

The Toronto World.

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THE WORLD OUTSIDE.

The World can be had at the following
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1000 or more lines to be used within a year.
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An advertiser contracting for \$1000 worth of
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percent advance on regular rates.
All advertisements are subject to approval as
to character, wording and illustrations.
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scription lists at any time.
"Want" advertisements one cent a word each
erion.

LORD DUFFERIN AND SIR OLIVER.

It is argued that what Mr. Goldwin
Smith says today about the charges is
inconsistent with what he
said about the Pacific scandal. The fol-
lowing sentences, among others, are
quoted from an article written by Mr.
Goldwin Smith in 1873:

"The members of the committee
were manifestly right in refusing to
allow it without the authority of the
House, to be turned into a commis-
sion appointed by the party ac-
cused. But a Royal Commission,
appointed by the Governor-General
himself, not by the Minister using
the Governor-General's name, and
consisting of judges or other per-
sons unconnected with party poli-
tics, and in whose character and
national confidence is probably the
best tribunal available in the
absence of any proper provision
for such cases in the constitution."

Why, one of the chief complaints
of the opposition is that the commis-
sion is to be appointed by the party ac-
cused. Mr. Goldwin Smith said that the
commission should be appointed "by the
Governor-General himself, not by the
Minister using the Governor-General's
name." Lord Dufferin was, at that
time, a man of forty-six years of age.
He took an active part in the affair.
He made himself the arbiter between
the parties. His attitude was a mat-
ter of general discussion, and he was
freely criticised and assailed.

But in the present case no one hears
anything about Sir Oliver Mowat, no
one dreams of his taking an active part,
or making himself the arbiter in the
case. His great age and infirmities ex-
cuse him from playing such a part.
But if one refers to his great age or
his infirmities, the howl is at once raised
that a veteran statesman is being
abused. No one alleges that Sir Oliver
Mowat is otherwise than an upright
and high-minded man. But the in-
sistance of Lord Dufferin shows that
something more than integrity, some-
thing more than intelligence, is re-
quired at the present juncture. This is
the vigor which Lord Dufferin posses-
sed, and which no one would expect in
a man of the great age of the Lieut-
enant-Governor of Ontario.

IGNORANCE OR NERVE.
A fine sample of American magnani-
mity is supplied by The Hon. J. B. Egan,
which graciously admits that the Brit-
ish arbitrators on the Alaskan commis-
sion had "one own" in character and
capacity.

The Eagle not only raises the three
eminent jurists appointed by Britain to
the plane of the three eminent judges
appointed by the United States. It en-
ters into details to prove that the Brit-
ish appointments are quite as conspic-
uous for their impartiality as the nomi-
nees of the Republic.

"Confidence in the result of the
deliberations," The Eagle continues,
"is strengthened by the fact that nei-
ther of the Canadian judges comes
from British Columbia, where
sentiment on the boundary is not un-
naturally affected by geographical conditions."

The Eagle is guilty of an amazing
piece of cool insolence, or it does not
know the position of address of Judge
Turner, one of the "eminent jurists of re-
pute," who is to act for the United
States. If American confidence in the
result is strengthened by the absence
of western Canadians from the Alaskan
Commission, what kind of confidence
can Canadian sentiment repose in ne-
gotiations to which Judge Turner of
Seattle is a party?

Not unnaturally, British Columbia
sentiment on the boundary dispute is
affected by geographical conditions. Not
unnaturally the sentiment of
Washington State is similarly affected.
The American sentiment that declares
against the surrender of a single inch
of the disputed territory in Alaska.
Not only the sentiment, but the com-
mercial interests of Seattle are keenly
interested in the location of the Alaskan
boundary line. This is the atmosphere
from which the American government
brings an impartial jury of experts."

IF THE CASE WERE REVERSED.
The day after Mr. Gage made his
statement the Premier asked him if he
made it on his responsibility as a mem-
ber of the legislature. It was a strange
question because nobody could sup-
pose that Mr. Gage, standing in the
legislature, could speak otherwise than
as a member of the legislature. Not
being satisfied with Mr. Gage's an-
swer, the Premier, in a very harsh and
severe tone, said that means would be
taken to force the responsibility on Mr.
Gage.

We should not allow any member of
this House to make charges against
even a private member or against
the honor of a member of the govern-
ment—and I think the honor of a
private member is just as dear to
him as the honor of a member

of the government—without putting
the person making these charges
in a position to prove them, and
that is the position we will put him
in as speedily as circumstances
will allow.

Mr. Gage was thus informed that
he had placed himself in a very serious
position. The Globe has expressed the
same view, coupling Mr. Gage and
Mr. Stratton together as men who are
in danger.

Yet all the appeals for fair play are
issued on behalf of Mr. Stratton and his
colleagues. The reputation of a private
member is, apparently, of no im-
portance.

Fancy the case reversed. Fancy Mr.
Whitney proposing that he and Mr.
Gage should name the judges, draft
the commission, lay down the rules of
procedure, and say what evi-
dence should be admitted and
what rejected. Then, indeed, the
welkin would have rung with
cries that Mr. Stratton was being
secured. Suppose Mr. Whitney had
then solemnly referred to the high char-
acter of the judiciary and rebuked
those who suggested that a judge
might not be infallible. What a chorus
of jeers would have been raised by
the friends of the accused! I yield
admit the principle of judicial infalli-
bility. Mr. Whitney's nominations of
judges would be just as good as those
of Mr. Ross.

COMPLAISANCE AND TRUTH.
Every day The Globe is becoming
much impressed with the forbearance
of the government in regard to this
man Gage. Gage proceeded in a
highly irregular manner.

Mr. Gage never drew up any
formal charge at all, nor did he
prepare one for him; he
intended to make either written or
verbal charges, as the custom and
courtesy of parliament require ev-
ery gentleman to do; he partly read
and partly delivered a narrative of
some length, which he never put in-
to the hands of the Speaker, and he
never moved for the appointment
of a committee to investigate the
speech contained in his address. It
would have been quite proper for
the House to have ignored the
speech until the charges were prop-
erly submitted to parliament, and
it speaks volumes for the govern-
ment's complaisance and its desire
to get at the truth, that the
Premier at once promised a
committee of investigation, and
to appoint a commission for that
purpose.

This reminds us of the person referred
to by George Eliot, who was moved
almost to tears by the contemplation of
his own generosity. What a terrible
thing it would have been for Gage,
and what an excellent thing for the
government, if the charges had been
"ignored"! How public opinion would
have rallied to the government if it
had stood on its dignity and treated
Gage's irregular narrative as it
did not seem. But the government did
not fear public opinion. It was influ-
enced by "complaisance"—disposition
to please its friend Mr. Gage—and
love of truth; and it forgave the ir-
regularity.

It seems singular to look this gift
horse of complaisance in the mouth,
but we are permitted by The Globe to
place truth on a level even with com-
plaisance. And that same love of truth
that influenced Mr. Ross compels us
to say that Mr. Gage, by his blurted
out charges, irregular way of stating
his case, did more, not less, than
required. He not only made his charge,
but he gave a large part of the evi-
dence in support of it. He delivered, as
The Globe says, "a narrative of some
length." Hitherto The Globe has been
referring to Mr. Gage's speech as a
mere accusation, unsupported by evi-
dence, and has been asking us to
suspend judgment for that reason. Now
it complains because he gave, not un-
supported charges, but "a narrative."
Testimony, in other words. What more
could the accused persons ask than to
have the testimony produced at the
very moment the charge is made?

A FALSE APPEAL.
New life in the subsidy hunter was
the burden of Sir William Mulock's
address at the banquet of the Young
Liberal Club. The Postmaster-General
made it clear that Chas. M. Hays' re-
cent visit to Ottawa have not been
beneficial to the Grand Trunk Pacific
Railway project will be substi-
tuted from the national treasury.

Sir William does not ask the country
to calmly scrutinize from a business
standpoint the demand for aid to the
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. He
tries to make it appear that the Cana-
dian west is making a wild effort to
throw itself into the arms of the
United States, that a new transconti-
nental railway is the price of the re-
tention of the territory west of Lake
Superior. Our "national life" is
endangered, and a federal subsidy pre-
sented to the eminent physician that
is to rescue the tottering form of
Canadian sovereignty in the west.

This is not the first time that rail-
way interests have been advanced un-
der cover of visions of American ag-
gression. When the Yukon railway
deal was suddenly flashed upon the
people the patriotic cry was the chief
defence for the outrageous subsidy pro-
posed. Americans were openly seek-
ing the trade of the Yukon; secretly
they were contemplating the appropri-
ation of the whole gold country. Any
trials to give the trade of the Yukon
to Canadians and preserve British
sovereignty in the far north was the
argument of the advocates of the Yukon
railway deal, and Sir William Mu-
lock's latest speech is a beautiful
adaptation of that defence.

The railway which was to be Canada's
protection against commercial and
national absorption of the Yukon was
not built. Somehow or other the de-
signs of the Americans did not mat-
ter. Canada to-day controls the trade
of the Yukon; her sovereignty has not
been noticeably disturbed, and the
country includes in its assets an im-
mense domain that was tendered to the
promoters of the railway.

Sir William Mulock need not imagine
that he can stampede the Canadian
people into approval of subsidies to the
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway with
"Onward Canada" talk. The Grand
Trunk demand for a subsidy is a
business proposition. Does the coun-
try require the road? If so is the
country willing to pay for an enter-
prise that private individuals will
own? Is the subsidy system which

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

Children's Day in Our Clothing

Thursday we turn over our Clothing De-
partment to the little folks and give the boys a chance
to see how Eaton's have provided for them. Our
showing of Boys' Suits this Spring is the best we
ever made. The variety is greater, the styles more
attractive and values more pleasing. One striking
feature is the large assortment of Sailor Suits and
the fancy Brownie effects. These particular lines
are to have prominence on Thursday, and for that
purpose we select from them these representative
values:

- Boys' Sailor Suits**
Boys' Navy Blue Serge Sailor Suits; broad trimmed;
brass buttons; lanyard and whistle; sizes
21 to 27, at 75c and 1.00
Soft-Finished Navy Blue Serge Sailor Suits; sailor
collar; trim with broad ribbon; bow
front; detachable front; sizes 21 to 28..... 2.00
Sailor Blouse Suits, in soft finish navy blue serge;
sailor collar; trim with white; also black
braid; detachable fronts, in navy blue
and red; bow tie; sizes 21 to 28..... 2.50
Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, in light and medium Ox-
ford grey tennis tweed, flannel effect; hairline
striped plain sailor collar; detachable
fronts; with ornament; sizes 21 to 27..... 3.00
Boys' Sailor Suits, in fine quality navy blue serge;
deep sailor collar; elaborately trimmed; large
reversible fronts; sizes 21 to 27; at 4.00
A large variety of Fancy Worsteds, in pretty stripes
and herringbone effects; sailor blouse style;
collar handsomely trimmed with fancy satin
braid and ribbon; large reversible fronts; pure
silk ribbon tie; sizes 21 to 5.00
Sailor Blouse Suits, in best quality imported navy
blue worsted serge; with double sailor collar;
fancy braid trim; large double fronts; silk
ribbon tie; sizes 21 to 6.00
Brownie or Vestee Suits
Boys' Brownie Suits; dark domestic tweed; neat
patterns; broad trimmed; sizes 21 to 2.50
All-Wool Tweed Suits, in dark mixtures, with
overplaid; vestee or brownie style; vest
buttoned at front; cream serge detachable
front, with ornament; sizes 22 to 28; at 4.50
Boys' Fine Serge Unfinished Worsteds and Chevot
patterns; Norfolk style; with sailor
collar, yoke, box pleats, and belt, with buckle;
large detachable front, with ornament; best
quality linings; sizes 21 to 26; price 6.00
\$5 and 6.00

8 o'Clock Chances Thursday Morning

One of the best **EARLY SHOPPING LISTS** we've compiled for many a
day. It should make Thursday morning the busiest of the week. At these prices
we cannot accept mail or telephone orders:

- Japanese Silks at 27c**
1400 yards only 23 and 27-inch Real Japanese Habu-
baki; natural and taffeta finish; in white, ivory,
black; also Natural Shantung Figured Habuaki
(some slightly soiled); regular prices 35c
to 75c; Thursday 27
75c to \$1.50 Dress Goods for 40c
1500 yards Dress Fabrics; extra fine French Ven-
etian Cloth, soft satin finish, colors fawn, car-
mine, blue, violet, garnet, and floral effects;
also black navy and green Coating Serges,
smooth and rough finish, good suiting weight;
Cravenette Cloth, warranted rainproof, in nat-
ural shade only; also New Plain Weave Shilling,
for tailored goods, best shades of brown, green,
navy, Oxford, mid-grey and castor; 46 to 60
inches wide; these are of the finest lines; this
sell at 75c, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a yard;
Thursday, to clear, at 49
Muslins and Prints
2000 yards Remnants, consisting of muslins, prints
and ginghams; in light, medium and dark
grounds, with spots, stripes and floral effects,
ranging in lengths from 1 to 7 yards; all
feet colors; to clear, Thursday, per yard 5
1200 yards White Fancy Check Muslin; fine finish;
extra quality; suitable for children's dresses and
children's aprons; 28 inches wide; regular
12 1/2c and 15c per yard; Thurs-
day 63
Boys' 50c Shirts for 35c
Boys' Neglige Shirts, with deep Eton collar and
laundry cuffs attached; pretty patterns in
stripes and fancy figures; shades of pink, red,
blue and black and white; this is an entirely
new style of shirt, and we will waive the price
of this 50c line on sale Thursday morning at 35
6c Flannelette 3 1/2c
3000 yards Canadian Striped Flannelette; soft, pure
finished cloth; assorted patterns; guaranteed
fast; 31 inches wide; regular 6c per
yard; Thursday morning 3 1/2
25c to 35c Ribbons for 19c
100 pieces Taffeta Ribbons, about 5 inches wide,
soft quality, in white, cream, pale blue, light
pink, cardinal, Nile, etc.; 150 pieces Duchesse
Satin, 5 inches wide, in light tints for neckwear
and corsage bows; also 60 pieces Fancy Ribbons
5 1/4 inches wide, latest colors for spring wear;
these are 25c to 35c ribbons, which we
offer you as a special at 19
Chairs and Tables
375 Dining-room Chairs; rich golden oak finish;
neatly carved, with fancy
turned legs, spindles and posts;
heavy opera seat; extra strong
and durable; regular price 60c
to 70c; Thursday
morning, at 39
100 Parlor Tables; mahogany fin-
ish; 24 x 24-inch top, with
rounded ends and fancy turned
legs, with brass cast feet; regu-
lar price \$2.25; Thurs-
day morning at 1.50
\$8.00 Dinner Set \$4.95
50 only Semi-Porcelain Dinner
Sets, with dainty pink or bor-
der decoration; each set con-
sists of four dozen plates, 12
sauces and fruit plates, 3 platters, 2 vegetable
dishes, 1 each baker, gravy boat, pickle, soup bowl
and cream jug; regular price \$8 a
set, Thursday 4.95

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

190 YONGE ST., TORONTO

P.S. COMMERCIAL STUDIES.

Before the sub-committee on inspection of
the Public School Board, the question of
the Dufferin model came up for discussion,
and a proposal was read from the president
of the Dufferin Old Boys' Association, ask-
ing for permission to have a medal given
to a pupil chosen by the teachers of the
school to deliver a valedictory address at
the graduation of the school. This was
accepted.

The question of confining manual train-
ing was brought up, and it was decided to
ask Mr. Leak of the Normal School to at-
tend at the next meeting of the committee.
The Riverside series of supplementary
reading for third-book classes was agreed
upon.

The studies for the first year in the com-
pulsory school will be established in
the fifth-book classes are: Book-keeping
(100 words a minute), arithmetic,
music and literature. The second year
studies are: Book-keeping, stenography (100
words a minute), arithmetic, music and lit-
erature (typewriting, touch system), and
the report on the studies in drawing
and physiology and hygiene was sent on to
the Management Committee.

AFTER COAL COMBINE.
Indiana Companies Restrained From
Maintaining Combination.
Chicago, March 24.—Ten Indiana
coal companies and ten individual
operators were restrained by Judge
Kohlbas in the United States Cir-
cuit Court to-day from continuing their
combination for the regulation of coal
prices and output. The defendants
were given until April 6 to show cause
why the order shall not be made per-
manent.

Chicago, March 24.—The corporations
and individuals enjoined are the same
recently tried and dismissed in the
State Supreme Court on the charge of rais-
ing the price of coal, and restricting the
output in Illinois, thus causing the
total famine in Chicago last winter.

OFF FOR EUROPE.
New York, March 24.—Clifford Sifton,
Canadian Minister of the Interior, sailed
for Europe to-day. His trip is in the in-
terests of the Canadian position on the Al-
askan boundary dispute, and to secure evi-
dence substantiating Canada's claims.

The Wabash Railroad
Will make sweeping reductions in the one-
way rates to California, Washington,
Oregon, Montana, Arizona and other
west and northwest points. Tickets of
sale Feb. 15 to April 30, 1903. Tickets
return valid for 90 days and over the Wa-
bash, the short and true route from Can-
ada to all Pacific coast points.

Travelers will tell you the Wabash is the
most comfortable route to travel. Every-
thing is up-to-date and first-class in every
respect. For map, time tables, rates, etc.,
write to J. A. Richardson, District Travel-
ing Agent, northeast corner King and
Yonge streets, Toronto.

Necessary to Suffer from Asthma.
This distressing complaint can be perfectly
cured by inhaling Catarrhine, a vegetable
antiseptic that destroys the germs which
cause the disease. Catarrhine is inhaled
at the mouth from a convenient pocket
inhaler, it stops the cough, makes
breathing regular and eradicates the Asthma
so thoroughly from the system that it
never returns. Don't suffer from Asthma,
Catarrhine. It will speedily cure you.
Large 50c, \$1.00. Small 25c, 50c.
Send for free literature. Write to
J. H. Hamilton, B.A., Head of List in
Life Insurance Contest,
Last summer the Equitable Life As-
surance Company of New York, through
their Vice-President, Mr. Farwell, con-
ceived the idea of a summer school
open to graduates of the various uni-
versities of the United States and
Canada, covering instruction in the
art of soliciting life insurance. It
was realized that many graduates leav-
ing college were doubtful as to what
profession or occupation to take up,
and the object which the Equitable
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The presidents of the various uni-
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TORONTO TO THE FRONT.

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Mr. R. J. Hamilton, B.A., Head of List in
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Mr. R. J. Hamilton of Toronto Uni-
versity, on the recommendation of
President Landon, was selected as a
representative of that university. Over
one hundred students attended from
the different universities, and the
course lasted six weeks. At the con-
clusion the Equitable undertook to
guarantee positions to those who qual-
ified through the course and who de-
sired to take up this profession, and a
prize was offered to the student who
secured the largest number of risks
before the 31st December last. Mr.
Hamilton, representing Toronto Uni-
versity, heads the list, and has just
received a valuable gold watch for the
business which he placed in Toronto.

At the conclusion of the course he was
offered the choice of a position at any
of the society's agencies in the United
States or Canada, and he selected Tor-
onto as his field.

PAY OF LETTER CARRIERS.

Editor World: The gentleman who
wrote you some time ago over the
signature of "Merchant" would have
been quite honest if he had signed
himself "postoffice official." His
statements were very much in need of
correction. It is quite true, as he says, that
according to the act passed some twenty
years ago, the pay for the carriers be-
gan at \$800 a year with an increase
of \$800 yearly until they reached the
maximum of \$4000 per annum at the
end of eight years of faithful service.
While the nominal period to reach the
maximum was eight years, the practi-
cal experience was much more than
that. First the carrier had to serve
months of probation; then he had
to serve two or three years before he
was placed on the permanent staff.
In addition, the Postmaster-
General postponed the increase for a
period of three years, so that the car-
riers in many cases had to serve from
twelve to fourteen years before reach-
ing the maximum. Thus, for this period
the carrier found himself under the
unpleasant average of \$472 a year.
The arrangement of this act passed
a year ago was: For six months \$1.25
per day, then \$1.50 for two years;
after that \$1.75 a day for two years;
in every instance this increase is sub-
ject to the recommendation of a sub-
prior officer. In addition, the carrier,
if his work is specially responsible,
may be paid \$2.25 a day. He is en-
titled also to a bonus of \$20 a year
for good and efficient service. Thus it
appears possible for the carrier, after
a service of four and a half years, to
attain to a maximum of \$628 a year.
But this pay of \$2.25 is limited to four
per cent of the mail, so that not more
than six men of the staff in this city
can reach this figure. No matter how
hard or efficiently the other 124 men
may work, they must remain at the
lower pay, even the many of them
may be rendering service just as ef-
ficient or just as responsible as the high-
er paid men.

Thus the later act seems to
give a more rapid increase, it has cer-
tain drawbacks not mentioned by "Mer-
chant." The holidays have been re-
duced from twenty-four to fourteen
days. Then the carrier has his wages
stopped when from sickness or other
cause he is absent from work. He is
also subject to have his pay re-
duced if his superior officer sees fit to
inflict such a penalty. The men were
formerly required to be at the office
at 7 a.m. and completed their day's
work at 4.30, while at the present
time they must be at work at 6 or
6.30 or even earlier, and then work
till 5 and 6 p.m.

The statement is also made by
"Merchant" that the duties of the car-
rier do not demand skill, nor are they
onerous. Let "Merchant" start from
his home in the bitterest winter wea-
ther to be at the office at six in the
morning; let him subject himself to
all kinds of weather the whole year
thru; let him learn to sort his letters
with the facility of a compositor,
a telegraph operator or a typewriter;
then let him declare that the work
does not demand skill and strain, both
mental and physical, and we will know
how to estimate his declarations.

The police force and members of the
fire brigade receive their pay when off
with sickness; they also receive free
medical attendance, and I am sure
that their pay will compare very favor-
ably with the glowing statement
made by "Merchant" as to what the
carriers receive under the law passed
at last session, and surpass it, while
their duties are of a more onerous or
responsible character.

While wages of workers generally
have increased nearly one hundred per
cent, the pay of the letter carriers has
not increased more than 40 per cent,
the pay of the letter carriers has in-
creased largely.

Under all these considerations, the
petition of the letter carriers that their
pay be increased to \$45 a month does
not seem extravagant or unreasonable.
"Locust."

The Electric Light Company Pleaded
The management of the Toronto Elec-
tric Light Company have been very
much gratified to hear the many words
of praise and approval spoken by the
patrons of their new art showrooms for
electric fixtures. To those seeking for
artistic effects in electric lighting fix-
tures the establishment of these well-
appointed rooms in the company's of-
fice building on Adelaide-street east,
has been of decided advantage, and
many people are taking the opportunity
of selecting their fixtures from the
large assortment there displayed.

The company was led to make this
display on account of the difficulty met
with in selling fixtures from
photographs and catalogue pic-
tures, it being exceedingly diffi-
cult for those not experienced
in such matters to form a proper idea
of the appearance of a handsome fix-
ture from a photo.

Father, Mother and Son

CURED BY

Doan's

Kidney Pills.

THE WELL-KNOWN

SPECIFIC FOR

Backache, Sideache, Diabetes,

Dropsy, Bright's Disease,

and all Kidney or Bladder troubles.

Read of how a whole family got cured by

using these wonderful Pills.

Mr. Henry Hedrick, South Woodside, Ont.,

says that Doan's Kidney Pills are far

ahead of doctor's medicine.

He writes: "I have tried Doan's

Kidney Pills and can honestly say that I

never used anything better. They are so

good with my kidneys I could hardly raise my

self up without help but Doan's Kidney

Pills cured me.

"My wife was always complaining of a

lame back, and they completely cured

her." Our son was also troubled with his

kidneys and as your pills had done so

much good we got him to try them and

they cured him as well. They are far

ahead of doctor's medicine, and I advise

a trial of Doan's Kidney Pills for all

sufferers from kidney trouble."

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