CHANGE IN THE WEATHER.
Drink
RADNOR
And Keep Cool.

The Toronto World.

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SIXTEENTH YEAR — SATURDAY MORNING MAY 4 1895. — ONE CENT.

HALF A CENT A POUND ON SUGAR

And Twenty Cents a Gallon On Whisky.

THESE THE MAIN TARIFF CHANGES

Hon. G. E. Foster Delivers the Budget Speech.

Canadian Trade Withstood the Depression Well, But Shrinkage in Values Caused a Deficit Which Now Amounts to $4,500,000—To Meet This Slight Changes Have Been Made in the Tariff, the Estimates Have Been Cut Over $2,000,000 and No Railway Subsidies Will Be Voted—The Finance Minister's Able Speech—Sir Richard Cartwright Replies and Moves Adjournment of the Debate, Which Goes Over Until Tuesday.

ARTICLES.	OLD DUTY.	NEW DUTY.
Spirits from raw grain	$1.50	$1.70
" " malted barley	1.52	1.72
Spirits from molasses.	1.53	1.73
Alcohol, spirits of wine gin all kinds, rum, whiskey and all alcoholic liquors	2,12½	2 25
Elixirs, essences, tinctures, medicines	2.12½ and 30 p.c. ad v.	2.25 and 30 p.c.ad v.
Alcholic perfumes	2.12½ and 40 p.c. ad v.	2.25 and 40 p.c.ad v.
Sweet nitre, aromatic spirits of ammonia	2.12½ and 30 p.c. ad v.	2.25 and 30 p.c.ad v.
Vermouth	2.12½	2.25
Milk, condensed	3c per lb.	3½c per lb
Coffee and milk foods condensed	30 p.c. ad v.	35 p.c.ad v.
Biscuits, sweetened	25 p.c. ad v.	27½ p.c.a v
Fruits, in cans	3c per lb.	3½c per lb
Fruits, in brandy	1.90 per l.g.	2.00 per l.g
Jams, jellies and preserves	3c per lb.	3½c per lb
Paints in spirits and varnishes	1.00 per g.	1.12½ pr g
Sugar, above 16 Dutch	64-100c pr lb	1 14-100c lb
Sugar, under 16 Dutch	free.	½c per lb.
Glucose, sugar or syr'p	1c per lb.	1¼c per lb
Sugar candy, etc	35 p.c. ad v.	½c lb and 35 p.c.ad v.
Sprups and molasses, n.o.p	¼c per lb.	¾c per lb.
Molasses, polariscope test 40°	1½c per g.	1¾c per g.
Molasses, less than 35°	1½c per g.	1¾c per g.
Each degree less	1c per gal.	1c per gal.

Ottawa, May 3.—"One of the best speeches he has ever delivered," is the unanimous verdict of the Conservative members upon Mr. Foster's Budget speech to-day. The Finance Minister spoke for nearly two hours and a half, and during the whole of that period kept the close attention of the House, while he expatiated upon the financial position of the country.

Mr. Foster is no pessimist. Despite the hard times, which have existed, he regards the outlook as most encouraging and proved his case.

The tariff changes are few and are not likely to evoke much criticism. Mr. Foster adopts the rightful course of making both ends meet, and therefore a duty on sugar is to be imposed to the extent of half a cent a pound, or one-third the duty as it existed in 1890. There is also a slight increase on whisky and other spirits and on some other articles. The Minister of Finance was the recipient of many congratulations on his masterful exposition of the financial situation.

With every disposition to be fair to wards Sir Richard Cartwright, it must be said that even his own friends in their innermost souls must admit he made a miserable fiasco in his reply to the Finance Minister.

After laboring away for an hour discussing every imaginable subject other than those touched on by Mr. Foster, Sir Richard pumped himself out and had to adopt an unprecedented course by moving the adjournment of the debate. The ex-Finance Minister's proposal, out of courtesy, was assented to.

Mr. Foster wanted him to continue his speech on Monday, but Sir Richard wanted until Tuesday to prepare himself, and Tuesday it will be.

Action similar to that of Sir Richard Cartwright's to-night cannot be found in the whole range of parliamentary history. The secret for it is not difficult to discover. Mr. Foster adopted a line for which Sir Richard Cartwright was unprepared, and the latter wants two or three days in which to fortify himself with arguments to counteract the effect of Mr. Foster's grand speech. The Opposition members went home to-night in anything but a pleasant humor; on the other hand the Ministerialists were in high feather.

To Get at the Pool Rooms.

In the House Sir C. H. Tupper introduced a bill to further amend the Criminal Code of 1892. He said the measure embodied certain important suggestions received from judges and others, which it was desirable to incorporate in an act. Most important was a clause concerning gambling houses. Some of these institutions conducted their operations across the border, and it was difficult to get hold of them. This clause was designed to meet a difficulty of that kind. Further clauses included in the bill were shown to be required by practice. The bill was read a first time.

The Budget.

Hon. G. E. Foster was cheered as he rose to make his Budget Speech. He plunged at once into business, giving the following comparative statement of the past fiscal year's finances:

Revenue for '93-94: Customs, $19,198,114; excise, $381,088; miscellaneous, $795,489. For 1892-93: Customs, $20,954,003; excise, $367,363; miscellaneous, $847,241, making a difference of $1,793,915.

The expenditure for 1893-94 was $37,585,025, and for 1892-93 it was $36,814,052, a difference of $709,972. The expenditure in 1893-4, $37,585,025, a deficit of $1,210,332, and in 1892-93, $36,814,052, or a surplus of $1,354,555.

Commenting on the figures, he gave the details of reductions of receipts to show that the decrease of customs revenue cannot be attributed to any particular line of importations, but is general. A large proportion was due to under-consumption and shrinkage of values. He looked for the chief diminution in the shrinkage of values of imported goods for '94 as compared with '93, and this the Minister made apparent by his production of statistics. The excise receipts were also given by Mr. Foster in minute detail.

Index of Prosperity.

He drew particular attention to the fact that in miscellaneous reports the standard securities of the country had well up on the right side and were the highest for many years. They formed a good index to the financial health of the country in this period of world-wide depression. This spoke well for the steadiness of Canada's business, and for the manner in which the trade of the country had weathered the gale of adversity that has been so terribly felt in the United States and other great countries.

Why the Expenditure Increased.

Dealing with the expenditure which was three-quarters of a million in excess of the previous year, he said it might be considered a lack of foresight on the part of the Government in a year of financial stringency to increase the expenditure. That would not hold when the figures were looked at, as out of this three quarters of a million $712,442 had gone in interest on the debt and subsidies to the provinces, an increase which could not be avoided. Of an increased expenditure, there were three items which would furnish revenue to the Government eventually. For the manufacture of methylated spirits an item of expenditure of $88,654 appeared, for dairy advances $36,000 and for binder-twine factory $74,219. These amounts would in due time come back to the Government, and it was expected that $40,000 would be returned from the binder-twine factory alone. In addition to these expenditures there was an increase in postoffice work of $96,058 and $13,428 in premium, discount and exchange.

The Small Deficit.

The revenue for the year had failed to meet the expenditure by $1,210,332, which measured the size of that unwelcome visitor, the deficit. It must be remembered that, included on the expenditure side, was the sum of $2,131,360 for the sinking fund. So that really the revenue met all requirements of the country outside of the capital laid up against the debt, a sum of $1,100,000. (Loud cheers.) It must not be forgotten, however, that from 1878 to 1894 the total net surplus was $7,476,842. This further fact should not be overlooked. In 1893-94 308,793,677 pounds of sugar were imported for home consumption, on which no duty was paid. If the rate of duty prevalent in 1890-91 had been imposed on the sugar imported last year, it would have left a surplus of $4,821,205, which would have swept away the deficit and left $3,610,373 to go towards diminution of the debt. (Cheers.) The net result to the people of Canada was that, while it cost them $38,324 as an interest burden to carry the deficit, they had saved in taxes $4,821,000. (Cheers and counter-cheers.)

Dr. Landerkin: We must thank the McKinley bill for the reduction of the sugar duties.

Increased Capital Expenditure Explained

Mr. Foster, continuing, said: "Last year's capital expenditure was shown to be $3,864,118, an increase of $830,423 over the previous year. This was explained in detail by the Minister, who gave the following figures:

1893-4, Railways and Canals, $3,612,913; Public Works, $192,058; Dominion lands, $149,146; total, $3,864,118. Adding $1,229,885 for railway subsidies, it is $5,094,003.

For 1892-93, the figures were: Railways and Canals, $2,782,480; Public Works, $181,877; Dominion Lands, $115,036; total, $3,079,405, and with $11,394 for railway subsidies a grand total of $3,890,800.

Revenue and Expenditure 1894-5.

The statement of the debt was given by Mr. Foster with much detail, after which he took up the revenue and expenditures of 1894-95, giving the following figures: Total revenue for 1893-94, $36,374,000, and total expenditure $37,585,025; but the revenue up to April 20, 1894, was $29,261,171, and the expenditure $25,025,570. The revenue to April 20, 1895, was $29,261,171, and the expenditure $25,085,570; the revenue to April 20, 1895, was $26,266,757, and the expenditure $25,984,555, and the revenue to June 30, 1894, was $7,113,521 and the expenditure $12,499,454.

The Expected Deficit.

These figures were significant, but the Government had good reason to look for a far brighter showing in the balance of the year. There were certain signs of betterment, by which he estimated the revenue for the year would reach $33,800,000. The total expenditure would, he figured, be $38,484,113, but he estimated on a conservative basis $184,113 could be saved on this, making the actual expenditure $38,300,000, making the total expected deficit $4,500,000, on a basis of total actual and estimated revenue of $33,800,000. He had tried to be as conservative as possible in his figures, and to give the House the plain facts of the situation without garniture. The Finance Minister enlarged on this showing, going quite freely into details.

$5,000,000 in the People's Pockets

As for the volume and bulk of imports this year, he said they were just as high as in past years. The chief reason for the reduction in customs duties was the decreased value of goods. The London Economist estimated the fall in prices since last year as 7 1-2 per cent. (Hear, hear.) Another reason for the falling off in revenue from customs was due to the changes and reductions in the duties last year, the change from ad valorem to specific duties and the increased importation of free goods. The quantity of sugar which will come in this year would produce $4,000,000, if the old rates of duty prevailed, so that the people of the country had that amount in their pockets.

The Reduction in Taxation.

The capital expenditure this year would amount to $5,000,000; add to that the estimated deficit, $4,500,000, making a total of $9,500,000. Deduct from this the sinking fund and it left an addition to the debt this year of $7,300,000. The addition to the debt from 1890 to 1895 amounted to $15,952,987. In 1890 glass, anthracite coal and sugar were dutiable; to-day they were free. On the basis of the duties imposed in 1890, these articles would have produced in five years a sum of $23,660,902. (Cheers.) Had the duties been retained, not only would there have been no increase in the debt in these years, but seven and three-quarter millions would have been available for decrease of the public debt. (Cheers.) No modern country could show such a large reduction of taxation in five years as the Dominion. (Loud cheers, and Opposition oh, oh's.)

Canada's Credit Abroad.

Some considerations were here presented briefly as to the general condition of the country in the years in which it had passed through the recent depression. His chief object was to set the facts of the case against the dolorous charges the Opposition had scattered broadcast. A country's credit in the central money markets of the world was the best test of its standing. In October, 1894, Canada put a big loan on the London market, when money would not leave its hiding place except for the best security, and when colonial securities were at their lowest, when also Canada's revenue was falling off. A loan was put for two and a quarter million at 3 per cent., at a minimum of 95. What happened? The tenders were most widely distributed, and nearly 12 millions were tendered for The result was it floated at 31-6 per cent. net. The mere recital of that fact would go farther than all the loud talk of Canada's detractors at home or abroad.

Evidences of Good Standing.

Mr. Foster, amid the cheers of the Conservative benches, went on to show that another evidence of the good condition of Canada is to be found in its savings.

Mr. Mills: Hear, hear.

Mr. Foster: The member for Bothwell does not believe that? (Cheers.) But the figures establish it beyond all cavil. The figures of failures were also another fair indication, there being a yearly average from 1874 to 1878 of 22 millions, but from 1890 to 1894 of only 15 millions.

Increase of Canadian Trade

The trade of the country was also a good indication. The percentage showed on the right side in our trade with all foreign countries, France, Spain, China, Australia, Japan, etc., the only decreases being to the United States, Portugal and Holland. In no previous year could such a general increase be found, while in imports the showing was equally good all along the line. The only falling off of moment was in our imports and exports to and from the United States, but that would becom all right again as soon as the era of the present low prices had passed into history. But, added the Finance Minister, taking the bulk of our trade, if the prices were as high as five years ago, the figures would in value surpass anything in the history of Canada. (Cheers.)

The growth of the railway and marine business of Canada was taken up by Mr. Foster to show that the country was progressing, after which he gave figures to show that the per capita customs tax, which in 1884 was $5 per head, was in 1894 down to $3.82, although the bulk of the importations through the customs was fully as large, yes, much larger. In five years there had been a reduction of 4 1-2 per cent. in the rate of customs imports. (Hear, hear.) In '88-'89 the percentage was 21.065, in '93-94 17.13.

Trade Nearly at High Water Mark.

He might summarize the situation in this way: The imports had increased in value by $3,500,000, and they had increased in volume by a large amount of course, owing to the decrease in value. The exports had increased in value by $28,000,000, and in volume, of course, much more, and were in 1894 the highest in value since Confederation, with the exception of 1893, and the highest in volume of any year in our history. We had a net surplus during that period from 1890 to 1894-95 of $7,476,843. We have taken off taxation on sugar alone $14,000,000; we have taken off taxation on two other articles to the amount of three and three quarter million dollars ($3,750,000), and we have taken off a large amount on items generally in the tariff, the revision of which took place last year. We have increased the debt by $8,500,000. The net interest on the public debt, however, had been increased by only $100,000, while the per capita net interest had fallen from $1.86 to $1.79. No banks had fallen in that period in Canada through the stress of hard times, not one. Our industries have been well maintained. Want and poverty have been practically unknown in Canada and comparatively the Canadian people have outridden the storm with vessels less battered and sails less tattered than any other country in the world. (Cheers.) And in the very midst of the financial and business tempest Canada ran her flag of credit in the very centre of London up to the very highest notch on which it has been unfurled from the time the Canadian provinces united. (Renewed cheers.)

Good Times at Hand.

The tide, he believed, had now turned. Prices were recovering, confidence is growing, trade is increasing, the demand of the consumer strengthening, revenue is beginning to mend, and, working on her well-laid basis of resources, rich as they are, the wide facilities for transport with which Canada is splendidly equipped, a sound fiscal policy—(cheers)—and good financial management—(renewed cheers, and interruption from Mr. McMullen, "Good boy!")—Canada, said the Minister, was to-day emerging from her period of trial into an era of brightness and prosperity which would surely surpass any in her previous history. (Loud cheers.)

Imports Increased 22 Per Cent

Mr. Foster briefly compared Canada's condition with that of other countries, showing that while England's exports and imports had steadily fallen off since 1890, that those of France, Germany, the United States and Australia had dropped in like manner, Canada's imports have increased 22 per cent. and her exports had held their own. Then, comparing Canada with herself, the Finance Minister took up the records to prove that our condition to-day was far better than what it was during the period of depression from 1874 to 1878, while in the matter of the management of Canada's finances the comparison was greatly in favor of the present administration. "We have passed through the period of depression," said Mr. Foster, amid loud cheers. That was not his opinion alone. It was the unanimous utterance of every responsible newspaper in Canada, of every competent financial authority. The Minister then gave a tabulated statement to show that relatively the recent depression was light in its effects on Canada. Passing on he gave the figures of the debt of the country, its origin, etc., to show how it was made up, and that the assets more than justified its creation and maintenance.

Expenditures Cut Down.

Looking to the future, he said that there were obligations amounting to $6,543,400 which had been incurred, subsidies already voted. Then there were subsidies voted, but not under contract, bringing up the total current liabilities to $9,700,000. In view of existing circumstances, his object would be to make the revenue meet current expenses, so that the capital expenditure of two and a half millions required for current liabilities would not increase the debt by a single dollar. That, he thought, might be considered a sound, clean and healthy position of affairs. The revenue for 1895-96 he estimated at $35,000,000. It was the desire of the Government, a desire shared unitedly, that the expenditures should be cut down to as low a point as possible for the coming year. Ten to twelve millions were controllable in the estimates, and, with the exception of one department alone—viz., Trade and Commerce, there had not been an increase, but, on the contrary, large decreases.

The estimates show cuts in the Dominion police, penitentiaries, civil government, legislation, arts and agriculture, quarantine, immigration, mounted police, pensions, militia, railways and canals, public works, etc. Yet the grants as a whole show a broad-minded policy, consistent with the financial situation. The total reduction was $2,387,648 in the estimates, as compared with last year, or a net decrease of $1,600,000 in the expenditures, statutory and controllable. In some services still further reductions were possible, civil government, for instance, into which the Government intended to look carefully. He reaffirmed his statement that there would be no supplementary estimates for 1895-96, and emphasized the fact that a policy of rigid economy had been determined on, and that the Government purposed establishing an equilibrium between income and expenditure and do it for the sake of benefiting the finances of the country in future, as the maintenance of its credit is of far-reaching importance.

What Free Sugar Meant.

The Minister continued: When the revenues were buoyant and we had large surpluses, this Government dealt with the services of the country generously, many say lavishly, but that they went on with the services of the country generously nobody can deny. They had surpluses of revenue, and they said, we will carry on the services of the country, but at the same time out of those buoyant revenues we will relieve the people from a portion of the taxation and they did it. (Cheers.) In 1890 and 1891 the tax on raw sugar, as we in this House well know, was taken off and benefit was conferred on the country, a benefit which will appear when the figures of the imports since that time are read and a calculation is made of what would have accrued from that rate of duty. In 1891, under the new tariff, there were imported 14,000,000 odd pounds of sugar, the duty on which, taking an average of the old rate, would be $227,447. In 1892 the quantity was 327,000,000 pounds, the duty on which would have been $5,200,000. In 1893 the quantity was 252,500,000 pounds, the duty on which would have been $4,000,000; in 1894 the quantity was 308,000,000 pounds, the duty on which would have been $4,821,000; in 1895 the actual import and the estimated receipts on the same basis would have shown imports of 310,000,000 pounds, the duty on which at the old rates would have been $4,919,700. That is on the article of sugar alone. The tax on raw sugar was paid certainly out of the consumers' pockets, it being a tax not on an article grown in the country, but on a raw product brought in, which must pay the tax at the cost of the consumer of the article. If hon. members would add these items together they will find that the remission of sugar taxation in those years up to the current year aggregated $19,175,333. (Cheers.) Some one may fairly say, But if the duty had remained at the old rate there would not have been so large an importation. Cutting off whatever proportion you please, you will still have an amount of from $15,000,000 to $19,000,000 removed from the people's shoulders. That was not during the time when we had surpluses, it was during the time when the people, especially during the past two years, have been passing through a period of depression and what have been called hard times in Canada.

Half a Cent Per Pound on Raw Sugar.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the country, I think, will not quarrel with the Government when we say we think it best for the credit of the country and its general good to secure an equilibrium between expenditure and revenue, when we show our bona fides by cutting down the expenses of the country to the extent of $2,500,000, and we have just done our duty in that regard. I think the country will not complain and this House will not complain if we ask the people in the year that is to come not to pay back to us an equivalent of theold rate of duty on sugar, but to give us one-third of the amount of duty placed on it in 1890 and 1891, thus securing to the people a remission of two-thirds the taxation on sugar in the year to come, and ask them simply for a return equivalent to one-third of the old duty imposed. (Hear, hear.) So it is proposed to place one-half cent per pound on raw sugar, and to increase the protection upon refined sugar and the articles into which sugar largely enters proportionately, and only proportionately, to the increased tax of one half cent on raw sugar. On the import which will probably come into the country this year that will give $1,200,000 or $1,250,000.

That is not quite all we want. We must be careful, if we are going to place taxes on the people for the avowed purpose of filling up the gap between revenue and expense, not to make the mistake which Sir Richard Cartwright made, and put on a large taxation, but yet not fill up the gap. We must add enough to restore the equilibrium. We must be sure that to take a little more it will be enough, in order to be certain that what we propose to do shall be fully and thoroughly done. (Hear, hear.)

20 Cents a Gallon on Whisky.

So that a little more is necessary, and I propose to impose a slight additional tax on distilled spirits. The excise duty on spirits is now $1.50 per gallon, and we propose to add 20 cents per gallon and make the excise duty $1.70. The customs duty on spirits is now $2.12 1-2 per gallon, and we propose to make that

Continued on Second Page.

SO MUCH DEPENDS ON THE GLASSES.

SIR RICHARD, tendering his blue (ruin) goggles: An exceedingly depressing atmosphere about that picture, sir. Just take a glance at it thro' these glasses.

MR. FOSTER: Nay, nay; 'tis a pleasing picture and a pleasant prospect. Try my glasses, sir.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

The New Board Fence at Cor. Queen and Yonge-streets.

Time and money don't seem to be any object to our live Local Government and evidently fastidious in taste as this makes the second fence in less than two weeks. If you are fastidious and short in cash when you want boots call at Howell's big store, 246 Yonge-street, he's selling West & Co.'s stock 50c on $.

Sword's Saturday Specials.

20 dozen elastic cord end braces 25c, regular 50c; 5 dozen Tartan silk braces 60c, regular $1.25; 50 dozen black, tan and natural 1-2 hose, 2 pairs 25c; 50 dozen, 3 pairs 50c; 25 dozen embroidered 25c; natural and fancy balbriggan underwear, 50c each; special line balbriggan (half sleeves), 75c a suit; special prices to-day in white and colored shirts, 631 King-street east, opposite Toronto-street.

Colored Goods.

The variety of cambric and Oxford goods that Varcoe is showing is worth the attention of everyone needing shirts at unsurpassed values. See their seventy-five cent natural wool or their fifty-cent natural balbriggan underwear. Maco cotton ribbed half-hose only 25 cents at Varcoe's, 131 King-street west, Rossin Block.

Speckled Brook Trout at Chivrell's.

A Gratifying Report.

The new business received during the year 1894 by the North American Life Assurance Company was over $3,000,000, being the largest in the history of the company. Notwithstanding the procurement of this large volume of new business, and the payment to policy-holders of death claims, matured endowments, profits, etc., of the large sum of $133,425, it increased its reserve and surplus funds for policy-holders by $284,000.—Globe, Toronto, Feb. 2, 1895. 246

Ask for delicious "Salada" tea.

Ask for Dewar's Scotch whisky, as supplied to her Majesty, Queen Victoria. 246

At All First-Class Hotels.

California Tokay 10c per dock glass at all first-class hotels and clubs.

Speckled Brook Trout at Chivrell's.

PAST AND PRESENT U.C.C. BOYS.

Are Alike Interested in the Second Issue of the New Magazine.

The Easter number of The College Times will prove full of interest both to the present and the past generation of U.C. College boys. The frontispiece is an excellent half-tone of the hockey seven. A full account is given of the winter's sport at college, as well as of the proceedings of the various organizations. In this excellent number, postpaid 35 cents, for sale by John P. McKenna, Bookdealer, 80 Yonge-street, is also a chapter on recent distinctions, recounting the honors that have lately been won by "old boys." A most interesting feature is the correspondence, consisting of letters from Belleville, St. John, Winnipeg, Trinity and Toronto Universities. All cricketers will be delighted by the Rev. T. D. Phillips' article on "Early Cricket at U. C. C.," covering the period from 1829 to 1849.

Cures a cough—Adams' Licorice Tutti Frutti. Allow no imitations to be palmed off on you.

Arlington Hotel.

This elegant, comfortable hotel offers every inducement to those desiring permanent winter accommodations.

Steamship Movements.

Austrian, at Father Point, from London.
Georgia, at Father Point, from Aberdeen
Lahn, at Bremen, from New York.
Belgravia, at Liverpool, from New York.
State of Georgia, at Cape Magdalen, from Glasgow.
Christiania, at Quebec, from Hamburg.
Bersia, at New York, from Hamburg.

Speckled Brook Trout at Chivrell's.

Beaver, "the gentleman's chew," can now be had in thin plugs. d

Speckled Brook Trout at Chivrell's.

REDUCED PRICES TO-NIGHT.

A New Departure Will Be Initiated in Toronto To-Night.

Studying economy and reducing expenses occupied the attention of the Executive Committee of the City Council the whole of yesterday afternoon and evening. But it is not alone in civic matters that making a dollar go as far as it will is the problem that is to-day being anxiously considered. Those who are going to see their little ones well equipped in hats and caps will study economy by going to Dineens', Yonge and King-streets. Saturday is the biggest day at this famed store. It is the day when the youngsters specially are treated to new hats and caps. The choice is great, and the prices of a dozen kinds lower than at any other store in Canada when quality is considered. The greatest bargains, however, for this day, and that only between 6 and 10.30 p.m., may be had at the sale of 400 travelers' samples of English stiff hats. They are of sterling quality, and the ordinary selling-price is from $3 to $4. This evening the price will be only $1. Dineens' state that this is the greatest chance they have given working people during the present year.

"One More Round."

Some years ago a number of students in the East were skating on dangerous ice. Being earnestly warned of their danger, all but one left the ice. That one was again warned; but, starting off, he called back: "I will have one more round." Before he had proceeded half way round the treacherous ice gave way, and he found a watery grave.

At the beginning of 1894 many men, warned of the uncertainties of life, and urged to make some provision for their families against that contingency, thought of doing so, but decided to wait one more year, but ere the year was out they were called away.

Many, starting well on this year, may not get all the way round. You may not.

Are you insured?

Talk with an agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and ask him to show you the new continuous income debenture, incontestable, or write Henry K. Merritt, Manager, 31, 32, 33 Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto.

For coughs of any kind use Adams' Horehound Tutti Frutti. It cures. Refuse imitations.

The Best Policy.

"I am not a rich man, and I am not a poor man. Why," asks Max O'Rell, "should I go on working when I have enough to be happy on? No, I shall leave work while I have still the best part of my life to enjoy."

Would you not like to do the same? Then take out an endowment policy, payable at 50 if possible.

The only available method of providing a pension for life is that of life assurance. To have $1000 or $5000 to look forward to on attaining the age of, say 55 or 60, is a source of happiness to many a hard-worked clerk and many a business man.

"For many insurers the endowment form is unquestionably the best, the least irksome, and, on the whole, the most economical form of policy."

Look into the new Unconditional Endowment Policy issued by the Confederation Life Association.

Turkish baths, open all night, phone 1236

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

People of moderate means who can't afford to pay large premiums to the old-line companies will find the Commercial Travelers' Mutual Benefit Society will meet their requirements. Address the secretary, W. G. H. Lowe, 51 Yonge-street, Toronto. 461

Turkish baths, day and night, 204 King-st

Dufrane, Photographer, Yonge-street Arcade. Finest cabinets, $1.50 per doz. For 30 days only. 236

Blight Bros.

One thousand-page special parchment copying tissue letter book at $1.25 is the cheapest and best on the market. 65 Yonge-street. 246

The "Empress."

"Empress" Hotel, corner Yonge and Gould-streets, R. Dissette, proprietor. Large, airy bedrooms, private parlors, excellent table, every convenience; electric cars pass every few minutes. Rates $1 and $1.50 per day. 246

Ask for delicious "Salada" tea.

Mortgage Loans at 5 Per Cent.

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Speckled Brook Trout at Chivrell's.

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Vin d'Ete champagne is the greatest favorite of any dry, light champagne sold in Canada to-day. Price $16 per case quarts, $18 pints. William Mara, 79 Yonge-street.

Ask for delicious "Salada" tea.

Ask your shoe dealer for Cerol Russet Dressing. Price 15 cents.

BIRTHS.

THOMPSON—At Binscarth-road, Rosedale, on April 28, the wife of Mr. Alex. Thompson, of a son.

DEATHS.

OSLER—At 15 Queen's Park, on the evening of May 2, Caroline Smith, beloved wife of B. B. Osler, and daughter of the late Capt. Henry Smith, H.E.I.C.S., formerly of Staplegrove, Glanford.

Funeral private on Saturday at 3 o'clock.

HOLMES—On Friday, May 3, 1895, at her late residence, 426 Queen-street west, Toronto, Annie M., third daughter of the late Rev. A. T. Holmes.

Funeral private, Saturday afternoon.

Monumental.

D. McIntosh & Sons, the leading sculptors, have best designs and most complete facilities for turning out best work in monuments, etc., in the Dominion. Showrooms, 524 Yonge-street; works, Yonge-street, Deer Park. 145

THE CONFESSION WAS FALSE.

Clara Ford a Witness in Her Own Behalf.

ADMITS HER STORY TO REBURN

But Claims She Concocted It for a Purpose.

She Denies That She Shot Westwood or That She Knew Him or Ever Spoke to Him or He to Her—Claims That She Was at the Opera House the Night He Was Shot and That Flora McKay and the Croziers Swore Falsely—On the Witness Stand Over Three Hours—Laughed Repeatedly While Giving Her Testimony—Two Experts Swear That There Are Marks on the Bullet Found in Westwood's Body Which Are in Bullets Fired From the Prisoner's Revolver—The Defect in the Revolver Pointed Out.

When Clara Ford confessed that she shot Frank Westwood because he had attempted to assault her, her case excited a great deal of sympathy. When she entered the witness box yesterday and swore that she did not know Frank Westwood, that he never spoke to her nor she to him, she alienated her sympathizers without convincing any one that she did not tell the truth when she admitted that her hands are stained with the blood of the murdered boy. She swore that the alleged confession was a lie, which she concocted because the authorities were worrying her and she wanted to get out of trouble. But she likewise swore that the evidence of her putative daughter, Flora McKay, and of Mrs. Crozier and her two daughters, who evinced anxiety to say all they could in her favor, were also lies.

The flippant manner in which she gave her testimony also told against her. Standing in a masculine attitude, with her arms akimbo after the manner of her race, she glibly rattled off her story, with a minuteness as to detail which showed that observation can supplement, stimulate and strengthen imagination to an incredible degree. Clara Ford possesses the gift of observation to a wonderful extent. This observation gave the suggestions on which her imagination acted. It furnished the spark that kindled the imagination into flame, and the fire grandly blowed and burned for over three hours.

The Crown took the responsibility of putting in the confession, with the knowledge that there would be a reserved case as to its admissibility. The defence assumed the risk of putting Clara Ford in the box to admit that she told Sergeant Reburn all the facts with respect to the confession that he had sworn to and to contradict half a dozen crown witnesses. They are consequently quits.

The prisoner's statement that she had knocked around the world earning her own living for twenty odd years explained the coolness with which she faced the crowded court room. It may also have accounted for the utter indifference she manifested to the fact that she was on trial for her life. The laughing way in which she alluded to the frightened condition of witnesses who were brought to confront her showed that she relished the notoriety she was receiving. She had admired and envied weekly the heroines in the plays at the theatres, and she enjoyed the fact that she was at length the central figure in a drama, even though it were being played on life's stage and the finale was fraught with such momentous results to her.

Before the opening of the court County Crown Attorney Dewart referred to the fact that Mr. Osler, the public prosecutor, was unable to attend owing to the death of his wife, and formally asked for a postponement of the trial. His Lordship, in reply, expressed regret at the circumstances which necessitated Mr. Osler's retirement, but said it would not be just to the jury to grant a postponement.

Clara Carried a Revolver.

Then Samuel Barnett, the York-street tailor with whom Clara was employed, was called to the stand. He said the prisoner came to work the Monday following the Westwood tragedy as usual. She spoke of the murder, but said nothing particular about it.

With regard to truthfulness and steadiness Clara "couldn't be beat." With regard to her temper, said witness, "there's no use talking, she's got a little temper, but," he added, "we've all got that, haven't we?"

Benjamin Vyse, another tailor for whom Clara worked four years ago, when she was living in rear of the Westwood premises, swore that one day he was passing the rack on which Clara's coat hung, when he accidentally knocked the coat off and a revolver fell out of her pocket. He asked Clara what she was doing with the revolver. She replied that she carried it for protection. She told witness that Gus Clark was going to marry her, and if he didn't, she added, "I can do him up like I did up a man in the States."

"I got scared and I sacked her right away," said the witness, amid laughter. "I never handled a revolver in my life and I didn't want a girl who was carrying a revolver." Vyse admitted that he was given to dreaming occasionally, but denied that he dreamt this.

Spring Fashions Galore.

Then the spectators were treated to a gorgeous display of spring millinery. Jennie Bloom, a young tailoress who wears spectacles and a creation of purple ribbons and convolvulus as a bonnet and who worked with Clara at B. Pollakoff's tailor shop in Terauley-street at one time, swore that she saw Clara with a revolver. Prisoner said that a man tried to assault her the previous night, and as she had to go over the same route again, she carried the revolver for protection.

Mrs. Cohen, 487 Queen-street west, wore a gay hat trimmed with terra cotta ribbon and surmounted with jets which nodded to the spectators during the entire time she was giving her testimony. She knew Clara carried a revolver. The prisoner had been discharged for threatening to do up a fellow-employe.

Asked by Mr. Murdoch if she did not often came in contact with the detectives in connection with her business as a second-hand dealer, and if she did not like them, witness replied: "I like them as well as I like you—no better."

Testing the Revolver.

Then the crown proceeded to prove that the bullet found in Westwood's body must have been fired from the revolver owned by the prisoner. Foreman William Elliott of John Stark & Co.'s, a gunmaker all his life, pointed out a defect in the barrel of the revolver in the shape of a "burr" near the muzzle. This "burr" was caused by part of the steel being raised. Neither the barrel nor the "rifling" was true. The effect would be that the bullet would strike the projection in passing through and receive an indentation. The bullet was too small for the barrel and would oscillate and assume a crooked shape. The bullet found in Westwood's body bore grooves corresponding to the indentation in the barrel of the prisoner's revolver and to grooves made upon other bullets which had been discharged from the revolver. Owing to the defect the carrying power of the revolver would be weak.

Mr. Elliott related the tests which he had made to ascertain the effect of shots fired from the revolver. Shots were fired at various distances through a section of beef, which had been covered with a vest and shirt. In every instance the bullets struck sideways and flattened, as did the bullet which killed Westwood. Each bore the same marks of the rifling and the peculiar scratch corresponding with the "burr" in the barrel, as did the bullet in the dead body. One of the bullets was the same as the Westwood bullet in every particular. Subsequently the witness made experiments with a revolver of similar make and calibre to prisoner's revolver. In this instance the bullet passed straight through the object and the marks upon the discharged pellets were not the same.

George Ockley, who assisted at the experiments, produced the several bullets and they were examined with interest by the jurors.

Other Revolvers With Similar Defects.

Under cross-examination, Mr. Elliott, who had seen probably 50,000 revolvers, admitted that as the defect in the prisoner's revolver was in the "rifling," and was commonly met with in the cheaper grades of goods, there might be hundreds of other revolvers with precisely the same defect. The result of this expert evidence showed, therefore, not that the Westwood bullet must necessarily have been fired by the prisoner's revolver, but that the prisoner possessed a weapon which would have fired a similar bullet.

One of the jurors was evidently a little suspicious of the experts, and requested that the jury be allowed to fire two shots from Clara's revolver and examine the discharged bullets for themselves. His Lordship granted permission and the experiments will be made before the conclusion of the trial.

With this testimony the crown rested its case.

Ruling as to the Confession.

Mr. Johnston asked that the testimony of Sergeant Reburn and Inspector Stark be ruled out on the ground that it was not admissible. His Lordship ruled as follows:

"So far as having regard to Sec. 592 of the Criminal Code and the provisions of the Evidence Act as to liberty of the accused to give evidence, I think the confession of the defendant was admissible; the statement of the defendant being made after the usual caution had been given by the officer, and his further observations about telling the truth, being referrable to the statements made by her, which were different from those made by persons to whom she referred the officers. I view the whole as resulting in this—that she was several times advised and warned not to speak at all, that if she did speak she should be careful not to tell lies, and that this caution and advice pervaded the whole transaction.

"Secondly, as to the statements made by the defendant to Slemin. I think they are admissible, because she was not actually to her knowledge in custody, though under strong suspicion from the conduct of the officers, and that if it had become necessary they would not have let her go without further investigation. The other statements by her were voluntary, on her part."

Subsequently His Lordship stated that