a Little Wire Pulling.

Leader-Leaders on School Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Charles Tupper, the elder, in the political arena in Canada, will add another faction to those already existing in the cubinet. The high commissioner comes here ostensibly for the purpose of talkthis himself, having some private business to transact at the same time. The premier agreed to it, hence it has been officially stated that Sir Charles comes here at the request of Sir Mackenzie Bowell to discuss both these matters. No sooner was it settled that Sir Charles was coming than his friends commenced to whisper that he was going to take a hand in the general elections and probably enter the cabinet. This promptly and emphatically denied by the premier, but still the Tupper organs tgaintained that his mission was a political one. One of them had it that the high commissioner had even arranged to address a meeting in favor of Sir Will iam Hingston in Montreal Centre. This, too, was denied by Sir Mackenzie Bow eli. However, the presence of the high commissioner here means trouble for Sir Mackenzie, no matter whether the for-

In the first place the high commissioner could not enter the cabinet here while his son was a member of the ministry. The father has no desire to replace the On the contrary, it is the desire of the elder Tupper to further the political interests of the younger and he will take every means while here to do so, This is where the trouble will arise for Sir Mackenzie Bowell. The high commissioner, for instance, is of the opinion that Sir Hibbert should be premier and Sir Hibbert entertains the same idea. The latter, however, thinks that his best chances of success lies in the government being defeated at the next general elections. He expects that his fighting propensities will enable him to come out of the wreck safely, and that he will have a chance of being made leader in the opposition as Bowell. Foster, Haggart and Montague will have no use for an office to which no solary is attached. On the other hand the high commissioner believes that Sir Mackenzie Bowell should give place to Sir Hibbert, and so the fight will go merrily on once the old man reaches Canadian soil.

mer takes any open part in Canadian

politics or not.

The general opinion is that Sir Charles Tupper comes for the general elections, but, despite past events which would go and trying to stand in with all classes. to justify this, there are excellent grounds for believing that he will take no part in the coming contest. The reason for this is partly given in the attitude which he now bears toward the administration. He is opposed to Bowell and has been from the beginning. is in favor of his son but would take Haggart or Foster, yes even Montague. ir preference to Bowell as leader. he will not enter the campaign for the Rowell government. At any rate that

is the opinion in the inner circles. Should it be decided otherwise the Liberals will have no cause to complain. Sir Charles is a back number in Canadian politics. True enough he did considerable good to his party at the last general elections, especially in the Mariation to determine his fitness as a sol- time provinces, where he scattered dier of Italy. Early next week, in pur- around orders-in-council and other pledgsuance of these orders. Mr. Durante will es for public works, etc., in return for Well, he got which he heaped upon himself in regard to his bitter attacks on the Grand Trunk railway is yet fresh in the minds of the people. The bridge which he was going to build at Quebec over the St. Lawrence in return for the support of the electorate there is still unbuilt. The tunnel scheme between Prince Edward Island and the mainland is in about the same position as it was in 1891, when the high commissioner was holding it out as an inducement for votes in the Maritime provinces. These are but a few of the bigger bribes which were being offered in the last general election for political support. Tupper on the stump in Canada would do more to injure the government than anything else. No matter what the result in North

Ontario and Cardwell the position of the government is shown to be a pitiable one. In North Ontario the candidate of the government, who was a strong opponent of separate schools up to the the school question unpledged to either side. In Cardwell the candidate was pledged against the remedial order and on the official nomination day agreed to give some measure of relief to the Manitoba Roman Catholics. In North Ontario Hon. John Costigan asked the Roman Catholics to vote for McGillivray because he would do justice to the min crity in Manitoba, and Controller Clarke Wallace asked for the votes of the Orangemen because Mr. McGillivray was one of themselves and would stand by same thing was done in Cardwell.

While this was going on there the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier was speaking in the counties of Ottawa in Quebec and Prescott in Ontario. Along with him was Mr. Tarte. Here is what the Liberal leader had to say on the school question to his French audience in Presectt county: "If justice is to be done to the minority I shall do it, not by coergion, but by appealing to the majority of my fellow countrymen. For my attitude on this question I have been called a traitor by the ministerial press of Quebec. There are some insults that are an bonor to a man. What I say is his: Let us investigate the case. Let us appeal to the people of Manitoba to investigate that case with us, and let is determine to do justice to whom it is found to be due. It is not so much quest'on of separate schools as a queson of provincial rights. There is a epugnancy to the central government coercing a province, and that repugnancy will not be overcome except by an in-

vestigation showing a substantial injust-

Is there a man in this audience who objects to that course? (Cries of Not one,' and cheers.) In the course of his further remarks Mr. Laurier said that the mandate of the present parlia-ment expired on April 25th, and the government dreaded the day when they would have to come before their masters and, if they had the power, would postpone this day of judgment until they heard the trumpet of Gabriel sound." Mr. Tarte, who followed, said, among

my connection with the Temiscouata railway. A few years ago I sold my rights in the charter, as I was perfectly at liberty to do, in my capacity as a man of business and a citizen in private life. If this was a crime, of what sort of crime have ministers of the crown Ottawa, Dec. 8.—The presence of Sir been guilty who have benefited by that charter? There was one federal minister who was never financially interested Astoria and Portland. On the same in that enterprise, who got over \$9000 date the steamer Scotia will sail for the out of it. If I cannot prove it I will same ports. The Alice Blanchard was give up my seat in the house of commons. Let them ask for an inquiry; I big corporations, the Southern Pacific ing over with the government the fast have the proof of what I say in black and the Oregon Railway & Navigation Attantic mail service and the Pacific and white. That minister got the mon- Company. The Alice Blanchard was put cable. He expressed a desire to do ey not from me, but after all it was on several months ago in opposition to my money." After alluding to the Mc- the Pacific Coast Steamship Company Greevy-Langevin scandal Mr. Tarte as under which name the Oregon Railway serted that Mr. Thomas McGreevy was & Navigation Company's boats were opreleased from jail because he threaten- erated. The newcomer was regarded ed to give compromising papers he had a tramp, and for some time no attenin his possession into the hands of the tion was paid to her. It was found enemies of the government. The government at Ottawa was then in the hands of thieves, and to-day it is also in the hands of thieves. Thomas McGreevy was to-day a member of the house of commons. The government supported him in his election, and he was introduced in the house of commons by two ministerial whips. 'The school question was also discussed by Mr. Tarte. He described it as a very simple question in the beginning, which had been made difficult by the course of the government, whom he accused of keeping the question before the country to achieve party ends. He pointed to Mr. Costigan and Mr. Clarke Wallace stumping North Ontario together for the same candidate, who was wanted at a session called for the express purpose of taking action in this matter. Mr. Tarte went on as follows: "If we Catholics are going to appeal to Catholic passions and our Protestant friends to Protestant passions what is going to happen? Are we going to fight each other? Both sides are here to stay, and why should we make fools of ourselves by quarrelling? The government's policy is opposed to the peace and harmony of the country. They want to take Manitoba by the throat. I stand here to-day to say that I am opposed to taking Manitoba by the throat. There are other ways of settling the question. We have only to appeal to the good sense of all parties. If we had a strong government the question would have been settled long ago, but the present government did not go the right way about it. Suppose the Dominion parliament should adopt remedial legislation, and suppose Manitoba refuses to obey, as we know she will refuse—what is going to happen, I ask again? - Are we going to send troops to force Manitoba to obey? I do not wish other boat to be considered. The North that. We have had already two rebellions there. For the peace of Canada other steamer, on which it is understood the people should put a strong statesman at the head of affairs in this country. SLABTOWN.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Washington City, January 16. Philadelphia, Dec. 16.-W. F. Ha:rity chairman of the Democratic con:mittee, this afternoon requested the secretary of the committee to notify the members thereof to assemble at Washington City on January 16th next, for the purpose of selecting the time and place for holding the next Democratic convention. Chairman Harrity has received letters from commercial bodies in fifty cities urging the committee to solert a late date for the national convention. Business people contend that a long campaign unsettles trade. It is believed a date not later than the middle of July will be selected.

A story is told by Willam Le Fanu of the well known Irish priest, Father Maguire. A farmer, it seems, once asked his reverence what a miracle was. The priest gave somewhat lengthy explanation, which did ot seem to be quite what the applicant

not seem to be quite what the applicant wanted.
"Now, do you think, you reverence," he persisted. "that you could give me an exlample of a miracle?"
"Well," replied Father Maguire, "walk on before me and I'll see what I can do for you."



Catarrh in the Head

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier Prominently in the public eye today.

The O. R. & N. and Southern Pacific Will Crush Their Smaller Competitor.

San Francisco, Dec. 16.-The traffic

war between the Oregon Railway Navigation Company, Goodall, Perkins & Co. and the Southern Pacific Con. pany has assumed a new phase, which by many is considered the beginning o the end. On Thursday next, the steam er Alice Blanchard, of the North Pa cific Steamship Company, will leave for the cause of the split between the two however, that she was eating into the profits of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. She could not compare with the Oregon, Columbia, or State of Cali. fornia, either in freight or passenger accommodations or in point of speed, Thus handicapped it was necessary cut under the regular rates to catch th. trade. Freight was carried for \$1 per ton, figured by either weight or meas urement. The Pacific Coast Steamshir Company started to fight the opposition with its own fire. They made two trips to the Blanchard's one, and whenever the latter was to sail, rates on the regular line of steamers were scaled to meet the cut. Accordingly, every five days cheap rate steamers sailed for Portland. The Southern Pacific found its business was being injured through the fight of the O. R. & N. against the opposition, and they also became a factor in the fight. As is known, the Puget Sound steamers were ultimately forced into the

The rates of the Scotia have not yet been announced, nor has it been stated wno her agents are. It is understood that a very low rate for passengers and freight will prevail. That the steamer has been chartered by the O. R. & N. Co. or the Pacific Coast Steamship Co. there is little doubt, for it is street talk that the Scotia will run side by side with the Alice Blanchard, loading when she does and sailing at the same time. In addition to the Columbia river ports she will also call at Humboldt and Coos bay. With the Alice Blanchard choked on in this manner, it is assured that the O. R. & N. and Southern Pacific Companies can settle their differences without much trouble. Before this can be done it will be found that there is an-Pacific Company is negotiating for ana deposit has been paid. This steamer is understood to be the Empire. The rate war between the Southern

Pacific and the Oregon Railway & Nav-igation Company has resulted in reducin freights, applying in Eastern National Committee Called to Meet at Washington. The Northern Pacific, in connection with the Central Washington, has been advised that, owing to eacessive ocean competition, the Southern Pacific has been obliged to reduce rates between San Francisco and Portland, with exceptions as follows: Class rat s in cents per 100 pounds-First, second, third and fourth classes, 121/2 cents fifth, A, B, C, D and E classes, 10 cents. After December 15 the rates apply north-bound only. Already effective the maximum class and commodity rates from San Francisco to Spokane, Farnington, Coulee City, Genesee and Juliaette will be class rates and one-half of commodity rates St. Paul to Spokan plus the following arbitraries: Firs' second, third and fourth classes, 71/2 cents; fifth, A, B, C, D and E, 5 cents. This does not in any way affect present rates to points east of Spakane or to points on the Washington & Columbia River railroad.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

There are but few changes to report in the local market. Ogilvie's Hungarian Flour has again gone up and is now retailing as high as \$5.50. Manitoba eggs have also risen in price and sell for 30 cents ped dozen.

	cents peu dozeu.
	Ogilvie's Hungarian Flour 5 25 to 5 50
	Lake of the woods Flour. 5 to 5 25
	Rainler 4 75
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TUTION TO THE STATE OF THE STAT	Bran per ton 90 00 to 25 00
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Catarrh in the Head	LOTO WOOLE AS OF
	" cracked 50 00
Is a dangerous discase because it is	Cornmeal, per 100 lbs
liable to result in loss of hearing or	Rolled Oats, per lb
smell, or develop into consumption.	Potetoes local
Read the following:	Cabbage
	Hay, baled, per ton\$8 to \$12
"My wife has been a sufferer from	Green Penners oured per der
catarrh for the past four years and the	
disease had gone so far that her eyesight	Spinach, per lb 5 to 6
was affected so that for nearly a year	Spinach, per lb 5 to 6 Lemons (California)
she was unable to read for more than five	
minutes at a time. She suffered sever	Apples, Oregon, per box\$1 50 to 1 75
point in the hard and the	Pears03
pains in the head and at times was almost	Pears
distracted. About Christmas, she com-	Cranberries, Cape Cod, per gallon1 00 Quinces03
menced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and	Fish—Salmon, per 1b
since that time has steadily improved	Smoked bloaters, per lb121-2
She has taken six bottles of Hood's Ear-	Mggs, Island, per doz
saparilla and is on the road to a complete	Eggs, Manltoba 30
Cure I connot speck to a complete	Butter, Creamery, per Ib30
cure. I cannot speak too highly of Hood's	Cheese Chilliwack
Sarsaparilla, and I cheerfully recommend	Butter, Delta Greamery, per lb35 Cheese, Chilliwack
it." W. H. FURSIER, Newmarket, Ontario	Hams, Canadian, per lb
	Hams, Boneless, per lb 20
Hood's Sarsaparilla	Bacon, American, per ID 15 to 18
	Bacon, Rolled, per lb
	Ducon Canadian 10 to 18
Is the Only	Shoulders 14
	Sides non the
Two Die I D to	Meats Reef per lb 7 to 121-2
True Blood Purifier	Veal
	Mutton, whole 7 to 71-2
Prominently in the public eye today.	Sides, per lb. 15 to 20
Hood's Pills cure habitual constipa-	Pork, tresh, per 10
THE RESERVE TO BE SHOWN THE PROPERTY OF THE PR	Objection per the service service of the 150
tion. Price 25c mark	Turkeys, per lb

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* * * TO ! ! . . . Ottawa, lace says pledged to will find t lived. Among this morn ard stean and Queen per and I M. P., an Sir Cha met by th Tupper. had a plea ed at the which he In answer going to the Canad governmen establishm ger and r Britain a will be bu

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