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Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats

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The latest BALL VEILING in black, brown, navy and green. Everything new and up-to-date.

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The best HAND SOAP known Used by everybody whose work soils the hands.

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For cool refreshing Soda Water, Ice Cream Soda, Sundaes, College Ices and everything in the Soda Fountain line.

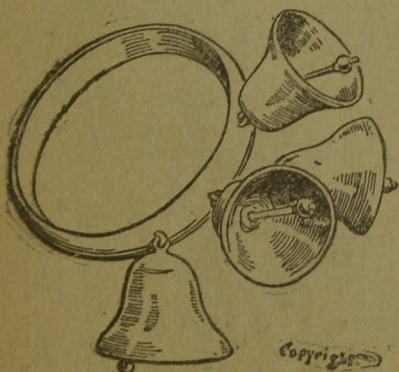
WILEY'S DRUG STORE

WEDDING and ENGAGEMENT RINGS

Large Stock to select from.
All Prices.

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OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL



SERIOUS COLLISION

A Dozen Men Seriously Injured---Runaway Engine Crashed Into Express Train at Owen Sound.

OWEN SOUND, May 30.—(Special) The injured, Wm. Boskell, engineer, badly scalded about the head and neck, and hand and arms injured, serious; M. Wilson, fireman, scalded on head and body, and other injuries, serious; E. McReary, conductor, badly shaken up and cut, not serious; H. Stone, baggage-master, arm crushed, seriously; W. V. Dockrill, express messenger, head cut and arms broken and other injuries, not serious; Mail Clerk Kearns, burns and cuts, not serious; Charles Minto, passenger, arm broken; John Batt, tramp, badly shaken up, and injuries serious.

Such is the list of injured in the railway wreck that occurred at mid-night on the Canadian Pacific railway, at this point. The result, besides the injuries, is the destruction of a big freight engine and the engine on the passenger train, the burning of mail and express car, and the wrecking of the baggage car and smoker.

The accident was a most peculiar one, engine number 1490, which had just arrived with a freight train from Toronto, was run on the run house siding and Engineer Griffiths had left it and gone into the office.

From some unknown cause, of its own accord, evidently started to back up and went down along the track at ever increasing speed.

The night passenger express, due here at 10 o'clock, was two hours late, and as it rounded the curve at Mursay's cut, and came down the grade at full speed, it met the runaway engine in front of the Kennan Lumber company's mills.

VOTED IT THROUGH

In Spite of Opposition Protests Government Forced House to Pass Iniquitous Highway Bill---Road Taxes Doubled

In the legislature Friday evening when it was proposed to read the Highway Act a third time Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. McKeown, moved an amendment to provide that in those parishes where there are three County Councillors they shall substitute the Highway Board, and where there are only two that the third one shall be appointed by the municipal council.

The House divided on the amendment. Those voting in favor of the amendment being Messrs. Robinson, McKeown, LaBille, Sweeney, Currie, Copp, Tweeddale, Burgess, Leger (West), Lowell, Byrne, and Dr. Sormany.

Nays: Hons. Messrs. Hazen, Fleming, Grimmer, Morrissey, Dr. Landry, McLeod, Maxwell and Messrs. Clarke, Woods, Slipp, Hartt, Munro, Sprout, Pinder, Young, Robison, Glasier, Wilson, McLachlan, Baser, Cyr, Hatheway, Murray, Sheridan, Jones and Dr. McInerney.

Mr. Currie, seconded by Mr. Leger, moved an amendment that the minimum rate of taxation for highway purposes should be 12c. on the \$100 and \$1.00 poll tax instead of 20c. and \$1.00.

On division this amendment was lost by the same vote.

Mr. Tweeddale, seconded by Mr. Byrne, then moved that an amendment providing that it should be optional with any ratepayer as to whether he should pay his tax in money or by statute labor.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said this was not an amendment for it was already the spirit of the act.

Mr. Lowell maintained that the act provided that the Highway Board should decide whether labor was permissible or not, and other members of the Opposition agreed that this was the wording of the act.

The Speaker ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Robinson appealed to the House from the Speaker's ruling, and a division being taken the ruling was sustained by the same vote as given on the previous amendments.

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MONEY TO BURN.

Government Induced Legislature to Drop \$7,500 into Quebec Celebration Fund

Members Waxed Eloquent Over the Proposal.

In the legislature Friday evening supply being called, Hon. Mr. Fleming moved that the sum of \$7,500 be granted to His Majesty in aid of the Quebec ter-centenary celebration. The project he said was conceived in the mind of the present governor general of Canada. There could be no doubt that it was a great project, worthy of a great man. It was meeting with a ready and hearty response from the whole of Canada, each province was assisting in the furtherance of this grand project of placing those historic grounds in the city of Quebec, prominently before the people in order that they might look with pride, not only because of the historic interest of the situation, but also for the benefit of future generations. The provinces of Quebec and Ontario were each giving a hundred thousand dollars, and the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia, ten thousand dollars each. It was only right that each province should do all it could to promote the success of the project. Thousands of patriotic citizens were contributing to the fund out of their private means. The soil of Quebec was fairly soaked in history. It was unfortunate that the first object which met the gaze of the visitor who sailed down the broad waters of the St. Lawrence, as he approached Quebec, was a jail. It was most desirable that the historic Plaines of Abraham, the scene of the great struggle between two great men should be properly commemorated. These spots could not now be dedicated. The men who gave their lives and all that was dear to them, had consecrated those spots as no one living could possibly do. They could show their appreciation first to the French people who colonized Quebec, and the whole of the eastern provinces of Canada. They could do something to help perpetuate the memory of the struggle these heroic people made in their efforts to settle on and open up the country to civilization. It was a project which commended itself to all. Whilst the British army at Quebec was successful, the whole story since that time had been a story of British toleration most pleasing to all people. Whilst the victors won, the vanquished lost nothing but kept all their privileges and all their rights, a happy and contented people who were now standing shoulder to shoulder and side by side with the British population, doing all in their power to build up and promote the welfare of their country. Such a project would commend itself to people of all shades of opinion, who were looking towards and working for the good of the province as years went by.

MR. ROBINSON

said that was an occasion when there was no government and no opposition. It was a small part towards the great project which had just been referred to by the previous speaker. It showed the greatness of intellect and nobility of sentiment on the part of the governor general, which was concurred in by the population of the whole of Canada and Britain and other parts of the world. When they came to read of the great struggles which took place between the great men whose names were inseparably connected with the Plaines of Abraham, they would all agree that they should unite in making the spot where that struggle took place, as attractive as possible. He was sure members on both sides of the House would support the motion. It would be one of the greatest celebrations that had ever taken place in the whole Dominion, and the influence thereby derived would help to cement more closely the interests of the two great races, who had made Canada what it was. He was happy to give his unqualified support to the movement.

MR. LABILLE

said he was doubly interested, and he would like to add a few words to what had already been said. He congratulated the government in taking part in the encouragement of the great movement inaugurated at the request of the governor general of this Dominion. It had been his fortune to live in the province of Quebec for thirteen years, during which time he had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the feeling and sentiments of the people, and he felt sure that the sentiments of the Acadians of this province were those of loyalty in its fullest sense to the British Empire. There was a disposition he thought, on all sides, to encourage the movement set on foot by the governor general, to commemorate the heroic struggles of Wolfe and Montcalm. There could be no doubt that the result of the happenings on that historic occasion had been most beneficial to the French people, and the hoisting of the Eng-

lish flag on the citadel of Quebec had been to the greatest advantage of those people. There could be no question that they would at any time, ready and willing to fight for the honor of that flag, and he was sure that all classes would unite to make the result of the celebration an advantage of the province and the Dominion.

HON. DR. LANDRY

said he rose to his feet for the purpose of saying a few words, and would not detain the House at any length as on this special occasion he intended to speak in the French language. This was a question upon which the House was unanimous, and therefore, although speaking in a language that was not generally understood by the majority of the House, he felt that a few words in the French language would not be out of place. Speaking in French, he said that it afforded him very much pleasure on an occasion of this nature to speak in the language of Cornille, Massillon, Bourdaloue, instead of in the language of Shakespeare. This was a vote to be applied to the carrying out of the plans upon which both French speaking and English speaking people were united, and it would work hard in hand to make one of the greatest spectacles in the history of Canada, since the memorable day of the battle which was fought on the same ground. He was pleased to state to the House that the symbols to be derived from the fact that both the French and English generals died from the wounds received on that eventful day, was that the animosity between the two nationalities of that time have disappeared. Today the people of Canada were living side by side in intimate and full harmony. All working towards progress and the furtherance of anything that would be profitable to the Commonwealth. Though each had their special ideals, bigotry on both sides had disappeared from this free land in which both races were the happy inheritors. Each nationality in Canada was today free to work out their destinies, civil and religious, under the best laws which ruled any people in the whole world. The passing from the French rule to the English rule would seem to have been providential, as far as the religious status of the minority was concerned. The fact that he was here allowed to speak in his native tongue, and that the people he had the honor to represent in the present government, were allowed to practice the religion of their choice, showed that the country was ruled by institutions which were broader than those of the country of the French people.

The French minority were today just as anxious to further the welfare of their common country as their neighbors of a different origin, and it was to emphasize that sentiment that he tonight said these few words in the French language. He did not intend at the same time to infer that the loyalty of the province was measured by the amount of this vote because loyalty was not measured by any amount of money. We simply wanted to unite with the other provinces of the Dominion to show that Canada was one in sentiment, feeling and action in connection with this ter-centenary celebration. He hoped that this feast would be another occasion of unity between the two nationalities which peopled this Canada, a country which has prospered by the mutual action of French and English people equally. He did not wish to speak at any length, but before taking his seat, wished to thank the chairman and the members of the House for the cordial way in which they had received the few words he had spoken in his native tongue. (Great applause.)

The vote then passed, and the members led by Hon. Mr. Sweeney, sang the National Anthem, the spectators joining.

One of the richest gold finds in Australia was made by a boy who picked up a stone to throw at a crow, and noticed that there was gold in it. When he reported the fact to the local government officer, says the author of "The Romance of Mining," the warden endeavored to notify the governor by telegraph. He was, however, too excited to be rational.

"A boy picked up a stone to throw at a crow," he wired, and the amazed official, unable to guess what there was of significance in the event, replied:

"Yes; and what happened to the crow?"—Youth's Companion.

—Evelyn—Hardly know him! Why, I shan't know him at all!