asy to Take lasy to Operate

have taken a pill till it is all ever." 25c. C. L Hood & Co. roprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Serseperille

Commercial.

Local Market

London, Thursday, Dec. 31. Wheat, white, per bu 78c to 810 Wheat, red, per bu _____.77c to 780 Peas, per bu...... 86c to 440 Beans, per bu serseles serses 250 to 400

There was quite a full market to-lay. Grain deliveries were light, and prices steady.
Standard weight oats sold at 56c.

Corn sold at 50c to 53c.

The supply of provisions was good, that of vegetables being large and prices easier.

Meats sold at the same prices as on Hides, poultry and hay, the same, Very little truit offered. Quotations:

GRAIN.			
Wheat, white per 100 lbs	130	to	13
Wheat, red per 100 lbs	1 28	to	13
Wheat, spring per 100 lbs	1 28	to	13
Oats. per 100 lbs	55	to	6
Peas per 100 lbs	60	to	7
Corn per 100 iba	45	to	5
Barley, per 100 lbs	42	10	6
Rye. per 100 lbs	45	to	5
Beans, bu.,,	40	to	7 3
Backwheat, per 100 lbs	40	to	Tr. 5
PROVISIONS.			
Roney	8	ta	1
Cheese, per lb	9	to	1936
Honey	3	to	133
Eggs single dozen	20	to	
Eggs fresh, basket, per dos	18	to	
Eggs, fresh, storel ots, per dos.	14	to	TIME
Butter single rolls per lb	15	to	
Butter, perlo, I lb rolls, baskets	11	to	
Butter per lb, large rolls or		••	
crocks	14	to	
Butter, per lb. tubs or firkins	9	to	
Lard, per Ib	9	to	2.7
MEAT. HIDES, ETC.		•	
Beef, quarters, per lb		to	
Mutton quarters, per lb	5	to	
Veal, quarters, per lb	. 8	to	12
Lamb. quarter	7	to	
Dressed hogs, 100 lb		to	
Live hogs		to	2
Hides. No. 1, per lb	6	to	200
Hides. No. 2, per lb	5	to	
Hides, No. 3, per 1b	4	to	
Calfskins, green.	4	to	
Calfskins. dry. each		to	
Sheepskins, each	50	to	71-17
Lambshins. each	50	te	
Wool ner lb	18	ta	
Tallow, rendered, per ib	3	to	
Tallow nough nonth	11		
Tallow, rough, per lb	1	to	
HAY AND SEED	7 00	to	8
Hay per ton	2 00	to	3
ouan. per load	4 00	w	0

High Grade Breakfast Cereals.

Steven's Breakfast Food, Wheat Flakes, Buckwheat Flour, Old Gold Commeal, White Oat Flakes, White Wheat Graham. ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. A. M. HAMILTON & SON 373 Talbot Street, Opposite Market.

PETROLEA. Petrolea, Dec. 31.—Oil opened and closed at

The Oil Market.

Geo. McBean & Co. DEALERS IN FARM, MILLING AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

Consignments and Correspondence Solicited P. O. Box 807, Montreal.

English Markets. Liverpool. Dec. 31-12:45 p.m. Wheat — Spot quiet; demand poor; futures steady; near and distant positions, 4d lower.

Corn—Spot steady; futures firm; near and distant positions 4d lower.

Bacon — Quiet: demand moderate; Cumber land cut. 25 to 30 lbs. 27s; short ribs. 20 to 24 lbs. 27s; long clear light. 35 to 38 lbs. 27s; long clear heavy. 40 to 45 lbs. 26s; short clear backs, light. 18 lbs. 27s; short clear middles heavy. 45 to 50 lbs. 25s; clear bellies. 14 to 16 lbs. 27s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 ios. 28s.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 38s 6d.

Tallow—Fine North American, 19s.

Beef—Extra India mess. 60s; prime mess,

Pork-Prime mess, fine western, 48s 9d; medium western, 41s 3d. Lard-Dull; prime western, 21s; refined in pails. 22s 6d. Cheese-Firm; demand moderate; finest Am-

erican white (Sept.) 51s; finest American colored (Sept.). 51s

Butter—Finest United States 90s; good 55s ter-Finest United States, 90s; good, 55s.

Butter—Finest United States, 505; good, 505.
Turpentine spirits—205 3d.
Rosin common—55 7d.
Cotton seed oil—Liverpool refined, 15s 6d.
Linseed oil—16s.
Petroleum—Refined, 6jd.
Refrigerator beef—Forequarter, 3fd; hind-

Bleaching powder-Hardwood, f. o. b., Livers-At London (Pacific Coast), £3 5s. American Produce Markets.

CHICAGO. Chicago, Dec. 30 .- That the bulls allowed

Chicago. Dec. 30.—That the bulls allowed their enthusiasm to get the better of their judgment yesterday was demonstrated by the course of the wheat market today. Whilst the advance of yesterday was due in a great measure to the nervousness of shorts, there was, nevertheless, quite heavy buying for long account, and the selling of that wheat today carried prices lie lower. A recovery of ic near the close, however, made the net loss but 1c. It was a weak market from the beginning to the end of the session, few reactions taking place, and they not being

position brightened, many a happy one made happier, by the song of a pet bird. Many a silent bird is quickened, many a sick one restored by COTTAMS Seed. NOTICE "BART. COTTAM & Co., London." on label. Contents sell separately for 25c. (Bird Bread, 10c, Perch Holder, 10c.; Seed, 10c.) With Cottams Seed you pay only 10c. for 25c. worth. Manufactured under six patents. Sold everywhere. Read Cottam's illustrated Bird Book, 96 pages—post free, 25c. [37]

Cheap Clothes...

mean poor clothes. They never fit and wear miserably. Our tailoring is the best and most economical you can wear. Costs a little more-but not a cent too much. You can count on a perfect fit—the latest style—the finest materials. The best dressed men in London wear our clothes.

A. SLATER,

material or important. A quiet trade is a pected tomorrow. The leading consideration today was the relative weakness at Liverpowhere a very moderate improvement earness lost later. Closing continental cable were irregular, and displayed very litterength. May wheat opened from 84je to 83declined to 82je, closing at 82je to 83c—inder yesterday. Cash wheat was easy, and clower. Corn declined jo and eats jd. Previsions were steady.

Corn.—No. 2. Dec., 22fc; Jan., 22fc; May, 25fc; July, 26fc to 26fc.
Oats.—No. 2. Dec., 15fc; May, 19fc.
Mess pork.—Jan., \$7 524; May, \$7 80.
Lard.—Jan., \$3 80; May, \$3 975.
Short ribe—Jan., \$3 77f; May, \$3 97f.
Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm; No. 2 spring wheat, 79fc to 81c; No. 3 spring wheat, 786 to 75c; No. 2 red, 90fc to 93fc; No. 2 corn, 236 to 23fc; No. 2 cats, 176 to 17fc; No. 1 rye, 57fc to 37fc; No. 2 barley, 35c; No. 1 flaxseed, 73c to 76c; prime timothy seed, 22 85; mess pork, \$6 50 to \$6 75; lard, \$3 75 to \$3 80; short rib sides, \$3 60 to \$3 90; dry salted shoulders, \$4 25 to \$4 50; short clear sides, \$3 87t to \$4.
Receipts.—

Corn-United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increase, 2,000,000 Oats-United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increase, 1,069,000

The more important increases in stocks of wheat last week not covered in official visible supply statement, are 100,000 bushels each at Fort William, Ont., at various Manitoba storage points, and in northwestern interior elevators in the United States, and 30,000 bushels at Omaha. Corresponding decreases include 44,000 bushels in Chicago private elevators, 42,000 bushels at Galveston, 39,000 bushels at Minneapolis elevators, and 29,000 bushels at Louisville.

CHICAGO. Chicago, Dec. 31.—Estimated receipts of hogs today, 25,000; left over, 4,500; market active, strong to 5c higher; light, \$3 25 to \$3 45; mixed, \$3 20 to \$3 45; heavy, \$3 to \$3 42 1-2; roughs, \$3 to \$3 55. Cattle—Receipts, 7,500; market strong

Live Stock Markets.

to 10c higher; beeves, \$3 50 to \$5 35; cows and helfers, \$1 70 to \$4 15; Texas steers, \$2 90 to \$4 20; stockers and feeders, \$2 90 to \$4. Sheep-Receipts, 8,000; generally 100 higher.

Sir Charles Tupper is expected back In Ottawa at the end of next week. Mrs. Bland, wife of Rev. H. F.

Bland, the well-known Methodist di-vine, of Smith's Falls, is dead. The Commercial Bank of Selma, Alabama, failed to open its doors Wednesday. The Commercial has a paid-up capital of \$300,000. The statement of McPherson, Gulls & Co., wholesale hat and cap merchants, Toronto, who assigned recent-ly, shows liabilities of \$12,556 and as-

sets of \$10,872. The London Chronicle reports that George Meredith, the novelist, underwent a severe operation yesterday morning, which has prived successful. Mr. Meredith is nearly 70 years

of age. The factory of the Nelsonville, Ohio, Sewer Company, burned on Wednesday, throwing 150 men out of employment for the winter. Loss fully \$100,000; partly covered by insurance.

Two women were killed by an explosion of dynamite in the house of Elias Becker, at Tuckerton, Pa., Wednesday night. They were his wife, aged 54 years, and her step-daughter, Mrs. Wm. Siedel, aged 80. Both were terribly mangled.

Lord William Beresford, the husband of the former Duchess of Mariborough, who was previously Mrs.
Louis Hammerstein, of New York,
was seriously hurt while hunting on
Wednesday last. His horse rolled ontop of him, and he was unconscious for

R. Cipriel, a prosperous-looking French-Canadian farmer, from Cote St. Paul, Canada, was euchered out of \$200 by two strangers in New York today (Thursday). Cipriel was on his way to Virginia to buy lands, and the strangers, who represented them-selves as being wealthy liquor dealers, gave him a check to purchase wine for them, and then succeeded in getting Cipriel to deposit cash on the check.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles! SYMPTOMS-Moisture; intense itching and stinging, mostly at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue, tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration. and in most cases removes the tumors. All druggists, or by mail, 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son. Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, A Canadian has a lamp designed for lighting, heating and cooking pur-

Eating is a necessity. To the healthy, it is a pleasure; to the dyspeptic, a tor-ture. By the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the weakest and most disordered stomach is restored to its natural condition, and food is once more partaken of with youthful relish and satisfac-A printing machine to duplicate typewritten work has been invented by

Fever and Ague and Bilious De-rangements are positively cured by the use of Parmelee's Pills. They not only cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter, but they open the excretory vessels, causing them to pour copious effusions from the blood into the bowels, after which the corrupted mass is thrown out by the natural passage of the body. They are used as a general family medicine with the best results

Great Gathering in His Honor in Montreal.

Every Class and Creed in the Country Represented.

The Liberal Leader's Eloquent Plea for Civil Liberty.

In This Country We Must "Give and Take."

New Light On the Manitoba School Question.

Bowell Compromise Contrasted With the Agreement Now Reached.

Best Possible Arrangement Arrived at by the Government.

The Privy Council Recommendations Really Carried Out.

Montreal, Dec. 31.-There were nearly 900 persons at the banquet in honor sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 11,530 head; When he declared his determination to preserve civil liberty, the guests lack and lambs 35c to 59c. Medium to choice to preserve civil liberty, the guests and lambs 35c to 59c. Medium to choice to preserve civil liberty, the guests and lambs 35c to 59c. Medium to choice to preserve civil liberty, the guests and lambs 35c to 59c. Medium to choice to preserve civil liberty, the guests and lambs 35c to 59c. Medium to choice the various points again and again.

The various points again and again. The various points again and agai

Windsor was beautifully decorated

with flags and banners. Over the chairman's head was the banner of the Club National. On the wall opposite was a magnificent full length oil portrait of Mr. Laurier. Around the walls were the mottoes: "Laurier-Mowat," "Pro Deo, Patria, et Libertate," "Lafontaine-Baldwin," "25th Anniversary of the Club National." The chair was occupied by Thos. Cote, president of the Club National. On his right were Hon. Mr. Laurier, Senator Scott, Hon. Mr. Fielding, Hon. Mr. Fisher, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, Hon. Mr. Tarte, Premier Greenway, Hon. Mr. Paterson, and on his left Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Mr. Da-vies, Hon. Mr. Borden, Hon. Mr. Mulock, Hon. Mr. Geoffrion, Senator Power, Senator A. A. Thibaudeau, and Mr. Emerson. Among the members of Parliament were: C. R. Devlin, G. E. Casey, W. McGregor, Geo. Landerkin, James F. Lister, William Gibson, James Sutherland, William

Lount, James McMullen, When the ladies, headed by Madame Laurier, entered the gallery, there was great cheering, and the band struck up "Vive la Canadienne." The only notable Dominion Liberal states-man absent was Sir Oliver Mowat, and he sent a letter of regret. Premier Murray, of Nova Scotia, Mr. Charlton, M.P., and Hon. James Prendergast, St. Boniface, Man., also sent letters

of apology for absence the chairman gave "Our Guest" in eloquent terms, declaring that Mr. Laurier and Sir Oliver Mowat were carrying out the policy of harmony between races and religions laid down by Lafontaine and Baldwin, and extolling the loyalty of Canadians.

Mr. Alexander Mitchell, president of the Liberal Club of Montreal, propos-

ed the toast in English. THE PREMIER'S SPEECH. Mr. Laurier, as he rose to speak, was greeted with unbounded enthusiasm, and it was several moments before the cheering subsided and the orator of the evening could be heard. He said: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen,— Despite the much too flattering language in which you, Mr. President, have spoken of me, it is not out of place that I should say that this banquet in many ways excels the ordinary demonstrations of this kind. In our political life and customs a banquet is a thing of frequent occurrence, but if we consider the solemn circumstances in which we are placed today we may that the echoes of this banquet will penetrate through the years to come, and that it will be remembered long after many of us here present will have been called to render our final account to the supreme tribunal before which we can always rely on being dealt out the highest justice and equity. In looking over these tables I see present representatives of all classes of society. I see here repre-sentatives of "la haute finance" and banking institutions; of powerful cor-porations of railways and navigation; of great manufacturing industries; of general commerce; of the liberal professions; of the agricultural and the working classes, and last, though not least, of the youth of our country—that youth which always turns naturally to generous thoughts and noble (Cheers.) If we see representatives here in the solemn circumstances in which we find ourselves, all the classes of our society, there must be a reason for such a representative gathering, and if I am not mistaken and I do not think I am—the reason is that all classes of society are at this moment anxiously awaiting to enter the era of prosperity, which has been closed to us too long by struggles, necessary, no doubt, but of which we now see the end, and are satisfied that the Coursement of this day the I are the course of the course of the remedial legislation is intended to secure or can secure. The main objection stated by Mr. Sifton to those

aspirations and desires of the nation. (Renewed cheers.) When we went before the electorate we had inscribed on our programme

REFORM AND CONCILIATION. We have been six months in power, and I think we have decisively shown that Liberalism does not mean revolution, that reform does not mean disquiet and perturbation, and that conciliation is as far from weakness as from violence. There were two leading questions with which we had to deal—the reform of the tariff and the Manitoba schools. As to the reform of the tariff, my colleagues, the Minister of Finance (Mr. Fielding), Trade and Commerce (Sir Richard Cartwright), and the Controller of Customs (Mr. Paterson), have undertaken that task. and when the time comes for them to accomplish it, I hope that the Liberal Government will be able to show that it is possible to lighten the burdens of the people, and at the same time give the desired measures of reform without an embarrassment to existing interests, and not only without embarrassing interests, but giving them a development which they have not been able to obtain up to the

THE MANITOBA SCHOOLS. As to the other question of the Manitoba schools, that is the question which, as you know, at present intensely interests the minds and hearts of the people of this province in particular. We had to settle it, and undertake a task which our prede-cessors had failed to accomplish during the six years they had it in their hands. The first step we took was to address ourselves to the Government of Manitoba; and now, whatever may be the judgment which may be passed on the conduct of my Gov-ernment, at least it is not without some manifestation of satisfaction that I can say we have obtained from the Government of Manitoba concessions which will enable the Catholic minority in that Province to enjoy in their schools not only the teaching of their religion, but the teaching of their mother tongue. (Loud cheers.) But I am told that these concessions are not sufficient, that they are not such as we could have hoped for. Let me say to all those who take an interest in the future of their country, in whose breasts beat a patriotic heart, that at least we have obtained something. And what did those who were in power before us obtain? I am told that these concessions are not sufficient. Let me be permitted at least to explain them and give the reasons for them. To those who say that these concession are not sufficient I can reply that perhaps they are reasonable from many points of view, and, if applied with liberality, if administered with NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 30.—Beeves—Receipts, 875 head; trade slow: prices for steers, oxen and fat:cows, 10c to 15c lower. Medium to prime native steers, \$4 30 to \$5: oxen and stags, \$2 35 to \$3 25; poor to good cows, the kind ever held in this city, and \$1 40 to \$3. Calves-Receipts, 807 head; demand less active for veals; prices 25c to 50c lower; barnyard calves in light supply and steady. Common to prime veals \$5 to \$7 50; choice do, \$7 75; selected \$8; culls and bobs, \$4 to \$4 50; barnyard calves. \$3 to \$3 50.

loc and lambs 35c to 50c. Medium to choice sheep, \$3 to \$3 75; heavy choice state sheep, \$4 to \$3 75; heavy choice state sheep, \$4 to \$5 t that the concessions we have obtained from the Government of Manitoba do not appear sufficient to the authorities of the highest importance, authorities which we Catholics are accustomed to revere, and which I do revere even when I do not see in politics exactly as they do. I am compelled to admit that these concessions do not appear suffi-cient to them—and what is the rea-son they give? It is this: that, according to the judgment of the Supreme Council of the Empire, the Catholics of as those schools existed before 1890. That is the language which is used today by the leaders of the Conservawe heard from them at Cornwall and terly assailing the fairer agreement Stormont, that is the reasoning which arrived at by the new Administration they presented to the electorate of that at Ottawa. county, but through the sophistry of which the people penetrate. If it be true that the highest tribunal of the empire, by its judgment, prescribed as a moral duty to the Federal Parliament its duty to re-establish separate schools, why in the name of common sense did the late Government, in the many others, there are divers kinds of opinions, all highly respectable. There are people who do not think as we do, month of March last, offer a compromise to the Manitoba Government on

this very question? (Laughter and applause.) THE CONSERVATIVE OFFER In March last, as we know, the Government of Sir Mackenzie Bowell sent Sir Donald Smith, Mr. Dickey and Mr. on the shoulders of Manitoba and force the Government of that Province to restore separate schools as they existed before 1890? Not at all, but simply to offer a compromise. But that is not all. The compromise they offered gave the Catholics much less than has been granted us by the con-cessions to which the Manitoba Gov-and what we ask for ourselves I am have been made by the Government of Manitoba. And that same press which today denounces us as heretics because we have accepted these conessions, was prepared to accept that compromise offered by the late Government, and to proclaim it as even more satisfactory than the much-vaunted remedial order. The facts are there to prove what I say. What was said by the press which is today at-tacking us? Let me begin with La Minerve-(cries of "Shame!")-which today is throwing out fire and flame and appealing to all the prejudices and passions because we accepted the concessions acceded to by the Manitoba Government. That paper, speaking of the compromise offered by the com-missioners of the late Government of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and which was much less satisfactory than the one we have obtained, used this language March last: "This proposition of the Federal Government was as fair as it was possible to get without sacrificing the essential rights of the Ca-tholic minority confirmed by the judg-ment of the Privy Council." Another journal, which gives itself out today as the organ of the Catholics of Onthe Conservative party of Ontario-the Catholic Register—and which is spoke of the compromise offered by spoke of the compromise onered by the commissioners of the Government of Sir Mackenzie Bowell: "To all intents and purposes, the Dominion commissioners might have submitted the remedial bill and asked that it

IF YOU MAKE

We may at a later date offer another extraordinary opportunity to bey fashionable and stylish Dress Goods and Millinery. We have gone through our stock within the past day or two and have decided to offer a number of tempting values just to see if the public will appreciate them and know a genuine bargain when it is announced. If this opportunity is grasped we may repeat later on. It is only by selling in quantities that we can offer such absolutely genuine bargains.

Cheviot Cloths Twelve pieces, very desirable and excellent value: browns, grays, blues, etc.; regular prices range from 40c to 55c yard, test price 30c

Tweed Cloths About 500 yards of very choice goods have been added to the lot of 75c and 85c Tweeds we have been selling at 50c; worth double the money; 50c

Tweed Cloths Twelve pieces of inch, worth 75c a yard. These should be secured early as the price is bound to sell them quickly; test price. 380

Boucle Tweeds Black and red black and blue black and brown, 54 lnches wide only a limited quantity. Dress lengths marked down; test price

We will also offer our entire stock of Colored Felt Hats at three clearing prices. We are sure you never bought such good and tashione able Hats cheaper. We are making a special effort to clear out the lot. That's why you get the chance now.

No. I. One table of Colored Felt Hats; this season's shapes and colors, some were worth \$1.25 at 10c regular prices.....

No. 3. One table of Colored Felt Hats, shapes and colors. You'll be surprised to see such goods selling at 500

No. 2. One table of Colored Felt Hats; this season's shapes and colors. Worth agreatdeal more than our price now...... 25C

Wings A variety of Stylish Wings all colors, going at 10c and 25c. You never bought Wings like these for the money. See them.

Those wanting seasonable Millinery can save money by visiting out department this week or next.

Smallman & Ingram,

149 AND 151 DUNDAS STREET.

ational classes, and any law or regulity of the inhabitants of the Province. All legitimate grounds of complaint Manitoba or any other Government would be removed if that system were for the education of children is not supplemented by provisions which likely to restore Christian unity or remove Christianity from the path of politicians." The Catholic Register in would remove the grievance upon which the appeal is founded and were modified so far as might be necessary another issue contained the following: "The proposals made by the Dominion commissioners were extremely moderate, yet they were such as would In conclusion, Mr. Laurier said: The minority. It was proposed that in towns and villages wherein there are 25, and in cities where there are 50 Catholic children, there should be a school house or at least a room for their use, and that a Catholic teacher should be employed for them." Is there a great difference between these propositions and those made by and consented to by the Government of Manitoba had the right not simply to such concessions, but to the complete restoration of a separate school system which then were deemed highly commendable.
The True Witness also approved of today by the leaders of the Conserva-tive party, that is the language which Bowell Government, though now bit-

A PLEA FOR TOLERATION.

are people who do not think as we do, and whose sentiments are deeply wounded because they have not obtained, all they think they are entitled to in justice. I respect these opinions. I am not now addressing myself to the Conservative press, but to another and different press. We are Liberals. I am a Liberal of the English school, as I have often stated. I am not only Desjarding as commissioners to Manitoba—to do what? To put their hands a Liberal of that school, but I was born in the Catholic religion and brought up in that religion, and I believe in liberty, as did Montalembert and Lacordaire. (Cheers.) The bishops and the priests, all men in a constitutional country like ours, are citizens as we are. They have the right to their opinions as we have to ours, ernment consented. The compromise always ready to grant them. There which the commissioners of the late are honest differences of opinion. Let Government offered and were pre- us endeavor to understand each othpared to accept was much less advan-tageous than the concessions which to practice conciliation. In the city of Montreal you have a religious press La Semaine Religieuse, in an article published some time ago, protested against the settlement proposed by us on the ground that it was a violation of the rights granted to the minority by the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. If that assertion were exact it would be the end of the debate, and there would be nothing to add. If the judgment of the Privy Council really declared that the Catholic minority in Manitoba had absolute right to the re-establishment of separate schools in that province the debate would be closed and nothing would remain but to execute the judgment of the highest court of the empire. But was that judgment of the Privy Council? On the contrary, the court never declared that there was on the part of the Federal Government or Parliament any obligation, any right, even any moral obligation, to re-establish separate schools such as existed in Mani-

> THE PRIVY COUNCIL. I need only cite the text of the judgment. Here is the conclusion of their Lordships' decision: "Their Lordships eral in council has jurisdiction, and that the appeal is well founded, but

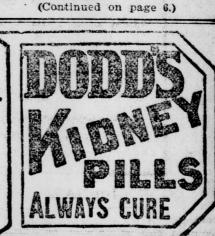
toba before 1890.

the particular course to be pursued must be determined by the authorities to whom it has been committed by the intimate the precise steps to be taken. Their general character is sufficiently defined by the third sub-section of section 22 of the Manitoba Act. It is certainly not essential that the statutes repealed by the act of 1890 should be re-enacted, or that the precise provisions of these statutes should again

to give effect to these provisions."
That is the language of the judges of the highest tribunal of the Empire. been accepted by the Manitoba reason which made me accept this first installment, this legislation, these concessions, made to our compatriots. was that it was better than to continue the state of war and animosity which paralyzed our national progress, and for having acted thus I have incurred disgrace at the hands of the Conservative press (Cries of "Shame, shame.") Do not believe, gentlemen, that disgrace in such a quarter prevents me from sleeping or in the slightest degree troubles my repose. I read in the Conservative press charges of treason. That press con-tinually reminds me that the Tarpeian rock is not far from the capital. Gentlemen, these attacks and this language are not new in history. At every period when, in times of political crisis, there were found men who had the courage to solve problems until then ur solvable, these men have been called traitors for failing to do what it was not possible to accomplish.

A NOBLE APPEAL.

When the cheering, which occupied Laurier rose again, and said a few words in English: It would be to me a much valued privilege to answer in a manner fitting to the occasion the toast which has been proposed to you, and to the most charitable remark, if I may say so, of Mr. Mitchell towards me. But I have been obliged to give to the discussion of important questions amongst my own fellow-countrymen of the French race and Roman



AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING

Two Box Curs MILVERTON, 28TH JULY, 1895. Gentlemen,—For the last ten years I had been troubled with kidney disease, being so bad at intervals that I could not lie in bed at night nor stoop to the ground.

I had tried all the remedies I could find without effect, but heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills and procured a box.
I am most happy to say it for my own sake as well as for others that I am perlectly cured after using four boxes.

HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Cor HAVE YOU Solored Spots, Aches, Old St Ulcers in Mouth, Hair-Failing! Write CO REMEDY CO., 307 Masonic Tom

Chocolates, Bon-Bons and Creams

embodied in the act of 1890 no doubt commends itself to and adequately supplies the wants of the great major-