Progress.

• • •

Things move quickly in '99.

A man must think harder and act quicker than his father did if he would make half the money he did.

Time was when a merchant could sit on his goods and grow up with the country.

To-day he must not only keep pace with the procession, but he must lead it in some particular direction.

Our fathers believed that a new business should learn to creep before it tried to walk.

To-day a new business must run from its natal day, or be trampled over by those which can run.

Short cuts to success are necessary, but only a few dare take them.

This store is typical of a new era in merchandizing, and has gone out of the beaten paths for its market.

Its large success has been due first to its labor-saving and space-saving equipment, by which three times as much goods can be carried and sold in the same amount of space at one-third of the ordinary expenses.

Its fixed price system, absolutely cash basis and low cost of production are what render it possible to sell the best Tailored garments at half the best Tailors' prices.

Can you afford to travel in a stage coach when you might have more comfort and ten times the speed for less money?

Live up to your opportunities—buy ready-made Fit-reform.

$20.00, $18.00, $15.00, $12.00, $10.00 per suit.

Your money back if dissatisfied.

• • •

The Fit-Reform Wardrobe,
22 King St. West. MANNING ARCADE
The Kennedy Company, Limited,
Toronto--Montreal--Winnipeg.

KICKED ON PENNY POSTAGE

Col. Tyrwhitt at Newmarket Said It Would Benefit Business Men at the Expense of Farmers.

OTHER SPEAKERS TOOK SAME VIEW

North York Conservative Association Elected Officers and Criticised the Laurier Government.

Newmarket, Ont., Jan. 11.—(Special.)—The annual meeting of the North York Liberal-Conservative Association was held in the Town Hall, Newmarket, on Wednesday, 11th inst., the president, Mr. T. H. Brunton, in the chair. After a few opening remarks by the president, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. president, T. H. Brunton, Newmarket; president, Mr. Peregrine, East Gwillimbury; first vice-president, Captain Allan, Newmarket; second vice-president, A. Stephens, Whitchurch; third vice-president, L. H. Hollingshead, Kettleby; secretary-treasurer, T. H. Lennox, Aurora.

Mr. Brunton, in delivering his address, spoke of the necessity of honest, earnest work on the part of every elector. There is no right-thinking, thoughtful man but must know in his soul that the present Government is rotten to the core. No half-hearted effort will avail to rid the country of this plague.

Col. Tyrwhitt's Speech.

Lieut.-Col. Tyrwhitt was then called on to address the meeting. He spoke of the attendance and of the importance of local organization in addition to the central organization of the constituency. The Dominion Government have gone back on almost every promise they made the country prior to their advent to power.

Referring to the new postal regulations, he considered them a mistake. The reduction in postage is an advantage to business men, while farmers will save only a few cents annually by it.

The Postal Department is run at a loss, and the country, of which agriculturists are the backbone, will have to make up the deficit. Since binder twine has been put on the free list, the price has advanced from 10 cents to 15 cents per lb. The price of coal oil also has gone up, and the Government, instead of reducing the public debt, as they promised to do, have increased it over $7,000,000.

Other Speeches.

Mr. Peregrine, the newly-elected president, was then called upon, and spoke of his willingness to do all in his power to uphold the interests of the country. He thanked the members for the honor they had conferred upon him.

Col. Warling urged the necessity for better organization and greater vigilance in watching the voters' lists. He thanked the electors for the support given him in the last Provincial contest.

Mr. T. H. Lennox said that five firms alone in Aurora would save upwards of $400 a year, owing to the new postal law. This would have to be made up in some other way. He believed in every man paying his own way, but this law would make the farmers pay for carrying the letters of the business men. Hon. Mr. Mulock will have to explain how it is that he promises to reduce the expenditure, but where the late Government had two Comptrollers at a salary of $5000 the present Government has made them Ministers at double the salary.

Capt. Allan thanked the electors for electing him to the position of first vice-president.

Mr. Moore drew attention to several inconsistencies on the part of the Hon. Wm. Mulock, which the Postmaster-General will be called upon to explain before next election.

A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Lieut.-Col. Tyrwhitt for his address, and a hearty vote of thanks was presented to the retiring president, Mr. T. H. Brunton.

The next meeting of the association will be held in Aurora.

Three cheers were then given for the Queen, Whitney, Col. Tyrwhitt and Col. Wayling.

DESECRATION OF THE FLAG.

The Army and Navy Veterans Will Protest Against Auctioneers' Using the British Flag.

At the first regular monthly meeting of Her Majesty's Army and Navy Veterans this year, held in Cameron Hall, the annual reports were read and adopted. The auditors' report for the latter half of the year showed a surplus of $1012. Four deaths had occurred, and $200 had been paid out in death benefits. The organization is still increasing in membership, and the finances continue to expand. Several new members were admitted. James Porter of the 4th Batt. Rifle Brigade was made a benefit member. His Grace the Duke of Westminster was royally made a life member, and Lord William Seymour an honorary member for five years. The secretary reported that Lord Strathcona had sent $25 in aid of the benefit fund. The newly-elected officers were installed by ex-President Thomas Tyler. The matter of using the British flag was referred to, and the secretary was instructed to write to the Mayor, protesting against the desecration of the national emblem by auctioneers and other concerns.

Ferguson-Burgess.

A very pretty wedding took place yesterday at the residence of Mr. John A. Ferguson, 72 Prince Arthur-avenue, brother of the bride. The contracting parties were Miss Amy Bell, youngest daughter of the late Col. T. R. Ferguson, M.P., and granddaughter of the late Col. Ogle R. Gowan, M.P., and Mr. Herbert W. Burgess. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Stuart Acheson of St. Paul's Church, Wiarton, who is also a brother-in-law of the bride. A large number of friends were present and the happy couple were the recipients of many good wishes.

Another Mother Gone Before.

The death occurred yesterday morning of Mrs. Jane Johns, in St. Michael's Hospital, after an illness of five months. She was removed to the institution a week ago, and her illness was not considered serious, as she was up and about the day before her death. Deceased was 55 years of age, and leaves a husband and several children. The funeral will take place to-morrow from her late home, at 396 Adelaide street west.

Will Lecture on the Klondike.

Mr. F. C. Wade, an official of the Government in the Klondike last year, has arrived in the city, and is staying with Mr. D. B. Read, Q.C., at 40 Breadalbane-street. Mr. Wade will lecture on the Klondike next Saturday afternoon at Toronto University. The address, from one who has spent months in that district, should prove very instructive.

To Be Taught How.

A lecture to women upon the use of their franchise will be given at a meeting of the Parkdale White Ribboners to-night at the residence of Mrs. Welch.

HAD BETTER GUESS AGAIN.

Rev. Prof. Cayley's Interesting Address on New Testament Criticism

AND THE CONSERVATIVE TENDENCY

German Views Changed—Will Goldwin Smith Retract His Statements About the Acts?

At the meeting of Trinity University Alumni yesterday morning, Rev. Prof. Cayley delivered an address of more than passing interest, dealing with the conservative tendency of recent New Testament criticism.

The battle which for 60 years has raged round the books of the New Testament, at first seemed to be all against traditional belief. Forty years ago it was generally taken for granted by "advanced" men that the foundations of the Christian religion had been sapped by critical science. This conclusion now appears to have been premature. The German critics of to-day are reversing the critical verdict of yesterday; and the tide of critical opinion, which in 1860 was flowing against the traditional views of the New Testament, has now swung completely round. We have the authority of Prof. Harnack—the ablest living critical authority in Germany on these subjects—for saying that the defenders of tradition have won a signal victory in the sphere of New Testament criticism. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the importance of this verdict for the times in which we live. Because, as Froude long ago remarked, if the questions touching the New Testament are satisfactorily settled other outlying questions are comparatively unimportant.

Imported German Views.

Unhappily, a group of English writers, of whom Mr. Goldwin Smith is the latest, have given currency to the earlier, and as it now appears erroneous, views imported from Germany. In this way a false impression has gone abroad that faith is no longer possible for a well-informed and candid mind. These English writers have built upon German foundations, and if these foundations are now shaken it follows as a matter of course that the scepticism of our time will have to reconsider its position.

The Case of Mr. Romanes.

We have had a very interesting illustration of this in the personal experience of Mr. Romanes. This man occupied a distinguished place in contemporary biology. He was also well versed in the problems of metaphysics and theology. In 1878 he published an anonymous work with a wholly sceptical conclusion, entitled, "A Candid Examination of Theism," by Physicus. For many years he remained an agnostic. Two forces were responsible for his unbelief. It appeared to him that Christianity was destined to succumb before the double assault of Darwin on the one hand and the Tubingen school of N.T. criticism on the other. Meanwhile he watched the course of thought. About the year 1888 he began to modify his former opinions; and in the winters of 1893-4 to prepare materials for a projected work, intended to set forth a complete change in his views. This work, owing to his death in the summer of 1894 was not finished. Fortunately, fragments of it were, at his request, edited by Canon Gore. The following fragment will show how Romanes viewed the results of the great debate as to the truth of the Christian religion. "In those days," Romanes says, "I took it for granted that Christianity was played out. And, though this was doubtless inexcusable, I still think that the rational standing of Christianity has materially improved since then."

A Victory for Christianity.

After an allusion to Darwinism, which he claims is like Copernicanism (i.e., may be safely and successfully taken up into Christian thought), Romanes turns his attention to the Tubingen criticism of the New Testament; of this he says: "The outcome is, impartially considered, a signal victory for Christianity. Prior to the new science, there was really no rational basis in thoughtful minds, either for the date of any one of the New Testament books, or, consequently, for the historical truth of any one of the events narrated in them. Gospels, Acts, and Epistles were all alike shrouded in this uncertainty. Hence the validity of the eighteenth century scepticism. But now all this kind of scepticism has been rendered obsolete and for ever impossible; while the certainty of enough of St. Paul's writings for the practical purpose of displaying the belief of the Apostles has been established, as well as the certainty of the publication of the synoptics, i.e., the first three Gospels, within the first century. An enormous gain has thus accrued to the objective evidences of Christianity."

It must be remembered that this is the deliberately expressed conviction of a thoroughly modern mind, trained in the natural sciences, and well informed in other departments of thought. That such a man, driven into agnosticism by the stress of modern thought, should have returned to his former faith as the result of the further progress of critical science, argues a very great change in the tide of critical opinion.

Tubingen Criticism.

The story of the rise and fall of the Tubingen criticism of the New Testament is soon told. This criticism was openly and avowedly hostile to the supernatural in every form. It sought to give a natural explanation of a religion hitherto supposed to be of supernatural origin. Strauss attempted to show that the life of Christ, as it stands in the Gospels, was a tissue of myths or legends. Baur saw that it was impossible to apply the mythical theory to the Gospel history without first establishing the late date of the Gospels. German Biblical criticism has been busy ever since with the problems as to the date and authorship of the books of the New Testament. If the books of the New Testament were for the most part written in the second century, as Baur and his disciples tried hard to show, then the long tract of years which intervened between the death of Jesus Christ and the writing of His history left room for that growth of myth and legend which Strauss maintained had grown up and obscured the person and life of the man Jesus. But if, on the other hand, the books of the New Testament could be shown to be productions of the first century, then Strauss' attack fails. Thus it came about that critical questions concerning the date and authorship of the Gospels and Epistles were invested with an interest which has no parallel in history. The result of this great critical enquiry has been slowly but surely tending to establish the historical truthworthiness of the New Testament, to bring one book after another within the limits of the first century, and to undermine Strauss' legendary account of the Christ by leaving no time for the growth of legend or myth between the death of Christ and the enshrining of a true account of His life in written documents.

Prof. Harnack's View.

It is impossible in brief space to trace the gradual overthrow of Tubingenism. Happily this is rendered unnecessary by the general consent of almost all critics that the theories of Baur and his school are no longer tenable. This verdict of criticism has been voiced by Professor Harnack in what may fairly be called the most important critical pronouncement of the century. Professor Harnack is not likely to err in a conservative direction. He is the most considerable figure in German critical circles. He belongs to the "advanced" school, and has been quoted as an authority before whom the orthodox must bow. This is what he says: "There was a time—the great mass of the public is still living in such a time—when the oldest Christian literature, including the New Testament, was looked upon as a tissue of deceptions and forgeries. That time is passed. For science it was an episode in which it learnt much, and after which it has much to forget. . . . The hypotheses of the school of Baur have been given up, we may say now universally. . . . For the chronological succession in which tradition has arranged the original documents of Christianity is in all essential points, from the Epistles of St. Paul to the writings of Irenaeus, correct." Professor Harnack believes that six of St. Paul's Epistles were written before 54 A.D. The Gospel of St. Mark is assigned to the years 65-70, that of St. Matthew—with the exception of some later additions—to 70-75, the Gospel of St. Luke and the Acts of the Apostles to the years 78-93. The writings of St. John are assigned to the period 80-110, and attributed, somewhat doubtfully, to the Presbyter John. When we remember that Baur assigned the Gospels to the years 130-170 A.D., the extent of the reaction in favor of tradition is evident. If these conclusions of Professor Harnack, or anything like them, are accepted, important consequences follow.

On this question Strauss' own words are of greatest importance: "It would most unquestionably," he says, "be an argument of decisive weight in favor of the credibility of the Biblical history could it indeed be shown that it was written by eye-witnesses, or even by persons nearly contemporaneous with the events narrated." ("Life of Jesus," fourth edition, section 13.) Thus, on Strauss' own admission, the failure to prove the late date of the Gospels is a failure to shake the credibility of the history.

Later German Criticism.

It remains to consider the bearing of the latest results of German criticism on several English works, which, because of their sceptical conclusions, have excited considerable interest. Doctor Martineau, in his "Seat of Authority in Religion," builds on the late date of the Gospels in his criticism of the authority of the Scriptures. Mr. Cotter Morison, in his "Service of Man," assumes that the Tubingen explanation of the origin of Christianity is a satisfactory answer to the claims of faith. Many other works might be mentioned in which the now discredited Tubingen views are made the basis of unbelief. Two, however, call for special mention. It is now more than 20 years since "Supernatural Religion" appeared. This anonymous work represents Tubingenism in its most exaggerated form. Even in Germany it provoked a smile because of its extravagance and partisanship. One example will suffice: "We do not find," its author says, "any real trace even of the existence of our Gospels for a century and a half after the events had record." Time has been hard upon this book. Year by year the course of criticism or the discovery of early manuscripts has more than justified the charges brought by Bishops Lightfoot and Westcott against this work, that it was not only bad in method and inaccurate in execution, but that its conclusions were hopelessly at variance with the evidence.

Goldwin Smith's Guesses.

But if the conclusions of "Supernatural Religion" were astonishing twenty years ago, what are we to say when Mr. Goldwin Smith, ignoring all that has happened since, reasserts—as he does—the main positions of this work? The view taken of the Gospels has already been quoted. Let us take another example. Mr. Goldwin Smith says of the Acts of the Apostles: "It seems to be admitted that there is no positive and unequivocal evidence of the existence of this book till towards the end of the second century." This verdict, which claims on its face to be backed by the general consent of the experts, in fact sets at defiance the whole world of expert testimony.

The following is a summary, taken from a hostile source, of the views of the German experts as to the date at which the book of the Acts was written: Hug, A. Mater, Schneckenburger, Hitzig, Grau, Nosgen and Blass incline to place it between 64 A.D. and 70 A.D.; Ewald, Lechler, Bleek, Meyer and Weiss place it at 80 A.D.; Wendt and Spitta, 75-100 A.D.; Kostlin and Mangold, 90 A.D.; Hilgenfeld, 95 A.D.; Volkmar, at 100 A.D.; Pfleiderer, 110-120 A.D.; Schwegler, Zeller, Overbeck, Klein and Hausrath, 98-138 A.D. These views represent all schools, and were in every single case, I think, published before—most of them years before—Mr. Goldwin Smith's book appeared. Since most of these men wrote the case for the early date of the Acts has been very greatly strengthened, and this book may now be pretty confidently assigned to the early years of the last quarter of the first century.

Tremendous consequences follow. The Acts implies the existence of St. Luke's Gospel, and St. Luke's implies the existence of St. Mark's Gospel; and the main substance, at any rate, of St. Matthew's Gospel cannot be easily separated from these sister Gospels.

Will He Retreat?

Honesty would seem to demand that Mr. Goldwin Smith retract this statement about the Acts. And then science will require a revision of his whole treatment of the New Testament. Mr. Goldwin Smith rather disarms criticism by claiming to be a seeker after truth, adding that no one will rejoice more than himself to see the traditional view reasserted. He has, however, given no reason for taking as his guide on New Testament questions a writer whose work was discredited from the start, and whose conclusions, on all main and important points, are hopelessly at variance with the science of to-day. It is not for the present writer to characterize such a statement as the one quoted above, which, in its rashness, is only a sample of many others in the same work. But it may be confidently expected that for such inadvertence some atonement will be made. If anyone thinks that Mr. Goldwin Smith has guarded himself by introducing his view of the Acts with the words "It seems to be admitted," I will only add that this is the way, in case after case, that Mr. Goldwin Smith introduces the foundation-stones of his argument. In this instance the words used have no meaning except as implying that the experts admit what is claimed. But when the expert testimony is examined this statement is seen to convey to the reader's mind a totally false impression of the historical value of the Acts. The body of authorities referred to above will make it clear that the voice of Professor Harnack—on whom we have relied—is not the voice of one crying in an empty wilderness. There is with him a great and steadily-growing volume of authority moving in a conservative direction. It is because he voices this body of critical opinion, and not because he himself is regarded as infallible, that his testimony counts for so much.

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Weak Men Restored

Or No Expense for Treatment

A course of remedies—the marvel of medical science—and Apparatus indorsed by physicians will be sent ON TRIAL, WITHOUT ADVANCE PAYMENT. If not all we claim, return them at our expense.

MEN WHO ARE WEAK, BROKEN DOWN, DISCOURAGED, men who suffer from the effects of disease, overwork, worry, from follies or excesses, from unnatural drains, weakness or lack of development of any portion of the body, failure of vital forces, unfitness for marriage—all such men should "come to the fountain head" for a scientific method of marvellous power to vitalize, develop, restore and sustain. On request we will send description, with testimonials, in plain sealed envelope. (No C. O. D. imposition or other deception.) Address

Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

A Little Girl Was Hurt.

Patrick McCarthy of 88 Claremont-street went on a tear yesterday afternoon, with a horse and sleigh. He kept going at a furious rate until he knocked down a little girl, and a mounted policeman took his name. A summons will be issued.

The Sirdar's College.

Lord Kitchener has telegraphed to the Governor-General that he hopes the Canadian public will support his scheme of founding the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Held Its Annual Meeting Last Night—Received Various Reports and Elected Officers.

The Toronto Horticultural Society held its third annual meeting last night in the City Hall. The president, J. McP. Ross, presided. The other members present were: Messrs. T. F Hire, Herman Simmers, W T Murray, Thomas McQueen, E Utley, J W Gore, Thomas Manton, G H Mills, Mrs Watkins, Mrs Softly, M N Murray, G Vair, R Murray, John Garton, William Fitzpatrick, George R Copping, E. F Collins, W J Smith, J Orlandson, A J M Watkins, George D Manton, J Knox Leslie, John Chambers, W H Hall, Arthur C Chambers, C E Chambers, E Tyrrell and Dr J O Orr.

The various reports, which were read by the secretary, showed encouraging progress and an increasing public interest in the society's work. The Board of Directors held 13 meetings during the year, 18 new members have been enrolled, and there is a balance of $29.19 in the treasury.

The society will ask the Electoral District Society for a grant of money and the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association for an increased representation on that Board.

The secretary, Mr. C. E. Chambers, was voted the usual grant of $25 for his services.

A vote of thanks was tendered the City Council for the use of the City Hall, and also one to Messrs. Thomas Manton and George Mills for their work in connection with the school children's Chrysanthemum Show.

The officers elected are: President, Mr Henry Lucas; 1st vice-president, Mr E Tyrrell; 2nd vice-president, Mr Thomas McQueen; secretary-treasurer, Mr C E Chambers; auditors, Messrs. W H Hall and J F Hire.

The Board of Directors are: Dr J O Orr, Messrs. George D Manton, A G Chambers, F F Collins, J McP Ross, G H Mills, E Utley, Herman Simmers and George R Copping.

Dr J O Orr and Mr Herman Simmers were appointed representatives to the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association Board.

TORBAY LODGE DINNER.

A Royal Time Held Last Night at the Annual Banquet—Speeches and Songs.

The officers and members of Torbay, L.O.L., 361, had a delightful time last night at their annual banquet at the Coleman Restaurant. Among those present were: Mayor Shaw, John Hewitt, C.M. Charles Noble, A E McMillian, Frank Lloyd, A Faulkner, J L Drayton, W B Davis, G Beswick, Thomas Scott, F Cavell, J McKenna, A E Crate, S Barnett, J Edwards and John Laing, jr. After a dainty spread, served by Albert Williams, had been partaken of the usual toasts were proposed and responded to by Frank Lloyd, Mayor Shaw, John Hewitt, Charles Noble, H L Drayton, Thomas Scott and A E McMillan. A varied program of vocal and instrumental music was interspersed with the toasts, to which the following contributed: Master Herbert Armstrong, W Liscombe, Fred Adams, Frank Smith, Thomas Dunn and D McNabb.

After the Puck.

The Wellingtons and St. Georges had a good practice together at the Mutual-street Rink last night.

Dulmage, who played goal for T.A.C. here last season, is playing that position for the senior Winnipeg team.

The Toronto Rowing Club defeated the Britannias in a friendly game of hockey last night at Prospect Park Rink.

At Montreal last night the Montreal hockey team was defeated by the Victorias in the senior championship series by 4 to 2.

The Wellingtons and Varsitys play a senior championship match in the Mutual-street rink to-morrow (Friday) night at 8.30.

Duke Collins writes Secretary J. P. Dickson of the Ottawas, asking for a game with his team about the latter part of the month.—Ottawa Citizen.

Don Hardisty, who played coverpoint for T.A.C. last season, is in Winnipeg, and has been ordered to give the game up on account of some trouble with his heart.

The first game in the Huron and Bruce Hockey League was played between Kincardine and Lucknow, the former winning by 6 to 3 goals. It was a very fast game.

The first Junior O.H.A. match was played in Petrie's Rink, Guelph, last night between Waterloo and Guelph Victorias, resulting in a score of 11 to 17 in favor of Waterloo.

Lord Minto and party were delighted with the game they attended in Ottawa Saturday night, and His Excellency has signified his intention of being present at the Quebec-Ottawa match this week.

The Windsor and Sarnia intermediate hockey teams played a second championship game at Sarnia last night, the game resulting in a victory for Sarnia 6 to 2. The first game played in Windsor resulted in a tie of 6 to 6.

In a Lacrosse Hockey League match on the St. George's Rink last night the Kensingtons defeated the St. George's after a very close and exciting game by a score of 7 to 6. William Kelly of the Tecumseh-Elms acted as referee.

The Wanderers have taken up a new line of sport, and to-night, at the Granite Rink, the first match for the Wanderer's prize (a supper) will be curled by the following rinks: Bert McNamara, Bill Carruthers, George Orr, P. L. Bailey, skip; S. Johnston, R. Dutbie, T. Wilson, W. Magee, skip.

The Massey-Harris team defeated the Queen City's in a close and exciting game of hockey at the Collegiate Rink, Parkdale, last night by 4 goals to 3. The winners' team was: Brasier, Glassco, McBride, Lambe, Harmer, Wilmot and Trowbridge. Hal Horner and Lambe put up a great game for Massey-Harris.

Buck Ewing spent yesterday in town on his way to his home from Winnipeg, where he has resided for nearly a year. The Toronto boys will remember Mr. Ewing in hockey circles. For nearly two years he was identified with the Granite Club, playing point. Since then he has played with a team in Winnipeg.

It has been definitely decided that Waterloo will play the return game with the Toronto Rowing Club team to-morrow night at the Victoria Rink, and a fine sheet of ice has been promised for the contest. The first match of the series was won by Waterloo by a score of 9 to 5, and they therefore have 4 goals the best of it to start with.

CHILDREN'S COUGHS QUICKLY CURED.

Hard to keep the children from catching cold—will run out of doors not properly wrapped—get wet feet—kick the bed clothes off at night.

What's mother going to do about it?

Mustn't neglect the children's Coughs and Colds—might end in Croup—and Croup end fatally or weaken the lungs for life.

Most mothers now give their children Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

It's nice to take, and cures all kinds of Coughs and Colds more quickly and effectually than any remedy known.

Mrs. R. P. Leonard, Parry Sound, Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for Coughs and Colds of myself and also of my baby. I find it always cures a Cold quicker than any other Cough mixture I ever tried."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

25c. a bottle. All druggists.

"THE BUSY STORE AT THE BUSY CORNER"

Clearing Sale Reductions

Boys' Clothing

"From Maker to Wearer Direct."

Boys' Reefers, all styles and sizes, in heavy Oxford grey frieze, navy blue and black beaver cloth, and the famous English "Montenac," storm and velvet collars, tweed lining, mohair sleeve lining, to fit from 3 to 16 years, regular price 3.25 to 5.00. Clearing Friday.. **2.50**

Boys' Fine Beaver Overcoats, cut single breast, fly front, velvet collar, regulation length, fancy plaid lining and heavy mohair sleeve lining, sizes from 10 to 20 years, regular price 5.00 to 6.50. Come early. Clearing Friday.. **3.95**

Boys' Heavy Harris Frieze Ulsters, in Oxford grey and dark brown, storm collar, tab for throat, half-belt at back, fancy plaid lining, mohair sleeve lining. A good sensible winter coat. Sizes from 4 to 20 years, regular 4.50 to 5.00. Clearing Friday.. **3.25**

REGULAR VALUE	Men's Furnishings.	SPECIAL PRICE
.50	White Unlaundried Shirts, 4-ply linen bosom.	.39
.75	All Wool Blue Flannel Shirt.	.50
1.25	All Wool Blue Flannel Shirt, extra quality.	.75
1.25	Wool Manhattan Shirts, linen neck bands.	.75
.75	Pure Scotch Lambs' Wool Underwear, extra heavy, double breasted.	.39
1.50	Very Fine Scotch Lambs' Wool Underwear, extra heavy, double breasted, sateen facings.	1.00
.25	Black Cashmere Sox, all wool.	.20
.35	Black Cashmere Sox, all wool.	.25
1.00	Men's Dressed Kid Gloves, fleece lined, patent fasteners.	.75
1.75	Men's Very Fine Dressed Kid Gloves, fleece lined, double clasp fasteners.	1.25
1.75	Men's Fine Dressed Dog Skin Gloves, patent Stockinette lining, wrist protector, clasp fasteners.	1.25
.75	Men's Heavy Leather Driving Mitts, lined throughout, wool cuff and double wrist protector.	.50
.50	Men's Fancy Knitted Wool Gloves.	.35
.50	Men's Extra Strong Elastic Web Suspenders.	.25
.50	White Hem Stitched Pure Silk Handkerchiefs.	25
.15	White Irish Lawn Handkerchiefs.	3 FOR .25
.50 PAIR	All Wool Cashmere Sox, fancy stripes.	3 PAIR FOR 1.00
.35	Boys' Heavy All Wool Stockings.	.25
.50	Boys' Heavy All Wool Stockings, double knees.	.35
	Boots and Shoes.	
1.50	Men's Casco Calf Lace Boots, standard screw, McKay sewn.	1.00
2.25	Men's American Calf Laced Boots, Fair stitch, McKay sewn.	1.50
2.25	Men's Hockey Boots, oil grain, first quality.	1.75
1.00	Men's Embroidered Velvet slippers, patent leather back and facings.	.60
1.00	Boys' Fine Boston Calf Lined Boots, medium weight.	.75
	Hats and Caps.	
.50	Men's and Boys' Imitation Persian Lamb Caps.	.25
.75	Men's Tweed Storm Caps, slip band and peak.	.39
1.00	Men's Blue and Black Cloth Cap, slip band, peak.	.50
1.00	Odd Sizes Sealette and Corduroy Caps.	.50
1.00	Men's Venetian Sealette Caps, "Minto" style, slip band and peak.	.75
1.00	Men's Fancy Scotch Tweed Cap.	.75
1.50	Men's Extra Fine Sealette Driving Cap, slip band and peak.	1.00
.25	Fancy Wool Toques.	.19

Philip Jamieson

Rounded Corner, Yonge and Queen Streets