Big Values

Men's Spring Hats—
Latest styles — new American blocks—fur felt—regular $3 Hats—Special..... 1.00

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Our $1.50 Shirts—new designs—fast colors perfect fit—special,..... 1.00

Men's Gloves—
Perrin's famous Walking and Driving Gloves — $1.50 value—special..... 1.00

Crawford Bros.,
Limited
TAILORS,
Cor. Yonge and Shuter Streets

FLOOD OF FOREIGN GOODS POURING INTO THE STATES

Imports During February Larger Than Any Earlier Period of Their Commerce.

Washington, March 21.—The imports into the United States in February, 1905, were larger than in any earlier year in the history of our commerce, and the excess of exports over imports was smaller than in any month since June, 1897. The only earlier month in the history of our commerce in which imports have passed the $100,000,000 line was in April, 1897, when larger quantities of foreign merchandise, especially sugar, were being rushed in to escape the increased duties levied by the Dingley act, which went into effect in July of that year. The total value of imports in that month (April, 1897) was $101,322,406, while that of the month of February, 1905, was $103,057,052.

The imports of February, altho a short month, with only twenty-two working days, were $103,000,000, as against $89,000,000 in February, 1904; $82,500,000 in February, 1903; $98,000,000 in February, 1902; $64,500,000 in February, 1901, and $69,000,000 in February, 1900. The exports of February, 1905, were $109,000,000, against practically $113,000,000 in February, 1904; $125,500,000 in February, 1903; $101,500,000 in February, 1902; $113,000,000 in February, 1901, and $119,000,000 in February, 1900. The excess of exports over imports in February, 1905, was, in round terms, $6,000,000, as against practically $30,000,000 in February, 1904; $43,000,000 in February, 1903; $33,000,000 in February, 1902; $48,000,000 in February, 1901, and $50,000,000 in February, 1900. For the eight months ended with February, 1905, the imports were, in round terms, $729,000,000, as against $654,000,000 in the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year; while the exports were $1,010,000,000, as against practically $1,048,000,000 in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

The excess of exports over imports in the eight months ending with February was $281,000,000, as against $393,500,000 in the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year and $491,500,000 in the corresponding months of the fiscal year 1901. The February imports, as already indicated, are larger than those of any earlier month in the history of our commerce, and the exports are smaller than those of any earlier February since 1900, with the single exception of February, 1902; and the excess of exports over imports is smaller than in any month since October, 1895, except the three months of April, May and June, 1897, when imports were exceptionally high by reason of preparation for the change in tariff which occurred in July of that year. These figures are from the official publications issued by the department of commerce and labor thru its bureau of statistics.

This reduction in exports, as has already been indicated, is due chiefly to the falling off in the quantity of wheat exported and a reduction in the price per pound of cotton exported. The wheat exports in the month of February amounted to only $103,631, against $1,203,043 in February of last year, and the flour $2,575,145, against $5,811,841. This reduction in the exportation of wheat and flour is believed to be due in part to the extraordinarily large crops of wheat in other parts of the world which share in supplying the demand for the wheat importing countries, in part to unusually large demand in the United States, and in part to the fact that our crop of last year was considerably less than that of the preceding year. The exports of cotton in February fell nearly $11,000,000 in value below those of February of the preceding year, and this was due entirely to the fall in prices, the quantity exported in February, 1905, being considerably greater than in February, 1904. Thus, in wheat, flour and cotton the exports of February, 1905, fell about $15,000,000 below those of February, 1904, while the total exports of all kinds in February, 1905, fell but $10,000,000 below those of February, 1904, indicating that in other articles than cotton, flour and wheat there was an increase in February, 1905, compared with February, 1904.

For the eight months ended with February exports of cotton show a falling off in value of over $28,000,000 compared with the corresponding month of the preceding year, and breadstuffs show a falling off of nearly $52,000,000 compared with the corresponding months of last year, making the total reduction in cotton and breadstuffs $80,000,000, while the grand total of all exports for the eight months ended with 1905, fell only $38,000,000 below those of the corresponding months of last year, thus indicating that in articles other than cotton and breadstuffs there has been a material increase in the exports of the eight months period ended with February. This increase in exports other than cotton and breadstuffs apparently occurs chiefly in manufactures, which, for the seven months ended with January, showed an increase of $52,000,000 over the corresponding seven months of the preceding year. The figures of imports of manufactures for the month of February have not yet been completed by the bureau of statistics, and therefore only those for the seven months ended with January can be indicated at present.

Turning to the import side, the large increase in importations apparently occurs chiefly in manufacturers' materials and articles of food. The detailed figures of the imports by articles are only available up to the end of January, the February figures not yet having been completed. The seven months ended with January, however, show an increase of $33,000,000 in imports of articles in a crude condition for use in manufacturing and of about $30,000,000 in articles of food. The increase in importations of manufacturers' materials occurred chiefly in india rubber, nearly $6,000,000; raw silk, $12,000,000, and about $8,000,000 in certain other articles used by manufacturers. The increase in importations of foodstuffs occurred chiefly in coffee, about $17,000,000, and sugar about $14,000,000. In manufactures the figures for the seven months ended with January show a slight reduction as compared with the corresponding month of last year, tho in these statements with reference to details of imports it should be understood that the figures are for the seven months ended with January, the details fo February not having been completed.

Detcetive Gets Long Trip.

Detective Oscar Benoit of Lawrence, Mass., arrived on Saturday. He will return with Omar Gaynor, who is wanted on the charge of stealing $50 in cash and a $40 cheque. The prisoner has waived all extradition proceedings, and will go back willingly.

VICTOR HUGO'S TROUSERS.

Paris Swindler Makes a Good Thing Out of Relic Sale.

Paris, March 21.—An ingenious swindle, which owed its success to the amazing credulity of its victims, has just been discovered.

An old man called one day recently at a house in the Rue Legigne, and producing a pair of faded tho still presentable trousers, assured the concierge that they had belonged to Victor Hugo, and that he had just purchased them for £2.

The concierge believed the story, and imparted the information to one or two people, with the result that the old man's rooms were besieged next day by an eager crowd of curio hunters. He sold the buttons off the trousers singly at excellent prices as souvenirs of the great poet, and finding the demand still brisk, parted with a whole leg for £4.

The remainder of the supposed "relic" he reserved for another district, where he found even better prices ruled, for he cleared £6 from the other leg.

Finding that the relic craze was likely to prove a little gold mine to him, the old man lost no time in producing other remnants of the poet's trousers, which he continued to successfully palm off at fancy prices in different neighborhoods.

At last, however, the police got to hear of the matter, and, finding that the supply of trouser remnants was out of all proportion to the dead poet's wardrobe, arrested the enterprising vendor of the relics.

Altogether he had cleared about £15.

NOT OPPOSED TO MEDICINE.

Christian Scientists Believe Science Surer Means of Healing.

New York, March 23.—Bicknell Young of Chicago delivered a lecture on Christian Science last evening in which he declared that the notion that Christian Scientists were opposed to the use of medicine to cure the sick was entirely erroneous. Mr. Young explained the Christian Scientists' position thus:

"Christian Scientists are in no wise arrayed against those who believe in materia medica. They were all believers in it themselves until they found in Christian Science a more efficacious way of healing. This way they believe to be the very best one, because it is God's way, as shown in the works of Jesus.

"Altho charitably disposed toward those who practice materia medica, it is a well-known fact that materia medica is merely an experimental system. Surely after 4,000 years it ought to be beyond this stage. Furthermore, it is a self-confessed condition of weakness that combinations of medical societies and the medical fraternity generally should come before our legislatures demanding special legislation, the tendency of which is almost invariably to shut out other systems.

"Nor can any valid excuse be given as far as Christian Science is concerned, on ground of protection to the public, since Christian Scientists do not advertise nor sanction quackery and they believe in obeying the regulations of health boards in relation to contagious and other diseases."

The BREAD MARKET of TO-DAY

At no time in its history has there been so much competition, and at no former period has there been better bread. Like every other business some merchant has the name and the fame of producing the best bread. Now the public are the best judges, and by their judgment every impartial person should stand—if thousands of householders use

H. C. TOMLIN'S BREAD

would it not be a reasonable conclusion to arrive at that his must be the best? It's worth trying. — — — PHONE PARK 553

LOST.

LOST—FRIDAY EVENING, LADY'S watch, Brunswick avenue to Association Hall, street cars. Liberal reward, 343 Brunswick-avenue.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

A. WILSON SATURDAY BARGAINS—Ten-cent Large Japs, Boston, large size, Henry Irving, La Marinana, Arabella, all reduced to five cents each.

QUEEN WEST—WILSON SELLING box of fifty Union Star cigars at one dollar, regular one dollar and twenty-five cents.

QUEEN WEST—WILSON SELLING Morning Dew Smoking Tobacco three packages for twenty-five cents, regular ten cent package.

QUEEN WEST—WILSON SELLING Helios imported cigars, Londres size, regular 15c each, Saturday my price three for twenty-five cents, limit six to each customer.

QUEEN WEST—WILSON SELLING Maple Leaf cigars box of fifty, one dollar and seventy-five cents.

QUEEN WEST—WILSON SELLING Torrilla cigars, three for ten cents, made to sell at four for twenty-five; see them in our window.

QUEEN WEST—WILSON WHOLESALE and Retail Tobacconist, 98 Queen W., Branch 746 Queen East, Toronto.

Genuine satisfaction is given by
GOLD POINT AND Board of Trade
2467
Best 5 cent Cigar

HELP WANTED; MALE.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN ON Canadian and other railroads, Young men age 20 to 30, strong, good sight and hearing. Firemen earn $65 to $100 monthly, become engineers and earn $125 to $175 monthly. Brakemen earn $60 to $75 monthly, become conductors and earn $100 to $140 monthly. Name position preferred. Send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 145, 227 Monroe-street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOple, retail merchants, teamsters, boarding houses, etc., without security; easy payments. Offices in 40 principal cities. Tolman, 366 Manning Chambers, 72 West Queen-street. 7

HOTELS.

ROSSIN HOUSE PENSION—CENTRAL—Select, moderate. 17 Endsleigh-street, Tavistock-square, London, Eng. ed7

HOTEL DEL MONTE, PRESTON Springs, Ont., under new management; renovated throughout; mineral baths open winter and summer. J. W. Hirst & Sons, late of Elliott House, props. ed7

GAMBLING HOUSE AFLOAT.

Gotham Sporting Men Aim to Get Away From the Law.

New York, March 23.—Out on the falling waves of the Atlantic New York sporting men will in a few days play the races, faro, poker and sundry other games of chance without fear of interruption from District Attorney Jerome and his detectives. A steamer has been chartered by venturesome members of the gambling fraternity, to take players out to sea every afternoon. The intention is to go beyond the three miles of water that the United States government controls into the broad Atlantic where there is no law to prevent the selling of pools on races or the playing of faro, poker or roulette.

The steamer, it is said, will make her initial trip to-morrow. She will have a system of wireless telegraphy installed and the pole on the boat will be in tune with the pole on the top of the wireless telegraph office in this city. The result of every race run at the eastern and western tracks will be flashed to the boat and bets will be promptly paid. The superintendent of the wireless company said yesterday that his company had a contract to serve the floating gambling house. He declared that such service would not be in violation of law. He added that two lawyers would accompany the steamer each day to look after the legal rights of the promoters if the government revenue cutters or city police should become too curious.

District Attorney Jerome had nothing to say about the floating pool room. He is interested, however, and may take some steps to keep the vessel out of New York harbor.

JILTED, LEFT HER HIS BODY.

She Told Him to Do So, But Declined the Dead Bequest.

Houston, March 23.—With the shattered fragments of a glass vessel Dr. A. McBean, a physician of Baileyville, committed suicide in his cell in the police station here to-day. His throat was gashed several times and the head almost severed.

Three days ago McBean left home after a quarrel with his sweetheart, to whom he had been engaged. She told him she would never marry him. "Then I will kill myself," he said. She replied bantteringly, "When you do, send me your body."

He came to Houston and began a protracted debauch. Yesterday he leaped from the San Jacinto bridge into Buffalo Bayou, and, after struggling for a time, swam ashore. He was arrested and locked up. He said he had intended to drown himself, but chanced to think when in the water that he had not written what disposition he wanted to make of his body. In his cell he opened a small vein in his wrist and with a toothpick wrote a will in blood upon a leaf from a memorandum book, bequeathing his body to the woman who had jilted him, and directing that it be shipped to her.

When his supper was served he secreted a molasses jar which was with it. By breaking this he got the pieces of glass with which he killed himself. A message was sent to the woman for whom he died, asking if the body should be shipped to her. She replied in the negative.

Reckless Driving.

Mrs. G. Bridges and her two children were run down by a cab driven by William E. Greene of 269 Victoria-street at the corner of George and Queen-streets, Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Bridges and the baby miraculously escaped injury, while little George, three years old, was run over.

Dr. Wallace was called, and on examination, found that there were no bones broken, but can say nothing as to internal injuries. There may be nothing the matter with him beyond a bad scare.

How the Stomach and Kidneys Depend on the Inside Nerves

Every day medical science becomes more simple—and more certain. Simplicity and certainty go hand in hand. For science has learned that while there are many diseases, yet there are but few real causes of disease. That is, there are many names by which we know aches and pains and disorders. But most of these ailments spring from a common cause.

For instance indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles—diabetes, Bright's disease and other kidney disorders—heart troubles, liver troubles, bowel troubles, nervousness, fretfulness, sleeplessness, irritability—all of these ailments are due to a single cause. Painful, disagreeable and dangerous though they be, they are not separate diseases—and they are not to be treated as such. They are merely outward signs of inward trouble—nerve trouble.

Understand first that we have two entirely separate nerve systems. When we walk or talk, or act, we call into play a certain set of nerves—nerves which obey our mental commands. That is why the arm can be raised, or the mouth opened, or the eye shut, at the slightest desire. That is why your fingers can delicately pick up a pin one moment, and hold a heavy hammer the next.

But these are not the nerves we are to consider here.

There is another set of nerves which manages and governs and actuates the heart and the stomach, the kidneys and the liver, and all of the vital functions. You cannot control these nerves. By no supreme effort of mind can you make your heart stop or start—nor can you even make it vary by a single beat a minute. And so with the stomach and the liver and the kidneys and the bowels—they are automatic—they do their work at a certain set speed whether you are awake or asleep—whether you want them to or not.

It is on these inside nerves that life and health depends. So long as these nerves perform their proper duties we are well and strong. When they fail, we know it by the inevitable symptoms—stomach, heart, liver, kidney troubles. And these troubles have no other origin, ever, than in these same nerves. For the stomach, the heart, the liver, the kidneys, have no power of their own, no self-control. They owe their every impulse to the inside nerves. The nerves are the masters. The organs their slaves.

These automatic nerves are sometimes called the "sympathetic" nerves. The name is given them because of the close bond of sympathy which exists between all branches. This explains why stomach trouble often develops into heart trouble—why indigestion brings on nervousness—why diseases become complicated. It explains too, why ordinary medical treatments are wrong—why medicine so frequently fails.

For, despite the discoveries of science, the common remedies of the day are designed to treat the organ not the nerve—the symptom instead of the cause.

Don't you, though you may not know medicine at all, see that this is wrong? That it is mere patchwork? That while the suffering organ is enjoying its temporary relief, the nerve that is really sick may be getting worse and worse? Does this not explain to you why relapse so frequently follows a supposed cure? Does this not account for the uncertainties of medicine?

More than thirty years ago this thought came to me:

"If life and health depend upon perfect heart action, upon proper stomach digestion, upon correct kidney filtering, why does not life itself depend upon these life-governing power nerves—these inside nerves?"

I realized, too, that all ailments which result from one cause may, of course, be cured by one remedy. I resolved not to doctor the organs, but to treat the one nerve system which operates them all.

For those who treat only the symptoms need a different remedy for each. Such treatments are only palliative, the results do not last. A cure can never come in disease of the stomach, heart, liver or kidneys, until the inside nerve power is restored. When that is done Nature removes the symptoms. There is no need of doctoring them.

My remedy—now known by Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative—is the result of a quarter-century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ or deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up and strengthens it, and makes it well.

There is no mystery—no miracle. I can explain my treatment to you as easily as I can tell you why cold freezes water and why heat melts ice. Nor do I claim a discovery. For every detail of my treatment is based on truths so fundamental that none can deny them. And every ingredient of my medicine is as old as the hills it grows on. I simply applied the truths and combined the ingredients into a remedy that is practically certain.

In more than a million homes my remedy is now known and relied upon. Yet you may not have heard of it. So I make this offer to you, a stranger, that every possible excuse for doubt may be removed. Send no money—make no promise—take no risk. Simply write and ask. If you have never tried my remedy, I will send you an order on your druggist for a full dollar bottle—not a sample, but the regular standard bottle he keeps constantly on his shelves. The druggist will require no conditions. He will accept my order as cheerfully as though your dollar lay before him. He will send the bill to me.

Will you accept this opportunity to learn at my expense absolutely how to be rid forever of all forms of nervousness—to be rid not only of the trouble, but of the very cause which produced it? Write to-day.

My Free Dollar Offer

Any sick one who has not tried my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—may have a Full Dollar's Worth Free. I ask no deposit, no reference, no security. There is nothing to pay, either now or later. I will send you an order on your druggist which he will accept in full payment for a regular standard size Dollar bottle. And he will send the bill to me.

C. I. SHOOP, M.D.

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 21, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.
Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys
Book 4 for Women.
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Book 6 on Rheumatism

Mild cases are often cured by a single bottle. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

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