"Sanford-Made" Clothing

Blue Serge Suits For $10.00

The goods are imported—they're the "wear-like-iron" quality—the big range of them made up in the short stouts—long slims—and normal shapes—single or double breasted—and we believe they'll double discount any ten dollars worth in a serge anywhere you've a mind to look — then, they're "Sanford-made"—gives you confidence in every stitch that goes into them—**See them, will you?**

MEN'S SPRING OVERCOATS—Too "risky" to jump from your winter weight to none at all—better be on the safe side—buy one of those dressy spring weights—those very stylish "Sanford-made" coverts or Oxford greys.. ..... 8.50, 10.00 and 12.00

Oak Hall Clothiers
115 KING E.—116 YONGE.

Frock Suits—finest English Vicuna cloth—silk or satin lined throughout — custom tailor's price 45.00—ours 25.00

HAMILTON NEWS

GOVERNMENT'S PARSIMONY

Members of Board of Education Register a Protest Against Niggardliness.

CALL PREMIER ROSS' BLUFF,

Was the Suggestion of Trustee Bell —Cases Heard at the Assizes— General News.

Hamilton, April 11.—(Special.)—The members of the Board of Education to-night had a long discussion over the niggardly way in which the Ontario Government doles out its grants to the Hamilton Educational Institutions. The department in Toronto has been paying the city board $3900 a year towards general education, and on the trustees registering a kick the Government a week or two ago sent along a cheque for $500 additional to last year's grant. This stirred up some of the members to protest vigorously against the Government's parsimony on another line. The students of the Normal College practice their art on the unfortunate Public School pupils and not a cent does the Government allow for this valuable concession. William Bell was the principal objector. He pointed out that London was receiving $1500 a year for permitting its pupils' feelings to be harrowed by the students, while Hamilton got nothing. Premier Ross, he said, had put up the bluff that if Hamilton kept on asking for more money the Normal College would be taken away from here. Mr. Bell wanted the board to call the Premier's bluff.

Trustees Murray, Brennen and Chisholm spoke on the matter, counselling caution. It would be well, they thought, to go slowly and not incur the Premier's anger.

Finally it was agreed, without a formal motion, that when the secretary acknowledged the receipt of the $500, he was to convey the information that it was not satisfactory.

There is a disposition on the part of the board to keep the college students from practising on the Public School pupils if the grant is not increased. They think that if London gets $1500, Hamilton should receive $2000.

Canadian Club Dinner.

The Canadian Club to-night held the last of its informal dinners at the Hotel Royal. A discussion on a number of public questions followed the dinner.

At the Assizes.

Most of to-day at the Assizes was taken up with criminal cases. John Ainsborough and Arthur Bradford were tried on charges of rape, indecent assault and assault on Gertrude Mordaunt and Rose Allen, inmates of a house of ill-fame, at 13 Ellen-street, on the evening of Sunday, Feb. 17. The hearing of the evidence occupied the court from 9.30 to 2.30, and the case went to the jury at 4.10.

The women named, Addie Clayton, the keeper of the house, and P. C. Venard gave evidence, which was very much mixed. It was clear, however, that between 10.30 and 12.20 that night there had been "rough house" at 13 Ellen-street. The women swore that the prisoners and two others, Joseph McAuliffe and Alfred Bradford, knocked them about badly.

The prisoners testified in their own behalf. They swore that they did none of the things charged against them. They were welcomed to the house, and the trouble did not begin till they refused to pay $2 for drinks all round. Then the girls threatened them with beer bottles and in the scuffle were hurt in various ways.

The judge's charge was in favor of the prisoners. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty on the rape indictment. Ainsborough was then indicted on the charge of committing an aggravated assault on Grace Mordaunt.

After a portion of the evidence had been heard, he pleaded guilty. The judge sent him to jail for 30 days. He had been there since February awaiting trial.

Small Paragraphs.

P. C. Theodore Zeats has been summoned to Sarnia. He has been an applicant for the position of chief of police there for some time, and he may get the appointment.

Chairman Walker of the Reception Committee, Ald. Kerr and Assessment Commissioner Hall were in Buffalo to-day, in search of information which will assist them in advertising Hamilton at the Pan-American Exposition.

The Poplars, on the Beach-road, better known as Dynes' Hotel, is offered for sale by James Crooks and Harry Dynes, executors of the estate of the late John Dynes.

RADICALS PLAN AN AGITATION AGAINST ARMY CONSCRIPTION

Some Imperial Commoners Assert That Only a Thoro Stirring-up of Public Opinion Can Save the Country From Compulsory Military Service.

Chicago, April 11.—The Record prints the following, under a London date:

"No conscription" will henceforth be one of the chief battle cries of English Radicalism. Several active members of the Opposition in the House of Commons are planning a concerted anti-conscription agitation. They assert that only a thoro stirring up of public opinion can save the country from compulsory military service.

Government officials are very chary of discussing the question; but St. John Brodrick, Minister of War, says frankly that conscription is the alternative to his recently promulgated scheme for army organization. However, he thinks that his plan for giving Great Britain a large and efficient voluntary army will prove successful.

Thomas C. Meech, editor of The Echo, one of the newspapers that will vigorously support the movement against conscription, says editorially: "Nobody in this nation would have dreamed six years ago of discussing compulsory military service as within the range of practical politics. Iain and his colleagues, but none graver than our alarming drift toward conscription. The boast that there is no sacrifice from which England will shrink to maintain the predominance of the Empire is frequently on the lips of politicians, whose own sacrifices in this particular would be vicarious.

"Mr. Brodrick's scheme is ridiculously inadequate for the purpose for which it is designed. It will either remain a brilliant scheme on paper or be applied to fail. Then I suppose we shall be told that volunteers do not come forward in sufficient numbers and that we must fall back on conscription."

The Radicals hope to gain thousands of adherents on account of this army program. These will be drawn from the ranks of the supporters of the Government. It is believed that the people will be seriously alarmed when shown that the Government's new army reorganization scheme, as the Radicals believe, threatens them with an insupportable breach of personal liberty.

O'DEA'S Business School
Confederation Life Building, Toronto.
Book-Keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Spelling, etc., thoroughly taught. Terms $7.50 per month. Send for circular. 135
C. O'DEA, Principal.

Glorious Spring and Good Health.

As surely as spring follows winter, so will good health follow healthful living. The Battle Creek Sanitarium Health Food Company's great health foods—Granose Flakes, Granose Biscuits and Granola—strengthen the weak and cure the sick. The use of Caramel Cereal Coffee gives strong nerves and clear brains.

These foods are now being demonstrated free at the Robert Simpson Departmental Store. 225

Woman Murdered Her Husband.

Des Moines, Ia., April 11.—Mrs Margaret Hossack of Indianola, wife of a wealthy farmer, was found guilty to-day of the murder of her husband on the night of Dec. 1, and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

NEW SECRET CIRCULAR OUT

Mr. Whitney Exposes Latest Liberal Machine Election Dodge.

PUGILISTIC PREMIER ROSS

Warm Debates, Exciting Episodes and Numerous Divisions—House Sits Again To-Day.

The Legislature had a series of combative sittings yesterday, and in consequence the hopes of the Government that the order paper would be cleared proved fallacious. The extensive pulp concessions to the Beswatin Company gave rise to a lengthy debate at the afternoon session. At night Mr. Whitney exposed a new campaign scheme of the Liberal party by producing a new secret circular, which, it appears, is being sent to census enumerators, to make use of them in view of the next elections.

When the railway aid bill was in Committee of the House, Hon. Mr. Latchford moved an amendment that no cash or land subsidy granted to railways should be deemed to have been earned or should be paid, unless the rails used in such railway should have been manufactured in Ontario, provided such rails were procurable in the province at a price not greater than that at which they could be procured in Britain or in the United States with the addition of the freight rates.

Mr. Matheson considered the policy a doubtful one as discriminating against other provinces. It should be sufficient if the rails were made in Canada.

Premier Ross contended that as the people of Ontario found the money for the construction it was not unreasonable that they should obtain the advantage which would result from having the rails made in the province.

After some further discussion the amendment was amended so as to provide that the rails might be manufactured in any province of the Dominion. The bill was reported and read a third time. This was another prevention by the Opposition of a Government blunder.

Trading Stamp Bill Adopted.

The adoption of the trading stamp bill, to enable municipal authorities to prohibit the business, was warmly discussed. The bill was adopted by a large majority.

The amendment to the present law to enable the holders of liquor licenses to pay their license fees in two half-yearly payments passed its third reading.

The Legislature decided to place $200,000 as the upset price for the old Upper Canada College property, if sold to the city.

Principal Grant Scores.

Principal Grant scored again by the passage of a resolution granting $22,500 a year, for five years, to the Kingston School of Agriculture and Mines for the erection of a new building.

The House rose at 1 o'clock for recess.

Letter From Royalty.

At the afternoon sitting the following letter was read from Joseph Pope, Under Secretary of State, to the Lieutenant-Governor, dated Ottawa, April 8:

I am directed to acquaint you that the address from the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, expressing their sympathy with His Majesty and the royal family on the occasion of the death of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and declaring their loyalty to His Majesty on the occasion of his accession to the throne, was duly laid before the King. His Majesty was deeply moved by the testimony which the address bears to the love entertained for his lamented and royal mother by his dutiful subjects in Ontario, and His Excellency the Governor-General has received the King's commands to convey, thru you, to the Speaker and members of the Legislative Assembly the expression of his sincere thanks for their kind assurances of sympathy and devotion, which are highly appreciated by His Majesty.

Another Pulp Concession.

Hon. E. J. Davis moved the ratification of the agreement with the Beswatin Power Company, conveying extensive spruce land areas in the Lake of the Woods region for a term of 21 years, subject to dues of 40 cents per cord. These concessions were subject to the company expending $500,000 a year for three years for the erection and equipment of pulp and paper mills, with a capacity for an annual output of 40,000 tons, and to continuously employ 500 hands. The Commissioner of Crown Lands declared that the conditions were most stringent, and no monopoly was conveyed. The company had signed contracts amounting to $300,000 in connection with the mills to be erected.

A Criminal Proposition.

Mr. Matheson termed the concessions made in the agreement "a criminal proposition." It granted the spruce on several thousand miles to a company without advertisement. It was stated that one gentleman, who had a one-thirtieth share in a similar concession, sold it for $10,000. If the spruce lands had been disposed of by advertisement, the province would have benefited to probably the extent of from two to three million dollars. The policy of the Government was to simply give these spruce lands away.

Public Competition.

Mr. Matheson, seconded by Mr. Foy, moved an amendment to the motion ratifying the agreement, that all grants of pulp wood lands should be subject to public competition, and that all dues for timber from Crown lands should be regulated from time to time by this House.

Conmee's New Role.

Mr. J. Conmee claimed that the powers vested by the agreement in the Commissioner of Crown Lands protected the public from any monopolistic evils resulting from its operation. The member for West Algoma said that the company was largely made up of Conservatives.

Mr. G. F. Marter said that the concessions made to the other pulp mill companies had resulted in the rapid building up of prosperous towns. He strongly supported the present agreement as destined to be of great benefit in developing the Lake of the Woods region.

Mr. Wardell asked Mr. Marter if he had not got in on the ground floor himself.

Mr. Marter said that he had shown his confidence in the industry by putting some of his money in it. He had bought his shares just in the same way as any member of the House could. In supporting the agreement he would be prepared to justify it before his constituents at any time.

Where is The Globe?

Mr. Whitney said some weeks ago The Globe said we had reached the limit of pulp cincessions. This was in accord with the dissatisfaction of the people at the way in which great areas of pulp land had been given away. Here was an instance in which a concession was to be made, in which no one knew the value or extent of the area to be conceded. As usual, the member for West Algoma was taking the part of the corporations. It was not surprising, when it was remembered in what company he was to be found.

Mr. Conmee: I deny it. I don't want any more of these personal references. I don't own a single share in any corporation in this province. Mr. Conmee, with considerable vociferation, claimed to be a defender of public rights, much to the evident amusement of the House.

But His Company.

Mr. Whitney: I spoke of the company he keeps. Let him occupy himself with the thought of all that means. He is, as usual, put up to advocate propositions other honorable members would hesitate to defend. This agreement was made on the date which had been expected to be the last of the session. The Government asked the House to enter into an agreement blindfold, while the corporation knew what they wanted and were getting. No business man in his senses would enter into an agreement in such a manner. The fact that a few Conservatives were said to be interested in the company did not affect the issue.

Blind Opposition.

Premier Ross, in reply, said the attitude of the leaders of the Opposition showed them to be morally, politically and economically blind.

The division resulted in the amendment being voted down. The votes were 33 ayes, 45 nays; majority 12. Mr. Marter voted with the Government.

The House rose at 6 o'clock for recess.

Mr. Whitney Surprised.

Mr. Whitney, after recess, again expressed himself very forcibly regarding the educational system. When Mr. Harcourt's bill respecting Toronto University and University College was moved for its third reading, he expressed his surprise at the bitterness exhibited by the Minister of Education towards President Loudon on Wednesday night, when he said the latter had utterly misconceived the educational system of the province. As to Mr. Harcourt's statement that Toronto University would be far better off financially if the professors had mixed with the people and learned their wants, Mr. Whitney said, if this were true, it was time the Government removed these obstacles from the path of the University.

Resources a Plenty.

The Government, the speaker maintained, could not say the resources of the province were too small to deal with the University in the way it should be dealt with. Besides the succession duties from which it was proposed to find funds for the University, Mr. Whitney said, there was another way in which money could be secured. The province had paid enormous sums to the Dominion Government as railway bonuses and in taxes. Other provinces did likewise, but had made application for the return of a portion of them, and their claims had been allowed by the Federal authorities. In view of this, the Ontario Government should apply for reinbursement in the same manner, and if they were on the alert and pressed their claims they would have a large sum of money for university purposes.

Mr. Whitney moved in amendment that the House, fully recognizing its duty towards Toronto University and University College, regrets that the Government has not been taking proper steps to put the institution on a sound, permanent financial footing.

Had Dealt Generously.

The Minister of Education, in reply, asserted that the Government had done generously by the University, and accused Mr. Whitney of speaking from instruction and not from knowledge. He stated that the old Upper Canada College grounds would probably be sold this year, and when the sale was effected it would ease the financial situation of the University. Mr. Harcourt also added that if the University professors were heard thruout the province, and people knew of the work they were engaged in, the result would be that generous donations from wealthy men would doubtless follow. The Minister of Education claimed that his bill fully met the exigencies of the case, and would enable the University to do better work than it had ever done before.

Col. Matheson declared that the Government was not solving the difficulties of the University to the extent of meeting its wants.

Majority of Ten.

Before the division was taken on Mr. Whitney's motion, and while the whips were out hustling absent members, Capt. Robson enlivened the wait with a song.

The division was: Yeas 34, nays 44; Government majority 10.

Extension of Life.

Premier Ross' bill to extend the life of the next session was vigorously objected to by Mr. Foy. He questioned the power of the House to do such a thing. If the House could extend its existence for 30 days, it could do so for 30 years.

Then Premier said that, after the last election, the people expected four full terms at intervals of one year, but, owing to the early dissolution in 1898, the Legislature would terminate on March 29, which would be an inconvenient time, as the business of the session could not be concluded by that date. There was no intention for any undue or unreasonable extension of the present term of office.

Mr. Kidd said the bill had been introduced for the purpose of benefiting the Government. He thought the House ought to meet early in January, so as to allow the agriculturists get home before the busy season begins.

The bill passed the committee stage, and comes up later for its third reading.

"No Steps" Regretted.

Mr. Lucas moved in amendment to supply that this House regrets that no steps have been taken for the prosecution of John H. Wildfong, who defaced 16 ballots, and Harry Cumming, who fraudulently miscounted 22 ballots and defaced two. The member for Centre Grey went over the excuses of the Government made in the House and in campaign pamphlets now being sent out to electors for failing to prosecute the men implicated. The true reason, he said, was that the Government was afraid to prosecute, for fear of further disclosures. The matter had been in the hands of the Attorney-General since Oct. 19 last.

Hon. J. M. Gibson considered that his assurance given some weeks ago that Wildfong and Cumming would be prosecuted should have been accepted and the matter not brought up again. Just so soon as the session is over a special court would be arranged to try them.

Mr. Whitney considered the delay inexcusable, and prophesied that the prosecutions would never take place, because it was unlikely that the men concerned would be in the country when the trial took place.

Another Census Circular.

He had an important matter to place before the House. A circular had been sent out, of which he produced a copy, to induce the census enumerators to violate their oaths and compile two special lists of all the young men of 16 years and over for the provincial Liberal candidates. This was the sort of thing they had to face, in addition to the alliance of the Government with the corporations of the province.

Premier as a Pugilist.

Premier Ross, in replying, became very warm, and shook his fist at Mr. Whitney. The Opposition leader ironically asked the Speaker for protection. Premier Ross, with increased heat, said he knew Mr. Whitney was afraid of it. It meant business. The leader of the Opposition was "an associate, a condoner and a conniver" in respect to political corruption. The Ontario Government had, and would, prosecute, irrespective of the party politics of the offenders.

On the amendment being put, it was voted down on a straight party vote by a majority of 10.

The House adjourned at 12.45 until 11 o'clock this morning.

Krupp Releases 5000 Men.

Berlin, April 11.—The Lokal Anzeiger and The Frankfurter Zeitung confirm the report that 5000 of the workmen of Herr Krupp have been dismissed, including 3000 who were employed in the cannon works.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.
is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo. 1357

THE JUSTICE MILL IN ONTARIO ALLEGED TO BE SHORT OF HANDS

Mr. Bennett Blamed the Government for Delay in Not Filling the Position Vacated by Chief Justice Burton—Premier Rather Worsted East Simcoe Member.

Ottawa, April 11.—(Special.)—The postponement of sittings of the Divisional Court in Toronto having been commented upon in the press, the matter was made the subject of a discussion in the House to-night. On motion to go into supply, Mr. Bennett drew attention to this congested state of the Ontario courts, owing to the delay of the Government in filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chief Justice Burton. He referred to the attempt made to fill the vacancy by the appointment of Mr. J. J. Foy, and remarked that, if rumors were true, petitions were hawked around the City of Toronto asking the appointment of certain gentlemen. This was calculated to lower the character of the judiciary. Government seemed bound to the policy of reserving such positions for political friends, which was not the policy followed by Sir John Macdonald, who appointed such a good Liberal as Hon. S. H. Blake.

Incidentally, Mr. Bennett alluded to the appointment of Mr. Lount, to whose character and ability he paid a high tribute.

The Premier's Explanation.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said, in reply: "I have to express my regret that my hon. friend did not give me any notice of his intention to bring this important question to the attention of the Government. If I had been so notified, I would have informed myself as to the exact condition of judicial matters in the Province of Ontario. I shall have to answer, therefore, only with such knowledge as I have. And at the outset I can say, from the hon. gentleman's own statement, that I do not think the Government are so guilty as he wants to represent them to be. My hon. friend, at the close of his remarks, said that the Government had evinced a disposition, since we have been in office, to appoint to the bench only our political friends, whereas, in the earlier portion of his remarks, he had stated, with equal emphasis, that this Government had offered an appointment to Mr. Foy, who is not a friend of the Government, but an opponent. At all events, I think my hon. friends will agree with me that, since this Government has been in office, the appointments made to the bench in the Province of Ontario have not caused the admitted high standing of that bench to deteriorate. The last appointment made, that of Mr. Justice Lount, has given satisfaction to the bar of Ontario. We thought it would, and that is one reason we made that appointment, and the fact of our having offered, as my hon. friend states, an appointment to Mr. Foy, shows that the Government have no inclination whatever to hawk about judicial appointments among their political friends. And the appointment we afterwards made, of Mr. Justice Lount, shows also that the Government have some regard to the character of the men to whom they entrust that high judicial office.

The Present Situation.

"As to the present position of judicial matters in the Province of Ontario, so far as my memory goes, no complaints have been made of the vacancy still existing, caused by the retirement of Chief Justice Burton. If complaints have been made—I will not say they have not—at least they have not come to my ears. Altho I cannot say I look very carefully into these matters, as they do not belong to my immediate office, still I look into them with sufficient care to be pretty well informed, and I really believe that, if any complaint was made, I would have known of it, and the Government would have taken some action. The article which has been quoted by my hon. friend is the first intimation which I have had that the need of an immediate appointment has been felt, and this is felt, perhaps, as much from the unfortunate illness of Mr. Justice Meredith as from the retirement of Chief Justice Burton. At all events, it is part of the duty of the Government to see that an appointment is made. I would only add another word, and it is with regard to the hon. gentleman's statement that petitions are being signed in the City of Toronto——"

Mr. Bennett: I said they were hawked about at one time, before a certain appointment was made, and it was quite current in the newspapers, not at the present time.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: I do not know whether any petitions were circulated. The hon. gentleman may have information on this subject which I have not; but if petitions were circulated at one time, asking for the appointment of this gentleman or that gentleman, it was a most unseemly thing to do. And my hon. friend will give him this credit that, if there was such a petition, it had no effect at all on the Government. I do not know what the hon. gentleman has in his mind as to the object for which petitions were circulated, but I am quite sure of one thing, that no appointment was made in the Province of Ontario because of any petitions being signed in favor of Mr. So-and-So or Mr. So-and-So; and this ought to satisfy my hon. friend that the Government are not reproachable in that respect. But the question to which my hon. friend has called the attention of the Government is quite a proper one for my hon. friend to bring up, and it is a question which must engage our attention.

TEACHERS SUGGEST REFORMS

They Desire That Four Subjects Be Withdrawn From the Entrance Exams.

RECOMMEND RADICAL CHANGES.

Pupils Fervently Glad When Thru the Ordeal of Present Curriculum.

"Thank God, I'm done with it!" was the fervent cry of every student after an examination even in his favorite subject. So spoke Mr. Aylesworth at the final gathering of the Ontario Teachers' Association in the Normal School last evening.

A dozen members spoke in a similar strain. Under the present system of examinations, pupils were so burdened with compulsory work that they had no time to cultivate the mind. It was the greatest pedagogical mistake to suppose that the accumulation of learning had any effect on the formation of character. Reading the foot-notes never yet made a lover of literature. That was the opinion of several speakers.

A Temperance Protest.

Temperance also caused a lively squabble. The committee had recommended the elimination of the study of physiology from the school curriculum, and Mrs. Mary Hunt, the superintendent of temperance instruction in the United States, was present to protest emphatically against its removal. She declared that the important study of the dangers of alcohol could not be taught properly unless hand in hand with the study of physiology.

Incidentally, she spoke strongly in favor of the retention of the present examination system.

Examiners Pay No Attention.

Inspector Hughes asserted that they did not intend to do away with the teaching of temperance in the Public schools, but they wished it taught not as a means of passing an examination but as an end in itself. He said Inspector Chapman, who favored examinations, knew personally that no attention was paid to the results of the examinations in physiology by the Board of Examiners.

Mr. Chapman rose to remark that he "knew," but did not want to "give it away."

Several of the lady teachers energetically advocated the retention of physiology on the curriculum, but they were overruled. The upshot of it all was that the following radical changes affecting the Public school curriculum and the High school entrance examinations were recommended:

Radical Changes Recommended.

Literature examination should be discontinued, but it should be taught as a preparation for reading, to enable the reader to give due expression to the meaning and sentiment of the passage read.

History examination should be discontinued.

Temperance and hygiene, including simple lessons on food, drink, diet, clothing, light, ventilation, draining, exercise, narcotics and stimulants, should take the place of the subjects now known as physiology and temperance. There should be no examination in this subject.

Drawing should be discontinued as a subject of examination.

Would Withdraw Four Subjects.

It was therefore recommended that the entrance examination should consist of seven subjects, viz.: Oral reading, grammar, geography, composition, dictation, arithmetic and writing, instead of ten, as at present—four subjects, viz., English literature, history, drawing and physiology and temperance being withdrawn from examination.

The fifth form of the Public schools should be retained for the purpose of imparting a good general education, the main subjects taught being those prescribed for the elementary Public school course and such other subjects as are required as a preparation for ordinary commercial and industrial pursuits.

Teachers Preparation.

With regard to the preparation and examination of teachers, it was recommended that, in addition to the history and literature now prescribed, teachers should be required to have a knowledge of general history and of the historical development of English literature. The junior leaving examination papers set for teachers should be practical, fair, simple and explicit. Fifty per cent. of each subject and sixty per cent. of the aggregate marks should be exacted for pass standing.

The term at the County Model Schools and at the Normal School should be lengthened to a year, for the purpose of giving time to discuss and review all the subjects from a pedagogical standpoint.

NATIONAL CLUB FUNCTION

Principal Grant of Kingston Delivers an Oration in Reply to "Canada and the Empire."

CANADA'S GRAND OLD MEN IN OIL.

Portraits of Sir John Macdonald and Sir Oliver Mowat Unveiled by Dr. Grant.

Rev. Principal Grant of Kingston eulogized the late Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Oliver Mowat before the National Club last night, the occasion being the unveiling of magnificent portraits of these great Canadians. The ceremony took place at a club dinner at which about 50 sat down.

Mr. W. K. McNaught, president of the club, had on his right the guest of the evening, and in proposing the toast, to which Principal Grant was to reply, "Canada and the Empire," said: Some years ago the club decided to procure portraits of some of Canada's most eminent statesmen. Sir William Howland, first president of the club, was the first one whose portrait was procured, and now the features of Sir John Macdonald and Sir Oliver Mowat have been faithfully depicted on canvas for the club rooms. Sir John was no doubt one of the most remarkable men the country ever produced. Sir Oliver Mowat, the Grand Old Man, was one of the charter members of the club. These men, tho opposed politically, had one thing in common; they were thoroughly Canadian to the core and were united in their duty to Canada and the Empire. They were both imbued with faith in their country and none can doubt the sincerity of their loyalty. The words of Sir John, on the eve of his last great political fight, "A British subject I was born; a British subject I will die," will live in the memory of Canadians.

Principal Grant.

The learned principal of Queen's was enthusiastically received. "Canada," said he; "it is a good toast, a right note to strike on all occasions, and what occasion more fitting than when we are met to unveil the portraits of two great Canadians! If you wish to know the soul of a nation you must look for it in the hearts and lives of our great men; and we do well to cherish the memory of our great men and hold their features before us as long as the canvas will hold them."

Continuing, Dr. Grant said Sir John Macdonald and Sir Oliver Mowat were both Scotch, but they were Canadian to the core, and never weakened their Canadianism with a hyphen; they were not Scottish-Canadians, but Canadians. "Kingston gave them to Canada and you remembered that by inviting a Kingstonian to come up and unveil their portraits."

The Unveiling.

Stripping the covering from the first portrait, Principal Grant stood for a moment contemplating the features of the dead statesman. The artist, he said, caught what was essential in Sir John. He was essentially a humane man, the men thought him a cold man. The speaker referred to the slanders that were levelled at the great Sir John, but reminded his hearers that "the safe man whom you slander once dead will be beloved." When the speaker came to Ontario from the Maritime Provinces in 1876 he was not exactly certain if Sir John was a man whom he should know and he was shocked by the intensity of the baseness his opponents ascribed to him. But he acted on the resolution that he would never care one straw what the newspapers said of Sir John, and when he met him he was charmed. The fundamental trait of Sir John's character was a deep, religious desire to do somebody good. Canadians forgave him for his sins of omission and commission, because of his deep abiding love of Canada. Sir John had not that sin—hypocrisy—and he felt deeply the shortcomings he was guilty of.

Sir Oliver's Virtues.

Principal Grant then revealed the portrait of Sir Oliver Mowat. Sir Oliver, he said, was not called upon to perform such duties as Sir John's position entailed. All the people of Ontario required of the Government was to be honest and economical and Sir Oliver filled the bill. He was endowed with that Scotch common sense and a jealousy for the interests of the province which gave him a hold upon the affections of the people. As soon as he left the Government it got such a shake that it did not want it to be any more of a shake than it was. The slightest tremor more and the hold was gone. He was one of the founders of the Imperial Federation League. The speaker was glad to think that in his old age Sir Oliver was in the Ontario Government House, and it made him mad to hear people talking of someone succeeding him. He would think very little of any Government that would put a man there to succeed Sir Oliver.

Victim of Ignorance.

Turning to the toast proper, Principal Grant said Canada suffered for centuries from ignorance. It was ignorance that made the French King refer to Canada as a few acres of snow; it was ignorance that made the English sacrifice our interests. The same ignorance characterized ourselves, and made us fancy that it was impossible to build the Canadian Pacific Railway. What right have we to throw blame on the people of Britain when we had such a lack of faith? Even in our present day we have actually been obliged to have a clever American teach us the possibilities of New Ontario. We have plenty of capital, if we were not so anxious to keep it in our pockets.

Secret of Englands Power.

It was a lack of faith that led The London Times to refer to "that mysterious entity called the British Empire." There was a doubt if it was an entity. Nobody doubted it now. Still we hear talk about the possible disintegration of the Empire, and the decline of England, because Germany is actually manufacturing some things and the United States has grown rich. These things, said Dr. Grant, touch not the secret of England's power. What is the secret of her power? It is in virtue of the power of truth, righteousness, justice, liberty and faith in God. As long as these ideas dominate the British Empire, the Empire will survive, an instrument in the hands of the Almighty in bringing about an Empire of righteousness, of truth and of peace.

When the speaker gave an address in Toronto 12 years ago, he stated that the population of Canada would never be more than one-tenth of the population of the United States, and some writers to the press grew excited over the statement, and said Principal Grant was an annexationist. What odds does it make if our population is not great? Does little Norway and Sweden think of going in with Russia because Russia has 20 times the population? Dr. Grant traced the progress of liberty in England, and asked, in conclusion, if Canadians desire to give up the great inheritance which is theirs.

Mayor Howland's Tribute.

Mayor Howland spoke briefly. He said Sir John Macdonald did more than build Canada; he was one of the expanders of the Empire.

Prof. Clark and Mr. J. S. Willison also spoke briefly in reply to the toast.

The health of the artist, Mr. E. Wyly Grier, was proposed by the vice-president, Mr. J. F. Ellis.

The secretary, Mr. A. D. Laurie, read letters of regret from Lieutenant-Governor Mowat, Sir William Howland, Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Hon. Adam Brown.

Those present were: W. K. McNaught, Rev. Principal Grant, Col. Denison, J. S. Willison, Col. Davidson, W. C. Matthews, Mr. Davies, Prof. Clark, W. L. Grant, F. Arnoldi, M. Young, H. Blain, J. M. Taylor, A. E. Rutter, W. A. Medland, E. T. Carter, W. J. Gage, Dr. Allison, J. F. Eby, J. H. Wood, W. J. Barr, Richardson, T. J. Irving, Noel Marshall, A. D. Laurie, W. K. George, E. P. Pearson, G. Gouinlock, T. G. Mason, F. Sparling, Mayor Howland, E. Wyly Grier, Major Andras, R. W. Millichamp, R. Millichamp, J. C. Copp, W. J. Barr, W. Stone, Dr. Kennedy, G. Gillies, A. Ansley, G. Ridout, T. H. Sims, J. J. Kenny, Alex. Nairn, H.S. May, A. W. Barrett, C. F. Wheaton, Winbourne, E. A. Smith, A. A. Allan, S. May.

GRANOSE NOT A MEDICINE.

But Still it Cures Where Medicines Ignominiously Fail.

Granose is not a medicine, but a food that pound for pound carries more nutriment than any other food you can possibly buy. It is on account of its being predigested and the wonderful amount of nutriment it contains that it succeeds in producing good health, when medicines would be worse than useless. Granose is at once an unequalled food for invalids and athletes, for its continued use will bring rich, red blood, a new lease of life, a new power to work and a new power to think. It gets at the root of the trouble and removes it, building up what is practically a new man. Miss R. B. Cote, matron of the Washington Hospital for Foundlings, of Washington, D.C., sought for years for an ideal food, and found it in Granose. She endorses it as follows:

Washington Hospital for Foundlings, Washington, D.C., March 17.

Sanitarium Health Food Co., Battle Creek:

Gentlemen,—Having had a wide experience in hospital work, and especially with children, I have long endeavored to find a dietary of good, pure foods, rich in nutritive and sustaining properties, adopted to use of invalids and growing children. Granose is an ideal food, not only for people in good health, but for invalids as well as growing children. It is especially adapted for the latter. Respectfully yours, (Signed) R. B. Cote, Matron.

Granose, Granola and Caramel Cereal are for sale in Toronto, wholesale and retail, by J. F. Morrish, 276 Yonge-street.

Royal Grenadiers.

The usual route of parade was not followed by the Royal Grenadiers in their regular weekly drill and march out last night. Lieut.-Col. Bruce extended the route of march, going by way of Queen, Jarvis, Gerrard and Yonge-streets, thus giving the residents of these thorofares an opportunity of seeing the boys in scarlet. The regiment turned out 400 strong, and prior to the parade practised company drill.

A Regimental Board of Officers, with Capt. Mackay as president, will assemble in the Armories to-morrow night for the purpose of conducting the examination of the non-commissioned officers and privates who have been attending the class for instruction. Major Galloway will to-morrow night inspect the arms and accoutrements of the regiment, with a view of ascertaining shortages.

Capt. Mason will take over the charge of G Co., from Lieut. Kingsmill, and Lieut. Wilkie that of A Co., from Capt. Gooderham. Lieut. Porter will do duty with A Co.

Army to Invade Middletown.

Middletown, N.Y., April 11.—Arrangements have been made by Commander Booth-Tucker and his staff, of the Salvation Army, to open a religious campaign here, beginning May 11.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND Farewell Visit and Last Three Performances of MR. JOHN HARE Assisted by MISS IRENE VANBRUGH and the London Globe Theatre Co. To-Night and Saturday Evening A PAIR OF SPECTACLES To-Morrow Mat. at 2—last time of THE GAY LORD QUEX Next Monday—FREDERICK WARDE.

TORONTO OPERA HOUSE BIG 25c MATINEE TO-DAY Sol Smith Russell's Famous Play A POOR RELATION Frank Keenan as "Noah Vale." Next Week—West's Big Minstrels.

PRINCESS VALENTINE COMPANY 10c and 15c Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat. STUPENDOUS SCENIC PRODUCTION OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN Next Week—"Woman Against Woman."

SHEA'S THEATRE MATINEE DAILY All seats 25c. Evening prices 25c and 50c. Mrs. Louis Whiting Gay, Idalene Cotton and Nick Long, Juggling Johnsons, Willis P. Sweatnam, Fisher and Carroll, Max Cincinnati, Whiting Sisters, the Cinecograph, Sam Lockhart's Three Graces.

Tripp-Heintzman Recital ASSOCIATION HALL, Tuesday, April 23rd. Artists: Miss Emily Heintzman, Soprano; Miss Lois Winlow, Violoncellist; J. D. A. Tripp, Pianist. Reserved seats, 75c and $1. General admission, 50c. Plan opens at 10 a.m. Wednesday, April 17, at the warerooms of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, 188 Yonge St.

Canadian Amateur BOXING Championships Mutual St. Rink Admission 25c. TO-NIGHT

TO LET

FLATS—Two flats—46 Colborne-street; hydraulic hoist; 20 x 80; excellent light; adapted for light manufacturing.
OFFICES—Corner Front and Scott-streets and corner Wellington and Scott-streets; ground floor; vaults; hot water heating; splendid light; also several smaller offices, separate or in suites.
WAREHOUSE—No. 40 Scott-street; 28 x 86; 3 flats and high basement; good light; hydraulic hoist; excellent shipping facilities; near new Palace Hotel.
JOHN FISKEN & CO., 28 Scott-street. 351

WANTED.

SHOE SALESMAN—AT ONCE—MUST be good stockkeeper. Apply Jamieson's, Yonge and Queen.

MAN WANTS PLACE AS CARETaker or work around gentleman's place; good with horses; references. 128 William-street.

PRESS WANTED — SECOND-HAND cylinder. Address Box 70, World.

MAN WANTS PLACE AS CARETaker or work around gentleman's place; good with horses; references. 128 William-street.

PERSONAL.

A LADY WISHES TO HIGHLY RECommend her laundress, with a reference of 8 years. Mrs. Good, 340 College.

FARMERS', HOTEL AND RESTAURants' help supplied—Pay when suited. 'Phone 8606, or write Canadian Employment Bureau, 66 Victoria, Toronto. Mention World. edf

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, STRATFORD, refitted; best $1.00-day house in Canada; special attention to grip men. J. J. Hagarty, Prop.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

WALNUT BEDROOM SUITE—COST $50—Sell for $25; 71 yards best Brussels carpet, cost $1.25, sell for $65. 218 Wellesley-street.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF Thornhill, two acres, more or less, a good frame house and frame stables; a quantity of fruit trees. Apply T. Hughs.

FARMS FOR SALE FOR CASH. Terms can be made easy.

$1200—45 ACRES—NEAR ST. Catharines, without buildings, but in good state of cultivation.

$2000—75 ACRES — WITHIN thirty miles of Toronto; good build