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"A Runaway Girl" The Augustin Daly Co.

Mr. Arthur Dunn 50 People in the Cast 50

AR. WHITNEY

quences of any heavy legislation on the question of prohibition. (Hear, hear.) For sixteen years no hand was lifted to abate these terrible evils. In 1893 Mr. Martin stirred up the situa-tion by introducing a bill shutting off the retail sale of liquor. Mr. Ross, a member of the Government, moved the six months' hoist, on the ground that the situation was uncertain and ubtful, and that a case involving the question of whether the Legisla-ture had limited power was then in the Supreme Court of Canada. "Do you recognize," asked Mr. Whitney, "the echo of the words that went "the echo of the words that went down the corridor of the House of Commons sixteen long years before?" (Laughter and applause.) They thus found the hon. gentleman dealing with (Laughter and applause.) They thus found the hon gentleman dealing with this very important question in the most deliberately trifling manner. What did Mr. Ross say when he moved the six months' hoist to Mr. Marter's bill in 1893? He said—"Shall we prohibit the retail sale of intoxicating "We cannot," said Mr. Whitney, "have is the same of the homes. If the retail-traffic was pro-hibited there would be permitted that wholesale traffic which would result in a man carrying his demijohn home at night and drinking it with his wife by his own fireside." What was the hon, gentleman describing in those words, continued Mr. Whitney? Word for word, line for line, and letter for letter he was describing the bill, the second reading of which he had just moved—(Opposition applause)—for the terms of Mr. Marter's bill were almost identical with those of the Manitoba Act. Mr. Whitney then turned to the PLEDGES OF SIR OLIVER MOWAT.

which Mr. Ross had endorsed. Sir Oliver had said he would introduce a law to the extent of the powers of the province, but he had not said he would take a referendum. This unfailing remedy for colificians in distress on the other side of the house at all events had then been hit upon. It was first heard of a few days after the judgment of the Privy Council was known, when certain organs supwas known, when certain organs sup-porting the government, threw out feelers. The premier in introducing the bill, had entered into a lengthy argument in defence of the referen-dum, and had quoted many opinions, but not one statement made by him was applicable, or if it was applicable, was it correctly stated. In every case or citation, he had not read the whole opinion, and had not read one letter or statement which said that his referendum was constitutional. Sir William Meredith had been quoted as in favor of the referendum, but he could not find one word in that gentleman's seech in London in support ferendum so loaded as to kill the bill.
(Applause.) Sir John Bourinot had been frequently quoted, written af-ter Sir John had had long consultations with Mr. Ross.

The Premier-I deny that.
Mr. Whitney-I say that Sir John was here for five days on the business.

The Premier-I did not see him; I did not speak to him; two letters

assed between us. Mr. Whirey, continuing, asserted that Sir Johr had not once expressed the orinion that the referendum was constitutional, The referendum pro-visions in the Commonwealth Constiution of Australia had been cited, but these did not apply. In Australia the referendum had been adopted to settle questions in dispute between the two horses of parliament. The people

NOT TO BE SUPREME LEGISLA

but arbitrators; in other words, the law was not sent to the people to say whether they liked it or not, but to say whether the dispute between the two houses should be decided in one way or the other. Sir John Thompson had been quoited as in favor of the referendum, but Mr. Whitney showed that Sir John had pronounced the referendum principle atterly re-pugnant to the constitution. Sir John Macdonald and Sir Mackenzie Bowell, too, the premier had asserted, fa-vored the principle of the referendum. Mr. Whitney challenged the Premier to prove this, and read a letter he had received from Sir Mackenzie Bowell just after Mr. Ross had spoken in introducing his, bill. Sir Mackenzie said—"I am at a loss to understand what grounds Mr. Ross has to justify what grounds Mr. Ross has to justify such a statement. I have no recollection or knowledge of Sir John Macdonald ever advocating the adoption of the principle of referendum in Canada. For myself I have in partiament in the MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be the ministers can evade respossibility the ministers can evade responsibility

which under our system of govern-ment it is their duty to assume. In this case the referendum is MUCH WORSE THAN A PLEBISCITE because in the latter the government would assume the responsibility of the law, but in the former the responsi-bility is thrown upon the people! I know of no greater violation of the principles of responsible government than the course which is being taken than the course which is being taken by the Ross government on the question of prohibition." Mr. Whitney then read a letter from Mr. Arthur M. Fraser, a leading member of the English bar, in response to a request for an opinion on the constitutionality of the referendum in Manitoba. Mr. Fraser said the question had not been dealt with in the English courts; therefore they had to turn to the United States, where it had been laid down that the people of the State could not be reinvested with the function of legislation, and the legislature could not enact a law dependent upon its endorsement by the voters of the state, nor could the expediency of repealing an existing law be submitted to a vote of the people. Such proceeding amounting to an abandonment of the functions of the legisla-

UTTERLY AND ABSOLUTELY UN-

when he said that in the United States in every case he had been able to dis-cover when the referendum was adopt-ed a two-thirds majority was necessary for it to carry. "There is not one case," said Mr. Whitney, "in which anything more than a simple majority was asked—(Applause)—and I cannot understand how any man could so deliberately mislead the people of this Province." Analyzing the votes cast at these referendums the votes cast at these referendums in the United States they found also much less than the majority of the votes polled at the general election, and the Premier knew full well the effect of the test he had forced upon the people when he pretended to lead and had deliberately hit upon it to united to be seen to be seen the presented to be seen the people when he was to be seen the people when the pretended to be seen the people when the people whe

waterlog the bill. IT IS NOT PROHIBITION. On resuming, after recess, Mr. Whitney continued his criticisms of the referendum features of the bill, which to refer to the bill itself, apart from the referendum. As the Christian Guardian said, it was not prohibition. "We cannot," said Mr. Whitney, "have "prohibition in a province. Let that fack sink into our inner consciousness. What they would have would be what he had described in the opening of his address. What had been described by the Premier, the promoter of the bill? Mr. Ross had said—"What we propose to ask is not shall we prohibit the reatil sale of intoxicating liquors.

The saloons are bad enough, God knows, but not so bad as the canteen in the private homes! In spite of this the bill was one which would result in men carrying the demijohn home. It was the Scott Act over again. Me Whitney then declared how, when the Scott Act was first introduced into Ontario, he felt that the evils of the excessive use of liquor was such that it was worth while making an experiment to lessen it, and he had voted for the Act, but when the Act came up again, he, with thousands of others who had been convinced against their wills that it was a failure, went to the polls and voted honestly and openly against it. (Applause) He bbelieved that the evils which the Premier had pictured, would be present under this

MR. WHITNEY'S POLICY.

Mr. Whitney outlined his policy briefly at the very conclusion of his ddress as follows, the announcement of the planks of his platform and the

ABOUT CATARRH CURES

The Reason Why Inhalers and Local Applications are Useless.

For many years catarrh was considered to be a local disease and was treated entirely by local remedies, salves, ointments, powder inhalers, and nearly all of these gave a temporary relief, but a genuine per nament cure was very rare.

It is true the most annoying symptoms, fike stoppage of the nose throat trouble, are purely local, but they are simply symptoms and the real seat of disease is far removed. Catarrh is a constitutional disease a blood disorder, complicated usually

with disease of the liver and to suppose that local applications of sprays, powders, inhalers, could ever reach the eal cause of the trouble is ridiculous The sensible and successful treat. ment is to remove the catarrhal poison from the system by regulating the



liver and purifying the blood, and this can only be done by an internal remtics and remedies to act vigorously on the blood and liver.

The best preparation of this kind which fills all the requirements of a safe constitutional treatment is Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, composed of wholesome antisepties, which are absolutely safe to take into the stomach, blood root, red gum and similar and which act upon the liver, stomach and mucous membrane.
Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are large

pleasant tasting lozenges, to be slow-ly dissolved in the mouth, thus reach

pipe and finally reaching the stomach.

Dr. Edmondson, in speaking of the new treatment for catarrh, says: "I new treatment for catarrh, says: "I have accomplished the most satisfactory results in all forms of catarrh of the head, throat, bronchial tubes, as well as catrrh of the stomach and liver by using nothing else but Stuart's Catarrh Tablets. I long since threw aside sprays and inhalers as being inconvenient and at the very best mere temporary make-shifts.

. . . The . . .

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THORNTON & DOUGLAS

which he would not recede being re-DR. RUSSELL ceived with almost continuous rou of applause:-"Let me repeat that I DENTIST. approach the consideration of this question with an earnest desire to so deal with it as to minimize the evils PONE. 270. Chatham. Evening Appointments Asse of the liquor traffic. I believe I have ***************** given it as much honest thought as any man of my age in this country that it is his duty to lend his energies my attitude on this question, and to not in a narrow or bigoted spirit, but with malice towards none and charity face whatever the future may bring; towards all, towards the solution of this great problem, as a feeble attempt to do what I consider to be my duty. but I do believe that I can see beyon the excitement and agitation which has been caused by dealing with this great moral question as a political football, and I believe the people who love honesty and fair dealing will justherefore for the reason I have set tify the position which on my honor and on my conscience I have felt impelled to take, from which I shall not recede. (Applause.) I thank the House,

forth declare that I am opposed to this bill on account of the unconstitutionality and impropriety of the so-called referendum, which is an illegitimate application of a bastard proposition to our Governmental system, and also on account of the unjust and unfair conditions attached to it. Also that I am opposed to the bill on the merits of it outside of and without reference to the so-called referendum. We cannot have prohibition in a province, therefore it is idle to discuss that remedy. I believe the remedy lies rather in using the powers that we possess, viz., wholesome restriction, a decrease in the number of licenses, removing those charged with the ad ministration of the law from political and party influence and honestly en-forcing the law. Therefore, I am prepared to support, to introduce and

lines of Torres Vedras to wait com-fortably, as he did, for the opportunity

to arrive. I believe I would have been justified constitutionally in so doing. But, be it wise or foolish on my part,

I will not hide, no matter in what dis-

tinguished company I might find, my-self were I to do so. I prefer to be honest enough to be bold, and bold enough to be honest; let the conse-

quences be what they may. As a party we know well what we may be called

upon to face in the coming elections.

which are being unmasked from day to day by the courts in one of the cities of the province, we may again be confronted by an awful saturnalia of

fraud and crime such as that by means of which the hon, gentleman and his colleagues occupy their posi-tions and are not ashamed white every

one of the witnesses whose work plac-ed them where they are goes unwhipt

of justice, we may not succeed in at-taining power. I am, however, pre-pared to take the responsibility for

Judging by the acts of our oppo

annunciation of the position from

pass, should the opportunity offer, leg-islation to (1) Decrease the number of licenses; (2) maintain intact and alow no relaxation of the restrictions; (3) remove the commis spectors from political and party in-fluences; (4) enforce the license faw honestly and with the whole power of the Government. We of the Opposi-

tion are here to criticaze and not to propose and I MIGHT HAVE REFRAINED



Any of Your Friends from thus announcing my position on this question and have declared that when the opportunity offered I would be ready to settle it in a constitutional way. There are precedents to justify such a course. I might have followed the example of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and retired behind the formidable

both sides of it, for the patience with which they have listened to my long

and perhaps discursive address, which I shall conclude by stating that I feel

it my duty to vote against the second reading of this bill. (Loud applause.)"

Mr. Gibbon followed, in defence of

the referendum, holding that it was

both British and constitutional, and

Mr. Marter moved the adjournment of

"Herbert, dear, where shall we go on our welding journey?" "Where-ever you please, darling. Have you

got any-er-relations in Milwaukee?"

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