

CONTRACTS FOR POWER.

The Government Bill Creates Some Discussion.

Hon. Mr. MacKay Points Out Some Objections.

Preliminary Points Raised on Law Reform Measure.

Toronto, March 24.—The Premier was the sponsor for the power bill to validate all contracts entered into by the municipalities and the Hydro-Electric Commission, which went through Committee of the Whole in the Legislature yesterday. Sir James made another vigorous address, and again severely stated the methods used by the opponents of the power project. He detailed an interview with one of the members of the opposing interests with himself in his most humorous vein.

Hon. A. G. MacKay followed the different clauses of the bill with a series of pointed questions. The main point, however, made by the Liberal leader against the Government's procedure was that when the by-laws were submitted and the vote taken in 1907 the commission undertook to deliver power at the limits of the various municipalities for the definite figures given. Mr. MacKay argued that the ratepayers, therefore, did not need to be concerned as to the cost of transmission at all. The Government assumed all that when the vote was taken. Now, he held, the Government bill refused to guarantee the figures, and the whole risk of construction and transmission was placed on the municipalities. This, he argued, was on an entirely different proposition, and it would be subversive of the fundamental principles upon which the success of the commission had rested. If the Legislature were now arbitrarily to force that risk upon the municipalities without the ratepayers being consulted.

HISTORY OF POWER PROJECT.

In moving the bill into committee, Sir James Whitney traced the history of the power movement from its inception to the present time. The Premier recounted the steps taken by the municipalities, by the commission, and subsequently by the Government in its effort to secure the power contract for a Canadian company. This, he declared, it was not possible to secure at the figures offered by the Ontario Power Company. Finally, the Premier reported the closing of the contracts for the construction of the line.

The Government had put its hand to the plow in the cheap power movement and would not draw back. It was true, continued the Premier, that certain gentlemen of wealth and financial standing interested in the Electrical Development Company, the Electric Light Company, and the different McKenzie & Mann enterprises—their interests stretching out to the other—had to all appearances combined to defeat the efforts of the Hydro-Electric Commission.

"These interests," said Sir James, "have subscribed their money to funds designed under cover and hidden from the light to attack the commission and its work. Had it been an open attack it could have been met by the people themselves. I have already intimated my opinion of the gentlemen who lent themselves to this mode of hidden attack. Let me be understood as repeating all I have said concerning them. I am in a position to inform the House that one of these gentlemen offered \$10,000 for a page of one of the newspapers during the campaign in Toronto."

"I have never said that the directors of the Electric Light Company as a directorate have taken this action, but I do say that the men who are directors of the Electric Light Company have done these things. I have spoken of. They have spent their money to have sent forth from the postoffice at Ottawa statements concerning the commission and the Government that were a series of scurrilous and false, and they sent them out under the guise of 'The Economic.' Their campaign has been reckless and abandoned. They have paid hired writers to vilify the commission and the Government with the hope, as their paid solicitor himself puts it, that those who come to borrow in London may go away sorry. Mr. Henry O'Brien is a high authority on constitutional law. He says so himself. (Laughter.) Artemus Ward drew upon the blackboard what might have been a representation of any elongated quadruped. 'I know it to be a horse,' he declared when interrogated by John Bright and Earl Granville, because the artist told me. So we know Mr. O'Brien to be an eminent authority on constitutional law because 'the artist told us.' (Renewed laughter.)

"To illustrate the methods which have been adopted," continued Sir James, "let me tell the House of the visit I received from one of the travelling agents who represented a financial journal in London and his name was Lawson. I caught the half glare of his eye, and I thought 'Here is a man for whom I must watch out.' (Laughter.) He said he was the father-in-law of the editor of the Financial Times in London. I thought, 'I'm glad the mother-in-law didn't come along, too.' (Renewed laughter.) He thrust his opening question right at me: 'Where are you going to get the money to build this line in opposition to an existing line?' When I had caught my breath I replied: 'I really don't know, and if I did it occurs to me that I might not tell you.' (Laughter and applause.) Then he told me he represented the Electrical Development Co. and its bondholders. I thought, 'I observed. Then he began to instruct me on the question of municipalization, whatever that may be, and put me through a catechism on the subject. I rather suspect the pupil was not an apt or encouraging one. (Renewed laughter.) Finally he declared, 'My idea is that you don't know what you are doing.' I picked up my hat and overcoat. 'I don't know,' I remarked, 'what you call that in England, but here we call it impertinence.' My visitor left a little hurriedly. (Laughter.) He went back to those who sent him. (Government applause.)

"Let me say," continued Sir James, "that the general public is not aware of one-half of the hidden, anonymous steps taken to defeat the cause of the people as it is represented by the commission. I except one gentleman, the

president of the Electric Light Co. He has come out in the open in a manly way. He practically sent us word, 'I am not done with you fellows in the park yet.'"

Continuing, the Premier analyzed the bill. It was necessary, said he, because Mr. Justice Anglin, a capable and qualified judge, has held that the legislation of last session did not do what the Legislature intended. Sir James read a series of petitions from the various municipalities interested, asking for the measure, and pointed out that it was framed to carry out the intent of the House, to do justice to the municipalities, and to in no wise interfere with litigation and vested right.

The Premier read the editorial from the Globe, emphasizing that journal's words, "Let no quibbles stand in the way." "This," said he of the article, "is an honest, creditable and patriotic pronouncement which does the Globe every credit."

THE OPPOSITION LEADER.

Hon. Mr. MacKay called attention to the fact that he had counselled last year the wisdom of submitting the question again to the ratepayers. "Had the suggestion been followed," the Liberal leader observed, "all this litigation would have been avoided."

Mr. Studholme asked if Hamilton were ruled out of the project permanently.

"Hamilton has no standing at present, whatever it may do in the future," the Premier replied.

Hon. Mr. MacKay put a series of questions to the Premier and to Hon. Adam Beck. He was in favor of the cheap power project, he maintained, but quoting from the London by-law he held that the people had voted for the by-laws on the understanding that the commission took the risk and responsibility for transmission. Under the present bill, the Liberal leader held, the ratepayers were made responsible.

"If we devote the municipalities they will punish the guilty parties," observed Sir James.

"Yes, but punishment will not lift the mortgage. We are doing raters. Mr. MacKay," he retorted.

"The election campaign was fought in London practically upon this issue," said Hon. Mr. Beck, "and the majority was nearly quadrupled."

Mr. Duncan C. Ross asked how many pending actions the bill would affect.

"There are two that I know of," replied the Premier, "and this bill is aimed to destroy the effect of these repeated schemes and attacks to defeat the will of the people."

Mr. D. Reed said some of the farmers were complaining of the conditions of the bill. They alleged misrepresentation.

"It is not the farmers," rejoined Hon. Mr. Beck, "Does the hon. gentleman know who is behind it?"

"Yes," supplemented the Premier.

"Ontario's farmers are wise enough and honest enough to look after their own public interests."

The bill was passed in committee.

NOT CONCERNED WITH LAWYERS.

"The Ontario Bar Association is meeting on this measure to-morrow," protested Mr. Wm. Proudfoot, in asking delay when the Attorney-General moved the House into committee on law reform.

"What if they are?" queried Mr. Foy.

"Let them meet," added Sir James. "We are not basing this bill on what the Ontario Bar Association desires, although we are willing to hear suggestions from them. It is the welfare of the general public we are aiming at."

Hon. Mr. MacKay expressed the hope that the Government would go slow in changing the Court of Appeal. He thought that increasing the jurisdiction of the County Court would make for appeals.

The present composition of the court made for permanency, steadiness, continuity and sequence of judgment.

A PERMANENT DIVISIONAL COURT.

Mr. Proudfoot emphasized this view. Great satisfaction was given by the Court of Appeal, and the proposed change would, he held, do away to a great extent with the character of the court at the present time. He suggested a permanent Divisional Court of three members.

"Would you have an appeal from the Divisional Court you suggest?" asked Mr. Foy.

"Oh, no. I would not increase the number of appeals," replied Mr. Proudfoot.

Mr. W. F. Nickle (Kingston) suggested two Courts of Appeal of five judges each, both to be permanent. He quoted a case in which the writ was issued on June 2, 1903, and the plaintiff had not been able to get a final judgment yet. "There is something wrong," said he, "when a case drags over six years with the plaintiff trying all the time to get a final solution." Mr. Nickle did not favor the Attorney-General's proposals. The itinerant Court of Appeal would be regarded as the weak one, he said.

"And the would be jockeying for the courts," supplemented Mr. Proudfoot.

INSURANCE BILL.

Objections Raised by President of Life Officers Association.

(Special Despatch to the Times.)

Ottawa, Ont., March 23.—Representatives of the long insurance companies appeared before the Banking Committee this morning to give the views on the new Insurance Bill. Mr. J. K. MacDonnell, president of the Life Officers' Association, was first. He stated that the life officers regarded the present bill as a great improvement over that of last year, but at the same time there were provisions which were too drastic and revolutionary. He specified among such the proviso referring to the limitation of expense of securing business and management, and to investment by way of loan. The insurance men will be before the committee for some days.

REV. JACKSON IS VINDICATED.

Can Enter on Professorship in Victoria College.

Rev. Dr. Carman Signs Resolution Unanimously Passed.

Certain Latitude Allowed as to Inspiration of Bible.

Toronto, March 24.—After a temperate discussion lasting a little over two hours last night the regents of Victoria College adopted the report of the faculty of theology with regard to the situation which has arisen in consequence of the Rev. George Jackson's lecture on Genesis and Rev. Dr. Carman's reply. The decision not to take any action confirms Mr. Jackson in his appointment to the recently created English Bible chair at Victoria College. Dr. Carman presided at the meeting of the regents last night, and it was early apparent that the board had met with the determination to decide upon the question in an amicable spirit.

The resolution sent by the unanimous voice of the faculty to the regents was moved by Prof. Reynar and seconded by Prof. John Burwash.

FACULTY RESOLUTION ACCEPTED.

The resolution of the faculty was approved by the board of regents last night in the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the regents of the president of the university in reference to the recent theological controversies be received and adopted by this board as a statement of the position of Victoria University in the matter; and further resolved that it is considered desirable that whatever has been written of a personal character calculated to wound the feelings of brethren or interfere with their work be withdrawn, and further resolved that the report of the president and the resolution of the faculty of theology be published in the Christian Guardian and in the secular press, accompanied by a copy of this resolution, the resolution to be certified by the chairman and secretary of the board."

"Certified to be a true copy of a resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Board of Regents of Victoria University this 23rd day of March, A. D. 1909."

(Signed) A. Carman, Chairman.

(Signed) N. Burwash, Secretary.

POSITION OF THE FACULTY.

The resolution of the regents, as stated, was signed by Dr. Carman as Chairman of the Board and President of the Methodist Church in Canada, and Dr. Burwash as secretary of the Board of Regents and President of Victoria College. The statement of the position taken up by the faculty, and now confirmed by the Board of Regents, reads:

"Gentlemen,—In responding to the request of a large number of our board for a meeting, at which may be considered the attitude and action which should be taken, in view of the recent controversies, in order that our college may continue to command the respect and confidence of the church, and be true to its duty as the honest investigator of all truth, and the fearless teacher of the same, we have thought it our duty, arising from the responsibility with which we are entrusted, to submit for your consideration the following statement of the case:

"It is required of the theological faculty of Victoria College that nothing shall be taught to our students which will in any way prove destructive to faith in the inspiration and authority of the Holy Scriptures. It is the duty of the faculty of Victoria College, as in the Holy Scriptures or in their integrity and trustworthiness, as taught in the fifth article of religion on the basis of which our church and college were both founded. This article reads as follows: 'The holy scriptures contain all things necessary to salvation, so that whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man that it should be believed as an article of faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to salvation. In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ we do understand these canonical books of the Old and New Testament of whose authority there was never any doubt in the Church.'"

Inasmuch as the seal of this authority is the testimony of the Holy Spirit witnessing in the Church as the body of believers to the power and the truth of the Divine Word, we believe that no one, however he may excel in scholarship or whatever may be his intellectual endowments, is qualified to interpret the Word of God in his own way. He dwells in the spirit of God testifying of the things of Christ. As all Scriptures from first to last is written that men may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and believing may have life through His name, we hold that no one can teach the Scriptures who does not in his heart and life acknowledge Jesus Christ as Son of God and Lord and Saviour of man."

"We further believe and teach that in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth, that all their order and perfection are the work of His wisdom, and that the power, that He created man in His own image after His likeness, a responsible moral being, that man fell into sin, that sin is not a stage in a process of development, but a moral act by which a man forsakes the right and does the wrong, that by sin man's nature has been changed for the worse, so that according to our seventh article he is very far gone from original righteousness and of his own nature inclined to evil and that continually, that redemption from sin is only through the atonement of our Lord Jesus Christ, in whom the whole Old Testament dispensation was both preparation and prophecy and in whom the Old Testament has its complete fulfillment. These doctrines have been the fundamentals of our teachings for the past thirty-eight years, and these are the truths which we have taught in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments."

"We believe that in the past sufficient allowance has not been made for the fact that in our own Church, as in nearly all the Evangelical Churches of our day, there is no little difference of opinion as to what is implied in the inspiration of Holy Scripture. The fact of the agency of the Spirit in the original production of Scripture, and of the Divine character and authority of Scripture arising out of that agency is not, we think, denied. Nor is the presence and influence of the Holy Spirit in and with the Word

in all ages, applying it to the Word and consciences of men, doubted by any who have been partakers of the life of God, created within us by the Spirit and the Word. Of this, he that believeth hath the witness in himself. The truth of Scripture shines by its own light. This is the testimony of the Spirit that formed a fundamental part of the faith of the reformers in the first age, when spiritual religion flourished in great power in the churches of the reformation. But the question remains how has this Divine Spirit-given truth expressed itself in the language and thought of man?

"Has it created for itself a new and perfect form of thought and expression to Christ, and to the Word of God, as well as its religion and morality, is stamped with the perfection of the Divine omniscience?"

"Or did the inspiring Spirit come to men at sundry times, and in divers manners, as they were, with their limitations and imperfections, and thought, knowledge and language, and sanctifying these imperfect human instruments for His use so inform them with the spirit of moral and religious truth, that they were able to declare that truth as it was revealed from God to their fellow-men and to place it on record as a treasure for all ages?"

"Each of these views, with various intermediate modifications, can claim the support of men whose piety, honesty and loyalty to truth and to the Word of God cannot be doubted. Each of these views will satisfy the requirements of the doctrinal standards of the Methodist Church, as expressed in our fifth article, while passages in Mr. Wesley's sermons and notes may be quoted in support of either view."

"Inasmuch as perfect honesty in the investigation of truth and perfect candor in its statement are essential parts of our religion, and especially imperative as they do side by side with the great institutions of learning in the country, so long as our theological professors maintain their personal vitality and loyalty to truth and to the Word of God, and adhere to the doctrinal standards of our Church, Victoria College recognizes that they must be left free to do their own work, in order that in an atmosphere of perfect Christian candor and true intellectual liberty they may conserve the faith of our Church in the minds of those who in days to come shall minister in our pulpits. Our experience is that only as the young of a great university have full confidence in their instructors, given their honest convictions, reached by perfectly candid and scientific methods, will they retain their faith in Christianity."

"Recognizing that the more conservative view of the Bible in the minds of those who adhere to it, does obviously conserve the essential truth of Divine revelation and knowing how this view of Scripture has become entwined with the most sacred convictions of many of our people, and has in the past produced a robust and aggressive type of Christian character, we recommend that our public utterances on this question in the pulpits, on the platform or in the press should so present the modern view of Bible interpretation as only to manifest more fully the spiritual power and the Divine truth of the Holy Scriptures."

"We present this statement, not in the spirit of dogmatic assertion, but remembering that now we know and believe that by the spirit of candor and honest freedom, in God's truth will be more and more perfectly manifested and glorified. (Signed, N. Burwash, President; T. H. Wallace, Dean.)"

LUMPS LIKE IRON ON HIS FINGERS.

Peculiar Trials of a Westerner That Neglected His Rheumatism.

This is no ordinary case—five doctors endeavored to relieve and cure Mr. J. E. Germaine, Port Arthur, and all failed to bring in this awful suffering even temporary relief. "I am over sixty years of age," writes Mr. Germaine, "and as far back as I can remember I have always suffered from rheumatism. It was principally on the large muscles of my back, but extended to my limbs and made me quite a cripple and I found it very difficult to get work. I am a grain shoveller, and any work seemed to make matters worse. I did very little towards a cure till last fall when my case became very acute. I was unable to stand the chilling winds and outdoor exercise at all. I went from one doctor to another—five in all—but got no relief. My muscles and joints stiffened, ached intensely and hard lumps came out on the tendons of my fingers and wrists."

In blank despair I went to the drug store and got five bottles of Nerviline—paid one dollar for the five. I took it internally and used it outward as a rub. Two days made a change—a week saw an improvement—four weeks saw me well. I was cured, free of stiffness, pain and suffering. Nerviline did it all—how I wish all other sufferers would use Nerviline also. I'm sure it will cure them all."

Thousands of cases just like this could be told—nothing else is so certain in rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, and lumbago as Nerviline. Refuse substitutes and try a 25c bottle to-day.

TORIES MOVE.

Canada Should Assume Protection of Her Seaports.

(Special Despatch to the Times.)

Ottawa, March 23.—A Conservative caucus this morning decided to support a resolution, notice of which has been given by Hon. George E. Foster, which declares that in view of the great resources, the environment and geographical position, Canada should no longer delegate a share of the burden incident to the protection of her coast line and seaports.

The warden of the Philanthropic Society's farm school at Redhill, Eng., states that the school has sent valuable colonists to Canada. He protests against the present attitude of the Canadian Government in refusing to receive such persons as have been convicted.

THE CANAL AT NEWMARKET.

Some Opposition Speakers Train Their Guns on It.

Deputation From York and Simcoe Counties Asked For It.

Engineers Say the Canal is Practicable and Useful.

Ottawa, March 23.—The harmony of the Opposition is such that they cannot even agree upon a description for the Newmarket Canal. To-day they spent the better part of the session in an effort to find one suitable to their own taste, with results that revealed a wonderful diversity of opinion. Captain Wallace, who moved a resolution condemning the expenditure on the canal, regarded the work as a scandal. Dr. Sproule characterized it as a farce, not worthy of a moment's consideration, while Major Currie saw in it nothing more than a vote-catcher. "A white elephant" was the phrase applied to it by another member of the Opposition, and several treated it as a matter of grave moment. The only point upon which the party led by Mr. Borden seemed to be at one was that the canal should not be proceeded with, the chief reasons advanced being, first, that there is not sufficient water, and, secondly, that even if it were possible to obtain sufficient water-storage there would be little or no traffic.

The funniest part of the proceedings was that, as the Speaker pointed out, the whole discussion was irregular, the item in the estimate relating to the Newmarket Canal being still under consideration in the Committee of Supply, and, therefore, open to discussion only in that committee. However, notwithstanding the vigorous protestations of the Opposition, the matter did not seem to be taken seriously, and, irregular though it was, the discussion proceeded.

Captain Wallace offered his resolution as an amendment to the motion to go into supply. It affirmed that the canal was useless and that the expenditures upon it were wholly imprudent and unwarrantable, and constituted a wanton misuse and waste of public money.

MR. GRAHAM'S VIEW.

Hon. Mr. Graham dissented from the view that the canal would be useless. If they were to take the word of men who ought to know, the canal was perfectly feasible, and would when completed be as navigable as the Erie Canal, which for years had carried the grain of the western States to the east. Conservative members and their press had made merry over the prospect of water having to be pumped in the canal, but it was a fact that canals in other parts of Canada, which were supplied to some extent by pumping systems and artesian wells. He contended that navigation would be impossible in any part of the Trent Valley Canal if reservoirs and dams were not used, as it was proposed to use them in the case of the Newmarket Canal. He quoted from the engineers' reports to show that the storage available would be more than ample for the purposes of navigation, and declare that he had no doubt that there would be more than sufficient water to carry all the traffic that would go by the Trent Canal. Business men in Toronto had assured him that in their opinion the Newmarket branch would be of considerable benefit to the city of Toronto, and his view was that if the building of that canal in the centre of the prosperous county of York would tend to cheapen freight rates it would be of sufficient value to warrant the expenditure, even though it amounted to one million dollars.

Major Sharpe thought they might as well try to build a railway to the moon as attempt to make a navigable canal to Newmarket.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier described the debate, so far as it had been conducted by the Opposition, as a fair sample of how scandals were manufactured. It was charged by Mr. Foster that the work in question had been undertaken for the purpose of boosting a former Minister of the Crown, but the reputation of Sir William Mulock was above any aspersion that might be cast upon it by the members for North Toronto or any of the gentlemen opposite. If the canal had been undertaken to boost Sir William Mulock, how was it, asked the Prime Minister, that his political opponents in North York urged the Government to construct it? Mr. Foster had described these representations as ridiculous, but they were made by some of his own political friends. If a mistake had been made in starting the work it would, Sir Wilfrid contended, be a great mistake not to proceed with it now.

The amendment was defeated by 112 to 71.

TO BE WOUND UP.

Toronto, March 23.—By an order issued by Chief Justice Falconbridge this morning the St. Catharines Mineral Springs and Sanitarium Co., Limited, is to be wound up. The petitioners are the Sovereign Bank of Canada, creditors to the amount of \$30,000. The Trusts & Guarantee Co., of Toronto, are appointed interim liquidators, and reference is to the Local Master at St. Catharines. The company was incorporated in 1902 with a capital of \$100,000.

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COST TOO MUCH. FREIGHT RATE WAR.

Essex County Farmer Refused to Pay His Church Subscription.

Windsor, Ont., March 23.—John Ruston, a prominent and wealthy farmer living near Woodlee, was the defendant in an action brought before his Honor Judge Smith in the Division Court at Bell River yesterday. Ruston was sued for his subscription of \$100 to the new Wesleyan Methodist Church at Woodlee, because he refused to pay when called upon to do so.

Taking the stand in his own defence the farmer declared he had subscribed \$100 on certain conditions, but that these conditions had been violated. Asked for more details, Ruston said the church had cost \$12,000, or twice the original estimate, and that the site of the edifice had been changed after he had subscribed. The court room was packed to the doors with representatives of the farming community, who listened breathlessly to everything. Judgment was reserved.

CASSTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of **Dr. J. C. Jackson**

CLERK OF COURT ARRESTED.

Accused of Stealing Fine Collected from Prisoners.

New York, March 23.—Chief Clerk Chas. W. Culkin of the Court of Special Sessions, was placed under arrest to-day, charged with the larceny of \$1,933, the amount of fines collected from prisoners in the court from March 1 to March 22.

The arrest followed an investigation into conditions in the Clerk's office by the Grand Jury now sitting. The inquiry was at the instance of District Attorney Jerome.

Settler Rush Continues.

Toronto, March 24.—The rush of Ontario settlers to the west continues unabated. Last night nearly five hundred people, consisting of homesteaders and their families, left the Union Station on two C. P. R. trains. They were bound for the unsettled portions of Saskatchewan and Alberta, where they will take up land along the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific and between the main line of the C. P. R. and the international boundary.

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