

# Itching

If there is one thing more than another which gratifies us, it is the great volume of hearty thanks which come from grateful parents for the cures Hood's Sarsaparilla has effected upon their children. The agony of despair turns to unspeakable joy as mothers and fathers see dreadful sores and eruptions gradually yield to the potent purifying power of this great medicine, and bright boys and girls given perfect health. Read this:

When my baby was four weeks old, scrofulous eczema broke out on his body. He became literally covered with

# Sores

When six months old the breaking out healed on his body, but his head, face and arms were a terrible sight. I passed many sleepless nights holding his little hands to keep him from scratching his face. I cannot tell what he suffered with the sores. One doctor attended him a year without avail. No one thought he would ever get well. He was almost a year old when I commenced to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla. He soon grew so much better that

# Cured

I was able to rest at night. Gradually the sores on his head and arms healed, the burning and itching ceased, and he slept better. In 2 months he looked like another child, gained strength, was cured. I recommend all persons afflicted with eczema or any skin disease to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I feel assured that it will do wonders for others. I cannot praise it too highly for what it has done for my

# By

poor little sufferer. It is hard to believe he is the same child, he is now such a big, hearty, fat boy, a very picture of health. If more people would give Hood's Sarsaparilla to their children, delicate little ones, not be so many poor, delicate little ones."

Mrs. AGNES C. BAILEY, Box 91, McVeytown, Pennsylvania.

This and other similar cures prove that

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's. It is prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver and Sick Headache. 25 cents.

## JAPAN'S ENTERPRISE.

She Will Run Steamships to London and to the Pacific Coast.

Tacoma, Wash., March 12.—Miki Sato, Japanese consul at this port, received information by the steamer Victoria from Yokohama that a new Japanese steamship company, founded by the Imperial Government, will have a Japan-Great Britain line in operation before the end of the present month.

The first steamer will leave Yokohama about the 15th, calling at Hong-Kong, Singapore, Bombay, Port Said and Mediterranean ports en route to London. There will be six vessels in the line. The Government will now commence the construction of several new steamships. As soon as completed they will go to the Great Britain line, and the ships at present selected for that line will be put on the Japanese-American line. The Pacific terminus of the line has not been selected.

## A COSTLY WEDDING.

Widow Sloan Will Have to Surrender \$300,000 to Yale on Account of Re-Marriage.

New Haven, Conn., March 13.—It is announced at Yale that the university will receive \$300,000 under peculiar conditions. When Thomas C. Sloan, of New York, died four years ago, he left that amount to his widow, on condition that she should marry again. The money was to go to Yale. The formal engagement of Mrs. Sloan to the New York society man, Mr. Barclay, has just been announced, and it is stated that the wedding will take place in April.

This apparently leaves Yale a clear title to the \$300,000. It is thought that part of the money will be devoted to erecting the new dormitory at Yale. Secretary Dexter, of the corporation, said, relative to the conditional gift, that he understood that it would conditionally go to Yale, but he declined to discuss it further.

If you suffer from looseness of the bowels, Anacostia, Editors will surely care you. Beware of counterfeits and ask for the genuine article, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegart & Sons.



Handsone Catalogue

Telling all about these Matchless Wheels.....

SENT FREE.

ANDERSONS

125 DUNDAS STREET.

# House and Lobby.

## Significance of the Speaking on Coercion.

## Ontario Conservatives Generally Refuse to Talk.

But George Taylor, the Whip, Makes an Extraordinary Appeal.

## The Retention of the Offices the One Thing Necessary.

Ottawa, March 12.—Visitors arriving here, private letters and press utterances, are all to the effect that Mr. Laurier's policy on the Manitoba school question is the one approved by the people, irrespective of race or creed or section. It is a national policy of peace and good-will. Hon. W. S. Fielding, Premier of Nova Scotia, one of the most able and popular leaders, is at present voicing this feeling in the Province of Nova Scotia and is meeting with hearty response in all his crowded meetings. Sir Oliver Mowat and the overwhelming majority of the Ontario Legislature take the same ground. In Quebec Mr. Laurier's policy is endorsed by nearly all classes. It is not a case of Quebec versus Ontario. Advocates of all kinds from the Province of Quebec satisfy the Liberals in Parliament that their course is the most popular one. The young school Liberals of Quebec are with Mr. Laurier to a man. The young Liberals of Quebec are enthusiastic in their support of the Liberal stand. The fact is that the Manitoba bill, while meant to bulldoze Manitoba, is held by constitutional authorities to be valueless to the minority, because unworkable. In his speech on Wednesday night, Sir Richard Cartwright well described it in these terms: "Take the bill itself, as it stands, and I can define it as nothing but a Parliamentary scarecrow. (Laughter.) This bill is simply an imposture. There is no motive power in this bill whatever. It threatens what it cannot perform; it promises what it never likely to be. It may be, and very likely will be, a bonanza for the lawyers of Manitoba and elsewhere; but it assuredly will be a very Pandora's box of public ill of all kinds and descriptions if it is placed in its present shape. This is a bill, in one word, for the purpose of disturbing everything and settling nothing; this is a bill which can satisfy nobody; this is a bill which those very persons at whose instance it is brought in do not pretend to accept as final or complete. The best word they can say for it is that it is an installment; the best word they can say for it is that it is the entering wedge; the best thing they can offer to us is that if we pass this bill and establish its principle, I verily believe we will be opening an era of fighting and wrangling and arguing, not only die in diem, but in aseasonal forum. (Laughter.) In my opinion there is but one argument which could, under any conceivable condition, justify us in proceeding at this moment, and that would be, if it were possible by this measure to get rid of this question once and for all. This bill itself, in express terms, absolutely negatives the idea that by passing it you get rid of the question. The very last clause in so many words declares that this question is to be kept open, and that the Government is to itself—whether legally or not—I am not prepared to say—the right to tinker and meddle with this legislation again and again if they are called upon to do so."

The railway committee has thrown out the bill to incorporate the Canadian Electric Railway and Power Company, which proposed to build an electric line from Montreal to Windsor. The scheme had behind it such men as George W. Beaudry and W. H. Cawthra, Toronto, and James K. Osborne and Lyman M. Jones, Winnipeg. The bill was defeated on a vote of 24 to 50.

The seventh day of the debate on the remedial bill reveals the fact that the Government supporters on Ontario refuse the defend the bill. Up to 12 o'clock last night 32 members have taken part in the debate, fifteen for the bill and seventeen against it. Of these 32 only two from Ontario supported the bill, Messrs. Masson and Moncrieff. Of the ten Ontario members who have spoken eight have opposed the bill. Of the fifteen speakers in favour of the bill, nine have been from Quebec and three from Nova Scotia. The seven Ontario members who have opposed the bill include seven Liberals from Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia all remain dumb. They have no heart in them for the defense of the measure. They feel they are being asked to vote for the second reading of a bill which will never become law. Two members of the Opposition only have supported the bill—Mr. Beausoleil, on the ground that he believes in denominational schools, and Mr. Devlin, who has always pledged himself to vote for such legislation, and will do so now. In the hope that the bill will be made effective in committee. It is expected that Mr. McIsaac, of Antigonish, will also vote for the bill, not because he considers it a good working measure and not because Mr. Laurier's policy is the best, but because he gave his word at the recent bye-election and feels in honor bound to respect his word. Four Ontario Conservatives of the six who have spoken have declared against the bill, and a score of others are expected to do likewise.

A herculean effort is being made to whip the Ontario Conservatives into line on the second reading of the bill. Offices are being promised, and members known to be hostile to the Government policy are calmed, threatened or pleaded with as their case may demand. A member is told that four other members will vote as he votes, and will be responsible for the defeat of the Government? This flattery of the member. Then each of the other four are told the same story. Outsiders take a hand in the missionary work. Among these have been noticed the following: Messrs. Robert Birmingham, Ald. Boulton, A. P. Campbell, George Moir, Roddy Pringle and Mr. Boyd, superintendent of the Soo Canal. A committee have been set to watch the doubtful and

weak men. Dr. Roome, Col. Tisdale, Major Hughes, Mr. Boyle and Mr. Carpenter are of this committee. They keep a close watch on any backsliders, and they report to Mr. John Haggart. The one idea is to keep office, but members who have soon to return to their constituents are asking, How can we defend our course?

Mr. Monet opposed the Manitoba coercion bill in the Commons last night. He held that it was entirely unsatisfactory, even from the point of view of the minority.

Col. Amyot remarked that Archbishop Langevin was satisfied with the measure, and he read a telegram to that effect sent to Father Lacombe.

Mr. Monet said he respected Archbishop Langevin's views on the religious aspect of questions, but this question had a political, a national side, and he would not vote for a measure that he believed to be of no real value to the people.

Mr. Charlton followed. On account of his physical disability, he was permitted to address the House without rising. He contended that the decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council was not mandatory. The Government throughout acted judicially, but in a political and partisan sense. The Government had acted in the matter with a view to getting political support, and had stirred up such a feeling that the result might be the shattering of Confederation into fragments. Mr. Charlton on the other hand, had taken the stand of a true patriot. If the Government violated the independence of Parliament Act, and carried the bill on votes of men placed in the Government, then the succeeding Government should cancel all such appointments. He would pledge himself to do his best to secure the dismissal of every judge, every Senator, every collector appointed hereafter from members of the House who voted for the bill. He concluded by denouncing the Government for forcing such important legislation through a moribund Parliament and without an appeal to the people.

Mr. Forbes, the representative of Queen's, N. S., expressed some surprise that the representatives in the House of the Manitoba minority should not have taken the opportunity of presenting the views of their constituents. He was prepared to do full justice to the minority, in accordance with the result of a full and fair investigation, such as had been asked for again and again by the people of Manitoba, and denied by the men in power at Ottawa. If the Government was going to proceed with the Government of Manitoba, if they were honest, they should suspend the debate upon the bill until after the conference. That this was not done showed that the proposed conference was a mere pretext and trick to "jolly" the obstreperous Conservatives.

Mr. Kenny (Halifax) followed in defense of the bill. He hoped the conference with Mr. Greenway would result satisfactorily, and said Manitoba should follow the example of Nova Scotia, which settled the school question by mutual concession and compromise. He denied that the bill was a coercive one, and explained that the Catholic population of Manitoba was one-twentieth of the whole.

Mr. Casey said that Sir Charles Tupper had come to Canada to become liquidator of a bankrupt concern, and this remedial bill was a part of the stock which he had taken over. His speech in introducing it showed that he did not know anything about it. The remedial bill was to the Conservative party like Hercules poisoned shirt. The object of the proposed conference was to give to the Government a general run of the belief that there was no danger of the bill passing, and they might, therefore, venture to vote for the second reading. To those who really desired legislation the proposed conference appeared as a confession of failure and an admission of the inability of the Government to pass the bill into law. Mr. Casey quoted from La Verite, a Quebec clerical paper, and from Senator Power, a leading Irish nationalist, showing how entirely unsatisfactory even to the minority. It is apparent that the Government is trying to bamboozle the people.

Mr. George Taylor, chief Conservative whip, and representative, as he says, of the most Orange constituency in Canada, was the next speaker. He said at the outset that he was opposed to separate schools, but he thought the constitution should be obeyed in this way: When the bill goes into committee he will move that in Manitoba there shall be one system of national schools, in which no religion shall be taught that would be offensive to any man's conscience. If the Christian people do not agree upon what religion shall be, then said Mr. Taylor, "let them wipe out the whole thing and teach their religion in the churches and Sunday schools." Mr. Taylor's motion was carried by a majority of 10. If the question passes, will it settle the question? If it would, it ought to pass. But will it? If this carries it will defeat the Government; that will be the effect, and the only effect of this six months' hot business. (Laughter.)

Mr. Davies—That is all you want to know.

Mr. Taylor repeated that that would be the only effect, and the Government of Sir Mackenzie Bowell would have to resign.

Mr. Davies—Or go to the people. Mr. Taylor thought the effect would be that Mr. Laurier would go to the country as Premier. The only effect would therefore be to defeat the Government. But in Mr. Taylor's view would settle the question by a stronger bill (Opposition laughter). Had anyone heard Mr. Laurier promise that in case Manitoba would not act he would not come here with a stronger act? Mr. Laurier was reported, and he (Mr. Taylor) had never seen it contradicted, that he thanked God there were no Liberals. Orangemen among the Conservatives, which has been repeatedly contradicted, aroused from the Opposition cries of "Shame!" and "Take it back." "Be man enough to take it back."

Mr. Taylor expressed the utmost contempt for those Conservatives who would support Mr. Laurier's view that the question should be fully investigated and settled on an equitable basis, or who would vote for the rejection of the bill and run the risk of driving the Government out of office.

Messrs. Grandbois and Girouard spoke in French in support of the bill, and were followed by Mr. Cleveland in English on the same side. The House adjourned at 2:30. It is not expected that the debate will conclude before Wednesday or Thursday, of next week.

172 and 174 Dundas St.

## NOT SO

Some one has said: "The public like to be humbugged." But it's a false idea. He's wrong. We don't believe him. People in London are wide awake. Hood-wink them once and they'll forgive; if it's done the second time—Can't do business on that principle here; at any rate we don't purpose to take our chances along that line. Our principles are Straight and True, in bold type, Straight and true, reflected from the headlight, Straight and True on the lever, Straight and True on every portion of our business machinery. Clearly cut, not to be obliterated or obscured under any condition or circumstance.

## Printed Cambrics

Best English Cambrics, 32 inches wide, finest printing you ever clapped an eye on..... 12½c

Patterns new and colorings to perfection, we won't say they're worth 15c, but we'll say no better in Canada..... 12½c

Organdies—Printed Organdies, marvels of beauty, evidences of the greatest flights of artistic genius..... 20c

Pilose, a new and beautiful Cotton Fabric, with deep and mellow softness, the only looking in cotton dress stuffs..... 25c

Printed Batiste, a new material in fashion..... 25c

Anderson's Gingham in beautiful plaids, Blouses..... 25c

Spotted Muslins from 10c up—Black with white spots (always scarce), white with black spots, black with white spots, and solid white Swiss Muslin.....

All new and worth a glimpse whether buying or not. We told you of our cotton and linen and whiteware sale a few days ago. We can't give price list here, but it's good for all this month. Great sales daily.

# BAYLEY'S

## THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

State of Trade in the Dominion of Canada.

Merchants More Hopeful—Fair Trade in Drygoods—but Quietness in the Feature.

Toronto, March 12.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly statement of trade in Canada says:

Country letters in the Montreal district are of a more hopeful tone, but the situation is still the order of the day, and there has not been any material augmentation in the volume of business as yet. The winter has been a poor one for the general run of country merchants, owing to a lack of snow in December and a considerable period of unsettled roads since then. The proportion of paper met last week was rather smaller than the general run of remittances is rather better. Some fair transactions are reported in sole leather, though at low prices. Shipments of fair liberal, there being a more favorable market there. Refiners report but a light demand for sugars from jobbers, who apparently loaded up pretty well before the last advance. The demand for pig iron and other heavy metals shows little improvement as yet, and in general hardware business is not brisk. The cheese trade is rather depressed, but business has been the beginning of the month, and the amount of trading is light. The money markets show little change, the general rate for call money being still 5 1/2 per cent.

There is no apparent increase in the wholesale movement of merchandise at Toronto. A fair trade is reported in drygoods and some import advances are being made. Business generally is not as active as it might be. There is said to be a great scarcity of money at interior points, owing to limited receipts of produce.

Both wheat and oats are reported weak, and mills have great difficulty in making sales of flour. There is a decline of several cents in barley, with no shipments of consequence. Hogs are also lower this week, with some packers holding aloof altogether. This product has met with poor sale in Britain, and some large losses have been sustained on shipments. The money market is unchanged.

Call loans are being negotiated on stocks at 5 1/2 per cent, and prime commercial paper is discounted at 6 to 6 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange is firm, and there is a better demand for New York funds. Speculation has been fairly active within the week, and a number of the issues are higher. Bank stocks are in better favor on the part of small investors, and quotations are firmer.

The number of failures in the Dominion during the past week was 50, as compared with 57 in the corresponding week of last year.

## DEADLY "PULLING STICKS."

Alma, Mich., March 12.—A peculiar accident is reported from Emerson township, nine miles southeast of Alma. Clarence Emery Augustine was playing the school game called "pulling sticks," with a schoolmate, during which he strained himself internally so seriously that he died a few hours after, having in the meantime suffered terrible pain.

A Dinner Pill—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. They correct acidity, open the system and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with indigestion or dyspepsia.

Had a Sore Back.

## How the Detective Secured Acid From Mr. Oliver.

The Clever Work of a Young Scotch Officer—The Vinegar Case in Court.

Mrs. Mary A. Oliver was present at the Police Court this morning to answer to the charge of making impure vinegar from acetic acid. The facts of the case were recited in these columns the other day. The Inland Revenue Department are the prosecutors, and summonses were issued for Mr. A. W. Oliver and his wife. The former left town, and has not yet been served, and the case was enlarged for a week to permit Mr. Oliver to be served on his return.

Mr. J. B. Hunter, the detective who worked up the case, was in court. He is employed by the Government, and is also retained by the vinegar manufacturers of the Dominion, who lose a great deal annually by the making and selling of impure vinegar. Vinegar can be made from acetic acid at about 3 cents a gallon, and sold for 25—a very profitable transaction. In 1894 an act was passed to prevent if possible the sale and use of vinegar prepared from noxious and impure drugs, that only being considered vinegar which was prepared from alcoholic liquids. Pure vinegar is made in bonded factories, under direct Government control, each one being in charge of an excise officer. The Government supplies the alcohol for this purpose duty free, but collects 6 cents a gallon on all vinegar so manufactured. This is why the Government is interested in putting a stop to the growing evil of manufacturing fraudulent vinegar.

Mr. Hunter is a Scotchman, with an accent as broad as the ocean, and is a young man, and a regular giant in stature, the breadth of his shoulders only being surpassed by the shoulders of his speech. He is a native of Ayrshire, made famous by the poet Burns, and during his three weeks' stay in London he has been accompanied by Mrs. Hunter, who is as "wee" as her husband is big. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter came to Canada last November.

Three weeks ago a Scotchman arrived in London with a little money to invest. He called on Mr. Oliver, and began to talk of buying him out or taking an interest in the business. Everything worked nicely, and soon the big Scotchman was in the midst of Mr. Oliver's confidences. One day Mr. Hunter developed a very sore back, and intimated that he had heard that acetic acid would cure it. Mr. Oliver kindly gave him a bottle containing acid. Mrs. Hunter was present, presumably as a guarantee of good faith that the back would be rubbed, but really as corroborative evidence.

On Saturday last Mr. Alexander, collector of inland revenue, called at Mr. Oliver's place, and asked for some vinegar.

"We are just out, but I can make you some," replied the boy in charge.

"We have 'proof' vinegar ready."

"Then Mr. Alexander demanded and obtained some of the acid, which is about five times as strong as real proof vinegar. In this way Mr. Oliver became aware that he had been trapped. He did not yet suspect his prospective partner, and he spoke to Hunter about it.

"Do you know, I believe there is a detective stopping at your boarding house," said he.

"You don't say so," replied the detective.

"There must be, because they are after me," added Mr. Oliver.

"Well, I am the detective," announced Mr. Hunter.

Mr. Oliver was dumfounded and very angry, but Mr. Hunter is a big man, and the interview ended only by Mr. Oliver withdrawing with as much grace as can possibly be combined with haste. He was driven to St. Thomas that night, but is expected back next week. The business is in Mrs. Oliver's name.

It is said other summonses will be issued shortly. Mr. Hunter, who evidently understands his business, will travel all over Canada.

## WASTING YOUR LIFE.

Failure of Physical and Mental Forces—To Add to Length of Life—Use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

With a pathetic sigh how often it has been said: "Well, then, I suppose I must let go my hold on life."

To fathers and mothers of unrequited children this is tragic.

But whence cometh such a timely help? If death is preventable, how?

The timely answer is: By scientific and successful kidney treatment—by using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Hundreds write to thank us and tell us of their cure, but none to say that Dodd's Kidney Pills have ever failed.

Pit cleverness against character; character wins.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs, and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. This syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc.

# Make Your Spring Wraps

so that they will be stylish, durable and weather proof. It is very simply done by using.....

# QUILTED FIBRE CHAMOIS

which is made by the MONTREAL QUILTING Co., and can be had at all leading stores.

When the Kitzby Proofed Fibre Chamois is used it makes the garments completely waterproof, and this quality added to the graceful stiffness and handsome finish of the quilted goods provides all that could be desired.

But find the New Red Star label on each yard, because imitations are worthless.

# A. Screaton & Co.

## New Curtains AND Curtain Materials

Tamboured Muslin, per yard, 18c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c.

Tamboured Lace, per yard, 25c, 30c, 35, 40c, 50c.

Irish Point Lace, per yard, 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c.

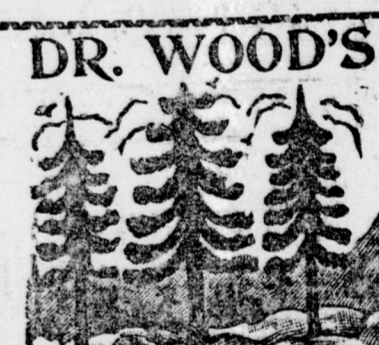
Fancy and Coin Dot Muslin, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c.

New Lace Curtains—Specials at 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1 25, \$1 50 and \$2.

Brussels Nets—Tamboured, Irish Point, Appliques and New Frilled Curtains. All new, beautiful designs.

# A. Screaton & Co.

The House Furnishers.



# DR. WOOD'S Norway Pine Syrup.

Rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other potent herbs and barks.

A PERFECT CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

Horeness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL, AND LUNG DISEASES. Obsolete coughs which resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant syrup.

PRICE 25c. AND 50c. PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



# INDAPO

HINDOO REMEDY PRODUCES THE ABOVE RESULTS IN 20 DAYS. Cures all Nervous Diseases, Falling Memory, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Nightly Sweats, etc., caused by over-exhaustion, gives vigor and strength to the system, and cures all diseases of the blood. Price \$1.00 a package. Six for \$5.00. Postage paid. Write for particulars to the proprietor, Dr. J. H. Griffiths, 400 St. Paul St., Montreal, P. Q., or to the nearest druggist.

THE NEXT TERM WILL BEGIN MONDAY, MARCH 23.

Evening classes, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 7 to 9 p.m. Fee for 38 lessons, \$5. Afternoon classes, Monday, Friday and Saturday, from 2:30 to 4:30.

Freehand and model drawing, modeling in clay, oil, water color and china painting, pen and ink etching, etc. Examinations in competition for medals and certificates, 30th of April. Send for circulars to John H. Griffiths, Principal.

# GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ART

Sponsor Block, Dundas St.

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Evening classes, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 7 to 9 p.m. Fee for 38 lessons, \$5. Afternoon classes, Monday, Friday and Saturday, from 2:30 to 4:30.

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