The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper published every day in the year.

Telephone—private exchange connecting all departments—Main 252.

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THE WORLD,
Toronto, Canada.

Hamilton Office, Royal Corner, James Street North. Telephone No. 965.

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Advertisements and subscriptions are received through any responsible advertising agency in England, the United States, France, Australia, Germany, etc.

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CANADA'S LONDON REPRESENTATIVE.

"Canada," the new illustrated London weekly, advocates the separation of the diplomatic and commercial functions of the high commissioner. This, of course, is no sort of reflection upon Lord Strathcona, who, as a representative Canadian, has had a career on both sides of the Atlantic such as we are scarcely likely to see again. The wisdom of considering a change in the office arises, not from the manner in which it has been occupied, but from the development of this country and its growing importance in imperial affairs. Everything Canadian is on the rise in the old lands and the new situation will have to be newly met.

In the strict sense of the word, perhaps, the old school would not recognize the high commissioner as a full fledged diplomatist, the about his title there is a larger suggestion of high politics than there is about the name of agent-general, by which the representatives in London of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are described. "Agent-general" suggests peddling on a pretty large scale, perhaps, but peddling, all the same. "High commissioner" is redolent of conferences, negotiations, treaties, even tho the holder of the post does not act in a formally ambassadorial character. The Canadian high commissioner does act as a valuable buffer, go-between and enlightener, in those questions which arise from time to time between the imperial authorities and those who sway the destinies of this broad Dominion.

The high commissioner is responsible to his government for the successful working out of the biggest advertising campaign that is being carried on in the world. Nothing like the bid for population, which this country has been making for nearly a decade in Europe, by means of newspapers, mural, oratorical and other kinds of advertising, has ever been concerned with a diplomatist's office. To Lord Strathcona, the commissioner of emigration is amenable; he is charged generally with looking after Canadian interests in the old country.

Before you can decide upon dividing the functions of the high commissionership, you must dispose of the preliminary question, Should such an office be held by a servant of the crown, who gives to its duties his whole time?

It would seem incongruous if the British ambassador in Paris were a great mercantile officer in France, and also a merchant prince in Breat Britain.

Lord Strathcona is the C.P.R., Lord Strathcona is the Hudson Bay Company; Lord Strathcona is the Bank of Montreal; Lord Strathcona is—what is he not, when you touch the great business interests of this country? His commercial eminence is, of course, a great advantage to the country. His high commissionership is also a great advantage to his business interests.

Canada is big enough to support as her representative in London an officer who cannot be regarded as in any sense primarily attached to a special commercial interest. Whether it is necessary to have a purely diplomatic genius is another question. The high commissionership, when the next change occurs, must be predominantly a business office, and filled by someone whose whole time will be devoted to national affairs. The diplomatic and ornamental side of the thing may well take a second place. Our progress at home cannot depend on white wands and uniforms. Abroad we must stand for what we do rather than for what we look like.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE OF 1907.

Altho the public memory in things political is not over-tenacious the position taken by the British Liberal leaders—then in opposition—over the colonial conference can scarcely be forgotten. In terms of the resolution passed at the conference of 1902 it should have reconvened this year. During the parliamentary session of 1905 the then opposition displayed considerable interest in the intentions of Mr. Balfour's government respecting the conference and attempted to extract from the late premier an undertaking that the matter of an imperial preferential tariff should not form one of the subjects submitted for discussion.

One of the charges made against Mr. Chamberlain by his opponents accused him of attempting to use the conference as a pawn in the party game. The accusation scarcely squared with the constant denial by them that the colonial self-governing states had made an offer to enter into reciprocal trade arrangements with the mother country. As matter of fact the conference of 1902 strongly favored the proposal, and passed a resolution urging the expediency of granting in the United Kingdom preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the colonies, and recognizing that the principle of preferential trade within the empire would stimulate mutual commercial intercourse and strengthen it by promoting the development of the resources and industries of its several parts.

The free trade opposition in the late parliament were no doubt apprehensive that if the conference reassembled before the general election and reaffirmed the preferential trade resolution of 1902, its attitude might influence the electors of the United Kingdom in favor of Mr. Chamberlain's imperial policy. The strong effort made to secure either the postponement of the conference or the exclusion of a preferential trade arrangement from its consideration involved the Liberal party leaders in the same charge of making the conference a pawn in the party game which had been directed against Mr. Chamberlain and the Balfour government.

The attitude of the British Liberals on this question was not at all creditable from an imperial point of view, since it was a virtual declaration that the views of the other self-governing states of the empire on a matter touching closer union should not be made known to the British public and form one of the factors in the formation of its opinion. That the Liberal party leaders were actuated by political motives in assuming that position is now made clear by the statement of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in the house of commons to the effect that the conference of 1907 would be free to discuss any matter of imperial interest. A conference without that freedom would be useless, if indeed the self-governing states would consent at all to a limitation of their right to propose and consider any resolution designed to further a closer union of the imperial states.

GOVERNMENT RAILROADS.

Government ownership of railroads continues to attract ever increasing attention in the United States. The other day five hundred Nebraska Democrats sat down to a dinner at Lincoln, the dominant note of the various addresses being government ownership of the avenues of transportation, while several speakers declared in favor of building a government transcontinental line from New York to San Francisco.

In a recent letter George Foster Peabody, called by The Brooklyn Eagle a "safe and sane" Democrat, said: "I would assert government ownership as the future policy for all business based on rights to use of streets or roads or the exercise of eminent domain as the only equitable solution of the greatest modern problem. I would assert the necessity of municipal operation of street railroads and lighting facilities as of water distribution as the only sure reliance for pure politics in our vast centres of population, and to offset the serious hindrances caused by street mains and railroad construction and operation, and to avoid unnecessary duplicate and competitive construction, always in the end paid for by the people."

Alluding to the difficulties attending President Roosevelt's plan of railway control, Mr. Peabody referred to government ownership of the roads as the only solution and added: "I have for ten years or more held the confident opinion that government ownership of all railroads was the one final solution, but the details must be worked out patiently, and the steps taken conservatively." The growing volume of public opinion, evidenced in these and many other ways, makes it all the more regrettable that the Dominion government should have not only neglected the unrivaled opportunity offered by the construction of a new transcontinental Canadian system, but utilized it to create another private road. For this grave error in policy Canada will yet pay dearly.

LENTEN BIBS AND TUCKERS.

One of the unique Lenten entertainments in New York society was Mrs. Charles H. Lee's baby party for the debutante daughter. It is a thrilling announcement, which improves in quality the more it is studied. Lent, a debutante and bibs and tuckers! Herein is true riches, indeed.

The party was small and informal. Only about forty of the most intimate friends of the debutante, Cornelia, were invited. What scores of hours she must have spent daily in giving her confidence to intimate friends, when only forty of the "most intimate" were invited to this solemn entertainment, so suitable to the responsibilities of Lent.

Miss Cornelia Lee's mamma requested her daughter's most intimate friends to appear in children's costumes. They came, like Joseph's coat, in many colors. They fortified themselves for the Lenten exercises by dinner parties at houses of the most intimate friends in Forty-ninth-street and Fiftieth-street. The constituents of the Lenten baby party began to display their bibs and tuckers in the Lee mansion in Gramercy Park, about 10.30 p.m. Baby Cornelia, the debutante, received forty of her most intimate friends, adorned in a capacious pinafore. The gentlemen babies came in sailor suits and knickerbocker costumes.

There was informal dancing in the drawing room—baby parties must necessarily be informal. The babies stumbled around informally till midnight, and then went to supper. At the dining room door each received a little white bib—emblematic of the cloriess, informal innocence of Lent. Before the babies went home they had games, recitations and nursery songs, all thoroly informal, and all thoroly Lenten in atmosphere.

Report saith not what the baby party frolickers were presented with as they started for home, or what they preserve as mementoes of so Lenten an occasion. The story of the party is enough to make the ordinary person pharisaical.

POSSIBLE HOSPITAL DEADLOCK.

Warmth and wisdom were in imposing array before the city council last night, when the right of a patient who pays $3.50 a week to be attended in the new hospital was battled afresh. The council, true to its tradition, sent the troublesome question down to the board of control, from whose calm and judicial contemplation it will no doubt emerge clothed in swettness and light.

The council's temper seems to be for adhesion to the condition on which $200,000 was voted for the new hospital scheme last July. Neither side in the controversy must imagine that it has a monopoly of the argument. Dr. Sheard may fail to convince either of the contending factions that the other owns the balance of reason and efficiency.

It really seems too early to declare that the civic $200,000 must be sacrificed unless the trustees get their own way, willy nilly. After all, the city exchequer is not owned by a minority of the citizens or by a majority of the medical experts who do us the honor to attend to our aches and pains.

The plain fact is that neither party can afford to regard its position as the final resting place of the wise word on the subject. It is not beyond the wit of man to devise a scheme which will not offend any considerable proportion of the citizens and will not prejudice the pursuit of medical knowledge, and will not sacrifice a contribution of $200,000.

CITY AND CORPORATIONS RIGHTS.

Franchise-holding corporations have become possessed of very extraordinary ideas regarding the nature of their agreements and their responsibility for the obligations they have undertaken. If, as is usually the case in expanding communities, the franchises they hold increase in extent and value thru the energy and enterprise of the citizens, the corporations annex without compunction the unearned increment coming to them and make it the basis for stock watering and all the other ingenious methods by which skillful financiers make haste to become rich. If a community attempts to procure a modification in its favor the cry of spoliation is at once raised, and much is said with virtuous solemnity about the sanctity of contracts and the necessity for adhering strictly to its legal interpretation.

But these same corporations who are so insistent on their rights are by no means so scrupulous about the fulfilment of their obligations. Even when all is going well with them they are habit and repute offenders in the matter of their part of the same solemn contract. And still more if by any chance their bargain can be represented as a bad one then they pose as grievously injured if immediate relief is not afforded. This is the case in Hamilton at the present moment where the Street Railway Company is doing its utmost to get the city council to consent to large modifications in the terms of its contract. The council should determinedly resist the attempt to saddle upon the community burdens which are largely if not exclusively due to stock manipulation. It is certainly not in the terms of the original contract or in the traffic returns that the ground of complaint can be found.

The dispute in Hamilton is just another proof of the necessity for providing some fair and equitable means for the resumption of all public franchises which have been granted to private corporations. J. M. Gibson, the late provincial attorney-general, is said to have offered to sell the street railway to the city. Probably when the price wanted is ascertained it will be found to be calculated upon a very different basis from that represented when a revision of the agreement is asked. In any case Hamilton should stand pat by its contract and insist upon proper fulfilment of the company's undertakings. In a matter of this kind the city council, if it does its duty, must take full advantage of the opportunity to secure for the citizens the full rights to which they are entitled. Anything less than that should not be accepted.

THE EASY OIL.

Scott's Emulsion is "the easy oil"—easy to take, easy in action. Its use insures deliverance from the griping and nauseating sensation peculiar to the raw oil. Nobody who has any regard for their stomach thinks of taking cod liver oil in the old way when Scott's Emulsion is to be had. It is equally certain that no one having a regard for their health will accept a cheap emulsion or alcoholic substitute for Scott's Emulsion. It fulfills every mission of cod liver oil and more.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

NIAGARA ON RIGHT LINES.

"Whereas the power at Niagara Falls is a heritage of the people, and its benefits should be conserved for the people,

"And whereas there is no regulation sufficiently effective to enable the people to obtain power at reasonable rates from the holders of any existing franchise,

"Therefore, be it resolved that the municipal council of the City of Toronto memorialize the Ontario government, strongly urging the necessity of the government themselves at once proceeding to establish a plant at Niagara Falls for the purpose of developing electric power for distribution to Ontario municipalities, and further, that the co-operation of the other Ontario municipalities in the matter be requested."

It is further recommended that the city clerk be requested to at once communicate with each city, town and village in Ontario enclosing blank forms of petition embodying the above resolution, with a suggestion that the same be considered by the council of the municipality at the earliest possible date, and if approved of by them, have the petition duly signed by the mayor and clerk, and returned for transmission to the legislative assembly.

It is worth while giving this resolution, passed unanimously last night, a prominent place here, for it is another milestone on the road to public ownership of public utilities. The resolution gains force from an addendum expressing regret that the the power commission appointed by the Ontario government has delayed the presentation of its report.

The Ontario government, to be merely politically wise, must take its indubitable stand on this matter this session. And they must act before the session is much older. Public opinion will endorse the city council, and it would be well if the Manufacturers' Association, the board of trade and other bodies entitled to speak for business men would pass and forward resolutions aimed at cheap power under public control.

If the United States wants Niagara Falls, better let 'em have 'em and save the expense of a commission composed of Alvertones on the British side.

There are two memorable days in the legislature each session, namely, when Col. Matheson makes his budget speech and when the house is prorogued.

However, the oath Princess Ena was required to take was not half so strong as the oaths some of King Edward's subjects are letting loose these days.

What's the use of a modus vivendi or anything else touching the ownership of Niagara Falls when Lord Alverstone could settle the question right off the reel?

Here Rev. Dr. Parkhurst refers to the slaughter of women and children in the Philippines as a ghastly deed, when everyone knows that it was the greatest feat of arms of modern or ancient times.

Chicago unionists are going to stay away from non-union funerals and maybe their next move will be to stay alive lest they should fall into the hands of undertakers who have not signed the scale.

Just when Montreal tries to get into the class with St. Catharines as a cockfighting centre, the police have to come along and spoil the sport. The authorities seem determined to prevent the city getting its name in the papers.

Commercial Traveler Dead.

Lucan, Ont., March 19.—Wm. Cross, aged 40, traveler, salesman for the E. T. Corset Co., died suddenly at his home here, after being ill only 24 hours. He came here from Galt. He leaves a wife and one child.

G. T. R. Earnings.

Montreal, March 19.—(Special.)—G. T. R System earnings from March 8 to 14, 1906, $735,167; as against $674,127 for 1905, an increase of $61,040.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.—25c. 246

"All these naval officers look alike to me," whispered Belle at the flagship ball.

"Yes," said Estelle, "and they propose alike, too."—Detroit Free Press.

RUSS ELECTIONS A FARCE PEASANT VOTERS TERRORIZED

Workmen Refuse to Participate Fearing Expression of Choice Means Jail for Candidate.

St. Petersburg, March 19.—As the elections proceed there is more and more evidence of the virtual exclusion from participation of the radical elements of the population. The preliminary stages of the elections will rob the national assembly of much of its national character. Its authority to speak will be absolutely denied by the proletariat organizations which bore the brunt of the fight for liberty. Complaints of interference in the country districts are increasing. Many flagrant instances are cited of the terrorism of local officials in preventing a free expression of the peasants, and often practically compelling the selection of priests and village elders. The seeming apathy of the small landowners' assemblies, to which an average of only ten per cent. of the voters were present, is explainable by the feeling that they were not free to choose. The most serious phase of the situation, however, is the attitude of the workmen in the cities, who constitute politically the most developed and most radical faction of the masses of the population. In spite of repression, wholesale arrests, and frequently the exile of their leaders since the strike disorders, many workmen are inclined to reject the advice of the socialists to boycott the elections.

The authorities, instead of taking advantage of this sentiment and inducing the workmen as a class to participate, have with fatuous blindness openly discouraged their participation where the radical elements are in the majority, thus deliberately playing the game of the boycotters and driving the whole working class into revolt.

Elections a Farce.

This was apparent at the workmen's elections in St. Petersburg yesterday. Carefully collected information from the outlying industrial districts to-day shows that the elections were a complete farce. Nominally 11 out of the 39 working groups entitled to participate elected 20 out of 57 delegates to the convention, which will select 18 representatives for the city to the convention. The latter convention in turn elects for St. Petersburg six members of the national assembly. In reality the number of workmen participating was very small.

Where the elections were ostensibly held only 569 out of 21,780 workmen voted, and they almost invariably chose reactionists. There was an overwhelming display of troops and police in the districts and places where the men assembled. Some of the men held meetings and discussed the advisability of participating, but the great mass simply withdrew, declaring that during the present reign of terror the designation of their real choice was equivalent to turning the men over to the police. In the big Okhta and Moscow districts not a single man has been elected. The railroad employes unanimously refused to vote until the imprisoned members of their organization are released from jail.

Attacked by Troops.

At the Kolpino works the men were hotly discussing the question of participation in the election, when they were surrounded and dispersed by troops, who mortally wounded a workman.

At Moscow yesterday, where the workmen delegates met for the second election stage, to select representatives to the city convention, no result was attained, the delegates insisting on being allowed time to get acquainted, as the choices were limited to the membership. There were 102 candidates, altho only eighteen qualified for election.

In the meantime the leaders of the real parties in the fight for supremacy in the national assembly are concentrating their efforts for the final struggle in the provincial and city conventions, which choose the actual members of the national assembly. Little attention is paid by the Liberals to the new council of the empire, which is foredoomed to be controlled by the government.

Wonders of a Modern Factory

Machinery Does the Work of Human Hands and the Perfect Food is Made in Absolute Cleanliness.

A visit to the greatest Canadian food factory—the Malta-Vita plant at Toronto—is a revelation to anyone not familiar with the development of machinery in recent years. Such a visit verifies the claims of the manufacturers of Malta-Vita, that this perfect whole-wheat food is cooked, steamed, mixed, baked and packed in absolute cleanliness.

"Purity" is the watchword of the Malta-Vita factory. From the time the wheat is received in the factory until the finished product is shipped out to all parts of the world, Malta-Vita is not soiled by human hands. Machinery, clean, shining machinery conveys the wheat through all the long process, even to the packing and sealing of the air-tight, germ-proof, dirt-proof packages.

After the wheat has been thoroughly cooked and steamed it is mixed with pure barley malt extract and each grain of the malted wheat is rolled into a wafer-like flake. Then it goes to the great ovens where, under intense heat, it is baked crisp and brown—Malta-Vita, the most delicious, the most healthful food in the world.

—Malta-Vita is always ready to eat. No cooking. No inconvenience. And you never tasted anything quite so good. Try a bowlful with cream or fruit. To those who have used it and know how delicious and sustaining Malta-Vita is, a perfect breakfast is next to impossible without it, and it's just as good three times a day. All grocers sell Malta-Vita. Now 10 cents.

THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED
190 YONGE ST., TORONTO

—STORE CLOSES DAILY AT 6 P.M.—

5.00 For Suits Worth Double

A pity it is that there are only seventy of these new tweed suits. For they are made up so stylishly and tailored so carefully that early choosing seems to be the only way to avoid disappointment.

Of Scotch and domestic tweeds, in good patterns, latest single-breasted sacque style, though not every size in each line there is every size in the lot, savings of 4.00 to 6.00, price 5.00

Half-Price, Too, For Raincoats

Lively selling has caused a broken range of sizes; these must depart Wednesday. A splendid assortment of styles and patterns, including plain dark fawn cravenette cloth and the stylish mixed patterns in grey or fawn coverts, full length, loose box back. Chance to save half on your spring raincoat. Price.. .....5.50

TROUSER CHANCE OF THE SEASON

Our best lines of imported worsteds and tweeds are used in the making of these high-grade garments. It is a now-and-again clearance of short lengths of materials from our own tailoring rooms. Though there are only three or four pairs of a line, there are many lines, and the choice is good, exceptional value at 4.00, 5.00 and 6.00. Choose to-morrow at 2.89

MAIN FLOOR—QUEEN STREET.

DESERVING CASE.

Editor World: A most deserving case, calling for immediate relief, is that of an ex-mounted policeman, who, while on duty in the Northwest, suffered an accident which resulted in paralysis of his right side. With his right arm powerless, any work which he could do is almost impossible to obtain. His pension is altogether inadequate to procure for him the barest necessities. Till some work can be obtained, if that is at all possible, financial assistance is urgently needed. Any contributions to this worthy case, if sent to the undersigned, will be acknowledged and properly administered. Particulars will be given to enquirers.

A. D. Watson,
10 Euclid-avenue.

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE.

Editor World: I notice that the Laurier Club propose asking the Hon. Mr. Whitney to give the portrait of William Lyon Mackenzie a more prominent place in the legislative buildings. This is a very proper and reasonable request. The portrait was originally hung where Mr. Forster's fine painting of Mr. Whitney now is, viz., on the easterly wall of the stairway leading to the legislative chamber. It was removed to its present obscure position when the picture of the Hon. J. S. Macdonald was hung on the westerly wal. of the stairway. Upon the attention of the late government being called to the change, it was said that the removal was only temporary, and that the portrait would be replaced on one of the walls facing the stairway, but the matter was overlooked. The Mackenzie portrait is certainly worthy of such a place. Its subject was one of "the makers of Canada," and not the least heroic and picturesque of those who have figured in her history. Mr. Whitney and several of his colleagues, to their honor be it said, were among the first to request the Ross government to purchase the portrait and have it hung in the building, and it is fair to assume that they will give the proposal of the Laurier Club favorable consideration. The premier might at the same time be told of the disappearance of the bust of Mackenzie at the Normal School—for such, I believe, is the fact. The bust is said to be somewhere in that building, and, if so, it should be restored to its old place among the figures of Canadian worthies.

The generous interest which the Laurier Club has taken in the fame of Lyon Mackenzie is very much to its credit. I am told that, at a recent meeting of the club, a resolution was adopted expressive of its high appreciation of Mackenzie's distinguished services in the cause of responsible government, coupled with a request that the resolution be made known to the surviving members of his family. The erection of a public monument in his honor was, it is said, also suggested. This is not a new proposal. It is one which has been often made, and one which, if fairly set on foot, could be successfully carried out. Why should not a body of stalwarts like the Laurier Club take the lead in such a movement? What more patriotic undertaking than keeping alive the memory of the virtues and services and sacrifices of men who have laid the foundations of our present system? The splendid work of these men should not be forgotten by the younger generations of Canadians. Concerted action on the part of the political clubs of the province would speedily secure such a memorial to Mackenzie. Solicitor-General Lemieux has said that Quebec would gladly join in the tribute. And of the thousands who prize popular liberty and constitutional government, who shall say that it is undeserved?

Historicus.

JUST FOR FUN.

Hook—Who was it asked for bread and got a stone?

Nye—Some fellow who married a cooking-school girl, I suppose.—Philadelphia Record.

"They ought to get an orchestra leader to run some of these political conferences."

"Why so?"

"Because he is accustomed to making overtures of harmony."—Baltimore American.

"I thought it was to be merely a boxing match, but it looked to me like a real fight; and a pretty stiff one at that."

"Real? You bet it was real! One of the fighters was a stage Irishman and the other was a genuine Irishman."—Chicago Tribune.

Money cannot buy better Coffee than Michie's finest blend Java and Mocha, 45c lb.

Michie & Co., Limited

THE ST. CHARLES
Most select location on the ocean front.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Distinctive for its elegance, exclusiveness, high-class patronage and liberal management; telephone in rooms, artesian water, sea water in all baths. Orchestra of soloists. Booklet.
NEWLIN HAINES.

OSGOODE HALL.

Judgments handed out yesterday, March 19:

Master in Chambers—Raymond v. Gosnell, Cartwright, master.

Trial Court—(London) Hamilton v. Mutual Reserve, Teetzel, J. (Toronto) National M.L. Co., v. Smith's Falls M. C. C., Falconbridge, C.J., K.B.

Divisional Court—Robinson v. McGillivray, Chancellor, Street and Britton, JJ.

Announcements for To-Day.

Master's Chambers—Cartwright, master, at 11 a.m.:

Judge's Chambers—The Hon. the Chancellor, at 11 a.m.

Divisional Court—Peremptory list for 11 a.m.: Arthur v. Central Ontario Railway; Hisey v. McCaul; Butler v. Mutoscope; re Sexton and Quinn; re Harsha; Thompson v. Gourlay.

Toronto Non-Jury Sittings.

Peremptory list for hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Teetzel, at 10 a.m.: Paradis v. National; Weisner v. Woodruff; Woods v. Fader; Birney v. Foster; Drummond Mines v. Fernholm.

Toronto Jury Sittings—Peremptory list for hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Magee, at 10 a.m.: Martin v. Cowan (on trial); Doun v. Toronto Ferry Co.; Smith v. Gurney; Hickman v. Adams.

FAVORS VACCINATION.

The Toronto Clinical Society, one of the leading societies of Ontario, and consisting of 90 of the leading physicians and surgeons of Toronto, at their last regular meeting, passed a resolution expressing their strongest disapproval of the recent action of the board of education of the city in permitting the attendance at school of unvaccinated children. The society claims:

"That the action of the board is a serious menace to the welibeing of the community, as giving support and color to the clamor of those who are trying to spread alarm among the masses by circulating false statements as to the alleged inefficacy and dangers of vaccination," and urges upon the government the necessity of legislation which will take the matter out of the hands of the local authorities, so far as the regulation of vaccination is concerned, and apply the same rules to all parts of the province.

Tip for Circus Men.

There is a spring of water gushing from the earth about a mile distant from the Silver City, which is altogether out of the ordinary, says The Cobalt Free Press. It is clear and sparkling when it comes forth, but when allowed to stand in dish or pail, it imparts a pink coloring to the tin or wood. It is said that those who wash their faces with this water in a very short time get a beautiful pink complexion. The coloring matter is simply cobalt mineral in solution.

Rupture

Quickly and permanently cured by the use of one of our latest style trusses. We have the largest variety of Trusses to select from. All Trusses fitted free by an expert truss-fitter. Lady in attendance for ladies. We repair and make Trusses to order. We can save you 50 per cent. on your next Truss. Get our Illustrated Catalogue of Trusses, Rubber Goods, etc. The F. E. KARN CO., Limited, Canada's Cut-Rate Drug House, 132-134 Victoria-street, Toronto. 26