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SIFTON NOW PAST FORTY SKETCH OF MAN FROM WEST

Previous to 1896 Was the Undisguised Exponent of Non-Interference With Provincial Rights.

The Hon. Clifford Sifton, Irish by descent, was born in the township of London, Ont., on March 10, 1851, the son of John W. Sifton, formerly speaker of the Manitoba Legislative Assembly, and his wife, Catharine Watkins. Educated at the high school of London, at the Boys' College, London, and Victoria University, Ontario, he graduated B.A. and Prince of Wales medalist, in 1872. Removing from Winnipeg to Brandon, where he commenced the practice of his profession, he became city solicitor and solicitor to the Western Judicial Board, and in 1893 was created Queen's counsel by Lord Aberdeen, the then governor-general. He entered the Manitoba Legislative Assembly as member for North Brandon, and joined the Greenway administration on May 15, 1894, as attorney-general and minister of education. During his tenure of office he codified the law relating to civil procedure in Manitoba and created the negotiations with the Dominion government on the Manitoba school question. He was one of the representatives of the province at the Ottawa-Reform convention of June, 1893, being elected a vice-chairman, acted as premier during Mr. Greenway's illness in 1895, and in June of the latter year introduced in the legislature the resolution for the carrying out of the Dominion government's order of council for the restoration of separate school privileges to the Catholics of Manitoba. In February, 1896, he introduced the resolutions protesting against the passage of parliament of the Manitoba remedial bill and in March was appointed a commissioner to meet in conference with the Dominion government to discuss the school question. At a later date he signed the refusal of his government to accede to the demands made by Sir Charles Tupper, then premier of Canada.

On Nov. 17, 1896, Mr. Sifton retired from the Manitoba government and entered Sir Wilfrid Laurier's administration as minister of the interior and superintendent general of Indian affairs. In the same month he was returned for Brandon by re-election on the vacation of the seat by D'Alton McCarthy and in the autumn of 1897 personally inspected the various inlets to the Yukon region. On his return Mr. Sifton visited Washington and negotiated the arrangement made with the United States government for the freer passage of Canadian goods into the Yukon. He acted as agent of the British government before the Alaska boundary tribunal in 1903 and throughout his official career has devoted special attention to increasing immigration to Canada. Mr. Sifton was re-elected member for Brandon in 1900 and again at the Dominion election. He is a vice-president of the Dominion Educational Association and a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Sifton was married in August, 1884, to Elizabeth Anna, daughter of H. T. Burgess of Ottawa. In politics he is a "lifelong Liberal."

ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Rome, March 4.—In the chamber of deputies the minister of justice, Scipione Ronchetti, announced that owing to the health of Premier Giolitti the whole cabinet has resigned.

Bishop's Quiet Wedding.

New York, March 4.—Right Rev. Wm. David Walker, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Western New York, and Miss Bertha Bach of this city were married to-day at the church of the Heavenly Rest in this city. Only thirty invitations were issued. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Potter.

Heavily Fined.

William Everton, Joseph Smith and Adam Bell were fined in police court Saturday for assaulting William McCann. The first two were asked to pay \$10 and costs and the latter \$20 and costs.

Not Confirmed.

Paris, March 4.—The report from Buenos Ayres of the arrival of the Charcot Antarctic expedition at Puerto Madrien, Argentina, was warmly welcomed, but the government and the family are without confirmation of the announcement.

PROFESSORS ON THE STAND DENY TROUBLES AT VARSITY

Jamieson's "Case" Closed at Brief Session of Inquiring Commission on Saturday.

At Saturday morning's session of the university investigation each of the professors called upon to support the charges made in the Junius Jr., letters, failed to reveal anything startling. Six members of the faculty were called on to tell what they knew of friction, among the authorities, inefficiency in the staff, or unfairness on the part of Prof. McLennan or the president, and rather than confirming they, for the most part, denied the statements in the letters. Prof. A. H. C. Wright and Mr. Anderson of the School of Science were the only ones subjected to a rigid cross-examination by the counsel for Prof. McLennan or the president, and they spoke reluctantly. Editor Jamieson's case is now practically all in, and the president and Prof. McLennan will be heard at the next sitting. Only four of the commission appeared. Justice Street being absent.

The only evidence of moment given by Dr. William Oldwright was a denial that he had voted at the meeting of the university council on April 23, 1904, regarding the Briton award. Lawyer Helmuth stated that he had no further evidence to submit, but Chancellor Meredith said he had directed the presence of several men mentioned in Mr. Jamieson's testimony at the last meeting, and would see if they had any light to throw on the charges.

Denials.

Prof. C. H. C. Wright of the School of Science was examined respecting an interview with Jamieson. He denied having declared to Jamieson that Prof. McLennan had acted against the interests of the School of Science in the matter of the grant to the school. He also denied having told Jamieson that Mr. McLennan had led to the awarding committee of 1904, Osk. and occasioned when talking to Prof. Miller, the latter had mentioned the fact of Mr. McLennan's saying before the council that McLennan's bibliography was contained in one of the text books. He (Prof. Wright) had said that Mr. McLennan would not lie to the council. Jamieson, he said, seemed to know about the incident and he had only confirmed his knowledge of the affair.

Mr. C. A. Chant was called upon to his explanation had been interrupted some X-ray research work, he said, and testify regarding the alleged unfair

Nothing Doing.

Mr. Anderson of the S.P.S. only verified Jamieson's knowledge of the affair. W. J. Loudon was also called, but added nothing to the case for the accused. Prof. A. T. DeLury denied that there was friction between the mathematics and physics departments. There might be personal friction between members of different departments, but no departmental difficulty. He also told of his interviews with Editor Jamieson. The latter had come to him for letters in one of these interviews Jamieson had mentioned the fact that R. J. Hamilton had advised him to stand in with Prof. McLennan by using his influence for him among the graduates in New York. Prof. DeLury had repudiated the idea that Jamieson could gain anything from the presi-

dent by working for Mr. McLennan, and had used more force than politeness. He had advised Jamieson to keep the trouble out of Varsity, because he did not wish to see trouble in the university paper.

Mr. Miller was asked to testify again as to the so-called "cat and dog" life as he had led with Prof. Lang. Some years ago he said there had been trouble, but the council had defined their duties and removed the difficulty. As to inefficiency in the chemistry department he said that they gave the students all that the opportunities allowed.

He remarked, on leaving the box, that he had just received a letter from Germany, in which he learned that an eminent scientist was bringing Winklermann, which was the certain text book mentioned by Prof. McLennan, up to date. In the new volume would be included McBain's bibliography.

Will Hear Anyone.

Before adjourning Chancellor Meredith announced that altho Mr. Helmuth had announced his case close the commission would hear anybody who had anything to say at any time before the investigation closed.

Mr. Jamieson, the chancellor said, had in his second letter involved nearly every member of the faculty, and he asked Mr. Helmuth if he intended to keep that in view. Mr. Helmuth replied that he had no intention of maintaining so sweeping a charge.

"Well, I asked Jamieson to qualify it," said Sir Wilfrid, "and he would not."

The commission adjourned until 10 o'clock next Saturday morning.

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treatment he had received at Mr. McLennan's hands. He had been doing the removal of his apparatus. This much he had told to Mr. Jamieson, but he had never said, as Jamieson had often affirmed, that Mr. McLennan had stolen any of his discoveries. Dr. Chant said there was a lack of system in the school of science and was asked by the chancellor to suggest a remedy. He suggested that the work of each member of the faculty be specified and that the grants be also defined. When he had asked for a grant he had been met with the reply that the funds were exhausted. Most of the grant, he declared, went to Mr. McLennan's department.

How Sickness Starts In the Inside Nerves

Most forms of sickness start with the inside nerves. Indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn, dyspepsia—weak kidneys, diabetes, Bright's Disease—Liver irregularities, Heart irregularities—Bowels and the bowels—all of these ailments, and the ailments which they, in turn, bring on, are due directly to derangements of certain nerve centres.

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—those which obey the 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 so delicately pick up a pin or a needle, and hold a heavy hammer in a firm and steady grip.

But these are not the nerves we are to consider here. There is another set of nerves which control and govern and actuate 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 bowels and the bowels—they are automatic—they do their work at a certain set speed, whether you are awake or asleep—whether you will it 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.

The centre, which is the seat of sympathy which exists between all centres and branches of this great automatic system, is the stomach. It is known to science as the "solar plexus." The heart centre is called the "cardiac plexus." The kidney centre, "renal plexus." Yet it is a well-known fact that in prize fights, a solar plexus blow instantly stops the heart, although its essential operations concern only the stomach. Why? Because of the bond of sympathy between the inside nerves are sometimes called the "sympathetic" nerves.

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.

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 Book 1 on Dyspepsia, a full dollar bottle of Book 2 on the Heart, must address Dr. Book 3 on the Kidneys, Shoop, Box 21, Book 4 for Women, Book 5 for Men, Book 6 on Rheumatism, which book you want. Book 6 on Rheumatism

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—the 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 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.

I have made my offer that strangers to my remedy may know, it is not intended for or open to those who have used my remedy. They need no further evidence. But to those who have heard, or heard of, may have delayed or doubted, I say, "simply write and ask." I will send you an order on your druggist, which he will accept as gladly as he would accept a dollar. He will hand you from his shelves a standard sized bottle of my prescription, and 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 illness which are caused by inside nerve weakness—to be rid not only of the trouble, but of the very cause which produced it? Write to-day.

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

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

BELL'S STIFF ATTITUDE RESENTED BY ORILLIANS

Committee Gathers Data Regarding Installation of Municipal 'Phone System.

Orillia, March 4.—(Special)—Orillia is the latest town to fall foul of the Bell Telephone Co. The five-year exclusive franchise enjoyed by the company expired on the 31st of December, and the town council gave notice that it would not be renewed on the old terms. No great difficulty was anticipated in coming to an agreement, however, as it was supposed that the company, having enjoyed good rates for some years without complaint, would readily grant a reduction to rates corresponding with those given in other towns. The council and citizens evidently misunderstood the business attitude of the Bell Company, which will give up none of the fruits of its rich monopoly except under compulsion. The old rates were \$25 per annum, or \$45 for two phones, one at a subscriber's place of business and the other at his residence; \$5 extra for the so-called attachments. The council asked a rate of \$20 for business places and \$15 for residences, or \$30 for the two. These are the rates in vogue in Renfrew. The best the company would offer was a rate of \$25 for business places and \$20 for residences; but at these rates the company were prepared to supply the long distance equipment for which an additional \$5 had previously been charged. The council has declined to bind the town on such terms; the company has refused to give the rates demanded by the council and has asked the council to pay regular rates for the five phones previously furnished free in return for the use of the streets. Here the matter rests for the present, at a deadlock.

Agitation Started.

The unexpectedly stiff attitude assumed by the Bell monopoly has started an agitation in favor of municipal telephones, of which there have always been some strong advocates in Orillia. The matter was the principal topic of discussion at the regular meeting of the board of council on the 27th of February. The feeling was strongly in favor of the installation of a municipal system, unless the Bell Company should come to the council's terms. The only difficulty in the way arises from the fact that those who have long-cherished the Bell Company, with a view to the removal of this stumbling block the following resolution was passed:

"That this board place itself on record as in favor of government ownership or control of trunk lines of all telephone systems established in Canada, and that until government ownership of telephone trunk lines is accomplished legislation should be introduced to compel all telephone companies to allow connection to subscribers of municipal or opposition telephone systems, for long-distance business and to prevent unjust discrimination. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

A resolution was also passed approving of the position taken by the town council.

Will Gather Data.

A special committee was appointed to gather data regarding the installation of a municipal system, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the board. This committee has gone vigorously to work. As a first step they have inserted advertisements in the daily papers inviting telephone construction companies to supply information as to their respective systems. They are also gathering information as to the cost of operation. They have already satisfied themselves that municipal plant can be made a paying investment for local business, even at lower rates than those which the town council has offered to accept. Unless the Bell Company comes speedily to terms there is every indication that Orillia will before long have a municipal plant. There is a strong sentiment in favor of municipal ownership in the town. The municipality already owns and operates the electric lighting and power plants, and was one of the first towns in the province to adopt municipal ownership in these two franchises. The telephones could be cheaply operated in connection with the electric plant. Local patriotism is strong, and would probably enable the municipal plant to start out with an even larger number of subscribers than the Bell exchange now has. The movement also gathers strength from the feeling of dissatisfaction with and resentment at the Bell Company. Many citizens who would have preferred, for the sake of peace and of convenience in long-distance telephoning, to have seen a reasonable arrangement come to with the Bell Company, are now inclined to join in a fight to a finish against that corporation's monopoly.

The lake and rail officials who assembled in Buffalo Friday to discuss differentials, adjourned without making any material change in last year's schedule.

The first annual hall of the Elks Social Club was held on Wednesday evening, March 1, in assembly room, Temple Building. Excellent music was furnished by Fred Fralick's orchestra. Heartly congratulations were given P. E. Hamby, Arthur J. Lamb, William R. Brown, P. R. Smith, who had charge of the affair.

Strike Riot in Paris.

Paris, March 4.—The striking carriage makers made a demonstration to-day on the Place de la Concorde. Fifteen arrests were made.

At Brest there was several affrays between strikers and troops with no serious results. Many resolutions were made.

Glimpse of Politics

The past has been an eventful one at Ottawa. It was full of "incidents and field." Monday morning Maclean start the ball rolling in the adjournment of the order to discuss the treatment of the matter of the treatment of the whole school question really by this whole school question read an editorial extract from the open up the whole school question of Quebec, which showed that Mac was to be denied the extension boundaries because of her "pretenses," to use the word of that in asserting her rights to her own school legislation. Mr. Mac was able to show that this was by his own pontifical decree the principal organ of Sir Wilfrid the City of Quebec. Mr. Mac declared that if Sir Wilfrid, in introducing the autonomy sound from a constitutional point of view he would be in duty bound the same constitutional point compelled to give the Manitoba remedial legislation, so went on to show that if Sir proposed legislation was carried could only be carried by the Dominion Lands Act, which provided for the management of public school lands in the province and the new provinces, and if this act was changed would be that not only the school lands of Manitoba diverted from public schools, but also the school lands of the interior. Mr. Sifton, was the late premier of Manitoba, Greenway, on this question, were they not in their seats the rights of their province.

All of which made Sir Wilfrid wrathy. He assailed Mr. Mac manufacturing everything but out of his imagination. He is Quebec organ. He declared no intention of introducing a bill, and in the most pronounced he declared that he had no intention of diverting in any way the funds either of Manitoba or the new provinces in so far as the Dominion Lands Act concerned. As for his colleague and his supporter Mr. Greenway, member for South York who their places he should have them to be there.

And so with this passage day closed as far as incident concerned, but on Tuesday afternoon as the house opened with his hair nicely combed his mother had washed and and was sending him to see his seat, and one remove his friend Mr. Greenway, for South York also came of his friends told him that Greenway were going to attack of the day before, have taken advantage of the day" or they could have advantage of the motion reply, but the two parties another from opposite side for South York thinking he was to renew his stay day before now that they places. As a result nothing other than that Sir Wilfrid was noticed to invite Mr. Sifton to the house on three different into his private room. Mr. Sifton resumed his attack noon Mr. Sifton would announced his resignation.

On Wednesday morning, however, the resignation pronounced, and at 2 o'clock body was in his place, was in the galleries to listen to the explanations, or accessions to the cabinet in the books. Both written statements. The thing of all was that Wilfrid answered Mr. Maclean to the whereabouts of his supporter, he had that Mr. Sifton had placed in his hands and way, as well as including Mr. Sifton.

After Mr. Foster had the ministerial statements took the floor and went