giving her a look as if he would snatch her head off, said, "Where were you the night of the 6th of October?" "Oh, he didn't talk at all like he did yesterday," said Clara, "he was more gruff and snappier!"

Clara continued: I told him I was at the Toronto Opera House that night. He said, What were you doing up at Parkdale? I repeated that I was at the opera house with Flora McKay, and told Reburn that I wore a green skirt, white shirt front, white cuffs, black tie and straw hat. I then told him where I sat at the performance and that Flora McKay was with me. I also told him of our movements subsequent to the dismissal of the audience at the opera house. We went to Yonge-street, where I bought a Sunday World. I then went with Flora McKay to Mrs. Watson's house in Richmond-street, left her at the door, and arrived home in York-street at a quarter to 11 o'clock. Reburn then said I was making all this stuff up, and we had some pretty sharp words. I replied: "Do you think I don't know where I was?"

Then Inspector Stark started questioning me. I told him that I was born in Toronto; that I was half Spanish; that I first remembered being in a house where the new court house is being built, then in succession in Queen-street, below Church, James-street, Wilton-avenue, Gloucester-street, Lansdowne-avenue and at the foot of Jameson-avenue.

Still Questioning Her.

Clara was then escorted to the matron's room, where she remained an hour, and Sergeant Reburn again put in an appearance and questioned her as to where she had worked since first securing employment. She gave him the names of various persons with whom she had been employed in the city, also telling him that she had been at Niagara Falls, Brockville and Rochester.

Prisoner continued: Then Reburn said: "When did you wear these men's clothes last?" I replied that it was over a year ago that I wore them at Mrs. Crozier's house when she lived at Brockton. Then he asked me where the black felt hat that I used to wear was, and I said it was at Mrs. Crozier's, 34 Camden-street, where I left it in September (exhibition week). I told them that I did not want to throw the hat away, and I thought her boy could wear it around. Reburn, who had gone out, returned, and said, "Are you sure you were at the Opera House?" I said "Yes, I was." Said Reburn, "The little girl said that you told her to say that you and she were at the opera house." "I replied, 'My God, she is telling a lie.' Reburn then asked me if I knew Frank Westwood, and I said I didn't." Then he asked, "Didn't you meet Frank Westwood at Clark's?" and I said "No." Then Reburn pulled the letters, part of which were read yesterday, out of his pocket and said, "You wrote that letter." He had the letter held fast in his hand and I couldn't see much of it. I told him to turn it over. He did so and I saw the signature "Jimhardy." Then I knew where the letter came from. Reburn again said: "You wrote that letter and I replied "I can't swear that I did." Reburn was called out of the office. He returned shortly and said: "You were not at the opera, Clara. Mrs. Crozier says you were up at her house that night and you were drunk and your coat was open and you had a revolver." I replied, "She is lying, send for her to come here. I'll show you that I was at the opera."

Clara then described the arrival of Mrs. Crozier and her daughter, and flippantly spoke of the appearance of the women, who, she said, looked around as if they were half scared to death. "Finally," continued the witness, "Mrs. Crozier straightened her back up and talked right along. Clara laughed immoderately as the scene recurred to her mad rolled her eyes and struck attitudes illustrative of those alleged to have been assumed by the Croziers. She repeatedly grinned during this recital.

The Telling of the Confession.

Clara then described her removal to the commissioners' office. Almost as soon as she got into the room Reburn said to her, "Clara, if you don't tell the truth it will be worse for you." Then he walked about, and I suppose he thought in his own mind, "It won't do to be cross with her, so I guess I'll coax her." Then he sat down and said, "If you were my own sister I couldn't think more of you. Only say that he insulted you. He's dead now and can't say anything. There's $500 or $600 offered for the case," added he, winking his eye. "If you don't tell," he continued, "it will be worse for you." I told him that I didn't know anything about it. "I won't say a word about it to anyone," answered Reburn. "But if you don't tell me it will be worse for you. I'll see that you are a fred woman and walk the street yet. The more you deny it the worse it will be for you."

The man was digging at me all the time, asking me to confess, and telling me that I had got into a net which I couldn't get out of, and I didn't know what to do. The denial that I made is true, every word of it. For some time Reburn kept repeating, "Tell your motive. Say that he insulted you, and there cannot be anything done to you." At last, seeing that Reburn had it in for me and anxious to get out of the trouble, I made this lie, which is called the alleged confession, up. I made the story up, founded on what I had read in the newspapers, and part from Mrs. Crozier's story.

Inspector Stark came into the room and said, "You were up there that night. Tell me how you did it. You met Frank at a fence; you were struggling at the fence, and you got this revolver and shot him." I said "Yes." Then he said, "There cannot be anything done to you" and went out.

Reburn said, "Now, you stick to it, don't change your mind. Stick to one story." Then he said he would have to lock me up, and did so.

Straight Denial.

Clara then swore positively that she never saw Frank Westwood and never spoke to him in her life, and he never spoke to her to her knowledge.

With equal positiveness she testified that she was at the Toronto Opera House on the night of Oct. 6 with Flora McKay, that the play was the "Balck Crook," and that the story she told the detectives the night of her arrest, other than the alleged confession, was true. She met Flora McKay at Queen-Bay streets and the two went to the theatre. She described the clothing she had on and the turban-shaped straw hat with pearl button and band. Flora McKay made an arrangement with her to go to the Academy of Music the second Saturday after the tragedy, but Flora did not keep the appointment.

Clara admitted that she carried a revolver, but it was empty on every occasion. She had often dressed in men's clothes when she lived in Parkdale and once at Crozier's, but had not worn them for a year. She had never before seen Libby Black, who gave evidence the other day.

The Cross Examination.

Then Mr. Dewart took the prisoner in hand. She said that the story told by Detective Reburn with respect to the confession was true, with the exception that he never cautioned her or said it would be dangerous. She denied that she repeated the confession to Inspector Stark, claiming that he did the talking himself and she acquiesced. Clara admitted the obscene letters received by Dorenwend were sent by her. The reason she suspected when the detectives came to her employer's shop that they wanted her in connection with the Westwood tragedy was because she thought Dorenwend had mentioned her name in connection with the case. Clara said she had had possession of the men's clothing for five years—they had been left at Mrs. McKay's by a boarder. Clara swore that when she was in Chicago ten years ago she never wore men's clothes.

Are you a married woman? asked Mr. Dewart. "Yes," was the answer, "I married a man in Chicago ten years ago. I lived with him a year. I have not seen him since."

She reiterated her statement that she was at the Toronto Opera House on Oct. 6, that she did not know Frank Westwood, that she was not at Crozier's the night of the tragedy and that she had not carried a revolver since August last.

THE LETTER COST HIM HIS ARM

Commercial Traveler William Spence Falls Under a Moving Train at the Union Station.

Wm. T. Spence, a commercial traveler residing with his mother at 42 Park Road, a brother of Jacob Spence, who was killed a few months ago, fell beneath a moving train at the Union Station last evening and had his left arm completely severed at the elbow. Mr. Spence had written a letter of importance which he wished to send on the 9 o'clock C. P. R. mail train, and went to the Union Station for the purpose of giving the letter into the hands of the train mail clerk. While the train was being made up he was engaged in conversation with a friend. Forgetting his letter until the train was moving out Mr. Spence ran towards the mail car, and in doing so tripped over an obstruction lying on the platform. He rolled off the platform, the wheels passing over his left arm. He was picked up and placed on a baggage truck. Dr. Dwyer, who witnessed the fall, attended his injuries and accompanied him to his home in the ambulance. Amputation will be necessary. The unfortunate young man is about 20 years of age.

THROWN FROM A RIG.

A Lady Receives Painful Injuries in a Runaway Accident.

Yesterday evening about 6 o'clock Miss C. Smith of Bellevue-avenue was seated in a buggy at the corner of Widmer and Kingstreets when the horse bolted along Widmer and down Richmond-street; when it reached Simcoe-street it dragged the buggy on to the boulevard and broke loose from the rig. Miss Smith held on to the reins and was dragged out over the dashboard to the ground. She was much cut about the head. The injured woman was attended to by Dr. Adams. She was then removed to her home.

LABOR DAY.

Trades Council Appoint a Committee to Arrange a Celebration.

At the Trades and Labor Council last night it was decided to communicate with John Burns, the British Labor M.P., and denounce to him a man-named Jacques, a representative of the Allan Steamship Line, who, according to the representations of the Legislative Committee, is lecturing on Canada in England, and representing it as an Eldorado. A committee composed of Delegates Hylton, Glocking, Coulier, Beales and Sam Jones was appointed to arrange for a Labor Day celebration on Sept. 1st. The new Municipal Committee was made up of Delegates Dower, Gardner, Girotsky, Carey and Godfrey.

Baking powder keeps much better when the cans are not quite filled. Yet the powder should always be full weight, as is invariably the case with Dr. Price's.

Rev. G. W. Wye's Appeal Dismissed.

Kingston, May 3.—The metropolitan court to-day discussed the appeal of Rev. G. W. Wye of Amherstburg, taken against the sentence of removal, on the grounds of loss of usefulness, iscued by the Bishop of Huron. The appeal was dismissed with costs, the bishops holding that the diocesan canons were unfair and unchristian towards clergymen. The conduct of the church peo he of Amherstburg towards Mr. Wye was scathingly condemned as unchristian and ungodly.

German in Five Weeks.

Knowledge is power is an old and well-known proverb, but few have appreciatively considered the refining effect of knowledge upon character, and especially the broadening effect upon the mind through the reading of many literatures. Even the study of one foreign language opens a new world to the student, and when the entrance to the beautiful world of German literature is opened to us by such an easy and interesting method as the one used by Fraulein Holtermann it seems like losing the opportunity of a lifetime not to take advantage of it. Fraulein Holtermann's promise to teach the speaking, reading and writing of the language in five weeks is certainly worth considering.

Fraulein Holtermann gives free lectures at 4.30 and 8 p.m. to-day, and on Monday and Tuesday of next week in Confederation Life Building, Room No. 9.

Cunard Line.

The steamship travel to Europe this year is going to be unprecedented. The demand for accommodation is far in advance of previous years.

The Cunard Line, probably the most popular line on the Atlantic, is having difficulty in taking care of all its customers. Torontonians intending taking the Cunard should arrange for accommodation at once. A. F. Webster, N.E. corner King and Yonge-streets, is sole agent for Toronto.

As a positive cure for headaches and biliousness, St. Leon has no equal. The proprietors guarantee it. All good physicians recommend it. 36

As a remedy for blood diseases, you may always rely upon Ayer's Sarsaparilla. 267

Toronto, April 2, 1894.
Mr. B. Lindman, Toronto, Ont.
Dear Sir,—I have been very badly ruptured for the past four years and have tried many different kinds of trusses, but none have given me the relief and comfort that the Wilkinson Truss which you fitted on me, and I endorse it only as a past sufferer can.
Yours very truly,
C. D. SMITH,
Foreman Electric Department Toronto Railway Company. 67

A HAPPY CHOICE.
AFTER 25 YEARS
A Wise Mother Chooses the Right Medicine, and Her Son Tells of Its Wonderful Effects.

Gentlemen,—In the spring of 1891 I got a bottle of B.B.B. for my mother, who had been troubled for 25 years with sick headache. I got it from Mr. H. Paxton Baird of Woodstock, N.B., who gave me two other medicines to take home and let my mother take her choice. Fortunately she chose the B.B.B., and I returned the other bottles. She used it for three months and has had no headache since. We are sure it was B.B.B. cured her as she took no other medicine.
JONATHAN A. GREEN,
246 Hartford, N.B.

As an enemy of pleasure, health and comfort, dyspepsia has no equal. It vanishes when St. Leon water is liberally used. 36

RUPTURE
can be cured. It may seem impossible to you, but, nevertheless, our Columbia Wire Hoop, which is but two ounces in weight, will give you relief and will effect a perfect cure in a few months.
CHAS. CLUTHE, 134 King-st. W.
Toronto.

HALF-CENT A POUND ON SUGAR

Continued From First Page.

$2.25, an increase of 12 1-2 cents. That, we think, will bring in a revenue of about $500,000 or $600,000, which will give us $1,700,000 or $1,800,000 of taxation. This will, under the estimate I have prepared and submitted to the House, fill up the gap, restore the equilibrium, and bring us out at the end of next year with a clean sheet, and if times improve fairly well, may bring us out a little to the good, which certainly will not be deplored by the country, and not be a bad thing for it.

No Railway Subsidies.

To show the bona fides of the Government in doing their share, and of this House in submitting to its share for the betterment, not only have two and a half millions of dollars been taken from the controllable voted estimates of the country for the year, but we propose as well to intermit for the succeeding year what we have been in the habit of doing with a generous hand, namely, the giving of aid by way of mileage subsidies to railways to be constructed. From 1884, when the policy was first adopted, until the present time, we have expended over $12,000,000 in payments for these railway subsidies, that is an average of about $1,200,000 per year. There are those running and current, which I have spoken of, which we will gradually wipe off the slate; but for the coming year it is felt that it would be imprudent to add to the list of our liabilities by bringing down any Railway Subsidies bill granting mileage subsidies for the construction of railways in the country.

These points then briefly sum up the position which the Government assumes, the action which it recommends to this House, an action which it believes is dictated by prudence and by a desire not to over-burden the country, but while keeping its service fairly well supplied, not at the same time to go to the verge of imprudence or extravagance in public works and public services, which in a time like this, with our first-rate equipment and first-rate facilities, we may fairly dispense with increasing for a year or two, while times are as they are. I desire, Mr. Speaker, to thank you and the House very heartily for the forbearance with which you have listened to my rather long expositions.

The Tariff Changes Made.

Mr. Foster then formally moved tariff resolutions as follows:

Resolved—That it is expedient to amend section 130 of chapter 34 of the Act 49 Victoria (the Inland Revenue Act), amended by section 4 of chapter 46 of the Act 54—55 Victoria, by repealing such section and substituting in lieu thereof as follows: 130. There shall be imposed, levied and collected on all spirits distilled the following duties of excise, which shall be paid to the Collector of Inland Revenue, as herein provided, that is to say:

A When the material used in the manufacture thereof consists of not less than 90 per cent. by weight, of raw or unmalted grain, on every gallon of the strength of proof by Sikes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any less quantity than a gallon one dollar and seventy cents.

B When manufactured exclusively from malted barley, taken to the distillery in bond, and on which no duty of customs or excise has been paid, or when manufactured from raw or unmalted grain, used in combination, in such proportions as the Department of Inland Revenue prescribes, with malted barley, taken to the distillery in bond, and on which no duty of customs or of excise has been paid on every gallon of the strength of proof of Sikes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than for any less quantity than a gallon one dollar and seventy-two cents.

C When manufactured exclusively from molasses, syrup, sugar or other saccharine matter, taken to the distillery in bond, and on which no duty of customs has been paid—on every gallon of strength of proof by Sikes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength, and for any less quantity than a gallon, $1.73.

Resolved,—That it is expedient to amend the Act 57-58 Victoria, chapter 33, "An Act to consolidate and amend the acts respecting the duties of customs," by repealing the following-mentioned items of the schedule A, to the said act, viz.: Nos. 7, 31, 32, 55, 80, 81 to 92, 152, 392, 393, 394, 396 and 397, and No. 708 of the schedule B to the said act, and substituting the following in lieu thereof: 7—Spirituous or alcoholic liquors, distilled from any material, or containing or compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind, and any mixture thereof with water, for every gallon thereof of the strength of proof, and when of a greater strength than that of proof, at the same rate on the increased quantity that there would be if the liquors were reduced to the strength of proof. When the liquors are of a less strength than of proof, the duty shall be at the rate herein provided, but computed on a reduced quantity of liquors in proportion to the lesser degree of strength; provided, however, that no reduction in quantity shall be computed or made on any liquors below the strength of 15 per cent. under proof, but all such liquors shall be computed as of strength of 15 per cent. under proof, as follows:

A—Ethyl alcohol, or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl or spirits of wine; gin of all kinds, n.e.s.; rum, whisky and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, n.o.p.; amyl alcohol or fusil oil, or any substance known as potato spirit or potato oil; methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha pyroxic spirit or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated spirits, absinthe, arrack, or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitations of brandy; cordials and liqueurs of all kinds, n.e.s.; mescal, pulque, rum shrub, schiedam and other schnapps; tafia, angostura and similar alcoholic bitters or beverages, $2.25 per gallon.

B—Spirits and strong waters of any kind, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients as being or known or designated as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures or medicines, n.e.s, $2.25 per gallon and 30 per cent. ad valorem.

C—Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes, and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks containing not more than four ounces each, 50 per cent. ad valorem; when in bottles, flasks or other packages, containing more than four ounces each, $2.25 per gallon and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

D Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic spirits of ammonia, $2.25 per gallon and 30 per cent. ad valorem.

E Vermouth, containing not more than 30 per cent., and ginger wine containing not more than 26 per cent. of proof spirits, 80c per gallon; if containing more than these percentages respectively of proof spirits, $2.25 per gallon.

31. Condensed milk, 3 1-4c per pound.
32. Condensed coffee, condensed coffee with milk, milk foods and all similar preparations, 35 per cent. ad valorem.
55. Biscuits of all kinds, not sweetened, 25 per cent. ad valorem; biscuits of all kinds, sweetened, 27 1-2 per cent. ad valorem.
79. Fruits, in air-tight cans or other packages, two and one quarter cents per pound, the weight on which duty shall be payable to include the weight of the cans or other packages 2 1-4 cents per pound.
80. Fruits preserved in brandy, or preserved in other spirits, $2 per gallon.
82. Jellies, jams and preserves, n.e.s., 3 1-4 cents per pound.
152. Paints and colors, ground in spirits, and all spirit varnishes and lacquers, $1.12 1-2 per gallon.
392. All sugar above number 16 Dutch standard in color and all refined sugars of whatever kinds, grades or standards, 1 14-100 cents per pound; sugar, n.e.s., not above number 16 Dutch standard in color, sugar drainings, or pumpings drained in transit, melado or concentrated melado, tank bottoms and sugar concrete, 1-2 cent per pound, the usual packages in which imported to be free.
393. Glucose, or grape sugar; glucose syrup and corn syrup, or any syrups containing any admixture thereof, 1 1-4 cents per pound.
394. Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, including sweetened gums, candied peel, and pop corn 1-2 cent per pound, and 35 per cent., ad valorem.
396. Syrups and molasses of all kinds, n.o.p., the product of the sugar cane or beet root, n.e.s., and all imitations thereof or substitutes therefor, 3-4 cent per pound.
397. Molasses produced in the process of the manufacture of cane sugar from the juice of the cane, when imported in the original packages from the district where produced in the country where the cane was grown, and which has not been subjected to any process of treating or mixture after leaving the country from which originally shipped, the packages in which imported when of wood to be free.

A Testing by polariscope, forty degrees or over, one and three-quarter cents per gallon. When testing by polariscope less than forty degrees and not less than thirty-five degrees, one and three-quarter cents per gallon, and in addition thereto one cent per gallon for each degree or fraction of a degree less than forty degrees.

Resolved—That it is expedient to provide that the foregoing resolutions and the alterations thereby made in the duties of customs and of excise on the articles therein mentioned shall take effect on and after May 3, instant.

Resolved—That it is expedient so to amend the Act 54-55 Victoria, chapter 31, as amended by the Act, 55-56 Victoria, chapter 8, so as to provide that under such regulations and restrictions as may be made by the Governor-in-Council there may be paid to the producers of any beet root sugar produced in Canada wholly from beets grown therein between July 1, 1895, and July 1, 1897, a bounty equal to seventy-five cents per one hundred pounds, and in addition thereto one cent per one hundred pounds for each degree or fraction of a degree of test by polariscope over seventy degrees, such bounty in no case, however, to exceed in the aggregate one dollar per one hundred pounds.

Sir Richard Cartwright's Reply.

Sir Richard Cartwright rose to reply shortly after 8 o'clock. This was, he said, the first time in 16 years that a Budget Speech had been delivered which did not contain laudatory reference to the National Policy. The Government had climbed to power on the old policy, and now laid it away on the shelf. Another innovation in this year's budget was that it was contended that the people were enriched by the removal of taxes, when, as in former years, it was claimed that they were enriched by putting on additional taxation. He congratulated the Government on this more sensible theory.

Speaking of the present trade depression, he claimed that the Reform Administration from 1873 to 1878 weathered a much more severe period of trade depression, and yet the total deficits of that period were only $4,500,000, while the present deficit for a single year was admitted to be exactly that amount. The deficits of the former period came out of the pockets of the people of the United States in the Halifax fisheries award, while the present deficit would come out of the pockets of the people of Canada. Nor was this all, he said, for from 1873 to 1878 only $20,000,000 came out of the pockets of the people of the country in taxation, while at present $60,000,000 was the amount of taxation levied yearly on the people of the country.

Alleged Lack of Profitable Investments.

The result of the proposed duty on sugar would be to tax the country to the extent of $3,000,000, only $1,500,000 of which would find its way into the public treasury. The increased savings in the banks, he contended, was no evidence of prosperity, but simply showed that there was a lack of profitable investments, and the people were compelled to allow their savings to accumulate in the banks, earning only three per cent. interest. This state of affairs, he contended, was largely due to the immense depreciation in the value of farm and town lands, which in Ontario alone amounted to $200,000,000.

Referring to the deficit he adduced figures to show that the actual ascertained deficit was $4,700,000. He was willing, however, to take the Finance Minister's statement that the deficit at the end of the year would be $4,500,000. The last loan made by the Government he thought a good one, but he found fault because it was not large enough. Every cent of that loan was pledged, and the Government was under the necessity of negotiating a new loan at a period when it could not be obtained advantageously, to meet current expenditure.

The Liabilities.

Touching the question of the country's liabilities, he claimed that they were much larger than admitted in the statement of the Finance Minister. According to the statement made by the Minister of Railways the other day, there would be required for railway subsidies $8,729,000, for completion of the St. Lawrence River Canals $6,000,000, for capital expenditure on Intercolonial Railway $1,000,000; in all $15,729,000, not including what would be required to complete the Trent Valley Canal. But this was not all, for there were other contingent liabilities such as the Chignecto Road, $170,500; subsidy to the fast Atlantic service $750,000. Would the Minister of Finance say that these were not liabilities to which the Government was pledged?

Mr. Foster: The Government is not yet pledged.

Sir Richard Cartwright: Then there is the proposed subsidy to the Hudson Bay Railway. He thought the Government ought to inform the House what other measures involving expenditures would be brought down.

Mr. Foster said the Budget should not be made the excuse for demands for information as to the policy of the Government.

Sir Richard Cartwright: I am quite within my right in demanding the information.

The Minister of Finance arose to retort, but was called to order.

Expenditure More Than Claimed

Continuing, Sir Richard proceeded to show that the cash on hand was scarcely sufficient to meet present liabilities.

It was quite clear, he maintained, that instead of the ascertained liabilities being $9,000,000 thry really were $20,000,000, not including statutory liabilities of $1,000,000 more. He questioned the real value of the promises of retrenchment made by the Finance Minister. The actual expenditure last year, he claimed, was $1,000,000 more than the main estimates, though less than the total estimated expenditure. This, he thought, was an indication of what would occur during the coming year. The country had had a better experience with the Intercolonial Railway in swallowing money on capital account, and he was informed on good authority that a very large expenditure on capital account would be required to place the road in the condition it was a few years ago.

Living on Capital and Borrowed Money.

Turning again to the question of deficits, he claimed that the deficits of 1874, 1876 and 1877 were caused by the administration having to provide $4,000,000 annually to pay the interest on a public debt of $6,000,000 incurred under the previous Conservative administrations. During the past 15 years he claimed we had been living on capital and borrowed money. The surpluses were obtained by taxation, which took $10 out of the pockets of the people for every one which went into the public treasury. The Finance Minister, he said, had laid much stress upon the prospects of an improvement of trade in the United States and the price of grain, which depended entirely upon competition.

The Interest Drain.

During the past 12 years he claimed two processes were going on in Canada. First there was large expenditure of borrowed money. He did not mean Government loans, but loans which were poured into Canada, amounting in that time to $30,000,000. This caused large importations of dutiable goods, which brought in much revenue. To-day we are being called on to pay the interest on these loans. The $10,000,000 which the country was called on to pay as interest on Government loans was only a small part of the money which was going out of Canada to pay interest on loans. If this money had been invested the present calls for interest would not be burdensome, but millions of the borrowed money had been wasted in wild cat schemes which had injured the credit of the country on the British market. He quoted from The London Economist to prove his assertions. There was scarcely a town in Canada, he said, which did not contain monumental tomb stones of the National Policy. The fiscal policy of the Government, he claimed, was largely responsible for the shrinkage in prices of agricultural products, which in a few years, he said, fell $20,000,000. He contended that ever since 1878, when the Government were piling up fictitious surpluses, the national debt had been increased by $90,000,000. He warned the Finance Minister not to count too much on the future, but to make preparations for a continuance of existing conditions. He quoted figures of the deficits from 1858 to 1873 to show that periods of depression were in the habit of lasting a considerable time.

In conclusion, he maintained that the Opposition had a full right to know and the country would expect the Government to announce all the liabilities the country was pledged to, or was likely to be pledged to, during the coming year. The Opposition were to blame, he said, for allowing the Government in the past to rush through late in the session measures involving large expenditures of public money, of which no mention was made in the Budget Speech. The Government was bound to inform the House of all the financial liabilities the country was pledged to, and what measures, if any, it was intended to ask involving an expenditure of public money. He moved the adjournment of the debate, as he had not had an opportunity of examining the resolutions, and as he had still considerable to say before concluding his remarks.

A discussion took place relative to resumption of the debate next week. The Government wanted Sir Riehard Cartwright to continue his speech on Monday, but Mr. Laurier urged that it should be Tuesday, and on this understanding the House adjourned at 10 o'clock.

Notes.

Application is made for incorporation by letters patent of the Canadian international Exposition, Limited, with a capital of $400,000. The applicants are influential Montrealers.

Hon. John Beverley Robinson, Edwin Crickmore, F. M. Delafosse, L. H. Graham of Toronto, and Sir Melville Parker of Cooksville, are seeking incorporation as the Bicycle Accident Repair Company of Canada, Limited, with headquarters in Toronto, and a capital of $10,000. objects for which incorporation is sought are to buy, sell, trade, manufacture store and repair bicycles and to guarantee owners of bicycles against the destruction or injury of the same by accident.

The forthcoming meeting of the Royal Society promises to be one of the best in the history of the organization. On the evening of Wednesday, the 15th inst., Mr. J. M. Lemoine, will deliver his presidential address on the "Manuscript Sources of Canadian History." Next evening Prof. Cox of McGill will deliver a lecture on electricity. McGill University authorities have loaned the splendid apparatus of that institution for the purpose of illustrating the lecture. The next evening will be "Poets' Evening," when original contributions from Canadian poets will be read. During the week Lord and Lady Aberdeen will entertain the members of the society to a garden party.

Sir C. H. Tupper was present in his place in the House, after an absence of two weeks from the House. He bore evident traces of his recent illness.

The Edinburgh Review this month contains an able article on Canada from the pen of Dr. Bourinot, clerk of the House of Commons.

The return of Mr. Geoffrion, as member for Vercheres, will be gazetted to-morrow.

Mr. Costigan gives notice of a bill to-night to amend the Fisheries Act. Its object is to exempt for two years mills on certain streams from the operation of the law prohibiting the dumping of mill refuse into rivers and streams. Only in special cases where mills find a difficulty to change their machinery will exemption be granted.

The Senate to-day adjourned until May 21.

Never a taint of adulteration is found in Dr. Price's Baking Powder. The very essence of purity.

The Colonel's Triumphant Veracity.

"That snake, gentlemen, wuz at least ninety feet——"

"Ha, ha! Ho, ho! Rats! Scat! Come off colonel! Give us a bigger one to begin the season with——"

"Yes, sah, it wuz ninety, an it might be ninety-five——"

"Ach! Where's Munchausen, De Foe Eli Perkins, Wiggins——"

"But it couldn't have been less'n ninety feet from——"

"From tip to tip of his wings! Hip Whooray! Colonel's found the sea serpent, dragon and woolly horse, all combined——"

"No, suh, not from tip to tip neithah, suh!"

"Ninety feet from what, then colonel!"

"Why, suh, ninety feet from me, an' I was blamed cahful 'at he didn't get any closah, sah——"

"Come up, colonel, come up!"

As they were drowning the last round one of the skeptics quiety asked:

"Colonel, how long, really, was that snake!"

"About four feet, sah!"

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

Gentlemen of Stylish Proclivities

Cannot adorn their feet with anything more conducive to a gentlemanly appearance than a pair of patent calf boots. H. & C. Blachford, 83 to 89 King-street east, have a fine assortment, very stylish; prices moderate; fit perfect. Call and examine; no trouble to show them.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.—C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N.Y., writes: "Please send us ten gross of Pills. We are selling more of Parmalee's Pills than any other Pill we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint." Mr. Chas. A. Smith, Lindsay, writes: "Parmelee's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these pills have cured her."

RESENTED THE TEST.

How Both His Wife and His Tongue Got the Best of John.

It wasn't late when the Pitcher street man came home, and notwithstanding he walked in with a smile and sat down on the other side of the lamp-stand from his wife, and picked up a newspaper, as men do when they come home, she, for some unaccountable reason, suspected him. She looked up over her work at him two or three times, and finally spoke:

"By the way, John," she said, "will you do me a favor?"

"Certainly, my dear. What is it?" said John.

"I want you to say this for me: 'Gaze on the gay gray brigade.'"

"Graze on the gray gay bigrade," replied John triumphantly.

"Lovely," she exclaimed. "Now, try this one: 'Give Grimes Jim's gilt gig whip.'"

"Grive Jimes Gim's gig jilt whip," responded John, as glibly as you please.

"Excellent, excellent," cried she. "Now this one: 'Sarah in a shawl shoveled soft snow softly.'"

He shivered a little, but never let on.

"Sharah in a sawl soveled shoft snow softly," he said, with oratorical effect.

"Oh, you dear old thing," she laughed. "Now one more, and then I won't trouble you again."

"No trouble, I assure you, my dear," said John. "Go ahead."

"Well, say this: 'Say, should such a shapely sash such shabby stitches show?'"

John gave a great gasp. "My dear," he said slowly, "I begin to shuspect that you shuspicion me; but you are mistaken—entirely mistaken and I positively decline to pose further as a pronouncing dictionary. You have observed that I have made a shushess as far as I have gone, but there is a limit and the next thing I know you will be asking me to say 'the scene was tuly rural,' a thing I never could say without getting my twongue tisted and you will think your shuspicions are well grounded when you ought to know they are not," and John buried himself in his newspaper and utterly refused to hear any further appeals from the other side of the table.—Detroit Free Press.

DIAMOND-HALL.
Wedding Requisites.
During the months of May and June our attention is directed chiefly to the supply of WEDDING ACCESSORIES. These include Wedding Rings, Wedding Invitations of the very newest forms.—Bridesmaids' Favors, Gifts for the Groomsmen and Bridal Gifts. Every imaginable idea for the Table, Toilet and Person.
Our line of Cut Glass and Sterling Silver is worthy of special attention.
Ryrie Bros.
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
Cor. Yonge and Adelaide.

ERRORS OF YOUNG & OLD
Organic Weakness, Failing Memory, Lack of Energy, permanently cured by
Hazelton's Vitalizer
Also Nervous Debility, Dimness of Sight, Stunted Development, Loss of Power, Pains in the Back, Night Emissions, Dyspepsia, Seminal Losses, Excessive Indulgence, Drain in Urine and all ailments brought on by Youthful Folly. Every bottle guaranteed. Call or address, enclosing 3c stamp for treatise,
J. E. HAZELTON,
Graduated Pharmacist, 308 Yonge-street, Toronto, Ont.

PERSONAL.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR any debts contracted in my name from this date, unless on an order signed by myself. Wm. H. Doel, sr.
Eglinton, April 25, 1895.

MY WIFE, ELIZABETH EMMA OLIver, having left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her in future. W. H. Oliver.

MEETINGS.

TORONTO DRY DOCK AND SHIP-BUILDING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of this Company will be held at the office of the undersigned, No. 59 Yonge-street, Toronto, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of MAY, 1895, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.
A. R. BOSWELL,
2462 Secretary-Treasurer.

EDUCATIONAL.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, TORONTO and Stratford—Canada's greatest commercial schools. Circulars free.

BARKER'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 14 King west, the place for Stenographers. Circulars free.

LEGAL CARDS.

CLARKE, BOWES, HILTON & SWABEY Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Janes Buildings, 75 Yonge-street. J. B. Clarke, Q.C., R. H. Bowes, F. A. Hilton, Charles Swabey, E. Scott Griffin, H. L. Watt.

LOBB & BAIRD, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, Patent Attorneys, etc., 9 Quebec Bank Chambers, King-street east, corner Toronto-street, Toronto; money to loan. Arthur F. Lobb, James Baird.

GEORGE H. KILMER, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 10 King-street west.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Tea
-AT-
23c per lb.
Seems something unusual, especially when offered by a reliable house.
YET
this is our price for a first-class article.
JAS. GOOD & CO.,
220 Yonge-st.
TEL. 427.

Cabinet Photos
$3 PER DOZEN
Best Gloss Finish. 246
J. Fraser Bryce
107 King-street West.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

RED GRANITE STONE FRONT, SOLID brick, new, thirteen-roomed house in Langley-avenue. Very latest improved plumbing and heating, laundry tubs. Very large cellar, concrete floors. Magnificently finished in different kinds of hardwood, neat design. Convenient, nice locality. Splendid locality for doctor's practice. For less than cost of building. Easy terms. John Poucher, 44 Arcade. 66

$4200 FOR NINE - ROOMED Brick House, Brunswick-avenue, best of material and workmanship. Very solid. See this house before you purchase. Easy terms. John Poucher, 44 Arcade. 66

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR sale—740-742 Yonge-street; also Balmuto lots, being part of the Bevan estate. Must be sold immediately; leaving for England. Miss G. B. Bevan, owner, 734 Queen-street east, city.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—BURLINGton Beach—Furnished Cottage. Apply Thomas H. Lawry, Hamilton.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—4 AGENTS, LADIES OR gentlemen. Apply, Room 116, Confederation Life Building, Saturday 3 p.m.

I WANT AGENTS EVERYWHERE—MEN and women who want to make money and do it quickly. Send me five references that I may learn of your worthiness of my confidence and trust. Enclose 10 cents for full particulars. Address Theo. Noel, Toronto. 46

WANTED.

WANTED — CONTRACTORS TO MAKE alterations in building, and take machinery in payment. Apply H. W. Petrie, adjoining new Union Station, Toronto.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

DIXON'S, 65 KING-STREET WEST, THE popular price hatters and men's furnishers, offer the following special lines for Friday and Saturday. Kindly read below:

DIXON'S SPRING UNDERWEAR — French Balbriggan, $1 suit; fancy Balbriggan, $1.50 suit; natural wool, $1.50 suit; merino, $1 suit.

DIXON'S Summer Vests, new patterns, in duck and Marcilla, all sizes; summer coats and vests, $2.50, worth $5; odd coats cheap.

DIXON'S $5 SILK HATS WOULD BE cheap at $7.50; we are going out of this line, hence the special cut to clear.

DIXON'S $2.50 ENGLISH FELT HATS, in soft or stiff, black or colors, are the best in the country for the money.

DIXON'S 50C NECKWEAR SALE — WE offer 75c and $1 Ties for 50c; bows, 2 for 25c, some worth 50c.

DIXON'S $1.25 BLUE HAIR LINE stripe Shirts, with two loose collars and cuffs to match, are the cheapest shirts shown this season.

DIXON'S HAVE BARGAINS IN waterproofs, $5; umbrellas, gloves, sweaters, socks, navy flannel and black sateen shirts, knot ties, 2 for 25c, suspenders, etc.

KENNY'S CELEBRATED HAIR RESTORER —The most effective purifying and beautifying hair remedy in the world. Prepared and sold at 370½ College-street, Toronto, and for sale by all druggists. 246

SAILING SKIFF, 16 FEET,