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**1899**

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**The INTELLIGENCER**

**Almanac**

*With the Compliments of* **The Intelligencer** *Printing and Publishing House, Limited.*

**BELLEVILLE, Ontario.**

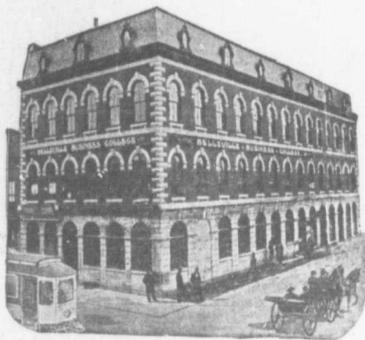
*1899*

# Belleville

Established 1889

## Business College

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#### I. COMMERCIAL:

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MR. J. FRITH JEFFERS, M. A.,  
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 1899 

THE  
INTELLIGENCER

ALMANAC

A COMPILATION OF FACTS AND FIGURES

FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE

ELECTORS OF CANADA

Issued as a Supplement to . . .

The Intelligencer,

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

With the Compliments of the Publishers

 1899 

# Hastings Loan & Investment Society

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament, A. D. 1876.)

**CAPITAL " " " \$250,000.00.**

The HON. SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL, K. C. M. G., PRESIDENT.  
(Late Premier of Dominion of Canada.)

REV. A. CAMPBELL, Vice-Pres.  
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HEAD OFFICE - - Belleville Ont.

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in obtaining the money beyond the time necessarily employed in investigating titles.

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3½ per cent allowed on Deposits of from \$1 up, subject to withdrawal without notice.  
As all the investments of the Company are secured by first Mortgage on Real Estate, no  
better security can be offered to the Public.

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It reaches the leading Merchants, Farmers, Manufacturers,  
Bankers and Traders throughout the District. Its Market  
and Trade Reports are of Recognized Authority, while, as a  
Newspaper, it keeps its place in the front rank of modern  
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Intelligencer P. & P. House, (Limited.)

BELLEVILLE.

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## TO THE PUBLIC.



N presenting the second edition of the INTELLIGENCER ALMANAC, the publishers know from the favor accorded to the previous edition, that it will meet popular approval.

Those who follow public events will find in its pages useful records of the chief events of the past year, particularly those affecting Canadian interests.

In presenting the issue of 1899 to the readers of The Intelligencer, the publishers desire to wish them a Happy New Year.

# AREA AND POPULATION, Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, Etc.

PROVINCES, DISTRICTS, TERRITORIES.	Entered Confederation or Organized.		SQUARE MILES.			Population Census 1891.
	Entered Confederation 1870..	Organized 1882 .....	Land.	Water.	Total.	
Manitoba Province.....	Entered Confederation 1870..		65,000	9,000	74,000	152,506
Saskatchewan District.....	Organized 1882 .....		101,500	7,000	108,400	
Assiniboia .....	" .....		89,650	550	90,200	
Northwest Territories.....	" .....		859,600	46,400	906,000	98,967
Athabasca District.....	Organized 1882 .....		103,300	1,200	104,500	
Alberta District.....	" .....		105,850	250	106,100	
British Columbia Province.....	Entered Confederation 1871..		382,300	1,000	383,300	98,173
Ontario .....	" .....	1857..	219,650	2,350	222,000	2,114,321
New Brunswick .....	" .....	" .....	28,000	100	28,200	321,263
Nova Scotia .....	" .....	" .....	20,550	50	20,600	450,396
Prince Edward Isl'd .....	" .....	" .....	2,000	.....	2,000	109,078
Quebec .....	" .....	1873..	227,500	1,400	228,900	1,488,535
Keewatin District.....	Organized 1876 .....	1867..	267,000	15,000	282,000	Unknown
Territory east of Hudson's Bay.....	" .....	" .....	352,300	5,700	358,000	"
Islands in Arctic Ocean and Hudson's Bay.....	" .....	" .....	300,000	.....	300,000	"
Territory east of Keewatin and south of Hudson's Bay.....	" .....	" .....	194,300	2,500	196,000	"
Great Lakes and River St. Lawrence east to Long. 66 deg. and portions within United States, not included in above areas.....	" .....	" .....	.....	47,400	47,400	.....
Totals.....			3,318,500	139,900	3,458,400	4,833,239

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## ECLIPSES IN 1899.

There will be three Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon in the year 1899.

I.—A Partial Eclipse of the Sun January 11; invisible here; but visible to the extreme North-western portion of Alaska, and to the greater portion of the North Pacific Ocean.

II.—A Partial Eclipse of the Sun June 8; not visible here; but visible to Great Britain, France, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and all the Polar Regions.

III.—A Total Eclipse of the Moon June 22-23; invisible here; visible generally:—the beginning in the Eastern portions of Asia and throughout the Pacific Ocean, and the Western portions of North America; and the end, in Asia, the middle and Western Pacific Ocean, and the Eastern portions of Africa.

IV.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun; December 2; not visible here; visible to a portion of New Zealand, the extreme South Western part of Australia, and to a great portion of the South Pacific and Indian Oceans. The line of Annulus passes almost exactly through the South Pole.

V.—A Partial Eclipse of the Moon December 16.

Occurring here as follows :

	EASTERN STANDARD TIME.		
	D.	H.	M.
Moon enters penumbra.....	16	5	33 p. m.
Moon enters shadow .....	16	6	45 "
Middle of Eclipse .....	16	8	26 "
Moon leaves shadow.....	16	10	7 "
Moon leaves penumbra.....	16	11	19 "

First contact of shadow 66 degrees from North point of the Moon's limb toward the East.  
Magnitude of Eclipse = 0.996 (Moon's diameter = 1.0).

## THE PLANETS DURING 1899.

VENUS will be a morning star until September 16, and evening star the rest of the year.

MARS is morning star until January 18, and then evening star the rest of the year.

JUPITER begins as morning star and continues as such till April 25, then evening star to November 13, and then morning star to the end of the year.

SATURN is morning star until June 11, then evening star till December 18, then morning star to end of year.

MERCURY will be a morning star about January 11, May 10, September 5 and December 25, and evening about March 24, July 22 and November 16.

## CHURCH FESTIVALS AND HOLIDAYS.

New Year's Day.....	Jan.	1	Pentecost—Whit Sunday.....	May	21
Epiphany.....	"	6	Queen's Birthday.....	"	24
Septuagesima.....	"	29	Trinity Sunday.....	"	28
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday.....	Feb.	12	Corpus Christi.....	June	1
Ash Wednesday.....	"	15	Accession of Queen Victoria.....	"	20
Quadragesima.....	"	19	St. Jean Baptiste Day.....	"	24
St. David's Day.....	Mar.	1	St. Peter and St. Paul's Day.....	"	29
St. Patrick's Day.....	"	17	Dominion Day.....	July	1
Annunciation—Lady Day.....	"	25	Labor Day.....	Sept.	4
Palm Sunday.....	"	26	Michaelmas.....	"	29
Good Friday.....	"	31	All Saints Day.....	Nov.	1
Easter Sunday.....	April	2	Prince of Wales Birthday.....	"	9
Easter Monday.....	"	3	St. Andrew's Day.....	"	30
Low Sunday.....	"	9	First Sunday in Advent.....	Dec.	8
St. George's Day.....	"	23	Conception.....	"	8
Rogation Sunday.....	May	7	St. Thomas Day.....	"	21
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday.....	"	11	Christmas.....	"	25

## LEGAL AND BANK HOLIDAYS.

*For the Dominion*—New Year's Day, January 1; Good Friday, March 31; Easter Monday, April 3; Queen's Birthday, May 24; Dominion Day, July 1; Labor Day, September 4; Christmas, December 25.

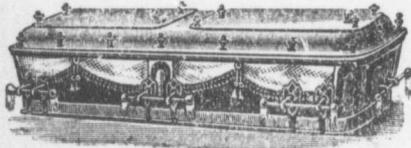
*For the Province of Quebec*—All the above, and Epiphany, January 6; Ascension, May 11; All Saints' Day, November 1; Conception, December 8.

# Tickell & Sons Co.,

... MANUFACTURERS OF ...

## CASKETS AND FURNITURE, (WHOLESALE.)

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.



### FUNERALS FURNISHED

Personal Attention at Moderate Cost.  
Embalming as Required.

Residence next to the Merchants Bank, Pinnacle St.

Bedroom Suites	-	\$7 90	to	\$79 00
Parlor Suites	-	15 00	to	150 00
Centre Tables	-	99	to	9 90
Extension Tables	-	4 50	to	24 50
Sideboards	-	4 50	to	45 00
Couches	-	3 50	to	25 00
Easy Chairs	-	3 50	to	25 00
Rockers	-	50	to	15 00

BELLEVILLE, 346 to 349, Front St.

## BOND PAPER



Burmese Bond

Burmese Ledger

These papers are being largely specified. They can be had of any printer. Their reputation is well deserved, as the paper is strong and of excellent color and appearance, while the surface is unsurpassed in its writing and printing qualities. If you do not use them, try them.

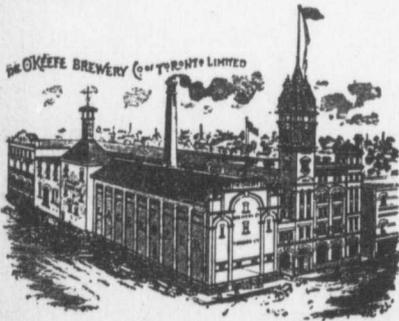
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Paper Makers and  
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Toronto and Montreal.



## Premier Brewery of Canada.

One of the most complete Breweries on the Continent. Capacity, 165,000 barrels annually. Equipped with the most modern plant, including a De Le Vergne Refrigerating Machine, 75 H. P., with Water Tower in connection, a 35 H. P. Electric Dynamo for lighting Brewery and running several Motors; a large Water Filter, capacity 2,000 gallons per hour, through which water, after passing, is absolutely pure and is used in all brewings. Our improved facilities enable us to guarantee our products. European and American experts have pronounced our establishment and products equal to the best in their respective countries.

Large Malt House and Storage in connection.

THE O'KEEFE BREWERY CO., of Toronto, Ltd.

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### 1st Month

Day Month.	Day Week.	W
1	SUN.	M
2	MON.	R
3	TUES.	CH
4	WED.	FR
5	THUR.	CH
6	FRID.	U
7	SATUR.	D
8	SUN.	H
9	MON.	C
10	TUES.	G
11	WED.	C
12	THUR.	CH
13	FRID.	TI
14	SATUR.	R
15	SUN.	CH
16	MON.	F
17	TUES.	CH
18	WED.	H
19	THUR.	CH
20	FRID.	CH
21	SATUR.	M
22	SUN.	D
23	MON.	C
24	TUES.	F
25	WED.	SH
26	THUR.	U
27	FRID.	M
28	SATUR.	CH
29	SUN.	H
30	MON.	CH
31	TUES.	F

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\$5,588,924. T

1st Month.

JANUARY, 1899.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Province of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.			MOON'S PHASES.	75TH MERIDIAN.	90TH MERIDIAN.	105TH MERIDIAN.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.				
1	SUN.	Milder. Variable.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.				
2	MON.	Rough. Stormy.	7 40	4 27	9 21	7 34	4 34	9 22				
3	TUES.	Clear and cold.	7 40	4 28	10 22	7 34	4 35	10 22				
4	WED.	Frosty. Fair.	7 40	4 29	11 28	7 34	4 36	11 26				
5	THUR.	Clouds. Fair.	7 40	4 30	morn.	7 34	4 37	morn.				
6	FRID.	Unsettled.	7 40	4 31	0 39	7 34	4 38	0 35				
7	SATUR.	Dismal, gloomy day.	7 40	4 32	1 52	7 34	4 39	1 47	28d	1d	4d	
8	SUN.	Heavy fog.	7 39	4 34	3 05	7 34	4 40	2 59	28d	1d	4d	
9	MON.	Colder. Snow.	7 39	4 35	4 20	7 34	4 41	4 13	28d	1d	4d	
10	TUES.	General snow.	7 39	4 36	5 31	7 33	4 42	5 23	28d	1d	4d	
11	WED.	Cold day.	7 38	4 37	6 54	7 33	4 43	6 27	28d	1d	4d	
12	THUR.	Clouds.	7 38	4 37	7 28	7 33	4 44	7 21	28d	1d	4d	
13	FRID.	Threatening.	7 38	4 38	sets.	7 33	4 45	sets.	28d	1d	4d	
14	SATUR.	Rain and snow.	7 37	4 39	7 14	7 32	4 46	7 18	28d	1d	4d	
15	SUN.	Change.	7 37	4 41	8 37	7 32	4 47	8 39	28d	1d	4d	
16	MON.	Fair.	7 37	4 42	9 56	7 31	4 48	9 55	28d	1d	4d	
17	TUES.	Cloudy. Snow.	7 36	4 43	11 09	7 31	4 49	11 06	28d	1d	4d	
18	WED.	Heavy snow.	7 35	4 45	morn.	7 30	4 51	morn.	28d	1d	4d	
19	THUR.	Cloudy.	7 34	4 46	0 23	7 29	4 52	0 19	28d	1d	4d	
20	FRID.	Changeable.	7 34	4 47	1 34	7 29	4 53	1 28	28d	1d	4d	
21	SATUR.	Milder.	7 33	4 49	2 41	7 28	4 54	2 34	28d	1d	4d	
22	SUN.	Dark, cloudy day.	7 32	4 51	3 42	7 27	4 55	3 35	28d	1d	4d	
23	MON.	Colder. Windy.	7 31	4 52	4 40	7 26	4 57	4 33	28d	1d	4d	
24	TUES.	Fair.	7 30	4 53	5 30	7 26	4 58	5 22	28d	1d	4d	
25	WED.	Showers.	7 29	4 55	6 12	7 25	4 59	6 05	28d	1d	4d	
26	THUR.	Unsettled.	7 28	4 56	6 48	7 24	5 00	6 42	28d	1d	4d	
27	FRID.	Milder.	7 27	4 58	rises.	7 23	5 02	rises.	28d	1d	4d	
28	SATUR.	Change.	7 26	4 59	6 06	7 22	5 04	6 10	28d	1d	4d	
29	SUN.	Heavy fog.	7 25	5 00	7 11	7 21	5 05	7 13	28d	1d	4d	
30	MON.	Cloudy.	7 24	5 02	8 18	7 20	5 06	8 18	28d	1d	4d	
31	TUES.	Frosty. Clearing.	7 23	5 03	9 19	7 19	5 08	9 17	28d	1d	4d	

**A BROKEN PLEDGE**

**I.—THE DEBTS.**

The platform of the Liberal Party, on which it ran the election campaign of 1896, was adopted at the Liberal Convention at Ottawa on June 20 and 21, 1893. It declared for economy, in the following terms:

“We cannot but view with alarm the large increase of the public debt and of the controllable annual expenditure of the Dominion and the consequent undue taxation of the people under the governments that have been continuously in power since 1878, and we demand the strictest economy in the administration of the government of the country.”

The Liberal Government came into power on the 13th day of July, 1896, twelve days after the ending of the fiscal year 1895-96. Here is the record of the debt since that date:

	GROSS.	NET.
At June 30, 1896.....	\$ 325,717,537	\$ 258,497,433
“ 30, 1897.....	332,530,131	261,538,296
“ 30, 1898.....	338,370,254	264,086,357

The leaders of the party which in 1893 “viewed with alarm” the increase of the debt, increased the gross debt in two years by \$12,652,717, and the net debt by \$5,588,924. They broke the party's pledge.

### Highest and Lowest Prices for Grain at Chicago from 1865 to 1898.

Year.	WHEAT.		OATS.		CORN.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
1865	155	85	66	25	88	38
1866	203	78	44½	21¾	100	33¾
1867	285	155	90	30½	112	56¾
1868	220	104½	74	41½	102½	52
1869	247	76½	71	35½	97½	44
1870	131½	73¼	53¼	32½	94½	45
1871	132	99½	51½	27	56¼	30½
1872	161	101	43¼	20¼	48⅝	29½
1873	146	89	40⅝	23¾	54¼	27
1874	128	81½	71	37¼	86	49
1875	130½	83¼	64½	29½	76½	45½
1876	126¾	83	35	27	49	38⅝
1877	176½	101½	45¾	22	58	37⅝
1878	114	77	72½	18	43⅝	29⅞
1879	133⅓	81⅝	36¾	19½	49	29⅜
1880	132	86½	35	22½	43¾	31½
1881	143¼	95⅜	47¾	29½	76⅜	35¾
1882	140	91⅜	62	30½	81½	79¼
1883	113½	90	43½	25	70	46
1884	96	69½	34¼	23	87	34½
1885	91¾	73⅜	36½	24¼	49	34¼
1886	84¾	69⅜	35	22⅞	45	33⅞
1887	94¾	66⅝	31½	23½	51½	33
1888	200	71⅞	38	23⅞	60	33½
1889	108¾	75½	26⅞	17¾	60	29¼
1890	108¼	74¼	45	19¼	54¼	27¼
1891	116	84¾	56½	26	80	39⅞
1892	91¾	69¼	34⅝	28	100	37½
1893	88	54	32	22	44¾	34¼
1894	65¼	50	50	27	59½	34
1895	85⅜	48¾	31½	16⅞	55½	25
1896	93⅞	53	20½	14¾	30⅝	19½
1897	109	64⅞	23⅞	15⅝	32⅝	21¾
1898	185	61⅝	34	26¼	32	19

### PORK VALUE OF CORN.

A bushel of corn will make 10½ lbs. of pork: To determine whether it is more profitable to sell your corn than to feed it consult the following table :

When corn costs

12½ cts. per bush,—

17	"	"	"
25	"	"	"
35	"	"	"
42	"	"	"
50	"	"	"

Pork costs you

1½c. per pound.

2	"	"	"
3	"	"	"
4	"	"	"
5	"	"	"
6	"	"	"

### 2nd Month

Day Month.	Day Week.	W
1	WED.	Co
2	THUR.	Ra
3	FRID.	Va
4	SAT.	St
5	SUN.	Sa
6	MON.	Va
7	TUES.	Ho
8	WED.	W
9	THUR.	Ch
10	FRID.	De
11	SAT.	Ge
12	SUN.	M
13	MON.	Pl
14	TUES.	Sh
15	WED.	Sn
16	THUR.	Ch
17	FRID.	Cl
18	SAT.	Pl
19	SUN.	Cl
20	MON.	Sl
21	TUES.	Ch
22	WED.	St
23	THUR.	Va
24	FRID.	Pa
25	SAT.	Ra
26	SUN.	Th
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In the res calendar page Hon. Clifford speech support of the Confere

"I wish to say we are the economical; to distribute it revenue tariff a substantial

The trust majority—of power, but it largest in the figures from 1895.... 1896.... The Liber

2nd Month.

FEBRUARY, 1899.

28 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Province of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes			Full Moon.....	Last Quarter.....	New Moon.....	First Quarter....	MOON'S PHASES.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.					
1	WED.	Cold day.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.					
2	THUR.	Raw, windy day.	7 21	5 07	11 37	7 17	5 11	11 33					
3	FRID.	Variable.	7 20	5 08	morn.	7 16	5 12	morn.					
4	SAT.	Stormy.	7 19	5 09	0 48	7 15	5 14	0 42					
5	SUN.	Squally. Rough.	7 18	5 11	2 01	7 14	5 15	1 54					
6	MON.	Very windy.	7 17	5 12	3 10	7 12	5 16	3 02					
7	TUES.	High winds. Cold.	7 16	5 14	4 16	7 11	5 18	4 09					
8	WED.	Windy day.	7 14	5 15	5 12	7 10	5 19	5 05					
9	THUR.	Changeable.	7 13	5 17	5 58	7 09	5 20	5 52					
10	FRID.	Deep snow.	7 12	5 18	6 35	7 08	5 22	6 30					
11	SAT.	General snows.	7 10	5 20	sets.	7 06	5 23	sets.					
12	SUN.	Milder.	7 09	5 21	7 39	7 05	5 24	7 30					
13	MON.	Pleasant.	7 08	5 22	8 42	7 03	5 26	8 41					
14	TUES.	Showers.	7 06	5 24	10 01	7 02	5 27	9 58					
15	WED.	Snow storms.	7 05	5 25	11 17	7 00	5 29	11 11					
16	THUR.	Change.	7 03	5 27	morn.	6 59	5 30	morn.					
17	FRID.	Clearing.	7 01	5 28	0 27	6 58	5 31	0 21					
18	SAT.	Pleasant day.	7 00	5 30	1 33	6 56	5 33	1 26					
19	SUN.	Cloudy.	6 58	5 31	2 32	6 55	5 34	2 25					
20	MON.	Sleet and snow.	6 56	5 32	3 26	6 53	5 35	3 19					
21	TUES.	Clouds.	6 54	5 34	4 10	6 52	5 37	4 03					
22	WED.	Storm period.	6 52	5 35	4 50	6 50	5 38	4 43					
23	THUR.	Variab. e.	6 51	5 37	5 21	6 49	5 40	5 14					
24	FRID.	Fair.	6 49	5 38	5 47	6 47	5 41	5 42					
25	SAT.	Rain and snow.	6 47	5 40	6 08	6 45	5 42	6 05					
26	SUN.	Threatening.	6 46	5 41	rises.	6 43	5 44	rises.					
27	MON.	Unsettled.	6 44	5 42	7 09	6 42	5 45	7 08					
28	TUES.	Bad day.	6 42	5 44	8 18	6 40	5 48	8 16					
			6 40	5 45	9 28	6 39	5 47	9 24					

A BROKEN PLEDGE

II—THE EXPENDITURE.

In the resolution of the Ottawa Liberal Conference, quoted on the preceding calendar page, the size of the controllable annual expenditure was deplored. Hon. Clifford Sifton, now a member of the Laurier Liberal Government, in his speech supporting the resolution, as reported on pages 107-108 of the Official Record of the Conference, said :

"I wish to call attention to this fact, that, as Liberals, we have the right to say we are the exponents of economy. Our opponents do not even pretend to be economical ; their principle is to get all the money they can from the people and distribute it amongst their friends. . . . We trust that the platform of a revenue tariff accompanied by the promise of economy will enable us to send you a substantial delegation to the next Parliament of Canada."

The trust of Mr. Sifton was justified. A substantial delegation—even a majority—of Liberals was sent to Parliament. A Liberal Government, came into power, but it did not reduce the expenditure, it expanded it, and made it the largest in the record, save one year—that of the North West rebellion. Here are the figures from the Public Accounts, p. xxxiii, 1897 :

1895.....	\$ 38,132,005	1897.....	\$ 38,349,759
1896.....	36,949,142	1898.....	38,699,823

The Liberal Government broke the Liberal Party's pledge here, too.

Whether it is table :

- 38
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- 56 3/4
- 52
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- 35 3/4
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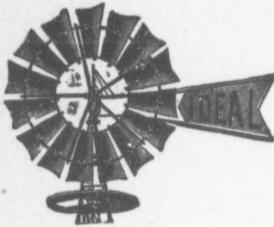
# The Drunkard Made Sound !!

## DON'T TELL . . .

Don't tell so and so you saw me drunk, it won't occur again. But, man, it will occur again unless you remove the roots of that disease, Inebriety. It's easier now than in one, two or ten years. Our cure is sure. Hundreds of testimonials. Established over 6 years. Strictest privacy. Write

**Manager, Lakehurst Sanitarium,  
Box 215, Oakville, Ont.**

The Ontario Double Chloride of Gold Cure Company, Limited.

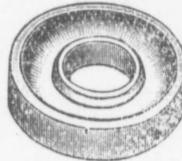
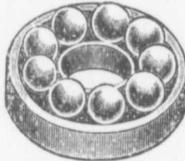


## Brantford Galvanized Steel Wind Mills.

For Power and Pumping, with patent Roller and Ball Bearings, and steel Derricks and Galvanized Steel Flag Staffs—all heights. The celebrated **Maple Leaf Grinder**, made in two sizes, No. 1 Senior with 10 inch reversible burrs and No. 2 Junior with 8 inch single burrs, relief springs, ball bearing plates, shake feed, grinds fine and fast. For any power from 2 to 20 horse.

M. LALLY, Agent at Belleville.

Send for Circulars and  
Mention this Paper.



BRANTFORD CAN.

# The Best Plant in Central Ontario

In our Job Department we have the most Complete Outfit  
in TYPE, PAPER, and PRESSES in this County.

## OUR CIRCULATION



In the Country, having grown immensely within the past three years we were compelled to purchase the latest make of C. B. Cottrell's two-revolution press that may be operated at a high rate of speed.

Advertisers will not be slow to appreciate this fact. We will be able to publish a better paper, with our new press, than ever before.

**Advertise in the INTELLIGENCER.**

When writing to Advertisers please Mention Intelligencer Almanac

### 3rd Month

Day Month.	Day Week.	W
1	WED.	Pl
2	THU.	Ra
3	FRID.	St
4	SATUR.	Di
5	SUN.	Cl
6	MON.	Ch
7	TUES.	Mo
8	WED.	Hi
9	THUR.	St
10	FRID.	Cl
11	SATUR.	Cl
12	SUN.	But
13	MON.	Mo
14	TUES.	Mi
15	WED.	Ro
16	THUR.	St
17	FRID.	Sn
18	SATUR.	Cl
19	SUN.	Fa
20	MON.	Ra
21	TUES.	Da
22	WED.	Fo
23	THUR.	Co
24	FRID.	Cl
25	SATUR.	Fa
26	SUN.	Mo
27	MON	Cl
28	TUES.	Sn
29	WED.	Sn
30	THUR.	Cl
31	FRID.	So

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3rd Month.

MARCH, 1899.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	For Montreal, Quebec and Provinces of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Province of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes			MOON'S PHASES.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	
1	WED.	Pleasant.	h.m. 6 39	h.m. 5 47	h.m. 10 39	h.m. 6 37	h.m. 5 48	h.m. 10 33	Last Quarter..... New Moon..... First Quarter..... Full Moon.....
2	THU.	Rain. Sleet. Snow.	6 37	5 48	11 49	6 35	5 49	11 42	
3	FRID.	Stormy.	6 35	5 50	morn	6 33	5 50	morn.	
4	SATUR.	Dismal weather.	6 33	5 51	0 58	6 31	5 52	0 51	
5	SUN.	Clouds.	6 31	5 52	2 04	6 30	5 53	1 56	
6	MON.	Change.	6 29	5 53	3 01	6 28	5 54	2 54	
7	TUES.	Moderating. Fair.	6 27	5 55	3 51	6 26	5 56	3 44	
8	WED.	High March winds.	6 26	5 56	4 29	6 24	5 57	4 23	
9	THUR.	Stormy. Cold.	6 24	5 57	5 01	6 22	5 58	4 56	
10	FRID.	Clear.	6 22	5 59	5 27	6 21	5 59	5 25	
11	SATUR.	Clear and cold.	6 20	6 00	5 49	6 19	6 01	5 49	
12	SUN.	Bustery. Cold.	6 18	6 02	sets.	6 17	6 02	sets.	
13	MON.	Moderating.	6 16	6 03	8 51	6 15	6 03	8 46	
14	TUES.	Mild.	6 14	6 04	10 05	6 14	6 04	9 59	
15	WED.	Rough day.	6 12	6 06	11 15	6 12	6 05	11 08	
16	THUR.	Stormy. March like,	6 10	6 07	morn.	6 10	6 07	morn.	
17	FRID.	Snow squalls.	6 09	6 08	0 18	6 08	6 08	0 11	
18	SATUR.	Clearing.	6 07	6 09	1 17	6 06	6 09	1 10	
19	SUN.	Fair day.	6 05	6 11	2 04	6 05	6 11	1 57	
20	MON.	Rain.	6 03	6 12	2 47	6 03	6 12	2 40	
21	TUES.	Damp, gloomy times.	6 01	6 13	3 21	6 01	6 13	3 14	
22	WED.	Foggy. Gloomy. Rainy.	5 59	6 15	3 49	5 59	6 14	3 44	
23	THUR.	Colder. Stormy.	5 57	6 16	4 12	5 57	6 16	4 09	
24	FRID.	Clouds.	5 55	6 17	4 33	5 56	6 17	4 30	
25	SATUR.	Fair.	5 54	6 19	4 51	5 54	6 18	4 50	
26	SUN.	Moderate.	5 52	6 20	5 15	5 52	6 19	5 15	
27	MON.	Clouds. Windy.	5 50	6 21	rises.	5 51	6 20	rises.	
28	TUES.	Snow.	5 48	6 23	8 28	5 49	6 22	8 23	
29	WED.	Snow storms.	5 46	6 24	9 40	5 47	6 23	9 33	
30	THUR.	Cloudy. Damp.	5 44	6 25	10 50	5 45	6 24	10 43	
31	FRID.	Soft. Slushy.	5 42	6 27	11 16	5 44	6 25	11 49	

A BROKEN PLEDGE

III.—TAXATION.

The undue taxation imposed during the term of the Conservative Government was another count in the indictment of the Ottawa Conference resolutions. A change was included in the pledges of the resolution, as well as in the promises of those who applauded it. With its greater debt, and its greater expenditure, however, the Liberal Government found that it needed greater revenue, and got it. Here is the record of revenue for four years, the first two being under the Conservative Government, the last two under the Liberals :

1895.....	\$ 33,978,129	1897.....	\$ 37,829,778
1896.....	36,618,591	1898.....	38,699,823

There is an increase, and not a reduction, shown here. There is an increase, and not a reduction, shown if only the taxation items are taken. The levies for customs and excise for four years back, two years Conservative and two years Liberal government, thus compare :

1895.....	\$ 25,446,199	1897.....	\$ 28,649,001
1896.....	27,759,285	1898.....	29,602,801

The Liberal Government broke the Liberal Party's pledge here, too.

# Dowling's Drug Store

IS THE PLACE FOR  
THE PEOPLE  
OF BELLEVILLE  
AND  
SURROUNDING  
DISTRICT  
TO BUY THEIR

Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical Preparations,  
Drug Sundries, Patent Medicines, Paints,  
Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Putty, Plaster  
Paris, Cement, etc, etc.

Prescriptions and Family Receipts Carefully Compounded.

**FRANK DOWLING,**

Dispensing Chemist, 438 Front St.,

BELLEVILLE, Ont.

'Phone 175.

# Buntin, Reid & Co.,

TORONTO, ONT.

*Wholesale Paper & Envelope  
Stationers Manufacturers*

*To the Trade Only.*

All Sensible People 



**Advertise in the  
Intelligencer.**

When writing to Advertisers Please Mention Intelligencer Almanac

4th Month.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEA.
1	SAT.	Storm
2	SUN.	Cloud
3	MON.	Storm
4	TUES.	Cold
5	WED.	Fine
6	THUR.	Mod
7	FRID.	Frost
8	SAT.	Unse
9	SUN.	Mild
10	MON.	Unse
11	TUES.	Cloud
12	WED.	Thu
13	THUR.	Thu
14	FRID.	Storm
15	SAT.	Cold
16	SUN.	Clear
17	MON.	Storm
18	TUES.	Snow
19	WED.	Unse
20	THUR.	Cloud
21	FRID.	Var
22	SAT.	Clear
23	SUN.	Wan
24	MON.	Thu
25	TUES.	Wir
26	WED.	Fair
27	THUR.	Wan
28	FRID.	Cloud
29	SAT.	Rain
30	SUN.	Dan

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4th Month.

APRIL, 1899.

30 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Prov- ince of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.			Last Quarter..... New Moon..... First Quarter..... Full Moon.....	MOON'S PHASES.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.		
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		
1	SAT.	Stormy* day.	5 41	6 27	morn.	5 42	6 27	morn.		
2	SUN.	Clouds.	5 39	6 29	0 56	5 40	6 28	0 48		
3	MON.	Showery.	5 37	6 30	1 46	5 38	6 29	1 39		
4	TUES.	Colder.	5 35	6 31	2 27	5 37	6 30	2 20		
5	WED.	Fine day.	5 33	6 32	3 00	5 35	6 31	2 55		
6	THUR.	Moderate.	5 31	6 34	3 28	5 33	6 32	3 25		
7	FRID.	Frosty. Cold.	5 29	6 35	3 51	5 31	6 34	3 49		
8	SAT.	Unsettled period.	5 27	6 36	4 16	5 30	6 35	4 17		
9	SUN.	Milder.	5 25	6 38	4 43	5 28	6 36	4 45		
10	MON.	Unsettled.	5 24	6 39	sets.	5 26	6 37	sets.		
11	TUES.	Clouds. Warmer.	5 22	6 40	8 54	5 24	6 38	8 47		
12	WED.	Thunder. Rain.	5 20	6 41	10 01	5 23	6 40	9 54		
13	THUR.	Thunder showers.	5 18	6 43	11 02	5 21	6 41	10 55		
14	FRID.	Stormy. Cloudy.	5 16	6 44	11 55	5 19	6 42	11 48		
15	SAT.	Colder.	5 14	6 45	morn.	5 17	6 43	morn.		
16	SUN.	Clear. Mild.	5 12	6 46	0 40	5 16	6 44	0 33		
17	MON.	Stormy. Snow.	5 11	6 48	1 18	5 14	6 45	1 11		
18	TUES.	Snow storms.	5 09	6 49	1 49	5 12	6 46	1 43		
19	WED.	Unsettled. Rainy.	5 07	6 50	2 15	5 10	6 48	2 10		
20	THUR.	Clouds.	5 05	6 52	2 36	5 08	6 49	2 29		
21	FRID.	Variable.	5 04	6 53	2 55	5 07	6 50	2 54		
22	SAT.	Clearing.	5 02	6 54	3 18	5 05	6 51	3 18		
23	SUN.	Warmer.	5 00	6 56	3 33	5 04	6 53	3 39		
24	MON.	Thunder storm.	4 59	6 57	3 58	5 02	6 54	4 01		
25	TUES.	Windy. Squally.	4 57	6 59	rises.	5 00	6 55	rises.		
26	WED.	Fair.	4 56	7 00	8 37	4 59	6 56	8 30		
27	THUR.	Warmer.	4 54	7 01	9 47	4 57	6 58	9 40		
28	FRID.	Clouds.	4 53	7 03	10 50	4 56	6 59	10 43		
29	SAT.	Rain or snow.	4 51	7 04	11 43	4 54	7 00	11 36		
30	SUN.	Damp. Foggy.	4 50	7 05	morn.	4 53	7 02	morn.		

A BROKEN PLEDGE

IV.—LAWYERS' FEES.

Where specific charges of wrong-doing were made against the Conservative Government, accompanied by specific pledges that better things would be shown under the Liberals, the result is the same as when the charges and the promises were general.

Speaking at Lindsay in the campaign of 1896, Sir Wilfrid Laurier thus spoke :

"Take the matter of lawyers' fees—he was very sorry to have to speak disparagingly of lawyers—he was one of them. One of the lawyers in the cabinet was Sir C. H. Tupper, drawing a salary of \$7,000 a year. Sir Hibbert has an assistant at \$4,000 a year; then we had until the other day a solicitor-general, at a salary of \$5,000.

"Sir, they pay over \$100,000 yearly in extra legal fees. This expenditure is corrupt and indefensible. It was not so in Mackenzie's time, and it will not be so when we have a new Liberal administration at Ottawa."

The amount paid by the Conservative Government as fees to lawyers in 1896 was \$89,000. In 1897, the first year of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government, there was paid out for like services a sum of \$101,400. And the Liberal Government had exactly the same number of permanent law officers as its Conservative predecessor.

The Liberal Government broke the Liberal Premier's pledge.

re  
Preparations,  
Paints,  
Plaster  
Compounded.  
Front St.,  
VILLE, Ont.

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WITH  
**Garland Stoves  
 and Ranges,**

WE GIVE

**A Written Guarantee.**

**JOHN LEWIS & Co.,  
 BELLEVILLE.**



**Over 100 GOLD MEDALS**

DIPLOMAS and HIGHEST AWARDS have been granted to the **SPRAMOTOR**

in three years including the GREAT SPRAYING CONTEST at Grimsby, held under the Judges appointed by the Fruit Growers themselves.

**Three Times More High Grade Brass** is used in the **Spramotor** than any other apparatus. Patent detachable ball valves, Patent Automatically Compensating Spring Release Plunger that is as sensitive as a leather cup and perfectly tight at any pressure.

**Twelve Patents** have been granted on these appliances and they are sold for less money than any other made from brass. There is no wonder that there are more of these sold than all others combined. Don't be afraid. You're safe with a Spramotor. It will protect your trees and crops, it will paint your buildings, it will disinfect and purify your stables and cellars. For sanitary reasons you should have one. Remember that for equal size the Spramotor sells for less money than any other.

Do not be persuaded that a cylinder  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. in diameter is equal to one  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter, because the  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. cylinder will pump only 1 gallon per min. while the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cylinder will pump three gallons in the same time with the same number of strokes. We refer to: H. L. Hutt. B. S. A., M. Pettit, Hon. John Dryden, Prof. Wm. Saunders, Jas. Robertson, Hiram Walker & Sons, Robt. Davies, Doves & Co., F. W. Hodson and thousands of others,

If you desire any further information let us know, and we will send you a 72 page copyrighted treatise on the diseases effecting fruit trees, vegetables and their remedies.

SPRAMOTOR CO., 357 Richmond St,  
 LONDON, ONT.

Agents Wanted.

**When writing to Advertisers Please mention Intelligencer Almanac**

**5th Month.**

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATH.
1	MON.	Fine d
2	TUES.	Cloudy
3	WED.	Cooler
4	THUR.	Clear
5	FRID.	Warm
6	SATUR.	Thund
7	SUN.	Genia
8	MON.	Fine d
9	TUES.	Windy
10	WED.	Warm
11	THUR.	Storm
12	FRID.	Showe
13	SATUR.	Windy
14	SUN.	Chang
15	MON.	Thund
16	TUES.	Rain.
17	WED.	Clear
18	THUR.	Cool.
19	FRID.	Cool w
20	SATUR.	Unset
21	SUN.	Thund
22	MON.	Rainy
23	TUES.	Threa
24	WED.	Cloud
25	THUR.	Chang
26	FRID.	Warm
27	SATUR.	Sultry
28	SUN.	Wind
29	MON.	Thund
30	TUES.	Cloud
31	WED.	Damp

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5th Month.

MAY, 1899.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Province of Ontario, lying on and between the Great Lakes.			MOON'S PHASES.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	
1	MON.	Fine day.	4 48	7 07	0 27	4 51	7 03	0 20	Last Quarter..... New Moon..... First Quarter..... Full Moon..... Last Quarter.....
2	TUES.	Cloudy.	4 47	7 08	1 02	4 50	7 04	0 57	
3	WED.	Cooler.	4 46	7 09	1 31	4 48	7 06	1 27	
4	THUR.	Clear day.	4 44	7 11	1 54	4 47	7 07	1 53	
5	FRID.	Warm.	4 42	7 12	2 18	4 46	7 08	2 18	
6	SATUR.	Thunder shower.	4 41	7 14	2 45	4 45	7 09	2 46	
7	SUN.	Genial. Pleasant.	4 40	7 15	3 08	4 44	7 10	3 11	
8	MON.	Fine day.	4 38	7 16	3 35	4 42	7 11	3 40	
9	TUES.	Windy.	4 37	7 17	4 07	4 41	7 12	4 13	
10	WED.	Warmer.	4 36	7 18	sets.	4 40	7 14	sets.	
11	THUR.	Stormy. Strong winds.	4 34	7 20	9 44	4 39	7 15	9 37	
12	FRID.	Showers.	4 33	7 21	10 33	4 38	7 16	10 26	
13	SATUR.	Windy day.	4 32	7 22	11 15	4 37	7 17	11 08	
14	SUN.	Change.	4 31	7 23	11 48	4 36	7 18	11 42	
15	MON.	Thunder.	4 29	7 25	morn.	4 35	7 19	morn.	
16	TUES.	Rain.	4 28	7 26	0 17	4 34	7 20	0 12	
17	WED.	Clearing.	4 27	7 27	0 39	4 33	7 21	0 35	
18	THUR.	Cool.	4 26	7 28	0 58	4 32	7 22	0 57	
19	FRID.	Cool winds.	4 25	7 29	1 15	4 31	7 23	1 15	
20	SATUR.	Unsettled.	4 24	7 30	1 40	4 30	7 24	1 41	
21	SUN.	Thunder.	4 23	7 31	2 00	4 29	7 25	2 03	
22	MON.	Rainy day.	4 22	7 32	2 23	4 28	7 26	2 27	
23	TUES.	Threatening.	4 21	7 33	2 50	4 27	7 27	2 56	
24	WED.	Cloudy. Dull.	4 20	7 34	3 27	4 27	7 28	3 34	
25	THUR.	Change.	4 19	7 35	rises.	4 26	7 29	rises.	
26	FRID.	Warmer.	4 18	7 36	9 36	4 25	7 30	9 29	
27	SATUR.	Sultry. Close.	4 17	7 37	10 25	4 25	7 30	10 18	
28	SUN.	Windy. Cooler.	4 17	7 38	11 04	4 24	7 31	10 58	
29	MON.	Thunder.	4 16	7 39	11 34	4 23	7 32	11 30	
30	TUES.	Clouds. Fog.	4 15	7 40	11 59	4 22	7 33	11 57	
31	WED.	Damp. Foggy.	4 15	7 41	morn.	4 22	7 34	morn.	

A BROKEN PLEDGE

V.—THE LAND FOR THE PEOPLE.

One of the resolutions adopted at the Ottawa Liberal Conference declared that "the sales of public lands of the Dominion should be to actual settlers only, and not to speculators, upon reasonable terms of settlement, and in such areas as can be reasonably occupied and cultivated by the settler."

One of the chief measures introduced by the Liberal Government in the season of 1898 proposed, without the asking of tenders, to give to Messrs Mackenzie and Mann, for the construction of 150 miles of second class railway, from Glenora to Teslin Lake, a grant of 3,750,000 acres of land with minerals, to be selected where the contractors pleased, and to be free from taxation.

An Order-in-Council, adopted by the Laurier Government on July 7, 1898, provides that lands in the district covered by the Mackenzie-Mann proposed grant should not be sold for less than \$10 an acre, that no applicant should get more than 40 acres in one place, and that the Crown should have the right to all minerals in or under the sold land.

The Mackenzie-Mann deal, for which all the Liberal Ministers voted, and which the Liberal Party in House of Commons supported, was contrary to the pledge of the Liberal Convention resolution.

EDALS

MOTOR

CONTEST at Fruit Growers

is used in the ble ball valves, that is as sensi-

ances and they re is no wonder Don't be afraid. d crops, it will d cellars. For equal size the

in. in diameter. 1/2 cylinder will refer to: H. L. bertson, Hiram of others, age copyrighted

St, DON, ONT.

er Almanac

## Interest Tables, Etc.

### The Following Table

Shows the rate with which deposits increase at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, compounded half yearly :

Ten cents saved and deposited each day will, in

1 year, amount to.....	\$ 37 41
5 " " .....	206 96
10 " " .....	471 89
15 " " .....	811 02
20 " " .....	1245 14
25 " " .....	1800 86

Amount deposited in 25 years.....\$ 912 50  
Increase by interest.... 888 36

Total.....\$1800 86

Twenty-five cents saved and deposited each day will, in

1 year, amount to.....	\$ 93 52
5 " " .....	517 40
10 " " .....	1179 72
15 " " .....	2027 55
20 " " .....	3112 85
25 " " .....	4502 15

Amount deposited in 25 years.....\$2281 25  
Increase by interest.... 2220 90

Total..... \$4502 15

One dollar per week saved and deposited will, in

1 year, amount to....	\$ 53 75
5 " " .....	294 71
10 " " .....	671 99
15 " " .....	1154 93
20 " " .....	1773 15
25 " " .....	2564 53

Amount deposited in 25 years.....\$1300 00  
Increase by interest.... 1264 53

Total... ..\$2564 53

### Number of Trees to the Acre.

4 feet apart. . . . .	2,722	15 feet apart. . . . .	194
5 " " " " " " " " " "	1,842	18 " " " " " " " " "	135
6 " " " " " " " " " "	1,210	20 " " " " " " " " "	109
8 " " " " " " " " " "	680	22 " " " " " " " " "	90
10 " " " " " " " " " "	436	30 " " " " " " " " "	48
12 " " " " " " " " " "	302	40 " " " " " " " " "	27

## Basis of Success in Business.

### Short Credits Secure Larger Profits Than Long Credits.

Be watchful of your credits, as they have much to do toward securing large profits in business.

The strong argument in favor of such a course can best be illustrated from the results shown in the following table, giving the accumulations from \$100 invested in business for the term of ten years and turned over at a profit of 10 per cent.

### TABLE.

Capital invested.	Amount.
\$100 turned over every 3 mos . . .	10 per cent.
100 " " " 6 " . . . .	\$4525 93
100 " " " 12 " . . . .	672 74
100 " " " 2 years. . . .	259 36
100 " " " 2 years. . . .	161 05

An important question to be considered in reducing prices is, can one's sales be sufficiently increased so as to compensate for the reduction of profits? From the above table it will be observed that quick sales and

### SMALL PROFITS

Are more desirable than large ones when secured at the expense of long credits.

### BEWARE OF EXPENSE.

As expenses diminish all profits, it is essential that judicious economy be at all times exercised. Many a business becomes bankrupt from lack of foresight in this one particular.

### LOOK TO YOUR CREDIT.

Always command a thorough knowledge of your business and your books.

A smaller business with cash capital produces larger profits than a large one conducted on credit.

Be not too anxious to extend your business or branch out.

Have a smaller house and a larger capital. Goods well bought and discounts saved secure early profits.

Avoid outside speculation ; the chances are against success.

Do not over-trade ; goods in stock are better than charged up in bad debts.

## 6th Month

Day Month.	Day Week.	WED.
1	THUR.	Pie
2	FRID.	Sun
3	SAT.	Sul
4	SUN.	Clo
5	MON.	Thu
6	TUES.	Sho
7	WED.	Thu
8	THUR.	Sho
9	FRID.	Thu
10	SAT.	Un
11	SUN.	Sho
12	MON.	Cle
13	TUES.	Fos
14	WED.	Fa
15	THUR.	Da
16	FRID.	He
17	SAT.	Th
18	SUN.	St
19	MON.	Th
20	TUES.	Th
21	WED.	Clo
22	THUR.	Clo
23	FRID.	Ra
24	SAT.	Ch
25	SUN.	Cl
26	MON.	Th
27	TUES.	Th
28	WED.	He
29	THUR.	Ra
30	FRI.	Th

One of the ment was the Senate a brought in a accept a publi fixed period a appointment friend's effort decided evil,

Here is t Liberal Gover

- Mr. Bech
- Mr. King
- Mr. Forb
- Mr. Devl
- Mr. Lave
- Mr. Lang
- Mr. Fisel
- Mr. M. C
- Mr. Liste
- Mr. Choc
- Mr. Yeo,
- The pled

6th Month.

JUNE, 1899.

30 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	For Montreal, Quebec and Provinces of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Province of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.			MOON'S PHASES.	75TH MERIDIAN.	90TH MERIDIAN.	105TH MERIDIAN.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.				
1	THUR.	Pleasant.	4 14	7 41	0 22	4 21	7 34	0 21	New Moon	8d 1h 20m m.	8d 0h 50m m.	7d 11h 20m ev.
2	FRID.	Summer-like.	4 13	7 42	0 50	4 20	7 35	0 51	First Quarter	16d 8h 46m m.	16d 8h 46m m.	16d 8h 46m m.
3	SAT.	Sultry. Warm.	4 13	7 43	1 11	4 20	7 36	1 14	Full Moon	23d 9h 20m m.	23d 9h 20m m.	23d 9h 20m m.
4	SUN.	Clouds. Warm.	4 12	7 43	1 36	4 19	7 37	1 41	Last Quarter	29d 11h 45m ev.	29d 10h 45m ev.	29d 10h 45m ev.
5	MON.	Thunder.	4 12	7 44	2 07	4 19	7 37	2 13				
6	TUES.	Showery.	4 12	7 45	2 43	4 18	7 38	2 50				
7	WED.	Thunder storms.	4 11	7 46	3 26	4 18	7 39	3 33				
8	THUR.	Showers. Cloudy.	4 11	7 47	sets.	4 17	7 39	sets.				
9	FRID.	Thunder.	4 11	7 47	9 12	4 17	7 40	9 05				
10	SAT.	Unsettled.	4 10	7 48	9 48	4 17	7 41	9 42				
11	SUN.	Showery.	4 10	7 48	10 18	4 16	7 41	10 12				
12	MON.	Clearing.	4 10	7 49	10 42	4 16	7 42	10 38				
13	TUES.	Fog.	4 10	7 49	11 03	4 16	7 43	11 01				
14	WED.	Fair. Cooler.	4 10	7 50	11 21	4 16	7 43	11 20				
15	THUR.	Damp. Cloudy.	4 10	7 50	11 41	4 16	7 44	11 42				
16	FRID.	Heavy rains.	4 10	7 51	morn.	4 16	7 44	morn.				
17	SAT.	Thunder storms.	4 10	7 51	0 03	4 16	7 44	0 05				
18	SUN.	Thunder.	4 10	7 52	0 24	4 17	7 45	0 28				
19	MON.	Stormy. Thunder.	4 10	7 52	0 49	4 17	7 45	0 54				
20	TUES.	Thunder showers.	4 10	7 53	1 21	4 17	7 45	1 27				
21	WED.	Clear.	4 11	7 53	2 01	4 18	7 46	2 08				
22	THUR.	Clouds. Rain.	4 11	7 53	2 53	4 18	7 46	3 00				
23	FRID.	Rainy day.	4 11	7 53	rises.	4 18	7 46	rises.				
24	SAT.	Change.	4 11	7 53	9 01	4 19	7 46	8 54				
25	SUN.	Clouds. Rain.	4 12	7 53	9 36	4 19	7 46	9 31				
26	MON.	Thunder storms.	4 12	7 53	10 03	4 19	7 46	10 00				
27	TUES.	Thunder.	4 12	7 53	10 27	4 20	7 46	10 26				
28	WED.	Heavy rains.	4 13	7 53	10 53	4 20	7 46	10 53				
29	THUR.	Rainy.	4 13	7 53	11 17	4 21	7 45	11 19				
30	FRI.	Thunder. Clearing.	4 13	7 52	11 41	4 21	7 45	11 45				

A BROKEN PLEDGE

VI.—OFFICES FOR M.P.'s.

One of the practices denounced as "evils" under the Conservative Government was the appointment of members of the House of Commons to places in the Senate and the public service. Hon. Mr. Mulock, in the session of 1896, brought in a bill to prevent it, by requiring that no member of Parliament could accept a public office in the gift of the Dominion Government till the lapse of a fixed period after he had ceased to hold his seat. Mr. Mulock condemned the appointment of members of Parliament to office, and Mr. Lister, seconding his friend's efforts, said: "The evil aimed at by my hon. friend from York is a decided evil, and, if it is possible to get at it, this House should cure it."

Here is the list of Liberal members of Parliament who, under the Laurier Liberal Government, have succumbed to the evil, and the offices they accepted:

- Mr. Bechard, St. Johns, a senatorship.
  - Mr. King, Sunbury and Queens, a senatorship.
  - Mr. Forbes, Shelburne and Queens, a judgeship.
  - Mr. Devlin, Wright, an immigration agency.
  - Mr. Lavergne, Drummond and Arthabaska, a judgeship.
  - Mr. Langelier, Quebec Centre, a judgeship.
  - Mr. Fiset, Rimouski, a senatorship.
  - Mr. M. C. Cameron, West Huron, a lieutenant-governorship.
  - Mr. Lister, West Lambton, a judgeship.
  - Mr. Choquette, Montmagny, a judgeship.
  - Mr. Yeo, East Prince, a senatorship.
- The pledge implied in Mr. Mulock's resolution has been broken.

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Old Rye Whiskey

7 Summers in Wood.

... MANUFACTURED BY ...

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AND  
WOOD

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Celebrated . . .

. . . Scranton Coal . . .

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### 7th Month.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEA.
1	SATUR.	Unse
2	SUN.	Thre
3	MON.	Rain
4	TUES.	Clou
5	WED.	Thur
6	THUR.	Thur
7	FRID.	Stor
8	SATUR.	Thur
9	SUN.	Char
10	MON.	Show
11	TUES.	Dam
12	WED.	Rain
13	THUR.	Clou
14	FRID.	Rain
15	SATUR.	Show
16	SUN.	Char
17	MON.	Clea
18	TUES.	Win
19	WED.	Char
20	THUR.	Clou
21	FRID.	Dam
22	SATUR.	Clea
23	SUN.	Unse
24	MON.	Th
25	TUES.	Show
26	WED.	Show
27	THUR.	Unse
28	FRID.	Clea
29	SATUR.	Thu
30	SUN.	Cha
31	MON.	Var

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wheat and rye  
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7th Month.

JULY, 1899.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Province of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.			MOON'S PHASES.	75TH MERIDIAN.	90TH MERIDIAN.	105TH MERIDIAN.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.				
1	SATUR.	Unsettled.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.				
2	SUN.	Threatening.	4 15	7 52	6 09	4 22	7 45	morn.				
3	MON.	Rain.	4 16	7 52	0 43	4 23	7 45	0 15				
4	TUES.	Clouds.	4 17	7 51	1 23	4 24	7 44	1 30				
5	WED.	Thunder.	4 17	7 51	2 10	4 25	7 44	2 17	7d	3h	31m	
6	THUR.	Thunder storms.	4 18	7 51	3 02	4 25	7 44	3 09	15d	6h	59m	
7	FRID.	Storms. Thunder.	4 19	7 50	3 58	4 26	7 43	4 05	22d	4h	41m	
8	SATUR.	Thunder showers.	4 20	7 50	sets.	4 27	7 43	sets.	29d	7h	42m	
9	MON.	Change.	4 21	7 49	9 08	4 28	7 42	9 05				
10	TUES.	Showers.	4 22	7 48	9 23	4 29	7 41	9 26				
11	WED.	Damp. Foggy.	4 23	7 48	9 46	4 30	7 41	9 46				
12	THUR.	Rainy day.	4 24	7 47	10 07	4 30	7 40	10 09				
13	FRID.	Clouds.	4 25	7 46	10 28	4 31	7 40	10 30				
14	SATUR.	Rain.	4 25	7 45	10 50	4 32	7 39	10 54	7d	2h	31m	
15	SUN.	Showery.	4 27	7 44	11 18	4 33	7 38	11 24	15d	3h	59m	
16	MON.	Changeable.	4 28	7 44	11 54	4 34	7 37	morn.	22d	2h	41m	
17	TUES.	Clearing.	4 29	7 43	morn.	4 34	7 37	0 01	29d	6h	42m	
18	WED.	Windy day.	4 30	7 42	0 38	4 35	7 36	0 45				
19	THUR.	Change.	4 31	7 41	1 34	4 36	7 35	1 41				
20	FRID.	Cloudy. Rainy.	4 32	7 40	2 42	4 37	7 35	2 49				
21	SATUR.	Damp day.	4 33	7 39	rises.	4 38	7 34	rises.				
22	SUN.	Clearing.	4 34	7 38	8 04	4 39	7 33	7 59	7d	1h	31m	
23	MON.	Unsettled.	4 35	7 37	8 30	4 40	7 32	8 28	15d	3h	59m	
24	TUES.	Thunder.	4 36	7 36	8 54	4 41	7 31	8 54	22d	2h	41m	
25	WED.	Showers.	4 37	7 35	9 23	4 42	7 30	9 24	29d	5h	42m	
26	THUR.	Showery.	4 38	7 34	9 47	4 43	7 29	9 50				
27	FRID.	Unsettled.	4 39	7 33	10 13	4 44	7 28	10 18				
28	SATUR.	Clearing.	4 40	7 32	10 46	4 45	7 27	10 52				
29	SUN.	Thunder.	4 41	7 31	11 23	4 46	7 26	11 30				
30	MON.	Change.	4 42	7 30	morn.	4 48	7 25	morn.				

A BROKEN PLEDGE

VII.—FOREIGN TRADE.

The achievements of the Laurier Government in gaining new markets for Canada's products have not been in keeping with its members' promises. The United States market of seventy millions has not taken as much of Canadian products during the term of a Liberal Ministry at Ottawa, as it did in the old Conservative days, and the setting up at Ottawa of a friendly Liberal Government, instead of a hostile Tory one, was regularly held forth in Liberal speeches and Liberal resolutions as the first step towards the needed great expansion.

The preferential clause of the Laurier tariff, also, practically closed the growing German demand for Canadian agricultural products, through the imposition by Germany, in retaliation against the Laurier tariff's higher duties on German than on British goods, of the highest German duties on Canadian exports. The German duty on Canadian wheat and rye is 50 marks per 1,000 kilos, while that on United States grain is only 35 marks; on oats 40 marks as against 26; on barley 22½ marks as against 20; and on peas 20 marks as against 15. Canadian wheat and rye have to pay in Germany over 9 cents a bushel more than U. S., grain of the same kind, oats over 4 cents, barley 1½ cents and peas 3¼ cents. No Canadian wheat, rye, barley or peas are now taken by Germany, in direct consequence of the Laurier tariff legislation.

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Merchant,

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**WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

Troy Weight—24 grains make 1 penny-weight, 20 pwts. 1 ounce, 12 ozs. 1 pound. By this weight gold, silver and jewels only are weighed.

Apothecaries' Weight—20 grains make 1 scruple, 3 scruples 1 drachm, 8 drachms 1 ounce, 12 ounces 1 lb.

Avoirdupois Weight—16 drachms make 1 ounce, 16 ounces 1 pound, 25 pounds 1 quarter, 4 quarters 1 hundredweight, 2,000 pounds 1 short ton, 2,240 pounds 1 long ton.

Dry Measure—2 pts make 1 qt., 8 qts. 1 pk., 4 pks. 1 bu. or 2,815½ cubic in. nearly, 8 bus. make 1 quarter, 36 bush. 1 chaldron.

Liquid or Wine Measure—English pt. 20 ozs., American pt. 16 oz., 1 gill 4 oz., 4 gills make 1 pt., 2 pts. 1 qt., 4 qts. 1 gal., 31½ gals. 1 bbl., 2 bbls. 1 hogshead.

Circular Measure—60 secs. make 1 min., 60 mins. 1 deg., 30 deg. 1 sign, 90 degs. 1 quadrant, 4 quadrants or 360 degrees 1 circle.

Long Measure (Distance)—3 barleycorns make 1 in., 12 in. 1 ft., 3 ft. 1 yd., 5½ yds. 1 rd., 40 rds. 1 fur., 8 fur. 1 mile, 5,280 ft. or 1,760 yds. 1 mile, 3 miles 1 league.

Miscellaneous—3 ins. 1 pm., 4 ins. 1 hd., 6 ins. 1 span, 18 ins. 1 cubit, 21½ ins. 1 Bible cubit, 3 ft. 1 pace, 6 ft. 1 fathom, 60 Geographical miles 1 degree.

Square Measure—144 sq. ins. 1 sq. ft., 9 sq. ft. 1 sq. yd., 30½ sq. yds. 1 rd or 1 perch, 40 sq. rds. 1 rood, 4 roods or 43,560 sq. ft. 1 acre. An acre is 209 feet square.

Cubic Measure—1,728 cu. ins. 1 cu. ft., 27 cu. ft. 1 cu. yd., 128 cu. ft. (4 ft. high, 4 ft. wide, 8 ft. long) 1 cord of wood, 40 cu. ft. 1 ton (shipping), 2,150.42 cu. ins. 1 std. bu., 268.8 cu. ins. 1 std. gal., 1 cu. ft. four-fifths of a bu., 24.75 cu. ft. (16½ ft. long, 1 ft. high, ½ ft thick) 1 perch of stone.

**MEASURES AND WEIGHTS.**

**To Measure Grain in Bulk.**

RULE.—Multiply the length, breadth and height together in feet and tenths of feet; divide by 56 and multiply by 45, and the result will be struck measure in bushels.

**To Measure Corn in Ear in Bulk.**

RULE.—Multiply the length, breadth and height together in feet and tenths of feet, and multiply this product by 4; strike off the right hand figure, and the result will be shelled bushels.

**To Measure Corn in the Crib.**

Multiply the length, breadth and height together in feet and tenths of feet; multiply this product by 4 and strike off the right hand figure; the result will give very nearly the number of bushels of shelled corn.

**To Find the Number of Tons of Hay in a Mow.**

Multiply the length in yards by the height in yards, and that by the width in yards, and divide the product by 15. The quotient will be the number of tons. This is only a rough approximation, for hay varies greatly in weight according to the way in which it was put in, its dryness at that time, and the length of time it has been lying, etc.

**INTERESTING TABLE.**

Table showing the amount of Hay or its equivalent, per day, required by each 100 pounds of live weight of animals:

Working Horses .....	3.08 lbs.
“ Oxen .....	2.40 “
Fattening Oxen .....	5.00 “
“ “ when fat .....	4.00 “
Milch Cows .....	from 2.25 to 2.40 “
Dry Cows .....	2.42 “
Young Growing Cattle .....	3.08 “
Steers .....	2.84 “
Pigs .....	3.00 “
Sheep .....	3.00 “

**Various Experiments Give the Following Results:**

A Horse will consume as much food, besides corn, as 8 Sheep; a Cow, as 12 Sheep; a fattening Ox, as 10 Sheep; a three-year-old Heifer, as 8 Sheep; a two-year-old Heifer, as 6 Sheep; a one-year-old Heifer, as 4 Sheep; a Calf, as 2 Sheep.

**8th Month.**

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER.
1	TUES.	Clouds.
2	WED.	Dismal.
3	THUR.	Rainy day.
4	FRID.	Cloudy.
5	SAT.	Clearing.
6	SUN.	Windy.
7	MON.	Fine day.
8	TUES.	Warmer.
9	WED.	Sultry.
10	THUR.	Clear.
11	FRID.	Windy.
12	SAT.	Change.
13	SUN.	Variable.
14	MON.	Thunder.
15	TUES.	Rainy day.
16	WED.	Heavy rain.
17	THUR.	Thunder.
18	FRID.	Warm day.
19	SAT.	Clear.
20	SUN.	Showers.
21	MON.	Great heat.
22	TUES.	Swelter.
23	WED.	Sultry.
24	THUR.	Heavy rain.
25	FRID.	Foggy.
26	SAT.	Sultry.
27	SUN.	Change.
28	MON.	Windy.
29	TUES.	Clouds.
30	WED.	Unsettled.
31	THUR.	Change.

When men like Sir John Abbott they were assailed public meeting addressed by a publicly corrected democrats, who vented one speech. lot. Mr. Edgar,

“Canadian titles and decorations

At the first hood, and so do more men with Conservative side

The Liberal

8th Month.

AUGUST, 1899.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Province of Ontario, lying on and bet the Great Lakes.			MOON'S PHASES.	New Moon..... First Quarter..... Full Moon..... Last Quarter.....	75th MERIDIAN. 6d 6h 49m m. 14d 6h 51m m. 20d 11h 45m ev. 27d 6h 57m ev.	90th MERIDIAN. 6d 6h 48m m. 14d 6h 51m m. 20d 10h 45m ev. 27d 5h 57m ev.	105th MERIDIAN. 6d 4h 45m m. 14d 4h 51m m. 20d 4h 57m ev. 27d 4h 57m ev.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.					
1	TUES.	Clouds.	4 43	7 28	0 68	4 49	7 23	0 15					
2	WED.	Dismal. Dull.	4 44	7 27	0 57	4 50	7 22	1 04					
3	THUR.	Rainy day.	4 45	7 26	1 53	4 51	7 21	2 00					
4	FRID.	Cloudy.	4 46	7 25	2 51	4 52	7 20	2 58					
5	SAT.	Clearing.	4 47	7 23	3 52	4 53	7 18	3 53					
6	SUN.	Windy. Clear.	4 49	7 22	sets.	4 54	7 17	sets.					
7	MON.	Fine day.	4 50	7 20	7 34	4 55	7 16	7 33					
8	TUES.	Warmer.	4 51	7 19	7 53	4 56	7 14	7 52					
9	WED.	Sultry. Hot.	4 52	7 18	8 16	4 57	7 13	8 17					
10	THUR.	Clear. Warm.	4 54	7 16	8 34	4 59	7 11	8 36					
11	FRID.	Windy.	4 55	7 15	8 55	5 00	7 10	8 59					
12	SAT.	Change.	4 56	7 13	9 20	5 01	7 08	9 26					
13	SUN.	Variable.	4 58	7 11	9 53	5 02	7 07	9 59					
14	MON.	Thunder.	4 59	7 10	10 31	5 03	7 05	10 38					
15	TUES.	Rainy day.	5 00	7 08	11 21	5 04	7 03	11 28					
16	WED.	Heavy rains.	5 01	7 06	morn.	5 05	7 02	morn.					
17	THUR.	Thunder storms.	5 02	7 05	0 21	5 06	7 00	0 28					
18	FRID.	Warm day.	5 03	7 03	1 33	5 07	6 59	1 39					
19	SAT.	Clear. Hot day.	5 05	7 01	2 50	5 08	6 57	2 56					
20	SUN.	Showers. Sultry.	5 06	6 59	4 14	5 09	6 55	4 13					
21	MON.	Great heat. Showers.	5 07	6 58	rises.	5 10	6 54	rises.					
22	TUES.	Sweltering.	5 08	6 56	7 25	5 11	6 52	7 26					
23	WED.	Sultry.	5 10	6 54	7 49	5 12	6 50	7 57					
24	THUR.	Heavy rains. Floods.	5 11	6 52	8 14	5 14	6 49	8 18					
25	FRID.	Foggy. Damp.	5 12	6 50	8 47	5 15	6 47	8 53					
26	SAT.	Sultry. Hot day.	5 13	6 49	9 23	5 16	6 46	9 29					
27	SUN.	Change.	5 14	6 47	10 06	5 17	6 44	1 13					
28	MON.	Windy day.	5 16	6 45	10 54	5 18	6 42	1 01					
29	TUES.	Clouds.	5 17	6 43	11 49	5 20	6 41	11 56					
30	WED.	Unsettled.	5 18	6 41	morn.	5 21	6 39	morn.					
31	THUR.	Changeable.	5 20	6 40	0 45	5 23	6 38	0 52					

BROKEN PLEDGES

VIII.—KNIGHTHOODS.

When men like Sir John Macdonald, Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir John Carling, Sir John Abbott and Sir John Thompson were given knighthoods by the Queen, they were assailed in the Liberal press as wearers of tin-pot titles. Once at a public meeting in Western Ontario, the leader of the Liberal Opposition was addressed by a clergyman as "Sir Wilfrid Laurier." The clergyman was publicly corrected by that gentleman for his mistake, and told that Liberals were democrats, who did not believe in and did not accept titles. At the Liberal Convention one speaker won cheers by declaring that holders of titles were a benighted lot. Mr. Edgar, M.P., wrote a pamphlet on "loyalty," in which he said:

"Canadians are sensible enough to place small value upon the Downing Street titles and decorations, which are so often offered to our public men."

At the first opportunity Mr. Wilfrid Laurier, the democrat, took a knighthood, and so did Mr. Edgar, quoted above, and Mr. Davies, till there are more men with knighthoods on the Liberal side in Parliament than on the Conservative side.

The Liberal pledge in this matter was not kept.

WEIGHTS.

in Bulk.  
length, breadth and  
tenths of feet ;  
by 45, and the  
in bushels.

Ear in Bulk.  
length, breadth and  
tenths of feet, and  
4 ; strike off the  
the result will be

in the Crib.  
breadth and height  
of feet ; multiply  
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ed corn.

Tons of Hay in a

ards by the height  
width in yards, and  
The quotient will  
This is only a rough  
varies greatly in  
ay in which it was  
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lying, etc.

WAG TABLE.

ount of Hay or its  
required by each  
eight of animals :

..... 3.08 lbs.  
..... 2.40 "  
..... 5.00 "  
fat..... 4.00 "  
n 2.25 to 2.40 "  
..... 2.42 "  
..... 3.08 "  
..... 2.84 "  
..... 3.00 "  
..... 3.00 "

Give the Following  
ts :

e as much food, be-  
a Cow, as 12 Sheep ;  
eep ; a three-year-old  
ro-year-old Heifer, as  
Heifer, as 4 Sheep ;

# DYSPEPSIA.



Indigestion and all stomach troubles are cured by taking Dr. Kennedy's Dyspepsia Powders.

They supply what the weak stomach lacks and cure all digestive weakness, by the common sense plan of digesting the food and giving the stomach a rest.

Price 40c., or 3 boxes for \$1.00. For sale by

**J. S. McKEOWN, Druggist, Belleville.**

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.



Pure Drugs.

Once Used.



**DR. CARVER'S** THE VERY BEST  
 GUARANTEED CURE **COUGH & LUNG TONIC**  
 IF YOUR DRUGGIST DOES NOT KEEP IT  
 SEND 50¢ TO **J. S. McKEOWN**  
 MANFG. CHEMIST, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Always Cured.



Also 25c. Trial Bottles,

Sold at **McKEOWN'S DRUG STORE, Belleville.**  
**PARKER'S DRUG STORE, Stirling.**

## ASHLEY CARRIAGE WORKS.



Wholesale and Retail **CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.** High Grade Buggies, Surries, Phaetons, Kensingtons, Gladstones, Cutters, and Tubular Axle Waggons.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,  
 PINNACLE STREET,

**BELLEVILLE, ONT.**

When writing to Advertisers please Mention Intelligencer Almanac.

9th Month

Day Month	Day Week	WEA
1	FRID.	War
2	SAT.	Sult
3	SUN.	Thre
4	MON.	Rain
5	TUES.	Chai
6	WED.	Clea
7	THUR.	Cool
8	FRID.	Win
9	SAT.	Muc
10	SUN.	Sult
11	MON.	Clou
12	TUES.	Fros
13	WED.	Clou
14	THUR.	Clou
15	FRID.	Rain
16	SAT.	War
17	SUN.	Thre
18	MON.	Rain
19	TUES.	Dam
20	WED.	Vari
21	THUR.	Clea
22	FRID.	Fine
23	SAT.	Chai
24	SUN.	Cool
25	MON.	Brill
26	TUES.	Fine
27	WED.	Fros
28	THUR.	Clou
29	FRID.	Thu
30	SAT.	War

In the Prov platform of doi who had been school privileg his Catholic hea would be fallen do more for the Hon. Mr. Fitzp 5, said if Sir W tion at the fir decision and th

On the 9th terms of the so Peters on the 8 they (the Legis unsuitable, insu ask, for much n

The Roman the Roman Cat

9th Month.

SEPTEMBER, 1899.

30 Days.

Day Month	Day Week	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Prov- ince of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.			MOON'S PHASES.	75TH MERIDIAN.	90TH MERIDIAN.	105TH MERIDIAN.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.				
1	FRID.	Warm.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.				
2	SAT.	Sultry day.	5 21	6 38	1 45	5 24	6 35	1 51				
3	SUN.	Threatening.	5 22	6 36	2 47	5 25	6 34	2 52				
4	MON.	Rain.	5 23	6 34	3 51	5 26	6 32	3 54				
5	TUES.	Change.	5 24	6 32	4 54	5 27	6 30	4 56				
6	WED.	Clear.	5 26	6 30	sets.	5 28	6 28	sets.	4d 10h 33m ev.	12d 4h 49m ev.	19d 7h 31m m.	
7	THUR.	Cool.	5 27	6 28	6 43	5 29	6 26	6 44	19d 7h 31m m.	26d 10h 3m m.		
8	FRID.	Windy day.	5 28	6 26	7 01	5 30	6 24	7 05				
9	SAT.	Much warmer.	5 29	6 24	7 26	5 31	6 22	7 31				
10	SUN.	Sultry. Rain.	5 30	6 22	7 55	5 32	6 20	8 01				
11	MON.	Clouds.	5 31	6 20	8 31	5 33	6 19	8 38				
12	TUES.	Frosty. Cool.	5 33	6 18	9 15	5 34	6 17	9 22				
13	WED.	Clouds. Rain.	5 34	6 16	10 10	5 35	6 15	10 17				
14	THUR.	Cloudy day.	5 35	6 15	11 15	5 36	6 14	11 22				
15	FRID.	Rainy.	5 36	6 13	morn.	5 37	6 11	morn.	4d 9h 33m ev.	12d 3h 49m ev.	19d 6h 31m m.	
16	SAT.	Warmer.	5 38	6 11	0 28	5 39	6 09	0 34	19d 6h 31m m.	26d 9h 3m m.		
17	SUN.	Threatening.	5 39	6 09	1 46	5 40	6 08	1 51				
18	MON.	Rain.	5 40	6 07	3 08	5 41	6 06	3 11				
19	TUES.	Damp, dull day.	5 42	6 07	4 33	5 42	6 05	4 34				
20	WED.	Variable.	5 43	6 03	rises.	5 43	6 03	rises.				
21	THUR.	Clear.	5 44	6 01	6 14	5 44	6 01	6 18				
22	FRID.	Fine day.	5 45	5 59	6 44	5 46	5 59	6 49				
23	SAT.	Changeable.	5 47	5 57	7 19	5 47	5 57	7 25				
24	SUN.	Cooler.	5 48	5 56	8 01	5 48	5 56	8 08				
25	MON.	Brilliant.	5 49	5 54	8 49	5 50	5 54	8 56	4d 8h 33m ev.	12d 2h 49m ev.	19d 5h 31m m.	
26	TUES.	Fine Autumn weather.	5 50	5 52	9 41	5 51	5 52	9 48	19d 5h 31m m.	26d 8h 3m m.		
27	WED.	Frosty. Cool.	5 52	5 50	10 38	5 52	5 50	10 45				
28	THUR.	Clouds.	5 53	5 48	11 38	5 53	5 48	11 44				
29	FRID.	Thunder.	5 54	5 46	morn.	5 55	5 47	morn.				
30	SAT.	Warm.	5 56	5 44	0 39	5 56	5 45	0 45				
			5 57	5 42	1 42	5 57	5 43	1 46				

**BROKEN PLEDGES**

IX.—MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

In the Province of Quebec the Liberals conducted the campaign of 1896 on a platform of doing justice, as they put it, to the Roman Catholics of Manitoba, who had been deprived by the Liberal majority in Manitoba of their separate school privileges. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a speech at St. Rochs, on May 7, told his Catholic hearers that if justice was not done, the powers of the constitution would be fallen back on. At Belœil, on May 30, Hon. Mr. Geoffrion promised to do more for the Manitoba Catholics than the Tory Remedial Bill provided for. Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, now solicitor-general, at Ste. Marie de la Beauce, on June 5, said if Sir Wilfrid Laurier reached power and did not settle the School Question at the first session, in accordance with the terms of the Privy Council decision and the Episcopal Mandament, he would resign.

On the 9th December, 1896, the Winnipeg Catholics protested against the terms of the so-called settlement. The encyclical of Pope Leo XIII, given at St. Peters on the 8th December, 1897, says of the "settlement," that "the law which they (the Legislature of Manitoba), have passed to repair the injury is defective, unsuitable, insufficient. The Catholics ask, and no one can deny that they justly ask, for much more."

The Roman Catholic members of the Laurier Ministry broke their pledges to the Roman Catholic electors of Canada.

ing Dr. Kennedy's  
gestive weakness, by  
the stomach a rest.

eville.  
Pure Drugs.

Always Cured.

Belleville.  
irling.

ORKS.

gh Grade Buggies,  
le Waggon.

ONT.

ncer Almanac.

## TABLE FOR CALCULATING WAGES,

From One Hour to Six Days, at from \$1 to \$20 per week.

For 6 Days	1 Day	2 Days	3 Days	1 Hour	2 Hours	3 Hours	4 Hours	5 Hours
\$ 1 00	16 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	50	01 2-3	03 1-3	05	06 2-3	08 1-3
1 50	25	50	75	02 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	05	07 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
2 00	33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	1 00	03 1-3	06 2-3	10	13 1-3	16 2-3
2 50	41 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	83 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	1 25	04 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>6</sub>	08 1-3	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	16 2-3	20 5-6
3 00	50	1 00	1 50	05	10	15	20	25
3 50	58 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	1 16 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	1 75	05 5-6	11 2-3	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	23 1-3	29 1-6
4 00	66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	1 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	2 00	06 2-3	13 1-3	20	26 2-3	33 1-3
4 50	75	1 50	2 25	07 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15	22 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	30	37 1-2
5 00	83 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	1 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	2 50	08 1-3	16 2-3	25	33 1-3	41 2-3
5 50	91 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	1 83 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	2 75	09 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>6</sub>	18 1-3	27 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	36 2-3	45 5-6
6 00	1 00	2 00	3 00	10	20	30	40	50
6 50	1 08 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	2 16 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	3 25	10 5-6	21 2-3	32 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	43 1-3	54 1-6
7 00	1 16 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	2 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	3 50	11 2-3	23 1-3	35	46 2-3	58 1-3
7 50	1 25	2 50	3 75	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	25	37 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	50	62 1-2
8 00	1 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	2 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	4 00	13 1-3	26 2-3	40	53 1-3	66 2-3
8 50	1 41 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	2 83 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	4 25	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>6</sub>	28 1-3	42 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	56 2-3	70 5-6
9 00	1 50	3 00	4 50	15	30	45	60	75
9 50	1 58 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	3 16 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	4 75	15 5-6	31 2-3	47 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	63 1-3	79 1-6
10 00	1 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	3 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	5 00	16 2-3	33 1-3	50	66 2-3	83 1-3
10 50	1 75	3 50	5 25	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	35	52 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	70	87 1-2
11 00	1 83 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	3 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	5 50	18 1-3	36 2-3	55	73 1-3	91 2-3
11 50	1 91 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	3 83 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	5 75	19 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>6</sub>	38 1-3	57 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	76 2-3	95 5-6
12 00	2 00	4 00	6 00	20	40	60	80	1 00
13 00	2 16 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	4 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	6 50	21 2-3	43 1-3	65	86 2-3	1 08 1-3
14 00	2 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	4 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	7 00	23 1-3	46 2-3	70	93 1-3	1 16 2-3
15 00	2 50	5 00	7 50	25	50	75	1 00	1 25
16 00	2 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	5 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	8 00	26 2-3	53 1-3	80	1 06 2-3	1 33 1-3
17 00	2 83 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	5 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	8 50	28 1-3	56 2-3	85	1 13 1-3	1 41 2-3
18 00	3 00	6 00	9 00	30	60	90	1 20	1 50
19 00	3 16 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	6 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	9 50	31 2-3	63 1-3	95	1 26 2-3	1 58 1-3
20 00	3 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	6 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	10 00	33 1-3	66 2-3	1 00	1 33 1-3	1 66 2-3

NOTE.—If the required sum is not on the table, double some number ; for instance, if the salary or wages is \$30.00, double the sum opposite \$15.00, and so on with the rest.

## BANK DISCOUNT

is the interest on a sum of money to be paid in accordance with the terms expressed in a note or draft—for the time expressed therein plus the "days of grace," and deducted at the time the draft or note is discounted. For instance, you have A's note for \$100 for three months. You offer it for discount at your bank. It is accepted. You endorse it and hand it to the bank, which gives \$100, less the interest for three months and three days (if in New York), which is \$1.55, you receiving \$98.45. The bank retains the note until due, when it collects \$100 from A. The calculation of bank discount then is simply computing the interest on the face of the note for the time, plus the days of grace. Notes are usually paid the last day of grace.

### 10th Month.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATH.
1	SUN.	Windy
2	MON.	Cooler
3	TUES.	Brillia
4	WED.	Fine a
5	THUR.	Pleasa
6	FRID.	Chang
7	SAT.	Rainy
8	SUN.	Foggy.
9	MON.	Variab
10	TUES.	Chang
11	WED.	Warm
12	THUR.	Blustr
13	FRID.	Rainy.
14	SAT.	Damp
15	SUN.	Clouds
16	MON.	Cloudy
17	TUES.	Dull d
18	WED.	Chang
19	THUR.	Warm
20	FRID.	Rainy.
21	SAT.	Threat
22	SUN.	Stormy
23	MON.	Rain o
24	TUES.	Chang
25	WED.	Foggy.
26	THUR.	Unsett
27	FRID.	Threat
28	SAT.	Clearin
29	SUN.	Warm
30	MON.	Pleasa
31	TUES.	Brillia

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10th Month.

OCTOBER, 1899.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa River			For Toronto and Province of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.			MOON'S PHASES.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	
1	SUN.	Windy. Fall like.	h.m. 5 58	h.m. 5 40	h.m. 2 44	h.m. 5 57	h.m. 5 40	h.m. 2 46	New Moon..... First Quarter..... Full Moon..... Last Quarter.....
2	MON.	Cooler.	6 00	5 39	3 49	5 59	5 39	3 50	
3	TUES.	Brilliant.	6 01	5 37	4 50	6 00	5 38	4 50	75th MERIDIAN. 44 2h 14m ev. 124 5h 10m m. 184 8h 5m ev. 204 4h 40m m.
4	WED.	Fine and clear.	6 02	5 35	5 55	6 01	5 36	5 53	
5	THUR.	Pleasant day.	6 03	5 33	sets.	6 02	5 34	sets.	90th MERIDIAN. 44 1h 14m ev. 124 4h 10m m. 184 7h 5m ev. 204 3h 40m m.
6	FRID.	Change.	6 05	5 31	5 58	6 04	5 33	6 01	
7	SAT.	Rainy day.	6 06	5 29	6 34	6 05	5 31	6 40	105th MERIDIAN. 44 0h 14m ev. 124 3h 10m m. 184 6h 5m ev. 204 2h 40m m.
8	SUN.	Foggy. Damp.	6 07	5 27	7 16	6 06	5 29	7 23	
9	MON.	Variable.	6 09	5 25	8 06	6 07	5 28	8 13	75th MERIDIAN. 44 2h 14m ev. 124 5h 10m m. 184 8h 5m ev. 204 4h 40m m.
10	TUES.	Changeable.	6 10	5 23	9 07	6 08	5 26	9 14	
11	WED.	Warmer.	6 11	5 22	10 16	6 09	5 24	10 22	90th MERIDIAN. 44 1h 14m ev. 124 4h 10m m. 184 7h 5m ev. 204 3h 40m m.
12	THUR.	Blustry. Frost.	6 13	5 20	11 29	6 10	5 23	11 35	
13	FRID.	Rainy.	6 14	5 18	morn.	6 12	5 21	morn.	105th MERIDIAN. 44 0h 14m ev. 124 3h 10m m. 184 6h 5m ev. 204 2h 40m m.
14	SAT.	Damp day.	6 15	5 17	0 47	6 13	5 19	0 51	
15	SUN.	Clouds.	6 16	5 15	2 08	6 14	5 18	2 10	75th MERIDIAN. 44 2h 14m ev. 124 5h 10m m. 184 8h 5m ev. 204 4h 40m m.
16	MON.	Cloudy. Dull.	6 18	5 13	3 28	6 15	5 16	3 28	
17	TUES.	Dull day.	6 19	5 11	4 42	6 16	5 14	4 40	90th MERIDIAN. 44 1h 14m ev. 124 4h 10m m. 184 7h 5m ev. 204 3h 40m m.
18	WED.	Change.	6 21	5 10	6 02	6 18	5 13	5 58	
19	THUR.	Warmer.	6 22	5 08	rises.	6 19	5 11	rises.	105th MERIDIAN. 44 0h 14m ev. 124 3h 10m m. 184 6h 5m ev. 204 2h 40m m.
20	FRID.	Rainy.	6 23	5 07	5 53	6 20	5 09	6 00	
21	SAT.	Threatening.	6 25	5 05	6 39	6 22	5 08	6 46	75th MERIDIAN. 44 2h 14m ev. 124 5h 10m m. 184 8h 5m ev. 204 4h 40m m.
22	SUN.	Stormy. Snow.	6 26	5 03	7 31	6 23	5 06	7 38	
23	MON.	Rain or snow.	6 27	5 02	8 27	6 24	5 05	8 34	90th MERIDIAN. 44 1h 14m ev. 124 4h 10m m. 184 7h 5m ev. 204 3h 40m m.
24	TUES.	Change.	6 29	5 00	9 27	6 25	5 03	9 33	
25	WED.	Foggy.	6 30	4 58	10 28	6 27	5 01	10 34	105th MERIDIAN. 44 0h 14m ev. 124 3h 10m m. 184 6h 5m ev. 204 2h 40m m.
26	THUR.	Unsettled.	6 31	4 57	11 30	6 28	5 00	11 34	
27	FRID.	Threatening.	6 32	4 55	morn.	6 29	4 58	morn.	75th MERIDIAN. 44 2h 14m ev. 124 5h 10m m. 184 8h 5m ev. 204 4h 40m m.
28	SAT.	Clearing. Fine.	6 34	4 54	0 33	6 31	4 56	0 36	
29	SUN.	Warmer.	6 35	4 53	1 38	6 32	4 55	1 39	90th MERIDIAN. 44 1h 14m ev. 124 4h 10m m. 184 7h 5m ev. 204 3h 40m m.
30	MON.	Pleasant day.	6 36	4 50	2 38	6 33	4 53	2 38	
31	TUES.	Brilliant.	6 38	4 49	3 42	6 34	4 51	3 40	

**BROKEN PLEDGES**

X.—A BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

When the Laurier Government was formed the Liberal press hailed it as "the strongest business government Canada ever saw," and made predictions as to the superiority it would show over its Conservative predecessor.

It found, ready to sign, a contract for a fast Atlantic mail service, with vessels of 20 knot speed, guaranteed by the Allan Line, and the principle of which had been approved of by the boards of trade of the country. It refused to carry out the agreement, made a new one with a firm that could not fulfil its contract, and in 1898 was down to advertising for a service of 13 knot boats.

The Conservative Government made an agreement for the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway for a bonus of \$1,650,000. The Laurier Government disregarded it and made an arrangement to pay \$3,630,000 for the work.

The Laurier Government authorized a reduction of postage to Great Britain to 2 cents, then found it had exceeded its power, and cancelled its proclamation. Then it made an arrangement for charging 2 cents on a letter between Canada and Great Britain, and 3 cents on letters between different parts of Canada.

It was not a business government in these things. It broke the pledges made in regard to it.

**WAGES,**

er week.

4 Hours	5 Hours
06 2-3	08 1-3
10	12 1/2
13 1-3	16 2-3
16 2-3	20 5-6
20	25
23 1-3	29 1-6
26 2-3	33 1-3
30	37 1-2
33 1-3	41 2-3
36 2-3	45 5-6
40	50
43 1-3	54 1-6
46 2-3	58 1-3
50	62 1-2
53 1-3	66 2-3
56 2-3	70 5-6
60	75
63 1-3	79 1-6
66 2-3	83 1-3
70	87 1-2
73 1-3	91 2-3
76 2-3	95 5-6
80	I 00
86 2-3	I 08 1-3
93 1-3	I 16 2-3
00	I 25
06 2-3	I 33 1-3
13 1-3	I 41 2-3
20	I 50
26 2-3	I 58 1-3
33 1-3	I 66 2-3

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**FRANK BRODERICK & Co.,**

**CASH AND** 

**High Class TAILORS.**

**329 & 331 Front St., BELLEVILLE.**

**PORTER & PALE ALES,**

(IN WOOD AND BOTTLES.)

 **JAMES A. ROY.**

(ROY'S BREWERY.)

**BELLEVILLE, ONT.**

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**CHARLES J. BOWELL,**

**Publisher and Managing Director, Belleville.**

**When writing to Advertisers Please Mention Intelligencer Almanac.**

**11th Month.**

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER
1	WED.	Cold. F.
2	THUR.	Cold. V.
3	FRID.	Rough. V.
4	SAT.	Cloudy.
5	SUN.	Dull, da
6	MON.	Rain or
7	TUES.	Unsett
8	WED.	Clouds.
9	THUR.	Variable
10	FRID.	Damp, v
11	SAT.	Unsett
12	SUN.	Blustery
13	MON.	Windy.
14	TUES.	General
15	WED.	Change.
16	THUR.	Colder.
17	FRID.	Cold day
18	SAT.	Clearing
19	SUN.	Change
20	MON.	Windy.
21	TUES.	Stormy
22	WED.	Much w
23	THUR.	Change.
24	FRID.	Damp.
25	SAT.	Clearing
26	SUN.	Change.
27	MON.	Rainy.
28	TUES.	Clear.
29	WED.	Fine day
30	THUR.	Clouds.

“Ring the kn  
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jobs of all kinds, g

The session of  
got into power.

The Public Wo  
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11th Month.

NOVEMBER, 1899.

30 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Province of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes			MOON'S PHASES.	75th MERIDIAN.	90th MERIDIAN.	105th MERIDIAN.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.				
1	WED.	Cold. Frosty.	6 39	4 47	4 49	6 36	4 50	4 46				
2	THUR.	Cold. Winter like.	6 41	4 45	5 57	6 37	4 49	5 53				
3	FRID.	Rough, windy day.	6 42	4 44	7 07	6 39	4 48	7 00				
4	SAT.	Cloudy.	6 43	4 42	sets.	6 40	4 46	sets.				
5	SUN.	Dull, damp day.	6 45	4 41	6 02	6 41	4 45	6 09	3d	5h 27m	3d	
6	MON.	Rain or snow.	6 46	4 40	7 01	6 43	4 44	7 08	10d	8h 35m	10d	
7	TUES.	Unsettled.	6 48	4 38	8 08	6 44	4 43	8 15	17d	5h 19m	17d	
8	WED.	Clouds.	6 49	4 37	9 23	6 46	4 41	9 26	25d	5h 35m	25d	
9	THUR.	Variable.	6 51	4 36	10 37	6 47	4 40	10 41				
10	FRID.	Damp, wet day.	6 52	4 35	11 54	6 48	4 39	11 56				
11	SAT.	Unsettled.	6 53	4 34	morn.	6 50	4 38	morn.				
12	SUN.	Blustery. Cool.	6 55	4 33	1 12	6 51	4 37	1 13				
13	MON.	Windy.	6 56	4 32	2 23	6 52	4 36	2 22				
14	TUES.	General frost.	6 57	4 31	3 42	6 54	4 35	3 39				
15	WED.	Change.	6 59	4 30	4 59	6 55	4 34	4 54				
16	THUR.	Colder.	7 00	4 29	6 12	6 56	4 33	6 06				
17	FRID.	Cold day.	7 01	4 28	rises.	6 58	4 32	rises.				
18	SAT.	Clearing.	7 03	4 27	5 18	6 59	4 31	5 25				
19	SUN.	Changeable.	7 04	4 26	6 14	7 00	4 30	6 21				
20	MON.	Windy.	7 05	4 25	7 13	7 01	4 30	7 20				
21	TUES.	Stormy day.	7 07	4 24	8 14	7 02	4 29	8 21				
22	WED.	Much wind.	7 08	4 24	9 17	7 03	4 28	9 22				
23	THUR.	Change.	7 09	4 23	10 20	7 04	4 28	10 24				
24	FRID.	Damp. Disagreeable.	7 11	4 23	11 24	7 06	4 27	11 25				
25	SAT.	Clearing.	7 12	4 21	morn.	7 07	4 27	morn.				
26	SUN.	Change.	7 13	4 21	0 27	7 08	4 26	0 27				
27	MON.	Rainy.	7 14	4 20	1 26	7 09	4 26	1 25				
28	TUES.	Clear.	7 16	4 20	2 33	7 10	4 25	2 30				
29	WED.	Fine day.	7 17	4 19	3 40	7 11	4 25	3 36				
30	THUR.	Clouds.	7 18	4 18	4 49	7 12	4 24	4 43				

BROKEN PLEDGES

XI.—JOBS.

"Ring the knell of boodling, boys," was the burden of a Liberal campaign song that pledged the Laurier party, when it got into power, to put an end to jobs of all kinds, great and small.

The session of 1898 showed how its spirit was not observed, after the party got into power.

The Public Works Act provides that no contract shall be given out without public tender, and an Order-in-Council declares that for all works to cost over \$5,000 tenders must be asked. There is a Major's Hill Park at Ottawa, round which the Government decided to build a fence at a cost of \$14,000. To avoid asking for tenders, as the law required, the Government set down in the estimates for 1897 for the work a sum of \$4,500, and when those for 1898 came down, the same fence was down for another \$4,500. By dividing the total into small sums, Mr. Tarte was able to give the job to the man he liked, without his profits being reduced by having to tender for it.

When the Soulages Canal was being built, Mr. Haggart, the minister in charge, was asked to use a certain kind of cement, and refused, because the quality was not good enough. Mr. Blair succeeded Mr. Haggart, bought \$20,000 worth of the cement, paid for it, and then had to discard it, because it was unfit to use for canal work. It was wasted.

# ANTIDOTES FOR POISONS.

## Antidotes for Poisons.

**First.**—Send for a physician.

**Second.**—Induce vomiting, by tickling throat with feather or finger; drinking hot water or strong mustard and water. Swallow sweet oil or whites of eggs.

**Acids** are antidotes for **Alkalies**, and *vice versa*.

## Special Poisons and Antidotes.

**Acids.**—Muriatic, Oxalic, Acetic, Sulphuric (Oil of Vitriol, Nitric (Aqua Fortis.) { Soap suds, magnesia, lime-water.

**Prussic Acid.**—Ammonia in water. Dash water in face.

**Carbolic Acid.**—Flour and water, mucilaginous drinks.

**Alkalies.**—Potash, Lye, Hartshorn, Ammonia.—Vinegar or lemon juice in water.

**Arsenic.**—Rat Poison, Paris Green. { Milk, raw eggs, sweet oil, lime-water, flour and water.

**Bug Poison.**—Lead, Saltpeter, Corrosive Sublimate, Sugar of Lead, Blue Vitriol. { Whites of eggs, or milk in large doses.

**Chloroform.**—Chloral Ether. { Dash cold water on head and chest. Artificial respiration.

**Carbonate of Soda.**—Copperas, Cobalt.—Soap suds and mucilaginous drinks.

**Iodine.**—Antimony, Tartar Emetic. { Starch and water, astringent infusions, strong tea.

**Mercury and its Salts.**—Whites of Eggs, milk, mucilages.

**Opium.**—Morphine, Laudanum, Paregoric, Soothing Powders or Syrups. { Strong coffee, hot bath, keep awake and moving at any cost.

### 12th Month

Day Month.	Day Week.	W.
1	FRID.	Uns
2	SATUR	Var
3	SUN.	Thr
4	MON.	Dan
5	TUES.	Cha
6	WED.	Uns
7	THUR.	Mod
8	FRID.	Dar
9	SATUR.	Cha
10	SUN.	Wir
11	MON.	Col
12	TUES.	Cha
13	WED.	Fro
14	THUR.	Clou
15	FRID.	Sno
16	SATUR	Squ
17	SUN.	Cha
18	MON.	Clou
19	TUES.	Col
20	WED.	Wir
21	THUR.	Cha
22	FRID.	Var
23	SATUR	Mil
24	SUN.	Sno
25	MON.	Rai
26	TUES.	Uns
27	WED.	Dan
28	THUR.	Win
29	FRID.	Cha
30	SATUR.	Bad
31	SUN.	Clou

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12th Month.

DECEMBER, 1899.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Province of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.			MOON'S PHASES.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	
1	FRID.	Unsettled.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		
2	SATUR.	Variable.	7 29	4 18	5 58	7 14	4 24	5 51	
3	SUN.	Threatening.	7 21	4 17	7 05	7 15	4 24	6 58	
4	MON.	Damp day.	7 22	4 17	sets.	7 16	4 24	sets.	
5	TUES.	Change.	7 23	4 17	5 55	7 17	4 23	6 02	
6	WED.	Unsettled.	7 24	4 17	7 08	7 18	4 23	7 15	
7	THUR.	Moderating.	7 25	4 16	8 25	7 19	4 23	8 30	
8	FRID.	Dark, cloudy period.	7 26	4 16	9 43	7 20	4 23	9 46	
9	SATUR.	Change.	7 27	4 16	11 02	7 21	4 23	11 03	
10	SUN.	Windy. Rough.	7 28	4 16	morn.	7 22	4 23	morn.	
11	MON.	Cold, blustery day.	7 29	4 16	0 17	7 23	4 23	0 16	
12	TUES.	Change.	7 30	4 16	1 29	7 24	4 23	1 26	
13	WED.	Frosty. Clear.	7 31	4 16	2 44	7 24	4 23	2 40	
14	THUR.	Cloudy. Snow.	7 32	4 16	3 59	7 25	4 23	3 53	
15	FRID.	Snow storms.	7 33	4 17	5 09	7 26	4 24	5 02	
16	SATUR.	Squally. Cold.	7 33	4 17	6 15	7 27	4 24	6 08	
17	SUN.	Change.	7 34	4 17	rises.	7 28	4 24	rises.	
18	MON.	Clouds.	7 35	4 18	4 58	7 28	4 25	5 05	
19	TUES.	Cold, raw day.	7 36	4 18	6 00	7 29	4 25	6 07	
20	WED.	Wintry. Cold.	7 36	4 19	7 03	7 29	4 25	7 08	
21	THUR.	Change.	7 37	4 19	8 06	7 30	4 26	8 10	
22	FRID.	Variable.	7 37	4 19	9 10	7 31	4 26	9 12	
23	SATUR.	Milder.	7 38	4 20	10 13	7 31	4 27	10 14	
24	SUN.	Snow.	7 38	4 20	11 13	7 32	4 27	11 12	
25	MON.	Rain. Sleet. Snow.	7 39	4 21	morn.	7 32	4 28	morn.	
26	TUES.	Unsettled.	7 39	4 22	0 15	7 32	4 28	0 13	
27	WED.	Damp day.	7 40	4 22	1 22	7 33	4 29	1 18	
28	THUR.	Windy. Cold.	7 40	4 23	2 28	7 33	4 30	2 23	
29	FRID.	Changeable.	7 40	4 24	3 36	7 34	4 30	3 30	
30	SATUR.	Bad day.	7 41	4 24	4 44	7 34	4 31	4 37	
31	SUN.	Cloudy. Damp.	7 41	4 25	5 50	7 34	4 32	5 43	
			7 41	4 26	6 50	7 34	4 33	6 43	

MOON'S PHASES.	5TH MERIDIAN.	90TH MERIDIAN.	105TH MERIDIAN.
New Moon.....	24	24	24
First Quarter.....	9d 4h 48m ev.	5d 4h 3m ev.	9d 4h 3m ev.
Full Moon.....	16d 8h 31m ev.	16d 7h 31m ev.	16d 6h 31m ev.
Last Quarter.....	24d 10h 57m ev.	24d 9h 57m ev.	24d 8h 57m ev.

**BROKEN PLEDGES**

XII.—CONTRACTS.

That a business administration would be the rule under a Liberal Government was a pledge that has not been fulfilled.

Parliament voted \$11,000 for dredging at Coteau Landing. The work was given, without public tenders, to a Mr. Gauthier, a family friend of Mr. Tarte, who did not own a dredge, and who sublet the work to a man who did, and made a profit thereby. His pay was \$8 an hour for the use of the dredges.

A Mr. Phin, a political friend of the ministry, got a dredging contract at Toronto under like circumstances. Mr. Phin did not own a dredge.

Mr. Dan McGillicuddy, a kicking Liberal of Goderich, got a share in a \$60,000 breakwater contract, without public tenders being asked.

When \$32,000 worth of supplies were needed for the Yukon military force, Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, gave the contract by asking one firm in each line of goods for its price, and defended his course by saying it gave him great pleasure to give contracts to his political friends when the price was right. By not asking for competition he ensured that the price was right—for the friends.



## THE ROYAL FAMILY.

HER MAJESTY VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India (in India, Kaiser-i-Hind), born at Kensington Palace, 24th May, 1819; succeeded to the Throne 20th June, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; crowned 28th June, 1838; and married 10th February, 1840, to his late Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, PRINCE CONSORT, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, who was born 20th August, 1819, and died 14th December, 1861. Her Majesty has had issue—

1. H.I.M. VICTORIA, Empress Frederick of Germany, Princess Royal, b. Nov. 21, 1840; m. Jan. 25, 1858, to Frederick, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor (b. Oct. 18, 1831, died June 15, 1888), and has had issue—William, reigning German Emperor, b. Jan. 27, 1859, m. Feb. 27, 1881, to Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein, and has six sons and a daughter; Charlotte, b. July 24, 1860, m. Feb. 18, 1878, to Hered. Prince of Saxe-Meiningen; Henry, born Aug. 14, 1862, m. May 24, 1888, to his cousin, Princess Irene of Hesse; Sigismund, b. Sept. 15, 1864, d. June 18, 1866; Victoria, b. April 12, 1866, m. Nov. 19, 1890, to H.S.H. Prince Adolphe of Schaumburg-Lippe; Waldemar, b. Feb. 10, 1868, d. March 27, 1879; Sophia Dorothea, b. June 14, 1870, m. Oct. 27, 1889, to the Duke of Sparta; and Margaret, b. April 22, 1872, m. Jan. 25, 1893, to Prince Fredk. of Hesse-Cassel.

2. H.R.H. ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, b. Nov. 9, 1841; m. March 10, 1863, to the Princess Alexandra (b. Dec. 1, 1844), eldest daughter of the King of Denmark, and has had issue—Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, b. Jan. 8, 1864, d. Jan. 14, 1892; George Frederick, Duke of York, Captain R.N., b. June 3, 1865, m. July 6, 1893, Princess Victoria Mary ("May") of Teck (b. May 26, 1867), and has had issue—Edward, b. June 23, 1894, and Albert, b. Dec. 14, 1895; Louise, b. Feb. 20, 1867, m. July 27, 1889, to the Duke of Fife—issue Alexandra, b. May 17, 1891, and Maud, b. April 3, 1893; Victoria, b. July 6, 1868; Maud, b. Nov. 26, 1869, m. 22 July, 1896, to Charles, 2nd son of the Crown Prince of Denmark; and Alexander, b. April 6, d. April 7, 1871.

3. H.R.H. Alice Maud Mary, b. April 25, 1843; m. July 1, 1862, to H.R.H. Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse (b. Sept. 12, 1837, d. March 13, 1892); d. Dec. 14, 1878, her issue being—Victoria Alberta, b. April 5, 1863, m. April 30, 1884, to Prince Louis of Battenberg, R.N.; Elizabeth, b. Nov. 1, 1864, m. June 15, 1884, to the Grand Duke Serge of Russia; Irene, b. July 11, 1866, m. May 24, 1888, to her cousin, Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the German Emperor; Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, b. Nov. 25, 1868, m. April 19, 1894, to H.R.A. Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg; Frederick, b. Oct. 7, 1870, d. June 27, 1873; Alix Victoria, b. June 6, 1872, m. Nov. 26, 1894, to H.I.M. the Czar of Russia, and has issue, Olga, b. Nov. 15, 1895; and Mary, b. May 24, 1874, d. Nov. 15, 1879.

4. H.R.H. ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, b. Aug. 6, 1844; Admiral of the Fleet; m. Jan. 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia (b. Oct. 17, 1853), and has issue—Alfred, b. Oct. 15, 1874; Marie, b. Oct. 29, 1875, m. Jan. 10, 1893, to Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Roumania, and has issue—Carol, b. Oct. 15, 1893, and a daughter; Victoria Melita, b. Nov. 25, 1876, m. April 19, 1894, to Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, and has issue; Alexandra, b. Sept. 1, 1878, m. 1896, to Ernest, Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg; and Beatrice, b. April 20, 1884.

5. H.R.H. HELENA AUGUSTA VICTORIA, b. May 25, 1846; m. July 5, 1866, to Prince Frederick Christian C. A., of Schleswig-Holstein (b. Jan. 22, 1831), and has had issue—Christian V., Lt. King's Roy. Rifles, b. April 14, 1867; Albert J., b. Feb. 26, 1869; Victoria L., b. May 3, 1870; Louise A., b. Aug. 12, 1872, m. July 6, 1891, to Pr. Aribert of Anhalt; and Harold, b. May 12, d. May 20, 1876.

6. H.R.H. LOUISE CAROLINE ALBERTA, b. March 18, 1848; m. March 21, 1871, to John, Marquess of Lorne (b. Aug. 6, 1835).

7. H.R.H. ARTHUR W.P.A., Duke of Connaught, b. May 1, 1850; General in command at Aldershot; m. March 13, 1879, Princess Louise Margaret (b. July 25, 1860), daughter of the late Prince Frederick Chas. of Prussia, and has issue—Margaret, b. Jan. 15, 1882; Arthur, b. Jan. 13, 1883; Victoria Patricia, b. March 17, 1886.

8. H.R.H. LEOPOLD G.D.A., Duke of Albany, b. April 7, 1863; m. April 27, 1882, to Princess Helen (b. Feb. 17, 1861), daughter of the late Prince George of Waldec, d. March 28, 1884, his issue being—Alice Mary, b. Feb. 25, 1883; Leopold Charles Edward G.A., Duke of Albany, b. July 19, 1884.

9. H.R.H. BEATRICE MARY VICTORIA FEODORA, b. April 14, 1857; m. July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg (b. Oct. 5, 1858; d. Jan. 20, 1896), and has issue—Alexander Albert, b. Nov. 23, 1886; Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena, b. Oct. 24, 1887; Leopold Arthur Louis, b. May 21, 1889; and Maurice Victor Donald, b. Oct. 3, 1891.

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ZIE BOWELL,

President

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## RULES FOR FARMERS.

- 1.—Do not over-crop yourself ; or, in other words, do not undertake more than you can accomplish with ease.
- 2.—Have a regular system in all you do, and do everything with a clear understanding as to result and effect.
- 3.—Keep your lands well up to a good standard by a proper fertilizing and a judicious rotation of profitable crops.
- 4.—Keep none but good stock, and see to it that said stock is kept in good condition.
- 5.—Take good farm papers, together with a few standard farm books written by practical men who deal only in facts. Take the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

## CAPACITY OF BOXES.

A box 24 x 16 x 28 inches	will hold	.....	1	barrel.
A box 16 x 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 8	" "	.....	1	bushel.
A box 12 x 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 8	" "	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	bushel.
A box 8 x 8 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	.....	1	peck.
A box 8 x 8 x 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	" "	.....	1	gallon.
A box 4 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4	" "	.....	1	quart.

## HOW TO MIX PAINTS.

The following table, the source of which the "Journal of Chemistry" is unable to trace at this moment, though it vouches for its trustworthiness, will be found serviceable, especially for amateurs, as showing how simple pigments are mixed for producing compound colors :—

<b>BUFF.</b> —Mix white, yellow ochre, and red.
<b>CHESTNUT.</b> —Red, black, and yellow.
<b>CLARET.</b> —Red, umber, and black.
<b>COPPER.</b> —Red, yellow, and black.
<b>DOVE.</b> —White, vermilion, blue, and yellow.
<b>DRAB.</b> —White, yellow ochre, red and black.
<b>FAWN.</b> —White, yellow, and red.
<b>FLESH.</b> —White yellow ochre, and vermilion.
<b>FRENCH GREY.</b> —White, Prussian blue, and lake.
<b>GREY.</b> —White lead, and black.
<b>GOLD.</b> —White, stone ochre, and red,
<b>GREEN BRONZE.</b> —Chrome green, black, and yellow.
<b>OLIVE.</b> —Yellow, blue, black, and white.
<b>ORANGE.</b> —Yellow, and red.
<b>PEACH.</b> —White and vermilion.
<b>PINK.</b> —White, vermilion, and lake.
<b>PURPLE.</b> —Violet, with more red and white.
<b>VIOLET.</b> —Red, blue, and white.

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## THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF 1898.

The appearance, on January 10, of the Pope's encyclical on the Manitoba school question was the first event of the year to awaken general interest in political affairs. The document, which bore date December 8, 1897, was addressed to the archbishops, bishops and other ordinaries of the Dominion of Canada having peace and communion with the Holy See. The moderation of its tone, coupled with the firmness with which it laid down the doctrines of the R. C. Church in regard to the education of the youth of its communion, gained for the letter greater attention than a more vigorously worded document might have secured. The Act of Confederation, it declared, had secured to Catholic children the right of education in public schools, in keeping with their conscientious convictions. The Legislature of Manitoba abolished this right by a contrary law. By this latter law a grave injury was inflicted, "for it was not lawful for our children to seek the benefits of education in schools in which the Catholic religion is ignored or actively combated and its fundamental principles repudiated." If the Roman Catholic church had anywhere permitted this, the document went on, it was only with great reluctance and in self-defence, and "after taking many precautions, which, however, have too often been found unequal to parrying the danger."

In like manner, it was pointed out, Catholics "must at all cost avoid as most pernicious those schools wherein every form of belief is indifferently admitted and placed on an equal footing, as if in what regards God and divine things it was of no importance whether one believed rightly or wrongly, whether one followed truth or falsehood." All schools of this kind have been condemned by the Church, it was set out, "because there can be nothing more pernicious or more fitted to injure the integrity of faith and to turn away the tender minds of youth from the truth." For the Catholic, it was declared, "there is but one true religion, the Catholic religion; hence in all that concerns doctrine, or morality or religion, he cannot recognize anything which is not drawn from the very sources of Catholic teaching. . . . Hence the necessity of having Catholic teachers, reading books and text books, approved of the bishops, and liberty to organize the schools, that the teaching therein shall be in full accord with the Catholic faith as well as with the duties that flow therefrom. . . . To decide in what institutions their children shall be instructed, who shall be their teachers of morality, is a right inherent to parental authority. When, then, Catholics demand that the teachings of the masters shall be in conformity with the religion of their children, they are only making use of their rights, and there can be nothing more unjust than to force on them the alternative of allowing their children to grow up in ignorance or expose them to manifest danger in what concerns the supreme interest of their souls."

The encyclical, after this, went on to say that when the law of Manitoba struck a blow at Catholic education it was the duty of the Catholic bishops to freely protest against the injury and disaster inflicted, and the way in which they all fulfilled that duty was a proof of their common vigilance, and of a spirit truly worthy of bishops. They had, moreover, in their conduct papal concurrence and approbation. It was "deplorable," the encyclical said, that Catholic Canadians failed to unite as they should in defending those interests, "the im-

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**Many of the Best Advertisers . . . .**

—HAVE USED THE INTELLIGENCER FOR NEARLY THE HALF  
 —CENTURY OF ITS EXISTENCE. THE FOLLOWING LETTER  
 —TELLS ITS OWN TALE:

Gentlemen.—You are well aware that we have been quite extensive advertisers for the past half century, and that among the mediums we have consistently and continuously used during that time THE INTELLIGENCER has taken a foremost rank. It goes without saying that we should not have continuously used THE DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER as a medium did not we consider that it catered to a large and widely scattered constituency which it is our desire to reach. To epitomize we would say in a few words that we consider THE INTELLIGENCER one of the best advertising mediums in Central Canada.

Yours very respectfully, GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

Belleville, Jan. 5th, 1898.

per C. M. Reid.

**When writing to Advertisers Please Mention Intelligencer Almanac.**

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The encyclical declared that the Holy See was not unaware that something had been done to amend the law. Certain measures had been taken with a view to decreasing the difficulties of which the Catholics of Manitoba complain and against which they continued to protest. The law to repair the injury, however, was declared "defective, unsuitable, insufficient." The Catholics ask, and no one can deny that they justly ask, for much more. . . . "The rights of Catholics and the education of their children have not been sufficiently provided for in Manitoba. Everything in this question demands and is conformable to justice, and should be thoroughly provided for by placing in security and surrounding with due safeguards those unchangable and sacred principles spoken of. This should be the aim—this the end—to be zealously and prudently sought for."

The encyclical was so in keeping with the well understood doctrines of the Catholic Church, and so full an approval of the action of the Canadian bishops in connection with the school trouble, that it caused no surprise to Roman Catholics. Protestants, settled in their minds that the Manitoba school question was ended so far as legislation by Parliament is concerned, read the Pope's words—all with interest, some with sympathy. The general impression was that the publication of the document would have an injurious effect on the fortunes of the Government, whose members had in the preceding Parliament worked to prevent the passage of a bill in terms satisfactory to the R. C. bishops, and who had in conference with the Greenway Government in Manitoba agreed on the arrangement which the bishops condemned and which the Pope said was insufficient. This feeling was heightened also when it was asserted in the course of the debate in Parliament that members of the present Government, including the Premier, had made representations at Rome with the object of preventing the issuance of a papal utterance on the situation. Steps were taken by the ministers to arrange with the Manitoba Government for further concessions to the Catholics, which, however, lack the guarantee of legislative sanction, and are, to some extent, a defiance of provincial legislative enactment.

Parliament assembled on February 3, and almost immediately plunged into a discussion of the Yukon railway proposals of the Government, which had been outlined in the press before the session began. As introduced, the contract with Messrs. Wm. Mackenzie and D. D. Mann, which Parliament was asked to sanction, provided for a railway from Glenora, on the Stikine River, to the navigable waters of Teslin Lake, a distance of about 150 miles. The road was to be of narrow gauge, of the general standard of the Kaslo and Slocan railway in British Columbia, and was to be so far completed by September 1 as to permit the carrying of freight and passengers. The company to be incorporated by the bill was also to have power to extend the line northward to Dawson City and southward to a British Columbia ocean port; also to construct a line of railway from the Lynn Canal to Fort Selkirk, with branches to any lands owned by the company, either from the main line of the railway or from any navigable waters. The company was also to be given the right to build and operate steamships, docks, wharves and telegraph and telephone lines, necessary for carrying on its business.

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... LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS ...

**J. F. Wills = = =**

**Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc., Etc.,**

BELLEVILLE, OFFICE: 9 Campbell St., 'Phone 74.

**Money to Loan at Lowest Rates of Interest. Charges Moderate.**

**BRANCH OFFICE—MARMORA.**

SOLICITOR for Carscallen's Bank, Intelligencer Printing & Publishing House;

Agent, Hastings Loan and Investment Society, (Capital \$250,000.00.)

**W. C. MIKEL, B. C. L.**

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Private and Company Money to loan  
at Lowest Rates.

Solicitor for the SUN SAVINGS & LOAN  
COMPANY, Belleville, Ont.

OFFICE:—Metropolitan Block, over Bank of Com-  
merce, Campbell Street.

**W. J. DIAMOND,**

**BARRISTER, &c.,**

(Over Haines & Lockett's Boot Store.)

FRONT ST. - BELLEVILLE, ONT.

**PROTER & FARNHAM,**

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES PUBLIC,  
ETC.

Office in the Robertson Block, east side  
of Front Street.

**Private Money to Loan.**

E. GUSS PORTER.

WM. FARNHAM

... Legal Gentlemen ...

Will find it to their advantage to  
obtain their

**LAW STATIONERY,**

AT THE

**Intelligencer Job Office.**

When writing to Advertisers please Mention Intelligencer Almanac

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The Government, on its part, undertook that for five years from September, 1898, no line of railway should be authorized by Parliament from the Lynn Canal or thereabouts, or from any point on the Alaskan boundary, into the Yukon district, and that for five years no aid in land or money should be granted to any one, other than the contractors, towards the building of such a railway. The contractors for ten years were also to have preference over any company or person in the matter of any aid granted by Parliament for a line of railway from the Stikine River to an ocean port in British Columbia. The contractors were to receive a land grant of 25,000 acres a mile (3,750,000 acres in all), to be selected in the Yukon provisional district and in that part of the Northwest Territories west of the Mackenzie and Liard rivers and north of the 60th parallel of latitude. The land was to be selected in blocks three miles square, laid out on base lines fixed by the contractors, along lakes, or streams, or otherwise, each alternate block being held by the Government. The Government was to receive a royalty of 1 per cent. on all gold got by placer, or alluvial, or hydraulic mining, the royalty charged ordinary miners being 10 per cent. The land of the company was to be free from taxation for ten years. The rates for freight and passengers were not for ten years to be subject to the general law.

The criticism of the arrangement was severe and prolonged. It was pointed out that the contract had been made without tenders being asked for, and that there was, therefore, no assurance that the terms were the best that could be arranged. It was claimed that the road, under the specifications provided, could be built for less than four million dollars, and that the land grant, under the circumstances under which the contractors were to be permitted to locate it, was calculated to be worth many times this amount, as it could be arranged to take in the best mineral sections in the country. The Government later acted in a manner to somewhat justify this assertion, by fixing the sale price of lands in the Yukon district at \$10 an acre and limiting to 40 acres the amount that could be purchased by one person in one locality. It was also shown that the line would not provide an all-Canadian route to the Yukon, the Stikine River, which had to be used in getting from the sea to Glenora, running for thirty miles through U. S. territory, and having its mouth, where transfer from ocean steamships to barges would have to be made, under U. S. jurisdiction.

As a result of the criticism in Parliament and the press several important modifications were made in the terms and embodied in a supplementary contract. The company's privileges in the selection of its land grant were reduced; security was provided for the operation of the road after it was constructed, and a clause was inserted to the effect that no member of the House of Commons should be admitted to any share in the contract. Before this was announced in Parliament, however, Mr. Hamilton Smith, representing an English syndicate, had offered to construct a line of railway of 3 feet gauge, from Pyramid Harbor to Rink Rapids, a distance of about 288 miles, on condition that the Government would for five years give no other charter for a road from the Lynn Canal to the interior, should authorize for that term proper traffic rates, and give the contractors a land grant of 6,400 acres per mile, in all about 1,840,000 acres. This offer the Government would not entertain. When the discussion was at its warmest the Government proposed an adjournment from February 22 till March 1, to permit of members taking part in the Ontario provincial election campaign. On the latter date the debate was resumed, and on March 4, Mr. Borden (Halifax)

## LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

OFFICE.	TOWNSHIP.	POSTMASTER.
Anson .....	Rawdon .....	Alex. McMullen
Albert .....	Tyendinaga .....	James King
Actinolite .....	Elzevir .....	R. W. Miller
Belleville Station .....	Thurlow .....	Agnes Henderson
Blessington .....	Tyendinaga .....	Charles R. Cole
Beechmount .....	Faraday .....	Charles Plumley
Bird's Creek .....	Herschel .....	James Best
Bannockburn .....	Madoc .....	S. McEwen
Belleville .....	Thurlow .....	Thos. Duncan
Bogart .....	Hungerford .....	James Murphy
Boulter .....	Carlow .....	W. D. Parkhurst
Bronson .....	Dungannon .....	G. Payne
Bancroft .....	Faraday .....	J. C. George
Bayside .....	Sidney .....	Mrs. Marietta Finkle
Big Springs .....	Rawdon .....	Jessie Neil
Cannifton .....	Thurlow .....	J. G. Forrester
Chapman .....	Hungerford .....	A. Chapman
Cooper .....	Madoc .....	R. R. Hannah
Corbyville .....	Thurlow .....	Miss Ella Bennett
Chatterton .....	Sidney .....	L. P. Morden
Coe Hill Mines .....	Wollaston .....	R. Waddington
Crookston .....	Huntingdon .....	Elizabeth Prest
Deseronto .....	Tyendinaga .....	F. S. Rathbun
Deloro .....	Marmora .....	Mrs. Margaret Devine
East Hungerford .....	Hungerford .....	John P. Whelan
Egan Creek .....	Dungannon .....	Margaret Smith
Empey .....	Madoc .....	J. A. Empey
Eldorado .....	Madoc .....	John McClintock
Foxboro .....	Thurlow .....	John N. Laird
Frankford .....	Sidney .....	John Chapman
Faraday .....	Faraday .....	William Neal
Fort Stewart .....	Carlow .....	Eli T. Lumb
Fuller .....	Thurlow .....	Mrs. M. Fuller
Gilead .....	Huntingdon .....	H. A. Fairman
Gilmour .....	Tudor .....	Thos. Ricketts
Glanmire .....	Tudor .....	D. Loomis, jr.
Glen Miller .....	Sidney .....	A. J. Ford
Greenvew .....	Monteagle .....	Isaac Franklin
Gunter .....	Cashel .....	J. H. Gunter
Glenross .....	Sidney .....	G. T. Iveson
Hazzard's Corners .....	Madoc .....	J. G. Bleakney
Havergal .....	Carlow .....	John Campbell, jr.
Halston .....	Tyendinaga .....	Joseph Carter
Harold .....	Rawdon .....	Thos. Cook
Hybla .....	Monteagle .....	G. A. Bartlett
Holloway .....	Thurlow .....	Geo. Rose
Hermon .....	Mayo .....	D. Pritchard
Ivanhoe .....	Huntingdon .....	Miss Jane Tanner
Kingsford .....	Tyendinaga .....	J. B. Gordon
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moved an amendment to the motion for the second reading of the bill to confirm the contract, to the effect that the House, while recognizing the necessity of providing adequate facilities for transportation into the Canadian Yukon gold fields, regarded as indefensible the terms and conditions of the proposed contract, but would cordially support the grant of substantial assistance in aid of the immediate construction of a railway on the best available route, under such conditions and safeguards as would prevent the creation of any railway or mining monopoly.

The division took place at 5 o'clock a. m. on March 11. Mr. Borden's amendment was defeated by a vote of 65 to 119, and the second reading of the bill was carried by a vote of 111 to 72, a majority of 39. In the latter division four Liberals, Messrs. McInnes, Rogers, Oliver and Erb, voted against the Government. After this the bill was allowed to go through committee of the House of Commons without division. Its fate was sealed, however. In the Senate the debate began on March 22. Senator Macdonald moved the six months' hoist, and on March 30 a division took place, when the bill was killed on a vote of 52 to 14. The minority included one Conservative, Mr. Dobson, and one Independent, Mr. Snowball. The Government, in keeping with the spirit of the defeated measure, later resisted and prevented the passage of a bill to charter the road suggested in Mr. Hamilton Smith's proposition.

The Kettle Valley Railway charter was the subject of another sharp struggle. It was opposed on the ground that its construction would give the control of the Boundary Creek, B. C., district traffic to U. S. roads, in which Mr. Austin Corbin, the promoter, was interested. A motion to reject the preamble, and thus kill the bill, was defeated in the Railway Committee of the House of Commons on a vote of 48 to 54. In the House itself, however, the situation was reversed, and on April 15 the bill was killed on a division of 44 to 64, in which Mr. Tarte and Mr. Blair took opposite sides, the former practically leading in the opposition to the bill, which Mr. Blair supported.

The motion that the House of Commons should go into Committee of Supply was moved on April 5, more than two months after the opening of the session. Mr. Fielding's second budget speech, like his first, was lengthy. It announced, besides the Finance Minister's ideas in regard to the revenue and expenditure, a change in the preferential clause of the tariff. This had been foreseen by the Opposition, the leaders of which, in the session of 1897, when the preferential tariff surprise was sprung on the country, had pointed out that, under the terms of the British trade treaties, any tariff concession made by a colony to the mother country would also have to be made to the countries with which the mother country had treaties containing the "most favored nation clause." This position was ridiculed by the ministers at the time, but events showed that it was the right one, and, besides Germany and Belgium, the Government issued orders giving to some twenty other countries the concession of  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  reduction in duties it intended at first only for Great Britain. The budget resolutions contained a new preferential provision, limited in operation to Great Britain and certain colonies specified, or to other colonies to which it might be deemed wise

## LIST OF POST OFFICES.—(Continued.)

OFFICE	TOWNSHIP.	POSTMASTER.
L'Amable .....	Dungannon .....	John R. Tait
Lime Lake .....	Hungerford .....	John Henderson
Lonsdale .....	Tyendinaga .....	Alex. Winters
Lost Channel .....	Hungerford .....	Arsa Fluke
Madoc .....	Madoc .....	W. H. O'Flynn
Malone .....	Marmora .....	Chas. Thompson
Marlbank .....	Hungerford .....	Mrs. D. Allan
Marmora .....	Marmora .....	F. Carscallen
Marysville .....	Tyendinaga .....	Geo. Anderson
Maynooth .....	Monteagle .....	E. A. Wootton
Melrose .....	Tyendinaga .....	James A. Collins
Millbridge .....	Tudor .....	R. M. Norman
Moira .....	Hungerford .....	W. H. Melburn
Money more .....	Hungerford .....	John Thompson
Monk Road .....	Faraday .....	John Young
Monteagle Valley .....	Monteagle .....	Wm. Rutledge
Myrehall .....	Tyendinaga .....	A. A. Colton
Murchison .....	Murchison .....	J. Taylor
Nugen .....	Wollaston .....	Thos. Nugent
Naphan .....	Tyendinaga .....	John D. Naphan
New Carlow .....	Carlow .....	G. D. Armstrong
Ormsby .....	Limerick .....	John McKenzie
Plainfield .....	Thurlow .....	Albert O. Garrison
Poucher's Mills .....	Thurlow .....	D. Poucher
Purdy .....	Bangor .....	J. L. Miller
Phillipston .....	Thurlow .....	M. Miller
Queensboro .....	Elzevir .....	Alex. Howe
Rose Island .....	Wollaston .....	John McKee
Read .....	Tyendinaga .....	John C. Hanley
Rimington .....	Madoc .....	John Rimington
Roslin .....	Thurlow .....	Miss Jane Hewitt
Sarginson .....	Rawdon .....	James Finch
Sidney Crossing .....	Sidney .....	W. R. Vandervoort
Shanick .....	Marmora .....	P. Sheridan
Shannonville .....	Tyendinaga .....	Thos. Creeper
Sine .....	Rawdon .....	John Green
Spring Brook .....	Rawdon .....	P. Welsh
St. Ola .....	Limerick .....	P. P. Clark
Steenburg .....	Limerick .....	S. S. Steenburg
Stirling .....	Rawdon .....	Mrs. Agnes Judd
Stoco .....	Hungerford .....	Patrick Murphy
The Flats .....	Elzevir .....	M. James
Tuftsville .....	Sidney .....	Stephen Tufts
Thanet .....	Wollaston .....	Wm. McKillican
The Ridge .....	Wollaston .....	Mrs. James McGregor
Thomasburg .....	Hungerford .....	E. Elliott
Trenton .....	Sidney .....	J. B. Christie
Tarriff .....	Dungannon .....	J. Munro
Tweed .....	Hungerford .....	W. J. Bowell
Umfraville .....	Dungannon .....	D. Kavanagh
Vansickle .....	Lake .....	David Vansickle
Wood .....	Sidney .....	A. W. Goid
Wallbridge .....	Rawdon .....	J. E. Ketcheson
Wellman's Corners .....	Hungerford .....	W. Anderson
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"(a) The United Kingdom.

"(b) The British colony of Bermuda.

"(c) The British colonies commonly called the British West Indies, including the following: The Bahamas, Jamaica, Turk's Island and the Caicos Islands, the Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Christopher, Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands), the Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia), Barbadoes, Trinidad, and Tobago.

"(d) British Guiana.

"(e) Any other British Colony or possession the customs tariff of which, is on the whole, as favorable to Canada as the British preferential tariff herein referred to is to such colony or possession.

"Provided, however, that manufactured articles to be admitted under such preferential tariff shall be *bona fide* the manufactures of a country or countries entitled to the benefits of such tariff, and that such benefits shall not extend to the importation of articles into the production of which there has not entered a substantial portion of the labor of such countries. Any question arising as to any article being entitled to such benefits shall be decided by the Minister of Customs, whose decision shall be final."

Raw sugar, it was also provided, may "when imported direct from any British colony or possession, be entered for duty or taken out of warehouse for consumption in Canada at the reduced rate of duty provided in the British preferential tariff."

The Minister of Customs was given power, with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, to fix what colonies shall come in under sub-section *d*. Later under this authority, the preference was extended to merchandise from New South Wales, British India, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

It was especially provided, however, that the reduction shall not apply under any circumstances to wines, malt liquors, spirits, spirituous liquors, liquid medicines and articles containing alcohol, tobaccos, cigars and cigarettes.

A change was also announced in the sugar and tobacco duties, according to the following :

All sugar above number sixteen Dutch standard in color, and all refined sugars of whatever kinds, grades or standards, testing not more than eighty-eight degrees by the polariscope, \$1.08 per one hundred pounds, and for each additional degree one and one-half cents per one hundred pounds.

"Sugar, n. e. s., not above number sixteen Dutch standard in color, sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, melado or concentrated melado, tank bottoms and sugar concrete, testing not more than seventy-five degrees by the polariscope, 40c. per one hundred pounds, and for each additional degree one and one-half cents per one hundred pounds."

In the case of the first class the previous duty was one cent per pound, irrespective of standard, and in the second class 1½c. per pound. The general effect of the change, which involved an alteration in the mode of levying duties, was to decrease the difference in duty between refined and raw sugar, and, to the same extent, to reduce the protection to Canadian manufacturers and Canadian labor.

In regard to the revenue for the year then current (1897-98) Mr. Fielding, anticipated that it would reach \$39,300,000. The expenditure on Consolidated Fund account he calculated would be \$38,750,000, showing a surplus of \$550,000. The result was rather better than the minister's anticipations, as the revenue came

## GENERAL POSTAL REGULATIONS.

**CLASS I.**—Letters, Letter Cards, Post Cards, and all matter liable to Letter Postage.

Letter passing between one Post Office and another in Canada: Three cents per ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Letters for local delivery (drop letters) in places where free delivery by carrier is established: Two cents per ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Letters for local delivery where there is no Letter Carrier service: One cent per ounce.

Letter Cards must not be confused with Post Cards. They are cards which admit of being closed and used as letters in the full sense. They are issued in three values, three cents, two cents and one cent, each being available in circumstances in which letters bearing like postage would be used. They bear embossed stamps and are sold at their face (postage) value.

Post Cards for use within Canada (and to the United States) carry a prepayment of one cent.

All Matter in Writing, whether of the nature of correspondence or of purely documentary character, is subject to letter postage unless specifically included in a lower class.

**CLASS II.**—Newspapers and Periodicals complying with the Statutory requirements for transmission to subscribers free of postage, or at a bulk rate of one cent a pound.

All persons interested as publishers or otherwise in the regulations regarding free or reduced postage on newspapers and periodicals should refer to the Postal Guide under the head of Second Class Matter, and for further information, if required, should apply to the Post Office of their locality, or to the Department at Ottawa. It is important to observe that no paper or periodical can be placed on the list for free transmission without having been first submitted to the Postmaster-General.

**CLASS III.**—In this class there are two divisions, to one of which a postage rate of one cent per four ounces applies and to the other a rate of one cent per two ounces.

### ONE CENT PER FOUR OUNCES.

This rate applies to: Newspapers and Periodicals other than those addressed from offices of publication to subscribers, Books other than blank books, Pamphlets, Occasional Publications, Printed Circulars, Prices Current, Handbills and other matter wholly in print, *bona fide* Commercial Samples of Merchandise, Seeds, Bulbs, Roots, Plants and Cuttings.

### ONE CENT PER TWO OUNCES.

This rate applies to: Maps, Prints, Drawings, Engravings, Lithographs, Photographs Circulars produced by a multiplying process easy to recognise including those resembling typewriting when at least thirty copies are posted at one time. Botanical, Mineralogical and Entomological specimens, Sheet Music printed or written and bound or unbound, Book and Newspaper Manuscript hand-written or type-written, Printers' Proof Sheets with or without corrections, Deeds, Wills, Mortgages, Insurance Policies, Militia and School Returns, Customs' Manifests, Voters' Lists wholly or partly written, Dominion and Provincial Returns made on official blanks and other partly printed, partly written, Dominion and Provincial Documents, Municipal Returns on Printed forms, Blank Books, Blanks Forms (printed), Printed Envelopes and Post Cards (official) in bulk.

As regards certain kinds of matter not included in this class, see further under head of Regulations.

Newspapers and Periodicals not exceeding one ounce in weight may pass for a prepayment by stamp of one half a cent each.

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up to \$40,275,704, and the expenditure was only \$38,699,823. The surplus (taking off account of the "capital" or borrowed money expenditure, on public works, etc. was \$1,575,881.

The Drummond County Railway matter was brought up early in the session. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, in the Senate, on February 14, moved for a special committee to enquire into the finances of the company and all matters appertaining, to the arrangement with the Government. The committee was granted; but as the House of Commons, at the instance of the Government, also appointed a committee with like powers, it fell to the latter to carry out the enquiry. The committee consisted of Messrs. Lister, Carrol, McIsaac and Morrison, Liberals, and Haggart, Borden and Powell, Conservatives. Mr. Lister was selected as chairman. The evidence was long and some of it was interesting. Mr. Samuel Newton, the secretary of the company, gave the cost of the road up to the 28th February as \$1,908,271. The company was under obligation to spend \$100,000 to bring the road up to the required standard. Sums aggregating \$650,416 were received as subsidies or bonuses from governments and municipalities. The net expenditure of the company's funds on the road, which was built by members of the company for the company, would therefore be \$1,357,855. The amended agreement, under which the road is now operated by the Government, provides for its purchase by the Government, for a sum of \$1,600,000 cash, when Parliament consents to vote the money. It was shown that in July, 1894, the shareholders had agreed to transfer the line, as it then stood, completed from St. Rosalie to Nicolet (62½ miles), with some work done on an extension from St. Leonard towards Chaudière, for a sum of \$500,000. Mr. Farwell, in turn, transferred his rights under the agreement to Mr. Hugh Ryan, of Toronto. Mr. Greenshields got one-fifth of the stock for \$24,000. One first class and one second class car served for the passenger traffic of 90 miles of track. The road's average net earnings were about \$33,000 a year.

One feature of the investigation concerned the understood connection between the arrangement to buy the line and the purchase of *La Patrie* as a Government organ in the Montreal district. During the session of 1897, Mr. Tarte had declared that, at Sir Wilfrid Laurier's request, he had undertaken to secure a newspaper organ in Montreal, and had arranged with Mr. J. N. Greenshields, the president of the Drummond County Railway Company, to act as purchaser of *La Patrie*. Mr. Tarte added that with the money of the party, Mr. Greenshields had paid for the paper, which was and is controlled by members of Mr. Tarte's family. Mr. Greenshields, giving his testimony before the committee, declared that in no instance was one single dollar, either directly or indirectly, of the Drummond County Railway, or of his own, given to Mr. Tarte, or to his sons or to *La Patrie*. He gave his cheque for \$20,000 to pay for the paper, it was true, but this was merely to accommodate Mr. Tarte. Mr. Tarte paid him \$5,000 the same afternoon, and the next morning Mr. Tarte's sons handed him \$15,000. Mr. Tarte gave evidence to the same effect.

The Government during the session carried out its threat to abolish the Dominion Franchise Act, and substituted for the uniform federal franchise

### GENERAL POSTAL REGULATIONS.—(Continued.)

Unaddressed Circulars may be distributed through Post Office boxes prepayed one half cent each.

CLASS IV.—Closed Parcels. Postage rate: Six cents per four ounces or fraction thereof.

CLASS V.—Merchandise and articles of all kinds not provided for in any of the foregoing classes.

Postage rates: One cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

### REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE FOREGOING CLASSES OF CORRESPONDENCE.

#### LETTERS.

All letters should be carefully prepayed by stamp before being posted.

Mutilated or soiled stamps cannot be used for this purpose.

Insufficiently paid, ordinary, letters will be forwarded, but double the deficient postage will be collected on delivery.

Registered letters will not be forwarded unless fully prepaid.

Wholly unpaid letters for places in Canada will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Letters addressed to initials or to fictitious names will not be delivered unless also addressed to the care of some known person, firm or institution, or to a particular P. O. box.

Letters sent in open covers are liable to the same postage as if closed. This applies equally to all matter that is liable to letter postage. For example, accounts, tax notices, &c., are liable to letter postage and will be so rated whether sent in open or in closed covers.

A letter (or any other article of mail matter) once posted becomes by law the property of the party addressed and cannot, on any solicitation, however urgent, be returned to the sender except after failure of delivery to the addressee.

#### REGISTERED LETTERS.

To secure the registration of a letter an additional fee of Five Cents must be prepayed by postage stamp.

The letter should then be handed in at the wicket of the Post Office; on no account should it be dropped into a letter box.

If the letter is not sufficiently prepayed as regards both ordinary postage and registration fee it will not be accepted by the Post Office. If it is accepted, an acknowledgement of receipt will be given in due form to the party posting it, and it will be recorded in the books of every Post Office through which it passes.

A receipt will be taken for every registered letter delivered, and Postmasters are instructed to be very careful to see that such letters are delivered in every case to the party addressed or to some one duly authorised on his or her behalf. Identification will therefore be required when necessary.

Registered letters should be posted some time before the hour appointed for closing the mail, otherwise they may miss despatch. Moreover, the registration of a letter is not a thing which should be done hurriedly.

#### "REQUEST" AND "ADDRESS" LETTERS.

By the term "Request Letters" is understood one on the envelope of which is printed or written a request for its return direct to the sender if not delivered within a limited time. Postmasters are instructed to comply with such requests, and letters bearing them are consequently not sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Requests are not recognized on registered letters, which, if they fail of delivery, must be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

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those of the various provinces. The bill for the purpose was warmly opposed by the Conservative opposition, and considerably amended in the course of the debates, both in the House of Commons and in the Senate, with which latter body, for a time, it looked as if there would be a conflict, its majority having insisted on a number of amendments deemed necessary to secure the rights of political minorities in provinces where the local enactments were either defective or unfairly administered. A promise on behalf of ministers, that influence would be used to have the causes of the grievances removed, ended the difficulty.

The Plebiscite Bill, for the purpose of taking a popular vote on the question of abolishing the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, for beverage purposes, was allowed to pass without much opposition. Its reception showed, however, that there were many Plebiscitists who were not Prohibitionists, a fact made more evident during the campaign preceding polling day (September 29), in which two ministers, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière and Mr. Geoffrion, spoke openly against prohibition, while, in Quebec especially, the Liberal press, including *La Patrie*, the organ purchased at the Premier's instigation, was strongly anti-prohibitionist. The result was a remarkably large "No" vote in Quebec, which brought the "Yes" majorities in the other provinces down to between twelve and thirteen thousand. On the strength of this majority a prohibition deputation, on November 3, waited on the Government to urge action on the plebiscite by way of introducing a prohibition bill in Parliament. Sir Wilfrid Laurier intimated that the arguments of the delegates would be considered by the Privy Council and the result made known to the secretary of the Dominion Alliance.

A proposal, which some associated with the negotiations for the better treatment of the Roman Catholics of Manitoba in regard to their schools, was made to pay to the Government of Manitoba a sum of \$300,000 out of the school fund held in trust by the Dominion for the province. This fund has been created by the sale of lands in Manitoba set apart for the purpose at Confederation, and held by the Government of Canada. The proposal met with strong opposition, it being pointed out that there was no security that the money would be used for educational purposes if handed over to the provincial administration, which was in a financial position to tempt it to divert the sum to other uses, to the disadvantage of the cause of education. It was also claimed that such a payment would be contrary to the law creating the fund, which contemplated that the interest only should be disbursed by the province. The payment proposed was out of the capital of the fund. The bill to legalize the transaction passed the House of Commons, but was defeated in the Senate on a vote of 28 to 7.

An incident that led to some unpleasantness was the resignation of Mr. Bruneau, M.P. for Richelieu. Several caucuses of the Government supporters were held during the session, at which, report had it, the questions of appointments to office and railway subsidies were freely discussed and some sharp things said about the Government's course in regard thereto. Mr. Bruneau,

### GENERAL POSTAL REGULATIONS.—(Continued.)

No charge is made for the return of a fully prepaid request letter, and it is therefore much to the advantage of the public to place requests for return on their letters.

"Address Letters" are those which bear on the cover the printed address of the sender without request for return. These letters, when they fail of delivery, are also returned direct to the senders after being held in the Post Office the usual time.

#### POST CARDS—OFFICIAL.

The face or address side of an official post card must not bear anything but the address.

Post Cards may be addressed, if desired, by means of small adhesive tags; but nothing else must be attached to them, nor are they to be cut or altered in any way.

No Post Card may be used a second time even if additional postage is placed on it.

#### POST CARDS—PRIVATE.

The use of Private Post Cards is allowed under the following conditions :

Material to be card board of the same thickness as that used for the official Post Card.

Maximum size, 6 inches by  $3\frac{5}{8}$ ; minimum size,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches by  $2\frac{1}{4}$ .

The words "Private Post Card" to be printed or written on the address side near top.

#### BOOK AND NEWSPAPER PACKETS.

(One cent per four ounces.)

All matters of this class must be so put up as to be fully open to examination in the Post Office. Packages may be tied with string and the string, if cut in the Post Office, will be replaced.

It must not contain any inclosure liable to a higher rate of postage. For violation of this regulation the law provides a penalty of not less than ten nor more than forty dollars.

A paper may however be marked so as to call attention to a particular article or advertisement, and in a book the name of the sender or giver, as well as that of the addressee may be written. It is indeed recommended that this be done as a help towards restoring the book to the sender, in case the cover should be lost or the book should otherwise fail of delivery.

Among prohibited inclosures in book packets are invoices and accounts. These are allowed in Fifth Class Matter prepaid one cent an ounce, but not in matter prepaid only one cent per four ounces.

Blank books do not pass at the same rate as ordinary printed books. They are subject to a rate of one cent per two ounces.

Maximum permissible weight of a book packet, five pounds, unless it consists of a single book, when a weight of seven pounds is allowed.

Maximum dimensions: Two feet in length by one foot in width or depth.

Insufficiently paid newspaper and book packets are forwarded, provided the deficiency in prepayment does not exceed five cents. Double the deficiency is then collected on delivery. Wholly unpaid packets and those that are closed against inspection, also any that exceed the limits of weight or size, are sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Single numbers of newspapers and periodicals, weighing not more than one ounce each, are liable to a postage rate of one half cent only.

The local delivery rate on newspapers and on every other class of matter, except letters, is the same rate between one Post Office and another.

#### PATTERNS AND SAMPLES.

(One cent per four ounces.)

Sample post is limited to *bona fide* samples of goods for sale. Goods sent on execution of an order, or in any other way than as a commercial sample, are liable to the Fifth Class rate of one cent per ounce and should be prepaid accordingly.

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among others, it was understood, posed as a critic, and to give effect to his censure, sent his resignation to the Speaker. The rest of the incident is explained in the Speaker's words, from the chair, on March 14. He said :

"Before calling the orders of the day I would like to mention to the House a matter which is of the nature of privilege, and which, I see, has been connected by the press with the seat of an honorable member, the member for Richelieu. It is stated that I have received his resignation. If I had received his resignation I should have issued my warrant for a new election before now. The only occasion when I have had any communication from or with Mr. Bruneau this session was on Friday morning. I had just come into my office when Mr. Bruneau came in. He asked me if I had received a letter from him. I told him I had not. He said that he had called to get a letter back which he had written to me. I told him to wait and I would look among my mail, for I had not yet opened my letters. I turned the unopened letters over in his presence, and he pointed to one with his frank upon it. I asked him if it was his writing on the address and frank. He assured me it was. He told me nothing of its contents, and I asked him nothing, but handed him the letter unopened, and he took it away with him. So far as I know, it had come to my office through the post office, for I had not seen it before. I mention this to avoid any mistake as to facts as far as I am concerned."

It was asserted that, having sent in his resignation to the Speaker, an officer of the House of Commons, it was improper for Mr. Bruneau to recall it ; but the Speaker's way of dealing with his mail made it impracticable to go further with the case. Mr. Bruneau did not say what his letter contained.

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The long threatened superannuation system was dealt with during the session. In 1871 a system of superannuation for public employees was established, by which a percentage of their annual pay was withheld for the superannuation fund, out of which the Government bound itself to pay those retiring from the service after a fixed period an annual allowance based on the length of their employment. The abuse of the system, coupled with miscalculations as to the amount of the charges, resulted in the gradual growth of the superannuation expenditures, till, in 1897, they amounted to \$307,793. The receipts the same year were only \$59,218. The new law, applying to all future appointments, withholds 5 per cent. from the officials' salaries, which is to be returned to them, with interest at 4 per cent. on their quitting the service.

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Some postal changes of interest occurred during the year. One was the imposition of a postage rate on daily and semi-weekly newspapers, mailed from the office of publication. Another was the institution of a special delivery system, by which, through the use of a special 10 cent stamp the delivery of a letter as soon as received at the office of destination, is promised. The most important, however, was the putting into force at Christmas of a 2 cent rate on letters to Great Britain, the result of Mr. Mulock's summer visit to England and the meeting of the Imperial Postal Conference.

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On August 23 there assembled at Quebec a conference to consider matters that had led to differences of opinion between Canada and the United States. Great Britain was represented by ex-Lord Chancellor, Baron Herschell, with

## GENERAL POSTAL REGULATIONS—(Continued.)

The general limit of weight for samples is one pound and a half; but in the case of certain articles such as tea, the limit is half a pound, the general principle being that goods, sent as samples, must not to any avoidable extent, have a saleable value, and that the quantity must not be more than is necessary to show the quality.

The regulations regarding sample packets short-paid, unpaid or closed against inspection are the same as in the case of newspaper and book packets,

Sample packets must be so put up as to admit of easy examination in the Post Office; and, in the case of such articles as require special packing to prevent injury to the mails or to officers of the Post Office, the sender must see that they are securely and suitably put up, otherwise they will not be forwarded.

The sender of a sample package may place his own name and address thereon and also such trade marks, and figures as may be necessary to indicate the price, grade, &c., of the contained article or articles.

Certain staple articles of consumption may, under certain conditions, be sent as samples in sealed tins or other sealed cases. See Postal Guide.

## OTHER THIRD CLASS MATTER.

*(One cent per four ounces and one cent per two ounces—see above.)*

Third Class Matter other than Books, Newspapers and Sambles is designated "Miscellaneous Matter." Such matter must always be sent open to inspection.

The regulations as regards short-payment, non-payment and closing against inspection are the same as in the case of book, newspaper and sample packets, and there is the same penalty for unlawful inclosures.

The limit of weight is 5 pounds, and the limit of size 24 inches by 12 inches.

Circulars are communications in print or produced by some multiplying process easy to recognize. They may be dated and signed with the pen and also have the name of the addressee repeated in writing inside.

Printed forms used in the collection of accounts or for conveying information which varies from individual to individual are not entitled to pass as circulars.

Thus tax or assessment notices cannot pass as circulars nor are they entitled to any reduction of postage as municipal returns, not being of the nature of returns but of individual communications.

Printer's copy in general is not entitled to "Miscellaneous Matter" rate, but only book and newspaper manuscript. The copy of an advertisement for example or of a programme, handbill, &c., is liable to letter rate.

Circulars, hand-bills, &c., unaddressed, may be locally distributed through the boxes of a Post Office, if prepaid half a cent each.

## CLOSED PARCELS.

*(Six cents per four ounces.)*

Parcels prepaid at the above rate may be closed against inspection.

They must not, however, contain anything in the way of correspondence or anything liable to letter postage.

Limits of size and weight the same as for "Miscellaneous Matter."

The words "By Parcel Post" and the name of the sender should be plainly written on every parcel.

An insufficiently paid parcel will be forwarded, subject to payment of the deficient postage on delivery, provided one full rate of 6 cents has been prepaid.

Legal and commercial papers generally, including invoices, receipts, statements, pass-books, &c., may be sent, either by parcel post or by letter post as may be more advantageous. If sent by parcel post it is important that the envelope should be marked accordingly, so that the packet may not be mistaken for a short-paid letter.

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Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Louis H. Davies, Mr. Charlton, M.P., and Sir James Winter, of Newfoundland. The U. S. commissioners were Senators Gray, Fairbanks and Kasson, Congressman Nelson Dingley, and Messrs. John W. Foster and T. Jefferson Coolidge. Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, replaced Senator Gray in September, Mr. Gray going to Paris as one of the commissioners to fix the terms of peace with Spain. The matters of reference were :

1. Questions in respect to the fur seals in Behring sea and the waters of the North Pacific ocean.
2. Provisions in respect to fisheries off the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and on the great lakes.
3. Provisions for the delimitation and establishment of the Alaskan-Canadian boundary.
4. Provisions for the transit of merchandise in transportation to or from either country, across intermediate territory of the other.
5. Provisions relating to the transit of merchandise from one country to be delivered at points in the other beyond the frontier.
6. The question of the alien labor laws.
7. The mining rights of the citizens of each country within the territory of the other.
8. Such adjustments as may be deemed mutually advantageous of customs duties, applicable in each country to the products of the soil or the industries of the other, upon the basis of reciprocal equivalents.
9. A revision of the agreement of 1817, respecting naval vessels on the lakes.
10. Arrangements for the more complete definition and demarcation of any part of the frontier line where the same is now insufficiently defined.
11. Provisions for the conveyance for trial or punishment of persons in the lawful custody of the officers of one country through the territory of the other.
12. Reciprocity in wrecking and salvage rights.

After several meetings and adjournments, interspersed with much social festivity, the conference adjourned on October 7 to meet at Washington on November 10, when the negotiations were continued.

In provincial politics the leading event of the year was the Ontario general election. Mr. Hardy, who succeeded Sir Oliver Mowat in the premiership, dissolved the Legislature early in the year and fixed the polling for March 1. The Opposition, led by Mr. Whitney, made a spirited fight. The result was a considerable increase in the Opposition strength, the practical disappearance of the Patrons of Industry from representation, and a reduction of the Liberal membership so that when the Legislature met in August the Government majority was only six, one of its supporters, however, being absent through illness. This session was something of a surprise. An unusual number of petitions were entered against the successful candidates. In some of them the question was indirectly raised as to the right to vote of special constables, appointed and paid to keep order at the polls, under a provision of the statutes that disfranchised persons receiving pay for services rendered during the election. Several seats, it was understood, if not the Government majority, depended on the result of the court's consideration. At first it was proposed by the Government to refer the question to the Court of Appeal, and abide by the issue, and questions were prepared and submitted to the court for its opinion. Before this opinion was rendered, however, another course was adopted, and the Legislature was summoned, for the purpose, it was officially stated, of passing an act declaring that

## GENERAL POSTAL REGULATIONS—(Continued.)

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

*(Fifth Class Matter—One cent per ounce.)*

Matter of this class must be sent open to inspection. No correspondence must be enclosed nor any matter liable to letter rate (with exception noted in next section) under pain of prosecution.

Any article of merchandise sent as Fifth Class Matter and prepaid as such may be accompanied by an invoice or account relating thereto. The name of the sender may also appear on the cover.

Limits of size and weight and regulations as to short payment and non-payment the same as in the case of book and sample packets.

Different articles inclosed in one package may be so marked or numbered that the receiver may be able to follow directions given separately by letter in regard thereto.

Liquids, oils, &c., are not excluded from the mails if put up carefully in strict accordance with the directions given in the Postal Guide and ascertainable at any Post Office.

Staple articles of consumption ordinarily put up in sealed cases, may be sent by post in that way if posted by persons known to be engaged in the manufacture or sale of such articles, provided they vouch that the contents are as described in the labels.

## FREE MATTER.

*Letters and other mailable matter may be sent free to—*

The Governor-General or his secretary at Ottawa.

Any Minister or Deputy Minister of the Dominion Government at Ottawa.

The secretary of any of the Public Departments at Ottawa, or to the officer at the head of any branch or division of such a department, if the communication be exclusively on public business.

The House of Commons or Senate, or the Library of Parliament at Ottawa.

Petitions and addresses to a Provincial Legislature, or any branch thereof, may likewise be sent free of postage, and members of the Dominion Parliament and of the Provincial Legislatures may send free papers printed by order of those bodies respectively.

Communications on Post Office business may be addressed to any Post Office Inspector free of postage.

The Department also conveys free of postage certain bulletins, schedules, reports, &c., sent out by the Provincial Governments in connection with agricultural, industrial and sanitary matters and with vital statistics; such matter must always be sent in open covers. For full particulars see Postal Guide.

## POSTAGE STAMPS, LETTER CARDS, POST CARDS, &amp;c.

The Department issues the following denominations of postage stamps: One-half cent, one cent, two cents, three cents, five cents, six cents, eight cents, ten cents, fifteen cents, twenty cents, fifty cents.

It issues also letter cards (the use of which is explained above) of the value of one cent, two cents, and three cents respectively; post cards of one cent and two cents, and reply post cards for use within Canada, each half of which bears one cent prepayment; post bands bearing one cent prepayment, and stamped envelopes of one cent, two cents, and three cents.

Post Cards and Letter Cards are sold at their face (postage) value. The prices at which Post-bands and Stamped Envelopes are sold can be ascertained at any Post Office.

Postage Stamps, &c., cannot be sold without a license from the Postmaster-General.

Mutilated or soiled stamps, or the stamps of any other country are not accepted in payment of postage in Canada.

It is allowable for individuals or firms using large quantities of stamps to have them perforated with their initials.

## DEAD AND UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

Undelivered letters returned to the sender through the Dead Letter Office are subject to a special statutory charge for return of three cents. The reason for non-delivery will be indicated on each letter.

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the constables in question had and always had had the right to vote. This decision was, in its turn, changed, and the bill actually passed, by a straight party vote, provided that if, as the result of an election trial, any member was unseated because of the disallowance of the votes of the election constables in question, or partly for that reason and partly for some other reason, the seat should not be given to the opposing candidate, in conformity with the existing law, but that the election should be declared void, and that thereafter a new election should be held. This was naturally pronounced an extraordinary proposition; but the majority accepted it, and it became the law of the province. The Legislature adjourned till the ordinary time of holding the session. Then the Court of Appeal decided that there was no need for the session and the legislation enacted thereat, by holding that special election constables did not come within the category of persons excluded from the right to vote. The announcement was received with much satisfaction by the Government's friends. But fate had another rebuff for Mr. Hardy. The representation of South Ontario had become vacant, and the writ for a new election was issued. The Liberal candidate was Mr. Dryden, commissioner of agriculture, who had been defeated in the general contest. The campaign was begun, when a letter signed "Lex," in the columns of the *Toronto World*, drew attention to the clause in the statutes which declared that no bye-election to fill a vacancy caused by the unseating of a member should be held during a session of the Legislature. The Legislature was legally in session. The writ for South Ontario was non-effective, and had to be recalled. To get out of the difficulty its own legislation had brought it into, the Government got Sir Oliver Mowat, the Lieutenant-Governor, to stretch his prerogative and prorogue the Legislature. Then a new writ was issued, and, for the time, the chapter of blunders ended. During the recess, Mr. Gibson, commissioner of crown lands, and Mr. Dryden, commissioner of agriculture, who had been defeated in their constituencies on March 1, obtained seats, Mr. Gibson in East Wellington, which had been made vacant by the death of Mr. Craig, and Mr. Dryden in South Ontario, vacated by the election courts.

British Columbia added to the interest of the political history of the year. The general elections to the Legislature were held in July, and resulted in an even division of the representation between Government and Opposition supporters. Without waiting for the official return, Lieutenant-Governor McInnes interpreted the situation as evidence of popular want of confidence in his advisers, and dismissed Mr. J. H. Turner, the premier. The Government was generally counted Conservative, though some of its supporters were Liberals and its opponents were not all of that party. The dismissal caused some surprise, which was increased by the fact that the Lieutenant-Governor did not send for Mr. Semlin, the leader of the opposition to the Turner Government, but for Mr. Robert Beaven, a former minister, without a seat in the Legislature. The task was too much for Mr. Beaven, however, and he gave it up. Then Mr. Semlin, who is a Conservative, was sent for, and with Mr. Joseph Martin, of Manitoba school law fame, as a lieutenant, he formed a new ministry.

The crisis had as one of its features the publication of a number of letters passing between the Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. Turner, and the making of charges that the Lieutenant-Governor sought to use his position to compel the

## GENERAL POSTAL REGULATIONS.—(Continued.)

## "REQUEST" MATTER.

It is stated above that requests for direct return if undelivered are recognized upon letters. They are also recognized on other classes of matter, but with this difference, that in the case of all other classes of matter there is a charge for return equal to the postage originally payable. Persons placing requests on book or sample packages, &c., should bear this in mind.

## PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

All explosive, dangerous or destructive substances.  
Glass bottles or glass in any form liable to break, and all matter subject to speedy decay.  
Liquids and oils unless put up in special manner indicated in the Postal Guide.  
All obscene or immoral books, publications, pictures, &c., all publications of a seditious, disloyal, scurrilous or libellous character, indecent or libellous post cards, letters, the covers of which bear words of offensive character, and letters or circulars relating to illegal lotteries or other fraudulent schemes.

## DUTIABLE MATTER.

Dutiable matter received by mail is sent to the nearest Custom House for collection of duty. The addressee receives a notification from the Customs in order that he may attend and claim the article.

## MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

There are about 1,300 Post Offices in Canada at which Money Orders are issued and paid. The following table shows the rates charged on the issue of orders payable within the Dominion of Canada :

	If not exceeding \$	2.50	.....	3c.
Over \$	2.50	"	"	4c.
"	5.00	"	"	6c.
"	10.00	"	"	10c.
"	20.00	"	"	12c.
"	30.00	"	"	15c.
"	40.00	"	"	20c.
"	50.00	"	"	24c.
"	60.00	"	"	28c.
"	70.00	"	"	32c.
"	80.00	"	"	36c.
"	90.00	"	"	40c.

No single order can be drawn for a larger sum than \$100.

Money Orders not exceeding \$50 in amount can be drawn on the United Kingdom, the United States and most foreign countries and British colonies. The following table shows the commission payable on all Money Orders payable elsewhere than in Canada :

	If not exceeding \$	10	.....	10c.
Over \$	10	"	"	20c.
"	20	"	"	30c.
"	30	"	"	40c.
"	40	"	"	50c.

Should a Money Order be lost, payment can be obtained by means of a duplicate order for which application should be made, in the case of an order payable in Canada to the Post Office Department (Money Order Branch) at Ottawa, and in the case of an order payable in another country to the Postal Administration of that country. A second commission is charged on the issue of the duplicate.

Postmasters are instructed to be extremely careful as to the identification of payees, and the system affords as nearly as possible perfect security for the transmission of money. Full information as to the regulations, foreign currencies, &c., can be obtained at any Money Order Post Office.

## POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

The Post Office Savings Bank system is in operation at about 750 Post Offices in Canada. Deposits of one dollar or any number of dollars are received at such offices, and interest at the rate of three and a half per cent is allowed thereon. Every depositor receives a Pass Book in which full information as to the details of the system is contained.

NOTE.—On and from the 1st July, 1897, the rate of interest on deposits will be reduced to *three per cent.*

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taking into the Cabinet of his son, Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, M.P. In a letter of July 14 Lieutenant-Governor McInnes informed the premier, Mr. Turner, that he could not look on the election as other than adverse to the administration and an expression of want of confidence on the part of the people, and that he could not longer accept the advice of his ministers in regard to new appointments to office, or in regard to any special expenditures of money not provided for in the current estimates, unless shown that an urgent necessity existed for them in the interests of the province. In a letter of July 25 the Lieutenant-Governor declined to sanction a change of date for polling at some of the stations in the Cassiar district, where, owing to geographical conditions, polling day had been fixed later than in the other constituencies. On the 8th of August the Lieutenant-Governor again wrote to Mr. Turner, recalling the position he had taken in his former communication in regard to appointments and the expenditure of public money, and saying that he had not wished to take decided action till all the writs were returned. Since writing that letter, however, the Lieutenant-Governor added, the representations made to him by Mr. Turner and colleagues, in regard to the expenditures of various sums of money, had influenced him to the extent that he would no longer await the return of the Cassiar writs before acting on what he considered the verdict of the electorate, as further delay in calling a ministry in which he could have full confidence might prejudicially affect the interests of the province. Mention was made of the sending to him of warrants and orders in council in regard to which he had withheld his approval, as he considered them outside of routine business, and in regard to none of them could he see that a delay of a few weeks would make any material difference to the localities concerned or to the province at large. Feeling the responsibilities resting upon him, and that Mr. Turner and his colleagues were no longer endorsed by the electorate, and had not the confidence of the Legislature, he had decided to delay no longer in calling for other advisers. He would not feel justified, he said, in granting another dissolution, and would not put the province to the delay or expense of a special session of the Legislature. He asked for his ministers' resignations.

Mr. Turner's reply recited the substance of the letters summarised above, and asserted that the expenditures he had recommended were justified under the law, and that the orders in council submitted were reasonable and in the public interest. Mr. Turner's letter referred to a visit paid to him on July 18 by Mr. T. R. E. McInnes, son of and private secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, who had referred to the latter's letter of July 14, and then went on:—

"He (Mr. T. R. E. McInnes), then went on to say that there was a method by which I could secure a strong government, that owing to the fact that some parties who had taken a very active part against the Government in the late elections, being somewhat nervous now about the real position of affairs in the province, particularly with respect to the preponderance of Mainland influence and the consequent danger of the rights of the Island being neglected, they, or he, had arrived at the opinion that it would be well to back me up by support from some of the members who had been elected to support the opposition; and he desired to let me know that his brother, W. W. B. McInnes, M.P., could carry out an arrangement of that kind. He (W. W. B. McInnes) was prepared to resign his seat in the Commons and enter into local politics. He was really a friend of mine, and fully supported most of my policy, more particularly that of railways, agriculture and finance. He would, however, want a seat in the cabinet, and if I were inclined to give him that, he was quite sure he could bring over two of the present opposition Island members to my support in addition to



his own. This would give me, in the event of Cassiar being favorable to my government, at least 21 or 22 government supporters, and I should, he thought, have little difficulty in getting over one or two more, thus securing a good working majority.

"A few days after, Mr. W. W. B. McInnes called at my office and discussed the situation on the lines suggested by his brother, Your Honor's private secretary, and confirmed the statements made by the latter.

"Mr. W. W. B. McInnes subsequently had other interviews with me on the same subject in my office, and negotiations have practically continued until the present time. Your Honor will observe that such representations from such a quarter necessarily required serious consideration on the part of the Government and I was surprised to receive Your Honor's letter, inasmuch as it placed an entirely new complexion on the whole situation."

Mr. Turner then went into a constitutional and incidental defence of his position, claiming there was no ground for believing a majority of the members elected had intimated their intention of voting non-confidence in his government, and ended by claiming the right to await the verdict of the electors at the hands of their representatives in the Legislature assembled. He questioned the course the Lieutenant-Governor had chosen to adopt before the elections were concluded, and for himself and his colleagues asked that the Lieutenant-Governor's letter of the 8th August should be reconsidered.

The Lieutenant-Governor's reply to this was a lengthy document, giving his reasons for his course, and for the objections he had raised to the things he had been advised to do. In the course of the document, after a reference to some expenditures he had sanctioned, but the legality of which he questioned, was the following:—

"On a subsequent occasion I had a batch of warrants in connection with routine matters sent up for my approval, fastened together in the manner in which I had been instructed that my signature on the last sheet would cover the preceding sheet. There was a large number of them fastened together in this way, but I inspected them all individually before signing the last sheet. To my surprise, I found inserted therein, in different places, six or seven warrants in blank. As I did not propose to approve of blank warrants, I cut them out. This was about the 19th July last. I have since waited for some information in regard to, or some enquiry for those warrants in blank, but none has been forthcoming."

Complaint was also made by the Lieutenant-Governor that the Attorney-General (Mr. D. M. Eberts) had wrongly informed him on the law in connection with an expenditure of \$15,000 for services in the Cassiar district. The close of the letter was marked by some sharp personal reflections on Mr. Turner's course.

Mr. Turner's retort was, in turn, marked by a sharpness of criticism not often found in letters to the head of a government. He laid down constitutional rules in support of his line of conduct and quoted precedents therefor. In regard to the blank warrants referred to in the Lieutenant-Governor's letter, he said:—

"Possibly you have not made yourself acquainted with the manner of procedure with respect to what you term warrants; they are requisitions, and the system is such that if by chance, among a large number of sheets, a blank one got in, it could be of no use, and I should hardly think it possible that Your Honor would sign a blank sheet.

"These requisitions before being passed by the executive are examined and checked off by the Auditor-General and they are all numbered, and the amount where not finished on one sheet, carried forward to the next and added up. It is this final sheet that should be signed by Your Honor, but in addition all these blank requisitions are enclosed in a folder and on this a memorandum from the



Minister of Finance with a list of all the requisitions that are enclosed with the number of each, also the number of the vote under which they are paid and the amount of each.

"The memorandum is signed by the President of the Council and subsequently by Your Honor and is the order-in-council authorizing the amount as set forth on it to be paid. No other requisitions can be paid save such as appear in this order.

"On the return of the parcel of requisitions and order signed by Your Honor it goes to the Auditor-General. If any requisitions that complied with the order-in-council were short the Auditor-General would report, but seeing that they must correspond with the memorandum that accompanies them and none can be paid that do not appear on that memorandum; further that a blank requisition would be useless. I fail to see the point of your Honor's remarks on this subject.

"I content myself by saying that in no single instance was there even a thought of, let alone an attempt at such a course as Your Honor, without definitely alleging it, would fain induce the people to infer."

In Quebec little of special interest occurred. The statement of revenue and expenditure for the year 1897-98, issued in August, showed the former to have been \$4,112,547, and the latter \$4,351,778. This meant a deficit of \$239,231. There was also besides the above, an expenditure of \$469,790 of capital (or borrowed money) made up of \$237,471, repayment of railway interest guarantee deposits; \$33,675, repayment of trust funds; \$196,284, railway subsidies; \$2,360, other purposes. The statement of the debt at 30th June, showed it to be made up as follows:—

Bonds issued.....	\$34,283,841
Less sinking fund.....	10,004,677
	\$24,279,163
Temporary loans and deposits .....	1,166,706
Total.....	\$25,445,870

During the year some progress was made in the conversion of the debt, \$738,676 of 3 per cent inscribed stock having been issued to replace the higher interest bearing bonds of former loans.

In Prince Edward Island, Mr. Warburton, the premier, resigned to take a judgeship, and was succeeded by Hon. Donald Farquharson, the other ministers retaining their positions.

The revenue and expenditure of the provinces, aside from Quebec, whose figures are noted above, for 1897, are given as follows:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
Ontario.....	\$4,139,848	\$3,767,676
Nova Scotia.....	832,240	853,699
New Brunswick.....	745,203	727,187
Manitoba.....	653,706	780,109
British Columbia.....	1,383,048	1,569,071
P. E. Island.....	272,550	310,752



These figures, from the Statistical Year Book, show an annual expenditure per head of population, of \$1.68 in Ontario, \$1.87 in Nova Scotia, \$2.26 in New Brunswick, \$3.80 in Manitoba, \$10.41 in British Columbia, and \$2.85 in Prince Edward Island. The rate in Quebec in the same year was \$3.10.

According to the above authority the debts of the provinces in the fiscal years ending during 1897 were as follows :—

	Gross Debt.	Dominion Allowance.	Other Assets.	Net Debt.
Quebec.....	\$35,553,867	\$2,549,214	\$11,286,177	\$21,718,476
Nova Scotia .....	3,617,138	1,056,197	257,026	2,303,923
New Brunswick .....	3,053,957	530,402	34,977	2,488,578
Manitoba.....	5,793,843	3,707,196	4,391,941	.....
British Columbia.....	6,586,004	583,021	1,718,968	4,284,015
P. E. Island .....	362,284	182,176	11,844	168,264

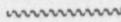
Ontario has obligations represented by annuities, payable during a period extending over 20 years, of \$1,986,292, against which there are claimed assets of \$5,124,664. In each case the assets are exclusive of lands and buildings owned by the provinces.

### THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt of Canada at the end of the fiscal year 1897-98, (the 30th of June, 1898) according to the official statement in the *Canada Gazette* of Sept. 17, with comparisons with the preceding year, was made up as follows :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	\$	\$
<b>LIABILITIES—</b>		
Payable in England.....	218,225,503	227,958,836
do do Temporary Loans.....	4,866,666	.....
do Canada.....	9,345,913	9,111,810
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund.....	1,923,257	1,927,206
Dominion Notes.....	22,318,096	22,178,193
Savings Banks.....	48,937,157	50,113,941
Trust Funds.....	8,472,519	8,518,494
Province Accounts.....	16,406,757	16,406,443
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts.....	1,892,959	2,155,326
Total Gross Debt. ....	332,388,892	338,370,254
<b>ASSETS—</b>		
Investment—Sinking Funds.....	38,516,189	40,876,157
Other Investments.....	6,261,527	6,371,527
Province Accounts.....	10,606,089	10,603,219
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts.....	15,713,248	16,432,991
	71,097,055	74,283,896
Total Net Debt.....	261,291,776	264,086,357
Increase of Debt in 1897-98.....	.....	2,794,580

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On the 30th June, 1896, two weeks before the present Government took office, the gross debt amounted to \$325,717,537, and the net debt to \$258,497,433.

In the first two years of a Liberal administration, therefore, the gross debt increased by \$12,652,717, and the net debt by \$5,588,924.

The bonded debt, in the same time, was increased from \$227,805,549 to \$237,060,647.

The Liberal party leaders, who thought the debt of Canada too large when the Conservatives controlled the Government, did not find it large enough when they succeeded to power. So they added some millions each year.

### THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue of Canada for the fiscal year 1897-98 reached the highest figure in the history of the country, viz., \$40,275,704, made up of the following items:—

Customs Taxes .....	\$21,731,238
Excise .....	7,871,562
Post Office Receipts.....	3,528,800
Public Works and Railway Receipts.....	3,872,478
Miscellaneous Receipts.....	3,271,614
	<hr/>
	\$40,275,704

The first two items in the above table represent the amount collected by taxation, the others being payments for services rendered by the Government to those interested.

The customs and excise taxes were the heaviest in five years, the comparison showing as follows:—

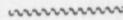
	CUSTOMS.	EXCISE.	TOTAL.
1897-98.....	\$21,731,238	\$7,871,562	\$29,602,801
1896-97.....	19,478,247	9,170,379	28,648,626
1895-96.....	19,833,279	7,926,006	27,759,285
1894-95.....	17,640,466	7,805,733	25,446,199
1893-94.....	19,198,114	8,381,089	27,579,203

In customs and excise taxation, therefore, the Liberal Government has increased the amount collected—"wrung" its members used to call it—from the people of Canada, compared with the record of the last year of their Conservative predecessors, by \$1,843,516. They have increased the sum of the taxation by over 6 per cent.

The figures of the expenditure show that this increase of taxation was necessary to meet the heavier expenditure. The cost of the administration of the government in 1897-98 reached the highest figure but one in the history of the Dominion. It was only exceeded in the year 1885-86, when the second Riel rising on the Saskatchewan caused an extraordinary outlay on military account. For five years past the expenditure on Consolidated Fund account, that is for the ordinary expenses of the Government, has been as follows:

1897-98.....	\$38,699,823
1896-97.....	38,349,760
1895-96.....	36,949,142
1894-95.....	38,132,005
1893-94.....	37,585,026

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In the last completed year of the Liberal Government, therefore, it took \$1,750,681 more to meet its current expenses than in the last year of the late Conservative Government.

In the budget debate of 1896, replying to Mr. Foster, Sir Richard Cartwright declared that an expenditure of \$38,000,000 a year for federal purposes was a disgrace and a shame, a thing utterly unjustifiable—a monstrous thing! His words, applied now to the acts of the Government of which he is a member, are its condemnation.

Besides the \$38,699,823 expended on administrative services last year there was a further sum laid out for the following objects:

Public works, railways and canals.....	\$3,841,722
Dominion lands.....	127,118
Railway subsidies.....	1,414,934
Militia.....	157,740
Riel rebellion expenses.....	1,272
	5,542,786

The total expenditure of the fiscal year 1897-98 was, therefore, \$44,240,117, or \$3,964,413 more than the revenue, which was \$40,275,704.

The current year is not likely to show better results. The estimates of expenditure, submitted to and sanctioned by Parliament, authorize a total outlay of \$47,970,948 in the twelve months ending June 30, 1899.

### THE PREFERENTIAL TRADE FAILURE.

The failure of the preferential tariff to work as the Liberal Government announced that they expected it would, is another evidence of the ministerial failure to rightly judge of the efforts of the party policy. The preference in favor of goods from Great Britain, by which they were entered at one-eighth less duty than merchandise from other countries, went into operation on April 23, and was, therefore, the rule for over two months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

In that year, compared with the preceding twelve months, the imports "entered for consumption" from Great Britain fell to \$29,412,188, from \$32,979,742, or by \$3,567,554.

In the same time the value of goods imported from the United States increased from \$58,574,024 to \$61,649,041, or by \$3,075,017.

In the year ending June 30, 1898, the preference in favor of Great Britain was in force the whole twelve months. During that time, according to the figures supplied by the ministers to Liberal papers, the value of goods entered for consumption was \$19,384,000 greater than in the year ending June 30, 1897. The share of the increase that fell to Great Britain, however, was only \$2,986,205. The share of the increase of the United States was \$16,614,463.

Taking three years' statistics, it is found that the value of goods imported and entered for consumption from these two countries has been as follows:

	FROM GREAT BRITAIN.	FROM UNITED STATES.
1895-96.....	\$32,979,742	\$58,574,024
1896-97.....	29,412,188	61,649,041
1897-98.....	32,398,393	78,263,504

Comparing 1897-98 with 1895-96, the year before there was any preferential tariff, it is seen that the goods entered for consumption from Great Britain decreased by \$581,349, where those from the United States increased by \$19,689,480.

It was claimed when the Laurier-Fielding tariff was introduced that the general reduction of duties would be more advantageous to the United States than to British exporters to Canada. So far experience justifies the claim.



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