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All unnecessary formality and routine has been dispensed with, and men and women unfamiliar with opening a new bank account find the simplicity of system adopted at each local branch of the Bank of Hamilton specially satisfactory.

Your Savings Account Solicited.

HEAD OFFICE—KING AND JAMES STS.
Barton St. Branch. Deering Branch.
East End Branch. West End Branch.

MYERS CASE
CONCLUDED.

Medical Attention Might Have
Prolonged His Life.

But His Heart Was Bad and His
Days Numbered.

No One's Duty to Call in Medi-
cal Assistance.

Last night at No. 3 police station Coroner Hopkins presided at the inquest into the death of Walter B. Myers, which took place a week ago yesterday at his home, 21 Case street, while being treated by Christian Science practitioners. After the evidence had all been put in the jury took only ten minutes to come to a verdict. The verdict was an open one, and to the effect that, though Myers' death was due to natural causes, his life might have been prolonged if proper medical attention had been accorded him.

Dr. Coleman performed the autopsy on the body. He testified that the cause of death was heart failure of a variety known as simple dilation. He said that in his opinion exertion on the part of the dead man was the immediate cause of death. The heart was very bad, and was unable to perform its functions when the dead man moved or exerted himself. He stated that he found the abdominal cavity full of fluid. This caused a pressure which acted against the heart.

Crown Attorney Washington asked the doctor if medical attention on the day of the man's death or continued from the time Dr. Parry's services were discontinued would have saved Myers. Witness was of the opinion that tapping the abdominal cavity and drawing off the fluid therein would have relieved the patient, but he said he would not be too sanguine of the chances of a man of Myers' age. It might have been possible to tide him over the spell, he said, but he would be weakened and unable to stand any exertion other than very light work.

Dr. R. Y. Parry said he attended the dead man from June 15, 1907. He made his last call on February 23 of this year. His patient had a badly enlarged heart, and he ordered a discontinuance of all work. He also ordered that the body be carried off to the house, especially down stairs. He was unable to state what chance the man would have had if he had attended him regularly after February 23, but he inclined, he said, to corroborate the evidence of Dr. Coleman.

Mrs. Myers was called, and said that on the day of the doctor's last visit Mrs. Chard, a neighbor, was in, and her husband asked Mrs. Chard about Christian Science. She said a family named Strome, who lived across from Myers' home, believed in the faith healing, and that members of the family claimed to have been healed by it. Witness said her husband asked her to investigate, and Mrs. Strome recommended her to try Mrs. Calder, 59 Wentworth street north. She went to Mrs. Calder's, and told of her husband's ailment. Mrs. Calder asked his name and address, and closed her eyes and sat back in her chair for a few minutes.

"I suppose she was treating him then," said the witness. The treatment for that day went no further than that, and the witness was told her husband would pass a good night. The next day she had a visitor in the person of Mrs. Calder, who sat in the parlor with her eyes closed ten or fifteen minutes. She made the patient read extracts from a pamphlet she had, and gave Mrs. Myers a number of scripture passages to read to her sick husband. Mrs. Calder was at her house four times, and the treatment was the same every time.

She said that on the day of his death her husband complained of feeling bloated about the chest, but she did not know this was dangerous. The healer countermanded the doctor's orders as to perfect rest by telling Myers he could move about any place and at all times without suffering bad effects. On the day of his death her husband was up several times, and twice she had to get assistance to get him back to bed from where he had gone. He seemed worse, but would not have a doctor.

In the afternoon it was decided to call a doctor as her husband seemed worse, and Dr. Balfe was called. He arrived a few minutes after Myers had passed away.

When asked if the healer had given any reason for her cure not working, Mrs. Myers said Mrs. Calder told her it was because the members of the family had no faith.

Wm. M. Hall, representing the Christian Science Association, asked several questions, and learned that the Scripture passages were verses from the 91st Psalm. That liquor was administered to the patient a short time before death, was admitted by Mrs. Myers. That was spoken of the Strome family being cured by the healers, and Myers had seemed interested in the story.

Rev. William J. H. Brown, pastor of Barton Street Baptist Church, said the members of the dead man's family belonged to his congregation. He discovered Myers was being treated by Christian Scientists and spoke to him. Myers asked him if he thought he was right in accepting the treatment, and he seemed rather uneasy about the whole thing. "There was more cause for physical

unrest, than mental unrest; wasn't there?" asked Mr. Washington, but Mr. Brown made no answer.

H. Griffin, who employed Myers as a driver for the co-operative concern, said he had not attempted to discourage Myers in the treatment he was taking, as he thought he had only a short while to live, and he did not want to interfere with him in anything he might get any comfort from.

"That sounds very sensible," said Mr. Washington.

Coroner Hopkins summed up the case briefly, and Mr. Washington explained the law to the jury. He said that once in Canada the healers had been before the courts, charged with conspiracy to defraud a person obtaining medical attention. They won their case, as no section of the criminal code covered the charge. It is the duty of the head of the family or the person in charge of a helpless person to provide the necessities of life, and medical attention is a necessity, said Mr. Washington. He added that in the present case it was not the duty of the Christian Scientists to provide the necessities, as Myers was not helpless and was the head of the family. He was in full possession of his senses and knew what he was about. If he had been helpless, mentally, it would have been the duty of his wife to provide a doctor, and she would have been criminally negligent if she failed to do so, but this was not her duty. Neither was it the duty of the healer, who had charge of the case.

The jury's verdict was as follows: "We find that the deceased died from natural causes, but that his life might have been prolonged had he proper medical attention."

Colds Cause Headache
LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine, the world wide remedy for colds, coughs, and all ailments. Look for signature E. W. Grove. 25c.

SAN JOTTINGS.

Instead of the proverbial equinoctial storms, the patients are congratulating themselves on having such fine, bright weather. The snow—what is left of it—is clean and white, compared with what it must be down town. It will be interesting to watch the advance of spring, step by step, here, where the changing aspects of nature are so evident.

St. Patrick's Day was observed by "the wearing of the green" during the day and a social time in the dining room in the evening, where, after refreshments were served, a short programme was given. It was necessarily short, for it was found, after a close canvass, that there were no children of Erin among the patients. Next to St. Patrick, attention was centred on a patient who was leaving next day, a general affair here.

On Wednesday afternoon the Rev. Thos. McLachlan conducted the service of the week, expressing his genuine sympathy for the patients. Next to St. Patrick, attention was centred on a patient who was leaving next day, a general affair here.

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Donations—Miss Phipps, four puzzles.

Visitors—Rev. Thomas McLachlan, Hamilton; Mrs. M. F. Rittenhouse, Chicago; Miss Franklin Grobb, and Miss Clara Vanduzen, Brantford.

IS BRITAIN TIRED OF CANADA?

We don't think so, but we are sure no man has any chance of curing corns unless he uses Putnam's Corn Extract. It takes out root, stem and branch; cures painlessly in 24 hours. Use only Putnam's.

NO BREWERY COMBINE.

Negotiations at Montreal Failed Ow-
ing to Union Demands.

Montreal, March 23.—Apparently the efforts to form a brewery trust, to include all the breweries of the Province of Quebec, have met with failure, and the beer men will continue to fight each other heretofore, to the advantage of the saloon men. Meetings were held here all day to-day, but the merger could not be formed, owing to the demand of the union breweries of Montreal for \$300,000 more than their property was appraised at. The Proteau brewery, of Quebec, also refused the terms, but the rest decided to go ahead and leave it out.

The action of the union breweries, however, broke up the negotiations, as the rest refused to meet their demands, and could not go ahead without them, and it was stated to-night that the chances of organizing the trust are pretty slim unless the union people come down.

QRESOLENE ANTISEPTIC TABLETS

A simple and effective remedy for
SORE THROATS AND COUGHS
They combine the germicidal value of Cresole with the soothing properties of Eucalypti and Licorice. Your druggist, or from us, 10c in stamps. Leasone, Mann Co., Limited, Agents, Montreal, Que.

Nearly \$50,000 has been subscribed for the new St. Paul's Anglican Church, Toronto.

MURDERED
HIS BROTHER.

Maurice Ryan Guilty of the Crime
of Cain.

He Treacherously Killed a Generous
Brother.

The Jury Was Unanimous on the
First Ballot.

North Bay, March 23.—After deliberating for but twenty-five minutes the jury in the Ryan murder case this afternoon found Maurice Ryan guilty of the crime of Cain, in that he slew his brother, Francis Joseph Ryan, on or about No. 18, 1907. The murder was a particularly cold-blooded one. Ryan killed his brother solely that he might obtain several hundred dollars that he was in possession of. He killed his brother treacherously, for the two men were riding together in a buggy when the fatal shot was fired. The depth of infamy was reached, however, when, as was shown in evidence, Maurice Ryan forged the murdered man's name, and that he might secure some money lying to his credit in a bank in New York State.

As told in the opening address of Mr. A. E. H. Creswicke, of Barrie, the Crown prosecutor, the story was a grim and sordid one. Francis Ryan, a North Bay man, of somewhat doubtful reputation, whose brother Maurice was a sort of hanger-on upon his bounty, was summoned for keeping a "resort." To a woman who was the principal Crown witness to-day he said he was going away to avoid being arrested. He packed up his things and left, in company with his brother Maurice. Francis Ryan had a big roll of money that night. Maurice Ryan, to North Bay, professing to hear from his brother from time to time. The buggy in which the two men left the town had been returned by Maurice, with blood stains on the robes, but no one thought it possible that murder had been committed.

A TELL-TALE SKELETON.

Almost a year after it occurred the crime was laid bare. A settler named Cuthbert, the first witness to-day, was clearing land on his farm in Ferris township, eight miles from North Bay, last October, when he discovered a skeleton in the bush about sixty feet from the main road. The bush had been burned over and two trees had interlocked in falling across the remains. The witness identified the skeleton as that of a man having been found with the remains a watch, an aluminum tag with Francis Joseph Ryan's name on it, spelled out in letters less than murder, and the arrest of Maurice followed. The gathering of evidence was placed in the hands of Inspector Greer, of the Provincial force, and link by link it was tested to-day, proving so strong that the task of Mr. Geo. T. Bull, of North Bay, the prisoner's counsel, was hopeless from the very beginning.

All through the trial the prisoner sat in the box with immobile countenance, betraying none of the feeling which must have been his as he listened to the evidence and saw his chances of life and liberty slowly slipping away. Judge Latchford's charge to the jury left little doubt as to his opinion of the guilt of the prisoner. When the verdict was brought in the Crown prosecutor moved for sentence, which his Lordship deferred till morning.

DOCTOR IDENTIFIED THE SKULL.

When the case opened Dr. Shaw, of Callander, who examined the body at the time, identified portions of the clothing as having been found with the body, besides trinkets. The witness was shown a skull, which he identified as belonging to the skeleton found. Under cross-examination Dr. Shaw stated that the skeleton must have lain where found previous to the bush fires, as decay was far advanced, and, in his opinion, death was not caused by fire. He could not swear positively as to the sex of the skeleton, but was of the opinion that it was that of a man about five feet two inches in height.

Joseph Herow testified to finding a piece of lead resembling a bullet under the body.

Nora McKeown, a fine-looking young woman, saw Francis Ryan for the last time when he had a summons served on him for keeping a resort. He came to her house, accompanied by the accused. He told her that he would be going away to avoid being arrested, and packed up some things. Returning in the evening after 9 o'clock, with the accused, prisoner asked his brother to hunt for him or they would not be able to make it, and assured the witness that he would see that Frank got safely away. Francis Ryan gave her some money, and displayed a large roll of bills, containing two or three hundred-dollar bills, with tens and twenties.

HE WOULD KILL HIS BROTHER.

Two or three weeks before Francis went away the accused was refused a loan of five dollars by the brother, who said: "I'll write his mother that he is keeping a resort. It will kill her and I will kill him." The morning after Francis Ryan left the accused told her that he had seen his brother safe and sound on the train at Callander.

The accused took charge of the house and disposed of the furniture, telling the witness that he had bought them from his brother before he left.

The trial was resumed in the afternoon, with Chief of Police Wm. Rayner in the box. His evidence fixed the date of Francis Joseph Ryan's disappearance as Nov. 18th, 1907, from information laid that day charging him with keeping a house of ill-fame.

J. T. Moffat, Manager of the Ottawa Bank, swore that Francis Joseph Ryan closed his account with the bank on November 6th, 1907, drawing out \$550.

FORGED LETTERS SENT.

James Ryan, brother, gave evidence as to the physical peculiarities of his brother Francis, whom he last saw at the ferry stable when he left with the accused to drive to Callander. His last words being "Good-bye, Jim, I'm off to Callander, and will write you from New York State." Since then he had received two letters signed by Francis Ryan, but he was satisfied that his brother never wrote them, as he was illiterate, and in eight years' correspondence with him always had someone else write his letters for him. One of these letters was

mailed at St. Alban, Vt., and the other at Ottawa.

The day after his brother went away the accused told witness that Joe Driscoll drove Francis to Callander. The accused never had much money at one time and was constantly assisted financially by his brothers.

BLOOD ON BUGGY ROBES.

Elmer Stenabough, an employee of the ferry stable, on the night in question, gave evidence as to the accused leaving the stable in a buggy with his brother to drive to Callander. He had found blood on the robes and bottom of the buggy in the morning, as well as a valise of Francis Joseph Ryan. The witness slept in the office at the stable that night, as usual, and swore that the accused did not return to the stable until the next day. When the witness asked him about the blood stains he disclaimed all knowledge of them.

Joseph Cook, liverman, gave evidence as to the condition of the buggy after the return, also as to the accused owing him \$150, which he had retained from the revenue of the stable while working there one week, taking the prisoner's note for the amount, which was paid Nov. 24th, 1907, one day before death.

THE LARGE WAD EXPLAINED.

Robert Spence, bartender, swore to seeing the accused with two other men, dressed dollar bills and a large sum of money which he explained by saying he had won eleven hundred dollars playing poker the night previous.

Thos. Peacock, manager of the Trademark, testified to the prisoner putting in a cheque for collection on the bank in Tupper Lake, New York, for \$200 and signing his brother's name.

Detective Greer swore to a conversation with the prisoner, who admitted the charge on his brother, and saying that Joe Driscoll drove away with his brother on the fatal night. Witness also told of having the remains disinterred and shipped to Dr. Johnston at Toronto, and also of a description of the clothing and hair of the victim.

Joseph Driscoll was the next witness, and produced the time books of his employers, showing that he was not in North Bay within two months of the trial, or, at least, until this trial. Cross-examination failed to shake his testimony.

Ethel Crawford swore to buying the effects of Francis Ryan from the accused, who told her that he heard regularly from his brother, and on one occasion said that he had returned to North Bay and was not satisfied with the sale price of his furniture, which resulted in the witness paying the accused an additional sum of ten dollars to satisfy Francis, as she supposed.

O. B. Stanton, handwriting expert, gave evidence to show that the letters purporting to have been written by Francis Ryan since his disappearance were in the same handwriting as those received by James Ryan from his sister Bridget, at St. Alban.

The prosecution rested here, and the defence put Robert Carswell in the box, who swore that he was well acquainted with Francis Joseph Ryan, and met him at North Bay Station in February, 1908, shook hands with him, saying: "How are you, Frank?" the reply being: "How are you, Bob; how are all the folks?" Witness said that Ryan then excused himself and boarded a train.

NO MOTIVE, SAYS DEFENCE.

Attorney Bull addressed the jury for the defence, contending that it had not been established that any foul play occurred, and that there was no evidence that Francis Ryan was dead. The sex of the skeleton found was not proved. No motive had been established, as the accused had always been supplied with money by his brother when he needed it. Robert Carswell's evidence dwelt upon and a strong appeal was made to the jury to give the prisoner the benefit of every doubt.

The Crown prosecutor made no attempt at oratory, but presented the facts in a clear, calm manner, which placed them fairly before the jury.

Judge Latchford's summing up of the evidence left little hope for the prisoner. Two brothers left North Bay in a buggy one night, said his Lordship. One had a roll of money, and the other had little, if any. One returned with money and the other has not since been seen or heard from as far as anyone knows to a certainty. The jury retired at 3:45, returning at 4:10 with a unanimous verdict of "guilty" on first ballot.

Diseases of Women
OFTEN DUE TO
Deranged Kidneys

When the Kidneys Are Weak It Is
Impossible for Any Woman to
be Happy and Healthy.

If the girls and women who are silently suffering with what they suppose is "female trouble" would look to their kidneys they would soon find the source of their ill-health.

The kidneys are very closely allied with the female organs and if the vitality of the kidneys is in any way impaired, great suffering is sure to occur.

No better medicine is known for the kidneys than Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Sennaber; they stimulate and strengthen the kidneys and thereby assist the other organs to do their work. Instant benefit and certain cure are guaranteed in every case.

Sufferer, don't wait, begin treatment with Dr. Hamilton's Pills at once; they will cure you as they did Mrs. A. B. Coburn, a well-known resident of the town of Portland. Read her experience:

"For two years past I have been sickly and weak. My color was dull and sallow, and I felt exhausted and weary, as if all my strength were being eaten up with some hidden trouble. I had heard of Dr. Hamilton's Pills and decided to use them. The change in a few days was surprising. They regulated my kidneys and bowels and cured all my suffering; to-day I am perfectly well."

Every woman who uses Dr. Hamilton's Pills with safety and benefit. Their occasional use keeps the system in healthy, well-regulated order. No medicine more gentle or more prompt in results. Now is the time to get Dr. Hamilton's Pills. 25c. per box or five boxes for \$1.25. At all dealers, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

New Zealand Helps.

Ottawa, March 23.—Earl Grey has received from Lord Plunkett, Governor-General of New Zealand, a letter enclosing a contribution of a little less than a thousand dollars from the school children of New Zealand for the battlefields fund in connection with the Quebec centenary.

NEAR THE
SOUTH POLE.

Lieut. Ernest Shackleton Within
111 Miles of It.

The Pole Probably on a Plateau 10
or 11 Thousand Feet High.

The Farthest South Yet of Any
Explorer.

London, March 23.—The polar regions are gradually yielding up their secrets to human perseverance and determination. Lieut. Ernest H. Shackleton, of the British navy, who left his permanent quarters last autumn for a dash to the pole, having succeeded, after an arduous sledge journey of 1,708 miles, occupying 126 days, in reaching within 111 miles of the south pole, or 354 miles nearer than attained by the Discovery expedition, of which he was an officer.

His expedition, which sailed early in 1908, reached New Zealand to-day. Profiting by former experiences in the Antarctic regions, when all the dogs succumbed to the strain and rigors of the climate, Lieut. Shackleton made some departure from the usual preparations for a journey across the snow and ice. He took with him a motor car, which could be converted into a sledge, and substituted ponies for dogs, and light woollen clothing for heavy furs.

BRITISH FLAG FLYING.

The main expedition, of which Lieut. Shackleton was in command, reached latitude 88°23'; longitude 162° east, while a second party pushed forward to the southern magnetic pole, reaching latitude 72°25'; longitude 151° east. The British flag was left flying at both points. The narrative of Lieut. Shackleton's achievements shows that the expedition endured the greatest trials and privations. The motor car, which was useful in the preliminary expeditions, failed on the uneven surface of the barrier ice.

Briefly summarized, the results of the expeditions are that a point was reached within 111 miles of the south pole; the magnetic pole was also reached; mountain chains were discovered and 19 mountains, Mount Erebus, 13,120 feet in altitude, was ascended by the party; a new coast and high mountains were located running west from Victoria Land, and coal measures were discovered in the Antarctic continent.

The theory of the existence of an area of atmosphere calm around the south pole was disproved.

THE GREAT ANTARCTIC VOLCANO.
A party, including Lieut. Adams, Sir Philip Brocklehurst, Forbes, MacKay and Eric Marshall, left Cape Royd on March 5th, 1908, to ascend the great Antarctic volcano. On the morning of March 7th they climbed with the sledge to an altitude of 5,500 feet. Carrying the equipment on their backs, they reached on the night of March 7th an altitude of 9,500 feet. The temperature was fifty degrees below the freezing point. Then a violent blizzard raged for thirty hours. Resuming the ascent on March 9th, they reached an old crater at an altitude of over 11,000 feet. They explored the crater and unique fumaroles (smoke holes) were found. Brocklehurst had both feet frost-bitten, and one toe was subsequently amputated. The summit was reached on March 10th. The active crater is half a mile in diameter and 8,000 feet deep. It was ejecting vast volumes of steam and sulphurous gas to a height of 2,000 feet.

THE POLE ON A PLATEAU.

Hypometer readings were taken at the summit simultaneously with those from the base station at Cape Royd. Geological collections were made and photographs were taken. Commencing the descent on March 10th, the party glissaded by stages down 5,000 feet, reaching the sled depot. The geographic south pole is doubtless situated on a plateau 10,000 to 11,000 feet above the sea level. Violent blizzards in latitude 88 degrees show that if the pole exists it must be small in area or not coincident with the geographic pole.

REACHED MAGNETIC POLE.

The party reached the magnetic pole, 260 statute miles northwest of the Drygalski depot, on Jan. 16th, and hoisted the Union Jack. The position of the pole was determined by Marston with a Lloyd's dip circle in the vicinity of latitude 72°25', longitude 154° east. The party returning travelled from sixteen to twenty miles daily and arrived at the junction of the branch glacier with the main glacier, near Mount Larsen, on Jan. 30th. Attempting to shoot down the main glacier, we became involved in ice pressure ridges and crevasses, necessitating the unloading of the sledge and hand portage. The party arrived, on Feb. 3rd, at an inlet in the glacier near the Drygalski depot. Our provisions were exhausted except a few biscuits. We secured seal and penguin, but the party's return was off by the sea ice, the sheet having broken up. The outlook was serious, and the Nimrod, returning from Cape Washington, and continuing a vigorous search, sighted, on Feb. 4th, the depot flag on the cliff. The party, who were fasting a meal, were aroused by the Nimrod firing a double detonator. Rushing out of the tent, Marston fell twenty feet down a crevasse, but was rescued unhurt by a party from the ship.

During Jan. 7, 8 and 9, the wind blew at 70 miles an hour, with 72 degrees of frost. It was impossible to move, and members of the party were frequently frost-bitten in their sleeping bags. On Jan. 9th they reached latitude 88°23', longitude 162° east, this being the most southerly point ever reached. Here they hoisted the Union Jack, presented by Her Majesty the Queen. No mountains were visible and they saw only a plain stretching to the south.

The Last Hanging.

New Brunswick, N. J., March 23.—Hanging came to an end in this state to-day, with the execution of Frederick Lang in the county jail yard here for the murder of his niece, Katie Gordon, in 1906. Lang was sentenced before the law making electrocution the death penalty was passed.

President Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, says the anthracite miners have a fund of \$5,000,000 to draw on in case of a strike, while \$2,000,000 more can be easily raised.

The Right House
HAMILTON'S FAVORITE SHOPPING PLACE

New dress goods for the Easter
suit--Buy now--No time to delay

THERE'S no time to delay if the new suit or gown is to be ready to wear on Easter morn--now is the time to buy. And if superior values and just right materials and vast assortments count for anything--The Right House will be the place you'll select at.

Oriental satin cloths for Spring and Easter

In exclusive costume lengths; plain satin finish and handsome solid effects; beautiful Spring shades--wistaria, champagne, old rose, browns, reseda, French blues, etc.; per dress length \$17 and \$19.50.

Silk Ottoman cords

In single costume lengths only; very rich, lustrous finish in exquisite shades for Spring; very exclusive and high class; per costume length, \$18, \$20, \$25.

Priestley's wool satins

A beautiful, lustrous satin cloth, all-wool weave; 46 inches wide; shades of navy, taupe, old rose, brown, reseda, Bosphorus, wistaria, etc. Special at \$10 a yard.

Reseda Shantungs \$1

A bright, satiny finished Shantung weave in wool; 46 inches wide; pon blue, reseda, Paris tan, wistaria, brown, navy and taupe; special at \$1.00.

Ottoman Reseda \$1.35

Priestley's famous make--a 46-inch wide, rich, silky corded effect of great beauty, in such fashionable shades as taupe, navy, old rose, wistaria, reseda, brown, Bosphorus, etc.; very special at \$1.35.

Soft finish serges

The novelty of the season. Smart two-tone stripe effects, in a soft finished supple serge; in single costume lengths only. Handsome greys, tans, browns, greens, blues, taupe and reseda shades; per costume length, \$8.75, \$10.00, \$12.00 to \$16.00.

THOMAS C. WATKINS

ABSOLUTELY FREE

All carpets made, laid and lined
Free of charge for this week

WE will make, lay and line all Carpets absolutely free of charge for this week only. Now is the time to buy Carpets for your Spring re-arrangement. Get your orders in at once and take advantage of this straight saving of 12c to 14c on every yard.

This offer includes all our new Spring Carpets as well as all the special priced lots and is made in order to acquaint this growing city of ours still further with the superiority of Right House assortments, qualities and values.

Curtains hung free

Every pair of Curtains purchased this week will be hung entirely free of charge. All the new curtains are here, so are many desirable lots that are special priced. Select at once.

THOMAS C. WATKINS HAMILTON
ONTARIO

ORWELL SCANDAL.

Mr. Saunders Concludes His In-
vestigation.

Mr. Grant Says He Advised Mr.
Heppburn Not to Attend.

St. Thomas, March 23.—With the examination of three additional witnesses, the investigation by Mr. Eudo Saunders, Toronto, into East Elgin license matters, particularly the Orwell scandal, which forced W. F. Heppburn, Liberal candidate, out of the Court House here this afternoon. As was the case when the first session was held, neither Butler, the ex-hotel-keeper, nor W. F. Heppburn, ex-Liberal candidate, whose character had been assailed, was present, and the latter's counsel, Mr. Andrew Grant, was again refused permission to appear in his client's behalf.

Mr. Grant protested against this course, and said it seemed strange that neither Butler nor Mrs. Gilroy, two of the principal witnesses, were present and no effort had been made to have them. Why was Butler here? asked Mr. Grant. This man could throw more light on the Orwell affair than perhaps anyone else, yet the Crown had not brought him here. Why were not the other witnesses important to this case present?

Mr. W. K. Cameron, for the Crown, said if they had let anyone know about the secret investigation in Michigan there would have been a danger of the witnesses being spirited away.

Mr. Grant also criticized the action of the commission in taking the evidence of Mrs. Slinger and John Wilcox, whose testimony reflected on Heppburn's character, without the latter having the right to cross-question them.

Commissioner Saunders said they could not bring the witnesses from Michigan.

Mr. Grant—"We could have gone to Michigan."

Mr. Saunders—"Sup