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BANGING AWAY AT THE BALL

Montreal's Team Wins a Game at Springfield.

Rochester and Worcester Make 30 Runs Between Them - Slugging Match at New York - Big Cricket Scores at Old London-Turf and Other Sporting News.

BASEBALL.

EASTERN LEAGUE-TUESDAY.

At Springfield—R. H. E. 13 15 1
Montreal 7 9 5
Springfield 7 9 5
Batteries—Souders and Moran; Ferry and Phelps.

At Providence—R. H. E. 8 10 1
Toronto 3 5 4
Providence 3 5 4
Batteries—Evans and Leahy; Williams and Rothfuss.

At Hartford—R. H. E. 8 14 0
Hartford 2 2 4
Syracuse 2 2 4
Batteries—Johnson and Boyd; Malarky and Williams.

At Worcester—R. H. E. 19 22 1
Rochester 11 13 7
Worcester 11 13 7
Batteries—Mann and Smink; Clark and Bransfield.

NATIONAL LEAGUE-TUESDAY.

At Philadelphia—R. H. E. 4 13 9
Philadelphia 2 9 0
Batteries—Kison and Robinson; Field and Douglass.

At Pittsburgh—R. H. E. 2 8 2
Pittsburgh 5 9 9
Cincinnati 5 9 9
Batteries—Tannehill and Bowerman; Taylor and Peitz.

At New York—R. H. E. 1 6 10
Washington 19 20 1
New York 19 20 1
Batteries—Cockley and Nady; Dunleavy, Baker, Hayden and McGuire.

At Cleveland—R. H. E. 1 4 1
Cleveland 8 10 3
St. Louis 8 10 3
Batteries—Stivett and Zimmer; Young and O'Connor.

WESTERN LEAGUE-TUESDAY.

At Buffalo—Indianapolis 11, Buffalo 3.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis 1, Kansas City 5.

At St. Paul—St. Paul 7, Milwaukee 4.
At Columbus—Columbus 7, Detroit 3.

CHATHAM LOST.

Chatham, May 10.—The Reds yesterday completed their quartet of games with the Columbia Giants by sustaining a fourth defeat. Score: R. H. E. Chatham 4 8 5
Giants 4 8 5
Batteries—Withers and Sanders; Miller and Burns. Umpires, Hagerman and Wilson.

FOR THE FANS.

Gunther, who signed with Stratford, has arrived there. Grimm, the catcher, who broke his leg early last season, wants to sign with the Chatham City team. Manager Popkay expects to sign a crack Wisconsin pitcher named Powers.

Jacklist, of Montreal, has batted .545 in five games. Henry .375, Moran .313, Shearon .300, G. Bannon .267, Dooley .259, Johnson .214, Shebeck .195 and T. Bannon .185.

The Niagara University team beat Hamilton on Sunday by a score of 8 to 6. McCann, Van Geisen and Crystal pitched for the Hams. Barry, the old Montrealer, played for the Niagaras and got in three hits.

Catcher Bowerman, of the Pittsburgh team, has been summoned to appear before the league directors. Umpire Smith charges him with improper conduct toward Umpire Burns in a recent game.

THE TURF.

RACING IN ENGLAND.
London, May 9.—At the first day's racing of the Newmarket second spring meeting today, Tod Sloan finished first on Korosko, in the race for a trial plate of 200 sovereigns, the winner to be sold for 400 sovereigns. Eight horses ran. Tovaros was second and Senateur third.

The Visitors' plate of 150 sovereigns was won by Mr. H. Barnato's My Boy. Lord William Beresford's Chinkook, 6 to 1, ridden by Tod Sloan, finished second. Seventeen horses ran.

Sloan rode Sir Walsley Griffith's Styria, in the race for the Somerville stakes, 1,600 sovereigns, but was unplaced. Mr. E. Cassel's Sonapura, by Amphion-Albertine, was the winner. Six horses ran.

The Burwell stake of 200 sovereigns was won in a walk-over by Lord William Beresford's Calman, with Sloan up.

Sloan finished first on Lord William Beresford's Grodin in the Newmarket handicap of 300 sovereigns. St. Fort was second and Bannebosq third. Five horses ran.

The selling plate was won by Cornubion. This event is of 103 sovereigns, for 2-year-olds, the winner to be sold at auction for 300 sovereigns; entrance, 3 sovereigns. Twelve horses ran.

ON WOODBINE TRACK.

Fred Sturgeon arrived from London with Miss Patrick and Alarum. The Seagram two-year-olds were at the Woodbine yesterday. Mr. Jersey, the 2-year-old king, carrying 113 pounds, was sent three furlongs with Cobourg. Such a burst of speed as this pair showed was never before seen at Woodbine. They ran the first quarter in 24 seconds flat, and finished the three furlongs in 86½ seconds. Cobourg was a neck behind the Hanover wonder, who

finished with his ears pricking. It was a magnificent performance.

TUESDAY'S WINNERS ELSEWHERE.

At Ingleside—Giga, Cabrillo, Lothian, Mary Black, Rubicon and Allyar.
At Louisville—Innovator, Fervor, Winter, Ida Fordham, Galthee and Maroni.

At Newport—Schriverer, Indian, Albert S. King Bermuda, Carlotta C. and Gen. McGruder.
At Morris Park—Continental, Peat, A. N. B., The Banaster, Mark Cheek and Latson.

ATHLETICS.

72-HOUR WALKING MATCH.

New York, May 9.—The second day of the 72-hour go-as-you-please race at the Grand Central Palace began at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Score at 1 o'clock was: Hegelman 51 miles, Guerrier 78, Cox 77, Glyck 75, Day 74, Edwards 72, Hansen 70, Igo 69, Barnes 66, Craig 65, T. racey 64, Dawson 64.

FISTIC.

At Buffalo, N. Y., last night, Eddie Connelly, of St. John, N. B., knocked out "Mystery" George Kerwin, of Chicago, in the fourth round of what was to have been a 20-round contest.

Frank Erns, of Buffalo, was awarded the decision on points over George McFadden, of New York, at the end of a 25-round bout, before the Lenox A. C. in New York last night.

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS IN ENGLAND.

London, May 10.—The cricket match between the Australians and the team representing the South of England began at the Crystal Palace yesterday. Their first inning, the Englishmen scored 246 runs, and when the wickets were pulled the Australians had two wickets for 35 runs. Yesterday there was some brilliant batting on the part of the visitors, especially Gregory, who made 124 runs, while Noble was not out with 105 runs. At the close of play the Australians had scored 357 runs for eight wickets.

THE LONDON PRESBYTERY

Interesting Conference at Dutton Yesterday - Next Meeting at Port Stanley.

The Presbytery of London met in the church at Dutton at 9 o'clock yesterday, the moderator, Mr. M. Lindsay, presiding, Mr. Courtenay clerk pro tem.

The minutes of last meeting were approved.
Mr. Ross reported that the call from Mossa to Mr. K. McLennan, of Tiverton, had been declined.

A communication from the mission station of North Ekfrid, asked if a student had been secured, and if the grant of 50 cents per Sabbath for the past six months had been applied for. Both of these questions were answered affirmatively. South Delaware and Tempok concerning application for augmentation, and was assured that it had been made, but cannot be passed on by the synod's committee.

Mr. Ross reported as to the Young People's Presbytery. There had not been as many reports sent in as the previous year, and, therefore, the statistics available were not encouraging. The report was adopted, and thanks given to the convenor. A resolution was passed urging the members of presbytery to see that the statistics of societies sent in replies to the questions asked. It was reported that the Young People's Societies were now all united in one Presbytery, and that the convention held yesterday afternoon and evening had been very successful and helpful.

Messrs. McGilivray and Barnett were appointed the presbytery's representatives on the executive committee of the Young People's Presbytery.

A communication was read from the board of Manitoba College, stating that the board intended nominating F. B. Kirkpatrick to the General Assembly as professor of systematic theology.

A communication was read from A. B. McGregor, appealing against his suspension by the session of Appin Church. This document was transmitted by the session to the presbytery.

The application of Mr. Archibald Stewart, of London, to be placed on the aged and infirm ministers' list, and the application of the Rev. John Munro, of London, to be placed temporarily on the infirm list, owing to ill-health, were ordered to be sent to the General Assembly.

On motion a committee was appointed to draw up a minute of condolence re the illness of Mr. Munro.

There was a warm expression of gratitude because of the presence of Dr. Sutherland, Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Stewart (Kelbourne), after their recent illness.

Cards were read from various presbyteries as to application for reception of ministers to the General Assembly.

The matter of the bequest of Mr. Thomas McCullen, Caradoc township, of \$300 and seven shares of the Bank of Commerce stock, left to Cook's Church, Caradoc, came up, and the synod referred the whole matter to the presbytery of London. A committee was appointed to look into the matter in the interest of the church, consisting of Messrs. Greenlees, Rathburn, Currie and Ross.

Dr. Sutherland resigned the position of clerk of presbytery, and, after many expressions of sympathy and earnest desire that his visit to Scotland will result in a complete recovery of health, the resignation was accepted, and a committee appointed to bring in a suitable minute regarding the long and faithful services of Dr. Sutherland. The committee appointed consisted of Messrs. Stuart, Henderson and Clark. Dr. Sutherland's request for three

months' leave of absence was granted. On motion the appointment of a clerk was delayed until the next meeting of presbytery.

The report of the committee on the petition from Appin was submitted, and adopted, as follows: "The committee, having conferred with Mr. McGregor, and having heard his statement that his refusal to obey the several citations of the session of Appin was due entirely to his ignorance of church law, find that he is now perfectly willing to obey the citation of session."

Mr. Lawrence presented a call from Ailsa Craig and Carlisle to Rev. W. H. Geddes, St. Catharines. The stipend offered is \$350, and a manse. Messrs. John B. Shipley and Wm. Patterson were heard in support of the call. The call was sustained as a regular gospel call; the conduct of the moderator was approved, and the call transmitted to the clerk of the presbytery of Hamilton. Mr. Lawrence to appear as the representative of the presbytery of London when the call comes up at the presbytery of Hamilton.

Provisional arrangements were made as follows: The moderator to preside, Mr. McIntyre to preach, Mr. Lawrence to address the people, and Mr. Little the minister; the date to be fixed by the moderator and clerk.

Mr. Ross was given permission to deliver a call to Mossa.

It was decided that the presbytery adjourn to meet at Port Stanley on the second Tuesday of July at 11 o'clock a.m.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES.
The societies of young people in the bounds of the presbytery of London met in the Presbyterian Church, Dutton, on Monday, May 8, at 2 o'clock. The secretaries and treasurers presided.

After opening exercises, the committee to nominate officers for the coming year was appointed.

The secretaries and treasurer presented encouraging reports, which were adopted. Reports were also received from the various societies throughout the bounds of the presbytery, which gave a good idea of the work successfully carried out. An amendment added to article No. 11 of the constitution, as follows: "Object—Giving attention to the work of missions in our own country." The proportion of representation at the annual convention from each society was changed from one in seven to one in twenty. It was decided to elect a prominent member of the presbytery to the work of Rev. Mr. Pringle in the Klondike region, and that as far as possible it should be the aim to raise \$1,000 the ensuing year for his support, and that the question of having some specific mission work before the presbytery during coming year be submitted to the societies, and decided at the next annual meeting.

The nominating committee presented the following names for officers for the current year, which were, on motion, duly adopted:

Honorary president, the moderator of presbytery, Rev. J. Stevens, introduced Rev. first vice-president, Mr. A. Carmichael, West Lorne; second vice-president, Mrs. Milliken, Chalmers Church, London; recording secretary, Miss Murray, Wilton Grove; corresponding secretary, Miss L. McCord, Kintyre; treasurer, Rev. J. F. Scott (Rodney); C. Henderson (Appin); Miss F. McGill (St. Thomas); Miss Low (Wallacetown); Mr. D. F. McLachlan (Mosa).

At the evening meeting the church edifice was filled. Mr. Lindsay, of the moderator of the presbytery, conducted the devotional exercises.

The retiring president, Mr. Ross, introduced Rev. Mr. Stevens, president-elect, who made a brief and earnest address. A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring president, Mr. Hollingshead, who sang as a solo "The Holy City." Mr. Barnett, Kintyre, delivered a capital address on the subject of the missions of the church. After an anthem by the choir, Rev. W. J. Clark, Kintyre, delivered an address on the subject, "The Church in the House of God, in Its Worship, in Its Government." The conference then closed, after a hearty vote of thanks had been passed to the session, the choir, and the hospitable people of Dutton.

DOMINION DAY

Retail Grocers Want It Observed on Monday-Excursion to the Falls.

At the regular meeting of the Retail Grocers' Association, held recently, the secretary reported a meeting of the committee appointed to formulate plans for the grocers' annual outing. The committee suggested an excursion to Niagara Falls on July 26, and arrangements have been made with the M. C. R. for a train to leave here at 7 a.m., and returning leave the Falls at 8 p.m. On motion the report was received and adopted.

The committee was empowered to add to their members, and complete arrangements for the excursion to Niagara Falls.

Considerable discussion took place on the early closing movement, and it was reported to be working satisfactorily generally.

The question of an early closing by law, suggested by a deputation from the Ministerial Association at the last meeting, was discussed for a short time and laid over for further information.

It was suggested that it might be in the interest of the retail trade to club together and obtain better rates of discounts, and after a short discussion this question was laid over until next meeting.

The question was asked, would it not be advisable to request the mayor and city council to proclaim Monday, July 3, as a holiday instead of July 1 (Dominion Day). It was argued in favor of the suggestion that Saturday is our best market day, and no doubt that if the day is observed as a holiday many farmers will be disappointed, as they will be unwillingly compelled to market on Sunday, and Monday no one will be at any inconvenience. The secretary was instructed to present to the mayor and city council the request of this association, that Monday, July 3, be proclaimed a holiday instead of Saturday, July 1 (Dominion Day).

Trading stamps came in for quite a lively discussion, but no action was taken.

The secretary was instructed to reply to communication from the Ottawa Retail Merchants' Association regarding their discount.

Four members were added to the association, and the president remarked that he hoped the association would continue to grow until every grocer in the city is a member, and he urged the members to make it a point to attend every meeting of the trade, and "the better acquainted we get with each other, the more we will be able to help one another and the trade generally."

The meeting then adjourned.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT

Issued by the Agricultural Department of Ontario.

Fall Wheat and Clover Greatly Injured - Live Stock Wintered Well - Vegetation Well Advanced.

Toronto, May 10.—Following is a summary of the statement issued by the Ontario department of agriculture regarding the condition of crops and live stock, based upon reports secured from over 500 special correspondents during the first week of May:

THE WEATHER.

The records of the weather from November to April show that while the severity of the weather was slightly more intense than the average, the conditions which prevailed during February were especially unfavorable to agriculture. The absence of the protection generally afforded by a thick covering of snow during mid-winter explains the serious injury sustained by fall crops and other vegetation.

FALL WHEAT.

The weather during the winter and the early spring has been exceedingly unfavorable for fall wheat, and the crop has been greatly injured by the inclemency of the season, being practically a failure in many localities. The want of snow in most places left the ground exposed to unusually severe and protracted frosts, and the heavy rains formed in pools of water which froze and killed the young plants in the hollows and flooded lands. The dry weather which has prevailed in some neighborhoods since the opening of the growing season has also wrought some injury. A considerable percentage of the area sown to fall wheat is being plowed up. As a rule this crop appears to have wintered better in clay or heavy land than on light soils. In many cases it has been observed that the partial protection afforded by accumulations of snow near the fences, the rest of the field being bare, has saved the wheat plants. It is worthy also of note that the reports from Algoma, where there was a good covering of snow during the winter, are more favorable than those from the older settled counties. There are slight losses from insect pests reported, and rain is much needed.

CLOVER.

A large proportion of the clover crop has been winter-killed, owing to the scarcity of snow. The damage appears to have been greatest in the Lake Erie and Lake Ontario groups, while the most favorable showing is made by the northern localities, where the snow remained on the ground to a later date. Where the crop survived the winter, the fields are generally in a healthy and flourishing condition, and, provided well, although in some cases clover is beginning to suffer for lack of moisture.

WINTER RYE.

This crop has generally come through the winter in good condition, and promises well. More of this grain is being cultivated than usual, and which is due to its value for feeding green to stock during periods when grass is not available, owing to the drought.

VEGETATION.

The late opening of spring has been compensated for by recent warm weather, so that a growth that in many localities the first of May found vegetation well advanced, affording good pasturage for live stock. The Erie counties and the eastern portion of the province are the most backward sections. Fruit trees and shrubs in the west are in leaf at an earlier date than usual. Continued dry weather has somewhat retarded the grass in many quarters.

SPRING SEEDING.

While some of the reports state that the seed-bed has been favorable, the number describe the soil as being too wet or inclined to be "sod" and "run together." In the west and north, clay soils were heavy from the weight of snow, while in the more easterly localities there was an unusual depth of frost in the ground. The season is generally regarded as being late, but the remarkably fine weather prevailing made the outlook for the getting of spring crops an encouraging one. The prospects are that a full crop of spring grains will be sown, particularly of oats.

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.

In the peach-growing region known as the Essex district, many peach trees have died during the winter, while in the Niagara district the loss reported is small, particularly near the lake shore. In the Lake Erie group some peach trees have suffered sustained injury, but generally speaking there has not been serious injury to fruit trees other than on orchard trees, and some fear that the blossoms are out so early that the insects have a chance to attack them. There are some references to black-knot on the plum, but the chief trouble complained of is the appearance in large numbers of the tent caterpillar.

Several correspondents express their confidence in spraying as a means of checking this and other insect and fungus pests. In the western part of the province small fruits, particularly raspberries, have suffered from the trying winter.

LIVE STOCK.

As a rule live stock have wintered well, and are in good condition, fodder being abundant, though some correspondents note a scarcity, especially in the east and on the Lake Erie frontier. The market for both horses and horned cattle is brisk, and prices good. Sheep have been remarkably prolific, and the young lambs are mostly strong and healthy. The most serious disease affecting live stock had been an ailment described as crippling or rheumatism, which has destroyed a number of sheep. The cause of this disorder is supposed by some to be over-feeding with grain during the winter months.

FARM SUPPLIES.

A considerable quantity of hay remains in the hands of the farmers in most localities, the low price prevailing having been insufficient to bring it to market. Oats are much scarcer, and the remaining supply will mainly be required for stock-feeding. A large proportion of the wheat harvest is yet retained by those who can afford to do so in the hope of an increase in price.

The great demand for cattle, at good figures has resulted in the sale and shipment of an unusually large number of fat and store animals. Farmers are beginning to realize that it is more profitable to fatten their own stock for market instead of selling them as store cattle. This tendency somewhat reduces the supply both of coarse grain and of stockers for export.

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Dental Cards.

DR. A. J. WYCKOFF, DENTIST - CORNER Elizabeth and Dundas streets, over Adams' jewelry store.

DR. JOHN HUTCHISON, 214 DUNDAS street, over Edy's. Phone 244.

DR. W. G. WESTLAND - DENTIST - Post-graduate in crown and bridge work. Chicago, Chicago Block, Richmond street. Phone 390, residence 257 Queen's avenue.

DR. RYNDOLDS, DENTIST, SUCCESSOR to Dr. Swan. First-class honors, Toronto University. 307½ Dundas street. Phone 1131.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY - DENTIST - Successor to the late Dr. Davis. Specialty, preservation of natural teeth, 170 Dundas street. Phone 975.

J. ELLIOTT HOLMES, L.D.S. - ROOM 3 - 415 Dundas street, Dundas and Clarence streets. Phone 87.

DR. JEFFREY N. WOOD - DENTIST - Over Runnars, Gray & Carrie's, Dundas street. Telephone 1,286.

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MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT Johnston's Shoe Store, 126 Dundas street. No witnesses required. Residence 304 Dundas street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT Strong's Drug Store, 181 Dundas street. Residence 289 Dufferin avenue.

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LOVE & DUNNAN - BARRISTERS, ETC. 415 Talbot street, London. Francis Love, R. H. Dunnan.

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T. W. SCANDRETT - BARRISTER - 50 DUNDAS STREET. L. LICITOR, etc. 38 Dundas street, London.

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Sir Richard Cartwright's contribution to the budget debate was, as usual, a masterly exposition of the financial and commercial conditions of the country. Sir Richard is acknowledged to be the most skilled debater and parliamentarian in the House, and he specially excels in the discussion of financial subjects, on which he brings to bear sound economic principles, a fund of practical information possessed by no other public man in Canada, and a power of keen analysis and clear reasoning, combined with a gift of trenchant and lucid expression. His speech on Thursday last was largely a reply to Mr. Foster's attack on the budget, and is not only valuable as a defense of the Government's record, but as a statement of facts with which everyone should acquaint himself, who takes an intelligent interest in the progress of the country, and the conduct of its affairs.

Sir Richard began his address by re-proving Mr. Foster for bestowing so little attention on the subject in hand. Mr. Foster had read a lecture to the government on the score that they had admitted last year the enormous amount of 19,000,000 bushels of corn into Canada free of duty, to be consumed in this country. If Mr. Foster had more carefully consulted the trade and navigation returns he would have found that 14,322,000 bushels of the corn imported into Canada were exported again. The 5,300,000 bushels that remained in Canada were subsequently re-exported in the shape of Canadian beef and cheese. Free corn had aided the Canadian producer of cheese and beef by placing him on a footing of equality with his American competitor. In answer to the charge that the government had given away their whole case to the Americans by taking the duty off corn, Sir Richard pointed out that the total production of corn in the United States last year was 2,283,000,000 bushels. Did Mr. Foster or any other member of the house suppose the American people were likely to be bulldozed by our refusing to admit some 5,000,000 bushels, being exactly equal to one-quarter of one per cent of the total produced in the United States?

Sir Richard then took up the charges of extravagance leveled against the government and said that he proposed to show that, service for service, the present administration was doing the public work far better and far cheaper than it was done before, for eighteen years at least. He asked the house on both sides to judge of each new proposal on its merits, and if the opposition thought the government extravagant in any particular vote, let them expose the extravagance, let them divide the house upon it, or let them hold their peace.

There were two ways in which the burdens of a country could be lessened, and it depended wholly on the circumstances in which a country found itself, which of the two methods should be adopted. One mode was the reduction of the expenditure and this was especially necessary when a country was in a stationary, or much worse a retrograde condition. The other mode and in a new and growing country like this, the better mode, was to apply ourselves so as to increase the population and the wealth, and to develop the resources of the country, so that by multiplying the number of taxpayers and increasing their means, the burdens of the people were lessened as effectually as if the actual expenditure had been reduced. There was one true test of prosperity which could be applied to a country in Canada's position. "You have got to find," said Sir Richard, "whether the natives of the country are remaining in it, or whether these foreigners whom you bring to this country continue denizens of it. Apply this test and you have a test which will not deceive you as to whether the country is prospering or not." Much had been said by the opposition about the

of the National Policy. From 1871 to 1881 Canada was under a revenue tariff. From 1881 to 1891 the country was in full enjoyment of all the blessings of this wonderful national policy and Sir Richard proposed to contrast the results of these two policies and apply the test which alone he recognized as the real test in a young nation like Canada. The speaker showed that the percentages of increase of population in the older provinces of the Dominion in the two decades alluded to were as follows:

	1873-81.	1881-91.
Prince Edward Island.....	37	0.1
New Brunswick.....	32	Non
Nova Scotia.....	13.6	2.3
Quebec.....	14	9.1
Ontario.....	18	9.7

The total average increase in the elder provinces was, therefore, rather less than 8 per cent from 1881 to 1891, while in England and Wales, in spite of the great emigration from the old land, the total increase of population was 11 per cent, or nearly 50 per cent more than in Quebec, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The record for Canada was bad, but there was every reason to believe that the true facts would have made it worse. Eight or nine years ago Dr. Borden (now minister of marine and fisheries) published a

tia) proved to a demonstration on the floor of the house that in sections of Nova Scotia the grossest frauds had been committed by counting among the population numbers of people who had not been resident in Nova Scotia for four, five, eight, ten or twelve years. When Mr. Borden exposed these frauds, the government instead of doing their duty by taking up the matter and investigating it, utterly and entirely refused any information on the subject.

Sir Richard pointed out that there was a considerable accumulation of evidence that the terrible loss of population during the National Policy was as the Toronto Mail and Empire for once truly stated, "a thing of the past." One important proof was the fact that the importation of settlers' effects in 1898 reached the large sum of \$2,823,000 of which about \$2,300,000 represented settlers' effects coming through the United States. In the next place the applications for homesteads had risen from 2,400 in 1896 to 4,800 last year. The minister of the interior was also advised by his agents that the total number of settlers **last** year (not including those who have located in the Klondike and elsewhere) was 32,702 souls, of whom there was every reason to believe the enormous majority remained in the country. The sales of land by the C. P. R. have been as follows:

In 1895	Acres.	55,000
In 1896		66,000
In 1897		135,000
In 1898		242,000

The Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway records a similar state of things, the sales from its land grant being as follows:

In 1895	Acres.	5,000
In 1896		21,000
In 1897		63,000
In 1898		

Adding to these facts the reports from every quarter of the country tending to show that people were busy and had ceased to emigrate in any great numbers, at any rate, Sir Richard held that he was justified in saying that there was very good ground for the belief that the growth of population in Canada since the accession of the Liberals to power had been at least double or treble what it was in the three or four years previous. Were it not for the expense he would have earnestly denied that a census could have been taken in 1896, so that in 1901 there would have been a fair opportunity of judging how the country thrived under the respective regimes.

Sir Richard reverted to Mr. Foster's accusation that the government had been guilty of gross extravagance. Mr. Foster's main statement was this: "We spent," he said, "in our last year of office \$37,000,000, while you demand \$41,500,000, and I think you will probably require more, consequently you are abominably extravagant." Sir Richard charged that the accounts for 1896 (the last year of Conservative control) were "cooked." They were not honest accounts; they were not accounts creditable to the ex-Finance Minister or the government of which he was a member. Sir Richard continued:

"How did the honorable gentleman cut down the expenditure from \$38,250,000 in 1895 to \$37,000,000 in 1896? Sir, the means he took were, mutatis mutandis, precisely the same as if he had taken the same means to reduce the cost of the St. Lawrence, and after the wreck of Canada had lost \$10,000,000 from wrecks, he had then claimed credit for economy for having saved \$300,000 in the cost of lighthouses. What he did was to have his military and naval expenditure of Canada and refuse to allow them to drill in 1896. What was the result of that? It happened, owing to the illness of my honorable friend the Minister of Militia and Defence (Mr. Borden), that I did not see the expenditure for several months, and I found in 1897 that the whole militia of Canada had been reduced to a state of disorganization—that whole regiments had been disorganized and might as well have been disbanded, because, as everybody knows, the great majority of cases, if you deprive the rural battalions of the opportunity of being brought together and drilled for a period of two or three years, which is the only way in which the Government's proceeding, you render all the rest of the militia expenditure absolutely useless. It might as well have been thrown into the sea. What was his other expedient? He insisted in being allowed to cut down the expenditure to such a point that it was impossible to make the necessary repairs to many important public works, so that grievous injury was done to these works all over the country; and my honorable friend Mr. Mackenzie Bowden (Mr. Parte), was obliged and will be obliged to expend hundreds of thousands of dollars for the purpose of repairing the mischief that was then done owing to, I cannot call it the economy or the parsimony of the honorable gentleman, but his attempt to force a false balance in 1896."

Sir Richard said he would take Mr Foster's actual expenditure of £38,132,000 in 1995 and compare it, service for service, with the actual expenditure proposed by the Finance Minister, Mr Fielding, for the fiscal year 1900. W quote Sir Richard's remarks on this point, verbatim:

"Sir, it is quite true that my honorable friend the finance minister, asks for £145,000 for the services of the year 1900; but it must be remembered that in that there are included a number of services for which there is no corresponding charge whatever to be found in 1995. What is the additional sum of £38,000? First of all, the honorables are the charges for the Tukon, amounting to \$314,000. What have the honorable

gentlemen to correspond to these? And these charges, be it remembered, do not inflict one copper of burthen on the people of Canada, thanks to the administration of my honorable friend. What is spent in the Yukon is provided by the Yukon, and Canada bears no share of that burden.

"Next, my honorable friend, the minister of railways, has extended and enlarged the canal system, and has greatly increased the expenditure of the Government. These additions will amount, I believe, to something like a million dollar more than in 1895, but bear in mind that he expects to get from this extension of his railway and his canals a return which will give whatever deficit there is within a few years. The figure as the deficit which was incurred in 1895, and that large sum will, therefore, involve no additional burden on the people, or, at the outside, a very small burden, probably not exceeding \$200,000. The Government has a third item to which the honorable gentleman paid no attention. In 1895 he had to provide a sinking fund of \$2,000,000, but we have to provide a sinking fund of \$2,419,000, or an additional sinking fund of \$419,000. These three items may be regarded as additional, but we have no additional burden whatever on the people. The money that is taken out of one side of the account is put into it on the other, because I presume nobody here would imagine that the Government could get rid of the sinking fund, which goes in reduction of the debt, can be charged, in any shape or form, as an additional burden on the people, as

"There remains the fourth and an important item, the item of interest on the capital expended by us (less the cost of the interest on the railway, the cost of the Nest Pass Railway) in carrying out those engagements which the honorable gentlemen had entered into for the completion of our canals. I do not charge them for having incurred that expense. You have had to pay it, but, at the same time, they have no right to charge against us, as an addition for which we are responsible on the burdens of Canada, that \$1,000,000 interest. The Government represents the interest on the \$12,000,000, or \$13,000,000 expended since 1855 in the completion of those canals. Deduct those sums from the \$41,500,000 which I have endeavored to ask, and you will find that there remains to be accounted for by us something like \$700,000. For this we stand responsible. I admit the responsibility and I invite

"Sir, for the first item of that \$700,000, I find a charge from my honorable friend here (Mr. Sifton) of \$163,000 above the expenditure of 1895 for immigration purposes. And I believe that if you divide the vast expanse of time, the country will admit that no money was ever better spent. I find that my honorable friend the minister of agriculture (Mr. Fisher) requires an additional expenditure of \$113,000 mostly in new buildings, the development of cold storage and other similar projects. I find that for small subsidies, largely for the benefit of the Maritime Provinces, we require an additional sum of about \$150,000, required mainly for the promotion and development of the winter port service. I find that for military purposes we require an additional sum of \$132,000, mainly at the instance of the imperial authorities, who have demanded a considerable additional expenditure for troops for the purpose of providing a garrison in the Esquimaux. If you add to that the fact, that the government of the Northwest Territories involves an expenditure of \$50,000 more, and that the additional mightiness were it not for the fact where the extra expenditure comes in. If honorable gentlemen opposite disapprove of the expenditure, if they think that these sums ought not to be voted for those particular services, by all means let them own their hands; let them denounce those appropriations, when my honorable friend proposes them, and vote against them on the floor of this house. But if they shun, as I believe they will, voting against military expenditure, the expenditure on agriculture, the subsidies to St. John and Halifax to which I have alluded, it does not lie in their mouths to say, that this government is extravagant in making

Sir Richard calculated that in 1895 the population of Canada was 5,000,000. The expenditure was \$38,132,000, a per capita average of \$7.62. In 1900, deducting the Yukon charges, the outlay on railways and canals, the sinking fund and the interest on expenditure incurred by the Conservative party, for none of which the present government could be held responsible, the expenditure will amount to \$38,750,000, and the cost per capita will be \$7.04, estimating the increase of population since 1895 at 100,000 a year.

"Now, I make one remark here for the benefit of all concerned. If there has been one thing more noticeable than another since we assumed the reins of office, it has been the steady

There is no argument so good as an absolute, plain, truthful statement of fact.

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In the county of Escambia in Alabama is the little town of Flomaton and there lives Mrs. Mollie Grimes. She was a mother and a mother but several years ago she found her health slipping away from her. She realized that this meant the inevitable nervousness and irritability that would surely lose for her, the affection of her children and husband, and that as her health declined discord and misery would appear in her home. She was filled with the loving motherly instinct, but two miscarriages in succession broke her heart. She had almost lost hope when the clouds rolled away and the light of health and happiness returned.

She tells her story in these words:

"I was almost heart-broken to think I could not raise any more children and had to suffer as I did for two children by miscarriage. I was fully expected to lose another when, in August 1897, I learned I had begun taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and took it until after baby was born in November. With many other children I had suffered everything that flesh could suffer. At this time I was in perfect health and had a very easy time. I was in labor only a short time. I cannot praise Dr. Pierce's medicines enough for I believe they certainly saved my baby's life and maybe my own life as well. I took the 'Favorite Prescription' for the 'Pleasant Pill'." The 'Pleasant Pill' is not like the 'Pleasant Charm'.

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Here's enough to arouse your interest in Dress Goods selling. Visit the Department this week and see these lines, along with many others of equal quality and value. No need to buy unless you want to. But if you do, remember we stand back of every yard we sell, and you know what that means.

20 pieces in fawn, grays, plaids, and checks, were 75c, this week	35c	6 pieces Priestley's Black Dress Goods, were 60c, 65c and 75c, this week	35c
18 pieces of Serges and Poplins, in browns, blues, greens, were 55c and 60c, this week	35c	2 pieces Fancy Black Serges, were 75c, this week, yard ..	35c
10 pieces Plaids, were 50c, this week	35c	2 pieces Fancy Black Lustre, were 60c and 60c yard, this week	35c
25 pieces of Fancy Dress Goods, all the new shades and patterns, were 50c, 60c and 75c, this week	35c	3 pieces Black Wool Poplin, were 50c yard, this week	35c
3 Dress Patterns, were \$1 and \$1 25, this week	35c	2 pieces Wool Grenadine, were 50c, this week	35c

Priestley's Black Poplins, 46 inches, wool, hard finish cords, with bright silver finish, at per yard, 50c, 75c, \$1 a yard.
\$1 25.

English serges, for ladies' tailor-made suits, will not spot or shrink. 54-inch, beautiful finish, at per yard, 75c, 90c and \$1 15.

Ladies' Black Broadcloth, for tailor-made suits, all wool, 54-inch, medium weight, for spring jackets and skirts, at per yard, \$1, \$1 25 and \$1 50.

Black Blister Crepons, bright mohair crepe designs, 44-inch, special for skirts, per yard at 75c and 98c.

Black Mohair Crepons, beautiful blis designs, very bright, 44-inch, Priestle goods, at per yard, \$1, \$1 25, \$1 50.

Black Silk and Mohair Crepons, blis effects, ocean wave designs, beautiful raised silky good, for skirts, at per yard \$1 50, \$2 and \$2 50.

Black *Peau de Soie*, the only reliable Silk for dresses and skirts, every yard guaranteed and reversible, at per yard, 75c, \$1, \$1 25 and \$1 69.

Black *Satin Merveilleux*, the very fashionable and beautiful Silk for waists and dresses, extra special value, at per yard, 75c, \$1, \$1 25 and \$1 50.

Black *Brocade Silks*, for skirts, in beautiful designs, for summer wear, very special, at per yard, 69c, \$1, \$1 25.

IMPORTERS.

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persistent efforts with which these honorable gentlemen oppose have resisted every attempt on our part to lessen the expenditure. When we declined to add \$30,000 or \$40,000 a year to the charge of civil government, what did these honorable gentlemen do? They fought us, Sir, like tigers for four months, adding a couple of hundred thousand—for it amounted to that in five years—to the annual charge on account of civil government. They have made it a constant reproach to us, that we would not add \$750,000 a year before we knew where we were on a fast Atlantic service. They urged expenditure upon telegraph lines; they strongly opposed the reduction in the rate of interest in the saving banks proposed by my honorable friend Mr. May, and they have opposed the abolition of the franchise act, under which the expenditure of a couple of hundred thousand dollars was inflicted on this country. Why, Sir, if we had listened to them, my honorable friend would have wasted for the next four or five years of forty-one millions and a half. Nevertheless, Sir, the point is good, that, service for service, we have done all these things and done them better than they did; and that, taking into account the probable increase in the population of the next capital, very considerably lessened below what it was in 1895.

THE EFFECTS OF THE PREFER-
ENTIAL TARIFF.

In answer to Mr. Foster's assertion that the British preferential tariff was a sham, Sir Richard took up the trade statistics to demonstrate the real effects of the present schedule. He pointed out that in 1874: we imported from Great Britain \$31,139,000 worth of goods on which the duty paid was \$6,445,000. In 1888 when the National Policy was in full operation, we imported from Great Britain \$34,848,000 worth of goods on which we paid a duty of \$5,972,000. In 1878 we imported from Great Britain of dutiable goods considerably over a million dollars more than in 1888, but in 1878 we charged the British imported two and a half millions less than the super-loyal Conservatives charged him on a million dollars less of goods in 1888. That was the way the National Policy encouraged and fostered British trade. In order to ascertain the effects of the present tariff on British trade the speaker proposed to deduct spirits and wines, with which the preferential tariff had nothing to do. In 1898 we imported in round numbers \$22,556,000 of dutiable goods from Great Britain and on these we collected \$6,649,000 of duty. In these were included \$600,000 worth of spirits, on which the duty was \$885,000. Deducting these, the dutiable goods amounted to \$22,000,000 in round numbers, on which there was a duty of \$5,764,000. As only half of this full tariff preference of 25 per cent was in operation in 1898, the other 12 1/2 per cent should be deducted, making the duty \$4,941,000, if the complete preference had applied to last year's importations. The result was that in 1898 our present tariff barely averaged 22 1/2 per cent, as against the 28 per cent which was levied in 1898, and against

the 19 per cent which was levied under his (Sir Richard's) own tariff in 1878. The speaker said it was misleading to state that the whole effect of the reduction of duty is to be measured by the reduction on English goods. These British goods come into competition with American and Canadian goods, and the reduction of the duty compels the American and Canadian manufacturer to lower his prices accordingly. The result of the preferential tariff is to benefit those two great classes whom the Canadian people desired to see benefited—the Canadian consumer in the first place, and the Canadian consumer's best customer, the English manufacturer and producer, in the second place.

OUR PURCHASES FROM THE
UNITED STATES.

Sir Richard turned attention to another branch of the subject, which had been alluded to by Mr. Foster. The latter had laid a good deal of stress on the enormous quantity of American goods imported into Canada, and in particular on the enormous quantity of American free goods. "I can tell you Mr. Speaker," said Sir Richard, "that we did tax them there would be a howl of protest from every manufacturer in Canada." The speaker proceeded to give a list of what these American free goods, \$40,000,000 in all, imported in 1898, consisted of, as follows:

"The first item is \$2,225,000 of settlers' effects coming into this country. Do my honorable friends advise us to put a heavy tax on settlers' effects coming into Canada free from the United States? The next item is \$4,000,000 of corn and bullion and is destined to be \$4,000,000 corn and bullion? The third item is \$5,000,000 of grain in transit, which comes through our railways and through our canals, by our ships, and which gives employment to our people and provides freight for our shipping and is right to be imported free. The fourth item is 300,000 or 400,000 tons of freight through our railways and canals, and these items amount to \$11,225,000 out of the \$40,000,000. The next class is a series of items composed of goods which we import from the great manufacturing countries of the world, and which we import through American territory. We import about \$2,225,000 of hides for the use of our manufacturers. We import \$1,000,000 of drugs for the use of our manufacturers, and to enable them to compete with the Americans in the use of drugs. We import \$1,725,000 of rubber and similar articles \$1,725,000 for the same purposes. We import of raw wool a value of \$333,000; of fruits, \$500,000; of raw fur \$225,000; of raw flax, \$225,000; various articles for the use of our fisheries amounting to \$225,000. We import, which the honorable gentleman was objecting to, for our farmers' benefit to the tune of \$400,000. We import animals for the improvement of our own stock, to the tune of \$400,000. We import a lot of goods, about \$500,000 worth, to improve a quantity of beaver. Now, most of these goods, the honorable member will note, are imported by us for our own convenience through the United States, and in all cases, we believe for the benefit of our own manufacturers and our own people. What else do we import? What else would these honorable gentlemen like to tax? Well, there is \$4,225,000 worth of cotton wool. Do they desire

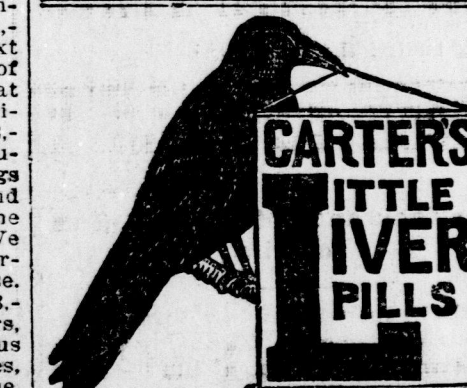
should tax cotton wool coming into this country? We import \$6,225,000 worth of anthracite coal, coal which we cannot get anywhere else. Do we propose to tax that? We import for the use of our manufacturers \$1,000,000 for their benefit alone, about \$5,000,000 worth of metals of various kinds, chiefly iron, to be used in our manufactures. Do they desire to have this raw material in that shape taxed? We import \$1,000,000 worth of honied fruit, friend, I daresay, will consider the matter. We import, besides that, matter of \$2,500,000 worth of lumber, a large part of which, however, is for the use of our manufacturers. Do they desire for our agriculturists and cattle-growers, to enable them to compete in the English market with the Americans who get their corn free, to import about \$2,000,000 worth of corn? Do they desire to tax that? It is wise or prudent for the people of Canada to refuse to avail themselves of these articles, or to impose taxes on articles almost all of which are imported from the United States, and on our own manufacturers? If they think it is so, it is in their power to do so; but I doubt very much the assistance they will get from the manufacturers if they propose that measure. The fact is, that the United States, at the present moment all American manufactured articles, and we are taxing them highly: we are taxing them at least 4¢ for every 3¢ of taxes that the United States levies on goods of a similar character. We are importing large quantities of American goods, and we are importing them directly for our own benefit and for our own profit."

SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Sir Richard also refuted Mr. Foster's charge that the government had failed in their professions in the matter of specific duties. Mr. Foster had said that there were 175 specific duties under the tariff, and that the government had repealed only 23 of them. In reply Sir Richard put the facts thus:

"There were 175 specific duties in the old tariff; there are 147 now, and of these 117 are on articles of food or drink."

(Continued on Page 7.)



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TODAY'S MARKETS

Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, May 10.	Ask.	Offer.
Montreal.....	120	119
Ontario.....	120	119
Toronto.....	120	119
Quebec.....	120	119
Windsor.....	120	119
London.....	120	119
Edinburgh.....	120	119
Glasgow.....	120	119
Birmingham.....	120	119
Manchester.....	120	119
Liverpool.....	120	119
San Francisco.....	120	119
San Jose.....	120	119
Portland.....	120	119
Seattle.....	120	119
San Diego.....	120	119
Los Angeles.....	120	119
San Antonio.....	120	119
San Marcos.....	120	119
San Juan.....	120	119
San Pedro.....	120	119
San Luis.....	120	119
San Carlos.....	120	119
San Mateo.....	120	119
San Francisco.....	120	119
San Jose.....	120	119
Portland.....	120	119
Seattle.....	120	119
San Diego.....	120	119
Los Angeles.....	120	119
San Antonio.....	120	119
San Marcos.....	120	119
San Juan.....	120	119
San Pedro.....	120	119
San Luis.....	120	119
San Carlos.....	120	119
San Mateo.....	120	119

Reported by F. H. Butler, 15 and 16 Masonic Temple, for the Advertiser.

New York Stocks.

Yesterday's Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchafalca.....	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/4	17 1/2
Atchafalca Pld.....	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/4	17 1/2
N. Y. Gas.....	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
Brooklyn Tran.....	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
Canada Pacific.....	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/4	97 1/2
C. & N. W.....	120 1/2	120 3/4	120 1/4	120 1/2
Chicago Gas.....	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
Gen. Electric.....	116 1/2	116 3/4	116 1/4	116 1/2
Jersey Central.....	114 1/2	114 3/4	114 1/4	114 1/2
K. & T. Pld.....	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/4	31 1/2
L. & N.....	64 1/2	64 3/4	64 1/4	64 1/2
Manhattan.....	112 1/2	112 3/4	112 1/4	112 1/2
Metropolitan.....	216 1/2	216 3/4	216 1/4	216 1/2
M. P.....	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/4	42 1/2
N. Y. Central.....	131 1/2	131 3/4	131 1/4	131 1/2
N. P. Pld.....	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2
Ont. & Western.....	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/4	21 1/2
P. M.....	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/4	47 1/2
R. I.....	112 1/2	112 3/4	112 1/4	112 1/2
Reading.....	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/2
S. P. L.....	122 1/2	122 3/4	122 1/4	122 1/2
Southern Ry. Pld.....	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
T. C. L.....	59 1/2	59 3/4	59 1/4	59 1/2
U. P.....	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 1/4	74 1/2
W. U.....	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/4	50 1/2

Toronto Produce Market.

Toronto, May 10.—Wheat is dull and easy at 68c for red and white west; Manitoba wheat, steady, at 81c for No. 1 hard and 80c for No. 1 northern midland and Sarnia. Flour, dull, at \$2.90 for cars of straight roller in barrels, west. Millfeed firm, at \$14 to \$15 for shorts and \$12 to \$13 for bran, west. Rye firm, at 53c, west. Corn easier, at 34 1/2c to 35c for Canada yellow, west, and 34c for No. 2 American, west. Oats firmer, at 32 1/2c to 33c for white, west. Peas steady, at 65c, west. Eggs steady, at 11c to 11 1/2c. Butter, large rolls plentiful and weak, at 10c to 11c; medium dairy tub, 9c to 10c; fresh made dairy, in small supply and firm, at 11 1/2c; creamery, easier, at 16 1/2c to 17 1/2c for prints, and 16 1/2c to 17c for packed.

English Markets.

Liverpool, May 10.—Closing. Wheat—Spot, steady; spot No. 1 Cal., stocks abundant; 11 1/2d No. 1 red northern spring 64 3/4d, nominal; stocks nearly exhausted; spot No. 1 red northern, Duluth, 64 3/4d, 77 1/2d. Corn—American mixed, new, firm, 36 1/2d; old, steady, 36 1/2d; futures, quiet; May, 36 1/2d; July, 36 1/2d; Sept., 36 1/2d. Flour—St. Louis winter, firm, 7s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 65 1/2d. Beef—Dull; prime mess, 55s; extra India mess, 60s. Pork—Dull; prime mess, fine western, 45s; do, medium, western, 44 1/2d. Bacon—Short cut, 14 to 15 lbs, dull, 36 1/2d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 25 to 30 lbs, dull, 31s; short ribs, 18 to 20 lbs, dull, 30s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lbs, dull, 29 1/2d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, dull, 29s; short clear ribs, 16 to 18 lbs, dull, 29s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, dull, 29s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs, easy, 23s. Lard—American refined, 25 to 26 lbs, dull, 26 1/2d; prime western, in tierces, dull, 26 1/2d. Butter—Finest American, nominal; good, 65s. Cheese—Common steady, 4s. Cheese—Steady; American finest white, 51s 6d; colored, 51s; ordinary, 49s. Tallow—Prime city steady, 21s 6d; Australian in London, steady, 23s 6d. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, May, Aug., full, 15s 3d. Hops—At London (Pacific coast), nominal, 44 1/2s to 45 1/2s. Turpentine spirits—Steady, 35s 9d. Rosin—Common steady, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 6s. Wheat—Spot steady; No. 1 Cal., stocks abundant; No. 1 red northern spring, 64 3/4d; No. 1 red northern, Duluth, 64 3/4d, 77 1/2d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed new, 36 1/2d; old, 36 1/2d; futures, steady; Jan., 36 1/2d; March, 36 1/2d; May, 36 1/2d. Flour—St. Louis winter, firm, 7s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 65 1/2d. Beef—Dull; extra India mess, 62s 6d; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Dull; prime mess, fine western, 45s; do, medium, western, 44 1/2d. Bacon—Short cut, 14 to 15 lbs, dull, 36 1/2d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 25 to 30 lbs, dull, 31s; short ribs, 18 to 20 lbs, dull, 30s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lbs, dull, 29 1/2d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, dull, 29s; short clear ribs, 16 to 18 lbs, dull, 29s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, dull, 29s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs, easy, 23s. Lard—American refined, 25 to 26 lbs, dull, 26 1/2d; prime western, in tierces, dull, 26 1/2d. Butter—Finest American, nominal; good, 65s. Cheese—Common steady, 4s. Cheese—Steady; American finest white, 51s 6d; colored, 51s; ordinary, 49s. Tallow—Prime city steady, 21s 6d; Australian in London, steady, 23s 6d. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, May, Aug., full, 15s 3d. Hops—At London (Pacific coast), nominal, 44 1/2s to 45 1/2s. Turpentine spirits—Steady, 35s 9d. Rosin—Common steady, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 6s.

Chicago Exchange.

Following are the fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade furnished by F. H. Butler, broker, Masonic Temple, Phone 1278.

Wheat—May	Open	High	Low	Close
July	72 1/2	72 3/4	72 1/4	72 1/2
Sept.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2
Nov.	70 1/2	70 3/4	70 1/4	70 1/2
Jan.	69 1/2	69 3/4	69 1/4	69 1/2
Mar.	68 1/2	68 3/4	68 1/4	68 1/2
May	67 1/2	67 3/4	67 1/4	67 1/2
July	66 1/2	66 3/4	66 1/4	66 1/2
Sept.	65 1/2	65 3/4	65 1/4	65 1/2
Nov.	64 1/2	64 3/4	64 1/4	64 1/2
Jan.	63 1/2	63 3/4	63 1/4	63 1/2
Mar.	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/4	62 1/2
May	61 1/2	61 3/4	61 1/4	61 1/2
July	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/4	60 1/2
Sept.	59 1/2	59 3/4	59 1/4	59 1/2
Nov.	58 1/2	58 3/4	58 1/4	58 1/2
Jan.	57 1/2	57 3/4	57 1/4	57 1/2
Mar.	56 1/2	56 3/4	56 1/4	56 1/2
May	55 1/2	55 3/4	55 1/4	55 1/2
July	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/4	54 1/2
Sept.	53 1/2	53 3/4	53 1/4	53 1/2
Nov.	52 1/2	52 3/4	52 1/4	52 1/2
Jan.	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
Mar.	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/4	50 1/2
May	49 1/2	49 3/4	49 1/4	49 1/2
July	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/4	48 1/2
Sept.	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/4	47 1/2
Nov.	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/4	46 1/2
Jan.	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/4	45 1/2
Mar.	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/4	44 1/2
May	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/4	43 1/2
July	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/4	42 1/2
Sept.	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/4	41 1/2
Nov.	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/4	40 1/2
Jan.	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/4	39 1/2
Mar.	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/4	38 1/2
May	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/4	37 1/2
July	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/4	36 1/2
Sept.	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/4	35 1/2
Nov.	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/4	34 1/2
Jan.	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/4	33 1/2
Mar.	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/4	32 1/2
May	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/4	31 1/2
July	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/4	30 1/2
Sept.	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/4	29 1/2
Nov.	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/4	28 1/2
Jan.	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/4	27 1/2
Mar.	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/4	26 1/2
May	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/4	25 1/2
July	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/4	24 1/2
Sept.	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/4	23 1/2
Nov.	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/4	22 1/2
Jan.	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/4	21 1/2
Mar.	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/2
May	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/4	19 1/2
July	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/4	18 1/2
Sept.	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/4	17 1/2
Nov.	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/4	16 1/2
Jan.	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/2
Mar.	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
May	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 1/4	13 1/2
July	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/4	12 1/2
Sept.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
Nov.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2
Jan.	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/4	9 1/2
Mar.	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/4	8 1/2
May	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
July	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/4	6 1/2
Sept.	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/4	5 1/2
Nov.	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/4	4 1/2
Jan.	3 1/2	3 3/4	3 1/4	3 1/2
Mar.	2 1/2	2 3/4	2 1/4	2 1/2
May	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 1/2
July	1/2	3/4	1/4	1/2
Sept.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Nov.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Jan.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Mar.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
May	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
July	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Sept.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Nov.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Jan.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Mar.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
May	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
July	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Sept.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Nov.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Jan.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Mar.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
May	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
July	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Sept.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Nov.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Jan.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Mar.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
May	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
July	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Sept.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Nov.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Jan.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Mar.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
May	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
July	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Sept.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Nov.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Jan.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Mar.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
May	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
July	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Sept.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Nov.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Jan.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Mar.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
May	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
July	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Sept.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Nov.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Jan.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Mar.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
May	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
July	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Sept.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Nov.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Jan.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Mar.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
May	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
July	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Sept.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Nov.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Jan.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Mar.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
May	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
July	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Sept.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Nov.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Jan.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
Mar.	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
May	0 1/2	1/4	0 1/4	0 1/2
July	0 1/2			

Neither Shot. Nor Shell. . .

has been used in the battle waged by SALADA Ceylon Tea against the notorious adulterated teas of China and Japan. "Quality" was its only weapon.

SALADA

CEYLON TEA

Is the purest tea in the world and has the largest sale.

GWYN.

Angry Rowland Gower flung the letter from him as he continued: "My Gwyn elope with George Sanders! It is false, and a good trick to put upon me, who knew her so well. They have been persecuting the poor girl. They have been trying to get her out of my way. That is possible; never the other. They shall have their trouble for their pains. Bah!" he added, with a bitter laugh, again taking the letter, "how craftily—with what seeming sympathy—my uncle writes!"

Rowland was wrong. The sympathy was real, and by no means seeming. Mr. Rylands, as he wrote, had felt real pity for his nephew, and had endeavored to soften, as far as he was able, the painful announcement he had to make.

Rowland did not believe it. Nevertheless, by the first train next morning, he was going back to St. Trevick. Arriving, he proceeded immediately to the hamlet, where he found fearful confirmation of his uncle's statement.

Gwyn, the very next morning after his departure, had gone away secretly—had been seen at the junction, in company with George Sanders; and the old Rebnas had either been as ashamed or indignant, that they had refused to see anyone; and, four days afterwards, had also disappeared.

What he heard, and from people who were ignorant of his love for the girl—while they gave exaggerated accounts of the young sailor's affection for her—forced Rowland to believe against his will.

If they were not right, why had she gone? Why had she not waited for that letter which he had promised her? No, he had been deceived. His heart was crushed, broken. What! seek a woman who had eloped with another? Never. Yet how dear—very dear she was to him! He determined not to go to Steinwood, but, until the next train to London started, he strolled on the shore, recalling Gwyn at every step.

Reaching the rocks, at the foot of the cliff path, where they had so often met, he sat down, and, burying his face in his hands, surrendered himself to his sorrow.

Suddenly he felt a touch on his shoulder. Raising his head, he found his father by his side.

"Rowland, my boy—my son—she was not worthy of you," he said, quietly. "Sir, do not speak ill of her!" cried the young man, rising. "She saved your life, as well as saved mine. I cannot yet believe what I have heard of her, if she has done this thing. It is out of a noble, though false idea, that it is for my benefit. This, however, I do know—that I shall never love other woman as I did Gwyn Rebnas."

A smile of pity flickered over the listener's lips. He merely said: "Rowland, she still to part us?" "Sir, is it not you who parted her and me? Are you not the cause of all?"

"Not of her flight, Rowland, you have my word to that; and that word, you are aware, you may trust. Reflect. I am your father—you are my son. You know how I have loved you. Do you refuse my hand? Are we again friends?"

Rowland trembled with agitation. Was not the speaker indeed his father, who but in this matter, had never thwarted him, but had been kindness itself? His face was averted, but he grasped the hand extended, as he said: "Friends?"

But he would not go to Steinwood. By the train for which he had waited, he left for London, where the Honorable Merton Gower soon joined him.

The editor of the *Controversial Review* had to procure another copyist—the law-stationer another copyist—no difficult matter the last as there were fifty, far more efficient, ready to jump into Rowland Gower's shoes.

A change had come over Steinwood. Everybody seemed at sixes and sevens—even Mr. Rylands, though why he could not tell. He could not use his favorite expression, "Why cannot people be happy?" because everybody appeared so, yet it was evident no one was.

"Good gracious! why?" he muttered. "We have succeeded excellently in stopping Rowland's marriage with the fisher-girl. He has gone to town, when he will always be in Lady Mary's society, and my brother is likely to get his desire."

If Sir Merton did, surely another heart besides Marian's was doomed to misery. There was no doubt about it, this time—Capt. Darnley was right down earnestly in love; and with Lady Mary.

Lil saw it with growing concern. In vain she exerted her rally, the mirth of her sprightly nature; she soon discovered her jesting was cruelly out of

place; her brother was seriously in trouble. "Dear me," she remarked, petulantly, as, after the long, dull breakfast, she was sitting at work alone in the drawing-room, "did ever anyone know affairs running at such cross purposes? Here is Marian in love with Rowland, Rowland with Gwyn, when he ought to please his father, and love Lady Mary. And then comes my poor, silly, susceptible brother. Sooner than suffer all this bother I would not love at all, that I wouldn't," and Lil spoke so emphatically that she broke her thread. "I see what it is," she proceeded, with almost maternal gravity. "I brought Jack here, and I must take him away. I'm certain Marian wants to get rid of us. I suspect she intends following Rowland; and Steinwood is getting insufferably dull, one must confess. I'll take the stupid fellow to the Chepstows; a lot of lively girls are always there, and he'll forget Lady Mary, perhaps."

"A penny for your thoughts, Snow," said a languid voice. The girl, raising her eyes, perceived her brother had entered the room. He lounged towards her, the tips of his fingers in his waistcoat pockets, and his drooping mustache giving a very lugubrious expression to his handsome countenance.

"Half the amount would be an extravagant outlay for the article," was the curt rejoinder. "The subject must be worthless indeed," remarked the captain, leaning wearily against the window-frame, and looking down at his sister.

"Very; the article being yourself!" "Thank you; compliments fly this morning. Wherein have I incurred your displeasure, Snow? By Jove! you look quite senile!"

"Vexed?" "What wonder? I don't look fendish, possessing such a foolish inflammable brother? Oh! Jack!" an impatient stamp of the little foot, "if you were a materialized spirit you couldn't look more wretched. Why couldn't you have kept to Marian, and left Lady Mary alone?"

"Why, indeed," responded the officer, gloomily. "Because I'm human, and a man. Why does the bee select the sweetest flowers? Lil, I never loved really until I beheld her. There, don't laugh, don't quiz me. It isn't down now, Heaven knows."

He dropped into a chair as he spoke, and leaned forward, his head on his hand. Lil's petulance was chilled, her lip trembled. She dearly loved her brother, and could not blind herself to his poignant grief. It was sincere enough now.

"Jack," she said, kneeling by him, and putting her arms round his neck—"dear Jack, I am so sorry. If I jested it was with the hope to do you good. My heart bleeds for you, that it does. But you see it's no good fretting. Despair, Jack, is against you. Had Rowland married Gwyn it might have been different, but she has proved false, and often what a man has been deceived by one woman, out of spite, he flings himself at the feet of another, so pray, don't hope, for since Sir Merton has carried them both off, there is little doubt so skillful a diplomatist will work events as he wishes."

"I know it, Snow," responded the officer, despairingly. "If I could hope, I could bear separation. But I feel as you. Nevertheless, my happiness rests on Lady Mary. I shall never be happy if—"

"If you remain here, where every-thing is as dull as a November fog," interrupted Lil. "Dear, it is cowardly of any man to give way entirely because a woman does not love him. There, I want you to do me a favor."

"Of what nature, Snow?" "You are aware that the Chepstows have asked us to go to them after we leave here? Will you go at once? I am certain Marian wants us gone, for she is dying to get to London. Remember Lady Mary is her rival, as Rowland is yours. Come, Jack, dear, say yes."

Kneeling by his side, her violet eyes looking into his, she pleaded. The gallant captain, of course, lover-like, would have preferred a cavern in a desert, or an isolated rock, with a diet of herbs and spring water, instead of the society of a set of merry, laughing girls; but, strong, muscular, six-foot soldier as he was, he was as malleable as potter's clay in the fond hands of his pretty sister, who had her will, for, before long, Capt. Darnley consented to go to the Chepstows.

Her point gained, Lil lost no time in acquainting Marian with her intent. The latter was busy writing in her boudoir when her friend entered. "Must you really go?" she said, with a semblance of regret. "Well, I daresay, Steinwood does feel dull. I own it myself. As to your brother, and the thin lips quivered with a spiteful smile, 'he has been quite a knight of the woeful countenance since—'"

(To be Continued.)

The Schoolmaster Demonstrates.

Increased weight 180 lbs.
Formed 130
Increased 130
B.B.B.

In nine cases out of ten, those who are losing flesh, wasting away or going into decline—who feel sick and miserable all the time, are suffering either from impure blood or else their blood is thin and watery and lacking in tissue building elements. A few bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters will do such people more good than any other remedy they can take. There is nothing like it for purifying the blood, making it rich, red and nourishing, so that pale, thin weak, run-down people put on flesh and soon gain health and strength.

Mr. ALFRED J. PERRY, Cole's Island, Queen's Co., N.B., says: "I was sick and run down in health for three years and could never get anything to help me until I started taking Burdock Blood Bitters."

"I used six bottles of it, and am now as well as any man could wish. I believe if it had not been for B.B.B. I would have been dead, as I was so reduced in flesh I only weighed 130 pounds. Since using B.B.B. I have steadily gained in weight, as well as strength, and now tip the scales at 180 pounds."

"There is no doubt B.B.B. is the best medicine on earth."

All things come quicker to the man who meets them half way.

SIR RICHARD ON THE BUDGET

(Continued from page 4.)

which nobody that I ever heard of has ever proposed to treat except with specific duties. They have nothing at all to do with the argument brought forward on our side of the house condemnatory of specific duties. We found a story of specific duties. We found 53 duties, many of them involving a large class of articles, and we have reduced these to 29 or 30. Of those that remain, 14, nearly one-half, are retained in regard to some description of iron manufactures, and in respect to these we reduced them very largely, and in many cases to the extent of one-half. The other duties that are specific are absolutely insignificant. There are two or three specific duties on coal, coal oil, and its various products; there are three specific duties on stereotypes, and some such preparations, and three specific duties on various kinds of gunpowder. Under these circumstances, to pretend that we have failed to rid the tariff of specific duties, is simply absurd. We have reduced the specific duties; we have, in point of fact, absolutely abolished specific duties on all important lines except on a small list of iron duties."

Mr. Foster had also stated that ours was a protective tariff. There was an easy way to test whether a tariff was protective or not. Under a genuine protection tariff importations would grow less. They had such a tariff in the United States, and as a result of it their importations were reduced from about \$750,000,000 to about \$600,000,000 in the course of a year. Under our tariff the imports increased largely in 1898, and still more in 1899. Our tariff in its main point was approaching, though it had not already reached, the standard of a true revenue tariff.

THE GROWING TIME.

Sir Richard, alluding to the present condition of the country, said that we must not presume too much on the good times we now have, because they will not last for ever, but he pointed out that there had been great development of new resources in Canada within the last few years. New industries of great magnitude were likely to arise which would afford means of profitable employment to a large number of people. There had been a most extraordinary development in many parts of Canada in our great mining industries. He believed the time had come when we would be able to turn our magnificent water power to greater advantage than we had hitherto done. "Having regard to all these things, I think that while we must and should exercise a due degree of caution, there is reasonable ground also for hoping that our present prosperity may be continued to us for a good while to come."

A COMPARISON OF RECORDS.

"And here, although I know that comparisons are odious, I cannot forbear one word or two as to the way in which the present government have dealt with the duties which devolved upon them, in connection with the development of the new regions which are now being opened up. I might remind the older members of this house that there was a time when a vast territory was placed at the disposal of the people of Canada, and when honorable gentlemen opposite undertook to exploit it; and I might remind them of the promises that were made in connection with it. I might remind them of the \$58,000,000 cash, or securities better than cash, that were to flow into the public treasury from the way in which honorable gentlemen opposite would deal with the Northwest Territories. I might remind them of the 60,000,000 bushels of grain per annum, which were to be produced, and which were to flood our harbors, our railways, and canals, and every available means of access to the sea, as the result of the policy of honorable gentlemen opposite. And I might remind them also, that the net result of the use the Conservatives made of a vast territory was that from the day they got possession of it down to the present moment it has not even paid the expense of survey, and the people of Canada, first and last, are probably something like \$200,000,000 worse off, although I have good hopes that even that vast sum will be recovered in the years before long—but not in the policy of the honorable gentlemen opposite. We were called upon under somewhat difficult circumstances to deal with the acquisition of new territory. We were called upon to administer a territory to which there was no means of access, except by long and perilous journeys of months in duration. We were called upon to do so under circumstances in which we might as well have been pardoned if we had demanded large sums of money from the people of Canada, and made no return. And how have we administered the charge entrusted to us? Why, Charles Tupper) made it a reproach to us the other day, that we had taken millions out of that country more than we had put in, and he was good enough to tell us that the people of Canada owed many hundreds of thousands of dollars to the American miners who had come in to explore the Klondike, and who were kind enough to take away our gold, and allow us 10 per cent."

In concluding, Sir Richard declared that the tax burdens of the people had been considerably reduced, and the government hoped to reduce them more in time; but he was entirely in accord with the minister of finance, that even if there were inequalities in the tariff it would not be expedient nor wise to disturb the tariff frequently. Better endure some little inconveniences than put the whole business community in a ferment without very good cause. "Although," said Sir Richard, "we may not have moved quite so fast as we would desire in all respects, although we may not have been able to do everything we desired to have done, yet, I do say, and I think the people will agree with me, that never since Canada was confederated down to the present hour, do the people of Canada, or the government of Canada, or Canada as a whole, stand higher, and more deservedly so, than they do at this present day and hour."

All things come quicker to the man who meets them half way.

STRUCK A SNAG

American Reconnoitering Party Meet
Strong Resistance—Their
Leader Shot.

Manila, May 9—6:35 p.m.—A reconnoitering party from Major-General Lawton's command, and which consisted of two companies of the Minnesota Regiment and two companies of the Oregon Regiment, under command of Major Diggins, of the Minnesota Regiment, advanced yesterday to a point near San Miguel, which is about twelve miles north of Balingas. There the Americans were met with a volley from a force of rebels behind a trench. Major Diggins was wounded.

Major Diggins was wounded in the head, and a private soldier was also wounded. Major Diggins and the private, together with ten typhoid patients were brought by special train to Manila today.

The Don Jose, the last of the missing steamers under the American flag, which were detained by the insurgents since the beginning of the war, was found by the gunboat Manila at Bantangas, and arrived here today.

BAD FOR WHEAT

Many Acres Have Been Entirely Destroyed in Michigan.

Lansing, Mich., May 10.—The Michigan crop report for May issued by the secretary of state says:

"The weather during April was unfavorable for wheat in many parts of the state. The temperature was above, and the precipitation below the normal. The result of this was that many acres of wheat, the vitality of which had been reduced to a very low degree by the cold weather, and which, under more favorable conditions, would have produced a partial crop, has been entirely destroyed. Warm rains and low temperature would have revived some wheat that was killed by high temperature and dry weather."

"The average condition of wheat in the southern four tiers of counties is 60, while April it was 70; this is a fair indication of the condition of the wheat crop of Michigan since, during the last 20 years, 45 per cent of the crop has been grown in these counties. The average condition of wheat for the central counties is 63; for the northern counties, 77; and for the state 63.

ROUGH CEREMONY

Kappa Jotta Gamma Initiation a Terror—Resulted Fatally.

Kalamazoo, Mich., May 10.—Chester Jessup, aged 17 years, died Sunday. He was initiated into the Kappa Jotta Gamma Society of the Kalamazoo high school two months ago, and was handled so roughly and so badly buried on the face with nitrate of silver that he never left the house afterwards.

Typhoid fever set in, which in his debilitated condition resulted fatally. There is great indignation over the affair. Mrs. J. P. Jessup, mother of the deceased, came here from Grand Rapids for the express purpose of educating her children.

Ninety Per Cent.

Of the people are afflicted with some form of humor, and this causes a variety of diseases. The reason why Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all other fail is found in the fact that it effectually expels the humor. Scrofula, skin eruptions, boils and all eruptions are permanently cured by this great medicine.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

A new element is now introduced into a London fog by the weird toots of the motor cabs, which have become so general since last winter.

Bismarck's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where the stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25 cents; for sale by W. T. Strong & Co.

Lumber shipments from Washington for the first ten months of the year were 40 per cent larger than in the same period last year.

Piles for 15 Years.

Mr. Jas. Bowles, Councillor, Embro, Ont., writes: "For over 15 years I suffered the misery of bleeding, protruding piles. The many remedies I tried all failed. I was advised to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and must say that the first application gave relief, after the third day the bleeding stopped, and two boxes cured me completely."

"Evil is wrought by want of thought," says the poet. Very true, and much is wrought by thoughts of want.

The "Exposition de l'art Culinaire" awarded the highest honors to ANCHOUSTURA BITTERS as the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite and to keep the digestive organs in good order. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. Siegert & Sons, and beware of imitations.

To hear always, to think always, to learn always, it is thus that we live truly; he who aspires to nothing and learns nothing is not worthy of living.—A. Helps.

Not That Kind.

Scott's Emulsion does not debilitate the stomach as other cough medicines do; but on the contrary, it improves digestion and strengthens the stomach. Its effects are immediate and pronounced.

The more we do, the more we can do; the more we are the more leisure we have.—Hazlitt.

A DINNER PILL.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment, it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmlee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convey the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with indigestion.

It is easy to look down on others; to look down on ourselves is the difficulty.—Petersborough.

Comfortable Shoes.

This amount invested in FOOT ELM will make bad-fitting shoes comfortable. It always kills inflammation, preserves the leather and stops sweating and chafing.

See at drug stores or postage paid from D. A. Stott & J. W. Bowman,ville, Ont.

One of the most beautiful sights in the world is the annual migration of butterflies across the isthmus of Panama in the middle of July. The sky is occasionally almost obscured by myriads of these frail insects.

Thursday is our Bargain Day

If you are in the
money - making mood
come to see us on

Thursday.

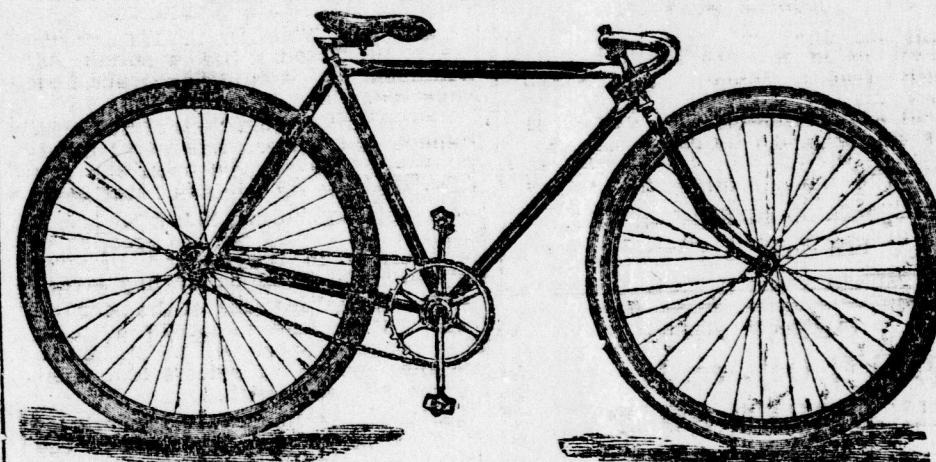
Grafton & Co.

Clothing
Manufacturers,

158 Dundas St., LONDON.

Hobbs' Winchester Bicycles!

IN ONE QUALITY ONLY.



NEW MODELS. NEW FEATURES. NEW PRICES.
Standard 28 Wheels, with Dunlop Tires,
Model 26, \$40. Model 24, \$50
New Winchester, with 30-inch Wheels,
The Handsomest Wheel in America. Price \$60.
CALL AND SEE THEM
McLean's Hardware, Dundas St.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR EDDY'S

"EAGLE" Parlor Matches, 200s. "EAGLE" Parlor Matches, 100s.
"VICTORIA" Parlor Matches, 65s. "LITTLE OCEAN" Parlor Matches.

The Finest in the World. No Brimstone.

The E. B. Eddy Company, Limited,
HULL, P.Q.

OZONE—For the Skin.

If one is troubled with pimples, roughness, blackheads or other skin eruptions which are distasteful and irritating. These affections are caused by impure blood in most instances. Ozone, if taken inwardly, will cleanse the blood and drive out the impurities, and outward applications of Ozone will cleanse and soften the skin, and leave it clear and rosy.

Ask Your Druggist for It or THE OZONE COMPANY, of Toronto.
Limited, Canada Life Building.

Sutton's Boiler Compound

Never Fails When Honestly Tried.



Prevents pitting, corrosion and foaming. Prolongs the life of the steam boiler. Saves fuel, repairs and labor. Try our Oil Packing and Engineers' Supplies. The William Sutton Compound Company, Limited, Consulting Engineers, office 185 Queen St. E., Toronto Can.

SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT. So as not to hurt the neck. Stand up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not suited no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

Lee Hing Laundry

467 Richmond Street.

FOR FIRST-CLASS

DRY MAPLE AND BEECH

wood cut to order, call Phone 347.

Campbell & Chantler,
176 BATHURST STREET.

John Ferguson & Sons
FUNERAL DIRECTORS and
EMBALMERS.

FIRST-CLASS IN ALL APPOINTMENTS.
174-180 King Street.
Telephone—House No. 373; Store No. 543

DOMINION Steam

Laundry.

434-432 Talbot Street, London
Our Work Guaranteed.

J. FLEMING. E. D. GRIFITHS
Telephone 1075. SKV

Appetizing

For this season of the year when
fresh vegetables are scarce.....

Large 3-lb. tins French String Beans,
50c.
Rodel French Peas, 15c.
Rodel Mushrooms, 28c.
Whole Tomatoes for slicing, 20c.
Canned Corn, Peas, Tomatoes, Beans,
French Kidney Beans, Succotash,
Baked Beans, Tomato Sauce.
California Prunes, 8c. per lb.
California Silver Prunes, 12½c. per lb.
California Dried Peaches, 10c. per lb.

Fitzgerald, Seandrett & Co

160 DUNDAS ST.

WE GIVE
in
14
TRADING
STAMPS

SAVING AND SPENDING

Everybody likes to save, and everybody likes to spend. It's pretty hard to do both at the same time, but it can be done by purchasing Wall Paper from us. Although the prices are low this year we can give you satisfaction.

O. B. GRAVES 222 Dundas St.

Modern Methods.

When you use Electric Light you will never consent to any other artificial light. It is the best in every way. Never any dirt or smoke. Get our prices for wiring your house.

LONDON ELECTRIC CO., 559 Richmond Street.

CANNOT BE DONE AT HOME FOR THE MONEY.

Table Covers, Napkins, Sheets, Pillow Slips, Towels and Rollers, 50 of the above pieces laundered for 50 cents by the well-known

Parisian Steam Laundry.

Work called for and delivered to any part of the city free.

73 and 75 Dundas street. Telephone 559. J. K. Spry, Manager

W. B. LAIDLAW, Barrister, solicitor, etc. Money to loan at low rates. Bank of Commerce Bldg.

You Have Noticed, Haven't You?

That people who buy Wall Paper from us are better pleased than one would imagine. There is satisfaction on both sides. We have given the best of attention and workmanship, while the customer is delighted. All the best shades and patterns. See the samples and you will buy.

H. & C. Colerick 443 Richmond St.

Neave's Food

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons, and being rich in Phosphates and Potash is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."

SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

GREAT SNAP OLIVE OIL and CUCUMBER SOAP...

3 cakes for 10 cents.

White Drug Store, 120 Dundas Street.

N. W. EMERSON, Druggist.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Feather and Down Cushions, 50 cents each—the best value in London. Goose feather pillows a specialty. Bedroom Suites, Fancy Rockers, Tables, Spring Beds, Stoves of every kind, at the Bed and Mattress Factory, 593 Richmond street north. JAMES F. HUNT & SONS, Telephone 997.

One Berry Dish with every pound of Baking Powder, Farkwell's Drug Store, 23m eod.

As many as 111,000,000 bottle of champagne are stored in the vaults of the French producers. They represent a cost price of \$50,000,000.

To Cure a Cold in One Night. Take Exaltive Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents.

Meat...

The kind of cuts I sell are fit for any table; but that's not all. Everything is always fresh and clean that comes in—that's why every customer is satisfied with what goes out. When you want good steaks, good chops, or good roasts, please give me a call.

GATECLIFF'S 267 Dundas Street.

Fine French Balbriggan

UNDERWEAR

For 75c and \$1 Per Suit.

Fine finished and well shaped. All sizes from 30 inches to 50 inches.

Graham Bros.

METEOROLOGICAL

Toronto, May 9—8 p.m.—The depression which was in Alberta last night now covers Manitoba. It is attended by numerous showers and thunderstorms, and the indications are that showers will shortly extend into Ontario. Rain has fallen today over the greater portion of the Maritime Provinces. Minimum and maximum temperatures—Victoria, 44-56; Kamloops, 44-60; Calgary, 36-60; Qu'Appelle, 48-60; Winnipeg, 54-76; Port Arthur, 52-54; Pary Sound, 44-52; Toronto, 50-64; Ottawa, 45-59; Montreal, 48-59; Quebec, 40-60; Halifax, 38-52. Local temperatures—The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory on Tuesday, May 9, were: Highest, 71.5 above; lowest, 41.5 below. Today sun rises at 4:53 a.m.; sets 7:30 p.m. Moon rises at 5:13 a.m.; sets at 8:56 p.m.

OUR WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES

no smell or smoke. Also clean, no wick.

DANGLER GAS STOVES

—AT—

THOMPSON'S STOVES, TINS, HEATING.

424 Richmond Street, three doors north of Advertiser Office.

HARDY ROSES

JUST FROM EUROPE \$2 per dozen. Fine strong plants. Also some choice Clematis.

GAMMAGE & SONS.

London Advertiser.



A LOCAL BUDGET

—Mr. George Burness, leaves today for British Columbia.

—Mr. Joseph Bilton is recovering from an attack of blood poisoning.

—Dr. I. L. Kilborn, late of China, is the guest of Mr. John McClary, city.

—Mr. James Burns, who fell recently and broke a small bone in his foot, is recovering.

—Mr. O. R. Scott, of the Boswell House, has sold out to Mr. B. Harrison, of Chatham.

—Miss Lizzie Parkinson has returned home after spending a year with her sister at Rosebank, Manitoba.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hutchinson, late of St. Thomas, before leaving for Winnipeg, are visiting her niece, Mrs. Anderson, Clarence street.

—The board of managers of St. James' Presbyterian Church last night decided to call for tenders upon the new plans prepared by Architect Matthews. —A building permit has been issued to Moore & Henry for the erection of an addition to the London Printing Company's building on Carling street.

—The annual meeting of the board of trade will be held tomorrow evening. The annual report will be presented, and the election of officers and committees proceeded with.

—Miss Sarah Blackwell, formerly of 515 King street, has returned to the city, fully recovered from her late severe illness. She is now living with her brother William at 505 Princess avenue.

—At the regular meeting of the quarterly board of the Dorchester circuit, held in Dorchester the 8th inst., a unanimous invitation was extended to the Rev. John Mahan to return to the circuit another year.

—At the concert to be given by Knox Church choir, Thursday, May 11, the Imperial Quartet will sing that pathetic Scotch ballad, "Annie Laurie." The Musical Society Orchestra will play several selections also, accompanying the choruses. The concert will be under the direction of Mr. F. L. Evans.

—M. Ex. Comp. W. G. Reid, of Hamilton, the grand Z of the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Canada paid a visit to Ark Chapter, No. 39, Windsor, on Monday night, and was fraternally welcomed by the companions, several of whom were from London and other points.

—So Olga Nethersole is coming to the city on Wednesday, May 17. She comes under the direction of Mr. Marcus Mayer, with numerous trunks of fashionable costumes, with crates of the most finished and artistic properties, and a supporting company of much excellence. Olga Nethersole is gaining force and power year by year, and today, without question, she stands on the highest pinnacle of her profession, popular both here and abroad, she can depend on a hearty welcome.

Her New York engagement proved one of the theatrical triumphs of this season. She will be seen in her remarkable presentation of Paula Ray in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." Critics and public agree that it is one of the most superb performances that has been seen for many a long day.

—The annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last night. The reports for the year, together with the election of officers, were withheld for an adjourned meeting, to be held on Tuesday evening of

HAMMOCKS

We sold all our last summer Hammocks, and consequently have no old ones to offer this. new stock, BOUGHT FOR SPOT CASH, DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY, is now to hand, and we are going to sell them at very close prices. All our Hammocks have pillows, and can be had either with or without valance. Our Golf, Tennis and Baseball Goods are right in quality and price.

Anderson's, 183 Dundas Street.

next week. A new constitution will be presented at the same time. The year has been the most successful in the association's history, the membership having increased, and the debt on the new building reduced by several thousand dollars. Those present were: Messrs. W. R. Hobbs (president), W. C. Ferguson, O. B. Leslie, F. R. Clarke, A. Williams, L. H. Smith, G. C. Bedgood, R. A. Little, John Bowman, F. H. Heath, W. H. Wortman, John H. Chapman, J. W. Westervelt, C. H. Ivey, F. W. Daly, J. B. Spencer and Secretary Sayer.

FIRE ON WOLFE STREET.

Fire started in the cellar of H. J. Jones' residence, Wolfe street, last night, and, following the hot air pipes, spread between the walls to the attic. The fire could not be reached with water, but was, with considerable difficulty, put out by the Babcocks. The walls and furniture were damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars. A party of nine missionaries who left Canada for the Celestial Empire, Dr. Kilborn is maintained in his work by the young people of the First Methodist Church, and to them he rendered an excellent account of his work, first describing his trip from Vancouver to Shanghai, and then up the Yangtze River 2,000 miles, into the most populous province in the empire, Sze Chuen, where 50,000,000 people live in idolatry, superstition and ignorance. In 1891 there were 50 missionaries, and now there are 150. Dr. Kilborn told of the several forms of worship, chief among which is that of ancestral tablets. The curses of Sze Chuen were opium, alcohol and tobacco. The speaker referred to the Yangtze valley riots in 1891, when 27 foreign missionaries were killed and missions burned. These riots had, however, proved a blessing in disguise. A number of curios were exhibited.

BACK FROM CHINA.

A rally of Epworth Leaguers of the London district was held in the First Methodist Church last evening. The audience was large, and the proceedings interesting. Rev. Dr. Smith welcomed the young workers in a brief address, after which Dr. O. L. Kilborn spoke of his work in West China. On Sept. 12, 1891, he was one of a party of nine missionaries who left Canada for the Celestial Empire. Dr. Kilborn is maintained in his work by the young people of the First Methodist Church, and to them he rendered an excellent account of his work, first describing his trip from Vancouver to Shanghai, and then up the Yangtze River 2,000 miles, into the most populous province in the empire, Sze Chuen, where 50,000,000 people live in idolatry, superstition and ignorance. In 1891 there were 50 missionaries, and now there are 150. Dr. Kilborn told of the several forms of worship, chief among which is that of ancestral tablets. The curses of Sze Chuen were opium, alcohol and tobacco. The speaker referred to the Yangtze valley riots in 1891, when 27 foreign missionaries were killed and missions burned. These riots had, however, proved a blessing in disguise. A number of curios were exhibited.

TAX RATE 23 MILLS

Highest Rate in the History of the City.

False Economy of Last Year's Council Shown Up.

No Plank Walks Provided For—Salary Increases Knocked Out—Assessment War With the Street Railway Company—Debentures for the Water-works Dam.

The record was broken. The city council last night struck a 23 mill rate of taxation for the current year. This is, by half a mill, the highest rate in London's history. A vigorous effort was made by a number of the aldermen to have the rate reduced to 22½ or 22-10 for euphony—it would not sound so bad to outsiders, they said—but it was shown that the paring process had been worked to the limit to get the figures down to 23. Ald. Rumball, the finance minister, took a deliberate stand that only what was absolutely necessary should be provided for, yet no risk of incurring a deficit should be allowed. He scored last year's council roundly for bringing about the present financial trouble in their anxiety to make a good showing by striking a low rate. Last year's council made two mistakes, he said. One was in striking too low a rate, and the other was in spending more than the appropriation. It was because of these mistakes the present rate was so high. The discussion of the budget was at times quite lively. In the parring, several pet schemes had suffered, and the promoters of the several schemes made energetic protests. All the members were present.

Aside from fixing the rate, the council decided to fight the street railway company through the court of appeal on the assessment of \$150,000 as fixed by the board of county judges. Notice of the company's appeal on the ground that the assessment should have been on a "scrap iron" basis, or about \$50,000, was received. To conduct the fight will cost the city \$500. The motion to carry on the case was by Ald. Carrothers and O'Meara.

Another important matter was the passing of a bylaw authorizing the issue of debentures for \$40,000 for waterworks purposes. The sum of \$34,000 is being raised for the reconstruction of the dam at Springbank, and the \$6,000 balance is for certain main drains ready laid. If the latter sum were not raised by debenture issue it would come out of the year's revenue, and therefore have to be included in the estimates.

THE ESTIMATES.

Ald. Rumball, chairman of the finance committee, presented the estimates for the year. The council, he said, had many difficulties to meet in striking the rate this year. There were exceptional circumstances, over which they had no control. The amount of the expenditure under the council's control was small. The debenture sinking funds and interest amounted to 9½ mills, schools required 7 mills, and the free library half a mill, making a total of 17 mills, about which the council had no option. Last year's council began with a surplus of \$5,331.99, and ended with a deficit of \$8,298.65; the school

board also had a balance and overdraft last year, and together they made \$13,000, or 1¼ mills—possessed last year, which was not to be had this year. The committee had pared at they thought possible, and found a rate of 23½ mills facing them. But just before the meeting it was decided to make it the even 23 mills by knocking \$3,000 off school board's estimates; \$2,000 on the high school and \$1,000 on the public school figures; and \$1,325 in salary increases to city hall officials and the firemen. The school board in the afternoon had refused to reduce their estimates more than \$2,000 on the high school figures, and they would probably spend the full amount on their estimates for public schools, in spite of the council, Ald. Rumball said.

The following list of grants to charities was submitted: W. C. A., \$200; Salvation Army Shelter, \$50; Salvation Army Home, \$100; Charities Organization, \$200; Mount Hope Orphanage, \$150; Protestant Orphans' Home, \$350; Children's Aid Society, \$500. Ald. O'Meara said the committee had been misinformed about the Mount Hope orphanage grant. It was \$200, and not \$150. Ald. Parnell moved and Ald. Rumball seconded that this year's grant be \$200. Carried.

Of the proposed salary increases, \$120 to Chief Roe, of the fire department, was the only one passed. None of the increases to city hall officials went through, though \$150 had been provided for the purpose, but not apportioned. The chairman thought it should go to Secretary Bell and Clerk Tambling. Ald. Pritchard wanted Chief Roe to get \$1,200. Ald. McPhillips held that Police Court Clerk Moule should have a \$200 increase.

Ald. Parnell's estimates totaled \$35,000, and were based on the assumption that no plank walks would be laid this year. Ald. Jolly said the municipal act required the council to levy one mill on the dollar for the construction of sidewalks. It was not feasible for the council to refuse to lay plank walks, Ald. McPhillips seconded.

Ald. Dreaney was the only supporter of the motion. The appropriation for streets and general improvements went through at \$19,825, as against \$30,525 93 spent last year. For band concerts \$300 is provided.

Ald. Parnell called attention to the fact that the appropriation for No. 2 committee was much less than it should have been. It was by starving the streets that the rate was reduced to 23 mills. The rate should have been 24 mills.

Off No. 3 committee's estimates \$1,200 were taken. This sum was intended for building new sidewalks around the Market Square, and Ald. Pritchard strongly objected to it being left out. The mayor informed Ald. Pritchard that the city solicitor's opinion was that debentures for paving the market could not be issued without a vote of the people.

The hospital trust's figures had been reduced \$5,000—\$1,000 on maintenance, and \$4,000 on furnishings—leaving the estimates \$7,000 and \$4,000 respectively. Ald. McPhillips and Jolly thought that the building would not be completed this year, and that \$2,000 would be enough for furnishings. Ald. O'Meara moved to take off the \$2,000, and the rate 22½ mills. Ald. Carrothers seconded. Ald. Pritchard reached out after the \$2,000 wherewith to put sidewalks around the market. Ald. Parnell was opposed to leaving anything over for next year that should be met this year.

Ald. Rumball—Last year's council made that mistake. They wanted to go with a great hurrah to the people. Hence the present trouble. The mayor wanted to know what difference it made. Last year the people had the money in their pockets. This year they had to pay up.

Ald. Rumball—Just the difference between going in debt and paying your way.

Ald. Parnell's motion to adopt the item of \$4,000 was carried. Ald. McPhillips, Dreaney, Jolly, Carrothers, Winnett, O'Meara and Dreaney voted nay.

When the board of health estimates were considered Ald. Parnell moved to reduce Medical Health Officer Hutchinson's salary from \$1,500 to \$1,200. Ald. O'Meara, seconded, and afterwards withdrew and moved a resolution of several city hall salaries, dividing \$300 among several officials. To the amusement of several members no one seconded either motion, and the "finance minister" passed on to the next item.

According to the school board's estimates the amount for public schools is \$31,619.60, as against \$74,061.46 last year. Ald. Parnell made a strong plea for less in the upper forms at the Collegiate Institute. Every year throughout the province fees ranging from \$7 to \$20 per pupil were charged. London was a notable exception. The minister of education had expressed surprise that a fee was not imposed here. The board of education should take up the question. Ald. Wilkey favored no fee. Heavy ratepayers largely supported the institution, while the poorer classes received the benefit. Ald. Carrothers and Pritchard spoke along the line of Ald. Parnell's arguments. They would like to see a fee imposed.

On the second reading of the bylaw, Ald. Carrothers moved to give the Children's Aid Society \$300, in place of \$500. Ald. Plant raised the question of the society's claims on the council for a shelter for their wards and the grant remained at \$500.

The bylaw was read three times and finally adopted.

Adjourned.

If you have had the grip take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will build you up, purify your blood, and overcome all bad effects of the disease.

Ladies' Oxfords...

NEW.

Two-Button Oxfords...\$1 50

Laced Oxfords.....\$1 15

Vest Top Oxfords.....\$2 00

Full range of....

Bicycle Boots

...in tan and black

Johnston's,

198 Dundas Street. Marriage Licenses issued.

One Thousand Pairs of Lace Curtains.

This is not by any means the number of Curtains we have here, as our stock is nearly five times that. This one thousand pairs we purchased in addition to our regular importations, and are in very fine Brussels Effects, finished with the new over-locked corded edge—a much neater and stronger edge than the taped Curtains.

ONE THOUSAND PAIRS

of Curtains here at our own regular low prices are quickly disposed of, but this lot—marked at from 25 to 50 per cent below the regular—must cause some quick selling. Prudent buyers will take advantage of this exceptional offering.

THERE ARE

100 pairs at...\$1 25	100 pairs at...\$2 75
100 pairs at...\$1 60	100 pairs at...\$3 00
100 pairs at...\$1 95	100 pairs at...\$3 25
100 pairs at...\$2 25	100 pairs at...\$3 60
100 pairs at...\$2 63	100 pairs at...\$3 75

KINGSMILL'S CARPET WAREHOUSE

Carling Street, London, Ont.



Fit-Reform garments last longer than other ready-made, because the frame work around which the cloth is stitched and secured is substantial.

The staying, the canvas, the tacking, are the same as on the best custom tailored garments.

These are the hidden qualities that keep Fit-Reform garments in perfect shape until worn out.

Spring Overcoats, handiest garment in a man's wardrobe, for spring and fall, cool summer evenings, warm winter days, almost the whole year.

\$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20.

The Fit-Reform Wardrobe

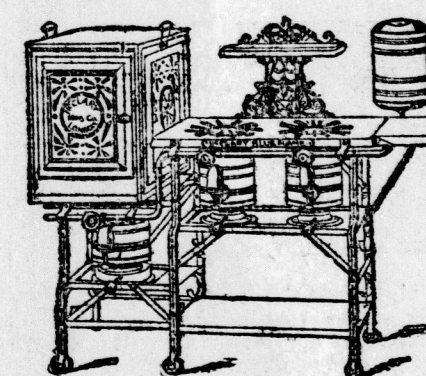
ROBERT M. BURNS, Manager.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!

At this season of the year it is necessary to keep out the heat and keep in the cold, and we can assist you in doing so, in numerous ways, as follows:

We are sole agents for GLACIER REFRIGERATORS—the best in the world. All sizes, styles and prices. Call and get booklet giving full description and prices. Every Refrigerator guaranteed air-tight and ice cold.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS—the best make—in all sizes.



GAS STOVES AND RANGES—We have a large variety, at prices to suit everybody, and every stove guaranteed or money refunded.

COAL OIL STOVES—Wick and Wickless, in all sizes, at low prices.

SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOWS—All sizes; cheaper than ever.

We have just received a large assortment of BRASS and JAPANNED BIRD CAGES to suit all people.

Lawn Mowers, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers, etc.

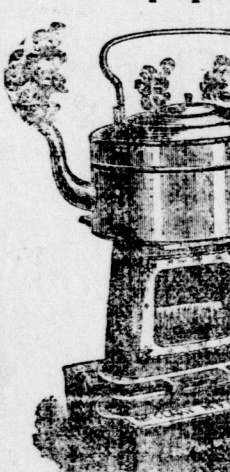
Famous Stoves & Ranges

THE MOST COMPLETE AND EXTENSIVE HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE IN THE CITY.

STEVELY'S

362 Richmond St. Phone 452.

In the same premises since 1876.



LIABILITIES, \$149,000; ASSETS, \$1,000.

Chicago, May 9.—William R. Kerr, commissioner of the health department under Mayor Swift's administration, filed a petition in bankruptcy today. Liabilities were placed at \$149,000, and assets \$1,000. Mr. Kerr was connected with the Grand Pacific Hotel as associate manager until last October.

LORD RANDOLPH'S SON SPOKE. London, May 10.—Lady Randolph Churchill presided over a meeting of members of the Primrose League at Norfolk Square Hotel, when her son,

Lieutenant Winson Leonard Spencer Churchill, of the Fourth Queen's Own Hussars, who is about leaving the army to enter public life, made an address.

Wheat sowing in Manitoba is now progressing favorably, a week earlier than last spring, and Hunt Bros. are now hopeful of a plentiful supply of that grandest of wheats for the manufacture of their celebrated "Diamond Flour" for the coming year.

See "America" Bicycle, Barkwell's.