FRENCH TREATY

Mr. Fielding Explains the Arrange ment With France.

British Manufacturers' Margin Not Cut Into.

Canadian Agricultural Manufactures Will Benefit.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.-At the request of the Opposition, Mr. Fielding's formal olution approving the principle of the French treaty was passed manimous consent of the House Thereafter the Opposition embarked upon a criticism of the necessary bill and embodying the schedules and details, and the end of their voyag ing is problematical. Mr. Foster, who was at the helm for the Opposition, steered the course for some two hours, whiching up his fault-finding with the statement that if the treaty commended itself to him he would vote against it. Of the behavior of the course for some two hours, whiching the best treatment that is accorded to any foreign country, but to reserve and maintain our right to make any tariff arrangement which we may see fit with the like the property levels. if not he would vote against it. Of course the Liberal members laughed; even Mr. Foster smiled at his own conclusion of an attempt to show that Canada's negotiators had not served their country well. Mr. Fielding's explanation of the treaty, as was to be expected, was lucid, convincing and at all times interesting. The advantages to be enjoyed by Canada under a treaty by which she gets specified concessions on 182 items in return for concessions given on 98 items were succinctly set forth. No less valuable and interesting was his statement as to the care that had been taken to provide for articles not now expected, was lucid, convincing and at all times interesting. The advantages to be enjoyed by Canada under a treaty by which she gets specified concessions on 152 items in return for concessions given on 98 items were succinctly set forth. No less valuable and interesting was his statement as to the care that had been taken to provide for articles not now exported by Canada, but which the progress of her manufactures gives every reason for hoping soon will be During the course of his remarks the Finance Minister was repeatedly ques-Finance Minister was repeatedly ques-tioned relative to the treaty, and he answered with the readiness and com-pleteness that is characteristic of him. When the question is again reached Hon. L. P. Brodeur, who was Mr. Fielding's colleague in negotiating the treat;, will resume the debate.

Mr. Lemieur's Statement. Mr. Lemieur's Statement.

Mr. Borden asked when Mr. Lemex would make a statement to the House as to his mission to Japan. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that before the end of the week the Postmaster-General would fix a day for his announcement.

Mr. Borden asked whether there was my foundation for the newspaper report that the Canadian garrison at Helifax was to be disbanded and replaced by a regiment from the British Isles.

placed by a regiment from the Brit-ish Isles.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier—There is not the slightest foundation for that re-

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—There is not the slightest foundation for that report.

The House having gone into committee, Mr. Fielding moved a resolution approving of the French treaty and introduced a bill to give it effect. The bill, Mr. Fielding explained, embodied the substance of the resolution agreed to pro forma, and was designed to accomplish three purposes. The first was to give to the restnt convention with France formal approval. The second was to extend the benefits of the treaty to such portions of the British Empire as might not be already in enjoyment of equal or greater privileges, it being a cardinal principle of their policy that they should not propose to extend to any foreign country any commercial privilege without at the same time extending it to other parts of the British Empire. The third purpose was to extend the benefits of the British Empire. The third purpose was to extend the benefits of the British Empire. The third purpose was to extend the benefits of the british Empire. The third purpose was to extend the benefits of the british Empire. The third purpose was to extend the benefits of the British Empire. The third purpose was to extend the benefits of the reaty to such foreign nations as might be entitled to receive those benefits enjoyed by the French in treety with his Majesty. The home market of Canada was of the utmost and ever-increasing importance. But while they recognized the great value of the home market, it was unquestionably true that the prosperity of Canada had depended in a very considerable degree upon the successful transaction of an over-sea trade. In that over-sea trade, of course, Great Britain must take first place. Their greatest market for their exports was Great Britain, and he had no doubt that would continue to be so. Greatest market for their exports was greatest market for their exports was Great Britain, and he had no doubt that would continue to be so.

That they were not unmindful of the importance of that market had been made abundantly evident in various remight regard that as evidence that exports of Canada were receiving possible possibl do whatever was necessary to preserve and extend that market. But, import-ant as the home market was, and im-portant as the British market was, they were not sufficient to satisfy the am-bition of the Canadian producer. They desired in these growing times of Cana-dian affairs to reach out for a share dian affairs to reach out for a share of the trade of the wide world. That desire, he lett sure, casted to sides of the House. He recalled the steps taken by the Conservative Government in 1893 to negotiate a treaty with France, and called attention to some of its provisions, as showing how far it dealt with the trade question of

After testifying in warm terms to the co-operation and assistance received from Lora Elgin, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Lleyd Gearge, and Sir Francis Bertie, British Ambassador at Paris, Mr. Fieldthe start. (Remewel cheers.)

No Reduction on Liquors.

No Reduction on Liquors.

The Finance Minister made it quite clear that as present there was no related ing explained that Canada's first step in the negotiations was to offer as a basis the intermediate tariff in exchange for the Ffench minimum tariff, and they suggested that the treaty should be made for a term of at least ten years. The reply of the French authorities was that they were not able to grant their minimum tariff in exchange for Canada's intermediate tariff, because under the French law they were only at liberty, to grant their full minimum tariff or a country which was able to give them the very lowest rate of duty. As the Canada's intermediate tariff of duty, as the Canada exported \$1,326,000 of whisheys to grant their full minimum tariff to a country which was able to give them the very lowest rate of duty. As the Canadian representatives were not prepared to grant the rates of the British preference, the French authorities felt that the Canadian proposal did not fall with in the intention of their law. They also thought it more desirable that

The schedules, Mr. Fielding said later, and so contraving made it quite clear that as present there was no reclared that the treaty should be made for a term of a tleast ten years. The reply of the French authorities was that they were not able to grant their minimum tariff to a country which was able to give them the teach of the duty as between the general and the minimum tariff. Last grant the rates of the British preference, the french authorities was considered to grant the rates of the British preference would be worth of the duty as between the general and the minimum tariff.

France Yields Most.

The reloved creases there was no reclamined to a first step and pone adopted in Opposition. Under the treaty adopted in Opposition. Under the treaty adopted in Opposition to depute the tast preference had been pared down to an inequality abandon-determined and pone about the treaty and pone adopted

their Legislature should be free to change its rates from time to time, and that they should agree upon a number of articles in respect to which France on 98 articles, and France gave and that they should agree upon a number of articles in respect to which France concessions to Canada on 152. France would give tanada the benefit of their minimum tarift, whatever it might be, from time to time. Thus France would have a right to increase rates, but Canada on her part could also, if she saw fit, change the intermediate rate, only in both cases if they did that they must do it at the same time for other nations. "If we change our intermediate tariff, said Mr. rieding, "we cannot give a lower rate to any other nation; and in like manner it France should change her rate, she must do it at the same time for the whole world."

Showed that Canada gave concessions to Prance on 98 articles, and France gave concessions to Canada on 152. France choice would in the masure of reduction they were able to give, item for item, under her tariffs. They gave that as a reason why they should receive consideration a fair claim, concessions were granted on a few articles that might almost be called French specialties. Schedule C set forth these special rates. "In most cases," he said, "these are the rates of the British preferential tariff, but as the goods are not to any extent produced in the produced in their Legislature should be free to change its rates from time to time, and that they should agree upon a number of articles in respect to which France would give Canada the benefit of their minimum tariff, whatever it might be, from time to time. Thus France would have a right to increase rates, but Canada on her part could also, if she saw fit, change the intermediate rate, only in both cases if they did that they must do it at the same time for other nations. "If we change our intermediate tariff," said Mr. rieding, "we cannot give a lower rate to any other nation; and in like manner it France should change her rate, she must do it at the same time for the whole world."

Several Purposes in View.

In approaching the French author.

In approaching the French authorities the Canadian representatives had several purposes in view (1) To remove the inequalities of the old treaty and make conditions fairly reciprocal.

reciprocal.

(2) To guard against the granting of concessions which would injure any

of concessions which would injure any large Canadian interest.

(3) 10 Keep as far as possible for British trade the degree of preference established by the tariff policy of last

Proceeding, Mr. Fielding said that the criticism directed against the treaty of 1893 was that Canada received no conscious or agricultural products. The criticism directed against the treaty of 1893 was that Canada received no concession on agricultural products. The answer, justly made, was that it seemed hopeless to expect anything of the kind from the French Government of that time, which was very strong in its maintenance of what is yet the policy of the French Government, namely, protection to agriculture. The situation was a little better to-day, although they had not obtained the concessions on all the agricultural products that they would have liked to obtain such treatment for, but they had obtained a comession of the minimum tariff on a considerable number, including animals, fresh meats, salted butter, honey, apples, pears, salted butter, honey, apples, pears, peaches, canned or preserved fruits, vegetables, fodder, including lay. (Cheers.)

Mr. Foster—The hon, gentleman has left out pineapples.

to out pineapples.
Mr. Fielding—Oh, yes, pineapples
uld probably square with eels, which
re specially favored in the old treaty.

would probably square with the old treaty.
(Laughter.)
To Mr. Bergeron, who asked how the volume of Canadian goods going into France compared with American trade, Mr. Fielding answered that the Americans had a very limited tariff with France, and were now trying to get a new one.

He dealt at some length with the rea-sons for including in the treaty a list of articles which Canada did not now ex-port. Canada was no longer relying on natural products alone, owing to the progress made by her manufacturers. It was not long ago since Canada imported made abundantly evident in various respects, and when they recalled the fact that in 1897 their exports to Great Britain were 889,500,000, and in the last twelve months they were \$119,845,000, they might regard that as evidence that the exports of Canada were receiving every possible consideration in the markets of Great Britain. If they turned

No Reduction on Liquors.

LEGISLATURE OPENS

5, AND BUSINESS WILL AGAIN COMMENCE.

Date Was Decided Upon at a Meeting of the Cabinet Yesterday—Treasurer Says There Will Be a Surplus This

The Provincial Legislature will meet for the concluding of the present Par namelic on the out of February. The of goods are not to any extent produced in England, the English trade is not affect-England, the English trade is not affected by these reductions." He explained, in answer to a question by Mr. Bergeron, that Canada did not give as low a tariff to other countries as to Britain. The latter had only one tariff which gave to France as low duties as were given to any other country in the world, and Britain got the benefit of the French minimum tariff on the full list of articles. "Of course," he added, "the things that we have to sell over there are not the things England has to sell, and we are not competitors as a rule."

British Manufacturers' Margin.

the things England has to sell, and we are not competitors as a rule."

British Manufacturers' Margin.

Canada had not, he told Mr. Foster, reduced the duties on liquid medicines containing alcohol, on which the rate stood as now, and on those not containing alcohol, on which the rate stood as now, and on those not containing alcohol it was reduced to 25 per cent. That and the duty on light wines were the only duties that were lower than the preferential tariff. "Wines, of course, Britain does not produce to any great extent, but in the case of liquid medicines we realize that these are exported from Britain, and we propose to reduce the duties on these goods from Britain at the same time. The same rate will apply to the whole British Empire. In embroideries, velvets, silk fabries, ribbons and manufacturers of silk we fixed the rates below those of the intermediate tariff, but in all such cases still leaving a margin of preference to the British manufacturer. The margain of the preference is somewhat reduced, but in most cases British manufacturers are not serious competitors, in these lines of goods."

Mr. Bergeron— They import these

I most cases British manufacturers to serious competitors in these lines obs."

Bergeron— They import these Fielding—Yes, they import them frielding—Yes, they import them from France. Laces, he thought, the session is expected to be both a The session is expected to be both a serious description.

Mr. Bergeron—They import these goods.
Mr. Fielding—Yes, they import them largely from France. Laces, he thought, was one item in the line of French specialties in which there was a possibility of the position of the British manufacturer being weakened, but not seriously, With regard to channagene thay had felt long and strenuous one. The Govern-ment's power policy may come in for some criticism. It is not the intention of some criticism. It is not the intention of Mr. Whitney to bring forward any new legislation in regard to power, but the Opposition will doubtless take advant-age of the opportunity offorded by the consideration of the Hydro-electric Pow-

With regard to champagne, they had felt that it was an article of luxury and a legitimate object of high taxation, and

had not therefore been able to accede to the French desire to make any

from the duty in the treaty of 1893.

As to light wines from France some reduction had been agreed to. A wine

with not more aban twenty per cent. of proof spirit would be admitted at a rate of 15 cents per gallon; with more than twenty and not more than twenty

Sharers in the Benefits.

Sharers in the Benefits.

The benefits of the treaty, Mr. Fielding explained later, would have to be given to the Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Colombia, Denark, Japan, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Venezuela, Switzerland, Norway and Theorems, Indiana, Virtue of

consideration of the Hydro-electric to-er Cambission's report to address a num-ber of inquiries to the Hon. Adam Beck in regard to his policy. Three new members will take their scats—Mr. Albert E. Donovan, as mem-ber for Brockville, in succession to the ber for Brockville, in succession to the Hon. Geo. P. Graham; Dr. Forbes God-irey, as member for West York, in suc-cession to Hon. J. W. St. John, and Mr. cession to flow, as member for Duf-ferin, in succession to Dr. F. W. Lewis. It is probable that the moving and seconding of the address in reply to the speech from the throne will be entr to Mr. Donovan and Mr. McKeown.

FRUIT GROWERS MEET.

than twenty and not more than twentythree per cent., at twenty cents per gallon. On all wines which had above twenty-three per cent. of proof spirits the rate would remain twenty-five per cent., as now. There was a small wine industry in Canada, but he was inclined to think, from what intormation he could obtain, that it was not an increasing one. He could understond, however, that those interested in it regarded this part of the treaty with some anxiety. He had been asked to meet some of them, and would be glad to do so, and if they had any grievance there might be some means of finding a remedy. Sharers in the Benefits. Annual Report Presented-H. S. Peart, Burlington, New President.

Toronto, Jan. 15.—The annual meet-ing of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Asso-ciation was held in the office of the secretary at the Parliament buildings yes-terday. The treasurer's report showed a bal

given to the Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Japan, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Venezuela. Switzerland, Norway and Persia. These came in by virtue of treaties made many years ago white Great Britain before the colonies had attained their present strength as self-governing bodies. But from all of them in turn Canada would get favored-nation treatment, and was therefore procompetitors in trade favored treatment tected against these countries giving to as against the Dominion.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster.

as against the Dominion.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster.

Mr. Foster professed sympathy with any reasonable arrangement having for its object the extension of Canada's trade relations with France, but complained that the tiovernment had been careful to make the treaty under consideration in its promulgation as obscure as possible. What was required was more information. Turning to the negotiations, Mr. Foster claimed that the possibility of trade against Canada in the negotiations. Analyzing the results of the treaty, he did not think they had very much cause for congratulation. If they looked at the number of articles which were to receive favored treatment they found that for fourteen years the experts of these articles had amounted to very little, and that the duty was so heavy that there was very little possibility of trade. There were 34 countries which enjoyed the full minimum tariff, and many of these countries were contiguous to France, and 30 others which enjoyed tile partial minimum tariff, and many of these countries were contiguous to France. These could be Canada's competitors.

Switzerland, a great competitor in Switzerland, a great competitor in the contract of the same and an other with the same and the same and their duties thoroughly. The bad packing of fruit and the care-less handling of the express companies makes for big losses to Ontario fruitiem. The exhibition of Ontario at London this past year cast poor reflections makes for big losses to Ontario at London this past year cast poor reflections makes for big losses to Ontario at London this past year cast poor reflections makes for big losses to Ontario at London this past year cast poor reflections makes for big losses to Ontario at London this past year cast poor reflections makes for big losses to Ontario at London this past year cast poor reflections makes for big losses to Ontario at London this past year cast poor reflections makes for big losses to Ontario at London this past year cast poor reflections makes for big losses to Ontario at Lon is Dead.

London, Ont., Jan. 14.—John Scott (colored), charged with having committed murder in Philadelphia, and who was arrested her yesterday by Detectives Rider and Nickle, talked very freely today. He said he did not know until yesterday that Davis (whom he is alleged to have killed; was dead. "I am glad of it." he said. "No one will ever know the trouble that man caused in our family. If he had not abused my mother I France. These could be Canada's competitors.

Switzerland, a great competitor in cheese, would enjoy the benefits of the treaty. He reverted to his contention that in having to submit to added competition with favored-nation countries, which would have the benefit of the treaty, the manufacturers and merchants of Canada would be loaded with an additional handicap. For his part he had little faith in favored-nation clauses. The position of the United States, having no favored-nation entanglements, but making its arrangements without them, was more businesslike. There was trouble just now with Japan, not serious, he hoped, but why should Japan, for instance, be put in a position to take advantage of a treaty between this country and France?

Canada it seemed to him was review.

Dr. Angus McKay, of Ingersoll, has re-tired from the position of Liberal candi-date for the Legislature in South Ox-

for instance, be put in a posterior of advantage of a treaty between this country and France? Canada, it seemed to him, was paying dearly for the treaty in respect to loss of revenue, which the Finance Minister in his speech had guessed at \$400,090. He charged Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues with having gradually abandoned the trade policy which they had adopted in Opposition. Under the British preference had been pared down to an inequality in some cases, and in others will be submitted.



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JAND GET A CALENDAR

WILL PRESERVE Montreat, which has been completed as the distribution of the completed and the complete an THEIR RIGHTS.

vent Electric Railways Using Streets Without Consent of the Municipal-their water taxes and certain other taxes

ities. Ottawa, Jan. 14.—The Executive of the Union of Canadian Municipalities Former Head of St. Catharines Force

met in Ottawa to-day to discuss various matters affecting the common interests of the municipalities in the mater of railway legislation. The principal subject under consideration was the need for an amendment to the railway act, making it absolutely clear that no railway operated by electricity should have the right to run on the highway of any municipality. While the present act does not make it clear that suburban lines like the Toronto & Hamilton Radial Railway or the Montreal & Southern Counties Railway, which have charters, have got the right to run on municipal highways by simply securing the consent of the Railway Commission, members of the Executive waited on Hon. Mr. Graham, Minister of Railways, to-night to ask for an amendment to the railway act allows the line indiseased. met in Ottawa to-day to discuss various end that I come not stand it any one can be seen as a Pittsburg despatch says: "On Tuesday, Jan. 7th. John Scott killed his foster-stepfather, husband of the woman who had taken Scott from the poor house and raised him decently."

The principal subject under consideration was the need for an amendment to the railway act, making it absolutely clear that no railway operated by electricity should have to night to ask for an amendment to the railway act along the line indicated. Mr. Graham expressed full sympathy with the request, and promised to bring before the Government an amendment placing all railways operated by electric power under the same restrictions with power under the same restrictions with regard to munisipal rights as now obtains in case of street railways. The municipal representatives were delighted with the ready response of Mr. Graham to their request, and passed a vote of thanks to him. Among those who attendered the meeting to-day were City Solicitor Chisholm and City Clerk Littleiohn, of Toronto: Secretary Lightnal and Ald. Lapointe, of Montreal: Marori Mellwraith, of Halifax, Ald. Manning, of Winnipeg, and Mayor Scott, Otlawa.

Japan has warned China that she will cease paying duties on her goods sent to Manchuria unless the customs laws are enforced against Russia.

NORTH-WEST **Homestead Regulations**

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN

A NY even numbered section of Dominion Lanods in Manifoba or the Northwest Frontness, excepting 8 and 85, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 90 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead cutry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency. Entry by proxy may, bowever, be made at an Agency og certain conditions by the father, mother, son daughter, brother or sister of au intending homesteader.

An application for entry or cancellation

au intending homesteader.

An application for entry or cancellation
made personally at any Sub-agent's office
may be wired to the Agent by the Sub-agent,
at the expense of the applicant, and if the
land applied for is vacant on recept of the
telegram such application is to have priority and the land will be held until the ne-

The same of the grantes it will be summaring cancellation must be made in person. The applicant must be eligible for homestead entry, and only one application for cancellation will be received from an individual until that application has Where an entry is cancelled subsequent to institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for cancellation until be entitled to prior right of entry.

Applicant for cancellation must state in what particular the homesteader is in default.

fauit.

A homesteader whose entry is not the subject of cancellation proceedings, may, subject to the approval of Department, reliabulsh it in favour of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister if eligible, but to up one else, on filling declaration of abandonment.

to me one else, on filing declaration of abandonment.

DUTIES—A settier is required to perform the duties under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the hall in each year during the term of three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, cerform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (86) acros in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) If the fasher (or maether, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader his perminent residence on farming land owned soiely by him, not less than eighty (89) acros in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a time the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a time the vicinity of the homestead or upon a deceased charge range perform his own residence declares by living with the father (or mother).

measurement.

5 A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in withing the commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so, of his intention to do so.

MINING REGULATIONS.

MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL—Coal mining rights may be irased for a period of twenty-one years at an analysis area of a period of twenty-one years at an analysis acres shall be leased to one individual or company. A royally at the rate of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

QUARTZ.—A person eighteen years of agr. or over, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a cisim 1.000 x 1.500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining year of the property of the content may upon having a management of paid, the locator may upon having a requirements, purchase the land at \$100 mercare.

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PORTER 2 BROAD New York, Jan. 13.—The Herald has received the following cable despatch from Rio Janeiro: A new proposition, containing modifications of the first preposal, providing for the emigration of 20,000 Japunese laborers to Brazil, has been submitted to the Government.

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