

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

Swell Dress Skirts for Easter.



This illustration shows a few of our Ready-to-wear Dress Skirts. A glance at the plate is sufficient to recognize them as being the top-notch of style. They possess all the excellent features of made-to-order Skirts—that is, they are carefully made in every particular and guaranteed to give a perfect and graceful fit. Each garment is lined throughout and faced with extra fine velveteen.

Buying one of these for Easter ensures you a fashionable garment for less money than you'd likely pay for custom-made work.

(Sizes are 38 to 43 inches long, and 23 to 27 inch waist.)

- No. 926—Ladies' Braided 7-gore Dress Skirt, made of fine French chevion serge, shades navy and black, lined throughout and bound with velveteen, open at side. **6.98**
- No. 927—Ladies' New Circular Shape Braided Skirt, made of fine broadcloth, shades navy and black, lined with good percaleine, opens at side. **10.00**
- No. 928—Ladies' New Circular Dress Skirt, made of fine German broadcloth, colors navy and black, trimmed with new flat braid and lined with percaleine, open at side. **11.00**
- No. 929—Ladies' New Style Circular Dress Skirt, made of fine quality black box cloth, front trimmed with narrow black braid and large covered buttons, open at side. **12.00**
- No. 930—Ladies' New Circular Shape Dress Skirt, made of all wool chevion serge, colors navy and black, lined with percaleine and trimmed with narrow satin ribbon ruffles, open at side. **7.50**
- No. 931—Ladies' Elegant Plaid Circular Dress Skirt, in all-wool rich materials, lined throughout with percaleine and faced with corduroy velvet. **13.50**
- No. 932—Ladies' New French Style Dress Skirt, made of all-wool chevion serge, colors black and navy, lined throughout with percaleine and bound with velveteen. **4.98**
- No. 933—Ladies' stylish Dress Skirt, cut with new French back, made of all-wool chevion serge, black and navy, with trimming of black sateen braid, lined throughout and bound with velveteen. **7.50**
- No. 934—Ladies' Elegant Black Chevion Dress Skirt, drop style effect, trimmed with narrow black satin ribbon ruffles, and lined throughout with percaleine. **8.50**

Of course we have many other styles, some of them as high as \$30. Choice, elegant garments, quite in keeping with the high-class trade we do in Cloaks. You'll be interested in seeing them; also those rich and beautiful Silk Waists, dainty novelties that have come direct to us from the best Parisian designers. Don't fail to see them.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

190 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

WEARIES OF DANISH COURT.

Princess Maude Realizes No Heir of Hers Can Now Ascend the Throne.

London, March 26.—It is reported that Princess Maude of Wales, who married Prince Charles of Denmark, is notoriously unhappy in her new Danish home, and it is required all the persuasions of the Danish court to induce her to return to the gloomy environment of the Danish Court. Her distaste for her alien home, it is added, is not lessened by the fact that the prospect of any child of hers reaching the throne has been destroyed by the birth of

S. Ackerman, commercial traveler, Belleville, writes: "Some years ago I used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for inflammatory Rheumatism, and three bottles effected a complete cure. I was the whole of one summer unable to move without crutches, and every movement caused excruciating pains. I am now out on the road and have never been troubled with rheumatism since. I, however, keep a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Oil on hand, and I always recommend it to others, as it did so much for me." ed

THE TORONTO WORLD.

ONE CENT MORNING PAPER.

No. 83 YONGE-STREET, Toronto.

Branch Office, 70 King-street east (next Postoffice), Hamilton. Telephone 964. H. E. Sayers, Agent.

TELEPHONES: Business Office—1724; Editorial Rooms—622.

AN IRON AND STEEL POLICY FOR CANADA.

While the Dominion Government, individually and collectively, is afraid and ashamed to acknowledge protection as the only possible policy for this country, two of the Provincial Governments, Liberal in their politics, are preparing to give further practical encouragement and protection to the iron and steel industry. So strong is the sentiment in favor of protection in Canada that no Government can oppose it and remain in power. Hitherto Sir Wilfrid Laurier has stood by protection in a negative way. Before long he will have to decide between practical and aggressive protection and retirement from office. His own followers will force the issue upon him. The only thing that stands in the way of and prevents a greater expansion than Canada has ever dreamed of is the Liberal Government at Ottawa. The tentative protection tariff of 1878 has given us an idea of the possibilities of protection. We should now adopt the principle as if we thoroughly believed in it. Protection has either been beneficial to this country or the reverse. If it has proved a benefit, as everyone now acknowledges it has, then we surely make a mistake if we do not apply it to its fullest extent. There are three or four great industries that would soon assume enormous proportions if they were properly encouraged and protected. Canada ought to supply the world with refined nickel. It ought to be the largest exporter of paper in the world. And there is no reason why we should not compete with any country in the world in the production of iron. The outlook for the iron industry in Canada is especially promising at the present moment. Even in Ontario, which possesses no coal of its own, the industry is full of promise. According to statistics quoted by Hon. Mr. Gibson on Saturday the furnaces at Hamilton give employment to 130 men. It is proposed to erect other smelters at Belleville and Midland, in which latter place 200 men are to be employed. It can not be long till the iron ranges of the Adirondack district are opened up. As soon as the Ontario & Rainy River Railway affords access to this district the iron industry of Ontario will assume magnificent proportions. But it is in the Province of Nova Scotia where the industry promises the most rapid development. Mr. Whitney, who has brought the Dominion Coal Company's property to its present high state of development, has made a proposition to the Local Legislature to establish an iron and steel plant in Cape Breton on a large scale, involving the expenditure of from three to six million dollars capital. Limestone, coke and iron ore are all accessible in the immediate vicinity. In fact, so favorable are the conditions in Cape Breton for this industry, that it is expected an iron and steel business can be established that will hold its own with any such industry, either in America or Europe. This continent has already begun to export iron to Europe. If iron can be exported from the northern States to Europe why should it not also be possible to export it from Cape Breton, where the conditions, especially in the matter of freight rates, are so much more favorable? The Governments of both Nova Scotia and Ontario have declared in favor of giving further assistance for the expansion of the iron industry in these provinces. Hon. Mr. Gibson's plea for the veritable reason that will follow the establishment of new furnaces in Ontario with all the enthusiasm of an ardent protectionist. The Nova Scotians are accepting with alacrity the conditions asked by Mr. Whitney's company. While the Legislatures of these two provinces are passing academic resolutions supporting Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his Quixotic campaign against the Senate they are actually encouraging a protectionist policy in its most aggravated shape, viz., by the granting of direct bounties and bonuses. They support Sir Wilfrid in theory. In practice they follow the policy laid down and put in force by the Conservative policy.

While the Provincial Governments are applying the principle of protection in their own way Sir Wilfrid Laurier finds himself between the devil and the deep sea. He cannot move in the direction of free trade or of protection without arousing the antipathy of a large section of his followers. Sir Wilfrid is unable to carry out the policy which a large majority of the people of this country have made within the last few years popular than the adoption of a policy to establish a steel rail industry in Canada. Such an industry is a natural sequence to the iron smelters that are now under way and in contemplation. We imported from the United States last year two million dollars' worth of steel rails. Every pound of them should have been made in Canada. There is enough of business in this country for two or three big steel rail plants if they were only assured of the whole market. Never was there a more favorable opportunity than the present to make a start in this business. Railway development will be more active than ever in Canada. There is no reason why Nova Scotia should not occupy a large position of steel rails. But the industry must receive encouragement at the start. Notice should be given now that at the expiration of one or two years a duty of from \$5 or \$10 a ton will be imposed on steel rails. It is a certainty that such a protective duty will be imposed before long. The most Sir Wilfrid Laurier can do is to postpone it for a brief period. Let him be assured of this, that he will either have to adopt a protectionist policy or give up his office in favor of some one who will.

A CHARTER FOR TORONTO.

It is time this annual bickering between the Legislature and the city of Toronto should come to an end. The city should have a charter of its own. Montreal has just secured a charter and Toronto should also start a campaign in favor of obtaining one. It will require a good deal of careful consideration to draft a suitable instrument and even when it is completed a big fight may be necessary to secure its passage through the Legislature. If the present Grit Government will not do justice to the city, we can count on fair treatment from the Conservatives, and as they will be in power within two or three years we should lose no time in preparing the

draft of the charter. It will take a couple of years to thrust it out in any event, so the sooner a start is made the better.

EXPERT WORD SWALLOWERS.

The Government are fully determined that their reciprocity shall be buried for good. They even go so far as to repudiate and deny their own cherished offspring. Sir Wilfrid Laurier first hit his feetling child, the people didn't want it. Then followed Sir Richard Cartwright, who proved that they could not get reciprocity even if they did want it. He pointed out that reciprocity with the United States was an impossibility from the fact that 43 different states had to be consulted and that interests receded, while the trusts and combines were too powerful to allow any treaty affecting their interests to be made with Canada. Sir Richard is even discrediting that one-time invincible argument, the continent-to-which-we-belong theory. According to the Liberal idea of a few years ago, it was simply a sine qua non of its existence that Canada should secure a market in the United States for its barley. It almost takes our breath away to hear Sir Richard now proving the utter fallacy of this theory. According to him the imposition of the present tariff has been a bonanza for Canada. Instead of growing barley for the United States we are now raising hogs for Great Britain. We lost a business worth \$100,000 a year and gained one aggregating \$8,000,000 per annum. It is truly marvelous.

But the country is better pleased with the present stand taken by the Government on reciprocity than with their attitude on the trade question. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier would only summon up courage to recant their free trade fallacies they would be almost in line with the people they are supposed to represent. The Government's repudiation of reciprocity ought to have a practical sequence. If it is a fact that the United States will agree to no reciprocity treaty with Canada, then the Government does not desire such a treaty, then why should Sir Wilfrid Laurier postpone the inauguration of the "new National Policy" recently announced by The Globe? If reciprocity is a dead issue, why should not Canada be free to impose export duties on nickel, matte, sawlogs and pulp wood? The reciprocity features have been eliminated from the international conference, each country should be free to follow its own course in trade matters. We are positive that the adjournment of the conference will not influence the Americans in the slightest in regard to legislation affecting their trade relations with Canada. We're to see how Canada should feel in honor bound to respect the adjournment, especially in regard to a feature which the Government has declared to be a dead issue. Sir Wilfrid has no excuse for delaying his so-called new national policy.

CANADA'S MINERAL WEALTH.

Instructive Lecture by Dr. G. M. Dawson at the Canadian Institute.

On Saturday night at the Canadian Institute Dr. G. M. Dawson, C.M.G., F.R.S., lectured on "Canada's Mineral Wealth." The mineral output of Canada, said the lecturer, had increased two and one-half times since 1886, a ratio much greater than that of the population, the value per capita in 1886 being \$2.75 and in 1897 \$10.00. The output was likely to be as great in proportion as that of the United States. Such a large output was due to the fact that the minerals from all the provinces—gold and milling scenes from Cape Breton, gypsum and salt from Sherbrooke, phosphate near Ottawa and Sudbury nickel. Prof. Coleman testified that Dr. Dawson had lectured on the same subject in the veritable reason that will follow the establishment of new furnaces in Ontario with all the enthusiasm of an ardent protectionist. The Nova Scotians are accepting with alacrity the conditions asked by Mr. Whitney's company. While the Legislatures of these two provinces are passing academic resolutions supporting Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his Quixotic campaign against the Senate they are actually encouraging a protectionist policy in its most aggravated shape, viz., by the granting of direct bounties and bonuses. They support Sir Wilfrid in theory. In practice they follow the policy laid down and put in force by the Conservative policy.

ARCHBISHOP'S CIGARS SEIZED.

Papal Delegate to Cuba is Minus His Pipe. New Orleans, March 26.—Archbishop Chapelle, Papal delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico, and his private secretary, Father Lantieri, arrived in New Orleans from Havana, where much surprised when the custom house officials examined their baggage and seized 800 fine Havana cigars which had been presented to them by friends in Cuba. Six hundred of the 800 cigars were the property of the Archbishop, and the remainder were for the delectation of his secretary. It is said no action toward confiscating them will be taken until Monday.

Vim Vigor Vitality

VIM—to work and to win—to keep a sane mind in a sound body—to laugh at worry. VIGOR—to ward off disease—to conquer obstacles—to transmit health and strength to your posterity. VITALITY—to resist the fearful strain and tension of modern life—to make up for the constant drains of overwork. Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills contain all these essential qualities on the user. This evidence is ample proof. Before using Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills I felt weak, nervous and run down. I had lost weight steadily for some time; my circulation was poor; hands, feet and limbs were cold. I always felt weak and my muscles trembled. Now, after the use of one box of Dr. Ward's Pills, I feel like my old self. I have gained five pounds in weight and 100 per cent. in cheerfulness. I now walk firmly, my muscular system is strong and my blood circulates vigorously. I have more comfort than I have experienced in years. Dr. Ward's Pills have done more for me than any medicine I ever took.

PETER CARMICHAEL, 13 Bright St., Toronto, Ont.

All good druggists can supply you. If they won't, we will by mail. Price per box, or 6 boxes for \$2.00. THE DOCTOR WARD CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MAY SIT ON GOOD FRIDAY.

So Mr. Hardy Told the Members of the Ontario Legislature on Saturday.

GOVERNMENT BILLS BEING RUSHED.

Revenue and Mines Bill, Smelter Resolutions, Shooting Deer in Water Considered.

There was only a small attendance at Saturday's session of the Ontario Legislature. The first business was the passing of the Attorney-General's bill respecting voters' lists in unorganized territories. Hon. Mr. Gibson's bill to amend the Registry Act was read a second time. The other business of the day was the passing of the Attorney-General's bill to amend the Statute law, Game Protection Act, involving the question of shooting deer in water, aid to Ontario smelters and the Mines Bill. The Attorney-General announced the desire of the Government to conclude the work of the session on Good Friday and Saturday next.

Passed Committee Stage.

The House went into committee, and the following bills passed this crucial stage: To amend the Prisons and Asylums Inspection Act—Hon. Mr. Hardy. To amend the act respecting wages—Hon. Mr. Garrow. Respecting cheese and butter manufacturing associations and companies—Hon. Mr. Dring.

The Revenue Bill.

Hon. Mr. Hardy's bill to supplement the revenue of the Province passed the committee stage, with a few unimportant changes. Its third reading was fixed for Monday next.

Amending the Statute Law.

In committee on the Attorney-General's bill to amend the Statute law, some slight alterations were made. There was a little discussion on the clause extending the application of the law relating to marriages to clergymen non-resident in Ontario. The clause passed. The bill respecting abbreviating the word "limited" was restricted. The bill provides that the amount recoverable shall not exceed the loss proved to have been sustained by the use of "Ltd."

Ontario Game Protection Act.

Hon. Mr. Gibson moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Game Protection Act. One of the provisions is that no person shall be disqualified from being elected a member of Municipal Council, Public School, Separate School or High School, on the ground of his being proprietor or interested in a newspaper or other periodical in which advertisements of such kind are published.

Against Shooting Deer in Water.

Mr. James Reid (Addington) objected to the second reading of the bill prohibiting shooting deer in water. Mr. McLaughlin (Stormont) joined in the protest. He said that the bill was a sportsmanlike practice of shooting deer in water. Men were stationed on banks to prevent the deer from getting away. The animals were shot by those who were not capable of bringing them down while on land. Such a practice was a disgrace to the province when they took their deer to their members for Stormont and his argument by adding: "It is simply murder."

Hon. Mr. Hardy's Sympathy.

The Attorney-General said, while some sympathy with the remarks of the member for Stormont was expressed, that at that juncture, he thought the bill should be passed. He would not add his protest against the reckless slaughter of deer, which took place not only during the season of the deer but at other times. It was no one's special duty or business to prosecute, and so the slaughter would continue.

Mr. Cosme (North Algoma): But that means an increase in the number of officials.

The bill was read the second time and referred to committee of the whole House. Thereafter full debate will take place on Monday.

Ontario's Smelters.

The House considered the resolution of Hon. Mr. Gibson: "That in the case of a blast furnace which uses charcoal, the property of the Province as the sole fuel in smelting ores, payment may be made out of the Iron Mines Fund, the amount to be determined on the proportion of pig metal the product of ores not mined in Ontario, subject to the condition that the following yearly proportions of Ontario ores be smelted therewith: In first period of two years, not less than 20 per cent.; after two years, not less than 40 per cent.; after four years, not less than 60 per cent.; after six years, not less than 80 per cent.; after eight years, not less than 100 per cent. Payment on the proportional product of Ontario ores shall be on the basis of one dollar per ton of pig metal. But in case the proportion of Ontario ores smelted in a blast furnace shall in any year of a period fall below the percentages herein specified, there shall in such year be deducted from the payment of 50 cents per ton of pig metal the amount of the deficiency in the percentage of deficiency in the requisite amount of Ontario ores; provided, however, that if the proportion of Ontario ores smelted in any year is less than 20 per cent., no payment shall be made out of the Fund to such furnace for that year."

Hamilton Blast Furnaces.

Hon. Mr. Gibson enlarged on the importance of securing blast furnaces in Ontario, and gave many particulars of the success of the Hamilton furnaces, which were started in 1896. More than 100,000 tons of metal had been turned out. The furnaces gave employment to 130 men. The amount of wages paid in the three years was \$148,275. At first the percentage of metal produced was only 20 per cent.; last year it was 50 per cent.; and it was sanguinely expected that by the end of the present year the percentage would be 75. Its far east as Moncton.

Deserve Encouragement.

Hon. Mr. Gibson then referred to the application during the present session for the Ontario smelter to use charcoal made within the province as the sole fuel for smelting ores. All the machinery connected with the smelter had been built in Ontario. Another blast furnace was proposed to be erected at Midland, where 250 men would be employed. He explained the details of the payment proposed by the Government out of the Iron Mines Fund.

The Mines Act.

Hon. Mr. Gibson next moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Mines Act. He expatiated on the great increase of mining enterprises in Ontario and the

widespread activity in this respect. With pleasure he referred to the numerous discoveries in Hastings and adjoining counties, and the gratifying increase in the production of gold and other metals. This increased mining activity he believed to be not a spasmodic thing, but a thing that would continue and become permanent and of the greatest advantage to the province.

The Chief Provisions.

The hon. member then explained the bill, clause by clause. Its chief provisions are the providing of aid for charcoal iron-smelting industries and the re-arrangement of the prices and rentals of mining lands. The section of the present law limiting the amount of expenditure in any one year to \$25,000 continues in force. No person, firm, syndicate or company conducting a mining business is to use the word "barren," which is a title appropriated by the Government in its Department of Mines. There are also provisions as to staking out locations, price of crown lands and revised schedule of rentals.

Still They Come.

Mr. Whitney, as the House was on the point of adjourning, moved for leave to introduce a bill for the amendment of the Municipal Act. This was greeted with laughter on the part of the Ministerialists. Then came the turn for merit on the part of the Opposition. For the Attorney-General produced from his desk two bills he proposed to introduce—one for amendment of the Municipal Act and the other for amendment of the Assessment Act.

The Attorney-General: Possibly next week it depends on the House.

Thereupon the leader of the Opposition solemnly inquired of the Attorney-General: "The Attorney-General: Possibly next week it depends on the House. The House may have to sit next Friday and Saturday."

SCORE FOR LORD SALISBURY

The Anglo-French Agreement Regarding the Nile Valley a Triumph For the Premier.

FRANCE GETS MOST TERRITORY

But As the Great Sahara Desert Is Part Of It, the Advantage Is With Britain.

New York, March 26.—Referring to the agreement reached by Great Britain and France regarding the Nile Valley, the London correspondent of The Tribune says: "The general opinion of those best qualified to judge is that the new Anglo-French agreement is another very satisfactory result of Lord Salisbury's moderate and far-sighted diplomacy. Though speaking in the name of the British Government, the agreement is to draw a vertical line down the centre of Northern Africa, almost to the Mediterranean Sea, and the British sphere of west of it, till they come to the Atlantic Ocean. The French may annex as much as they please. A few French troops are to be sent to the Sahara, a good deal of the French territory consists of 'rather light soil,' for it includes the great desert of Sahara, much of which is absolutely uninhabitable. On the other hand, there is enough of the fertile and fertile country in French Africa to occupy years on exploration and development."

Britain's Title Now Solid.

"Meanwhile, the British title to the Egyptian Sudan and the whole Nile region is now made absolutely solid. The difference between the areas appropriated to each country is as follows:—

REV. MR. WILLIAMS ACCEPTS.

Will Take the Appointment to the Cathedral at Quebec—Anticipation of His Arrival.

Quebec, March 26.—Rev. Lennox Williams has accepted conditionally the appointment to the Cathedral and his conditions have been unanimously agreed to by the Board of Concordance. One of the conditions is that the system of pewage. His acceptance, however, has yet to be transmitted to the bishop. He will be succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Scott, the present curate.

German Feeling as to China.

Berlin, March 26.—The Cologne Gazette regards as remarkably important the Russian convention in Canada. It is to deal with the respective spheres of influence of Great Britain and Russia in China. The international significance of the matter, The Gazette thinks, is far beyond the relations of the concentrating parties. The essential gravity of the Chinese question centres in the delimitation of the spheres of influence, and such a question must lead to the actual partition of China, which has been so long in the background.

The Demon Dybbuk—In olden times it was a popular belief that demons moved invisibly through the ambient air, seeking to enter into men and trouble them. At the present day the demon, dybbuk, is at large in the same way, and he is living invite him. And once he enters into a man, he is difficult to dislodge him. He finds himself so possessed about for him with the unseen force of the demon. The demon, dybbuk, is at large in the same way, and he is living invite him. And once he enters into a man, he is difficult to dislodge him. He finds himself so possessed about for him with the unseen force of the demon. The demon, dybbuk, is at large in the same way, and he is living invite him. And once he enters into a man, he is difficult to dislodge him. He finds himself so possessed about for him with the unseen force of the demon.

FURIOUS FIGHTING IN PARIS.

Dreyfus and Anti-Dreyfus Students Had a Hot Set-to. London, March 26.—The Paris correspondent of The Observer telegraphs that a furious fight occurred last evening on the Boulevard St. Michel between parties of Dreyfus and anti-Dreyfus students. Several persons were injured and two cafes were wrecked.

Parisian Dandies Distressed.

Paris, March 26.—The young Parisian dandies are distressed at the loss of the Prince of Wales as "King of Fashion." They are all anxious to see the Prince's personal appearance weekly; his overcoat is shabby, his hat shapeless, his boots are old, and his hair is thinning. The dandies, it is said, are seeking another idol.

Before After. Wood's Phosphorine.

The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists. A reliable medicine discovered. All ailments, such as indigestion, flatulence, constipation, mental worry, excessive use of stimulants, nervousness, etc., are cured by its use. Price, one penny. Sold by all druggists. Sold in Toronto by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

Peterboro, March 14, '90. Mrs. A. M.

Dr. J. F. COHOE AND

Deploable Accident Crossing a State

BLINDING SNOW

And the View of Wood-House

Obstructed by

of Wood-House

Courtesy, Ont., Mr. Cohoe, J.P., and his

the Whabash crossing

here this afternoon

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instantly killed and

a short time. The

but the horse also

who was a Miss P.

Binbrook, West

They had lived here

Cohoe being a farmer

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the Ontario Agricultural

Association, and a large

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side was pierced.

Mr. Cohoe's horse

was one of the most

Norfolk County. He

in politics, and was

and most highly re-

trustee of the Court

was for the benefit

large.

Brakeman Killed

Princeton, Ont.,

brakeman named Geo-

pr, while standing

of special train, and

recently killed by

bridge, half a mile

west of Princeton.

press this afternoon.

Mr. Kipling

New York, March

Rudyard Kipling

have been a slight

case, is again im-

than at any time

Special N

We have arranged

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display of latest

many exclusive