Not a Question Of Profit

For to-day we have pushed **PROFIT** into the cellar or any old place and put **PRICE** on top of a big pile of Boys' Reefers and Ulsters.

25 Boys' Ulsters, high storm collars, splendid all-wool coats, 22 to 32 sizes, no two alike, regular $3 to $5, for..... **1.75**

25 Reefers, all A1 coats, regular $3 to $4.50 lines, for..... **1.75**

Sizes 22 up to 35.

Remember, the articles are Boys' Ulsters and Reefers—the price $1.75—the place

OAK HALL

King St. East, Opp. Cathedral.

J. COOMBES, Manager.

COMMONERS AND LORDS

Continued From Page 1.

with the greatest regard, not only for the feelings of the American people and government, but for the feelings of Venezuela.

The debate was then suspended.

Two Hours at Night.

The night session of the House of Commons lasted two hours, the House adjourning at 11 o'clock. It was not marked by any important incident. Sir Charles Dilke and Austen Chamberlain, the Postmaster-General, were among the speakers, the former asking for further information concerning the British alliance with Germany in the Venezuelan dispute and criticizing the British expedition against Kano.

Austen Chamberlain replied briefly regarding the Kano expedition, defending the manner in which the campaign had been conducted.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, Feb. 17.—On the reassembling of the House of Lords, the Duke of Roxburghe (Unionist) moved the address in reply to the King's speech and the Earl of Leitrim seconded the motion.

Earl Spencer, Liberal leader in the House of Lords, opened the debate for the opposition. He rejoiced exceedingly that the dispute, which, altho arising from just grounds, was petty, and might have imperilled Great Britain's good relations with the United States, was now passing away. He congratulated the government on the agreement to refer the Alaskan boundary dispute to a commission, and then proceeded to deal in detail with the Macedonian question.

The Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council, replied in behalf of the government.

Great Britain accepted the Monroe Doctrine unreservedly, he said, but to have abstained from enforcing claims which she believed to be just and essential to her honor, would be to make the Monroe Doctrine an object of dislike for every civilized power. He expressed the hope that the land bill may approach the final settlement of the Irish question.

The motion providing for the address in reply to the King's speech was then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

SPEECH FROM THRONE.

London, Feb. 17.—King Edward, accompanied by Queen Alexandra and surrounded by the court and all the officers of state, opened parliament this afternoon.

Early in the morning the vaults of the Houses were searched as usual, for imaginary conspirators, by the Yeomen of the Guard, carrying ancient lanterns and halberds. The movements of the troops taking up positions along the route of the procession followed, so the crowds which had been attracted by the fine weather and desire to witness the royal pageant did not lack entertainment during the long wait. The royal procession, consisting of six state carriages escorted by Life Guards, left Buckingham Palace at 1.30 p.m.

TO CURE COLDS.

Don't Dose the Stomach With Deadening Mixtures — Use Nature's Remedy, Catarrhozone.

There is no remedy to compare with Catarrhozone for winter ills, such as coughs, colds, catarrh and lung trouble, as a trial will quickly prove.

Catarrhozone Inhaler can be conveniently carried in the vest pocket, and at the first shiver or sneeze is ready for use. In this way colds are stopped before they settle on the lungs or develop into catarrh.

If used occasionally, Catarrhozone will keep the throat and lungs in a healthy condition, and prevent you from taking cold. It is of great assistance to the voice, and invaluable to singers, ministers and public speakers.

No family should be without Catarrhozone. It is a safeguard against sickness, and a protection against big doctors' bills. The one dollar outfit contains sufficient treatment to cure a thousand colds, and is a cheap and economical remedy for general use.

Miss Clara B. Colby of London, Ont., writes: "I had a continuous cold in the head for years, and never used anything giving such quick results as Catarrhozone. I am delighted at last to find a remedy that positively cures colds. I strongly advocate Catarrhozone; it cures every time."

Don't fail to try Catarrhozone. You will get your money's worth, and more. Colds last just about ten minutes after Catarrhozone is breathed deeply into the lungs and exhaled through the nostrils. Complete outfit costs only one dollar. Sample size 25c. Sold by druggists, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

WHITEWASH LAID ON THICK.

Many Residents of Milton Indignant Over Way Attempts to Get at P.O. Appointment Facts Were Squelched.

Milton, Feb. 17.—(Special.)—The investigation into the scandal surrounding the appointment of Postmaster Stewart has been completed and all the parties to the affair thoroly whitewashed, to the amazement and indignation of a considerable section of this community. No less a person than Rev. Mr. Cooley, the well-known minister, who attended the trial in the interest of justice, expresses the most profound astonishment that such a farce should have been carried on under the misnomer of justice. R. A. Grant prosecuted, and Barrister Reid defended, both of Toronto. Witnesses who knew anything and were inclined to testify were promptly squelched, or the cross-examination was not pressed. Those who knew anything or refused to "remember" things were encouraged to explain that they knew nothing.

One of the most sensational features of the case touched upon a letter John Barber, M.L.A., had written Lawyer Dick of Milton from Montreal. The keenest effort was made to suppress all reference to this communication. Dick had destroyed the letter, and his memory was not clear as to its contents. He admitted that the letter, in substance, read: "It seems that Stewart will get the office, the party managers in Toronto having advised his appointment, in return for the consideration we mentioned. I don't know that this is legal, but I hope he will keep his promises on this point better than those in some other cases, etc."

Mr. Barber, on the stand, thought if he had used the words, "party manager in Toronto," it should have been party managers somewhere else. Of course, it was understood that the party manager referred to meant Mr. McKinnon. Mr. Barber recalled the letter distinctly, but little of its substance. Dick was much in the same position, but W. J. Dewar to whom Dick had exhibited the letter, was anxious to testify to its contents. He had read it and remembered all the allusions to what price Stewart was to pay for the office, and also that this letter referred to other offices that had been distributed in return for a monetary consideration.

The defence attempted to make it appear that this consideration was party service Stewart was to render, or had rendered. Dewar was refused permission to testify, the court holding that his evidence on this very important phase was merely hearsay. Dewar was indignant, claiming that when the examination was for the purpose of bringing out the facts, and the others who knew of this letter and who were under the strict interpretation of the law of evidence, the ones to tell of its contents had refused, it was right and fair that he should be permitted to explain the contents of the letter. He was forced to sit down, however.

When Stewart was placed on the stand he was not cross-examined on this point, of promises, etc., for the appointment. Neither was he forced to explain about a letter he had given to Barber at Georgetown. This Georgetown letter promised at one time to become quite a factor, but when Mr. Barber was placed on the stand he swore that he had received the letter sealed, had never opened it, and had burned it after the election. Stewart was not asked as to the contents of this mysterious letter, nor was any explanation of the mission it played permitted.

Editor White, who wrote a letter that materially provoked the investigation, and then recanted and attempted to cover up his connection with the case, had a good deal to say about the "outrage," and the way the facts were covered up, but he has been on so many different sides of the case that his remarks failed to elicit any particular attention anywhere. Mr. McKinnon was present, but had very little to say. He was apparently very anxious.

The different witnesses were John Barber, M.L.A., Lawyer Dick, W. J. Dewar and William Stewart.

Postmaster Stewart has not yet assumed the duties of his office.

Their Majesties were seated in the last carriage, which was drawn by the eight Hanoverian horses which have figured in all the recent royal ceremonies. The King and Queen reached the Victoria Tower thru the Mall, the Horse Guards and Whitehall. All the great officers of state, in varied uniforms, were assembled at the royal entrance of the House of Peers to receive the King.

Customary Procession.

The procession, which was identical with that of the previous similar ceremony, formed and headed by the pursuivants and heralds, marched to the robing room. Their Majesties being immediately preceded by the sword of state, carried by the Marquis of Londonderry. After the robing, the procession re-formed, and, with a blast of trumpets, advanced to the Peers Chamber, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council, preceding Their Majesties with the Imperial crown, which he carried on a cushion. The King then seated himself on the throne, with the lords bearing the cap of maintenance, and the sword of state standing on his right and left. The Queen sat on the left of the King, and the Prince of Wales on his right.

The scene in the Upper Chamber was very striking. On the woolsack fronting the throne were the Lord Justices, and law Lords in blue and red robes respectively. To the right of the throne was the space reserved for the diplomats. On each side of the House the two front benches were occupied by peers in the red robes slashed with ermine. Behind them sat the peeresses all in full court dress, glittering with jewels, and wearing their coronets, which sparkled with every movement. The side galleries were filled with distinguished visitors, apparently from all countries, including a man of color in uniform. The rest of the House was occupied by members of the House of Commons.

Lights Turned on.

Just before the royal procession entered the electric lights were turned on full, the buzz of conversation ceased, the doors were opened and the Prince of Wales and a number of princesses entered. Almost immediately they were followed by the stately procession. Eight heralds in their tabards led the way, walking two and two, at a slow pace. On arriving opposite the thrones they bowed, then moved towards the Princesses, bowed again, and finally took up positions flanking the throne.

The members of the House of Commons were then summoned, and on their arrival the Lord High Chancellor, Earl Halsbury, kneeling, handed the King the speech, which His Majesty read from the steps of the throne as follows:

What He Said.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—My relations with all the foreign powers continue friendly.

The blockade of Venezuelan ports has led to negotiations for the adjustment of all matters in dispute. I rejoice that a settlement has now been arrived at, which has justified the blockading powers in bringing all hostile naval operations to an immediate close.

Negotiations have taken place for an adjustment of the questions which have arisen in regard to the boundary of my possessions in North America and that of the territory of Alaska. A treaty providing for the reference of these questions to an arbitral tribunal has been signed and ratified.

The speech next referred to the Balkan question, saying:

The condition of the European provinces of Turkey gives cause for serious anxiety. I have used my best efforts to impress on the Sultan and his Ministers the urgent need of practical, well-considered measures of reform.

After noting that Austria and Russia have been considering the reforms, which the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin should recommend to the Sultan, the speech adds:

I trust that the proposals will prove sufficient for the purpose, and that I shall find it possible to give them my hearty support.

The King next mentioned the Aden Hinterland dispute, and the Somaliland expedition, and then turned to South Africa, on which subject he said:

The progress of events in South Africa has been satisfactory. The visit of the Colonial Secretary has been productive of the happiest results, and the opportunity it has provided for personal conferences with Lord Milner and the Ministers of the self-governing colonies and the representatives of all interests and opinions has greatly conduced to a smooth adjustment of many difficult question and to the removal of many occasions of misunderstanding.

After referring to the Kano (Nigeria) expedition and the Indian durbar, the King said:

I am glad to be able to state that the latter imposig ceremony coincided with the disappearance of the drought and agricultural distress in Western India, and that the prospects for both agriculture and commerce thruout my Indian Empire are more encouraging and satisfactory than for some time past.

The speech concluded with an intimation that the budget estimates of the expenditure inevitably will be large, and with promising the introduction of bills dealing with the Irish land question, London education, sugar bounties and the London docks.

In regard to the Irish measure, the King said: It will, I trust, complete the series of measures which already have done so much to substitute single ownership for the costly and unnecessary conditions still attaching to the tenure of agricultural land over a large portion of Ireland.

The King laid special emphasis on the words "signed and ratified" in the paragraph of his speech referring to the Alaskan boundary, showing evident satisfaction at the fact that he was able to make such an announcement.

The King and Queen returned to Buckingham Palace at 3 o'clock. The crowds everywhere greeted their Majesties with enthusiasm.

KEEP POWER FRANCHISES

Continued From Page 1.

"Get the power to our factories cheap—no matter where it comes from. We hope to gain with you the best conditions possible. The Park Commissioners should control the power as they control the park." He congratulated Waterloo county on bringing the mayors together.

Cataract Company's Graft.

Mayor Morden of Hamilton said he was simply present on invitation and in a lot of figures he told of the graft the Cataract Power Company has in Hamilton. He said the company was doing well by the city, but the city was out for anything better in sight. He told a lot of things of the workings of the Cataract Power Company, which only caused those present to think that the sooner municipalities had control of power, it would be a lot better for everybody.

Mayor Hamilton of Guelph was pleased to hear that Mayor Urquhart had the assurance of the government that Toronto could get permission to transmit power.

"Yes, I have that," put in Mayor Urquhart, voluntarily.

Mayor Hamilton said he was tickled to death to know that such was the case.

Courteously he fell in with all of Mayor Urquhart's suggestions.

Would Mean Factories.

Mayor Hepburn of Stratford professed ignorance, but he didn't look it. He said he had come with a bodyguard of the Board of Trade and the City Council. He was satisfied that his city would have lots of factories of the cheap power could be obtained.

Leave It to Companies.

Mayor Cant of Galt was vexed with Toronto and everyone else. He is a nice-looking old gentleman, with grey whiskers, and he has a kind bearing. Nevertheless, he was bitter in his remarks when he said that the matter of power came home to the Western part of Ontario. He would ask the Ontario government to get the power, or else to give the municipalities the right to do it, but he thought the private corporations could do better with it. He thought it should be left to the companies to give us the best they could. In any event, he thought the power should be restricted to a certain percentage on the capital invested, and he told how nicely Hamilton was doing by a private electrical company. He made a great speech for the corporate interests. He was thoroly against a union of municipalities, for this kind of thing, and, further, he did not think the government would put a hand to it. Besides that, he did not thing the government should be asked to interfere, and he hoped the meeting would not ask the government to develop power or anything of the kind.

Chairman Snider said the object of the meeting was to get power at the lowest possible price, regardless of cost.

There Would Be Trouble.

Mayor White of Woodstock said no matter who was in power—Whitney or Ross—there would be trouble. He inclined to the belief that Toronto was out looking for something it should not get. His idea was to form a company, and ask the government to guarantee bonds, on the understanding that a proper price would be charged for the power, allowing sufficient to go into the interest account and the sinking fund.

"We know the government's hands are tied now by private franchises, but, even if they were free, they would not be able to grant us power from Niagara Falls," he said.

Wm. Noxon, president of the Ingersoll Board of Trade, stood by the Mayor of Galt. "The whole subject of transmission of electricity is still in doubt, but there will be no doubt about it in five years. Nevertheless you want to see that the government grants no privileges in which your interests are not entirely protected," he said.

Further Mr. Noxon remarked: "In five years you will have made a bargain which you would be glad to have annulled. Electricity will be like railways caried out by companies with large capital."

"I have had something to do with the electrical business," remarked Mr. Noxon. "I would advise caution in making any bargain just at present unless the electricity is controlled by the government or a government commission."

Municipal Enterprises Paying.

Mayor Maxwell of St. Thomas told how franchises in his city had been given away, and the city had been glad to buy them back. He thought the government should take hold of the power question, and it should be impressed upon the government that the power had to be reserved for the manufacturers of Ontario.

If the government would not do it the municipalities should be allowed to. Mayor Maxwell said the municipal enterprises in his town were paying.

Mayor Butcher, St. Mary's, said their municipal electric light plant was paying, and he advocated the government taking hold of the power question.

Mayor Lawson of Dundas said he would do all he could to give a helping hand in regard to cheap power.

St. Kitts Has Power.

Mayor Burgoyne of St. Catharines said they had lots of water power there, but if they could do better by a union of municipalities they were quite willing to do it. They would be glad to co-operate with any municipality. "However," Mayor Burgoyne remarked: "We have powers from the legislature to develop from DeCew Falls, and we are now in a position to buy it and sell it."

E. W. Nesbitt, alderman, of Woodstock, protested against the objects of the convention, and wanted to know what the power would cost.

"I understand you are in a position to state that you can get power at not over $8 at Niagara," said Assessment Commissioner Fleming.

"Yes," replied Chairman Snider, "but that means $14 to $15 delivered."

Resolution Went Thru.

Mayor Urquhart asked that this resolution be adopted. There was some objection to it, but it went thru by a good majority.

"Resolved, that we respectfully suggest to and urge upon the government of the Province of Ontario the advisability of the government building and operating, as a government work, lines for the transmission of electricity from Niagara Falls to the towns and cities of Western Ontario, or that they extend the powers of the present Niagara Falls Park Commission, so that they may, as a public work, build and operate the necessary lines to transmit electric energy from Niagara Falls, and that, for this purpose, they be empowered to issue debentures, which might be guaranteed by the government, but which would be eventually paid out of the receipts from the sale of electrical energy, thus entailing no charge upon the Provincial funds.

"And, that the municipalities here represented call upon their representatives in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario to urge upon the government to carry out this resolution."

Ald. Spence's Resolution.

Ald. Spence failed to improve Mayor Urquhart's resolution, and he withdrew his motion, that a committee be appointed to take immediate steps to promote legislation providing an agency, thru which municipalities can co-operate in developing or purchasing electrical energy at any price, and transmitting and selling the same, and granting to municipalities the same privileges, and that said committee be authorized to organize a deputation to ask the government to facilitate such legislation, and to take any other steps which they deem desirable to secure the enactment of such legislation.

Government Not Careful.

Ald. Spence complained that the government had not been careful in giving privileges to private corporations, and he insisted that the municipalities should have developing power.

Ex-Mayor Wood of Brantford was nervous about the matter. He said the meeting was going too fast. He wanted more details, and he moved the following resolution, which was defeated:

"That this meeting is not in possession of any information as to the cost of transmitting Niagara or other power to the many places interested, and that the chairman be authorized to appoint a special committee to thoroly investigate as to the feasibility and cost of said transmission, and to report to another meeting, to be called by him, with the view of submitting complete information to the government regarding the matter."

No Right to Give It Away.

Mayor White of Woodstock argued that the government had no right to give power away, while Mr. Whyte of Stratford advocated delay and another meeting. He admitted that he was incapable of giving an intelligent vote on the question, and he thought everyone else was.

Ald. Carter of Guelph did not want Toronto to get all the power and shut out the little places, but he was surprised at the corporation attitude of the Mayor of Galt.

E. W. Nesbitt of Woodstock said, leave it all to the government. If the government was fit to rule us it was fit to guard our interests. He would like Niagara power and would put it under a commission. Anyway, the power game was in its infancy, and it would be just as well to have the government guard it.

Oonly amended by Mayor Urquhart's resolution, published above, the special committee's report passed.

It recommended that prompt action be taken towards securing from the local legislature at the approaching session the necessary power, enabling municipalities to undertake such work as developing and transmitting power and make a uniform scale of rates.

Represented Manufacturers.

P. W. Ellis said he represented, thru his association, 350 manufacturers, and they wanted the power but they did not want to cheat any outside municipalities. He thought they were helping the smaller places.

Ald. Thompson of Galt made fun of the deputation coming from Toronto. He was sarcastic. What did they come to Berlin for? In a charitable spirit, to aid small municipalities.

Mr. Fullerton asked the chairman if there was anything in the resolutions that gave Toronto any unfair privileges, and the chairman answered: "Certainly not."

Uncalled for Feeling.

Chairman Snider took occasion to remark that there seemed to be a feeling between other municipalities and Toronto, but he said he thought it was all wrong. "If Toronto gives the assistance they promise to give us, I don't see how they could get out of it," he said.

Some delegates said good words for Toronto and how necessary it was to have the big municipality active in helping the little ones.

Mayor Hamilton of Guelph, as the meeting was closing, moved that the government be asked to refrain from giving any more franchises to private individuals in connection with power from Niagara Falls. This carried unanimously.

The delegates went to their homes on the evening trains, altho there was a small wreck, which caused delay.

Some of Those Present.

Some of those present were: P. W. Ellis, R. J. Christie, J. O. Thom and J. F. M. Stewart represented the Toronto branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; G. D. Forbes, Hespeler; Samuel Carter, Guelph, Ald. Gerry, London; W. Cowan, Galt; R. Morton Hamilton, Galt; David Bean, Waterloo; J. H. Hamilton, Guelph; J. P. Downey, Guelph; John R. Eden, S. E. Biehn, Berlin; Mayor A. Beck, London; Thomas Hepburn, Preston; J. A. Lang, Berlin; Mayor Hepburn, Stratford; George Mc. Logan, president Board of Trade, Stratford; John Whyte, G. H. Douglas, Ald. W. S. Dingman, City Engineer Smith, James A. Gray, Stratford; City Engineer Jones, Brantford; Mayor C. P. Maxwell, St. Thomas; Ald. S. Chant, St. Thomas; D. Spiers, Galt; Mayor W. J. Morden, Hamilton; William Snider, Waterloo; C. K. Hagedorn, Berlin; E. A. C. Pew, Toronto; City Engineer Angus Smith, Stratford; W. S. Brewster, K.C., Brantford; S. Noxon, Ingersoll; Mayor H. Cant, Galt; S. Buchanan, Galt; J. R. Minhinnick, London; T. H. Preston, M.L.A., Brantford; D. B. Wood, Brantford; S. J. Cherry, Preston; L. Goldie, Guelph; Peter Shirk, Bridgeport; D. R. Ross, Embro; Mayor W. B. Burgoyne, Ald. J. W. King, St. Catharines; C. H. Connor, city solicitor, St. Catharines; Mayor M. K. Halloran, Ald. Brewster, Brantford; Mayor White, Ald. Nesbitt, Woodstock.

Old Halton Boys' At Home.

About 100 couples enjoyed themselves at the Old Halton Boys' annual at home last night. Visitors were present from Georgetown, Milton, Oakville, Acton, Bronte and Burlington. John R. Barber, M.L.A., of Hamilton, and wife were among the guests. The first part of the evening was devoted to a well-executed program. Dr. Frawley made a short address. A piano solo was given by Miss Bennett, a recitation by C. L. Kenney, songs by Miss Heincke, Master Frank Jardin and Mr. Barber; and dances by Miss Pearly McLean and the Bletsoe children. After the program, dancing and ping-pong was the order of the evening.

The committee in charge of the at home were: George Porter, J. Storey, J. Allen, W. R. Hardy, W. H. Harper, A. Stewart, Dr. S. Frawley, W. J. King, A. Robertson, Dr. W. R. Willment, N. B. Stark, D. M. Grant, Dr. Bowman, W. Ziller and A. A. Moore.

WINDSOR SHARPSHOOTERS.

Windsor Feb. 17.—The Windsor Rifle Association has been gazetted by the Militia Department, and is now a reserve corps of the third class, liable to be called upon in time of war, probably as sharpshooters.

PREMIER STILL ILL.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—There was a session of the cabinet to-day, with Sir Richard Cartwright presiding. Premier Laurier was confined to the house with a slight cold.

The Area of London

There is more than one London. It all depends which branch of government you are alluding to when talking of the extent of the capital city.

The name "London," it is explained in the 1903 edition of the "London Manual," was formerly only applicable to the city, with an area a little over one square mile, and the outside districts grew up without any homogeneity and without a common name until 1855, when they became officially known as Metropolis.

This area became in 1889 the administrative County of London, 118 square miles in extent, and as such includes the city, in which, however, certain services are performed by the corporation which are in the rest of the county performed by the County Council. Greater London, or the Metropolis under the Metropolitan and City Police, includes the whole of the Counties of London and Middlesex, and part of the Counties of Kent, Surrey, Essex and Herts. It is made up of all parishes of which any part is within 11 miles of Charing Cross, or of which the whole is within 15 miles of Charing Cross. It is 693 square miles in extent, and contains a population of 6,581,372.

The Metropolitan water area is 620 square miles in extent, and comes nearest to Greater London in point of size. But it differs from Greater London very considerably, and is very irregular in shape. Northward it stretches as far as Hertford, 20 miles away, while in the northwest it contracts to the county boundary at Hampstead.

The Metropolis, for criminal jurisdiction—the district of the Central Criminal Court—is not identical with the police area; it contains an area of 429 square miles, and a population of 5,300,000.

The County Court and Police Court areas do not correspond with any of these, nor with each other. Postoffice London has no relation to municipal or any other boundaries.

VACANT LAND

Now is the Time to Purchase

The Farmers' Loan and Savings Company (in Liquidation) have still a number of desirable building lots for sale in Toronto and suburbs.

CALL OR WRITE FOR LISTS.

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation

(LIQUIDATOR),

59 Yonge-street, Toronto.

Told by Mr. Pett Ridge:

M. A. P.

"Dialect and Dialog" was the attractive title of a lecture which Mr. Pett Ridge gave at the Society of Women Journalists lost week. The lecture was as amusing as the best of stories from the pen of the author of "Mord Em'ly," with a witty preface and epilog by the author of "Many Cargoes." Good were the stories told; but as Mr. Pett Ridge wisely gave warning to all writers to be chary in the use of dialect, I can only hope to repeat a few of the best, minus his inimitable manner of telling them.

As smart example of Cockney repartee, Mr. Pett Ridge described the following incident. A woman who had been selling fish entered an omnibus, with her basket on her arm—empty it is true, but with an unmistakable odor clinging to it. She sat down beside a young man who drew his coat tails away and plainly showed his disgust. "I s'pose," said the woman, presently, "that you'd rather there was a gentleman sitting beside you?" "Yes, I would!" was the prompt reply. A pause, then—"So would I!" "A plain statement of truth," said Mr. Pett Ridge, "is sometimes more effective than any intended repartee." He proved it by telling of a small girl in Clerkenwell who was sent out with a still smaller child, "the youngest baby of the family." Being drawn away, however, by the attractions of hopscotch, she placed the little one on the kerb and joined in the game. The baby crawled into the road and consequently the traffic was congested. It was rescued by a policeman who, taking it to the little girl, indignantly asked, "Is this your baby?" "No, sir," she said, "it's mother's!"

Mr. Pett Ridge told another story of a woman who was lamenting the death of her husband in these words: "No, I can't forget 'im! He was a good husband. Somehow I can't get 'im out of me 'ead—and he's been dead a week!"

Most men admire those who follow them.

SERIOUS RESULTS OF TORPID LIVER

Could Scarcely Walk on Account of Pains in Back, Limbs and Bowels—Thorough Cure Effected by Three Boxes of

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

The liver well may be called the governor of the organs of the body, for once the liver goes wrong there is endless trouble with the digestive system, a poisoning of the blood, biliousness, constipation and pains and aches of every description. The case of Mrs. Wilson well illustrates the wonderful promptness of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in restoring the liver to health and action.

Mrs. John A. Wilson, Little Shippegan, Gloucester, Co., N. B., writes: "Last June I was taken with a very severe pain between the shoulders. This pain would catch me so that I could not pick up anything off the floor. I frequently had spells of dizziness and sick headache, and on rising everything would turn black before me. I could scarcely walk on account of pains across the small of my back, down my legs and through the bowels.

"My suffering was, I believe, due to sluggish action of the liver and kidneys, and I put off too long sending for Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Finally, I hunted up the address and sent for these pills, and, as a result, am a well woman to-day. The benefit I have derived from this great medicine is invaluable to me, and I place Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills far before any others. Three boxes cured me."

Because of their direct and combined action on the liver and kidneys, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills prove effective in many cases where physicians and ordinary medicines entirely fail. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

HARD FIGHT WITH AN OLD ENEMY

HOW CHARLES PODGER OF LINDSAY KNOCKED OUT HIS RHEUMATISM.

He Used Dodd's Kidney Pills, and, Like All the Rest, He Reports "Completely Cured."

Lindsay, Ont., Feb. 17.—(Special.)—Few people in Lindsay are better or more favorably known than Charles Podger, and there are few indeed of his numerous list of acquaintances to whom he has not told of his happy relief from the tortures of Rheumatism. His struggle with the disease which so many have such good reason to dread was a hard one. For a time it looked as if it would get the best of him. For five weeks he lay in his bed, suffered untold agony, and experimented with so-called cures. Then he was advised to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and he was not long in proving that "when Dodd's Kidney Pills come in at the door, Rheumatism goes out at the window."

Almost from the start he got relief, and, by the time he had taken three boxes, he was out on the streets telling his friends how it all happened.

"Yes," he says, "it certainly gives me great pleasure to recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills. I had tried so many different cures before I got to them that I began to think it was all up. But three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me completely," and Mr. Podger moves off with an easy, swinging stride and a pleasant smile that are never carried by a man who has any Rheumatism in his joints.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCESS THEATRE | TO-NIGHT AND ALL WEEK
TO-DAY | MATINEES | SATURDAY
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
BURGOMASTER CO.
With its catchy sayings AND Pretty Girls and delightful music
Headed By Ruth White and Gus Weinberg
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