TROUSERS

We honestly think that our new Spring Trousers for Men and Young Men are the smartest collection of nice patterns we have ever had on our tables. Our makers have put a lot of style in them, and as they are cut with roomy hip and graceful moulded legs, we can promise you a decided good fit.

Work Pants... 1.50 to 2.00
Evening Pants 2.25 to 3.00
Dress Pants... 3.50 to 6.00

All cars pass our store or transfer to it.

OAK HALL
—CLOTHIERS—
Right Opposite the "Chimes"
—115 King St. E.
J. Coombes, Manager

P. C. CHAPMAN'S GOOD LUCK ESCAPES PAYING DAMAGES

Admitted an Assault on Paul Cisterna, But Jury Brings in Verdict in His Favor.

George Chapman of the police morality department was the defendant yesterday in an action for $200 and costs. netmaker. n June 8 last Cisterna was evidence.

The plaintiff is Paul Cisterna, a cabinetmaker. On June 1 last Cisterna was in police court on a charge of assaulting his wife. She was also asking for a separation. Cisterna claims that after the case was over Inspector Archibald ordered him to go to his office. He went there and was brutally assaulted by Officer Chapman without any provocation. He was hurt so badly that he could not eat properly for some days and was not able to work much for three weeks.

Mrs. Whidden, the police matron, testified that on the day of the assault she was asked by the staff inspector to examine Mrs. Cisterna and see what marks and bruises there were on the woman's body. She took the woman to the private office of the staff inspector, made the examinations, and found several bruises on the back and shoulders. The staff inspector was present at the time, seated at his desk. After the case was closed Cisterna came into the room. The staff inspector had left, but Chapman was there. Chapman told Cisterna to keep away from his home. Cisterna replied: "I have my rights and will go to the house." Chapman said: "If you had your rights I would take your flesh from your bones." Cisterna attempted to leave the room, but was prevented by Chapman. Chapman ordered witness and Mrs. Cisterna out of the room. Mrs. Cisterna refused to go and witness remained with her. Chapman grabbed Cisterna by the throat and chin and struck him a blow on the body. Cisterna is a small man. Witness said: "Stop, Chapman, you'll get into trouble." Cisterna tried to get away from Chapman. Chapman put his arms around Cisterna. They wrestled and struggled thru the door into the outer office where Chapman threw Cisterna across a table. Chapman appeared to be gouging Cisterna by the throat. When they separated Cisterna was bleeding from the mouth.

Mrs. Cisterna corroborated Mrs. Whidden's evidence.

Staff Inspector Archibald denied he was in the room when Mrs. Whidden was hunting for the bruises on Mrs. Cisterna.

Another woman witness who saw a portion of the row did not see any blows struck. Chapman had a hold on Cisterna. They were struggling. Cisterna appeared angry and was talking in a loud voice in broken English. She could not understand what he said. She could not swear positively, but she thought the staff inspector was in the room when Mrs. Whidden made the examination of Mrs. Cisterna.

Chapman, on the stand, admitted having assailed plaintiff and having got his fingers in the Italian's mouth. His counsel, however, Mr. DuVernet, used as an effective argument with the jury the fact that Cisterna was a wife beater. Still the jury's verdict for Chapman caused some surprise. Lee and Donoghue appeared for Cisterna.

Nut and Stove Coal, $5.75.

Wednesday this week is our only bargain day. Remember it is Wednesday at the above prices. The Connell Anthracite Mining Company, Limited, Edward Wheler, general manager.

Superintendent Murphy of the C.P.R. states that the building of a tunnel under the Detroit River from Windsor to Detroit appears assured and that Michigan Central will probably take the initiative.

Saturday afternoon at the regular monthly meeting of the Women's Auxiliary, No. 42, Typographical Union, a resolution of condolence to the family of the late F. F. Clarke, M.P., was passed, and a committee appointed to convey to Mrs. Clarke the sympathy of the auxiliary in the loss which she has sustained by the death of her husband.

The President

A Slave to Catarrh.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Relieves in 10 Minutes.

D. T. Sample, President of Sample's Instalment Company, Washington, Pa., writes: "For years I was afflicted with Chronic Catarrh. Remedies and treatment by specialists only gave me temporary relief until I was induced to use Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It gave almost instant relief."

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure is for the Nerves, Heart and Blood. 13

NEWS FROM HAMILTON CITY.

RAILWAY BYLAW IS READ AFTER SOME FEW CHANGES

H. A. and B. Railway Will Build on a Private Right of Wa.

Hamilton, March 13.—(Special.)—This evening the council gave the Hamilton, Ancaster and Brantford Railway bylaw two readings. Ald. Sweeney objected to the third reading, and the council will have to meet Wednesday at noon to give the bylaw its third reading. Several unimportant changes have been made in the bylaw. The company will not use Aberdeen-avenue, but will build from Queen to Hess-street on a private right of way. Until the company builds to Galt and Guelph it will have to pay $300 a year a mile for its tracks in the city. Only citizens at the current rate of wages may be employed on the construction of the road in the city.

Industrial Committee.

The finance committee recommended that the industrial committee should be made up of the mayor, chairman of finance and B. A. Kennedy, C. T. Grantham and John Patterson. In order to defeat this recommendation, ten members of the council voted to throw out the whole report of the finance committee, and they succeeded. Ald. Stewart led the opposition and was called a "sore head" by Ald. Wright.

A bylaw providing that all applications for salary increases must be considered by the council at its April meetings was carried.

Resolution re Salaries.

Ald. Dickson and Sweeney got the following motion passed, which is calculated to make them rather unpopular with the city hall officials:

"That a special committee be appointed, consisting of Ald. Mann, Stewart, Nicholson, Wallace, Bailey and the mover and seconder, to take into consideration the duties and responsibilities of the city officials and the salaries paid, and to bring in a report to this council of what changes, if any, they would recommend in such officials, their duties and salaries, and also recommend to this council a course to adopt regarding payment for attendance of such officials at meetings, etc., and whether such officials should be permitted to perform or receive payment for performing services other than those for which the council pays."

Certificate for Bravery.

Before the council proceedings started a Royal Canadian Humane Association's parchment certificate for bravery was presented by Mayor Biggar to John Dillon, who rescued Gerald Basten from a perilous position on an ice boat last December. Ald. Stewart announced that he was taking steps to have West-avenue opened up from King to Main-street, and to get a bridge across the G. T. R. at Emerald-street. The Toronto and Hamilton Railway applied for a right of way into the city.

Met First Defeat.

The Spectator team met its first defeat this afternoon in the newspaper bowling league. The Herald team turned the trick by four pins. The score was: Herald 2570, Spectator 1566.

Michael Driscoll was arrested at a late hour last night on a charge of wilful damage. He was engaged in destroying the window and the furniture of No. 84 Hughson-street when gathered in by the police.

Military Gossip.

The 13th regiment will be fitted out with new scarlet tunics this year. The corps has asked the city council for a $500 grant to help cover the expense. Capt. R. H. Labatt has been advanced to the rank of brevet-major, and Quartermaster Lester and Paymaster Herring have been gazetted honorary majors.

The board of trade this morning passed a resolution protesting against the proposed tax of $100 on all travelers representing outside firms in British Columbia.

Wilmot Gunn, a 9-year-old, says his step-mother lost him on Ferrie-street Saturday night. His father is a plumber in St. Catharines. He was taken charge of by the truant officer, who thinks it is a case of desertion.

The Canadian Bearings, Limited, has bought James' machine shop, Mary-street. The officers are: Norman S. Jones, president; Hon. A. G. McKay, vice-president; H. Mellen, secretary-treasurer.

It is supposed that there is some mistake about the published list of license commissioners for South Wentworth, as R. J. Gould, Edward P. Johnson and William Beatty are not known to the politicians of the riding.

Veterans cigars 5 cents each at Billy Carroll's Opera House cigar store.

Office to let in Royal Hotel building, newly decorated, with entrance to hotel rotunda. E. F. Lockwood, agent. World morning carriers, with wheels, wanted at World Office.

REMODEL OLD STRUCTURES AS WELL AS REGULATE NEW

Only Way to Really Diminish Conflagration Hazard—Some Valuable Hints From J. B. Laidlaw.

Speaking before the Insurance Institute in St. George's Hall last night, on "Lessons from Conflagrations," John B. Laidlaw reviewed the history of great fires, harking back as far as the conflagration which wrought havoc in London in 1666, and concluding the interesting sketch with a reference to the New Orleans' $4,000,000 visitation of last month. He drew a number of conclusions from his study of the operations of the fire king, the foremost of which was that since great conflagrations had been of regular occurrence in the past, similar conditions might be counted on to produce similar results in future, and that conditions must needs be changed to present repetition of past history.

Investigation showed conflagrations had taken place where the fire protection was of the best, as well as where it was defective; that the best business blocks had been swept away along with those of poor construction, and that in some cases a fortunate change of wind or weather had been a great factor in subduing the flames. On the whole, however, good construction and preventive appliances resulted in fewer losses and of smaller amount.

Reduce the Area.

The first step towards minimizing risk appeared to be reduction of the area of any unit freely subject to one fire. On building construction Mr. Laidlaw remarked that it had been many times demonstrated that a building of several floors with free communication between them, on a building of large area, even tho only one storey high, was a conflagration breeder. All municipalities had bylaws governing the erection of new buildings, but to eliminate the conflagration hazard the authorities must go further and insist on the remodelling of all existing structures.

The regulation centuries old requiring fire walls to be built between mercantile buildings should be extended so as to provide that there be no interior communication whatever from floor to floor. Firemen would then have an infinitely easier task, and there would be much more probability of their preventing fire from becoming a conflagration.

Up to the Citizens.

To bring this change about, the citizens must demand the alterations which would mean a radical change in the viewpoint of the majority. The modern system of schedule rating had, however, already had great effect in this direction.

The best provision devised for coping with a serious fire was the independent high pressure waterworks system, whose mains were not drawn upon for private services. There should be provision that in the centre of blocks standpipes connected with city mains rise over the buildings with valves on the roofs to which hose could be connected. Firemen would merely have to carry short lengths of empty hose to the roof.

"Wherever a city has a waterfront there should be one or more fire-boats provided. In connection with a fire boat, there should be auxiliary pipe lines laid underground, into which these boats could pump at the water's edge, while the firemen drew the water at high pressure from hydrants two, three or four blocks away," was another recommendation.

The speaker advocated the holding of a reserve force of firemen, who could be called upon if the regular men were worn out.

Danger in Dry Weather.

In dry weather conflagration risk was greatest, and at such times firemen should not be allowed to take holidays or indulge, as is so often the case with volunteer fire companies, in outside company competitions. Burning of rubbish in the open air should be phohibited in such weather.

The records of past years showing the regularity with which conflagrations occurred, made clear the "absurdity of any scheme of municipal insurance, and also the great danger threatening any insurance company which did business in a limited field."

Mr. Laidlaw's lecture was illustrated by stereopticon views, which were largely in the nature of diagrams, showing the spread and course of the flames in particular instances. At the close moving pictures of Toronto's conflagration of April 19, and of the Eby, Blain fire were exhibited. The hall was packed to the doors by members of the institute and their friends.

A resolution of thanks to the speaker was moved at the close by the chairman, Frank Sanderson.

DEATH FROM PNEUMONIA.

Mahoney Inquest Begun—No Evidence of an Assault.

Coroner Young last night began the inquest into the circumstances surrounding the death of Thomas Mahoney of 442 East Front-street at McCabe's undertaking rooms. Four witnesses were examined who practically bore out the story already related. The widow bore out the statements told to the police. She did not know of deceased having had any trouble. He had not been drunk for over three weeks. She did not know him to be of a quarrelsome nature.

The son, John, who attended his father in the house, stated that when he became conscious he was complaining of having been struck, but when questioned as to who struck him would vouchsafe no comprehensible reply.

The daughter and a neighbor corroborated these statements.

The post-mortem showed Mahoney to have died from pneumonia, resulting from exposure, and that no sign of liquor was found. The inquest was adjourned until Monday next. It was been stated that Dr. Simpson, when called at 2 a.m. Sunday, did not attend as a matter of fact, the doctor was not at home at that time.

Dog Blinds Child.

New York, March 13.—Clarence Cooke, the four-year-old son of John Cooke of No. 428 Springfield-avenue, Newark, N. J., had his left eye torn out last night by a bulldog owned by B. M. Shanley. The dog had followed a dog owned by Cooke into the Cooke home, and there attacked the boy. The boy's face was also badly lacerated. Drs. Ost and Kep are attending him.

A. Hearn, baker and confectioner, 758 Dundas-street, has assigned to F. R. Stewart. The liabilities are about $550, with small assets.

Worn Out? Run Down?

I will gladly give you a full dollar's worth of my remedy to test.

Nothing to deposit. Nothing to promise. The dollar bottle is free. Your Druggist, on my order, will hand you a full dollar's worth and send me the bill.

Why do work and worry and excess and strain and over-indulgence break down constitutions and make men and women worn out and run-down and restless and sleepless and discouraged and moody? Because they weaken the tiny, tender nerves on which life itself depends.

Not the nerves you ordinarily think about—not the nerves that govern your movements and your thoughts.

But the automatic nerves that, ungoided and unknown, night and day, keep your heart in motion, control the digestive apparatus, regulate your liver, operate your kidneys.

These are the nerves that worry wears out and work breaks down.

It does no good to treat the ailing organ—the irregular heart—the disordered liver—the rebellious stomach—the deranged kidneys. They are not to blame. But go back to the nerves that control them. There you will find the root of the trouble.

It does no good to take stimulants and narcotics, for they, at best, is but a temporary effect which merely postpones the final day of reckoning.

There is nothing new about this—nothing any physician would dispute. But it remained for Dr. Shoop to apply this knowledge—to put it to practical use. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is the result of a quarter century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ to deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it, and makes it well. That is the end of all vital troubles. That is the end of sleepless nights and restless days. That is the end of "nervousness," the end of brain fag and fatigue.

If you are worn out, run down and have never tried my remedy, merely write and ask. I will send you an order on your druggist which he will accept as gladly as he would accept a dollar. He will hand you from his shelves a standard-sized bottle of my prescription, and he will send the bill to me. This offer is made only to strangers to my remedy. Those who have once used the Restorative do not need this evidence. There are no conditions—no requirements. It is open and frank and fair. It is the supreme test of my limitless belief. All that I ask you to do is to write—write to-day.

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 21, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.
Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men.
Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases are often cured by a single bottle. For sale at forty thousand druggists.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

McKendry's

AS the arbiter of Fashions in Ladies' Hats McKENDRY'S is acknowledged pre-eminent. Reputation and style, together with McKENDRY quality, make apparent their superior merit.

Our Spring Hats Are Now on View

McKENDRY'S LIMITED
326-328 Yonge St.

SEES NO NEED TO CHANGE

Continued From Page 1.

and Britain. He instanced the movement in favor of making the supreme court the court of final appeal in Canada, the stirring up of prejudice against Britain on the Alaskan boundary, the effort to secure for Canada independent treaty-making powers, the removal of the British officers from the office of G. O. C., the attempt to make sympathy for the Boers and the change in the militia act preventing Canadians serving the flag beyond the boundary of Canada. The colonel referred to the taking over of the garrison at Halifax and Esquimalt by Canada. He did not endorse it.

Discussing annexation, Col. Hughes said it was commonly supposed that Canada would have to bear less war tax as a portion of the United States than as part of the British empire. This was a mistake. In the last hundred years the United States had spent for purposes of war four billion dollars more than Great Britain. Canada was now paying $2,500,000 a year for defence. As a portion of the United States we would have to pay $30,000,000 annually. Canada would be in a position to protect herself. It was an insult to say that the United States would protect us against invasion. The spirit of Canadians would not tolerate such a thing.

As an independent nation Col. Hughes figured out Canada would have to pay during the next thirty years from sixty to a hundred thousand dollars a year to be on a par with the commonest second rate power in the world.

Do Away With Difference.

Col. Hughes thought the full partnership union scheme would do away with racial and creed differences all over the empire, would reduce freight rates and promote immigration to Canada from the British Isles, and promote also the importation of colonial products to take the place of articles now purchased by Great Britain from foreign countries. After quoting statistics of British imports of manufactured goods, Col. Hughes remarked that if 25 per cent. of the manufactured goods imported into Great Britain last year had been made in Britain or the colonies, there would not be a pauper in the empire. Among other benefits the union would compel foreign countries to give fair tariff treatment to Great Britain; would reduce the cost of war to a minimum and would bring under one imperial government 21 per cent. of the earth's habitable surface and 22 per cent. of the world's inhabitants.

As to how this imperial federation would be brought about was not for him to say. There was to be an imperial conference, which he hoped the prime minister would attend, and from which he hoped Sir Wilfrid would return in better health than from the last conference. Doubtless plans and proposals would be submitted there from which the most practical methods would be selected. Of course the limited form of monarchical government would be maintained, and probably an imperial executive council formed from a parliamentary body selected from some large unit of the empire.

Col. Hughes outlined several suggestions such as the maintenance of an imperial navy and army by the levy of a preferential tax to be levied lightly on foodstuffs and more heavily on manufactures. Col. Hughes concluded with a happy tribute to the loyalty of Canadians to the empire.

Recited the Khan.

Robert McPherson of Vancouver made a violent attack upon those who, he said, were given to proclaim their own loyalty at the expense of that of their neighbors. He accused Col. Hughes of indulging in the innuendo that there were annexationists and independents in Canada, declared that the worst rebels were those who threatened to take up arms to coerce their fellow citizens of other races or religion, and proclaimed his own loyal sentiments by reciting one stanza of "Men of the Northern Zone."

Mr. Cockshutt, Brantford, in the course of a lengthy argument, emphasized the fact that Canada was not contributing a cent towards the maintenance of the British navy. Such conditions, he said, could not exist long. Someday Canada might have to shoulder responsibility for her own protection. The withdrawal of the imperial forces from Halifax and Esquimalt was significant. How would we feel if assailed by a foe if we had not the mother country at our back? We were spending a paltry two and a half million dollars for the defence of Canada and relying on Britain to do the rest. We were letting the poor workingman of Britain bear the burden of our defence. Mr. Cockshutt advocated mutual imperial preferential trade and strongly condemned the existing one-sided preference. He gave the government credit for granting a preference to sugar from the British West Indies, a policy which he described as a stroke of masterly statesmanship.

Against the Idea.

Mr. Bruneau of Richelieu criticized the resolution and summoned history to support his argument. He quoted Labouchere and Burke as against colonial representation in the imperial parliament. He pointed out also that the old British colonial policy was responsible for the rebellion of 1837-38, and for the American revolution of 1776. The old British colonial policy, he said, was absolutely bad. Self-government had made the colonies what they are. We had now all the privileges of British citizens, what more could we desire? Mr. Bruneau said there were three possible forms of policy for Canada—imperialistic, nationalistic and independent. He declared in favor of the nationalist policy, which was not Britain first, Britain afterwards and Britain always, but Canada first, Canada afterwards and Canada always.

Dr. Black of Hants corrected a "slip" which he made in the house recently. When he appeared to disparage the value of the English immigrant, he said he did not intend to convey any such impression. What he really did mean to say was that money spent in saving the lives of Canadians was money better spent than bringing immigrants to Canada.

No Solution Yet.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the question introduced by Col. Hughes had engaged the minds of some of the best men of the empire. So far no solution of the problem had been reached. The imperial Federation League, which took up the question, finally agreed that there were no practical means of realizing its objects. He would say to Col. Hughes that there was no solution of the question on the four corners of his resolution. He did not see how we could have complete partnership in the union of the empire and at the same time leave the colonial parliaments with the powers which they already enjoy. In this respect, the resolution was contradictory. Sir Wilfrid said he did not think any of the self-governing colonies would be willing to part with any of the powers which they now possess. He was proud to say that the relations between Britain and the colonies were satisfactory. While they remained satisfactory it was idle to suppose that any changes would be made.

It was only when a grievance was found to exist that the British people, not at all rapidly, somewhat slowly, indeed, but always victoriously made the necessary changes. If present conditions no longer answered the purposes of the British empire, no doubt means would be found to remedy these deficiencies.

No Change Expected.

"But," said Sir Wilfrid in conclusion, "so long as they are found satisfactory, so long as there is contentment in every part of the empire, as there is to-day, I am sure that all efforts to change these relations will be futile. The British empire to-day is composed of nations. It is an aggregation of nations all bearing allegiance to the same sovereign, and there is the difference between the British empire of the present day and the empire which has been seen in the past, namely, that whereas the empire of the past rested on force, the empire of to-day, so far at least as the great colonies are concerned, rests altogether on the will of the colonists themselves."

Sir Wilfrid asked that, while the question was one which could always be treated advantageously even tho at the present time it seems premature, the resolution be withdrawn.

Mr. Borden Replies.

"I am very glad," observed R. L. Borden in reply, "that the right honorable gentleman regards the relations of Canada with the empire as so entirely satisfactory, for it is not more than 18 months ago that he himself announced in this house that they were absolutely unsatisfactory, that we must attain to a greater share of the treaty-making powers." (Hear, hear.)

Continuing, Mr. Borden said that it was true development of relations with the rest of the empire came around by a process of gradual evolution. It was also true that in respect of all these matters the initiative had been taken by the people of Canada, thru the public men of Canada. It was, therefore, an interesting question and one well worth deliberating upon that Col. Hughes had brought to the attention of the house.

As to the financial features of the resolution, Mr. Borden said that he for one had been of opinion for a number of years that the material prosperity of the empire and the ties which bind its different portions together might be improved and strengthened by a system of mutual trade preferences within the empire. That policy for Canada he had advocated in the house and on the platform. Mr. Chamberlain's movement, which was bound to come, so far as it touched the material welfare of the people of the British Isles, was entirely a matter for the British people.

In Sympathy With Chamberlain.

"But," continued Mr. Borden, "speaking for myself as a Canadian, I am heartily in sympathy with the movement, and I believe that the people of Great Britain, the people of Canada and the people of dependencies of the British empire could come together upon a business basis and make an arrangement by which each would give to the other certain preferences and certain advantages in trade matters which they do not extend to other countries. If this could be accomplished, it does not seem to me there is room for doubt that it would result in great benefits, not only to Canada, but to all portions of the empire. I for one sincerely hope that many who are now within the sound of my voice may live to see that great project an accomplished fact. (Cheers.)"

Col. Hughes expressed his gratification at the prime minister's and Mr. Borden's expression of opinion. But before withdrawing his motion, he wished to say in reply to Mr. McPherson that when he referred to Liberals favoring annexation and independence, he had in mind views expressed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself and by a magazine article by young Mr. Lavergne, but being tolerant he did not object to the writer's views on independence. He also referred to Sir Wm. Mulock's aforetime radical views and read the names of forty Liberals who signed the so-called annexation manifesto along with Sir John Abbott. Col. Hughes expressed the opinion that the idea of imperial federation had taken root and would soon find practical solution.

Johnston Butts In.

Mr. Johnston of Cape Breton butted in to take up the cudgels for Mr. McPherson, and made an attack upon Col. Hughes, declaring that he of all men in Canada was most responsible for bringing about dissension in this country. More than that, Dr. Sproule, a man in the front rank of the opposition side, was sending out appeals asking that religious strife be raised in this country.

Dr. Sproule was instantly on his feet with a denial of the charge, and a demand for its withdrawal.

Mr. Speaker ruled that the charge must be withdrawn, and Mr. Johnston, in obedience to this ruling, withdrew the expression, but observed that Dr. Sproule had sent out circulars to a certain section of the country asking them to interfere in a way that would raise religious strife. Proceeding he quoted from an interview in the press attributing to Col. Hughes such statements as that "There'll be a rebellion in the Northwest if the Dominion parliament forced separate schools on the people of the territories."

Mr. Johnston went on to tell Col. Hughes that the Catholics, for whom he spoke, were not ready to take up arms and "fight to a man" as Col. Hughes had said in the alleged interview. He asked Col. Hughes to call off the Tory newspapers that were raising disloyal cries.

Sir Wilfrid the Man.

Dr. Sproule replied that as usual Mr. Johnston was displaying his paucity of information. He characterized as untruthful the hon. member's statement that he had endeavored to stir up religious bitterness. What he had done was to exercise the highest right of a British subject in asking that a petition be addressed to parliament, and that petition prayed that legislation be not enacted which would create religious turmoil in the country. It was Sir Wilfrid Laurier who had introduced that legislation which was of such a character that it caused Mr. Sifton, his minister from the west, to resign from the cabinet. (Hear, hear.)

That form of petition was sent out accompanied by a letter addressed to a society to which he belonged "composed of tolerant"—(Liberal cries of oh, oh")—"yees tolerant, respectable citizens, asking them to present a most respectful prayer to parliament that this great wrong be not done." And if he were wrong in that what must be said of Mr. Sifton? and what about the petitions in favor of those separate schools which Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers were presenting to the house?

Mr. Bruneau said that the petitions from Quebec in favor of the bill were but a continuation of the Tory game. They were concocted and sent out from the Tory Jacques Cartier Club of Montreal.

At this point Mr. Fielding arose, in the prime minister's absence, and besought the house to keep to the subject of the debate.

Mr. Monk said that he had not been in the Jacques Cartier Club since the beginning of the session and knew nothing of the petition referred to.

"But," said he, "I am sure there is not an hon. member on this side of the house from the Province of Quebec who would lend himself to the ignoble role suggested by Mr. Bruneau."

After some remarks from Col. Hughes, in the course of which he observed that the rebellion had already broken out in the Liberal ranks, the resolution was withdrawn and the house rose at 11.30 p.m.

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Must Bear Signature of Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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East's Fire Sale

Brand new trunks that came new from the factory since the fire, but are selling at fire sale prices—

Water-proof canvas trunks—steel trimmed—with brass lock and compartment tray:

28 inch Trunk—worth 2.75—for 2.25
30 inch Trunk—worth 3.00—for 2.50
32 inch Trunk—worth 3.35—for 2.75
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Store open Evenings.

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PRINCESS MATINEE TO-MORROW
HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
In the Comic Opera Triumph,
"THE YANKEE CONSUL."
ORIGINAL CAST AND PRODUCTION
MARCH 20, 21, 22—SAN TOY.

GRAND MATS. WED & SAT. BEST SEATS 25 FEW ROWS 50 EVGS. Best Seats 75, 50, 25
WILSON BARRETT'S GREAT LENTEN PLAY THE SIGN OF THE CROSS
NEXT WEEK ADELAIDE THURSTON

MAJESTIC Matinee Every Day 15 and 25 EVGS. 15-25-35-50
Latest Sensation in Melodrama AFTER MIDNIGHT
Next week—"Shadows of a Great City."

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WEEK MARCH 13th.
Matinee Daily—2c. Evenings, 25c and 50c.
Staley & Birbeck, Hal Godfrey & Co., Geo. H. Wood, Albert Kartell, Nora Bayes, Hathaway & Walton, The Kinetograph, The Three Yoscarys.

STAR Matinee Every Day
ALL THIS WEEK
THE DEVIL'S DAUGHTER
Headed by Clarence Wilbur
Next Week—The Tiger Lilies.

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Hockey
Thistles of Rat Portage VS. Marlboros of Toronto
Thursday, March 16th, 1905, at 8.15
Reserved seats 75c and 50c. General admission 25c. General admission enter from Dalhousie St. Plan Wednesday and Thursday, 9 a. m. at Mutual Street Rink.

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YSAYE
Assisted by M. JULES DeBEFVE, Pianist
MASSEY HALL, Thurs., Mar. 16
Prices—$1.50, $1.00, 75c. 500 Rush Seats, 50c

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On the ocean front, every comfort, including sea water baths, elevators, golf, etc.
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There are many beautiful designs in electric chandeliers shown in our show-rooms for electric fittings.

New importations from England are now on view.

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The best is not too good for you when your eyes are concerned. We use only highest quality material and lenses in our eye glasses and spectacles. Every pair is exactly fitted and adjusted, and sold at a very reasonable price. Try us. 25 years' experience.

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Instant relief—and a positive cure for lost vitality, sexual weakness, nervous debility, emissions and varicocele, use Hudson's Vitalizer. Only $5 for one month's treatment. Makes men strong, vigorous, ambitious.
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A. E. Melhuish
Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist
Treats Diseases of all Domesticated Animals on Scientific Principles.
OFFICES 3 Keele St. South, Toronto Junction; 289 King St. West, Toronto. 25

DOUBLE PERMANENT FORCE.

Increase From 2000 to 4000 for All Arms.

Ottawa, March 13.—(Globe Special.)—Owing to the assumption of the fortifications at Halifax and Esquimalt by the Dominion the permanent force will be increased from 2000 to 4000 of all arms. An amendment to the Militia Act will be required this session to permit of the augmentation. Of the additions to the force, at least 1000 men will need to be infantry. Sir Charles Parsons will shortly come to Ottawa from Halifax to talk over the matter of the transfer with Sir Frederick Borden. It will then be settled how many Canadian troops will be needed for the two places by July 1. In anticipation of the demand for garrison purposes upon the permanent corps, recruiting is now going on actively. There is considerable speculation as to the officers to be selected to command at Halifax and Esquimalt. The names of Col. Otter and Col. Drury are mentioned in this connection.

CAUGHT BY A COG.

Robert Moore Badly Injured at Millbrook Yesterday.

Millbrook, March 13.—This morning Robt. Moore, late of Minden, and now in the employ of Needlers Mills, met with a serious accident. He was oiling the machinery, when in some manner the back of his sleeve became entangled in a cog which wrenched his arm and implicated the upper part so badly near the shoulder that he was unable to extricate himself. It was a long time before his cries for assistance were heard. The mill was going. When the employes on the ground floor heard his cries and realized what was wrong, the mill was immediately closed down. The unfortunate man was released. Dr. Turner was quickly on the spot. Amputation was found to be necessary. The young man is doing as well as can be expected.

The work of the civic plumbing inspection department this year to date is 100 per cent. more than during the same period last year.

HELP WANTED: MALE.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 16. ONE WHO can nail well. East & Co., Yonge-street.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

BRIGHT YOUNG MEN WANTED TO qualify for positions as telegraphers on Canadian railways at from forty to sixty dollars per month. Our new telegraph book giving Morse alphabet and full particulars, mailed free. Dominion School of Telegraphy, 9 East Adelaide-street, Toronto, the only perfectly equipped telegraph school in Canada, in which a really competent staff of teachers is employed.

RAILWAY ACCOUNTANTS (FREIGHT and tickets) made competent, and positions guaranteed; tuition fee, five dollars per month; board, three dollars per week; write for particulars and references. Canadian Railway Instruction Institute, Norwich, Ont. (formerly of Toronto). 22

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND BICYCLES, 200 TO choose from. Bicycle Mundson, 311 Yonge-street. ed

TEN PINS, CUES, BILLIARD TABLES.

FOR SALE—WE MAKE BOWLING ALleys, pins, balls, etc.; also billiard and pool tables and bar fixtures. Catalogue mailed free on request. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 70 King-street West, Toronto.

BRICK—165 THOUSAND RED STOCK brick for sale for cash; low freight rate. Box 10, World.

TWO YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS for sale, old enough for service. F. Jackson, Downsview.

PIANO—HIGH GRADE UPRIGHT. Latest design; sacrifice for cash. 153 Brunswick.

LOST.

DOG LOST—ON THURSDAY LAST, strayed or stolen, a smooth hair fox-terrier, black spot over right eye; answers to the name of Terry. Reward, 173 Baldwin-street.

LOST—GOLD NUGGET TIE PIN, with small diamond setting. Reward $10. Cashier King Edward Hotel.

EDUCATIONAL.

KENNEDY SHORTHAND SCHOOL. Only school in Toronto where typewriting is scientifically taught by an expert operator, experienced in all kinds of stenographic work. 9 Adelaide.

FARMS TO LET.

FARM TO RENT—100 ACRES, EAST half lot 19, con. 2, East York; immediate possession. J. Henry, 33 Howard-street, Toronto.

LEGAL CARDS.

BRISTOL, BAYLY & ARMOUR, BARristers, Solicitors, Notaries, 103 Bay-street, Toronto. Edmund Bristol, Edward Bayly, Eric N. Armour. 246

FRANK W. MACLEAN, BARRISTER, solicitor, notary public, 34 Victoria-street; money to loan at 4½ per cent. ed

JAMES BAIRD, BARRISTER, SOLICITor, Patent Attorney, etc., 9 Quebec Bank Chambers, King-street east, corner Toronto-street, Toronto. Money to loan.

E. A. FORSTER, BARRISTER, MANning Chambers, Queen and Terauley-streets. Phone Main 490.

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SMITH & JOHNSTON, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, etc.; Supreme Court, Parliamentary and Departmental Agents, Ottawa, Canada. Alexander Smith, William Johnston.

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Headquarters for Horsemen. New Sale Stable next door.
50 Bedrooms Newly Furnished. Rates $1.00, $1.50
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HOTEL DEL MONTE, PRESTON Springs, Ont., under new management; renovated throughout; mineral baths open winter and summer. J. W. Hirst & Sons, late of Elliott House, props. ed7

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