only sold one hook on the day in question.

When he swore that the order produced called for a 5-8 hook, and that the hook in the weight was a 3-4-inch hook, there was a commotion among counsel for the defence. If it were a fact that the hook sold by witness and the hook in the weight were not identical all the strong testimony adduced by the Crown with respect to the impossibility of the weight falling off lost its force.

The faces of the New York attorneys were wreathed in smiles and, with the local counsel, they hovered around the witness. A man was dispatched post-haste for a 5-8-inch hook in order that it might be fitted into the weight.

A Reasonable Explanation.

But their satisfaction was short-lived. Witness swore that he only sold one hook on the day in question. While the order called for a 5-8-inch hook, the sale book showed that the price of the hook had been changed from 20 cents to 35 cents. This the witness explained would be occasioned by the fact that the purchaser had taken a larger hook than he had originally intended. There was a difference of 15 cents in the price of 5-8 and 3-4 hooks. The 5-8 were quoted at 20 cents, the 3-4 at 35 cents.

Then there was a short intermission, during which Mr. Wilson went over to the warehouse and brought over the book of final entry. It showed an entry for a hook and thimble at 35 cents. This was a higher price than would be charged for a 5-8-inch hook, said the witness. The price list had been lowered last fall. The prices of the larger hooks were reduced, but not the smaller ones, although quotations for the latter may have been reduced in dozen lots. The price of 3-4-inch hooks was reduced from 35 to 30 cents.

Why Was the Weight Chiselled Out?

At this stage the defence fitted the 5-8 hook into the weight and pointed out how easily it went in.

"Yes, it does," put in Mr. Curry. "It would go in without cutting a piece out of the weight."

The witness Thompson, who put the hook on the weight testified Monday that he found it necessary to chisel a section out of the weight before he could introduce the hook which he purchased into the weight.

Mr. Johnston descried E. B. Aylesworth, the brother-in-law of Harry Hyams, in the court room while this witness was being examined.

"Do you see that man with the big collar near the door?" asked the counsel.

"Yes," replied the witness.

"Did you ever see him before?"

"No," said the witness, and the insinuation that Aylesworth had purchased the 3-4 hook fell flat.

An Expert Testifies.

Donald Craig is an expert in elevator building. During the past 15 years he has had considerable experience with hand hoists. Mr. Curry commenced: Now, from your experience as an elevator man and having seen that elevator, by pulling on the pull ropes and hoisting the cage, the weight being on the rope and meeting with an obstruction, could the weight fall from the hooks?

Mr. Johnston objected, on the ground that there was no evidence to show that the elevator was now in the same condition as it was on Jan. 16, 1893.

The question was allowed, and witness swore positively that no obstruction in the shaft would cause the weight to fall off. He could not conceive any way how it could occur.

"Are you quite positive as to that?" asked the Magistrate. "Certain," said the witness.

To Mr. Johnston witness said he had tested quite a number of similar elevators. He never heard a case of a weight falling off. The speed of the elevator was about 50 feet a minute.

The Man Who Altered the Cellar.

John Aldridge in October, 1893, nine months after the tragedy, made certain alterations to the cellar of the Colborne-street warehouse. He found an elevator and weight shaft. The weight shaft was open in front a short distance above the floor. He instructed his men to remove all portions of the elevator that went below the joists of the first floor. The joists were raised in order to provide room to introduce boilers in the basement.

The Condition of the Body.

Walter Davenport, the man who assisted Undertaker Humphreys in removing the body of young Wells from the Hyams' warehouse, was then called to testify as to the condition of the head of the deceased. The flesh was broken just above the right eye, across the forehead along the top of the head. The eye had been forced right into the head. There were scars across the forehead and across the right cheek, as if the weight had rested upon it. The wound across the forehead was ragged, as was that across the top of the head. The back of the head was broken, the jaw was driven in on the right side and the nose was driven over towards the left. The rest of the body was all right.

Expressman Fox was recalled. He was almost prepared to swear that he did not go to Undertaker Humphrey's about four months ago and discuss the death of young Wells. If he did he must have been drunk, and he didn't very often get that way. Mr. Curry explained that information had come to his ears which, if true, was of the utmost importance. If witness admitted that he had called to see Humphrey he proposed to ask him who sent him.

E. B. Aylesworth, the clerk in the warehouse, and the last witness, had been called by the Magistrate to clear up some points in the evidence at an early stage of the investigation. Although the warehouse was rented ostensibly to conduct an auction business only a few articles of furniture, less than one load altogether, and a load of sugar, pearline and soap had been stored there.

Fox had referred to the furniture as consisting of three "jags." Now the Police Magistrate has tried many drunks, but until yesterday he did not know that a "jag" meant a small load. The witness explained that it was known as such in the vernacular of expressmen.

Mr. Aylesworth and Pool Rooms.

The presence of Aylesworth in the witness box was taken advantage of by Mr. Johnston to abuse him. Aylesworth admitted that he had frequently visited pool-rooms and did considerable betting.

County Crown Attorney Curry objected to the questions.

Mr. Johnston replied that he had been informed that Mr. Aylesworth had lost $13,000 of the Wells' insurance money in betting in the pool rooms. "We are prepared to show," said Mr. Johnston, "that he got a good deal more of this money than he admits he did, and that he lost it in pool-rooms."

"I defy you or anybody else to prove that I lost a dollar in a pool-room in Toronto," retorted the witness, "and I never handled anything like $13,000."

The Magistrate: "What has this got to do with the credibility of the witness?"

Mr. Johnston: He has acknowledged he is inspired by a wrong motive. The man who will take blood-money, money that came from the insurance on the life of a man he believed to have been murdered, is not a very pure man, not an honest man."

Aylesworth noted when he met Dallas Hyams a few days after the tragedy that he had a scratch on his nose.

Mabel Lattimer, the typewriter in the Hyams' warehouse, was also recalled to show the amount of business done on the elevator, which might necessitate the alterations. She agreed with Fox and Aylesworth that there were only the two loads in the place. She could not speak as to the changing of the hook on the elevator.

The Solicitor for the Twins.

Then Mr. T. W. Horn, who acted as solicitor for the twins prior to their arrest, was called to the stand. Mr. Johnston again objected on the ground that the witness was privileged.

In his argument Mr. Johnston said, assuming that there may be sufficient evidence to warrant the commitment of the accused, without the testimony proposed to be brought in, the Magistrate should exercise his discretion and exclude Mr. Horn's testimony. Should it be admitted the probability is that it will be thrown out by a higher court, and if any wrong is done the prisoner, it should not be done here. The Hendershott case tried at St. Thomas last week was a similar case in many respects to the present one—the defence in that case being that death was due to accident. Any decision made here would not be binding on the trial judge or in any way an authoritative decision.

Invited Commitment for Contempt.

But he was willing to take a broader ground. He was prepared to leave the matter over until the termination of the case, and if then the Magistrate held the evidence to be admissible, in order to prove motive, he was willing that Mr. Horn, who would, of course, refuse to answer, should be formally committed for contempt. He would then apply for a habeas corpus, on the ground that the Magistrate had no right to commit him for contempt, and the judgment could be tested. He failed to see the object of having a decision now, which would not be binding on a trial judge.

The Magistrate suggested that Mr. Curry proceed with all other evidence, and at the conclusion he would give his decision. The fact that Mr. Horn was still acting as counsel for the prisoners had perhaps some weight in causing him to arrive at this decision.

Mr. Curry, in reply, stated that there was a great deal of evidence depending upon the testimony of Mr. Horn.

The Magistrate: The object, I presume, is to show that the prisoners were trying to get the insurance money. There is already some evidence as to motive, though, perhaps, it is not so complete as the Crown would like it to be. My own feeling is that any judge having to decide on the question would rule that the evidence must be admitted.

Mr. Curry: Mr. Horn is not like an ordinary witness. I cannot go to Mr. Horn and ask him for the information, but I can get the evidence in the witness box. Then, I am satisfied, I can obtain evidence of other witnesses. If, for the first time, I get Mr. Horn's testimony at the Assize Court, I cannot, then, perhaps, secure the witnesses I want before the conclusion of the trial.

The Magistrate thought it best to hear the other testimony first, and the matter rested.

That $500 Bill Again.

Then Maximilian Durocher of the New York Life was called and testified that in November, 1892, the deceased came to him and handed him a $500 bill to pay the first premium on the $30,000 insurance policy on his life. Witness was proceeding to tell what names were signed to the note, but Mr. Johnston objected, unless the note itself was produced. Mr. Curry promised to produce the note on Wednesday and this branch of the case was dropped.

The Prisoners' Insurance.

Then Mr. Curry proceeded to show that applications had been made for insurance on the life of the Hyams brothers.

Mr. Johnston once more objected on the ground that whatever insurance the prisoners had taken out had no bearing on the case. They surely did not intend to get rid of themselves.

"No," replied Mr. Curry, "but the taking out of these policies may have prevented the New York Life Company from making as thorough an investigation into the death of young Wells as they otherwise might have done."

His Worship held that the Crown was entitled to put in all evidence that was calculated to prove motive.

"Were the policies ever paid?" commenced Mr. Curry. Counsel for defence then objected to the witness proceeding until the original policies were produced.

Why Were the Policies Taken Out?

In the course of the argument it came out that Dallas P. Hyams was examined for insurance while he was at his house too ill to see people just after the accident.

"The only way in which this could be regarded as evidence," said Col. Denison, "is that just about the time these prisoners were negotiating for large insurance on the life of one of them, negotiations were pending for the settlement of the large insurance of $36,000 on the life of young Wells. Was it for the purpose of smoothing the way for the payment of the $36,000 that these new policies were being taken out? I am not suggesting anything, but presume this is the object of the Crown in calling the evidence.

The Hendershott Case in Evidence.

Mr. Johnston maintained that the judgment of Chief Justice Meredith in the Hendershott case applied in this case. The Crown sought to introduce evidence showing that Hendershott had, prior to placing the insurance on his nephew, attempted to place insurance on the life of one Patrick Fitzpatrick. This testimony, leading up to motive, had been excluded by the Chief Justice. Mr. Curry was now endeavoring to introduce evidence of the same kind.

The Skull of Deceased.

Before the court adjourned Mr. Johnston made an extraordinary request, which the Magistrate promptly refused. He asked that permission be granted by the court for the skull of deceased to be examined by witnesses for the defence without a representative of the Crown being present. Mr. Johnston stated that presently Dr. J. Caven, a witness for the Crown, had possession of the skull. The Doctor had no more right to it than he had. He thought it should be in the possession of some person independent of detectives or Crown officers.

Mr. Curry stated that he was willing to leave it in possession of any of the officials of the court and have any medical gentlemen examine it for the defence who desired to do so.

Mr. Johnston said that the only difficulty was that if the medical men should examine it in the presence of Crown officers the comments that they made would be communicated to the Crown.

The Magistrate saw no reason why the medical men could not examine it closely and retire to an adjoining room to make their comments. The defence could choose between Clerk of the Court Morrison and his assistants, Messrs. Webb and Ramsay, as to whose hands it should be left in, and he would give the custodian instructions not to repeat anything he might hear.

The defence was also granted permission to take the weight to the Colborne-street warehouse and make tests in the presence of a representative of the Crown.

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THE PATRONS—PROFESSION AND PERFORMANCE.

There was an election in Haldimand yesterday for the Local Legislature. The candidates were Dr. Baxter (Liberal) and Mr. Senn (Patron). The latter had been returned at the general election by a small majority over Dr. Baxter and unseated because he had held the office of Issuer of Marriage Licenses. The bye-election yesterday turned on the same issue as in June last. The Patrons sent in a host of speakers to aid their candidate. The Patron was defeated by over 200 majority. Since the general election the Patrons have taken their seats in the House, and have voted and spoken on a number of public questions. Whether the people of Haldimand have lost faith in the Patrons because of a lack of agreement between their professions in their platforms and their speeches and votes in the House we will not say at this writing, but we submit that the contrast afforded by a perusal of the under-mentioned facts would suggest the same in a rather vivid manner:

The Question of Fees.

FROM THE PATRONS' PLATFORM.

Resolved, that beyond the salary attached to any office there should be no allowance or gratuity to any employe of the Government for living expenses or *for any other purpose*.

Resolved, that while we approve of the principle of the payment by fees, the amount retained by officials should be fixed at a fair remuneration for the services rendered, *and that the balance of fees be paid into the treasury of the municipality and treated as general revenue.*

THE PATRONS' VOTE IN THE HOUSE.

March 7—Dr. Willoughby (Con.) moved: That the Speaker do not now leave the chair, and that it be resolved that in the opinion of the House the present mode of paying registrars of deeds and other county officials is unsatisfactory, that said officials should be paid by salary, such salaries to be commensurate with the duties performed, *and the surplus fees, if any, should be funded for the benefit of the municipalities.*

The sixteen Patrons in the House voted against this amendment of Dr. Willoughby as follows:

NAYS—Bennett, Caven, Chapelle, Currie, Dynes, Gamey, Haycock, Kidd, McNaughton, McPherson, McNichol, McLaren, McDonald, McNeil, Pardo, Shore.

The Conservative Opposition voted for it and the Patrons against them.

Government House.

FROM THE PATRONS' PLATFORM.

Resolved, that the payment of any sum for Lieutenant-Governor's clerk hire or servants' fees, by the Ontario Government, or for the furnishing of a free residence or supplies of any kind to that official be hereafter prohibited by legislation.

THE PATRONS VOTE IN THE HOUSE

March 13—Mr. Haycock (Patron) moved: That in the opinion of this House the maintenance of Government House and the establishment connected therewith, at the expense of the Province, should, after the expiration of five years from the appointment or other earlier determination of the term of the present Lieutenant-Governor, be discontinued.

For this motion all the Patrons with the exception of Mr. Pardo voted, and *there votes with them the entire Opposition*, with the exception of Mr. Howland.

Question of Supplies.

FROM THE PATRONS PLATFORM.

Purity of administration and absolute independence of Parliament.

Rigid economy in every department of the public service.

THE PATRONS' VOTE.

March 15—Mr. Marter (Conservative) moved:

"That, in the opinion of this House, *it is advisable, and would be in the interest of this Province*, that supplies which may be required for the public institutions of the Province should be supplied by public competition in lieu of the system at present carried out."

Yeas: Dynes, Gamey, Kidd, Haycock, McDonald, McLaren, Pardo, Shore.

Nays: Bennett, Caven, McNaughton, McNichol, McNeil, McPherson.

The Question of Passes

FROM THE PATRONS' PLATFORM.

Resolved, that there be an enactment to render it a violation of the independence of Parliament to accept a pass from any railway, steamboat or other transportation company.

No member of the House of Commons shall receive a free pass from any railroad or steamship company, and the seat of any member so receiving a free pass shall, on proof thereof, be immediately declared vacant, and the person so offending shall be disqualified for membership in the House of Commons, or from any position in the gift of the Government, for a space of five years.

AFTER THE PASSES WERE RECEIVED.

Evening News, March 18—The Patron bill against the acceptance of railway passes is not yet in shape.

In drafting it they struck some unexpected obstacles. For instance, Mr. Pardo of Kent, who has not yet been read out of the Patron ranks, it seems gets private passes as a shipper of lumber. As a member of the Legislature, therefore, he need not use a legislative pass. If the bill were passed, forbidding members to accept or ride on free passes, Mr. Pardo, the lumberman, would suffer on account of Mr. Pardo, the member.

And if the bill only provided that passes should not be accepted in a legislative capacity a loophole would be left by which members could all take passes as shippers.

It is feared, even by the Patrons themselves, that the bill will be a failure.

Evening News, March 19—"It is said by The World that only four of the Patron members have returned their passes."

"That may be so," said Mr. Currie, the whip, "but we're not riding on them just the same. I paid my fare the other day with the pass in my pocket."

Why did Mr. Currie carry the pass one hour after he received it in view of the above declarations? Why did he not send it back? What will the farmers think of men who declare against passes and yet keep them in their pockets?

On a summary, then, we find that the Patrons in a body abandoned their platform on the fees question, and deserted the Opposition, who declared against the fees scandal; solidly voted for their plank against Government House, and were supported therein by the Opposition; divided on the question of supplies by tender, and on the question of passes have a very uncertain record.

THE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The report of the Fees' Commission is apparently a work upon which the commissioners have bestowed a good deal of personal industry and close attention. On the whole we think the recommendations are on the right line, although in some respects they do not go as far as the public would like. The suggestion for consolidating the Provincial offices in the county towns, and appointing one official to do the work that is now carried on by two or more, is one that will be commended by every business man. As far as possible the business for which the Government is responsible in the county towns should be united under one head, and that head, if he is unable to attend to all the duties himself, should be provided with sufficient clerical help. The consolidation recommended by the commissioners would embrace the offices of the Deputy Clerk of the Crown, Deputy Registrar, County Clerk and Surrogate Registrar. It is much better for all concerned to pay one good man a decent salary to superintend these various duties than to burden the country with the salaries of three or four officials who are underworked and over-paid. The suggestion of uniting the offices of the Local Master and of the County Judge is along the same line, and is equally commendable. We imagine a good deal could be saved by an efficient scheme of consolidation, but we do not believe Sir Oliver will be a party to immediately dismissing the officials who would be displaced by consolidation. If he does anything with regard to this branch of the case, it will be a promise that as soon as any of the offices become vacant they will be united with some existing office; but, as years may elapse before such a contingency arises, Sir Oliver will be safe in making the most gorgeous promises in this respect. Unless the consolidation referred to is immediately enforced it would become a dead letter. Sir Oliver will not dismiss his appointees unless he is forced to do so, and if not done immediately the public will become apathetic, and the matter will drop out of sight.

The suggestion that all judicial officers should be paid by salary will be generally recognized as a good one, so good in fact that the principle ought to have been extended to the other offices which the commissioners have recommended to be paid for by fees instead of salary. We fail to see why the commission makes an exception in favor of the registrars of deeds, clerks, registrars of courts and sheriffs. The responsibility and duties connected with these various offices can be determined on the same principle that the commissioners have applied to the offices which they recommend to be paid by salary. We think the public are in favor of paying the registrars, sheriffs and such like officials a straight salary commensurate with their duties. The commissioners have put in a good word for the sheriffs. We have no doubt our old friend, the sheriff of Wentworth, will be delighted to see that some sort of remedial legislation is proposed for the disabilities which he and his fellow-sheriffs have labored under. That the fee-paid officials have been receiving too large a remuneration is apparently the opinion of the commissioners, as they recommend that a maximum limit be fixed for their remuneration.

We do not anticipate that Sir Oliver will do anything this session in regard to the recommendations of the commissioners, and we are quite satisfied that if he can get out of doing anything at all, he will certainly do it. The placemen of the Ontario Government have a very strong grip upon their offices, and it will be no easy task for the Government to re-arrange the system on the lines suggested.

R. Simpson's Spring Millinery Opening.

The large numbers who visited the millinery showrooms of Mr. R. Simpson, at his temporary premises, 84, 86, 88 and 90 Yonge-street, yesterday, could not but commend the enterprise and energy of the man who, in so short a time had, Phenix-like, risen from the ashes. It might have been expected that a millinery display of only average character could have been made by Mr. Simpson, but this was not the case, as the magnificent stocks showed. There was lacking, of course, some of the magnificence that would have been attached to the showroom in the big store on the corner of Queen and Yonge-streets, but this would need, perhaps, to have been suggested to many before it would have been noticed, so complete and perfect were the appointments of the showroom, taken altogether. Everything was bright and new, and with a bright sunshiny day presented a spring-like appearance. Buds and blossoms were there galore, and whilst all the millinery did not bear the marks of quite as much dash and style as is usual in the gaiety bonnet, one of the new styles of the year, yet it is the case that millinery this season will be gay.

In any attempt to describe the hats and bonnets of the year, one, after all, can only touch the fringe of the subject, so large is the variety. There is the gaiety bonnet, to which reference has already been made, which is bright enough to suit the most ardent taste in that direction. The Gaiety Girl has crown and side wings of jet, large bows of jacqueminot ribbon, with black lace and osprey at the back. A novelty of the season is in Napoleon shape of black net trimmed with autumn leaves and berries, a large black ostrich tip and bandeau of jet in front. Then one would be attracted with a piece of headgear of the same shape in brown jetted straw, trimmed with rosets of brown and chiffon, brown foliage and ornaments of brown spun glass and jet, long black ostrich tip finishes one side and falls to the back. A pretty toque has, as leading features, satin and faille, olive green ribbon, gold bandeau and wings, violets, gold and rhinestone buckle. A leghorn hat, that will attract attention and that is likely to be widely worn this season, has the brim cut away from the back with the brim rolled high at left side and filled underneath with roses, two demi plumes of Tuskin shade, black velvet and cut steel ornaments, complete the trimming of this lovely chapeau.

Then one might go on filling column after column with interesting descriptions of the variety of headgear that finds a place in the show rooms of R. Simpson. But no description would do justice to the grandeur of the display. Many large hats of rough straw, chip and fine Milan will be worn this season. Also lovely large hats of lace and jet, lace and fancy straw; these are trimmed with ribbon, laces, tips and flowers, often two or more of the kind being placed on one hat. In great variety are the tiny toques and bonnets, which all show a delightful tendency to be worn far back on the head. The favorite trimming for these dainty shapes is lace, flowers, buckles, aigrettes of cut jet, steel of rhinestone, chrysanthemum, rosets of chiffon. Purple in all tints, from the lightest to the darkest shades, is perhaps the most predominant color. The cone-shaped crown is a popular fad of the season.

The rest of Mr. Simpson's premises were in keeping with the millinery display. The mantle stocks for the new season are now in, and when it is remarked that these goods were purchased by their own buyers in Europe for the big store, it can be understood how large a stock is shown. The silks, dress goods, trimmings and other leading departments of the house, despite only a lapse of a fortnight since the fire, are in full and perfect swing.

W. A. MURRAY'S OPENING.

A Magnificent Display of Easter Dry Goods.

The most enthusiastic devotee of fashion, longing for variety and novelty, will certainly find entire gratification in this season's importations as shown by Messrs. W. A. Murray & Co. The comparative sameness of design noticeable in the winter styles has given place to a multiplicity, which caters to every possible type of woman, every variety of taste. There are new shades of color and new combinations of colors astonishing for their intricacy of weave, materials distinctly suitable for women, queenly, petite or stout of build. Best of all there is a satisfactory diversity of expense represented, the simpler matrial, however, discounting nothing in style to those of costlier weave. In dress styles the most noticeable features are the prominence given to plaided silks, and the elaborate combination of laces, silks and velvets on one bodice. The tendency is towards the drooping sleeve, which stands out in tremendous waves of fulness at the elbow and the increased fulness of the skirts, which hang in many cases in almost as deep plaits at the sides and front as in the back.

In the millinery department the "Trilby" hat attracts great attention. It is a large artistic fancy straw and lace, indulated in the rim. Messrs. Murray & Co. have them in every color with wavy feathers, flowers and cockquills, falling in the hair. Another fashionable hat is the "De Castellane," a large black chiffon hat, Gainsboro in the shape, jetted sequin trimming, wavy feathers and bunches of beautiful pink roses falling on the hair. Small hats in "Bouretta," "Louis XIII.," "Napoleon" and "Anna Gould" styles are also shown.

Messrs. Murray & Co. also show a large black hat of shirred tulle, the wide brim, which has a backward flare, being faced with separate ornaments of jet, the crown trimmed with shaded black and green plumes, drooping in front, and jet wings standing at the back.

In the Mantle Department Messrs. Murray & Co. show a new circular cape, made of fine lady's cloth, with fashionable perforated effect; lining and ruching of tan silk, shot with green and fuschia. The ruching goes entirely around the neck and lower edge, and makes a very pretty effect. There is also shown a very elegant blazer jacket, made of very fine lady's cloth, with sleeves, collars and revers of white moire, appliqued with cloth, which makes a very pretty garment.

In the dress department some beautiful goods are to be seen; one of the most approved fabrics for summer wear being a very fine mesh iron grenadine, the fabric broken with a fine raised satin stripe, which looks exceedingly handsome, made up over a shaded China silk of a pink heliotrope tone. A regular gem is a very short over jacket of plain black faille, the shoulders continuing in square epaulets, which fall over a full sleeve, fastened together with simulated button holes and very small buttons. The rolling collar is covered with the finest linen lawn-edged with narrow lace.

The Easter opening of Messrs. Murray & Co. has been one of the most successful of the season, both from the quality of the goods displayed and the crowds of ladies who graced the opening with their presence.

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Dyspepsia and Indigestion.—C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N.Y. Write: "Please send us ten gross of Pills. We are selling more of Parmelee's Pills than any other Pill we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint." Mr. Chas. A. Smith, Lindsay, writes: "Parmelee's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these pills have cured her."

"The Women's Globe."

Much interest is being evinced in the issue of a unique publication so far as Toronto is concerned, of a paper edited, managed and controlled for one day by Canadian women. The issue will be entitled "The Women's Globe." It will be published Thursday, April 18, and it is safe to predict that it will be a great success and reflect credit on its promoters. The names of the officers who have undertaken the issue, which will be for the benefit of the Woman's Auxiliary, Y. W.C.A., of Toronto, are Mrs. John Alexander, president; Mrs. George Kerr, secretary; Dr. Adam Lynd, treasurer; executive, Mrs. D. McDonnell, Mrs. George Dickson, Mrs. Frank Yeigh, Mrs. T. W. Howard, Mrs. Dignam, Mrs. Morrison; Mrs. Grooms, financial secretary.

There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs.

The Hyams Brothers' Office Effects.

Mr. Frank R. Powell, barrister, etc., has purchased the office furniture and effects of the Hyams Bros., 11 King-street west. He proposes to remove his law office to the office until recently occupied by them. The office is now being newly papered and thoroughly renovated.

Money saved and pain relieved by the leading household remedy, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—a small quantity of which usually suffices to cure a cough, heal a sore, cut, bruise or sprain, relieve lumbago, rheumatism, neuralgia, excoriated nipples, or inflamed breasts.

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