Electric and Near

In our big February Sale we have some splendid Jackets in Electric and Near Seal. Here's a special line:

25 Plain Electric Seal Jackets—nice quality of fur—made in up-to-date designs, brown satin linings, 24 inches long, were $35 and $40, for

$30.

THE W. & D. DINEEN CO., Limited.
Cor. Yonge and Temperance Streets.

NINE HOURS FOR MOULDERS.

They Will Demand Reduction in Time From May 1.

The moulders last night determined to ask for a nine-hour day, to take effect on May 1. Wages and other conditions will not enter into the question. At present the minimum wage is $2.75 a day. Out of 125 present, only four did not vote for the reduction in time. With the stove platers, there are in the union about 250 men.

At a special meeting of the concrete workers, held last night, a deputation from the bricklayers was present, to settle some points where the two unions clashed. The meeting, which was large, was harmonious, and no difficulty is anticipated to prevent a settlement. Fifty candidates were initiated.

The Retail Clerks' International Protective Association have provided a good program for their concert and smoker, to be held in Victoria Hall on Monday, Feb. 16.

The men employed by W. E. Chalcraft & Co. returned to work yesterday, but, otherwise, there is no change in the situation.

TO START A REVOLT.

Vienna, Feb. 11.—Considerable interest has been aroused here by a despatch from Sofia to the effect that Boris Sarafoff, the famous Macedonian leader and former president of the Macedonian committee, has already gone to Macedonia to start a revolt. Sarafoff has the reputation of being a capable and desperate leader, having unequalled knowledge of the mountain passes.

BULGARIA GETTING READY.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Feb. 11.—The government is contemplating calling out two army divisions, Sofia and Philippopolis furnishing one each. The concentration of Turkish troops on the Bulgarian frontier is given as the reason for this partial mobilization.

Overtime and No Pay.

Dover, N.H., Feb. 11.—Owing to a strike of the ring spinners and carders, numbering 250, all the cotton mills of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company here were shut down, throwing 1500 hands out of employment. The strikers complained that they were forced to work 29 minutes overtime without extra pay.

In a State of Siege.

Berlin, Feb. 11.—Advices received here from Guatenala announce that the entire Republic has been declared in a state of siege.

NURSING MOTHERS

A mother's poor health is bad enough for the mother but worse still for the nursing baby.

Mothers find Scott's Emulsion a nourishing and strengthening food. If the breast milk is scanty or thin Scott's Emulsion will make it rich and more abundant.

When mothers take Scott's Emulsion the babies share in the benefits. Thin babies grow fat. Weak babies get strong.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

SCORE'S

No Raincoat Equals a "Burberry"

Burberry's English Raincoats are absolutely the best made. We have just received a shipment of these famous garments—A1 for present wear—call and inspect.

R. SCORE & SON,
Tailors and Haberdashers, 77 King Street West.

N.B.—Store closes at one o'clock on Saturdays during February

ASK FOR RAILWAY COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE FREIGHT RATES

Influential Deputation Waits on the Government and Presents Strong Case Against Railways—No Subsidy to Grand Trunk—Free Rural Mail Delivery Asked.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—A large deputation representing the Farmers' Association, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, the Dominion Grange, the Toronto Board of Trade and the Dominion Live Stock Association, waited on the government to-day, and presented their views on several matters of considerable importance. A comprehensive memorandum, dealing with the discrimination in freight rates of Canadian railways, and calling for the appointment of a Railway Commission to investigate, was read; a free rural mail delivery was asked for, and strong opposition to the granting of subsidies was urged. The deputation was composed of the following: J Lockie Wilson, L E Annis and W L Smith, secretary, on behalf of the Farmers' Association; Robert Munro, J O Thorn and R J Younge, secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; D J McKinnon, W H Bunting, H W Dawson and D D Wilson of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association; W F W Fisher of the Dominion Grange; Hugh Blain and J D Allan of the Toronto Board of Trade, and Ald Dunn of the Dominion Live Stock Association.

Unfair Freight Rates.

The request for a systematic re-adjustment of the railway freight rates now charged in this country is based upon these general statements:

1 Rates on short hauls within Canadian territory are so high as to be, in many cases, practically prohibitory.

2. Rates on long hauls, also, within Canadian territory do not, in many cases, bear fair proportion either to the cost or value of the service rendered.

3. Rates on local Canadian traffic are, in many cases, much higher than rates under similar conditions on local traffic in the United States.

4. On traffic originating in the United States, and carried over Canadian lines to the seaboard, the rates are, in numerous instances, not only relatively, but actually, lower than the rate imposed on Canadian produce carried over the same lines, but for a shorter distance.

First, as to the charges on short hauls within Canadian territory. Prof. J. S. McLean, in a report to your government, a year ago, pointed out that the rate on salt from Wingham to Fordwich, a distance of 17 miles, in less than carload lots, was nine cents, while merchants could haul the same by team for five cents.

A quantity of cheese-box hooping was hauled by team from Harriston to Fordwich, a distance of eight miles, for $7.50, while the cost of hauling by rail would have been $12.

Farmers living from 20 to 25 miles from Napanee say they can team their produce to the town cheaper than they can have it sent in by rail. Merchants in Waterford, when they buy their goods from Brantford wholesale houses, haul their purchases from the wholesale warehouses to the retail stores, a distance of 18 miles, and say they save money by doing so, altho there is a direct railway connection between the two points.

Lower in United States.

In an investigation, carried on under instructions from the government, some few years ago, it was shown that the local rates on United States railways were very much lower for the same length of haul than rates in this country. In some cases the rates on Canadian roads were fully double the rates charged on U. S. roads. On the whole, it is believed that rates in the United States are fully 25 per cent. lower, on the average, than they are in this country.

In the report presented to the government by Prof. McLean, the statement is made that a rate of 88 1-2c has been quoted on first-class freight from Detroit to Montreal, while the rate from Windsor to Montreal was 70 cents. Here was a discrimination against the Canadian, in favor of the American city, lying along side of 11 1-2 cents. It was further stated in this same report that our railways gave the same rate from Portland to Chicago that was given from Montreal to Chicago. The rate on cattle from Chicago to St. John, N. B., is 28 cents per 100 pounds, as compared with 27 cents from Barrie to St. John, and 25 cents from Toronto to St. John. Chicago shippers obtain a rebate which makes their rate lower than appears on the surface, and this, altho the distance in favor of Toronto is some 500 miles. During the past season of navigation, the rate on grain from the Western States, reaching Ontario lake ports by vessel, and carried thence by rail to the seaboard, was 11 cents per 100 pounds, including terminal charges. The rate to the seaboard and terminal charges on grain from Ontario, at the same time, was 16 1-2 cents. Railways, built largely at the expense of the people of this country, are giving a lower rate, for a longer haul, to U. S. produce, which is intended to compete with Canadian produce in the British market, than is given to our own people.

The discrimination practised by our railways in favor of U. S. produce tells against the Canadian manufacturer, as well as the Canadian farmer. In some cases, the discrimination in rates pretty well offsets the advantage which the tariff is supposed to give the Canadian manufacturer.

Our Railways Have Advantage.

In some respects, our railways have a marked advantage over those of the adjoining country. Labor, on the average, is cheaper here than it is across the line. Railways in Canada are exempt from much of the burden of taxation which railways in the United States are forced to bear. On 335 miles of track owned by the Grand Trunk in the States of Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, the taxation is $185,036, as compared with a taxation of $135,000 on 2653 miles of track operated by the same company in Ontario.

Another respect in which Canadian railways have an advantage is in the liberal aid they have received from our governments. Railways in Canada, owned by private companies, have been aided to the extent of at least $250,000,000, at the expense of the taxpayers of this country. Of the total capital invested in railways in Canada, inflated and otherwise, over 20 per cent. was contributed from the taxes or lands of the people. And the contribution made by the public was in cash or its equivalent; there was no water in this portion of the railway capital. There has been nothing like similar liberality on the part of the people of the United States towards railway promoters. We have made a clear gift to our railways; in the United States, so far as the National government is concerned, money was advanced by way of loans; interest was charged on the loans, and principal and interest have almost all been paid back again. It is true, wages of railway employes have been increased here, but, by reason of improved appliances, the efficiency of labor has increased more rapidly than the cost of the same. One freight train to-day, with the same number of hands that were required twenty-five years ago, will move three times the quantity of freight moved in one load in 1875. The cost of railway construction is also much less than it was years ago. United States official reports place the cost of steel rails at $166 per ton in 1867; at $45.50 in 1877; at $37 in 1887, and at $28 to-day. In other lines, something like corresponding reductions have been made.

Rates Down in the United States.

With the increased efficiency of labor, as applied to the hauling of freight, and a decrease in the cost of construction, freight rates have gone down in the United States. The average rate on a bushel of wheat by the all-rail route from Chicago to New York in 1868 was 42 1-2 cents; in 1878, a little over 17 3-4 cents; in 1888, 14 1-2 cents, and in 1898, 11 1-2 cents. The rate on live cattle from Chicago to New York was 55 cents per 100 pounds in 1880, and 28 cents in 1901. The rate on sheep has been reduced in the same time from 65 cents to 30 cents, and on dressed beef, from 88 cents to less than 43 cents per 100 pounds. Taking the average rate on all classes of freight, and the average of all railways in the United States, it is found that the rate per ton per mile was nearly 1 1-2 cents in 1875, while, to-day, it is less than 3-4 of a cent. Why is it that like reductions in carrying charges have not taken place in this country?

It was by giving an unfairly low rate to the Standard Oil Company that the building up of that great combination was rendered possible. Competitors, denied the same privilege, were driven out of business. By the adoption of similar means to-day, our Canadian railways can make or break a locality or individual. A reduction in rates should be as much under the control of the government, or a body representing the government, as an increase in rates. Provision should be made, too, for the prevention of granting secret rebates to favored shippers. The action of the United States Senate in passing an act imposing a penalty of $20,000 for an offence of this kind is entirely commendable.

There is no obligation on the part of railways to give notice of any change in rates or classification. These changes are constantly being made to the serious injury of traders and manufacturers. In 1896 the export rate on apples to Liverpool was increased from 73 cents to $1.48 per barrel. This increase, coming after shippers had made their contracts for purchase, almost ruined a large number of dealers. Contracts for manufactured articles are frequently made months in advance. Pending delivery, transportation rates are sometimes advanced to such an extent as to render it impossible to carry the contracts thru at a profit.

The railways again fix the minimum weight on which carload rates are allowed. In a number of cases, more particularly in fruit and live stock, it is impossible to load up to this minimum, and it is thus impossible to secure the rates offered on carload lots.

Over-Capitalization the Evil.

The root of the whole evil is that we are being asked to pay freight rates which will earn dividends on capital which no longer has any existence in fact. One line of railway in this country is capitalized at about $100,000 per mile; on the average the capitalization is $60,000. There is good authority for the statement that all the lines and equipment could be duplicated at $40,000 per mile. Rates should be fixed on a basis that will earn dividends on the actual cost of reproduction. In fact, in strict justice, the contribution made by the people in cash or lands, amounting to some $15,000 per mile, might well be deducted from this. But, in any event, the rates charged should not be more than sufficient to pay dividends on the actual outlay necessary to duplicate the present service. It would be no more absurd for the owner of a modern roller mill to charge rates sufficient to pay interest on the capital which has disappeared with the old stone process than it is for a railway company to levy rates high enough to render it possible to pay dividends on a sum beyond the amount at which present lines could be duplicated.

A Railway Commission.

How are the grievances complained of to be redressed? We believe this can best be accomplished by the appointment of a railway commission, charged with the sole duty of hearing complaints, making all necessary enquiries and taking means to prevent a continuance of unequal and excessive charges. Such a commission should be composed of men of first-class ability and the highest standin, and they should be clothed with full authority to fix just and equitable rates. We are further of opinion that from a decision by this tribunal there should be but one appeal, to a single court, and that on questions of law only.

No Aid to G.T.P.

The Farmers' Association presented a memorandum protesting against the granting of assistance, in any form whatever, by the Dominion government either to the Pacific extension of the Grand Trunk or any other railway, believing that sufficient, and more than sufficient, assistance has already been given to railway building in this country. There has been granted in cash or land to private railway companies by the Dominion, provincial and municipal governments at least $250,000,000. Interest on this sum at 4 per cent. would amount to $10,000,000 per annum, or within $3,500,000 of the total expenditure of the Dominion for all purposes in the year of Confederation. In view of the enormous expenditure already incurred for assisting railway building, aside from any other consideration, the time has now come to call a halt. Even if public assistance were necessary to a further development of railway enterprise, the interests of the general public would still demand a cessation from the practice, at least for a time. But public assistance is no longer an essential to this end. Railway building in this country is not a speculation to-day; it is an ordinary business enterprise. The Province of Manitoba last year is reported to have produced 50,000,000 bushels of wheat. The expectation is that the whole Northwest will next year produce 100,000,000 bushels. Something like 30,000 American settlers are said to have gone into the Northwest last year. Three times that number is expected during the coming season. This being so, it does seem to this delegation that a railway thru that country should be a paying enterprise from the start, and that there is, therefore, no justification for continuing for the future the subsidy-giving policy of the past. What was the wild territory of Oklahoma twelve years ago has today a population of over half-a-million. It has about 1200 miles of railway, built without one dollar of subsidy or land grant, and on which taxation at the rate of $152.56 per mile is annually imposed. When Oklahoma can secure a sufficient railway service without bonus, and with taxation, surely the better territory of the Canadian West can obtain all the railway facilities needed, at least without a bonus.

Rural Mail Delivery.

Sir William Mulock was waited upon by a deputation of farmers, who asked for the establishment of a rural mail delivery. It was urged that free mail delivery in rural sections is not an experiment. Its practicability and beneficial results have been clearly demonstrated in the United States (under conditions similar to those prevailing in this country). When free mail delivery was first proposed in the United States by the Grange, speaking for the farmers of that country, there was almost unanimous opposition to the proposal from all other classes in the community. Despite the opposition, the new system was given a trial. As a result of that trial, inside of four years from the adoption of the system, free mail delivery has been extended over 1,000,000 square miles of territory, and is serving 21,000,000 people. In the United States, according to the report of the Postmaster-General of that country, the service does not seem to be entirely self-sustaining. A good deal of the cost, so far as public revenues are concerned, has, however, been offset by the reduction in the number of postoffices, and the wiping out of old-fashioned mail routes. Another partial offset has been the increased revenue of the Postal Department, as a result of the change, the increased revenue being, apparently, about 8 per cent. In one section in Michigan, an increase of 175 per cent. in the number of pieces of mail delivered, and 56 per cent. in the number collected for delivery was reported in one year.

The revenue and expenditure statement of the Postal Department does not, however, tell the whole story. While the new service has meant some additional burden to the public revenue, it has greatly reduced private expenditure. One public carrier, traveling from 20 to 25 miles daily, will serve on an average one hundred and twenty-five families. The pay allowed this carrier is $2 per day, and it is surely much cheaper to pay one man $12 weekly, from the public revenue, than for one member from each one of the 125 families to travel from two to four miles, once a day, or tri-weekly to the postoffice for mail. It is also claimed that free rural mail delivery had added from two to three dollars per acre to the value of every farm on roads along which the mail was delivered.

What has been said of the United States in regard to a service already in operation, will be said of conditions in this country, if the service is once established here. Free rural mail delivery would confer an inestimable boon on seven-tenths of the population of this country. Even if this service does cause an increase in the cost of the public service, this increase would be abundantly justified by the advantages which would follow. It will bring the farmers of this country into intimate touch with the great world about them; it would broaden their outlook, and it would, by bringing to them daily reports from the centres of trade, enable them to buy and sell to better advantage.

Common soaps destroy the clothes and render the hands liable to eczema.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar 211

IMPRISONED IN A SHAFT.

Eleven Men Caught in Mine—One Rescued Unconscious.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 11.—A special from Eveleth, on the Mesaba Iron Range, says: Eleven miners are imprisoned by fire which broke out today in No. 3 shaft of the Spruce Mine, owned by the United States Steel Corporation. The blaze started in an oil house in the second level, and shanties and timber in that part of the mine were soon burning fiercely.

The fire was subdued after two hours. Rescuers entered the shaft at once, and brought up one man unconscious. The ten others imprisoned are believed to be in the same condition, but have not yet been found. The rescued workman will recover.

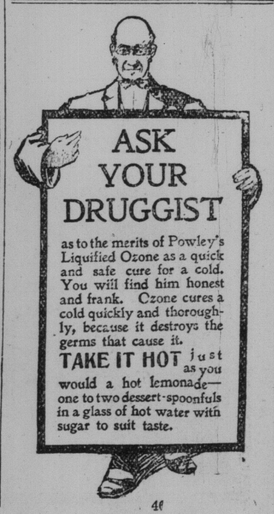
A Unique Firelight.

During the past week there has been distributed thru the city a novelty in the shape of a patent firelighter. The contrivance does away with the old-time kindling, and is clean and economical. Up-to-date advertisers have seized the opportunity of using the device for inculcating trade and the Elias Rogers Company, Rice Lewis & Sons Company, C. McIntosh & Son, The Gillette Yeast Company, and C. Boecki & Son are the advertisers figuring on the novelty. The article is patented and is expected to fill a long-felt want in the household.

Lt.-Col. McCrae passed thru the city yesterday on his way to Ottawa.

Thomas A. Duff, general agent of the Orange Mutual Benefit Fund, leaves to-day for Manitoba in the interests of the order.

Hon. John Dryden has left for the Ottawa fair.



ASK YOUR DRUGGIST

as to the merits of Powley's Liquified Ozone as a quick and safe cure for a cold. You will find him honest and frank. Ozone cures a cold quickly and thoroughly, because it destroys the germs that cause it.

TAKE IT HOT just as you would a hot lemonade—one to two dessert-spoonfuls in a glass of hot water with sugar to suit taste.

46

Fairweather's 'Expansion Sale'

"Sable" Extras

Just a day of it—special values—special qualities—special goods—special prices—

Alaska Sable Scarfs
45 inches long—6 tails—were 7.50—for **3.95**

Alaska Sable Scarfs
50 inches long—6 and 8 tails—were 10.00—for **5.75**

Alaska Sable Muffs
Extra large—were 12.00—for **7.50**

Persian Lamb and Western Sable Caperines—stole front style—were 25.00—for **18.00**

ORDER BY MAIL.

J. W. T. FAIRWEATHER & CO.,
84-86 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

Weston's Fruit Bread

10c PER LOAF

A pure plum loaf—as good as cake.

Phone 329 Main.

Model Bakery Co (Limited), TORONTO

Don't Get Typhoid Fever

Drink Distilled Water. It is free from the germs and microbes that abound in city water.

5 GALLONS, 40c. DELIVERED

J. J. McLaughlin, Chemist
246

MONEY TO LOAN

If you want to borrow money on household goods, pianos, organs, horses and wagons, call and see us. We will advance you any amount from $10 up same day as you apply for it. Money can be paid in full at any time, or in six or twelve monthly payments to suit borrower. We have an entirely new plan of lending. Call and get our terms. Phone—Main 4233.

The Toronto Security Co "LOANS."
Room 10, Lawlor Building, 6 King St. W

Encouraging.

"I got the Bird Bread last Monday, and already (Thursday) a favorite singer who, since moulting, seemed to have lost his voice, has begun to sing, and all my birds seem more cheerful." Mr. B. B. Moodie, Chesterville, Ont., Nov. 4, 1897. [119]

BEWARE of injurious imitations. Be sure "BART COTTAM CO. LONDON" is on label. Contents put up under 6 patents, sell separately: **Bird Bread, 10c.; Perch Roller** (contrasts Bird Bread **5c.; Seed, 10c.** With 1 lb. pkts. COTTAM SEED this 25c. worth is sold for 10c. Three times the value of any other bird food. Sold everywhere. Read COTTAM'S BIRD BOOK (36 pages, illustrated) price 25c.; To users of COTTAM SEED a copy with any stitching will be sent post paid for 12c. 2156

Suckling & Co.

We are instructed by

RICHARD TEW, ASSIGNEE,

to sell by public auction, at a rate on the $, as per inventory, on

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18TH,

at 2 o'clock p.m., the stock belonging to the estate of

T. ARMSTRONG & BRO. LINDSAY,

Consisting of:

Furnishings	$1015 56
Hats and caps	1384 05
Furs	2743 57
Store Fixtures	267 75
	$5410 93

Terms: One-quarter cash (10 per cent at time of sale), balance at two and four months, bearing interest at 7 per cent per annum, satisfactorily secured. Stock and inventory may be inspected on the premises at Lindsay and inventory at the office of Richard Tew, Assignee, No. 23 Scott-street, Toronto. 46

Predicts Civil War.

New York, Feb. 11.—While presiding over services in connection with the semi-centennial celebration of St. Paul's Methodist Church in Newark, N. J., Gov. Franklin Murphy predicted that unless in the near future greater harmony be restored between capital and labor the country will be plunged into a civil war more disastrous than any previously recorded in history.

Brought High Prices.

New York, Feb. 11.—At the sale held in Mendelssohn Hall of the art collection of David C. Lyall of Brooklyn, nineteen water colors, eighty-five oils and one pastel sold for $251,045. The highest figure was $25,500, paid for Jules Breton's oil painting, "La Fin de Travail."

FOR FARMERS.

A Farmers' Paper on the Niagara Electric Franchises.

From The Toronto Weekly Sun.

The action of the Ontario government in granting to a syndicate of Toronto capitalists a concession to develop power at Niagara Falls has aroused widespread interest. The agreement for the concession was made by the Niagara Falls Park Commissioners, under whose jurisdiction is vested the park at the Falls, and a strip of land along the river's bank, extending from Chippewa to Niagara-on-the-Lake. Prior agreements of a similar character have been made with two other power companies, the minimum annual rental in the case of one being $15,000, and in the case of the other $30,000. The minimum rental in the present case is $15,000. The rental increases in each case in proportion to the number of horsepower developed. It is from the revenue derived from these sources that the Commissioners count on meeting the expense of maintaining the park and paying off the debentures, which now amount to $600,000. The government has reserved the right to pass upon all agreements, that the Commissioners may make. Hence, the last agreement, like the former ones, came before it for consideration.

The ratification of the last agreement by the government aroused special interest in Toronto, because only at the last session of the legislature, the Municipal Committee, and virtually the government, refused to give to Toronto the right to develop and transmit electric energy from the same source. **It now confers the right that was denied to Toronto upon a body of men, who, between them, control the street railway system and the electric light and power systems of the city.**

These concerns are all largely over-capitalized, and the citizens are compelled to provide revenue on a vast amount of watered stock. It is hardly surprising that they regard the conferring upon the capitalists mentioned, of the franchise that was refused to them, as an attempt to plant the foot of monopoly firmly upon their necks. The provision in the charter that the company must sell power in Canada at the same price as it sells in the United States, does not, they claim, afford sufficient protection to the public.

But, great as the interest of Toronto is in the matter, the **interest of the Province is far greater.** It is now clear that electric energy will soon furnish the motive power for the workshops and factories of Western Ontario, and for a large section of the Province east of Toronto. It will furnish the means of cheaper electric transit. The possession of this power must give to those living in the district reached an immense advantage over all competitors. We should see that this great gift of Nature comes to us free of toll, and that no promoters are permitted, thru schemes of over-capitalization, to absorb the profits of a great public asset. If report be true, the company which has secured the last concession is already capitalized for more than double the amount that will be required to construct and equip its works.

But, while workshops and factories will secure their power from Niagara Falls, what about the farm. Why should not the predictions The Sun made several years ago be realized now, and the **farmhouse be lighted, and, in time, heated, and the farm machinery run, by electric power?** Why should not the advantages of proximity to Niagara be shared by all? There seems no reason why trunk lines, carrying electric energy, should not pass thru the country, and be accessible to every citizen. The interest in the question that is manifested thruout the Province shows that the people realize the wide bearing which it has.

It has been estimated by United States engineers that the water that flows over Niagara Falls can produce a constant supply of electrical energy, equal to 5,500,000 horsepower, and it is also estimated that about 80 per cent. of this water, capable of producing 4,400,000 horsepower, flows on the Canadian side of the international boundary. It would, in our opinion, have been far better if no private company had received any concessions from the Province, and if the development and distribution of power had been kept entirely under public control. When making the first concessions, the government evidently did not fully realize the future importance of the subject. Probably none of us realized it. But now it seems clear that no further concessions to corporations or individuals should be made without the more complete safeguarding of the public interests, especially in the direction of controlling the rates charged. Why should not the administration of nature's great gift to us be undertaken by the Provincial government, or by the municipalities, if proper guarantees of efficient management and fair treatment of all interests are given by them? We cannot afford to hand over Niagara and its power to the vendors of watered stock and inflated securities. The direct revenue-producing features of the agreements that have been made doubtless attracted the principal attention of the Park Commissioners, but the Provincial government must take a wider view.

Enjoyed Themselves.

The annual at home of the International Jewelry Workers' Union was held last night, with great success, in St. George's Hall. About 150 people sat down to progressive euchre, in the fore part of the evening, and contested for six handsome prizes, the first lady receiving an ebony hairbrush, and the gentleman a silver-mounted pipe. While the floor was being cleared for dancing, refreshments were served in the buffet room, and, altogether, a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Mrs. Wilson's Injuries.

Mrs. Wilson, who was badly crushed between two street cars last Thursday, was improving favorably until Wednesday, when she suddenly became worse. Altho there were no bones broken, she was terribly bruised and, it is feared, internally injured. There is only herself and little girl to earn a livelihood. The daughter is away from 7 in the morning till 6 in the evening, so that the mother is alone all day.

Cramps are Like Burglars.

They come unexpected and when least welcome. Be armed with a one-minute cure in a bottle of Nerviline, which relieves cramp and stomach pains in five minutes. In colic, summer complaint, diarrhoea, indigestion and nausea, Nerviline is a remedy of remarkable potency, and acts promptly and satisfactorily at all times. The composition of Polson's Nerviline expresses the highest medical progress of the age, which accounts for its superior merit. Price 25 cents. e1

HAMILTON'S PILLS ARE GOOD PILLS.

DR. W. H. GRAHAM Late of 198 King St. West

No. 1 Clarence Square, corner Spadina Avenue, Toronto Canada, treats Chronic Diseases and makes a specialty of Skin Diseases, as Pimples, Ulcers, etc.

Private Diseases, as Impotency, Sterility, Varicocele Nervous Debility, etc. the result of youthful folly and excess), Gleet and Stricture of Long Standing, treated by galvanism, the only method without pain and all bad after effects.

Diseases of Women Painful, profuse or suppressed menstruation, ulceration, leucorrhoea and all displacements of the womb.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays 1 to 3 p.m. 124

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY, LIMITED

Directors—J. W. Flavelle, A. E. Ames, H. H. Fudger. Feb. 12.

Store Closes Every Evening at 5.30.

The Friday List.

Friday and Bargain Day have come to mean almost the same thing. Here is our Bargain Day list for to-morrow—every item "specialized," every price cheapened for the day. No news in this paper is of more direct, personal importance than that given herewith below:

Clothing Bargains To-Morrow.

65 only Men's Light and Dark Grey Checked Canadian Tweed Suits, also navy blue and black serge, made in single-breasted sacque style, lined with strong Italian cloth and well sewn, sizes 35–44, regular $5.50 and $6.50, on sale Friday ... **3.95**

75 Men's Covert Cloth Rain Coats, made in long full box back, Raglanette style medium, fawn and dark Oxford grey shades, vertical pockets and cuffs on sleeves, fancy checked linings, seams sewn and taped, finished with velvet collar, sizes 35–44, regular $5.00, on sale Friday **3.75**

Men's Heavy Canadian Tweed Pants, light grey, grey and black and brownish grey, medium and narrow striped patterns, made with top and hip pockets, strong trimmings and well sewn, sizes 32–42, reg. $1.25 and $1.50, Friday.. **1.98**

75 Boys' Fine English and Canadian Tweed Three-Piece Suits, consisting of grey and black checked and neat brown mixtures, made up in single-breasted style, lined with strong Italian cloth and splendid fitting, sizes 22–28, regular $3.50 and $4.00, Friday **2.98**

Men's Furnishings Bargains.

640 Fine Silk Neckties; this is the clearing from a large necktie maker; the lot consists of puffs and Derbys or four-in-hands—in all the latest styles, patterns and colors, nicely made up and finished; the puff is the very stylish tie for present wear; regular prices 25c, on sale Friday, at each ..... **.10**
Yonge-street window.

270 Men's Fine White Cotton Unlaundried Shirts, made from fine even thread shirting cotton, reinforced fronts, continuous facings, open back, with bands, strongly sewn seams and perfect fitting, sizes 14 to 18, regular price 50c, on sale Friday, to clear, at ..... **.39**

240 Men's Fine Black Sateen Shirts, made with collar attached, well sewn seams, fast black color, smooth even thread; this lot consists of large sizes only, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, regular 75c garments, on sale Friday at, each ..... **.39**

Men's 35c Socks for 12 1-2c.

Men's Finest Plain Black and Colored Cashmere ½ Hose, sample pairs and imperfect pairs of one of the best English makers, regular 25c and 35c, hosiery sale Friday, per pair ..... **.12½**

Bargains in Fur.

10 dozen Children's Wool Toques, assorted colors, good length, fine quality wool, regular price 25c, Friday ..... **.10**

9 Child's Carriage Robes, in white sheepskin and imitation white bear, white linings, regular price $2.50, Friday **1.00**

85 only Men's Fur Caps, assorted kinds, in seal, Astrachan, nutria beaver, German otter and half Persian, Dominion and wedge shapes, regular $2.50 and $3.50, Friday **1.65**

20 Men's Fur Coats, in calfskin, Corsican lamb or wallaby, regular prices $25.00, Friday, special **17.50**

Bargains in Men's Boots.

Some lines of Men's $2.00 and $2.50 Laced and Elastic Side Boots, that have become broken in sizes, consisting of broad, common-sense styles, in both dongola and box calf leathers and a lot of other lines, with more medium toes and in box calf, Dongola and fine buff leathers, all sizes in the lot, but not in each kind, Friday bargains **1.50**
See Window Display.

Handkerchiefs for Friday.

Ladies' Pure Irish Linen Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, ½ and ¼ inch hem, regular 3 for 25c, Friday, 5 for ..... **.25**

Men's Cambric Handkerchiefs, hemmed borders, linen finish, regular 5c each, Friday, 4 for .... **.10**

Children's White Hemstitch, also Picture Handkerchiefs, regular 3 for 10c, Friday, 6 for ..... **.10**

Bargains in Umbrellas.

80 only Men's Full-size Umbrellas, with taffeta or gloria covers, in the silk and wool mixture, handles are new and well assorted, in natural wood or horn, regular $2.00 each, Friday **1.38**

56 only Men's and Women's Full Size Umbrellas, with fine taffeta or serge silk covers, selvedge edge, handsome handles, of natural wood, horn, ivory or fancy, regular $4.00, $4.50, $4.75 each, Friday **2.75**

Wall Paper Bargains.

500 rolls Odd Borders, in good colors and designs, regular price 25c to $1.00 per double roll, Friday ..... **.10**

680 rolls Wall Papers, in odd lots of 10 to 40 rolls, suitable for any room or hall, regular price 15c to 35c, per single roll, Friday..... **.8**

Floor Coverings To-Morrow.

50c English Tapestry Carpet 39c.

732 yards of Heavy English Tapestry Carpet, in red, green, brown, terra cotta, etc., in effective well-covered floral patterns, of good standing colors; also numerous other styles, regular 50c yard, special, at ..... **.39**

35c and 40c English Tapestry 25c.

800 yards of English Tapestry, of well-known value, at 35c and 40c yard, in a splendid range of patterns and colors, suitable for rooms and halls, a good wearing carpet for only, yard ..... **.25**

40c Oilcloths 27c.

Best Quality Canadian Oilcloth, bunch of 425 yards left over from last season that will have to go before the new goods arrive; we have all widths; patterns are choice, colors are clean, cloth is well seasoned and has sold regularly at 40c yard, your choice now at, sq. yard.... **.27**

Curtains for Friday.

103 pairs of Nottingham Lace Curtains, in white and ivory, 3½ yards long, regular price $1.00 and $1.25, Friday, per pair ..... **.70**

34 pairs of Tapestry Curtains, 50 in. wide, 3 yards long, self and combination colors, stripe and floral designs, regular value up to $4, Friday, per pair **2.90**

400 Curtain Poles, complete with ends, rings, brackets and pins, regular value $1.00, Friday, 5 ft. long, 25c; 7 ft. long, 27c; 10 feet long, 30c; 12 ft. long, ... **.32**

1000 yards of Muslin and Net Sash Curtaining, 36 to 50 in. wide, regular price up to 20c, Friday per yard ..... **.12½**

China and Glassware.

150 China Shaving Mugs, with or without brush lip, pretty floral decorations and gold edges, regular 20c and 25c, Friday .... **.10**

25 dozen China Soup Plates, thin, transparent china, with blue flowers and gold edge, regular $2.25 dozen, Friday, 6 for ..... **.50**

8 only Decorated Parlor Lamps, lift out brass oil pots, centre draught burners, 8 and 9 inch round globes, regular $3.50 to $5.00, Friday **2.50**

Bargain table Assorted Glass Tea Sets, Water Sets, Berry Sets, Vases, Tinted Edge Salad Dishes, Celery Trays and many fancy pieces, regular prices up to 50c each, Friday ..... **.25**

40 dozen Table Tumblers, thin blown glass, 10 ounce size, with etched band, regular $1.00 dozen, Friday, each ..... **.5**

Tinware and Hardware.

36 Fine Clothes Brushes, fine bristle, polished hardwood backs, regular $1.20 each, Friday ..... **.50**

Handled Nail Brushes, white fibre, hardwood backs, regular 5c, Friday, 2 for ..... **.5**

Nickel-plated Iron or Teapot Stands, cast iron, square shape, regular 7c, Friday ..... **.5**

40 Sets of Parlor Quoits, wood base and pillar, with 3 heavy rings, regular 50c, Friday ..... **.25**

10 only Gas Radiators, 4 tubes, gilded tops and base, jewelled front, regular $4.00, Friday **3.39**

1600 ft. Gas Tubing, patent rubber ends, best mohair covering, assorted lengths, regular price 5c foot, Friday, foot ..... **.4**

Brass Drawer Handles, neat designs, lacquered, assorted sizes, regular prices 60c to 75c dozen, Friday, each ..... **.4**

Bargains in Clocks.

100 Nickel Alarm Clocks, 4 inch dial, loud, clear bell, guaranteed American movements, each clock a reliable timekeeper, the regular $1.00 kind, Friday, while they last ..... **.89**

25 Cabinet Clocks, oak and walnut finish cases, fitted with 8-day American movements, strikes hour on cathedral gong, and ½ hour on bell, height 10 inches, 5½ inch plain and fancy dials, regular $3.50, Friday **2.75**

Stationery Bargains.

614 only Papeteries, each box contains 1 qr. of paper and envelopes to match, in the latest shape; this line was made to sell at 25c each, to clear, Friday ..... **.5**

40 Reams Linen Finish Paper, in white, blue and grey shades, all in the new square shape; this is a regular line sold at 20c a quire, per quire, Friday ..... **.10**

Envelopes to match, per packet ..... **.10**

Bargains in Books.

93 copies of Rockhaven, by Charles C. Munn, author of Uncle Terry, Pocket Island, etc.; this is the regular $1.50 edition, special, Friday bargain ..... **.68**

912 only Books, suitable for Sunday School and home reading, bound in uniform green cloth, with red ink stamping, publishers' price 15c is 35c, special Friday ..... **.15**

The list of writers are of such merit as Stowe, A.L.O.E., Ingraham, Sheldon, Hall, Optic, in all about fifty different titles to choose from.

Furniture Sale Bargains.

Among the features for new emphasis to-morrow in the Furniture Sale these three items of Bed Pillows deserve special attention. Bargains to suit everybody in the list below. Read it.

Bed Pillows on Sale in Furniture Department.

Three different qualities, at special low prices for Friday.

100 pairs Bed Pillows, crushed chicken feathers, thoroughly renovated, perfectly free from dust, absolutely pure and clean, size 19x25 inches, made up in heavy twill linen finished ticking, regular price 90c pair, Friday ..... **.65**

100 pairs Bed Pillows, in blue stripe twill ticking, size 20x26 inches, weight 6 lbs, regular price $1.35 pair, Friday ..... **.85**

100 pairs Bed Pillows, in blue stripe herringbone twill ticking, size 21x27 inches, weight 7 lbs., regular price $1.50 pair, Friday **1.00**

50 Parlor Rocking Chairs, in rich golden oak finish, carved backs, with arms, rope pattern, twisted spindles, cobbler-shaped seats, regular price $2.25, Friday **1.69**

24 Morris Reclining Chairs, in oak and mahogany finished frames, adjustable back, 4 different positions, upholstered reversible cushion, in figured denim coverings, regular price $5.50, Friday **3.48**

10 only