STORE NEWS

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THE PRICE.
Cambridge Grey
perfectly stylish,
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ESBITT SUBPOENAS
MEMBERS OF HOUSE
Nesbitt's plea in answer to
acdonald, in the former's
ages for defamatory libel,
and it is probable the case,
a fight to the finish, will
le end of the week.
Dr. Nesbitt will subpoena
members of the local legis-
evidence in the case.

CANADA
anches in Canada
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of Business Men
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EY, Branch Manager
Branch, cor. Davenport,
ALE, Manager.
and Broadview Sts.
BARKER, Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

JOHN CATTO & SON

Wonderful Values in Household Linens

Stocktaking is approaching, and we have decided meanwhile to reduce considerably our select stock of Linens and other House-Furnishing Goods. We do not attempt to outline all the bargains we are offering. We give hereunder a few of our special snaps:

Linen Damasks
A grand collection of Fine Linen Damask Table Cloths (slightly imperfect through bleach damages), including every useful size, and some of the very best patterns.
To be cleared at one-third below regular prices.

Bath Towels
At 25c, 35c and 50c each.

Flannelette Blankets
11-4 at $1.15; 12-4 at $1.35.

Honeycomb Quilts
Single and Double-Bed sizes (slightly counter-soiled), regularly up to $1.40.
Clearing at $1.00 each.

Huck Towels
Pure Linen Hemmed Huck Towels, 20x40 inch. Regularly $3.50 and $3.75.
Now $3.00.

Hemstitched Huck Towels
20x40 inch. Regularly $3.75.
Now $3.00.

Wool Blankets
All-Wool Blankets, 2x2 1-2 yards, fine and soft, pink or blue borders, special "Catto" finish. Regular up to $7.50.
To clear at $5.60 pair.

Table Napkins
27x27 inch, assorted patterns, all pure linen. Regularly $5.00.
To clear at $4.00.

Down Comforters and Cushions
A sweep of the balance of this magnificent stock, all specially made for us and up to the "Catto" standard in every respect.
See These and Save Money.

Clearing Ladies' Coats
LOT 1—Comprising Tweeds and Plain Cloths, including blacks and other colors, some pattern garments in the lot. Formerly $25, $30 to $50.
Now $15, $20 to $25.
LOT 2—Comprising Cloth and Tweed Coats, all colors (black included), the balance of this season's stock. Formerly $8.00 to $18.00.
Now $5.00, $8.00, $10.00.
LOT 3—A large range of Ladies' Fine Waterproof Coats, greys, fawns, etc. Formerly $10, $12, $15.
Now $6.00, $8.00, $9.00.

Opera Cloaks
Fine lot of this season's Imported Opera Wraps, in all suitable materials, smart, dressy designs, every color represented, as fawns, greys, blues, champagne, greens, browns, etc., beautifully trimmed and finished. Formerly $25, $30 to $75.
Now $15, $18 to $40.

Wash Dresses
Special lot of Fine Muslin Wash Dresses, neatly trimmed, full skirts; were $7.50 each.
Now $4.00 each.

Mail Orders Receive Careful Attention.

JOHN CATTO & SON
55, 57, 59, 61 KING ST. EAST.
(Opposite the Postoffice.)
TORONTO.

BALMY ZEPHYRS INVITE TO MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE

Steamer Arabic Sails Feb. 6 for Spain, Italy and Egypt.

To those who would like to change New York's wintry weather for the balmy climate of Spain, Egypt, Italy and the Orient, the tenth annual cruise of the specially chartered steamship Arabic, which starts for the Mediterranean Feb. 6, will be alluring. Among the many places to be visited are Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Granada and the Alhambra, Jerusalem, Alexandria, Cairo, the Nile, Naples, Pompeii, Rome, Nice and Monte Carlo. The cruise will consume 70 days, and the cost of the trip, including shore expenses, is from $400 to $875, according to location of staterooms.

The Arabic is one of the finest and steadiest steamships afloat, and is admirably adapted for a cruise of this sort, where the steamship is practically the home of the passengers for several weeks.

These cruises have appealed strongly to discriminating travelers, as is evidenced by the number and character of the patrons. The advantages offered by the cruise are not to be found in any other direction.

Among the Toronto people who are already booked for this delightful cruise are Mrs. James Lumbers, Mrs. James Lumbers and Mr. L. Lumbers.

Try Watson's Cough Drops. ed7

Steamship Rate Cut.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—(C.A.P. Cable.)—The Donaldson and Allen lines have cut rates two pounds sterling on first-class tickets, four pounds on second-class and one pound third-class.

ORCHESTRA
Every Evening
8 to 11 o'Clock
High-class Candies, Ice Cream Parlors, Japanese Tea Rooms.
Special light lunch for business people every day 12 to 2 o'clock.
THE SAVOY

THE WEATHER

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, Toronto, Jan. 28.—(8 p.m.)—The depression which was in Minnesota last night has now reached the lake region, accompanied by light snowfalls in Ontario and Quebec. In the western provinces the weather has set in very cold. Decidedly cold conditions also prevail in the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 20 below—18 below; Atlin, 2—12; Victoria, 36—42; Vancouver, 30—38; Prince Albert, 10 below—4 below; Calgary, 8 below—22; Regina, 20 below—12 below; Winnipeg, 28 below—24 below; Port Arthur, 14 below—2 below; Parry Sound, 12 below—12; Toronto, 8—30; Ottawa, 10 below—6; Montreal, 8 below—6; Quebec, 8 below—2; St. John, 6—20; Halifax, 18—24.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Strong northwesterly winds; fair and very cold.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Fresh to strong northerly and northwesterly winds; clearing and very cold.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Light snowfalls to-day; Thursday very cold.

THE BAROMETER.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.
8 a.m.	14	29.38	6 W.
Noon	26	.....	.....
2 p.m.	29	29.25	16 S.
4 p.m.	30	.....	.....
8 p.m.	26	29.30	20 N.W.
10 p.m.	22	29.38	.....

Mean of day, 20; difference from average, 2 below; highest, 31; lowest, 9.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Jan. 28	At	From
Morana	Brisbane	Vancouver
Monmouth	Bristol	St. John
California	New York	Glasgow
Dominion	Liverpool	Portland
Mesaba	New York	London
Monmouth	Bristol	St. John
K. P. Cecilie	Cherbourg	New York

BIRTHS.

KIDNER—At No. 7 Hambly-avenue, Toronto, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Kidner, a son.

DEATHS.

CROSS—At her late residence, Lot 5, Concession 4, at Markham, Mary Hill, wife of the late Michael Cross, in her 89th year.
Interment at Trinity Church, Thornhill, on Wednesday, at 2 p.m.

CONNELL—At his late residence, 40 May-street, Toronto Junction, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 28th, 1908, Peter Connell, aged 45 years.
Funeral on Thursday, Jan. 30th, at 2.30 p.m., to Prospect Cemetery. Members of Lakeview Lodge, I.O.O.F., No. 272, are requested to attend.

STEWART—On Jan. 28, 1908, John, son of Mary and the late Molby Stewart, in his 21st year.
Funeral from his mother's residence, 123 Oak-street, on Thursday, Jan. 30, at 3 p.m., to St. James' Cemetery.

TAYLOR—At her residence, 96 Spadina-road, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 28th January, 1908, Florence Emma, daughter of the late Thomas Taylor, Don Paper Mills.
Funeral private.

WALDOCK—At Toronto, on Jan. 28, 1908, Rhoda Waldock, aged 19 years.
Funeral service at A. W. Miles' mortuary, 396 College-street, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, at 12.30. Interment at Newmarket on arrival of G. T. R. train from Toronto.

WATKINS—At his late residence, 158 Gerrard-street east (Allan Gardens), on Monday, Jan. 27, 1908, Alonzo J. M. Watkins, aged 69 years.
Funeral from above address, Wednesday, Jan. 29th, at 2 p.m., to St. James' Cemetery. Members of S.O.E.B.S. and A.O.U.W. please attend.

Go to a Florist For Floral Designs
Simmons
To Insure Satisfaction.
266 YONGE STREET.

TOKIO HEARS THE NEWS.

TOKIO, Jan. 28.—(C.A.P. Cable.)—Hayashi announced to-day that the Canadian immigration question had been definitely settled, Japan agreeing to emigration restricted within reasonable limits, which he defined in the memorandum. They, however, conceded no treaty rights and their prestige had not suffered.

Carriers and News Dealers in Toronto cannot return unsold copies of The World, consequently it is advisable for readers of The World to order in advance, so as to insure regular receipt of the paper.

Orders may be left with any News Dealer, or received by mail or telephone at The World Office, 83 Yonge-street. ed

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS.

Thomas Brown, 30 years, a bookkeeper, rooming at 17 Soho-street, was found unconscious in his room at 4 o'clock yesterday by his landlady. He had apparently turned on the gas in an attempt to light it. He was removed to St. Michael's Hospital, and will recover.

Pianos to Rent.
Pianos rented on very reasonable terms. Six months' rent allowed in case of purchase. Heintzman & Co., 115-117 West King-street, Toronto. 135

Cause of Death Puzzles.

Mrs. Mary Hines, 30 years, a scrubwoman, living with her husband at a rooming house at 33 1-2 Jarvis-street, died there at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Dr. E. E. King, Queen-street, had been summoned, but failed to diagnose the case. The chief coroner turned the case over to Coroner G. W. Graham. An inquest is unlikely, as death seems to have been due to natural causes.

Try Watson's Cough Drops. ed

For pleasure sleighs phone Lester Cartage and Storage Co., 369 Spadina-avenue. College 232. 56736

Boy Shot Sister Dead.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 28.—In the absence of his mother from home this afternoon, William McBride, a 12-year-old boy of Egypt, a little place east of here, put on a belt of his father's, loaded a shotgun with cartridges of buckshot and blew the head off his 4-year-old sister, Viola, who had been left by her mother strapped in a high chair.

Customs tariffs are complicated. Friction wastes energy. Bring your entries to us. Ordinary entries 50c. Maurice G. Thompson, Customs Broker, 60 Yonge-street. 36

Toronto Water Rates.

Toronto water takers under meter tariff are reminded that Friday, the 31st inst., will be the last day to pay rates and secure full discount. 34

Try Watson's Cough Drops. ed 7

BENJAMIN KENT HERBERT B. KENT

20% to 50% DISCOUNT OFF JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE
ETC.

Only a few remaining days are now left if you would profit by legitimate money-saving discounts which our Fire Sale offers. Repeated expressions of surprise and approval have been volunteered our present liberal discounts.

SALE IS NOT CONTINUOUS

Therefore it will be to your direct financial gain to patronize our Fire Sale prices. All goods are marked in plain figures and you pay 20 per cent. to 50 per cent. less. It's all done so easy, but to our loss.

A MOST SUCCESSFUL SALE

Patrons and others have taken us at our word and the benefit has been mutual, but, as we have said, somewhat to our loss, because 50 per cent. off ruling prices means selling goods at less than cost price.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS JEWELRY, SILVERWARE CUT GLASS

That comprise our selections untouched by fire, water or otherwise. Our tempting discounts of 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. bring out a daily and busy throng of interested buyers. For the next few days these price inducements are for those who choose to benefit.

B. & H. B. KENT
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
144 Yonge St.
BENJAMIN KENT HERBERT B. KENT

CANADA GIVES JAPAN

Continued From Page 1.

without obtaining control of emigration from Japan. The Canadian Government apparently forgot about Mr. Lyttleton's despatch, for on Sept. 5, 1905, eight weeks later, it sent a despatch to the colonial secretary, pressing for entry of Canada into the treaty. Mr. Lyttleton replied that he was awaiting a reply to his telegram of July 14.

A great deal had been said, Mr. Borden remarked, of the disregard of British government for Canadian interests, but these gentlemen had forgotten the warning sent by the British government. On Sept. 25, 1905, a cablegram was sent to Mr. Lyttleton, that the government was prepared to adhere absolutely and without reserve to the treaty.

Regarding the assurances conveyed by Mr. Nosse, Japanese consul-general to Canada, Mr. Borden had yet to learn that a consul-general had any authority to give them. The real object of Mr. Lemieux's visit to Japan, Mr. Borden said, was to induce Japan to exercise the control we should ourselves exercise.

Assurance Not Great.

Coming to the letter of Foreign Minister Hayashi, written to Mr. Lemieux at Tokio on Dec. 23, Mr. Borden observed that while it was a polite and courteous letter, it gave no great assurance to Canada. Why should "special conditions in Canada," which should be the care of the parliament of Canada, be subject to appeal from this government to the government of Japan? asked Mr. Borden. Yet that was the position to which the affairs of this country had been brought by the acceptance of the treaty without the proviso.

Japan also undertook to give "careful consideration to local conditions in Canada," which rather should be the function of the Canadian Government. So, too, Japan retained control of emigration to Canada, and the only remedy outside of denunciation of the treaty would be an appeal to Japan by the Canadian Government. There might be a new government in Japan at any time, which would sweep away all present regulations. Japan's previous assurances had proved of no avail to prevent an influx of her people.

Mr. Borden was willing, as Mr. Lemieux had suggested, to give the arrangement a fair trial, and he hoped that the assurances given by Japan would result as satisfactorily as Mr. Lemieux had hoped they would. That, however, did not alter the situation nor did it affect the principle involved, the principle for which we ought to stand, namely, that Canada should not enter into any treaty engagement which would prevent our control of immigration to this country.

Mr. Borden concluded by moving his amendment.

B. C. Wants Restriction.

Mr. Galliher (Liberal, Kootenay) impressed upon the house the necessity of British Columbia being maintained as a white man's country. Without minimizing the importance of the commercial advantages of the treaty with Japan, the flooding of British Columbia with orientals would be too great a price to pay for those advantages. The closer the restriction of the immigration the better pleased would the people be.

He contended, however, that Japan would not, in 1907, have accepted the proposal restricting immigration which she accepted in 1897. The government was excusable for relying on the assurances given by Japanese officials. At all events, it was a case of accept a treaty as it stood or reject it. The adoption, if carried, would not affect the situation one whit. If Mr. Borden had declared that the treaty should be denounced, it would be a substantial point; as it stood the amendment meant nothing.

"It is a want of confidence in the government for not having protected the interests of British Columbia," said Dr. Sproule.

"Then, if that's all, I leave it there," Mr. Galliner replied.

Mr. Galliner concluded by expressing his faith in the assurance of Mr. Lemieux that the new arrangement would prove satisfactory.

Sacrifice of Right.

Edmund Bristol (Con., Toronto) pointed to the spectacle of the British Columbia members trying to square themselves with the government that sacrificed the rights of the people of that province and of all Canada, namely, the right to control immigration. He would like to know what reason existed in 1897 that did not exist in 1907, why Japan would agree to our restricting immigration. Not only had the government the record of negotiations of 1907, and in 1900 the people of British Columbia had protested against the influx of Japanese, yet disregarding the warnings, the government neglected to include in the new treaty stipulations to which Japan had already expressed her willingness to agree. It was patent, therefore, that the government was derelict in its duty, not only to the people of British Columbia, but to the people of the whole of Canada.

Called It "Nosse Bluff."

Mr. Bristol said it was the duty of the government to refuse to take the Nosse bluff. It had the power to stop the immigration of undesirables from Honolulu, but its aftersight was better than its foresight and a great deal of trouble had resulted. As the government had all the facts, or should have had them, to show the advantages or disadvantages of an arrangement with Japan, it alone must take the responsibility of denouncing the treaty. It had on coming into power helped itself to the Conservative policy, with the exception of the policy for the prevention of the immigration of the undesirables. All the British Columbia members expressed satisfaction with the settlement.

W. F. Cockshutt (Brantford) gave credit to Mr. Kennedy (New Westminster) for warning parliament of the danger of ratifying the treaty. He was willing to assume his share of responsibility for the action of parliament. The treaty was not worth the small amount of trade we get from Japan. He believed that if we could not improve conditions of the past few months we should go the length of giving notice of abrogation.

The Prime Minister.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier followed. He said he welcomed both the speech and resolution of Mr. Borden because they drew distinctly the line of cleavage between the policies of the two parties. There was no difference between the parties as to the object sought. The difference lay in the method. The opposition would accomplish the object by hostile legislation and with a friendly power; the government would secure it by the friendly action of the Japanese themselves. Sir Wilfrid then went on to speak of the inherent race antagonism between the Caucasian and Mongolian and the well-grounded apprehension of British Columbia that an influx of Asiatics might upset the balance of power. This problem had been before a succession of governments ever since British Columbia came into confederation, and the difficulty of the problem had been tenfold intensified by the sudden rise of Japan to the position of a first-class power.

The offensive and defensive treaty between England and Japan followed under that treaty it was possible, should unfortunately a foreign war occur, the British and Japanese fleets might be seen acting in concert in the North Pacific, indeed the spectacle might be presented of a Japanese fleet weighing anchor in Vancouver harbor to go to the defence of the British interest owing to this alliance.

The Dominion Government had refuse dto assent to the Natal Act passed by British Columbia, recognizing that it would be a slap in the face to Japan. Instead the government negotiated with Mr. Nosse, consul-general of Japan at Ottawa, to secure restriction of Japanese immigration by the government at Tokio, with the result that between 1902 and 1906 there was scarcely any emigration from Japan to British Columbia.

"Nearly 2000 came in," interrupted Mr. Foster.

Trade Advantages.

Most of them, Sir Wilfrid contended, had gone to the United States. Following the success of the Canadian exhibit at Osaka in 1903, there was a general demand that Canada should obtain the trade advantages possible under the British treaty of 1894. Both Mr. Borden and Mr. Foster had joined in that demand. Now the government was asked why, in assenting to that treaty, they had not insisted upon including the stipulation as to regulation of laborers, which Japan had inserted in the negotiations of 1896. The reason was that that consent was qualified. The letter of Sir Ernest Satow, British ambassador at Tokio in March, 1896, showed that if this stipulation were insisted upon Japan would insist in turn that the treaty be terminable on six months, so that if Canada passed restrictive legislation the treaty would be swept away.

"Suppose," asked Mr. Broder (Dundas) "suppose they fail to abide by the understanding you have with them now, what are you going to do?"

"We have the power," replied the premier, amid opposition laughter, "to put an end to the treaty. But that," he added, "will be a last resource, and will only be resorted to after everything else has been tried and failed."

Japan Was Surprised.

Therefore, continued Sir Wilfrid, the government asked Mr. Nosse in 1905 whether it would not be possible to have Japan agree to continue the restriction upon emigration to Canada. Mr. Nosse, in a letter to the minister of agriculture, written in September of that year, expressed surprise that Canada should, as he had heard was likely, impose restrictions to immigration, for he knew Japan would not consent to any special concessions, that emigration had always been restricted by Japan and she would continue that policy in the future. But then came the great influx of 1907, and the government, loath to believe that the Japanese government had deliberately broken faith, commissioned Mr. Lemieux to go to Tokio with the result that assurances had been given that emigration to Canada would be rigidly restricted in future.

Canada, therefore, without a restriction clause in the treaty with Japan, was in a better position than the United States with such a clause in their treaty.

Sir Wilfrid continued by saying that Canada's position was plain. He was prepared to yield to the views of the people of British Columbia, and there were two ways, either to legislate to restrict Japanese immigration or to rely on the good faith of Japan.

Geo. E. Foster Replies.

Mr. Foster, who followed, commended the concluding sentences of the premier's speech to the members from British Columbia, who were always willing to bow to the government. He proceeded to describe the twistings of the British Columbia members on this subject. There was no guarantee that the question had been settled for all time. Who had told them that the Hindus could be kept out under existing regulations? The premier had set himself against every wish of British Columbia, and now had declared that as long as he is premier there would be no legislation to prevent Japanese coming in. It was said by the premier that negotiations were proceeding between the United States and Japan with respect to immigration. The present trouble between the two countries arose out of the right of Japanese children to sit with white children in the schools of San Francisco. But the premier's argument was that we must rely upon the good will of the Japanese. If he carried that out to a conclusion there would be no need of a treaty. Treaties bound the nations; promises bound only individuals, and when Count Hayashi passed out of office, would his successor carry out the verval arrangement? No great country would think of putting her interests at the hazard of a single statement of an individual.

Hon. Mr. Fisher Corrects.

The result of Mr. Lemieux's visit to Tokio was simply that he secured the renewed assurances of the Japanese Government that emigration would be restricted. In his report of his mission Mr. Lemieux declared that in addition to receiving this assurance the Canadian Alien Act would apply against Hawaii, and Japan was willing that as long as Canada did not discriminate against the Japanese that government did not care whether the act was applied against the Japanese or not, whether they came into Canada from Hawaii or from Europe.

Mr. Foster declared that one of the doors to the Japanese had thus been closed by the Alien Act. He then referred to the assurance in writing Hon. Sydney Fisher had brought back from Japan in 1903.

Mr. Fisher rose to set himself right with regard to this document. In looking thru his files he was unable to find any such document, and he was forced to conclude that it did not exist.

Mr. Foster said that was a grave statement for a minister to make. In 1903 and in 1906 there were grave events, and in the discussion on the adhesion to the treaty, members had been led to support that action by the statement of Mr. Fisher, that there was such an assurance in writing. The minister of agriculture should be more careful.

A Bad Failure.

Mr. Foster scored the government for failing to follow the line of policy laid down by the British government, when it was suggested that Canada should retain control of immigration. Mr. Foster pointed out the danger threatening Canada in the awakening of the 400,000,000 orientals at Canada's front door. When they shall have become emigrating countries would they crawl over the tablelands and conquer Europe, or slide over the Pacific and begin the colonization of the easily-accessible shores of the Dominion? Canada must take a long look forward. It would be arrant folly to take one step that would weaken the bond that binds Canada to the British arms.

At midnight Hon. Sydney Fisher continued the debate. Dr. Sproule, Armand Lavergne and Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Mr. Herron and Mr. Sloan also spoke.

At 1.30 this morning the house seemed a long way from the vote.

ROBBED POOR BOXES.

William Smith, 15 years, 742 West Queen-street, stole two poor boxes from St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Bathurst-street, yesterday afternoon. The caretaker observed the boy, and followed him out to P. C. Holden. He had opened one of the boxes. He was sent to the shelter.

The Snowshoer's Appetite

After a snow-shoe tramp it is a mistake to partake of a heavy supper. Such food uses up much vital energy in digesting.

A cup of BOVRIL Bouillon or some BOVRIL Sandwiches is a most tasty and nourishing supper. Change off from heavy dishes and try BOVRIL. You will note the difference next morning.

City Ha Square
Adams
City Hall Square

IMPORTANT SALE OF
Office Furniture

A Special Selling Event That Will Coax Hoarded Cash From Out of Its Hiding Place

Going to inventory our stocks in two days and before that time we want to clear out every odd piece of office furniture in our big stock and to accomplish this we will pare the prices to a point that will make buying both easy and profitable to business men.

Among the special priced things will be a lot of fine Desks—Roll Top, Flat Top and Standing Desks; Tilters and Arm Chairs; Filing Cabinets, Supplies, Etc., Etc., which will be marked at Cost and Less, some of which we tell of here:

Roll Top Desks

High Roll Top, 52x34, quartered oak throughout, convenient interior appointments; regular price $54.00. Sale price $37.50

High Roll Top, 60x34, quartered oak, handsome design, fully equipped interior; regular price $60.00. Sale price $42.90

Low Roll Top, 52x34, birch-mahogany, well made and finished; regular price $36.50. Sale price $29.95

Medium Roll Top, 50x32, golden oak finish, well made with convenient fittings; regular price $23.50. Sale price $15.60

Flat Top Desks

(1 only) solid mahogany, 60x34, brass trimmings, sanitary base, hand finished, regular price $60.00. Sale price $39.25

(1 only) quarter-cut oak, 50x32, handsome paneled, convenient interior; regular price $37.50; for $27.25

(1 only) quarter-cut oak, 60x34—a grand desk excellently finished; regular price $38.00. Sale price $27.40

Tilters and Chairs

At **$16.50,** reduced from $20.50. Quarter-cut oak frame, leather back (3 only).

At **$20.50,** reduced from $35.00. Arm chair, quarter-cut oak, best leather seat and back (2 only).

At **$12.40,** reduced from $15.50. Tilter, solid oak, leather seat and back (2 only).

At **$6.15,** reduced from $8.50. Arm chair in quarter-cut oak, good design.

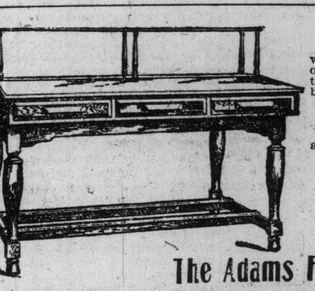
Standing Desks

(1 only) **solid oak,** 7-foot, high shelf, three drawers, strongly braced; regular price $19.25. Sale price $12.75

(3 only) **solid oak,** 6-foot, double, three drawers in each side, high shelf; regular price $40.00. Sale price $32.40

(1 only) **solid oak,** 8-foot, four drawers, high shelf; regular price $25.00. Sale price.... $18.50

A host of other desks, chairs, office tables, typewriter desks, stools, hat and coat racks, etc., many of them only one of a kind, upon which we are quoting remarkably low prices in the stock taking sale.



FILING CABINETS

We have a lot of discontinued lines of filing devices from which you can take your pick and pay us not more than the original cost prices. Among these are very likely the things that are needed about your office and which it would pay you to buy while these reductions are in force.

10 Per Cent. Off "Macey" Lines

During the stock-taking sale, all "Macey" Filing Cabinets and Supplies can be bought from us at a discount of 10 per cent. from regular prices. This offer is made until Friday night—no later.

We are the Canadian selling agents of the famous "Macey" line of Office Appliances

The Adams Furniture Co., Limited, City Hall Square

A CRIPPLE CURED.

Helpless and Bent with Rheumatism—Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"I was a helpless cripple. I was bent in form and could not straighten up. Crutches were my only means of moving about. I tried many medicines, but they all failed until I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—they cured me." George Schaw of Short Beach, N.S., made the above almost startling statement to a reporter a few days ago. Mr. Schaw is now a well-built man, strong and broad-shouldered. Like thousands of other Nova Scotians, he is a fisherman, and is consequently exposed to all kinds of weather, just the conditions to set the rheumatic poison in the blood at work. Mr. Schaw adds: "It is impossible to overrate the severity of the attack. The trouble was located in my back and right hip. I had to quit work and was mostly indoors. There was a time when I never expected to stand erect again, but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills straightened me up again; not only that, but they made me the strong, hearty man you see me to-day. I can never describe the awful pain I suffered before I used these pills. I tried many medicines and had treatment from several doctors, but to no avail. My legs became so stiff that in order to move at all I had to use crutches. Finally the doctors decided that I was incurable, and told me they could render no further assistance. I continued to suffer day and night, and then came the turning point of my life. A friend from a distance came to see me, and it was from him I learned that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were a great cure for rheumatism. At once I got a supply and began to use them. The first indication that they were helping me was when the pain grew less severe. In a few weeks more the swelling in my legs and hips began to leave, then my joints seemed to loosen up, and then it was not long until my crutches were thrown aside and I could straighten up. Then I began to go out doors and soon was able to resume my work as well as ever. Since that time I have never been troubled with rheumatism or lame back. I can tell you my neighbors were all astonished at my cure; they had all thought I would always be a cripple."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure rheumatism by going straight to the root of the trouble in the blood. They make new, rich blood that sweeps out the poisonous acid and soothes the jangled nerves. That is how they cure all troubles rooted in the blood, such as anaemia, indigestion, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, general weakness and the special ailments that only girls and women folk know. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50c a box or six boxes for $2.50 from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.