THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED

190 Yonge St. **Canada's Greatest Store.** Toronto.

YONGE AND QUEEN STREETS, March 12, 1897.

Spring Styles!

—Novelties in Spring Millinery
—Novelties in Spring Cloaks
—Novelties in Spring Dress Goods.

The special display of Spring Styles continues to attract much attention. Words are inadequate to do it justice. Attractive novelties greet you at every turn. We are expected to do better every season and we are doing it. No one should miss this opportunity to visit the store. Come to-day or any day and get a glimpse,

More About Clothing.

People do not fail to recognize our leadership in Clothing and Men's Furnishings of every description, and at no time is it more in evidence than on Saturday. Saturday is clothing day the world over, and our Queen street section always presents a scene of busy activity. The stocks are now complete with a full assortment of Boys' and Men's Clothing for Spring; not the ordinary humdrum sorts continually being offered, but perfectly *new* goods in up-to-date styles. The qualities are thoroughly reliable in every respect and values far better than you'd expect. These items emphasize that fact :—

Men's Suits, in black grey and blue imported West of England clay worsteds, latest spring patterns, best Italian linings and interlinings, in 4-button sacque and cutaway styles, sizes 36 to 44. Special	10.00
Men's Suits, in pure wool black and blue serge, best sateen linings, trimmings to match, in 4-button sacque, single and double breasted, also 3-button cutaway styles, all sizes. Special	7.50
Men's Overcoats, in dark Oxford and Fawn Venetian cloth, single-breasted, fly front, latest spring cut, best trimmings and linings, sizes 34 to 44. Special	7.50
Men's Neckwear, in fine Macclesfield and Crefeld silk, latest Parisian and London patterns, dark and light tinted colorings, four-in-hand and made-up Teck shapes, best satin linings, regular price 50c each. Saturday	.17
Men's Collars, in the very best Austrian make, 4-ply, pure linen, in the very latest shape, sizes 14 to 17½, depths 2¼, 2½ and 2¾ inches high. Each at	.18
Fine White Laundried Shirts, good heavy cotton, pure linen bosom, reinforced front, with linen cuffs or wristbands, open back, sizes 14 to 17½. Special	.59
Men's Fine Natural Wool and Merino Underwear, in medium weights, in plain and fancy stripe colors, pearl buttons, silk stitchings, ribbed skirt and wrist, all sizes, each	.65
Men's Fine Fur Felt Hats in the very newest American spring block, in stiff Derby shape, colors black, brown, cocoa, hazel, Mocha, silk trimmings	1.50
Men's Fedora Hats in best imported English fur felt and the latest American soft felt (Stetson's block), with unbound silk stitched edges, in all new spring shades	2.00

Clothing can easily be ordered by mail. Goods are exactly as represented. If not, money will be cheerfully refunded.

Saturday's Chances.

No matter when you come you'll find us ready with supremely good values. The shoppers who think we reserve all bargains for Friday will be surprised at this list of chances for Saturday :—

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

250 Heavy Axminster Hearth Rugs, size 27x54 inches, fringed ends, also new Japanese rugs, size 36x72 inches, regular price $2 and $2 50 each, on sale Saturday 1.50

500 Yards Heavy English Linoleum, 2 yards wide, in new patterns and colors, this season's importation, regular price 50c square yard, on sale Saturday at ..... .40

CURTAINS.

200 Pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3 yards long, 52 inches wide, white or ecru, in a variety of new spring patterns, regular price 95c a pair, on sale Saturday ..... .90

100 Pairs Heavy Chenille Portieres, 48 inches wide, 3 yards long, dado and freize, with heavy knotted fringe top and bottom, crimson, blue, olive, brown, terra cotta and gold, regular price $5 a pair, on sale Saturday 3.90

GLOVES.

Ladies' 2 Large Clasp Kid Gloves, gusset fingers, pique sewn, in tan and brown, with black stitched backs, regular price $1 25, Saturday ..... .75

Men's 2 Clasp Kid Gloves, Dent's make, in tan, fawn and brown, all sizes, at ..... .75

HOSIERY.

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, full-fashioned, double sole and heel, high spliced ankles, regular 45c a pair, Saturday 3 pair for 1.00

Ladies' Heavy Cotton Hose, full-fashioned, double sole, heel and toe, high spliced ankle, soft finish, regular price 40c, Saturday ..... .25

STAPLES.

66-inch Fine Bleached Damasks, pure linen, grass bleach, regular price 65c a yard, for ..... .47½

Bleached Damask Napkins, pure linen, full bleach, pure finish, size 5-8x5-8, regular price $1 25 a dozen, for ..... .99

36-inch Fine Bleached Cotton, best Hochelaga quality, soft needle finish, regular price 10c a yard, for 7

35-inch Unbleached Cotton, fine round thread, guaranteed free from sizing, regular price 5c a yard, for 3½

CLOAKS.

37 Only, Children's Ripple Wool Eiderdown Coats, colors tan and grey, lined with sateen, also interlined, large pointed collar, trimmed with white angora fur, sizes 24, 26 and 28 inches, regular price $2 50, Saturday 1.00

33 Only, Fine Kersey Cloth Jackets, double-breasted, with velvet collar, balance of our winter stock, regular price $9 50 Saturday 6.00

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Fine All-Wool Vests (Swiss imported), fine ribbed, button front, silk ribbon around neck, pearl buttons, long sleeves, medium weight, white and natural, regular price $1, Saturday ..... .65

Ladies' White Cotton Skirts, frill of cambric, 2 clusters of tucks in frill, 3 clusters in skirt, yoke band, edge of fine embroidery and fancy braid, regular price $1, Saturday ..... .65

Ladies' White Cotton Drawers, 3 clusters tucks and frill of very fine wide embroidery, regular price 50c and 65c, Saturday.. .35

Men's Shoes.

950 Pairs Men's Sample Shoes, newest styles and shapes, selected material, including French calfskin, wine colored box, Harvard calf, coffee colored Dongola kid and tan calfskin, genuine shell cordovan (horsehide), goatskin and Russia tan calf, sizes 6, 6½, 7, 7½ and 8 in samples and 6 to 10 in regular lines, regular $2 to $4 shoes. Saturday **$1.50**

Shop early if you wish to get first choice. The best things go first as a matter of course. Eight o'clock is none too early to be here.

THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED

190 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

THE TORONTO WORLD

ONE CENT MORNING PAPER

NO. 83 YONGE-STREET, Toronto.
Branch Office: No. 13 Arcade, Hamilton
H. E. Sayers, Agent.

TELEPHONES:
Business Office—1734.
Editorial Rooms—523.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

Daily (without Sunday) by the year	$3 00
Daily (without Sunday) by the month	25
Sunday Edition, by the year	2 00
Sunday Edition, by the month	20
Daily (Sunday included) by the year	5 00
Daily (Sunday included) by the month	45

THE RENEGADE AGAIN.

Yesterday we rebuked The Mail's discreditable attack of Wednesday on the Laurier Government for appealing to Rome to discipline the bishops of Quebec in their attacks on the civil rights of the people of that province. We said that The Mail was the last paper that should taunt anyone with looking to Rome when that same journal has twice or thrice in its turncoat career done its best to strengthen the hands of the bishops, to bulldoze Parliament into coercing Manitoba, and has done its best to kill off the civil liberties of the people of the neighboring province.

Yesterday The Mail continued its attacks on Mr. Laurier. We propose to reprint what, coming from The Mail, is the most disreputable piece of business that we know of in Canadian newspaper history. We also intend to throw in a few running comments.

Here is how the article opens under the heading, "Looking to Washington":

> To Washington Mr. Laurier has been looking wistfully ever since the day he took office. In a simple, confiding way he opened up his whole heart to our big neighbor. First, there was his gush to the correspondent of The Chicago Record, in which he practically undertook to give up everything and follow the United States.

The Mail people were not only "looking wistfully to Washington," but they went there two or three times to promote annexation.

Speaking of "gush to the correspondent of The Chicago Record," what about the gush to Charles A. Dana and other prominent New Yorkers by men from The Mail office some months ago? Did not these emissaries from The Mail offer "to give up everything to the United States"?

Of similar acts of indiscretion he was guilty on other occasions. In due time he sent forward a reconnoitering party to observe the effects of his talk and to ply American politicians with more of the same kind. His chief scout, Mr. John Charlton, was a whole flying column in himself.

Mr. Edward Farrer was at Washington and so was Mr. Charlton. We imagine both these gentlemen met men from The Mail office when they were there and exchanged confidences. Mr. Charlton has this to his credit: that he did not desert the cause he had at heart, nor discard those with whom he was associated, and then publicly revile them later on like The Mail is now doing.

After Mr. Charlton came Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Fielding. They presented themselves at Washington, and met sundry people there whom they tried to interest in reciprocity. They seem to have followed the general method of promoters, going about and talking up the idea among the politicians to whom they were able to get introductions. But neither they nor their advance agents seem to have made any impression.

So did The Mail people present themselves at Washington and craved introductions and interviews. The Mail emissaries were under the special patronage of Ben Butterworth, Ras Wiman and the tail-twisting Senators. Instead of trying to interest Americans in reciprocity The Mail crowd tried to interest prominent men of New York and Washington in annexation, and offered to sell out that paper to them as the organ of the new movement.

Another thing it is to be hoped they have learned at Washington, and that is their duty to their own country. Mr. Dingley and his fellows on the Ways and Means Committee gave them a lesson in that. Disregarding all the humble petitions of Mr. Charlton and the high Ministers who followed him, the tariff revisers went on with their work, carrying out the will of the American people.

The Mail people did not learn the lesson, nor have they learned it yet. What must Canadians think of a paper which betrayed its party, its leader, and tried to sell out its country and became itself the organ of an annexation movement directed from New York, and then when its plot and mission failed has the turpitude and baseness to charge its associates with the crime in which it was caught red-handed! Instead of showing any humiliation, The Mail proposes to forget its crime by laying the same information against others who were not one-half as bad as itself. John Charlton is a saint in this respect, compared with the Judas that taunts him with being an annexation scout, and some day when Mr. Charlton feels like telling all he knows The Mail crowd will be sorry they ever threw mud at him. "The vilest sinner may return," says the hymn, and The Mail thinks that means to its vomit.

LOCAL POSTAL REFORMS.

In an interesting article on "The City Postoffice" in the March number of Massey's Magazine, Mr. T. C. Patteson speaks unfavorably of the proposed reduction of letter postage from three to two cents. According to postoffice experts, such a reduction cannot be made without entailing a deficit in the department. We are inclined to differ from the experts. The reduction in the United States to two cents has so largely increased the revenue from letters that it is proposed now to establish a universal one-cent letter rate throughout the United States. True it is there is an annual deficit in the United States postal department, but this deficit is owing to the same cause that prevails in Canada, viz., the gratuitous handling of immense quantities of periodicals and newspapers. The United States proposes to subject the newspapers to a rate that will meet the cost of handling them. Postmaster-General Mulock will introduce a similar reform in Canada. If the United States adopts a one-cent rate as proposed Canada will be obliged to follow her example and reduce the letter rate to two cents at least. The Postmaster seems to think that two cents is a reasonable charge for delivering city letters. So it is, perhaps, but it can be established, and has been established, that a one-cent city rate would pay handsomely. A dozen firms would undertake to deliver local letters in Toronto at a cent apiece, provided they had the whole business. Mr. Patteson does not think it feasible to use electric cars to distribute and collect the postal matter between the branch offices and the General Postoffice, nor does he think it would be advisable to use an electric car between the Postoffice and the Union Station. He points out that only on one occasion in 20 years has the postoffice wagon service failed to connect with the trains at the station, while an electric car would be liable to delays through accidents at the power house, or on the car itself. The Postmaster thinks the immediate vicinity of the Union Station would be the most desirable site for the General Postoffice in Toronto. "The conveyance," says he, "of thousands of tons of stuff hauled to and from the station, that never ought to leave it, would very soon pay for the abandonment of the present Postoffice, even supposing that it could not be sold for the price, say, of the Cyclorama building." While the use of the electric cars is not favored by the Postmaster for the transfer of postal matter between the General and branch postoffices, he thinks they might be advantageously used for the delivery of the mail to the suburban offices and villages along the various suburban lines running out of Toronto. Up Yonge-street the trolley now goes as far as Richmond Hill, and half a dozen or more postoffices are situated along the route. These postoffices could be better served by the electric cars than by the present stage and railway system. The same can be said of the postoffices along the Kingston-road, Lake Shore-road and Dundas-street. The utilization of the trolley cars for the delivery of postal matter to the suburban postoffices is a reform that Hon. Mr. Mulock should introduce without delay. The Postmaster describes the existing method of serving the suburban offices as "truly rural." He recommends the formation of a "metropolitan district," which would have jurisdiction of all the suburban offices. The idea is an excellent one and the Postmaster-General ought to give effect to it.

THE LAW AND MUNICIPAL DELINQUENTS

The law against defaulting municipal and school treasurers seems to be useless. A case came up before the grand jury yesterday in which the treasurer of a school section in York township was charged with being short in his accounts to the amount of $800. Although the treasurer admitted his shortage by paying one-half of it back, the grand jury could find no justification under the law for returning a true bill against him. The evidence was direct enough, but it appears no crime had been committed. The treasurer received the money, and when called upon to account for it he could not do so. He had appropriated $800 to his own use. If it is not a crime to misappropriate the public funds in this way, then the sooner it is placed in the criminal category the better.

PROTECTION FOR WESTERN FARMERS.

In view of the increasing market for agricultural products in the mining districts of British Columbia the question of protection is receiving more and more attention in that province, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Up till within a year or two ago the farmers of Western Canada have looked upon free trade as the policy most favorable to them. The development of the mineral resources of British Columbia has had the effect of considerably modifying their views. Western Canada will soon have a home market of considerable proportions. Already there is a good demand in the mining centres for farm products, and the coming season will see that demand greatly extended. In addition to the miners and prospectors who are going into British Columbia in thousands there will be a big army of men employed this year, and for some years to come, in railway building. Western Canada is now in proper condition for a good dose of protection medicine. The mining towns and camps are at the present time mostly supplied from the south. The farmers of the United States are the ones who are profiting most by the activity in Canadian mining. The C.P.R. is trying to change the course of trade by reducing its freight rates from Manitoba and the Territories to the mining centres. The Government can do much more than the railway to give the farmers of Western Canada the trade of the Kootenay country. Let Mr. Laurier adopt a policy for Canada similar to that which President McKinley is going to apply to the United States and the Kootenay trade will soon pass from the control of the Americans to those to whom it rightly belongs.

HANDLING ISLAND PROPERTY.

There is evidently something wrong in the system pursued by the Property Committee in the handling of Island property. The recent attempt to dispose of several Island cottages by tender has proved as big a failure as most of the previous attempts in the same direction have proved. The figures contained in the tenders opened yesterday were far below the marketable value of the respective properties. The tender system as far as Island property at least is concerned must be set down as a failure. Probably the time of the year at which the properties were offered for sale accounts for the low offers that were received. The proposal to place all the city's Island property in the hands of a real estate agent ought to be accepted as a decided improvement upon the variable policy that has hitherto been pursued. Let the experiment be tried this season. If it turns out successful, the system can be made permanent.

A PEEP AT THE LEGISLATURE.

At night, the occasional visitor to the Local House is not apt to be impressed with the massiveness of the building itself or to be distressed by the roof or rather series of roofs which cover, the great brown stone pile known as the Legislative Buildings; for then the eye is attracted by the lights streaming from the many windows, and glowing under the great stone arch which ushers him into the vestibule; and when a crescent moon hangs low in the west and there is a glorious starry host high over head and the wind stirs restlessly in the beautiful naked trees, the eye is more likely to be attracted by the loveliness of the sky and night than by any building however impressive. Then, when entrance is effected through the great oak doors and the visitor is ushered into the wide hall, bright with light and warm as a summer night, and up the broad staircase with its decorations and pictures, thence along the carpeted halls to the little gallery known as the "Speaker's," he is likely to forget in his first impressions, the sky line of the structure, as he cannot do when he sees it in the broad light of day lying in all its hideousness against the bright blue of the sky.

For inside all is luxurious and harmonious and the light falls from a hundred electric bulbs in the golden chandeliers, and to the unprejudiced eye casts its radiance on Liberal and Conservative alike as the rain falls on the just and the unjust.

The Speaker's Gallery is a long, narrow, thickly-carpeted place, which runs along the north end of the chamber and to which outsiders are admitted by ticket only; the person rash enough to go there minus this billet of admission is likely to be forcibly ejected by the sergeant-at-arms, an experience, needless to say, which is not likely to be desired by any ordinary peaceable individual. Facing this, and a little more elaborate as to carving, is the press gallery, which commands, through the great windows, a fine view of the avenue; it is fitted out with tables and chairs for the newspaper men, who take down in strange characters the words which ascend to them from the members below; these they afterwards translate into English, usually more elegant than that in which it first reached their ears; and many a member has wished that there was not so much accuracy in perpetuating statements which he would fain forget when exigencies of party afterwards demand a change of sentiment. But there they abide in inexorable black and white to be read by some watchful member when occasion requires, to the confusion of the victim and the triumph of the accuser.

The ladies' gallery and that reserved for the public run east and west and are chiefly notable for the steepness of the steps which lead people into safety and seats; fair visitors frequently look down the slope from the passage behind, with swimming head, and long for a stout rope or an alpenstock to grasp in that perilous descent which threatens to hurl them below into the arms of the Opposition.

Needless to say, however, the best place in the chamber is the Speaker's gallery, for here the visitor, has a full view of the House in session and of the Speaker's chair, a handsomely carved affair where sits, in all the dignity of official robe, quaint hat and white gloves, the personage whose eye it is necessary to catch ere a member may presume to address the House. The Hon. Mr. Evanturel is a large, stout man with black hair standing erect on his head, seen when he removes the official hat, which, sad to relate, in his case, is not becoming; neither does he wear his robe of office with the same careless grace which characterized the late Speaker. This is probably due to the fact that he takes his position too seriously and imbues it with a sort of theological solemnity which has its humorous side for the irreverent mind. His eyeglass is his most striking feature, and his face is decidedly foreign—while his manner of addressing the House is agreeable enough if it were not so reminiscent of pompous church dignitaries. A glimpse of him, caught after the adjournment as he passed down the halls, minus his gown and hat, was more pleasing, though the long white official bands at the throat were out of all proportion to the coat tails!

Another apparently important presence on the floor of the House is the sergeant-at-arms, whose aggressive and warlike custom of wearing a sword is modified by the white gloves, without which he never appears; a sword to be fearsome must be grasped by a strong bared hand, but in conjunction with the white glove of state is merely a part of the harmless and picturesque ceremony which lingers in a matter of fact age to remind us of traditions which have had a large share in the building up of the empire. Indeed, the duties of this official are purely those of ceremony. When the Speaker enters and takes the chair, the sergeant carries in the heavy-headed mace—that symbol of kingly authority which on a memorable occasion aroused Cromwell's ire—and with as much care and tenderness as a mother caresses her child, he deposits it on the end of the table, resting its golden head on a crimson plush pillow; if, on the other hand, the Speaker leaves the chair, the sergeant as tenderly removes the mace and hangs it up on a rack just below the top of the table till such times as the Speaker chooses to resume his dignified position. At other times, when a division of the House occurs, the Speaker waits for the low bow with which this personage intimates that the members are all in, before reading the motion or amendment to the House on which the vote is to be taken. At first sight, the stranger is apt to have confused notions as to which is the Government side of the House and which the Opposition, for on both sides of the wide carpeted gulf which divides Grit and Tory the desks with their confusion and litter of papers and pamphlets are the same, and there is no outward or visible sign that the men who sit at them and fill the comfortable arm chairs are of opposing ideas; they dress very much the same, their faces are all striking or interesting and they all have the same manlike tendency to wear their hats indoors, cocked at various angles and giving them a more or less sinister appearance, according to the angle at which the hat is worn. But this is a deplorable weakness which politicians share in common with all men—a habit of sitting with a horrible stiff Cristy covering the fine line of the head and the hair which is meant for sufficient protection as well as for beauty. Why will they do it? But this is a digression which one is led into daily and hourly when one sees really handsome men turning themselves into villainous-looking characters by the mere angle at which the hat is worn. As for the members in the Local House sitting on either side of the gulf in irreconcilable parties, the political predilections of the visitor soon teach him which are the reprobate and which the chosen—which the goats and which the sheep. This dismissed, he proceeds to examine the characteristics of the most prominent members—the new Attorney-General with his flashing dark eyes, tongue like a two-edged sword and curl of the nostril which no caricaturist could resist; the Minister of Education, willest of men, who will wander from the point at issue in a harangue which distracts the attention of the House but which in no wise deceives. A fair and direct question asked by the Opposition is treated in much the same way as a pebble which is dropped into the lake, he gives it a little splash of attention and then he circles about, wider and wider at each sentence, till it is lost sight of in a sea of eloquence, and the question asked is as nothing in comparison with the cleverness with which it has been evaded; Mr. Whitney, the candid and combative leader of the Opposition, who is a Tory of the old school, abhorring divisions of his party like the Patrons as evil things from which can come no good; Mr. Howland, who would be a stronger man if he did not err so much on the side of courtesy, and the Patron leader, for whom the Government frequently sets snares; these and others are among the most prominent of the members on both sides of the House, and as the visitor comes down and out into the quiet night his head rings with phrases which are peculiar to this assembly —"My honorable friend," with many intimations of the adjective—"Along these lines," the "Now, Sir" of the Patron, "Honorable gentlemen on the other side of the House," and "Let the members be called in"; not much, after all, to carry away after a couple of hours spent in so pretentious an assembly.

Katherine Leslie.

A Tool of Capitalists.

Oshawa Vindicator, March 10.

Without doubt the most influential newspaper in the Dominion to-day is The Toronto World. It has dropped the narrow partisan lines that have held The Mail-Empire and Globe in subjection to the will of the party leaders, and full of conviction that Canada is destined to become a great nation it has advocated a policy best calculated to develop the resources of the country. The World fought hard against the Remedial Bill and now it is, in the interests of the future of the country, combatting the conspiracy put up by Messrs. Cox and Jaffray, who advocated through The Globe that the Government grant a subsidy to the C. P. R. to construct the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. It is undoubtedly in the public interest that the state should control this key to the west and see that the railway that occupied it did not have a monopoly. The railway should be operated in the interest of the people and not be built by public money and handed over to a corporation which would not scruple to use it to extort tribute from the people. We would even go a step further and say if it pays a few of the money holders of the country who represent a portion of the country's capital to operate a great railway, for the use of the public, in the interests of the capitalists, the public interests would be better served if the state own and operate the railway in the interest of the people who represent all the capital.

The Globe has lost prestage in advocating a policy that meant the delivery of the people of Southwest British Columbia bound and gagged to a monopoly that would not scruple to exact the greatest possible tribute from those who were delivered to its mercy. By all means let the state build and control the line.

Major McGillivray's Chicago Speech.

Major McGillivray not only denies the charges made against him by The Chicago Western British American, but says that the editor of that paper was expelled from the Independent Foresters and published the attack on him through ill-will on that account. The Ottawa Free Press of March 10 contains interviews with a number of prominent Foresters at the Capital, who all scout the idea of Mr. McGillivray making any such speech as that with which the Chicago paper credits him.

Elm-Street Methodist Church.

A concert under the direction of Mr. A. S. Vogt, organist and choirmaster of Jarvis-street Baptist Church Choir, will be given in the Elm-street Methodist Church on Tuesday evening, 16th inst. The following soloists will take part in the program: Mrs Mina Lund-Ebburn, Miss Dora L. McMurtry, Miss Lettnie James, Mr J M Sherlock; Miss Jessie Perry and Miss Lillian M Hull, organists; Herr Heinrich Klingenfeld, violinist; Miss Klingenfeld, accompanist, and the full choir of Jarvis-street Baptist Church. This announcement will be gladly received by musical people. Mr. Vogt's well-deserved reputation as an organist and choirmaster and the excellent work of his choir warrant the expectation of a crowded house on Tuesday evening.

No Bill Against A. J. Mills.

Yesterday the grand jury brought in a verdict of no bill in the case against Alfred J. Mills, who was charged with embezzling the school funds of East Toronto. The County Crown Attorney, however, indicated that it was not unlikely that the matter would be brought up at the next sessions.

Had a Sister in Toronto.

Dundas, Ont., March 11.—Dr. J. W. Smith of Dundas was called to see Henry Follis, who has been working for a farmer named Callon of West Flamboro. Follis had ruptured a blood vessel and died in a short time. He has no friends in this section of the country, but has a sister, a Mrs. Humphrey, of Yonge-street, Toronto.

Wealth Under the Carpet.

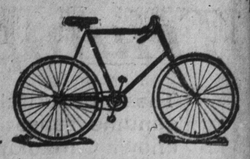
Middletown, N.Y., March 11.—While painters were engaged yesterday in painting the interior of the residence of Mrs. Caroline M. Robertson, an aged lady of this city, with many eccentric qualities, they discovered under the carpet, which they had turned back, a package containing $25,000 in United States bonds, with the coupons all attached; also $10,000 in Chicago, Burlington & Quincy bonds.

It will go... Right to the spot

Ayer's Hair Vigor will go right to that bald spot and begin to bring the hair back.

It Makes Hair Grow.

A Valuable Experience....



Frequently leads the former owner of a cheap bicycle to **The Cleveland** Salesroom, where he procures a wheel of mechanical exactness and unsurpassed riding qualities.

A Few Cleveland Territories Open.

H. A. LOZIER & CO.
169 Yonge St., Toronto.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue

Announcement of Cleveland Cycling Academy opening later.

Sword WE CUT FINE

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY SPECIALS.

GLOVES.

Kangaroo Gloves, pique sewn, 69c, usual $1.25.
Cape Driving Gloves, 69c, usual $1.
Angora Suede Cycling Gloves, 84c, usual $1.25.
Dent's York Tan Driving Gloves, $1, usual $1.50.

SHIRTS.

Cambric Shirts, two collars, detached, 44c, usual 75c.
Cambric Shirts, two collars and cuffs detached, 75c, usual $1.25.
Cambric Shirts, collars attached, 50c, usual 75c.
Dresden Fronted Shirts, cuffs detached, 75c, usual $1.25.
Cambric Shirts, pleated fronts, 95c, usual $1.25.
White Unlaundered Shirts, open front or back, 39c, usual 60c.

COLLARS.

200 dozen 4-ply collars, 3 for 25c, usual 15c each.
250 dozen 4-ply English Collars, 2 for 25c, usual 20c each.
150 dozen 4-ply English Collars, extra quality, 3 for 50c.
50 dozen 4-ply English Link Cuffs, 3 pairs 69c.

SPECIALS.

Flannelette Night Shirts, 39c, usual 65c.
Pyjama Suits, medium size only, $1.50, usual $2.50.
Dressing Jackets, corded edges, $2.95, usual $5.
Dressing Gowns, corded edges, $5, usual $10.

Something New in Puffs and Bows.

55 King St. East. Phone 282

BELL PIANOS

SELDOM ..... NEED ..... TUNING .....

It's on account of their solid construction that the tuner's services are but little required to preserve the sweet harmonies for which "BELL" pianos are noted.

Bell Pianos *are made, guaranteed and built to last a lifetime by the largest makers of pianos in Canada.*

Salesrooms at..... TORONTO, HAMILTON, LONDON, SYDNEY, N.S.W., LONDON, ENG.

Labor-expense

Neither labor nor expense is spared that Cottam's Seed shall be absolutely the best bird food procurable. We're studying birds and bird foods constantly, and, when necessary, consult the most successful fanciers in the world.

NOTICE "BART. COTTAM & CO., LONDON," on label. Contents sell separately for 25c. (BIRD BREAD, 10c.—Perch Holder, 5c—Seed, 10c.) With Cottam's Seed you pay only 10c for 25c worth. Manufactured under six patents. Sold everywhere. Read Cottam's illustrated Bird Book, 96 pages—post free, 25c. [50]

MEETINGS.

TO MILK PRODUCERS.

A meeting of all milk producers sending milk to Toronto will be held at the **ALBION HOTEL** at 1 p.m. on **Saturday, March 13th,** 1897, for the purpose of forming an Association and discussing the Board of Health bylaw.

ROOFING.

Does your roof leak; do you want a new roof? Do you want your roof repaired? Call or telephone W. T. Stewart & Co., 99 Adelaide-street west, corner Bay. Tel. 632.

He Denied It All.

Ottawa Citizen.

We are glad to see that Major McGillivray, ex-M. P., denies the statements attributed to him by Chicago papers. We fully expected such a denial. The Major was charged with having spoken in favor of annexation, and of having said that the "farce" of British connection would soon be put an end to in Canada. Such sentiments are not common in this country, and are sufficiently unpopular to make the handful who may cherish them keep their opinions to themselves. No one certainly would suspect a man of Major McGillivray's character and record of being an annexationist. What advantage the Chicago papers expect to gain by manufacturing lies of this kind it would be hopeless to enquire.

Twenty-Three Months for Burglary.

George Knox, who was convicted of burglarizing the houses of Dr. J. D. King and John Minto, was given 23 months in the Central yesterday.