

LORD STRATHCONA

To the Students of Aberdeen University

SCOTSMEN AS COLONISTS

The Growth of Imperialism in the Colonies.

BRITISH PREFERENCE IN TRADE

Canadians and Australians in South Africa.

REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT

In the course of his address as Lord Rector to the students of Aberdeen University, Lord Strathcona said: When it became necessary to consider the choice of a subject on which to address you, I found myself somewhat embarrassed. I might have spoken on the ethics of rhetorical flourishes, with a reference to famous battles for the Standard; or I might have taken one of the more or less abstruse questions of academic nature, upon which most of you are far better informed than I am. But I decided to deal with a matter which is sure to be especially interesting to Scotsmen both young and old, and in connection with which I have had some little experience. I refer to the growth of imperialism, and to the forces that are being used to bring about the consolidation of the Empire. Perhaps I ought to tell you why I have chosen this particular theme. It is because Scotsmen have had a great deal to do with the development of Greater Britain—more perhaps than any other section of the British race; but it might not be wise to say so much to an audience south of the Tweed. By a wise dispensation of Providence, Scotsmen, or at any rate some of the best of them, have for one reason or another, preferred to wander rather than to stay at home. Several explanations of this nomadic weakness—or strength, as the case may be—have been given; but they are generally offered by Englishmen, Irishmen, or Welshmen. However, Scotsmen and their descendants are to be found in every part of the world. It might have been for the good of their own country had our people remained at home; but we may say without exaggeration that it is generally admitted that for it is generally proved to be for the good of the Empire, that they took them to the various colonies; in those early days, their education, and their habits of frugality, thrift, and perseverance. They have done much in helping to build up Greater Britain and to give the flag, in which the cross of St. Andrew occupies a prominent place, the importance it possesses today in the eyes of the world. I venture to believe also, that the present generation, and the rising generation of Scotsmen, and of their fellow British subjects, will fully recognize and appreciate the grand heritage which is being handed down to them; and that they will be as proud of it as we ourselves, and show themselves equal in every way to the responsibilities which its possession must entail. These are some of the reasons which lead me to think that I could not have taken any more attractive text for my address to the students of the University of Aberdeen.

The Rise of Our Colonies.

It will be costing no aspersions on the memory of those who have gone before us to state that in acquiring for Great Britain so much of the earth's surface, they apparently had little or no idea of what they would do with it, or how it was likely to affect the British Empire of the future. It was a custom in those days, and one in which all people are engaged, more or less, to seize anything that happened to be within their reach—if it belonged to an enemy, or if its possession would afford an enemy any satisfaction. This practice not only prevailed collectively among nations, but among individuals as well, our Borderers were no exception. It is very certain, however, that little or nothing was attempted for a great many years to colonize the territories that were acquired. On the other hand, much was certainly done to hamper and restrict their development in the interests of the trade and commerce of the United Kingdom—their existence being regarded largely as for its benefit and profit. We know that this, and other mistakes, led to disastrous results, which brought to a close the progress of any other nation than our own. An endeavor was made in later years to promote the export trade of the colonies by the granting of preferential fiscal treatment in the United Kingdom, but as the result of the agitation which led to the reform of the Corn Laws, that privilege was finally withdrawn, and subsequently was altogether abolished. Whether the policy, so far as it concerned the rest of the Empire, was or was not I am not prepared to argue at the moment, neither is this the proper occasion for doing so. It may be sufficient to state, however, that it had the effect of destroying the family commercial relations that existed, and of placing our kith and kin very much in the same position as foreigners as regards the interchange of trade. It might be interesting to endeavor to arrive at some conclusion as to what the state have been to-day had there been, during all those years, a closer commercial union between the different parts of the Empire. In my opinion it would not be difficult to show that the expansion of their commerce would undoubtedly have led to the more rapid development of their great natural resources; and that their population and wealth might easily have been greater in more favorable circumstances than they are even at the present time. It is often said that fifty or sixty years ago the colonies were feeling in existence that they were likely to be a source of weakness rather than of strength. Their exact position and limits were not always very well known in official circles, if the stories handed down to us are true; and, besides, they gave rise under the old system of administration, to a great many troublesome questions, which did not make life happier for Ministers or their subordinates. The concession of responsible government was not regarded in many quarters as likely to bring about a closer union. The colonies were still daughters in their mother's

house, although mistresses of their own. It has been stated that the local autonomy was intended as the beginning of a state of things that might lead to their establishments becoming entirely separate; and that the feeling prevailed that, while their relationship and intercourse would, under the new order of things, be of a most friendly character, there would be no other connection. It has been contended by some authorities that these steps were taken in order to prevent the possibility of the Colonies, in the event of a drain upon the United Kingdom—either in blood or in treasure. Imperialism was not yet! Happily, however, these measures, they were conceived in any spirit of that nature, had an altogether different effect to that which was anticipated; and the grant of responsible government has turned out to be the best thing that could have happened, both for Great Britain and the Greater Britain. The colonies were thrown upon their own resources, and became more independent and self-reliant. They commenced to work out their own salvation, and to develop the great wealth which was in their hands. The question of the encouragement of immigration became of importance. The same remark applies to the construction of railways, waterways, and telegraphs, and to the provision of harbors and docks. And it is gratifying to know that these descendants of the British race have retained their affection for the country from which they sprung; and that they have been imbued from the first with that feeling of imperialism which, from generation to generation, has had such magnificent results in recent years.

The Growth of Imperialism.

I am inclined to believe that the growth of imperialism, in its true sense, and in its earlier stages, commenced from the time when they received the grant of responsible government, in British North America, and in the first place, encouraged by the imperial authorities; but, owing to the pertinacity of the colonies, they were given the power to treat one another as members of the same family instead of as strangers. The concession, however, did not bring about any immediate result. At the same time it undoubtedly was the germ from which the Dominion of Canada resulted in 1867, and this union of the provinces of British North America, which is now complete, with the exception of Newfoundland, may surely be regarded as the foundation-stone of that greater federation, now in the course of construction, which we hope may, in some form or other, be brought to being long antecedent to the period known as the dim and distant future. The example of Canada attracted attention in the other parts of the Empire. After a reference to Australian Confederation, the financial condition of the colonies, the Imperial situation at home, the Colonial exhibitions and the Ottawa colonial conference, Lord Strathcona spoke as follows:

Preferential Trade.

It will thus be seen that on three occasions within the last thirteen or fourteen years has an informal Imperial Parliament, or Council, been called together. There have been other interesting events in recent years, affecting both the colonies and the Motherland, which have not, perhaps, attracted so much attention as those already mentioned, but are none the less striking and of moment. There is, for instance, the contribution of Australia to the navy—that is, towards the cost of maintaining a special Australian squadron. This was practically the outcome of the Conference of 1887. Another matter of Imperial interest has been the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Canadian people have willingly assumed a burden of about a million sterling a year, in order to build up a Western Country, to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific, and to provide a new Imperial highway affording an alternative route to Australia, India, and the East generally. The preferential trade policy of Great Britain has been the subject of much discussion, which prevented the colonies granting preferential treatment to Great Britain. Those conventions, like other similar ones, were entered into without the colonies being consulted; but it was a long time before public opinion became sufficiently strong to induce the Government to terminate them. It came about at last, in 1896; and was precipitated by the offer of preferential treatment to British goods by the Dominion. The policy could not, however, be carried out effectually so long as the treaties remained in operation, and happily they were, in consequence, brought to a close two or three years ago. British imports now receive a preference of 25 per cent. off the custom duties as compared with similar articles from other countries. It has led to an increased import trade from the United Kingdom, and to an increase in the exports to Great Britain. So far no direct reciprocity has been offered, and none has been asked for. If rumor be true, it is not unlikely that a somewhat similar preference may be shown by Australia to British goods, when the new constitution gets into working order; and the question is said to be under consideration in New Zealand. One of the leading statesmen of South Africa—I refer to Mr. Cecil Rhodes—is also in favor of the policy. You will see, therefore, that, perhaps unconsciously, we are making rapid advances towards a closer union between the different parts of the Empire, for commercial purposes. There are one or two other matters to which a brief allusion may be made as bearing on the question. In recent years much progress has been made, both by the mother country and by the colonies, in improving means of communication. This applies not only to Australia and the Cape, and to Canada, but more recently also to the West Indies. To much importance cannot be attached to the matter, if we are to continue to say that the seas do not divide us, but form a bond of union. It is the most effective means of promoting Imperial trade, and of meeting the foreign competition which is now growing stronger and stronger. This principle is one which our foreign competitors seem to fully recognize, notably Germany, as the immense subsidies to steamers plying to Australia and other parts of the world clearly show. Within the last few weeks the construction of the Pacific cable, connecting Canada and Australia, has been agreed upon, and the contract will very shortly be signed. It will be operated jointly by certain of the Australian Colonies, Canada, and the United Kingdom, and it is impossible to overrate the importance or the value of

this truly Imperial work. The Pacific Ocean has never been so much exploited up to the present time. There are only two regular lines of steamers crossing it under the British flag. These are the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamers to Japan and China, subsidised by the Canadian and by the Imperial Governments; and the Australian Line, subsidised by Canada and some of the Australian Colonies, between Vancouver, New Zealand, Sydney and Melbourne. There seems a bright prospect for the increase of the trade in the future, by way of the Pacific Ocean; and the possession of a British cable, touching nowhere but on British Territory, should do much to place it largely in the control of Great Britain and of her colonies. Mention must be made also of the Imperial Penny Post, discussed for many years before being adopted, and everybody is surprised now, after the event, that so desirable a change in our arrangements was not introduced into operation before. Perhaps it is of even greater sentimental importance than of practical advantage; but it does give the people an opportunity of communicating with each other at the cheapest rate possible, and it is an aid also in the promotion of commerce and intercourse.

Colonial Unity

Another and perhaps the most important instance of the growth of imperialism, I have left to the last. At any time within the last thirty or thirty-five years, and even earlier, when the mother country seemed likely to be embroiled in difficulty, there has been an immediate appeal to the colonies to be allowed to take their share in the burdens of Empire. We all remember how the Australians and Canadians fought with the other soldiers of the Empire in the Sudan; and the war in South Africa is too recent to need any special reference. It is sufficient to say that the colonies are proud of their part, and as jealous of its interests as their fellow-subjects at home. Events have proved that they are ready to sacrifice their own interests, and to devote their resources for the maintenance of British interests, and for the freedom of British subjects. I venture to think that the troops of the colonies have done good service, although no more than their duty, or more than their brothers-in-arms, as they would be the first to admit. They have been heavy, but I believe that one of the results of the war will be to bring much nearer the consolidation and unity of the Empire. The whole of the foregoing is reason to congratulate ourselves upon the position of imperialism, both in the colonies and in the United Kingdom at the present time. All the motives of this kind are naturally slow. Great changes spring from small beginnings, and are gradual in their development. Nations are not born, but grow up, and maturity may come upon us somewhat suddenly.

In times to come it is within the bounds of possibility that the various local Parliaments to deal with local affairs in England, Scotland and Ireland; and we may also then have a Parliament with representatives from the different parts of the Empire, which will be Imperial in name and in its work. But even on such a basis, the Empire is so vast in its area, and so great in its resources, and so many difficulties are surrounded by many difficulties; and he would be a bold man who would attempt to forecast the conditions which would satisfactorily meet the requirements of the case.

An Imperial Parliament.

We are approaching a period when all parts of the Empire will be called to have a voice in the foreign policy, and in other subjects affecting the well-being of the community in general. This is not unnatural, and there can be no doubt that it will be brought about. How it is to be done I am not prepared to say. I hope I have the proverbial caution of the Scotch too well developed to rush to any conclusions, or to make any statement which would satisfy the aspirations of the colonies does not, however, admit of doubt. I have made some remarks on the question of an Imperial Parliament, that may be the ultimate solution or it may not. But, in the meantime, the condition of an Imperial Parliament, in connection with the Colonial Office, consisting of representatives of Her Majesty's Government, and of Canada, and the colonies, has been mentioned, as a preliminary step, if the Council were only consultative at the commencement.

Imperial Defence.

Then there is the question of Imperial Defence. It is very much the fashion to insist that the colonies do not contribute to the expenses of the army and navy, although the services exist for Imperial purposes. There may be something in the contention, but it is really only half the truth. The case of Australia, make any direct contribution, but they have been piling up debts for which they must be held responsible, and developments of Imperial as well as of local utility. Their railways, telegraphs, and harbors, subsidies for steam and cable communication, expenses for local defence and militia establishments, all come under this heading. In Canada, the construction of the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific Railways, as already stated, entails an annual charge upon the country of over a million sterling. These facts should be borne in mind in discussing the matter. I do not mean to say that the colonies might not to pay towards the cost of the army and the navy. No such proposal has yet been made to them; but I am sure that, if put forward, it will be taken into due consideration. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the proposition is only a part of a far larger subject, and really affects the solution of the whole problem of Imperial union, and representation. In the meantime, much more may be done than has so far been accomplished in the matter of defence, as viewed from the Imperial standpoint. And I have no doubt that something will be attempted in connection with the military reorganization, which is said to be under consideration, and which, no reason why there should not be greater cohesion between the military forces in the colonies, and those at home, and now I must bring my address to a close. My remarks have been discursive, but the subject is a large one to deal with in the short time at my disposal. The object I had in view was to place before you some material for reflection. I have tried to indicate some of the steps in the development of imperialism, and also to point out the course which affairs are taking in the direction of the closer unity of the Empire. Although having spent over sixty years of my life in Canada, and entitled to call myself a Canadian, I am also a Scotman,

proud of my country, and of the part my countrymen have taken in conjunction with our fellow-subjects in England, Wales and Ireland, in the development of Greater Britain. Perhaps this explains also why I, and no believer in pessimism of which we hear over much at times. It is enthusiasm or optimism—there is not much difference in the meaning of those terms—that alone will carry us onward. We must retain that confidence in ourselves, both in our individual capacities and collectively as a nation, which has always been a distinguishing characteristic of our race; and we need then have no fears such as are sometimes expressed for the future. This leads me to say, in conclusion, that I feel very sure that our children, and their children, will be fully alive to the responsibilities which they will inherit, that, under their auspices, the different parts of the Empire will be brought closer together than they are now, and that they will be equally as keen in extending its influence for the good of humanity and in the interests of peace and civilization. (Loud applause.)

A Liberal Donation.

I am informed by your excellent Vice-Chancellor and by the Lord Provost on a former occasion, that it is intended to make certain alterations and improvements on the university, and that it is intended to make a better provision for its professors, if that you ought most heartily to look to, and consider how it should be done, and how it should be done in the best manner. I trust that before another Christmas, not the present one, comes you will have made a very considerable advance in this regard, and that you will not only have the £75,000 which I am told is absolutely necessary to liquidate the debt and to make provision for what is wanted in building, but that you will have made it up to £100,000. See what has been done within a couple of years by another and altogether no university, that of Birmingham. It is here five years ago, that the Vice-Chancellor, that if you can get within that time £75,000 or even £50,000, I shall be very glad to see £25,000. (Loud and prolonged cheering, the students singing lustily the refrain of "Will Ye No Come Back Again?") The announcement evoked extraordinary enthusiasm. The whole audience cheered again and again, and the demonstration lasted for some time. The gathering afterwards dispersed.

CHARGED WITH KEEPING FEE.

Woodstock Police Magistrate Tried In Ingersoll Court.

Woodstock, Ont., Jan. 3.—Police Magistrate J. Field, of Woodstock, was tried before Judge Ingersoll in the Police Court to-day before Police Magistrate Morrison. The Woodstock Magistrate was charged with receiving a bribe of \$100 from a criminal case tried before him in Woodstock. The prosecution was instituted by A. S. Ball, barrister. It was affirmed in evidence that J. Denham had paid \$100 to Magistrate Field in the Woodstock Police Court, and that the amount had been entered in the Magistrate's books. Dr. Field stated in the box that he had no recollection of the money being paid to him, but if it had been paid he would not deny it. Magistrate Morrison sent the case up for trial before the Judge without a jury.

Hamilton to New York and Boston Via New York Central.

The fare by the New York Central being the same as by other lines, to the above points, the natural consequence is to get tickets by this line. Through sleeping car from Hamilton to New York, and the train enter the Grand Central Station, the only depot in the city. Be sure you ask for New York Central tickets, and see that you get them. R. H. Parry, General Agent.

Czar's Brain Affected?

Paris, Dec. 3.—It is not denied in Russian circles here that the Czar's brain has been affected by his recent illness. In his last Sunday's speech to a body of French nobles who passed through Livadia on their way to France, in the course of his remarks the Czar used the Frenchmen "brothers." This common military expression is never addressed to foreigners. The Czar, it is said, is constantly making mistakes of this kind now.

Physicians May Go on Strike.

Vancouver, Jan. 3.—The entire corps of physicians connected with the Lemberg and Crocw hospitals threaten to strike, January 12th. They demand an increase of salary. At present they receive \$100 a month, fixed in the reign of Maria Theresa, 1780. These salaries include such old-fashioned and obsolete perquisites as tea, coffee, and cigars, for weeks. The Crocw men were exceedingly angry at the Governor of Galicia, who informed the Crocw doctors that the Lemberg men would not strike.

The first of the new bills of the Royal Bank of Canada were issued at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Jan. 3.—The first of the new bills of the Royal Bank of Canada were issued at Ottawa.

It's Not Like Dr. Chase To Disappoint People.

His Great Receipt Book Did Not Disappoint, and Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Have Astonished Physicians and People Alike by Their Wonderful Cures.

Derangements of the kidneys cause the most painful and the most dreadful fatal diseases to which man is subject. The symptoms are unmistakable, and the evidence goes to prove that no treatment has ever been so successful as a cure for diseases of the kidneys as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. In fact, pains, weakness of the back, deposits like brick dust in the urine, scanty, painful or scalding urination, puffiness under the eyes and emaciation are the indications of kidney disease. Mr. Pursley, 130 Lippincott street, Toronto, says: "I may say that Dr. Chase's Receipt Book has been the consulting physician in our house for years, as I have always been able to control any sickness amongst our children by using the receipts given in its pages. For the past few years I have suffered much with my kidneys, accompanied with severe pains in the back, almost unbearable at times. After using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for a time an entire restoration to health, the pains in my back have left and I feel better in every respect. It is a pleasure

THE COAL STRIKE ENDS.

Operators Have Surrendered to the Men.

GET A 12 PER CENT. ADVANCE.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 3.—The coal miners' strike in Pictou county is practically over, and in Springhill none will take place. The reason is that the owners have made an unconditional surrender to the men, and from this time on the miners of the mainland of Nova Scotia will receive 12 per cent. more wages than heretofore. Charles Fertge, the manager of the Drummond colliery, Pictou, sent for the Workmen's Committee and informed them that he would pay the advance of 12 per cent. all round. The men will therefore resume work to-morrow. No communication has yet been received from the managers of the other Pictou mines, but it is believed that they will fall in line with the advance, which is not merely made to the skilled miners, but to all the labor employed at the collieries.

In Springhill General Manager Cowans had a four-hours conference with a committee of Pioneer Lodge of the P. W. U. The result was that he agreed to pay the men the 12 per cent. advance demanded.

This latest increase makes a total advance of 22 per cent. in four months, the Springhill men having previously received an advance of 10 per cent. One thousand men in Springhill will benefit by the change, and more than that number in Pictou will get the increase. The extreme scarcity of coal, and the very keen competition for it, has so quickly brought the managers to acquiescence in the men's terms.

The Cape Breton miners did not participate in the strike, and on the 1st of January they were at work in the advance now given elsewhere. The Pictou and Springhill men blame their Cape Breton confreres for breach of faith, which they attribute to a foreign element that is creeping into the ranks of the workmen there. They call it a misunderstanding. At the same time they say they believe that their was some secret compromise between the managers and men in Cape Breton. At any rate, the coal mines of the mainland are today distinctly on top as a result of the agitation.

To cure a cold in a night—use Vapo-Cressone.

It has been used extensively during more than twenty-four years. All Druggists.

France Mobilizes Fleet.

Paris, Jan. 3.—The Minister of Marine, M. de Lanesan, issued an unexpected order to mobilize the fleet of the entire Mediterranean. The fleet at Toulon on Tuesday, Jan. 15th. The order includes torpedo boats and Auxiliaries. The mobilization is not understood in Paris, as it cannot be connected with the regular annual manoeuvres, which do not take place until midsummer. It is generally believed, however, that M. de Lanesan desires to exhibit the resources of the navy and its ability to mobilize at a rendezvous within given time. Under M. de Lanesan's administration many reforms have been instituted, and he has for some time been desirous of testing the naval staff.

Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor.

Is the only remedy that positively cures corns and warts without pain in 24 hours. Ask your druggist about it, he has sold it for a long time. Chub any druggist who offers you a substitute for Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. He is not the best; you will, too, if you try it.

Conductor Loses Leg.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 3.—Conductor Villeneuve, of the Ottawa and Parry Sound Railway, met with a severe accident at Depot Harbor yesterday, in which one of his legs was cut off a little above the knee. The unfortunate man was about to board his train when he slipped on an icy portion of the station platform and went under the wheels. In an instant his leg was taken off. He was lifted to the platform, where he fainted away from the loss of blood and the shock.

LITTLE IRELAND.

Mr. W. Fogg has taken the job of overhauling the derrick and making some improvements for the coming winter.

Mr. D. Kelley, of Galt, spent the New Year with his daughter, Mrs. M. Bineen.

A number from here attended the midnight mass in Freelon on New Year's eve. Quite a number have started to night school. It is hoped that it will be a better success than last year. Mrs. W. Pinder and family spent the New Year at Westover, visiting her father.

The borers, L. Gravel and D. Fisher, are still working in Greensville.

Centre Simcoe Liberals propose to banquet Hon. Geo. W. Ross at Barrie on Jan. 17th.

Ottawa, Jan. 3.—The first of the new bills of the Royal Bank of Canada were issued at Ottawa.

Seal Brand Coffee (1 lb. and 2 lb. cans.) Every bean effuses fragrant Coffee of absolute purity. It is largely imitated. Examine your purchase closely. CHASE & SANBORN, MONTREAL AND BOSTON.

Secretaries Reduced Here's a bargain in a Secretary—made in either quartered oak or birch—mahogany finish—polished like a piano, nicely fitted up inside, price marked at \$8.25, to sell the balance of this week at \$6.50 MALCOLM & SOUTER, Cor. King and Park Sts.

Keeping Well Assorted. The very large trade which we did in fine shoes during the past month caused us to run out of some sizes. We had RUSH orders put through for us, and the shoes are now being taken out of the Custom House, so that you will find our assortment in first-class shape. We have mailed another order for Sorosis shoes, to be hurried to us as quickly as possible, and also have written the Slater firm to ship to us AT ONCE 300 pairs of their celebrated \$3.50 and \$5 shoes. From above you will see that you can rely in getting new up-to-date shoes at this store, and at popular prices.

See Our "Invisible Cork Sole" Shoes For Women. See Our Sorosis Shoes For Women. WOMEN'S CORK SOLE SHOES. We have quite a demand for our \$5.00 Cork Sole Shoes for women. These shoes are made under a patent process by Gray Brothers, of Syracuse. They have not the clumsy appearance of an ordinary cork sole shoe, as the cork does not show on the outside of the shoe. We would be pleased to have you call and have a pair fitted on, you will not be urged to make a purchase. MAURER CALFSKIN—This is the season of the year when Maurer calfskin makes a very desirable shoe. It is a soft, close-grained leather, and as tough as buckskin. It makes an ideal winter shoe. BOX CALF SHOES FOR GIRLS AND BOYS. We make a special cut in Box Calf Shoes, in sizes 11 to 2. We sell them at \$1.50 and consider them to be the best fine shoes to be had at \$1.50. Our stock of Leggings, Overgaiters, Rubbers, etc., is well assorted. Women's Skating Boots at \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25 up to \$4.00. J. D. CLIMIE

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