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Chances fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. No. 40, All drug stores. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

Birdseye View

Of Important Features in the New Tariff.

Preferential Trade With Great Britain and Other Countries Who Favor Us.

Taxes on Necessaries Reduced and on Luxuries Increased—Mr. Fielding's Triumph.

[Special to The Advertiser via C. P. R. Line.]

Ottawa, Ont., April 23.—I have witnessed many scenes in Parliament at Ottawa, but never before have I been a spectator of a more enthusiastic demonstration than that which followed Finance Minister Fielding's new tariff declarations at an early hour this morning. Mr. Fielding spoke till shortly after midnight, when the revolutionary tax list went into law. Then he sat down amid loud and long continued cheering from the Liberal benches.

An enthusiastic Western Ontario Liberal struck up the National Anthem. The Government supporters sprang to their feet, followed by the Opposition, and by the mass of humanity in the crowded galleries, all joining in the melody. Again Liberal cheering of satisfaction burst forth in irrefragable volume, and almost all the members crowded round the Finance Minister to congratulate him on his five hours of lucid exposition.

Premier Laurier also came in for hearty congratulations on the momentous departure inaugurated by his Administration.

Lady Aberdeen occupied a seat on the floor of the Chamber till the close of the session, and she was among the first to felicitate Mr. Fielding on his success.

The new tariff, with its provision for giving preferential treatment to Great Britain and after today, amounts to a revolution, and is regarded even by many who have hitherto opposed the Government as the most important legislation that has been passed in the House for many a day. I am told that it will have the support of every Liberal and every independent man in the House. Let me enumerate its chief features:

Preferential trade with Great Britain and all nations that receive our products as freely as we receive theirs. Monopolies and rings to be no longer shielded by the tariff.

Specific duties almost entirely abolished.

Taxes on necessities reduced; on luxuries increased.

Increased tax on tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.

Increased duty on whisky and other spirits.

Lower duty on clothing.

Lower duty on window glass.

Lower duty on iron.

Lower duty on manufactures of iron.

Lower duty on farm implements.

Lower duty on coal oil.

Binder twine to be free of duty.

Barbed wire for fencing to be free.

Machinery for mining industry and duty on books reduced.

Business men of Ottawa interviewed today express general satisfaction with the tariff, and especially that feature of it which provides for immediate better treatment of Great Britain. This feature of the tariff, by the way, is in accordance with the declaration of the Liberals in the resolution moved by Hon. Mr. Davies in the House of Commons in 1892.

OIL AT DUTTON.

Good Strike Made by the Lake Erie Gas and Oil Company.

The Dutton Advance says: The Lake Erie Oil and Gas Company are pumping the first well sunk by them on the farm of Alex. Crane, and the members of the company are congratulating themselves on their success. We are not in a position to state the exact capacity of this well, but it is sufficient to show that we have an oil field at our doors. Rumor says that the well will yield 20 barrels a day.

The syndicate which purchased the thirteen acres of the Parker estate will sink a number of wells this summer.

LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson Cameron writes: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs, and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. I followed this advice. I procured the medicine and less than half a bottle cured me. I certainly believed it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me any good."

Seventeen young ladies took the veil at Loretto Abbey, Toronto, on Thursday, ten taking the veil and the other seven the black veil, or the final vows which bind them for life to religion.

No small objection which young folks had to the old-time spring medicines was their nauseness. In our day this objection is removed, and Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most powerful and popular of blood purifiers, is as pleasant to the palate as a cordial.

Commerce Unshackled.

Mr. Fielding's Budget Speech Brilliant and Lucid.

The Nature of the New Tariff Clearly Outlined.

Preferential Trade With Great Britain a Feature.

Canada Ready for Reciprocity With Other Countries.

The Burdens of the People Are Lightened.

And Legitimate Industry Has Now Every Chance—Two Tariff Schedules, One for Hostile Countries and Another for Countries That Want to Trade With Us—The Important Changes.

Ottawa, April 23.—Hon. Mr. Fielding, the Minister of Finance, began his budget speech at 4:25 p.m. yesterday, the House being crowded with eager listeners. They enjoyed a brilliant and lucid exposition.

Mr. Fielding showed that the revenue for 1895-6 had increased \$2,640,461 25, and the expenditure decreased \$1,182,863 94, compared with 1894-5. The deficit of 1894-5 was \$390,551 31, as against \$1,152,815 58 in 1894-5, under the late Government. The estimated receipts for 1896-97 were \$37,300,000, and the estimated expenditure \$37,850,000, leaving a deficit of from \$550,000 to \$600,000, but it should be remembered that the present Government had to discount additional treasury bills of \$600,000 necessary to meet liabilities incurred by the former Ministry. The leader of the Opposition had last summer predicted a deficit of \$3,000,000, but notwithstanding the legacies left by his Government, he was \$2,500,000 above the mark. (Cheers.) Mr. Foster had also stated that the Government would have to borrow \$10,000,000 to make things square. He was very far astray; the Government had borrowed only \$2,000,000 sterling. (Cheers.)

For the current fiscal year he estimated the deficit at \$2,000,000, leaving a deficit on its face of \$750,000; but as the country had had a deficit for three successive years it was desirable to avoid the continuance. This he hoped the new tariff schedule would do. Taking the capital expenditure for 1897-98 at \$5,000,000, and the sinking fund investments at \$2,000,000, the interest on the national debt would be between \$2,000,000 and \$2,700,000. Mr. Foster had asked for \$48,300,000 in 1896, for so-called human food. The present Government for 1897-98 has less than Mr. Foster would have asked for he had remained in office this year. (Cheers.)

THE N. P. Mr. Fielding rapidly and deftly sketched the origin of the N. P., showing that high duties were not thought of in Canada until 1856, and that the protective policy was not deliberately adopted by the Conservative party. Many of its members now thought the country would have prospered under a low tariff. Mr. Fielding read from the census statistics to show the disastrous effects of a high protective policy on the growth of Canada. Before the high tariff era Canada might not have had so many large industries as now, but the condition of manufacturing was more healthy and satisfactory. Advanced protection had created greed, selfishness and monopoly; the big fishes had eaten up the little ones. Manufacturers had complained to the tariff commissioners that they needed protection because the Canadians were prejudiced against Canadian goods. What a tribute to the N. P. Let us admit a little of free trade into the competition into the manufacturing industries of our country. Let us make the manufacturers feel that they should sell their products to the people of Canada, not because there is a law on the statute book to oblige the people to buy them, but because the articles themselves are good and because they will stand on their merits irrespective of any N. P.

NOT DESTROYERS.

Mr. Fielding went on to say that manufacturers had no vested rights. Every man who invested a dollar under the N. P. had his eyes wide open to certain important facts: "There was a speculative element in this whole N. P. business," he continued, "and the men who play the game and gather in the winnings ought to be prepared when the turn of the tide comes to pay the losses and try to look pleasant. Therefore, I say, if it is sent by this Parliament and this Government, to strike out of the fiscal policy of Canada today every vestige of protection, the protective interests would have no right to complain. They had taken their risk and they should be prepared to abide the consequences. But, sir, while that would be stern justice, fortunately there is no disposition on the part of this Government to destroy." (Cries of "Hear, hear.")

Mr. Fielding quoted from such free trade authorities as the London Times and Lord Farrer, in support of the gradual and not immediate elimination of the protective system in the colonies.

RECIPROCITY ARRANGEMENTS.

The Finance Minister pointed out that there were expectations of reciprocity with the United States and other countries, and it was therefore not inconsistent with free trade principles to refuse to reduce our tariff to 30 figures. We had the right to retain in our own hands the levers which might effect that reciprocity. He believed the Dingley tariff was not framed in a spirit of hostility to Canada, but with regard to the whole of the foreign trade of the republic, it was a tariff, but so had Canada. The Government, therefore, had reached the conclusion that Canada must be prepared to have one tariff for the countries that were willing to trade with her and another for those countries which were not disposed to trade with her. The new tariff would, therefore, be a large extension of the tariff of today, but stripped of its enormities, its impositions, the annoyances and injustices of the tariff of today, in satisfaction of which had caused war between the importers and the customs authorities. "We propose," continued Mr. Fielding,

"to adopt a general tariff, and then we propose to adopt a special tariff having reference to the countries which are desirous of trading with us, and as a matter of course, not by the express words of the resolution, but by the condition of affairs, and by the preferential tariff gives preference above all others to the products of Great Britain."

THE TARIFF CHANGES.

Mr. Fielding then came to the tariff changes, and said: "The first item is: Ale, beer and porter, when imported in casks otherwise than in bottles, 15 cents per gallon. The duty on this remains unchanged. And I think I should say that I am not to weary the House with details. I will only mention those duties that have been changed. There are no changes until we come to the duty on spirits, which are increased by 15 cents. I would remind honorable members that I am dealing with the customs on spirituous or alcoholic liquors, distilled from any material, or containing or compounded with any distilled spirits of any kind or any mixture thereof with water. The item reads substantially the same as at present tariff, and the duty is \$2 40 per gallon instead of \$2 25, as at present. Spirits and strong waters of any kind, section B of this item, \$2 40 per gallon and 30 per cent, instead of \$2 25 and 30 per cent. Alcoholic perfumes remain the same, 50 per cent when in bottles or flasks, containing not more than five ounces, and when the source of their origin is not stated, 40 per cent. When in flasks containing more than four ounces, \$2 40 per gallon and 40 per cent, instead of \$2 25 and 30 per cent, as at present. Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic spirits of ammonia, \$2 40 per gallon and 30 per cent, instead of \$2 25 and 30 per cent, as at present. Vermouth, containing not more than 30 per cent, and ginger wine, containing not more than 25 per cent of proof spirits, 90 cents per gallon instead of 80 cents, and if containing more than these percentages \$2 40 per gallon, instead of \$2 25. Medicines or medicated wines, containing not more than 40 per cent of proof spirits, \$1 50 per gallon.

Hon. Mr. Foster—is that a new item? The Minister of Finance: Yes; wines of all kinds except sparkling wines, etc., remain the same as at present. Champagne and wines generally remain unchanged.

Hon. Mr. Foster—Tax the poor man's whisky. The Minister of Finance: My honorable friend's sympathy for the poor man on account of his whisky is, of course, exceedingly interesting. The next section relates to animals, agricultural and animal products. This class of products are imported largely from the United States, and we think that pending negotiations for free trade relations with that country, it is better to leave these items largely unchanged. There are, however, a few exceptions. Cornmeal, 25 cents per bushel, instead of 15 to 12 cents per bushel. Wheat, 12½ cents per bushel, instead of 15 cents. Cornmeal, 25 cents per bushel, instead of 15 to 12 cents per bushel. We propose to abolish the regulation which permits the grinding of corn for so-called human food. That system has been the cause of very considerable complaint. It has been reported to us that the men engaged in the milling industry to subscribe to the affidavit which the duty on the corn is taken in order to obtain the necessary rebate. By the law as it now stands they are supposed to pay duty on the corn, and then upon evidence or upon affidavit that they ground the corn for use as human food, they are entitled to have a rebate of 99 per cent of the duty. It is alleged that when a miller has sold corn for human food, he is not in a position to follow it through the country and guarantee that it is used for human food. The same thing has occurred with regard to seed grain. Seed grain was made free of duty, but it was found that it was being used for other purposes, and it is alleged that that privilege has also been abused. We simplify the matter by putting a duty on large quantities of seed grain, and we reserve the right to exempt it in the case of corn for the purpose of distillation, which, under regulation, is to be made up to the duty on rice. It is to still pay the same duty of 7½ cents. There is also one other item in that large class to which I ought to refer. At present the duty on rice is 3-10 of a cent a pound on uncleaned rice, and 1½ cents a pound on cleaned rice. It is the duty on the cleaned rice affects the position in Canada. People do not eat uncleaned rice. We make no change in the duty on cleaned rice, but we do make a change in the duty on the raw material. We say that instead of receiving the raw material for 3-10 of a cent they shall pay 7½ of a cent. The fact is that while the duty on cleaned rice remains the same, although the price will not be increased to the consumer, the manufacturer will have to pay a large price for his raw material, and that increase will go into the public treasury.

Hon. Mr. Foster—But you do not cheapen the food. The Minister of Finance: Well, we cheapen a good many things in this tariff, but we have to have a little regard for the revenue in order to meet the obligations of my predecessors. There is no item in the tariff that has been more discussed in the House than coal oil. I think there is a strong desire in the House to have a very considerable reduction in this item, and it has been our desire to grant a reduction. We are free to say in view of the representations made that we are not disposed, or do not feel warranted in going in that direction so far as we would like to do. We reduced the duty on coal oil 1 cent. Crude petroleum for fuel, which is now 3 cents, will be 2 cents. Barrels containing petroleum remain at the same rate, 20 per cent. We propose to make another change, which is especially suggested by the trade, and that is to abolish the restrictions that now exist in regard to sale from tank vessels. If the trade desire to use tank vessels, there is no reason why they should not be permitted to do so. We do not propose at this stage of the tariff measure to make any reductions in the duties on coal. Reference was made some time ago in this House to certain observations made in Montreal in reply to a deputation representing the coal interests. It was regarded by many members in this House as a course of action, and it is a course of action to adopt, in my opinion, a tariff in the budget, make a statement on that subject, not exactly a statement, perhaps, as to the amount of duty to be imposed, but a statement sufficiently plain to indicate the lines on which we would proceed. I do not require to enter fully into the circumstances under which I made that statement. I think the tariff of today is a tariff must submit to some misunderstanding prevailing as to my acts, but we feel assured that the wisdom of the policy pursued by the Government will be vindicated by the House. I believe it was

in the interest of all concerned that certain doubts and misunderstandings which existed at Washington in regard to the relation on the coal question between the two Governments should be removed.

A member—Particularly Mr. Whitney. The Finance Minister—I believe that statement served a useful purpose in removing doubt and misunderstanding. After any Sir Chas. Tupper—Nova Scotia.

The Minister of Finance—I must say that I am surprised that the honorable leader of the Opposition should have the courage to mention Nova Scotia. I was disposed to be exceedingly good, nice and gracious in the matter, and never mention the word. Now that the honorable gentleman has called attention to the matter I suppose that it will be in order to say that something happened in Nova Scotia two or three days ago. The honorable gentleman is not proud of Nova Scotia, as he used to be in the olden days. But so far as the interruption implies that my remarks in Montreal were made with any regard to Nova Scotia, after any communication had with the Nova Scotia Government I have already stated, and if it is important, I will repeat it, that there is no foundation for the statement made in that kind. However that may be, I believe, and the Government believes, that a good purpose was served not only as regards the interests of the Dominion, but in regard to all interests, by having that statement made in Montreal in anticipation of the budget speech.

Sir Charles Tupper—And the Nova Scotia

The Finance Minister—The Nova Scotia elections, we are told by the honorable gentleman, were postponed for a purpose, and we are to have the source of his information. I think the honorable gentleman does not know the people of Nova Scotia so well as he imagines he does; but one thing I will say, that the Nova Scotia Government is not a Scotchman's Government, and I repeat that I repeat that statement made in Montreal in anticipation of the budget speech.

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It being near midnight when Hon. Mr. Fielding had finished the long adjourned the understanding being that Hon. Mr. Foster would reply today.

Oh! So Tired.

Many people are tired, worn out and weary after spring time, when they could easily be strong, vigorous and healthy by using Burdock Blood Bitters, which removes all morbid effete matter from the system and restores robust health.

Ridgeway people generally will be sorry to learn of the departure of Mr. Thos. Pethick. They are going to do about it.

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172 and 174 Dundas Street.

Chance at Shirt Waists...

One hundred and fifty dozen—latest ideas in American Shirt Waists 49c, 75c, \$1, \$1 10 and \$1 25, with all detachable goods, a choice of any style, collar and cuff.

Less Than Cost

These goods were never made for the price. A miscalculation cost the maker lots of money—that's the reason they go at such figures. Come early for choice of patterns.

NEW BELTS And Ties... Up-to-Date Novelties.

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Twentieth cabin. 50c

Twenty-first cabin. 25c

Twenty-second cabin. 10c

Twenty-third cabin. 5c

Twenty-fourth cabin. 2c

Twenty-fifth cabin. 1c

Twenty-sixth cabin. 50c

Twenty-seventh cabin. 25c

Twenty-eighth cabin. 10c

Twenty-ninth cabin. 5c

Thirtieth cabin. 2c

Thirty-first cabin. 1c

Thirty-second cabin. 50c

Thirty-third cabin. 25c

Thirty-fourth cabin. 10c