

Canada's
New Tariff.

(Continued from page 1)

For each degree or fraction of a degree of strength in excess of the 25 per cent of spirits as aforesaid, an additional duty of 2c per degree, until strength reaches 40 per cent of proof spirits, and in addition thereto 2c per cent ad valorem.

9.—Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than a quart, but more than a pint, \$3 30 per dozen; containing not more than a pint each, but more than one-half pint, \$4 50 per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, 52c per dozen; bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay, in addition to \$3 30 per dozen bottles, at the rate of \$1 65 per gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle, the quarts and pints in excess being of wine measure; in addition to the above specific duties spirits shall be an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent.

10.—But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 per cent of spirits of the strength of proof, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.

ANIMALS, AND AGRICULTURAL, ANIMAL AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

CATTLE.

11.—Animals living, N. E. S., 20 per cent ad valorem.

12.—Live hogs, 15c per lb.

13.—Meats, N. E. S., when in barrels the barrel to be free, 2c per lb.

14.—Meats, fresh, N. E. S., 2c per lb.

15.—Canned meats and canned poultry and game, extracts of meats, and fluid beef, not medicated, and soups, 25 per cent ad valorem.

16.—Mutton and lamb, fresh, 35 per cent ad valorem.

17.—Poultry and game, N. O. P., 20 per cent ad valorem.

18.—Lard, lard compound, and similar substances, cottonseed, and animal stearine of all kinds, N. E. S., 2c per pound.

19.—Tallow and stearic acid, 20 per cent ad valorem.

20.—Lard, 10 per cent ad valorem.

21.—Candles, N. E. S., 25 per cent ad valorem.

22.—Paraffine wax candles, 20 per cent ad valorem.

23.—Soap, N. E. S., pearline and other soap powders, pumice, silver and mineral soaps, sapollo and like articles, 25 per cent ad valorem.

24.—Soap, common or laundry, 1 cent per pound.

25.—Castile soap, mottled or white, 2 cents per pound; powdered or sheet, 2c per lb.

26.—Gum, liquid, powdered or sheet, 2c per lb.

27.—Feathers, undressed, 20 per cent ad valorem.

28.—Feathers, N. E. S., 20 per cent ad valorem.

29.—Eggs, 3 cents per dozen.

30.—Butter, 4c per pound.

31.—Cheese, 3c per pound.

32.—Condensed milk (weight of the package to be included in the weight of the milk), 25c per pound.

33.—Condensed coffee, with milk foods, and similar preparations, 20 per cent ad valorem.

34.—Apples, including the duty on the barrel, 40c per barrel.

35.—Beans, 15c per bushel.

36.—Buckwheat, 10c per bushel.

37.—Peas, N. E. S., 10c per bushel.

38.—Potatoes, N. E. S., 10c per bushel.

39.—Rye, 10c per bushel.

40.—Rye flour, including the duty on the barrel, 50c per ton.

41.—Hay, 2c per ton.

42.—Vegetables, N. O. P., 25 per cent ad valorem.

43.—Barley, 20 per cent ad valorem.

44.—Dutiable breadstuff, grain, flour and meal of all kinds, when damaged by water in transit, 20 per cent ad valorem upon the appraised value, such appraised value to be ascertained as provided by sections 53, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78 and 79 of Customs Act.

45.—Buckwheat, meal or flour, 14c per pound.

46.—Cornmeal, including the duty on the barrel, 25c per barrel.

47.—Oats, 10c per bushel.

48.—Oatmeal, 20 per cent ad valorem.

49.—Rye, uncleaned, unhusked or padded, 14c per pound.

50.—Rye, cleaned, 15c per pound.

51.—Rye and rye, flour and rye, and rye, 25 per cent ad valorem.

52.—Rye, when imported by makers of rye starch, for use in their factories in making starch, 34c per pound.

53.—Wheat, 12c per bushel.

54.—Wheat flour, including the duty on the barrel, 60c per barrel.

55.—Biscuits, not sweetened, 25 per cent ad valorem.

56.—Biscuits, sweetened, 27½ per cent ad valorem.

57.—Macaroni and vermicelli, 25 per cent ad valorem.

58.—Starch, including farina, cornstarch, or flour, and all preparations having the qualities of starch, the weight of the package to be in all cases included in the weight for duty, 12c per pound.

59.—Seeds, garden, field and other seeds for agriculture, per other purposes, N. O. P., sunflower, canary, hemp and millet seed, when in bulk or large parcels, 10 per cent ad valorem; when put up in small papers or parcels, 25 per cent ad valorem.

60.—Mustard, ground, 25 per cent ad valorem.

61.—Mustard, cake, 15 per cent ad valorem.

62.—Sweet potatoes and jams, 10c per bushel.

63.—Tomatoes, fresh, 20c per bushel and 10 per cent.

64.—Tomatoes and other vegetables.

DROPSY

CURED BY

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

I have been troubled for three years with Dropsy. Could not get any relief. My limbs were swollen to a size I could not rest. I was advised to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have only used two boxes and I am completely cured. I have no objection in allowing you to publish this so as to help others. I remain, yours

ARTHUR JONES,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dodd's Kidney Pills

Always Cure Dropsy.

including corn and baked beans, in cans or other packages, N. O. S., the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty, 15c per pound.

65.—Pickles, sauces, and catsups, including soy, 35 per cent ad valorem.

66.—Malt, upon entry for warehouse, subject to excise regulations, 15c per bushel.

67.—Extract of malt (non-alcoholic) for medicinal and baking purposes, 25 per cent ad valorem.

68.—Hops, 5c per pound.

69.—Compressed yeast in bulk or mass of not less than 50 pounds, 2c per pound; in packages weighing less than 50 pounds, 5c per pound. The weight of the packages, the latter case to be included in the weight for duty.

70.—Yeast cakes and baking powders, the weight of the packages, 5c per pound; included in the weight, 6c per pound.

71.—Fruits, viz.: apples, cherries, peaches, pears, plums and quinces, of all kinds, and small peach trees known as June buds, 3c each.

72.—Grape vines, gooseberries, raspberries, currants and rose bushes; fruit plants, N. O. S., and shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, 20 per cent ad valorem.

73.—Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, cherries and quinces, N. O. S., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty, 20 per cent ad valorem.

74.—Cranberries, plums and quinces, 25 per cent ad valorem.

75.—Fruits, including raisins, dried currants, and California or silver prunes, 1c per pound.

76.—Apples, dried, desiccated or evaporated, dates, figs and other dried, located or evaporated fruits, N. O. S., 25 per cent ad valorem.

77.—Grapes, 2c per pound.

78.—Oranges, lemons and limes, in boxes of capacity not exceeding 2½ cubic feet, 25c per box. In one-half boxes, capacity not exceeding 1¼ cubic feet, 13c per half box. In cases and all other packages, per cubic foot holding capacity, 10c per foot. In bulk, per 1,000 oranges or lemons or limes, \$1 50 per ton.

79.—Peaches, N. O. P., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty, 1c per pound.

80.—Fruits, in air-tight cans and other packages, the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty, 24c per pound.

81.—Fruits, preserved in brandy or other spirits, 32c per gallon.

82.—Preserved ginger, 20 per cent ad valorem.

83.—Jellies, jams and preserves, N. E. S., 35c per pound.

84.—Honey, the comb, or otherwise, and imitations thereof, 2c per pound.

85.—Tea and green coffee, N. E. S., 10 per cent ad valorem.

86.—Coffee, roasted or ground, when not imported direct from the country of growth and production, 3c per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem.

87.—Coffee, roasted or ground, and all imitations thereof, and substitutes for, including acorn nuts, N. O. P., 2c per pound.

88.—Extract of coffee, N. E. S., or substitutes thereof, of all kinds, 3c per pound.

89.—Chicory, raw or green, 3c per pound.

90.—Chicory, kiln dried, roasted or ground, 4c per pound.

91.—Cocoa, shells and nibs, chocolate and other preparations of cocoa, N. E. S., 20 per cent ad valorem.

92.—Cocoa paste, chocolate paste, cocoa and cocoa butter, N. O. P., 4c per pound.

93.—Nuts, shelled, N. E. S., 5c per pound.

94.—Almonds, walnuts, Brazil nuts, pecans and shelled peanuts, N. E. S., 3c per pound, and nuts of all kinds, N. O. P., 2c per pound.

95.—Cocoanuts, N. E. S., \$1 per 100.

96.—Cocoanuts, when imported from the place of growth, by vessels direct to a Canadian port, 50c per 100.

97.—Cocoanuts, desiccated, sweetened or not, 5c per pound.

98.—Nutmegs and mace, 25 per cent ad valorem.

99.—Spices, viz.: ginger and spices of all kinds, N. E. S., unground, 12½ per cent ad valorem; ground, 25 per cent ad valorem.

100.—Fine salt in bulk and coarse salt, N. E. S., 5c per 100 pounds.

101.—Salt, N. E. S., in bags, barrels or other packages, the bags, barrels or other packages being the first coverings or inside packages, to bear the same duty as if such packages or first coverings were imported empty, 7½c per pound.

102.—Mackerel, 1c per pound.

103.—Herrings, pickled or salted, 14c per pound.

104.—Salmon, fresh, N. E. S., 15c per pound.

105.—Salmon, pickled or salted, 1c per pound.

106.—All other fish, pickled or salted, in barrels, 1c per pound.

107.—Foreign caught fish, imported otherwise than in barrels, or half barrels, whether fresh, dried, salted or pickled, not specially enumerated or provided for by this act, 50c per 100 pounds.

108.—Fish, smoked and boneless, 1c per pound.

109.—Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide, three and a half inches high, per whole box, 5c per box; (b) in half boxes, measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide, and one and five-eighths deep, per box, 2½c per box; (c) in quarter boxes, measuring not more than four inches and three-quarters long, three and a half inches wide, and a quarter inches deep, per quarter, 2c per one-quarter box.

110.—Anchovies and sardines, when imported in any other form, 30 per cent ad valorem.

111.—Fish, preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines, 30 per cent ad valorem.

112.—Fresh or dried fish, N. E. S., imported in barrels or half barrels, 1c per pound.

113.—Salmon and all other fish, prepared or preserved, including oysters, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 25 per cent ad valorem.

114.—Oysters, shelled, in bulk, 10c per gallon.

115.—Oysters, shelled, in cans one pint and not over one quart, 3c per can, including cans.

116.—Oysters, shelled, in cans over one pint and not over one quart, 5c per can, including cans.

117.—Oysters, shelled, in cans exceeding one quart capacity, an additional duty of 5c for each quart or fraction thereof, a quart capacity or over a quart, including the cans, 5c per quart.

118.—Oysters in the shell, 25 per cent ad valorem.

119.—Packages containing oysters or other fish, N. O. P., 25 per cent ad valorem.

120.—Oils, spermaceti, whale and other fish oils, and all other articles, the product of the fisheries, not specially provided for, 20 per cent ad valorem.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

121.—Albumenized and other papers and films chemically prepared for photographers' use, 30 per cent ad valorem.

122.—Books, printed periodicals and pamphlets, N. E. S., including

is English or French, freight rates for railways bound in book or pamphlet form, telegraph rates bound in book or pamphlet form, but not to include blank account books, nor copy books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor Bibles, prayer-books, psalm-books, or hymn-books, 20 per cent ad valorem.

123.—Advertising pamphlets, pictorial show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals, illustrated price lists, advertising calendars and almanacs, circulars, catalogues and nautical makers' fashion plates, and all chromos, chromotypes, oleographs, or artistic works of like kind produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, whether for business or advertisement purposes or not, printed or stamped on paper, cardboard or other material, N. O. P., labels for fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, confections and other goods, shipping, price or other tags or tickets, also tickets, posters, advertising bills and folders, whether lithographed or printed or partly printed, N. E. S., 35 per cent ad valorem.

124.—Banknotes, bonds, bills of exchange, cheques, drafts, promissory notes, drafts, and all similar work, unsigned, and cards or other commercial blank forms, printed or lithographed, or printed from steel or copper or other plates, and other printed matter, N. E. S., 35 per cent ad valorem.

125.—Printed music, bound or in sheets, 35 per cent ad valorem.

126.—Paintings, prints, engravings, drawings, building plans, blue prints, photographs, pictures and maps and charts, N. E. S., 20 per cent ad valorem.

127.—Newspapers, or supplemental editions, or parts thereof, partly printed, and intended to be completed and published in Canada, 20 per cent ad valorem.

128.—Union collar cloth paper, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished, 10c per yard ad valorem.

129.—Union collar cloth paper, in rolls or sheets, glossed or finished, 20c per yard ad valorem.

130.—Millboard, not strawboard, 10 per cent ad valorem.

131.—Strawboard, in sheets or rolls, tarred paper, felt or strawboard, 10 per cent ad valorem.

132.—Paper sacks or bags, of all kinds, printed or not, 25 per cent ad valorem.

133.—Playing cards, 6c per pack.

134.—Paper hangings or wall papers, borders or bordering, and window blinds of paper, of all kinds, N. E. S., 35 per cent ad valorem.

135.—Printing paper and paper of all kinds, N. E. S., 25 per cent ad valorem.

136.—Ruled and bordered and coated papers, paperies, boxed papers, pads not printed, paper mache ware, envelopes, and all manufactures of paper, N. E. S., 35 per cent ad valorem.

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.

137.—Acid, acetic acid and pyrogallous, N. E. S., and vinegar, a specific duty of 10c per gallon, and of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof, and for each degree of strength in excess of the strength of proof, an additional duty of 2c per degree. The strength of proof shall be held to be equal to 6 per cent of absolute acid, and in all cases strength shall be determined in such a manner as is established by governor-in-council.

138.—Acid, acetic, crude and pyrogallous, of any strength not exceeding 30 per cent, 25 per cent ad valorem.

139.—Acid, muriatic and nitric, and all mixed or other acids, N. E. S., 20 per cent ad valorem.

140.—Acid, sulphuric, 25 per cent ad valorem.

141.—Acid, phosphate, N. O. P., 25 per cent ad valorem.

142.—Sulphuric ether and chloroform, 25 per cent ad valorem.

143.—All medicinal, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, when compounded of more than one substance, including patent and proprietary preparations, tinctures, pills, powders, troches, lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences and oils, N. O. P., provided that drugs, pills and preparations, not including pills or medicinal plasters, recognized by the British or the United States pharmacopoeia, or the French code as official, shall not be held to be covered by this item, all others 25 per cent ad valorem, and all others 25 per cent ad valorem.

144.—Pomades, French or flower odors, preserved in fat or oil, for purpose of conserving the odors of flowers, which do not bear heat for distillation, when imported in this of not less than ten pounds each, 15 per cent ad valorem.

145.—Perfumery, including toilet preparations (non-alcoholic) viz.: Hair washes, pomatums, pastes, and all other perfumed preparations, N. O. P., used for hair, mouth or skin, 30 per cent ad valorem.

146.—Licorice, paste and licorice, in rolls and sticks, 20 per cent ad valorem.

147.—Paraffine wax, 30 per cent ad valorem.

148.—Antiseptic surgical dressing such as absorbing cotton, lint, wool, lams' wool, tow, lute, gauzes, and oakum, prepared for use as surgical dressings, plain or medicated, surgical belts and trusses, electric belts, pessaries and suspensory bandages of all kinds, 20 per cent ad valorem.

149.—Cold liver oil, 20 per cent ad valorem.

150.—Opium, crude, the outward label or covering to be free of duty, \$1 per pound.

151.—Opium, powdered, \$1 25 per pound.

152.—Opium, prepared for smoking, 35 per pound.

COLORS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, ETC.

153.—Dry and white red lead, orange mineral and zinc, white, 5 per cent ad valorem.

154.—Oxides, ochreous earth, siennas, and colors, dry, N. E. S., 20 per cent ad valorem.

155.—Oxides, umbers, burnt siennas, and fireproofs, N. E. S., laundry blue of all kinds, rough stuff and dry and liquid fillers, anti-corrosive and anti-couling paints commonly used for ship hulls, and ground liquid paints, N. E. S., 25 per cent ad valorem.

156.—Paints and colors, ground in spirits, and all spirit varnishes and lacquers, \$1 12½ per gallon.

157.—Paris green, dry, 10 per cent ad valorem.

158.—Ink, for writing, 20 per cent ad valorem.

159.—Baking shoe and shoemaker's ink, shoe, harness and leather dressing, harness soap, and knife or other polish or composition, N. O. P., 25 per cent ad valorem.

160.—Putty, of all kinds, 15 per cent ad valorem.

161.—Turpentine, spirits of turpentine, 5 per cent ad valorem.

162.—British gum, dextrine, sizing cream, and enamel sizing, 10 per cent ad valorem.

163.—Varnishes, lacquers, Japans, Japan driers, liquid driers and oil driers, N. E. S., 20c per gallon and 20 per cent ad valorem.

164.—Oils, of flaxseed oil, raw or boiled, hard oil, neat's-foot oil, and sassafras oil, 20 per cent ad valorem.

165.—Illuminating oils, composed wholly or in part of the products of petroleum, coal shale or lignite, costing more than 20c per gallon, 25 per cent ad valorem.

166.—Lubricating oils, composed

Under eminent scientific control.



"An Ideal Purgative."—Practitioner.

wholly or in part of petroleum, costing less than 25c per gallon, 5c per gallon.

167.—Crude petroleum, fuel and gas oils (other than naphtha, benzine or gasoline) where imported by manufacturers (other than oil refiners) for use in their own factories for fuel, or for the manufacture of gas, 25c per gallon.

168.—Oils, kerosene, distilled, purified or refined naphtha, and petroleum and products of petroleum, N. E. S., 5c per gallon.

169.—Barrels, containing petroleum or its products, or any mixture of which petroleum forms a part, when such contents are chargeable with a specific duty, 20c each.

170.—Lubricating oils, N. E. S., and drawings, building plans, blue prints, photographs, pictures and maps and charts, N. E. S., 20 per cent ad valorem.

171.—Olive oil, N. E. S., 20 per cent ad valorem.

172.—Essential oils, 10 per cent ad valorem.

173.—Vaseline and all similar preparations of petroleum for toilet, medicinal or other purposes, 25 per cent ad valorem.

COAL.

174.—Coal, bituminous, 60c per ton of 2,000 pounds.

175.—Coal dust, N. E. S., imported without admixture with larger coals shall pay between parallel bars half an inch apart, 30 per cent ad valorem.

EARTHENWARE, CEMENTS, SLATE AND STONEWARE.

176.—Building bricks, paving brick, stove linings and fire-brick, N. E. S., 20 per cent ad valorem.

WHISKARD'S

Rebuilding and Alteration Sale.

228, 230, 232 DUNDAS STREET.

LONDON'S CHEAPEST STORE.

By comparisons only
Can you intelligently conclude
At which store you can trade
Most advantageously.
You can never feel FULLY assured that
You did the best you could do
When you have made a purchase, unless
you have looked in at WHISKARD'S.



THE HATS WE ARE SELLING

are bound to be attractive because we carry only the very latest styles, use the best materials that we can buy and charge very reasonably. We would like to show you some duplicates of Paris and London made Millinery at less than one half the cost of the imported hats.

WE HAVE MADE ANOTHER BIG PURCHASE OF LADIES' TRIMMED SAILORS—white, straw, brown, fancy brim, in colors of navy and white, brown and white, regular 35c and 40c Hats. OUR PRICE IS 19c EACH.

We Are After You—Look This Over, and You'll Be After Us.
Short Purses Make Long Purchases at WHISKARD'S.

LACE CURTAIN SALE.

We have been after the Lace Curtains again, and secured some very special lines in fine curtains, that we can sell you at nearly half the regular prices. We can give you excellent values in 3 and 3½ yards long, taped, beautiful patterns, at 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2. At all these prices we can show you something you cannot get anywhere else for the same price.

DON'T FORGET

Our Dress Goods Sale. We are selling more Dress Goods than we ever sold before. Our prices are doing it. We are showing some splendid lines in Beaded Dress Trimmings in all the popular shades at 10c yard.
SPECIAL SALE OF SATIN CORDED DRESS TRIMMINGS in beautiful colorings, cheap at 5c yard, selling for 2c yard. Come, only in yesterday, they are going.

Eacrett's 7c BAZAR

Canada's New Tariff.

(Continued from page 2)

Thursday, April 22, seems to be the first day that the people would begin to do gardening, to get their flower beds shaped up and also to plant the garden seeds. Now we are headquarters for spades, rakes, shovels and hoes. Just think of it, a nice Twelve-tooth Malleable Rake for 25c, regular price 40c. Hoes also at 25c, worth 45c in the regular way. A nice set for children Spade, Rake and Hoe, 5c each or 15c set. These are snaps.

Housecleaning time is also at hand. Whitewash Brushes of all kinds from 10c up. Banister Brushes, 20c; Scrub Brushes, 5c; Paint Brushes, 5c; Sink Brushes, 5c.

Our Tinware Department is complete. No. 9 Teakettle, 25c; Rice and Milk Boiler, 25c; a heavy Strainer Pan, with rimmed bottom, 25c; Granite Teapots, 35c in first—we do not sell second.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Carpet Tacks, 2 papers for 5c; Stair Carpet Plates, 25c dozen; Tack Hammer and Tack Litter combined, 5c; Coat Hooks, 10c dozen; Picture Hooks, 10c dozen; Picture Wire, 5c roll; Roller Towel Racks, 10c—beautifully varnished in red or natural wood; Sham Holders, 19c.

We have just received another large shipment of the great French Baking Powder. Do not pay 25c a pound for Powder when we can supply you for 10c.

Do not forget our department for recovering and repairing Umbrellas and Parasols of all kinds.

Eacrett's 7c Bazar
200 DUNDAS ST. 'PHONE 983

other metals, 30 per cent ad valorem.
281—Needles of any material or kind, N. O. P., 30 per cent ad valorem.
282—Lead, old scrap, pig and block, 20 per cent ad valorem.
283—Lead in bars and in sheets, 25 per cent ad valorem.
284—Lead pipe, lead shot and lead bullets, 35 per cent ad valorem.
285—Lead, manufactures of, N. O. P., 30 per cent ad valorem.
286—Brass and copper nails, tacks, rivets and burrs on washers, bolts, N. E. S., and all manufactures of brass or copper, N. O. P., 30 per cent ad valorem.
287—Zinc, manufactures of, N. O. P., 25 per cent ad valorem.
288—Nickel anodes, 10 per cent ad valorem.
289—Iron or steel nuts, washers and rivets, including tubular rivets, bolts with or without threads, and nut and bolt blanks, N. E. S., 25 per cent ad valorem.
290—Builders', cabinet-makers', upholsterers', harness-makers' and saddlers' and carriage hardware, including bolts, hinges, locks, currys-combs or currys-cards, horse boots, harness saddlery, N. E. S., 30 per cent ad valorem.
291—Skates of all kinds, roller or other, and parts thereof, 35 per cent ad valorem.
292—Gas meters, 35 per cent ad valorem.
293—Safe doors, for safes and vaults, scales, balances, weighing beams and strength testing machines of all kinds, 30 per cent ad valorem.
294—Carvers, knives and forks, or steel, butcher and table steels, oyster bread, kitchen, cookery or otherwise farrier, putty, hacking and glaziers' knives, cigar knives, spatulas or palette knives, razors, cut-throats, cut-throats, pen, pocket, pruning, sport-man and hunters' knives, manicure files, scissors, trimmers, nail clippers and lamp shears, horse and toilet clippers, and all like cutlery, plated or not, N. O. P., 30 per cent ad valorem.
295—Articles are imported in cases, or cabinets, the cases or cabinets shall be dutiable at same rate as their contents, 20 per cent ad valorem.
296—Knife blades or blanks, and blades of iron or steel in rough, not handled, filed, ground or otherwise manufactured, 10 per cent ad valorem.
297—Celluloid, molded into sizes, for handles of knives and forks, not handled, nor otherwise manufactured, also molded celluloid balls and cylinders, coated with tin foil or not, but not finished or further manufactured, and celluloid lamp shade blanks, 10 per cent ad valorem.
298—Bird, parrot, squirrel or rat cages, wire and metal parts thereof, 35 per cent ad valorem.
299—Piles and rasps, N. E. S., 30 per cent ad valorem.
300—Axes, cleavers, hatchets, saws, wedges, sledges, hammers, crowbars, cant-dogs and track tools, picks, mattocks, axes and other tools for the same, anvils, vices and other tools, machine, of all kinds, N. O. P., 30 per cent ad valorem.
301—Axes, scythes, sickles or reaping hooks, hay or straw knives, edging knives, rakes, pronged forks, snaths, farm or field rollers, post-hole diggers, and any other agricultural implements, N. E. S., 25 per cent ad valorem.
302—Shovels and spades, iron or steel, N. E. S., and lawn mowers, 35 per cent ad valorem.
303—Britannia metal, nickel, silver, Nevada, or German silver, manufactures of all kinds, N. E. S., 35 per cent ad valorem.
304—Aluminum, N. O. P., 25 per cent ad valorem.
305—Sterling or other silverware, nickel plated ware, gilt or electroplated ware, wholly or in part, of all kinds, N. E. S., 30 per cent ad valorem.
306—Telephone and telegraph instruments, electric and galvanic batteries, electric motors, dynamos, generators, sockets, insulators of all kinds, and electric apparatus, N. E. S., 25 per cent ad valorem.
307—Carbon, over six inches in circumference, 15 per cent ad valorem.
308—Lamps, side lights and head lights, lanterns, chandeliers, gas, coal or other oil fixtures and electric light fixtures, or metal parts thereof, including lava or other tips, burners, collars, galleries, shades and shades-holders, 30 per cent ad valorem.
309—Lamp springs and glass bulbs for electric lights, 10 per cent ad valorem.
310—Babbit metal, type metal, phosphor and phosphor bronze in blocks, bars, plates, sheets and wire, 10 per cent ad valorem.
311—Type for printing, including galleys, cases and slugs, of all kinds, 20 per cent ad valorem.
312—Plates, engraved on wood, steel or other metal, and transfers taken from same, including engravers' plates of steel, polished, engraved or for engraving thereupon, 20 per cent ad valorem.
313—Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids, for almanacs, calendars, illustrated pamphlets and newspaper advertisements or engravings, and all other like work for commercial, trade or other purposes, N. E. S., and metal or copper sheets for the same, 20 per cent ad valorem.
314—Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of newspaper columns, and parts of same, composed wholly or partly of metal or celluloid, 35 per cent ad valorem.
315—Clothes wringers, hand or foot operated, and matrices or rollers for the same, 25 per cent ad valorem.
316—Buckles of iron, steel, brass or copper, of all kinds, N. O. P. (not being jewelry), 30 per cent ad valorem.
317—Guns, rifles, including air guns and air rifles, not being toys, muskets, cannons, pistols, revolvers or other firearms, cartridge cases, cartridges, primers, percussion caps, wads or other ammunition, N. O. P., bayonets, swords, fencing arms, and masks, guns, loading tools, and cartridge belts of any material, N. E. S., 30 per cent ad valorem.
318—Agate, granite or enameled iron, or steel hollow ware, 34 per cent ad valorem.
319—Enameled iron or steel ware, N. E. S., iron or steel hollow ware, plain black, tinneled or coated, or nickel and aluminum kitchen or household hollow ware, N. E. S., 30 per cent ad valorem.
320—Tinware, plain or japanned, and galvanized iron or steel ware, and all manufactures of tin or of galvanized iron or steel, N. O. P., 25 per cent ad valorem.
321—Signs of any material, framed or not, and letters of any materials, for signs, or for similar use, 30 per cent ad valorem.
322—Fire engines and fire extinguishers machines, including sprinkling machines for fire protection, 35 per cent ad valorem.
323—Brass pumps of all kinds, 30 per cent ad valorem.
324—Printing presses, printing machines, lithographic presses and type-making accessories, including folding machines, bookbinding, and other machinery, N. O. P., 30 per cent ad valorem.
325—Wire, of all metals and kinds, N. O. P., 20 per cent ad valorem.
326—Wire, of all metals and kinds, N. O. P., 20 per cent ad valorem.
327—Wire, of all metals and kinds, N. O. P., 20 per cent ad valorem.
328—Wire, of all metals and kinds, N. O. P., 20 per cent ad valorem.
329—Wire, of all metals and kinds, N. O. P., 20 per cent ad valorem.
330—Wire, of all metals and kinds, N. O. P., 20 per cent ad valorem.

farm wagons, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay tedders, windmills, pumps, and all machinery, stationary or portable, and parts thereof, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, or other metal, N. E. S., 25 per cent ad valorem.
331—Machine card clothing, 25 per cent ad valorem.
332—Mould board or shaves, or plow plates, land sides and other plates for agricultural implements, when cut to shape, from rolled plates of steel, but not moulded, punched, polished or otherwise manufactured, 5 per cent ad valorem.
333—Mowing machines, harvesters, self-binding, or without binders, binding attachments, reapers, cultivators, plows, harrows, horse-rakes and seed-drills, 20 per cent ad valorem.
334—Hooks, sinkers, swivels and sportsman's fishing bait and fishhooks, N. E. S., 30 per cent ad valorem.
335—Patterns of brass, iron, steel or other metal (not being models), 20 per cent ad valorem.
336—Manufactures, articles or wares not specially enumerated or provided for in the tariff, of iron or steel, or of steel, and whether wholly or partly manufactured, 30 per cent ad valorem.

VEHICLES.

312—Freight wagons, drays, sleighs and similar vehicles, 25 per cent ad valorem.
313—Buggies, carriages, pleasure cars and similar vehicles, N. E. S., including cutters, children's carriages and sleds, and finished parts thereof, N. O. P., 35 per cent ad valorem.
314—Railway cars, or other cars, wheel-barrows, trucks, road or railway scrapers, and hand carts, 30 per cent ad valorem.
315—Bicycles and tricycles, 20 per cent ad valorem.
316—Manufactures of wood, cane, cork.

316—Cane, reed or rattan, split or otherwise, manufactured, N. O. P., 15 per cent ad valorem.
317—Cork and other manufactures of cork, wood or cork bark, N. O. P., 20 per cent ad valorem.
318—Lumber and timber manufactures, dressed boards, planks and deals, planed, sawed on or off the sides, and when the edges thereof are jointed or tongued and grooved, 25 per cent ad valorem.
319—Shingles of wood, 20 per cent ad valorem.
320—Pails and tubs of wood, churns, brooms and brushes, washboards, pumbers and rolling pins, 20 per cent ad valorem.
321—Veneers of wood, not over 3-32 of an inch in thickness, 10 per cent ad valorem.
322—Moldings of wood, plain, gilded or otherwise further manufactured, 25 per cent ad valorem.
323—Wood, pulp, 25 per cent ad valorem.
324—Manufactures of wood, N. E. S., 35 per cent ad valorem.
325—Fishing rods, walking sticks and walking canes, of all kinds, N. E. S., 30 per cent ad valorem.
326—Picture frames and photograph frames of any material, 30 per cent ad valorem.
327—Umbrella, parasol and sunshade sticks or handles, N. E. S., 20 per cent ad valorem.
328—Coffins and caskets and metal parts thereof, 25 per cent ad valorem.
329—Shoe cases of any material, and metal parts thereof, 35 per cent ad valorem.
330—Billiard tables, with or without pockets, and baguette tables, or boards, cues, balls, cue racks and cue tips, 35 per cent ad valorem.
331—Fiber, laminated, fiber, kartavert, indurated fiber, and like material, and manufactures of, N. E. S., 25 per cent ad valorem.
332—Lead pencils of all kinds, in wood or otherwise, 25 per cent ad valorem.

333—House, office, cabinet or store furniture, of wood, iron or other material, in parts, or finished, including screens and windows, cash registers, window cornices and cornice poles of all kinds, of hair, springs and other mattresses, bolsters and pillows, including furniture and spring carpet sweepers and bladders, and other articles, commercial, N. O. P., 30 per cent ad valorem.
334—Window shade or blind rollers, 35 per cent ad valorem.
335—Watch cases, 30 per cent ad valorem.
336—Clocks, watches, watch glasses, clock and watch keys and clock movements, 30 per cent ad valorem.
337—Watch actions and movements, 10 per cent ad valorem.
338—Jewelry, of any material, N. E. S., polished, but not set or pierced or otherwise manufactured, and imitations thereof, 10 per cent ad valorem.
339—Composition metal, for the manufacture of jewelry and filled gold watch cases, 10 per cent ad valorem.
340—Jewelry, for adornment of the person, including hat-pins, hair-pins, belt or other buckles, and similar personal ornaments, of any material, N. E. S., 30 per cent ad valorem.
341—Fancy writing desks, cases for jewelry, watches, silverware, plated ware, and cutlery, handkerchiefs, collar boxes or cases, brush or toilet cases, and all fancy cases for similar fancy articles of any materials, dolls and toys of all kinds, ornaments of alabaster, spar amber, terra cotta, wood, composition, statuettes, and bead ornaments, N. E. S., 35 per cent ad valorem.
342—Gold, silver and aluminum leaf, Dutch or schlag metal leaf, brocade and bronze powders and gold liquid paint, 25 per cent ad valorem.

MINERALS.

343—Asbestos in any form other than crude, and all manufactures thereof, 25 per cent ad valorem.
344—Phosphorus, not ground or otherwise manufactured, 10 per cent ad valorem.
345—Plumbago, ground and manufactures, N. E. S., 25 per cent ad valorem.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

346—Pianofortes, organs and musical instruments of all kinds, 30 per cent ad valorem.
347—Parts of pianofortes and parts of organs, 25 per cent ad valorem.
348—Cotton batts, batting and sheet wadding, cotton warps and cotton yarns, dyed or not, 25 per cent ad valorem.
349—Cotton fabrics, white or gray, bleached or unbleached, 25 per cent ad valorem.
350—Cotton fabrics, printed, dyed or colored, N. O. P., 35 per cent ad valorem.
351—Damask of linen, stair linen, diaper napkins, doilies, tray cloths, tablecloths, sheeting and sheets, blanched muslin, and like articles, and articles of linen or cotton, or of linen and cotton combined, made up or N. O. P., 30 per cent ad valorem.
352—Embroideries, laces, braids, fringes, cords, elastic tassels and tassels, of any material, N. O. P., 35 per cent ad valorem.
353—Handkerchiefs of all kinds, lace collars, and similar lace goods, lace nets and nestings of cottons, linen, silk, or other material, shams, curtains, when made up, trimmed or untrimmed, bolts of all kinds, N. O. P., corsets, linen, silk and cotton clothing, bed coverings, and all other articles

made up by the seamstress from linen or cotton fabrics, N. O. P., 35 per cent ad valorem.
354—Leans, satens and coullis, 30 per cent ad valorem.
355—Collars and cuffs of cotton, linen, xyloite, xyloite or celluloid, 35 per cent ad valorem.
356—Shirts of any material, and ladies' or misses' blouses and shirt waists, 25 per cent ad valorem.
357—Crapes, black, 20 per cent ad valorem.
358—Velvets, velveteens, plush fabrics, silk velvets, and all manufactures of silk, or of which silk is a component part of chief value, N. E. S., and ribbons of all kinds and materials, 35 per cent ad valorem.
359—Cotton, sewing threads in handkerchiefs, three and six cord, 15 per cent ad valorem.
360—Cotton, sewing thread and crocheted cotton, spools or tubes, or in balls, and all other cotton threads, N. E. S., 25 per cent ad valorem.
361—Silk in the gum or spun, not more advanced than singles, not colored, 15 per cent ad valorem.
362—Sewing and embroidery silk and silk twist, 25 per cent ad valorem.
363—Jute cloth, not otherwise finished than bleached or carded, 10 per cent ad valorem.
364—Horse clothing of jute, shaped or otherwise manufactured, 30 per cent ad valorem.
365—All manufactures of hemp, flax or jute, N. E. S., of flax, hemp and jute combined, 25 per cent ad valorem.
366—Bags or sacks of hemp, linen or jute, or of any material, 30 per cent ad valorem.
367—Felt, pressed, of all kinds, nor filled or stuffed with any material, 20 per cent ad valorem.
368—Hair cloth of all kinds, 30 per cent ad valorem.
369—Sails for boats and ships, 25 per cent ad valorem.
370—Cloths, whether of wool, cotton, unions, silk, 60 inches or over in width, and weighing not more than seven ounces to the square yard, when imported exclusively for the manufacture of mackintosh clothing, under regulations to be adopted by the Governor-in-Council, 15 per cent ad valorem.
371—Oiled silk and oiled cloth and tape or other textile, India rubbered, fleeced or coated, N. O. P., 30 per cent ad valorem.
372—Woolens and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, alpaca, Orleans, cashmeres, Henriettes, serges, blouses, nuns' cloth, Benga-lines, whippers, twills, plains or Jacquards of similar fabrics, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, alpaca, goat or like animal, not exceeding in weight six ounces to the square yard, when imported in the grey or unfinished state, for the purpose of being dyed or finished, 35 per cent ad valorem.
373—Knitted goods, N. E. S., undershirt drawers and other hosiery of all kinds, N. E. S., 35 per cent ad valorem.
374—Shawls of all kinds, railway or travelling robes and lap dusters of all kinds, 20 per cent ad valorem.
375—Wool, viz., Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Southdown, combing and other wools known as luster wools and other live combing wools, such as are grown in Canada, 35 per lb.
376—Yarns, wooden and worsted, N. E. S., 30 per cent ad valorem.
377—Yarns, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of alpaca, goat or like animal, costing 20c per pound or under, 15 per cent ad valorem.
378—Fabrics, manufactures, wearing apparel and ready-made clothing, Continued on page 4.

One Hundred Dollars One Dollar is worth, and true of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is economy to buy Hood's.

HURON BICYCLES \$50. FULLY GUARANTEED, HIGH GRADE AND UP-TO-DATE. Adjustable handle bars in wood or metal. Morgan & Wright or Dunlop Tires. Dominion Rims.

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There are some good points in all corn meal. Choose the one that has the most. It is your privilege to choose.

'Gold Dust' Corn Meal Have a mind of your own about it. You need not wait to be told by your grocer that something else is just as good as Gold Dust Corn Meal.

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CASTORIA

A Reliable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS - CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

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Chas. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.

35 Doses—35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF
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IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-ounce bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

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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 same result. 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 revenue, on the basis of the present tariff, at \$37,000,000, 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 had he 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 the United States had a right to make its own 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 we should 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, and it is alleged that privilege has also been abused. We simplify the matter by putting a duty on large lots of seed grain, and by requiring the miller to leave a portion of the seed grain in the country and guarantee that it is used for human food. The duty on seed grain 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 cents. 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 sought 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 that I should, in satisfaction of 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 that 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 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, as the honorable gentleman was about to say, sir, that the purpose for which my statement was made was a purpose having in view the best interests of the Dominion, as time will show. This is shown by the fact that American public men are at this moment reconsidering their action in regard to the duty on coal, and whatever they may do in relation to that policy, there is reasonable probability that they will reconsider their action on this matter. I have strong hopes, amounting to expectation, that in the end they will reduce the duty proposed in the Dingley Bill to 40 cents per ton, which is the duty in the American tariff today. I stated in Montreal, and I repeat it, that I believe it is the desire of the Government to reduce the duty on coal. I stated at that time that if the American Government were prepared to have the duty at 40 per cent instead of increasing it to 75, as proposed in the Dingley Bill, our Government were prepared to meet them on that line and reduce our duty to 40 per cent. I stated that statement now. I have strong hopes that the Americans will eventually settle their duty at 40 per cent. If it should be placed at 40 it will be my duty to move that our duty be placed at 40 per cent, and I have strong expectations that this will be the end of the matter. But I think, in the interest of the coal trade in the Dominion, the change will be made, and so, having clearly and distinctly stated that we are ready to reduce our duty to 40 if the Americans do the same, I think that we should act today on the assumption that they are going to do about it.

It being near midnight when Hon. Mr. Fielding had finished the long adjourned understanding between 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 Rochester, N. Y., in connection with the Salvation Army.

A. J. S. Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of healthy nutrition, it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions, and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutrition. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with indigestion or dyspepsia.

DISSOLUTION SALE

The Stock of Men's Furnishings, Boys' and Men's Ready-Made Clothing

And Fine Ordered Clothing.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Thos. Pethick

Successor to Pethick & McDonald.

1200 St. Patrick Street, Montreal.

DUNN'S "MALTED RUSK" "LACTESCENT BARLEY" "CREAM OF CORN" FOODS. Naturally sweet without sugar. BABIES THRIVE ON THEM.

THE J. C. McLaren Belting Co.

Pure Oak Tanned

Belting

The only Genuine Oak Tanned Belt in the Dominion.

Montreal, Toronto

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.

Twenty-five large varieties of belts, in new colors and grains—Monkey skin, alligator, seal and calf—with swell buckles. At 12½c—New York Ties, in silk, worth 20c. Proper patterns and colors.

This chance should not be allowed to slip. Be on the spot early.

Bayley's

Relief for Lung Troubles

The D.P. EMULSION

IN CONSUMPTION and all LUNG DISEASES, SPITTING OF BLOOD, POOR FEEDING, LOSS OF APPETITE, DEBILITY, the benefits of this article are most manifest.

By the use of the "D. P." Emulsion, I have got rid of a hacking cough, which had troubled me for many years, and I feel that I am now well and strong. I feel that this Emulsion is well worth the money.

25c and \$1 per Bottle. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD., MONTREAL.

THE Promotive of Arts Association

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Head Office, 1687 Notre Dame St., Montreal

FREE

The Montreal Art and Premium Company, 1627 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, will give FREE to all persons sending them a photograph accompanied by One Hundred non-winning tickets of the Promotive of Arts Association (Limited), a splendid original portrait of a life-size, made by first-class artist, value \$3.

Take advantage of this offer.

London Office

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Pure Toilet Paper.

Ours is the only Tissue paper mill scientifically equipped for the production of pure Tissue.

Ask your dealer for Toilet Paper made by The E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., HULL, . . . QUE.

Navigation and Railways.

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool, Calling at Montreal.

Portland, Halifax, Montreal, Quebec, May 8, May 15, May 22, May 29, June 5, June 12, June 19, June 26.

First cabin berth and Liverpool, \$22 50 and \$20; return \$40 and \$38. Second cabin, Liverpool, \$18 and \$16. Return, \$32 and \$30. Third cabin, Liverpool, \$14 and \$12. Return, \$24 and \$22.

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There is no question as to our leadership in CARPETS and HOUSE FURNISHINGS

We have all that's right in design, coloring and quality.

CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, OILCLOTHS, CHINA MATTINGS, COCOA MATTINGS, KENSINGTON SQUARES, RUGS, TABLE COVERS, DAMASKS, CURTAIN POLES, WINDOW BLINDS, CHENILLE CURTAINS, SILK CURTAINS, LACE CURTAINS, ROPE PORTIERES, GRILLES, HASSOCKS, SILKELINES, ART SATEENS, CURTAIN MUSLINS, CURTAIN NETS, CUSHIONS, FRINGES, CURTAIN LOOPS.

We know that our prices are right. Therefore it's a pleasure to show our goods.

A. SCREATON & CO.

A Pointer

The closing days of this month bring to the good housekeeper's mind the fact that spring housecleaning time is at hand. Looking forward to this season of renovation, we have, as usual, forged to the front, with our spring sale of Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Chamber Sets, Hanging Lamps, Hall Lamps, Parlor Lamps, and Table Glassware. Never before have such splendid values been offered as we will offer at this sale. Space permits us to mention but a few of the many cut lines. An inspection of our stock will reveal more.

DINNER SETS.

A large assortment of nice Colored Sets, in different patterns, at \$4 50, \$6 00 and \$7 50.

A beautiful range of Alfred Meakin's Dinner Sets, rich decoration, full gold finish, regular price \$12 50, sale price \$8 90.

Handsome Set, 97 pieces blue spray, with pink clouding, and full gilt, usually sold for \$13, sale price \$9 80.

Special Line, square shape, choice decoration, with heavy gold finish on edges, full set of 102 pieces, for \$10 85.

TEA SETS.

Some great values for \$1 75, \$

**"He Was a Bold Man
That First Ate An Oyster."**
—SWIFT.
It needs considerable bravery to keep on
drinking the painted and adulterated teas
of China and Japan when it is so easy to get

"SALADA"
CEYLON TEA
THE DELICIOUS.
Sold in Lead Packets Only.
25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 60c.

A Lover's
GERALDINE:
Romance.

Reginald looked almost stern as he
came more slowly back again.
"What is the matter with him?" he
asked, quite coolly.
"Indeed, I cannot tell you, if you
cannot, Miss Lindley."
"He has picked up very strange man-
ners—er, wherever he has been to."
Reginald looked at her very puzzled
way, and laughed a little.
"Ladies are rather difficult to un-
derstand, Miss Lindley. They are
supposed to be tender-hearted, and yet
—Have you any idea how cruel you
are?"

"Cruel! I only made a very natural
remark. Did you ever see such strange
behavior? But perhaps he is not so-
ber."
"Miss Lindley, have some mercy! I—
I—you really—He stammered for a
moment, but then said, "Don't you
really know why the poor fellow went
out so suddenly?"
"Indeed, I cannot imagine any reason
strong enough to send a sane man
rushing off like a lunatic."
"Shall I tell you what he said when
I overtook him?"
"If it is anything worth hearing,
which I doubt."
"I cannot tell you the exact words he
used, because allowance has to be made
again—I am afraid a great deal of al-
lowance has to be made for poor Ot-
way. But it was something to the ef-
fect that he would rather be un-
kind, in very unkind circumstances,
than face a lady who could be so un-
kind to him."

The words stabbed the girl, but she
only shrugged her shoulders slightly
and said:
"How absurd!"
And Reginald, although he had no
idea how deep her feeling was, came
to the right conclusion, that she was
sorry for her coldness, and he thought
he did not like to own her pity for so
contemptible an object of it. She ex-
pressed a wish, almost feverish in eag-
erness, to return to Copsley, alleging
how great Miss Grettton's anxiety must
be, and as he drove her back she talk-
ed so much, and in such a lively man-
ner, that he was rather shocked by
such strange demon on the morning of
a grief so deep as the death of her
guardian.

He would have been reassured as to
her depth of feeling if he could have
seen her, after the briefest possible an-
nouncement to Miss Grettton of the
events of her absence, looking in her
own room, lying on the floor in a con-
vulsion of mad grief, which distorted
her features and shook her frame, and
raged her whole being, until every
faculty seemed shattered; and she crept
back again to fulfill her duty of at-
tending Miss Grettton in her morn-
ing walk—now taken in the garden—
with dull, dizzy brain, and tottering
limbs, and a great void at her heart
which nothing could fill.
Dull despair at the helplessness, and at
the impossibility of helping James, or
of saving him from the misery and
danger which seemed on all sides to
hem him in, had seized and paralyzed
her since her passionate outburst of
grief an hour before, and this state
of apathy lasted all through that day
and to the afternoon of the following,
when it was destroyed by a most un-
expected event.

For, as the two ladies were sitting
together in the drawing-room, the eld-
erly, the young, the neglected, the
work in her hands to stare in front of
her with mournful, tearful eyes, which
saw nothing, they were both suddenly
startled by the sound of wheels and
hoofs, and by the sight of the Otway
barouche at the door. With a thrill of
joy which shattered her dull apathy in
a moment, Geraldine heard James'
voice; and a few seconds later he, with
his Aunt Elizabeth, entered the room,
to the overwhelming astonishment of
its occupants. For, although they
knew each other by sight, it was the
first time in all these years that the
two elder ladies had met each other.
With the boldness of youth, James had
persuaded his aunt to take a step
which his more timid uncle had never
dared to suggest. They were profusely
civil to each other, each showing off
her grand manners, each, too, making
an unexpectedly favorable impression
upon the other. For Miss Grettton, the
29-year-old Miss Grettton, though
women of entirely different dispositions,

**A Contented
Family.....**
Fathers, mothers, sons and daughters
will enjoy their breakfast if they have

RAISTON
Breakfast Food
—AND—
Pancake Flour

If you wish to enjoy pancakes without
suffering from indigestion try Raiston's
formula. We have the freshest and
best.

**Fitzgerald,
Seandrett & Co.,**
160 DUNDAS STREET.

had intellects of equal keenness. The
two younger members of the quartet
were strangely shy with each other,
and did very little talking, devoting
themselves to watching the encounter
between their elders. Elizabeth explain-
ed, with a stately and cold expression
of grief, that she had thrown aside
ceremony, in coming at a time when
they were all suffering from a great
sorrow, at the request of her nephew,
who had begged her to give her poor
sister, Miss Grettton, to al-
low her ward to return to Warrington
Hall with them for a few hours to
comfort her sister Eleanor, who was
in a state of depression which caused
them great alarm, and who had taken
a strong fancy to the young girl. So
Geraldine, with the dignified permis-
sion of her old instructor, returned
with Miss Otway and her nephew to the
hall, rather silent, rather reserved,
but inexpressibly comforted to find that
James, who was as silent and reserved
as she, had done nothing rash in his
dependency.

But, as soon as they arrived at the
hall, James, instead of letting her go
to comfort his eldest aunt, which was
the ostensible reason of her coming,
whispered, as he helped her out of the
carriage:
"Will you come and see him?"

She assented, and he led her through
the dark halls, which made her shiver
with dismal recollections of two nights
before, up the staircase, and into the
solemn death chamber where the coffin
lay. But the only sight in it that
made her shiver was the face of the
housekeeper, watching there, whose
thin, shriveled features, stamped with
an undying terror since the night of
her master's death, impressed the girl
with unreasonable fear, and made her
shrink back on first entering the room.
"Would you rather not see him?"
whispered James, offering to lead her
back.

She conquered herself and approach-
ed the coffin. But the first glance at
the still, waxen face she so deeply
loved, lying in the flood of bright after-
noon sunlight which streamed through
the white blinds, calmed her, and drew
from her eyes tears which were scarcely
sorrowful at all. She kissed the cold
forehead with reverent love; and when
she left the room, after a long, last
look at the peaceful face which im-
pressed her, in spite of her reason,
with the feeling that he was only
sleeping, and that the touch of his
child's lips could affect him still, the
ghostly horror of death which she had
had passed away.

"Come into the garden," whispered
James; and without waiting for an
answer, he led her through the dining-
room to the scantily-filled conservatory
and through that into the garden out-
side.
But he did not stop there. He could
see that she was in no mood for talk-
ing, so in silence he led her through
the paths on the opposite side of the
house to that of the principal en-
trance, and thence, through a low iron
gate under the trees of the park, which ex-
tended very little further in this di-
rection; then through another gate,
and across a road into a meadow, and
at the other side of which they found a
rough cart-track, which they followed
until they came to a small house.

"Where are you taking me?" asked
Geraldine at last.
"Over the road we traveled together
nineteen or half years ago, Deldee."
She started, and he stopped.
"I thought, you know, Deldee, that,
since you have heard so much of it, it
better you should learn everything
about yourself, that it is possible to
find out, and that we had better begin
by questioning the Corbys, in whose
farmyard I first found you. But, if
you don't care, strong enough to shun
the ordeal of investigation, we'll go back,
dear."
"No, no; you are quite right. Let us
go on," said she firmly.
To be Continued.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
The Wabash Railroad.
If you are contemplating a trip to
the good mining country, please con-
sider the merits of the Wabash Rail-
road, the shortest and truest route via
Detroit, Chicago, and St. Paul, to all
points in the Kootenai district. Pas-
sengers leaving London, and points
west, at 8 a.m. trains, reach St. Paul
next day at noon, where direct con-
nections are made for all points in the
gold fields. Quick and best route to
Hot Springs, Ark.; Old Mexico, Cal-
ifornia, and all western points. Tie-
kets and time-tables of this great rail-
way from any railroad agent, or J. A.
RICHARDSON, Canadian passenger
agent, northeast corner King and
Yonge streets, Toronto. 53 if

**Only 58 Suspension Bridge to New
York and Return, Via the Popu-
lar West Shore Railroad**
In order to accommodate the large
number of people who desire to visit
New York at this season of the year,
the West Shore have arranged to give
their patrons an opportunity to do so
at a very low rate—only \$8 from Sus-
pension Bridge to New York and re-
turn.
Tickets good going April 23, 24, 25
and 26, and returning until May 4 in-
clusive.
Passengers traveling by the West
Shore are landed at foot of Forty-
second street, the very center of the
hotel district, and at Grand Central
Station, convenient to Jersey City and
Brooklyn. For further information call
on nearest ticket agent, or address H.
T. TICKETS, general agent, N. Y. R. 203
Main street, Buffalo, N. Y. 900 c

Excursion to New York.
Grand excursion to New York and
return, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, at
the very low rate of \$8, from Suspen-
sion Bridge to New York, and return.
Tickets good going on April 23, 24, 25
and 26, good returning until May 4.
Trains will leave Suspension Bridge
at 7:10 a.m., 5:10 and 8:20 p.m., on ar-
rival of Grand Trunk. Don't fail to
go, and secure tickets at depot office,
Suspension Bridge, N. Y. 881

**Hunt & Sons' old established feather
bed and mattress cleaning factory,**
manufacturers of goose feather pil-
lows, mattresses and spring beds.
Ricks filled with feathers and deliv-
ered. Stoves bought, sold, or ex-
changed. 55 Richmond street north,
opposite Victoria Park and Central
avenue. Telephone 997.

Headquarters for Baby Carriages—
beautiful designs, beautiful colorings,
and prices finer than ever. It costs
you nothing to see them. TRAF-
FORD'S, 95 and 97 King street, city.

If you have a watch that does not
give you satisfaction take it to W. T.
Feather, 201 Dundas street. All work
repaired; modern prices. Clocks
cleaned and delivered. xzv

There are no native barber shops in
India. The barber is a peripatetic in-
dividual who calls each morning at
the residence of his customers. He
uses no brush to lather the face, and
often dispenses with soap. After shav-
ing the face, he finishes the shaving
in a few minutes, and then polishes
the skin with the palms of his hands.
A single shave costs about a cent,
though the charge is usually made by
the month.

To stimulate the appetite and secure
good digestion, use Angostura Bitters.
Sole manufacturers, Dr. J. G. B. Sie-
bert & Sons.

With the Teachers.

An Interesting Gathering at
Toronto.

Many Practical Papers Presented. The
Minister of Education Will Be Mem-
orized by the School Trustees' Sec-
tion Not to Alter the Law Regarding
Religious Instruction in Schools.

Toronto, April 23.—The representa-
tives of the profession whose duty it
is to teach the young idea how to
shoot came to this city under unprece-
dented force on Tuesday. It was the
occasion of the 26th annual meeting of
the Ontario Educational Association, and
all manner of pedagogues, from
the university professor to the teach-
er in the village school, had gathered
house, assembled together at the Nor-
mal School to explain to one and other
what methods of imparting knowledge
had met with the best results in their
own experience. The day was taken
up with the reading of original and
written papers on various literary,
historical and general educational top-
ics, and in the evening a grand recep-
tion in the school theater was ad-
dressed by the Minister of Education.

Miss E. J. Preston, of Ottawa, read
the first paper, entitled, "The Criminal
and the Recurring Group." Mr. T.
Mr. F. E. Manley, president of the
Mathematical and Physical Associa-
tion, and read a paper, in which he
recommended that future secondary
education be graded according to the
ability of the pupil.

This proposition met with strong op-
position, and was followed by a paper
on "Elementary Geometry as a Pre-
paration for Honors Mathematical
Work."
A discussion on this paper led to the
appointment of a committee, composed
of Messrs. McDougall, McKenzie, De
Lury and Glashan, to recommend any
changes in the present system of the
teaching of geometry, if such was
deemed necessary.
In the commercial section, the morn-
ing session was taken up with a dis-
cussion on "Commercial Work and
Drawing in Our High Schools and Col-
legiate Institutes." Resolutions were
passed recommending that the name
of "public school leaving examination"
be changed to "high school first form
and public school leaving examination,"
and also that candidates should not be
allowed to bring ruled paper with them
to the bookkeeping examinations.
The president, Mr. Fletcher's, paper
on "Practical Penmanship" provoked
a lively discussion.
At the inspector's section, Mr. Jas.
L. Hughes gave up "Manual Train-
ing" came up first. He advocated the
value of training for educational, not
economic, reasons.
Inspector D. Fotheringham, of South
York, handled the vital subject of
"Moral Training in Public Schools."
He advocated a non-sectarian but
thoroughly Christian system of reli-
gious instruction that would not dis-
turb the wishes of all denominations, and sug-
gested the appointment of a represen-
tative commission to investigate the
bearings of the question, and prepare
an outline of Christian principles, to
which all churches could subscribe.
At the meeting of the Historical As-
sociation, President Wm. Houston,
M. W. in dealing with the history
"Culture Subject," made a strong plea
for the study of original documents,
such as copies of Magna Charta, which
should be on the walls of every school.

President Wright was in the chair
at the Modern Language Association
meeting, and presented an able paper
on "The Jews in the Middle Ages."
Mr. A. W. Burt, B.A., of Brautford,
in his remarks on "Phonetics," urged
the need of more attention to the
subject of sight pronunciation in our
schools.

A large gathering of friends of edu-
cation assembled at the reception in
the theater of the Normal School. Mr.
John Deane, the association's presi-
dent, was in the chair, and had with
him on the platform: Hon. G. W. Ross,
President of the Ontario Educational As-
sociation; Hon. J. Chantler, M. P.;
Wash. Rev. Dr. Dewar, and Mr. J. H.
Hallam, the latter of whom represented
the mayor.

Hon. Dr. Ross delivered an admirable
address, in which he spoke of the
evolution of the old log schools to the
present, magnificent, commodious
structures. He welcomed the assem-
bled pedagogues as the men and wo-
men who formed the backbone of the
nation. He hoped they would de-
rive benefit from this visit. He de-
sired to make the Normal School, as
fitted, as it now was, on its 50th an-
niversary, the Mecca of the teachers
of the province.

Mr. John Deane, president of the
association, replied to the welcome of
the civic and Government dignitaries.
A letter was read from Mr. J. H.
Yewdall, secretary of the English
Teachers' Union, now in session in
Wales, conveying fraternal greetings.
The meeting concluded with the
singing of the National and New
Jubilee Anthems.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.
The session of the Ontario Educa-
tional Association continued in the
Normal School yesterday. According
to the report of the general secretary,
the attendance this year is larger than
ever before.

Mr. W. B. Groves, Toronto, in the
public school department, gave an ad-
dress on "The Influence of the Public
School Department: How to Extend
It."
Mr. C. Ferrier, Mimico, read a paper
on "The Aims and Methods of an In-
dustrial School."
Mr. Wm. Scott, Guelph, in a paper
on "The Public School Leaving Ex-
amination," advocated more advanced
education in the public schools, be-
cause 65 per cent of the population
never went any further.

Mr. H. I. Strang, Goderich, defended
the high school system from recent at-
tacks. He said that these complain-
ers sought to make it appear that there
was wide-spread discontent among the
farming and laboring classes with the
system, that they wanted the public
schools made more efficient, and that
the education left to those who were
able to pay for it. In his experience he
never found a farmer who did not
commend the high schools. He had
found that the schools were condemn-
ed mostly by those who had no chil-
dren and professional men, while they
were supported by the industrial
classes.

Mr. J. H. Burritt, Pembroke, recom-
mended, with regard to religion in
the schools, that the laws remain as
they are now. He claimed that the
state exists for one thing, religion for
another; that religion pertains to the
individual, the state's functions are
confined to this planet.
On motion, the Minister of Education
will be memorialized by the trust-
department to leave the law regarding
religious instruction in public schools
as it is.

Inspector Morgan, in an address on
"What Method of Inspection Would
Secure the Best Results?" invited the
inspectors to show themselves the true
friends of teachers and pupils.
Mr. Lochhead, M.A., principal of Cal-
edonia High School, advocated a system
involving phonetic vertical script,
with a complete constant phonetic
alphabet, with every vowel sound and
consonant function represented. His

paper was entitled "Phonetic Script as
an Aid to the Teaching of Reading,
Writing and Spelling." according to
"The Ideal Teacher," according to
Mr. R. W. Murray, Toronto Provin-
cial Model School, should be in the
prime of life, in good health, and
should have natural governing powers.
Among his acquired qualifications,
should be the very best literary training
and a knowledge of psychology.

The Wabash in Canadian Litera-
ture, was the title of an essay by
Miss Janet Carnochan, Niagara. The
subject was rather unorthodox, but
valuable, as it was not Canadian
authors, but female characters in Can-
adian literature, and she quoted such
writers as Kirby, Miss Curzon, Robert
Margery, Wilfrid Campbell, Isabella
V. Crawford, Charles Mair, Miss Ma-
chann, Dr. O'Hagerty, P. Mc-
Arthur, Jean Elvett, and others, to
show that the women depicted in their
works were noble, unselfish, patriotic,
tender and true, willing and daring.
"Cabot and His Times," a paper of
special interest in this, the 40th an-
niversary of the explorer's great dis-
covery, was read by Mrs. S. A. Cur-
zon, Toronto.

At the training department, Mr. T.
Stewart, Stratford, quoted several
instances of the explorer's great dis-
covery, was read by Mrs. S. A. Cur-
zon, Toronto. The paper was read by
members of county boards of exam-
iners who examine model school
students. He advised the appoint-
ment of a central board of examiners,
his paper being on "Examinations of
Model School Students."

The trustees' department was much
interested in the paper on the vital
subject of "Manual Training in the
Public Schools," read by Mr. George
C. Chown, Kingston. He dealt prin-
cipally with the physiological side of
the subject.
Dr. Loudon delivered an address on
"The Interference of Sound," before
the Normal School on Nov. 1 next.
Addresses were delivered by the chair-
man, Inspector Kelly, Fotheringham,
and others, on the subject of "The
Normal School on Nov. 1 next."

The office of the General Associa-
tion were elected for the coming year
as follows: President, Mr. John
Deane, Toronto; secretary, Mr. J. H.
Deane, Toronto; treasurer, Mr. W. J.
Hendry, Toronto.

DEATH OF EMILY GREGORY.
New York, April 23.—Prof. Dr. Emily
Gregory, head of the department of
botany at Barnard College, died on
Wednesday in New York of pneumonia.
Dr. Gregory was a graduate of Corn-
wall, received the degree of doctor of
philosophy from the University of
Zurich, and it was said of her by a
famous German naturalist that "there
was no better botanist in America."
She was the author of several text-
books on botany.

**CARTER'S
LITTLE
PILLS**
SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these
Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia,
Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A per-
fect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drow-
ziness, 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.

THE BIG STORE WOOD'S FAIR THE BIG STORE
**Extraordinary
Price Attractions.**

Will be shown today in Fancy Goods. Exceptionally interesting bargains
in readiness in the basement. Half price is the inducement held out
to answer buyers. Material worths and uncommonly low prices assert
themselves in every section of the Big Store.

I. We've given you many good values in Trunks and Valises—but never
such as these:
Strong Rigid Trunks, handsomely finished,\$2 85
Telescope Valises, perfect goods at65c, 75c and 80c
II. Pillow Sham Racks, will not mar or scratch the bed, cannot
possibly fall down, regular 40c value for 19c
III. Clothes Baskets, made of White Peeled Willow, good size, reduced
from 50c to35c
IV. Curtain Poles, handsome brass ends, rings and pins; we have them
in ebony, oak, rose and walnut finish; original price 50c, now29c

ATTENTION! YE HOUSECLEANERS.
During housecleaning time you will
need a good many odds and ends.
These prices will make the getting
easy.

White Wash Brushes, good ones
at 12c
Carpet Tacks, 2 packets for5c
Large Bottles Household Ammonia 10c
Chair Seats, three sizes, at10c
Glistening Cream, polishes anything
from a piano to a tin whistle,
price per bottle5c
Brooms, best hand-picked corn, 2
for25c
Straw Cuffs, price per pair7c
Copper Wire Spring Carpet Whips,
valued at 15c, priced at 3 for25c
10c and 14c Whisks at 5c and 7c

There's not a doubtful item in this
whole list. Everyone is a decided
bargain.

176 and 178 Dundas Street.

**CHASE
AND
SANBORN'S
SEAL
BRAND
COFFEE**
ONLY IN 1½ and 2½ TIN CANS.
FOLLOW DIRECTIONS.

**Laugh
at the Sun
Drink
HIRES
Rootbeer**
**Keep
Cool-Drink
HIRES
Rootbeer**
**Keep
Well-Drink
HIRES
Rootbeer**
**Quenches
your thirst
HIRES
Rootbeer.**

**Merit Explains
Its Great Popularity.**
St. Leon is the greatest medicinal
water on the American continent.
St. Leon—a sovereign remedy for all
kidney and liver troubles.
St. Leon eradicates rheumatism from
the system.
St. Leon—the greatest blood purifier
known to science.
St. Leon Mineral Water Co., Ltd.,
TORONTO.

WESTERN SCHOOL OF ART
Spencer Block, Dundas Street.

The next term will begin March 29.
Evening classes Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, 7 to 9 p.m. Fee, \$30 per session.
\$1 Afternoon classes, Monday, Wednesday and
Saturday, from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. Freehand
model drawing, oil water colors, and
painting. The examinations take place at the
close of each session. The department offers
gold, silver and bronze medals with certificates
for completion. For particulars apply
to J. H. GRIFFITHS, Principal.

WOOD'S FAIR
**Extraordinary
Price Attractions.**

Will be shown today in Fancy Goods. Exceptionally interesting bargains
in readiness in the basement. Half price is the inducement held out
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Strong Rigid Trunks, handsomely finished,\$2 85
Telescope Valises, perfect goods at65c, 75c and 80c
II. Pillow Sham Racks, will not mar or scratch the bed, cannot
possibly fall down, regular 40c value for 19c
III. Clothes Baskets, made of White Peeled Willow, good size, reduced
from 50c to35c
IV. Curtain Poles, handsome brass ends, rings and pins; we have them
in ebony, oak, rose and walnut finish; original price 50c, now29c

ATTENTION! YE HOUSECLEANERS.
During housecleaning time you will
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These prices will make the getting
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White Wash Brushes, good ones
at 12c
Carpet Tacks, 2 packets for5c
Large Bottles Household Ammonia 10c
Chair Seats, three sizes, at10c
Glistening Cream, polishes anything
from a piano to a tin whistle,
price per bottle5c
Brooms, best hand-picked corn, 2
for25c
Straw Cuffs, price per pair7c
Copper Wire Spring Carpet Whips,
valued at 15c, priced at 3 for25c
10c and 14c Whisks at 5c and 7c

There's not a doubtful item in this
whole list. Everyone is a decided
bargain.

176 and 178 Dundas Street.

April Showers Don't Affect Trade Much

—AT—
London's Only Departmental,
208, 210, 210½ & 212 DUNDAS ST.

RAIN OR SUNSHINE

The Big Store's always busy and always bright. There's not a corner
in the whole house, upstairs or down, that is not well lighted, and in the
darkest day you can judge goods and see what you're buying.
Just received ex S. S. Siberian, among other things, the very latest in
Silks and Dress Goods. One lot of shot Surah Silks, in a variety of shades.
Should be seen at once, as they are scarce goods and very popular.
Also ten pieces Irish Table Linen, three-fourths bleached, 70 inches
wide, Satin Finish, and prime value at 60c, will go at 43c for Saturday and
Monday. This line staggers anything in the trade, and you'll say so when
you see it.

Millinery Masterpieces.

Last Saturday night our Millinery Room was a wreck, but with extra
help and hard work we are now able to show a good variety in the latest
styles at our popular prices.

The Boot and Shoe Department

Will be in great demand Saturday and Monday, if the prices we've
planned for these days count. Don't skip the boots and shoes.

Here's a breeze from the basement, bringing bargains for Saturday and
Monday. This Big Department's getting more popular every day, as cus-
tomers get better acquainted with the stocks and prices.

Tinware Department.

Two Good Dippers for 5c.
Three-Quart Dinner Pails, all complete, regular 15c, for 9c.
Tea Pots, regular price 32c, 30c and 28c, Saturday and Monday 25c,
23c and 21c.
Wringers, best make, \$3 25, \$3 and \$2 50, Saturday and Monday,
\$2 62, \$2 50 and \$2 10.
Paint Brushes, Scrubbing Brushes, and Whitewash Brushes, at manu-
facturers' prices.
Very Special, 175 Quadruple Plate Tea Pots, elegant goods, and well
worth \$4, Saturday and Monday \$1 95 each.
Silver-Plated Spoons, Knives and Forks at less than manufacturers'
prices. And balance of Souvenir Spoons, worth \$1 25 each, for 25c while
they last. Pickle Cruets, regular price \$1 50, for 97c.

In the Grocery Department

We'll repeat probably for the last time the Tea and Sugar Bargains.
One Pound of our Imperial Blend Tea, Black or Mixed, regular price
40c, for 25c, and Seven Pounds Standard Granulated Sugar for a Quarter.
This is for customers only. Other stores have been trying to buy this
Superior Blend of Tea, to sell at a profit or give their own a flavor; but we're
on to them, and won't serve runners from neighboring stores.

London's Only Runians & Butler.
Departmental.
All Letter Orders Promptly Attended to.

Brass and Iron Bedsteads

Tiles, Grates, Hearths, Mantels.

RICE LEWIS & SON, LTD.,

CORNER KING AND VICTORIA STREETS, TORONTO.

HOP BITTERS

**HOP BITTERS
NEVER
FAIL**

**MEDICINE,
NOT A DRINK,**
CONTAINS
**Hops, Buchu, Man-
drake, Dandelion,**
And the Purest and Best
Medical Qualities of all
others.

Cures
All Diseases of the Stomach,
Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kid-
neys and Urinary Organs,
Nervousness, Sleeplessness,
especially Female Com-
plaints.

\$1,000 IN GOLD
Will be paid for a case it will
not cure or help, or for anything
injure or injurious found therein.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.
Hop Bitters, 685 Broadway
NEW YORK.

Scranton Coal City Bindery...

burns without clinkers; burns to ashes;
gives most heat. If you are not using
it now give us a trial order. Prompt
delivery.

**CAMPBELL &
CHANTLER**
Branch Office 12 John Street, London West.

BOCK & FY

