GUID MORNIN'!

"Wee MacGreegor maun hoo are ye? Ay, maun I'm weel, thank ye, hoo are ye yersel? O brawley, but I'm needin' a new raincoat, and some new claes, so I'm just gaun doon tae Oak Hall th' day tae get a complete new ootfit, they hae everything tae fit a' sizes an' a' ages--and everything is rael cheap considering the guid qualities; an' mair than that, I tell ye, an ye can tak' my word for't, gin ye iver get onything there that's no a'richt jist tak it back and they'll mak' it guid tae yer ain satisfaction."

Later in the day Mac bought one of our $12.00 Raincoats.

Neck and Shoulders for all comptitors King St. East, Opp St. James Cathedral OAK HALL Canada's best Clothiers

SURTAX ON GERMAN GOODS

Continued From Page 1.

articles manufactured in a British country, but the **chief value of which was produced in Germany, cannot be included in the invoice of goods admitted to entry under the British preferential tariff in Canada.**

"In order to carry out the provisions in regard to this surtax on the goods of Germany coming to Canada from the United Kingdom, Germany and other countries, it is found necessary that an additional certificate be made and subscribed on all invoices of goods for entry under the preferential tariff in Canada and also on invoices of other goods exported to Canada from British and all other countries.

Rules Are Clear Cut.

"It is therefore ordered that invoices of goods imported into Canada shall have further certified and signed by exporters in all countries in one of the following forms, as hereinafter prescribed, viz:

Further certificate from exporters in countries prescribed to be written, printed or stamped on all invoices of goods for entry under the British preferential tariff in Canada, and to be subscribed by the persons heretofore authorized to make and sign "preferential" certificates:

(K) Whereas, German goods are subject to a surtax in Canada, I certify that the chief value of none of the articles included in this invoice was produced in Germany.

(Signature) Exporter.

(Note.—The above certificate may be added as the last clause in the certificates heretofore authorized for the British preferential tariff in Canada or may be certified to separately on the invoice.)

Here is an Exception.

Further certificate from exporters (in all countries) prescribed to be written, printed or stamped and subscribed on invoices of goods exported to Canada, except such goods as are admitted under the British preferential tariff in Canada:

(L) Whereas, German goods are subject to surtax in Canada, I certify that none of the articles included in this invoice are the produce or manufacture of Germany, and that the chief value of none of said articles was produced in Germany—save and except all articles opposite which the word 'Germany' is written on this invoice."

(Signature) Exporter.

(Note.—"The above certificate may be added as the last clause in the certificate heretofore authorized, or may be certified to separately on the invoice.)

"John McDougall, Commisioner of Customs."

"Department of Customs, Canada, Ottawa, April 17, 1903."

An at home was given at the residence of Dr. Lusk, 93 West Bloor-street, last evening, for the delegates to the meeting of the W. C. T. U. sub-executive, now in the city, and the ladies of the organization.

The Juvenile Sons of England held their annual at home in their quarters in the Yonge-street Arcade last night.

The Carlton choir, after a preliminary musical program, presented the cantata "Ruth" in a very pleasing manner.

A Good Quarter Dollar's Worth

Is contained in a bottle of Polson's Nerviline, which cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Toothache, Headache, Cramps, Sick Stomach and Indigestion. Mothers find Nerviline is first-class liniment for children's sore throat, hoarseness, cold in the chest, and, taken in hot water before retiring, is a splendid remedy for colds. Don't be without Nerviline; it is the most economical, potent and reliable household liniment made, and costs only 25c.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills cure Constipation.

City of Hamilton

Lord's Day Alliance Don't Approve of Having Museum Open on Sundays.

REV. E. A. HENRY CLIMBS DOWN

J. W. Teetzel, K. C., Would Take Judgeship—National Council of Women's Executive in Session.

Hamilton, April 30.—The Lord's Day Alliance is after the Parks Board for allowing the museum in the Dundurn Park to be opened on Sundays. At the annual meeting of the local branch of the alliance to-night the action of the board was severely condemned. The president, John E. Brown, said he understood that no one was required to work, but that did not remove the objection. The officers of the alliance are going to look up the law on the subject, and will make every effort to have the museum closed. The attendance was rather small. Rev. T. Albert Moore, field secretary, made a report of the work being done thruout the province. These officers were elected: John E. Brown, president; R. L. Whyte, W. A. Robinson, A. I. McKenzie, vice-presidents, and Rev. R. Martin, secretary-treasurer. The local branch raised over $300 during the year.

What a Sock-Social is.

The members of Hamilton Lodge, No. L.O.B.S., gave what they called a sock-social this evening. Each one who attended was supplied with a sock, which they were expected to fill with coppers. The money will be devoted to Wallace Orange Home Fund.

Petition Won't Work.

Some weeks ago Annie Thompson was sent to jail for three months by the police magistrate for keeping a disorderly resort. She was not given the option of paying a fine. A largely signed petition on her behalf was forwarded to the Minister of Justice. The police magistrate was asked for his report on the petition, but he sees no reason why the prisoner should be released.

Must Come to Time.

The License Commissioners have adopted drastic measures to bring the owners of hotel buildings to time. To-morrow, when the licenses are issued, these four will be withheld: D. Smith, Market-square; M. O'Neil, corner of Hunter and John-streets; John Murphy, Modjeska House; Samuel Wilson, Vineyard Hotel. Altho given plenty of warning, the commissioners say that the owners of these four buildings have neglected to put them into a sanitary condition, or to make needed improvements. It is usual to give a few months' grace under these circumstances, but the commissioners hold that plenty of time has already been given.

Minister Backs Up.

Some time ago, Rev. E. A. Henry said that there was not a hotel in the city that did not violate the License Law. The commissioners demanded proof. The minister admits that his assertion was a little too sweeping, but says that a great majority of the hotelmen do not observe the law.

Like His Chances.

J. V. Teetzel, K. C., has returned from Ottawa. He says that he was not at the capital to seek appointment to the vacant judgeship, but admits that he would not refuse the position if it were offered to him. The local Liberals think his chances are good.

Ladies in Session.

The Executive Committee of the National Council of Women is meeting at the residence of Mrs. Sanford. The delegates were entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Sanford. Lady Taylor, vice-president, is presiding, and the Grand Council officers are Lady Tilley of St. John, N. B., and Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, the efficient corresponding secretary of the council. Among the out-of-town committee women here are: Mesdames Torrington, Kerr, J. A. Paterson, Blewitt and Miss Fitzgibbon, of Toronto; Mrs. Pasmore of Port Hope; Mrs. McCrimmon of Whitby, and Mrs. Yarker of London. Among the local ladies in attendance are: Mesdames Lyle, McGiverin, Calder, Charlton, P. D. Crerar and Gibson.

Happenings.

The chairmen of the various civic departments resent Mayor Morden's statement that they are spending money faster than the record of last year.

Charles Karsch, who became a bartender after joining the I. O. F., is suing the Supreme Court of the order to get the money back which he has paid as fees, because he was ruled out of the society, which will not accept anyone in the liquor business as a member.

SANDERSON'S MOUNTAIN DEW SCOTCH Known for its mellow flavor.

W. M. Doxee, B. A., who was a teacher in the Collegiate Institute here a few years ago, is dead.

At least three former Hamiltonians are settled in Frank, N. W. T. They are James H. Farmer, T. B. Martin and Dr. Malcolmson. As far as known, none of them was hurt.

Bishop Dowling will celebrate the sixteenth anniversary of his consecration as bishop to-morrow.

T. W. Hand and T. W. Lilianian have gone to St. Louis to be present at the dedicatory ceremonies of the Fair.

LANDSLIDE AT FRANK

Continued From Page 1.

ion government. After examination, he pronounced it a mountain slide, and ridiculed the idea of volcanic or other character of eruption. Mr. Pearce conferred with local Citizens' Committee, and will undertake, on the part of the government, to clear the river bed of obstructions, to prevent floods, and to save further destruction of life and property.

John Leonard, reported yesterday as dead, has been found alive. This makes total dead 62. Two bodies taken from the ruins to-day make a total of nine recovered.

Chief Engineer McHenry of the C. P. R., is here to direct the survey of the new line, and the work of rebuilding is expected to start soon. Telegraphic communication to the east, which was interrupted, was restored to-day.

DISASTER BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

Alberta's Representative Thinks False Reports Were Circulated.

Ottawa, April 30.—(Special.)—The Frank disaster was called to the attention of the House this afternoon. Frank Oliver (Alberta) said remarkable rumors of earthquakes and volcanoes at Frank had been circulated during the past 24 hours. Apparently those rumors were unfounded. The loss of life had not been immense. The person responsible for the circulation of such disturbing rumors should be punished. He asked the government to find out the culprit.

While the rumors first circulated were exaggerated, yet serious loss of life had occurred under circumstances that warranted a thoro investigation. Apparently a land-slide had occurred. Means should be taken to prevent a recurrence. This could be done by an enquiry on the ground.

Sir Wilfrid's Views.

Sir Wilfrid said that the information the government had received conveyed the fact that the disturbance which had taken place, tho not as bad as the first report made out, yet was very serious and had very serious consequences. His attention was called to it yesterday in a telegram from S. W. Chalmers, president of the Board of Trade of Frank, which said the catastrophe had caused the death of 100. The receipt of that telegram caused the government to order the mounted police and Department of Interior to send such relief as was possible. To do this telegrams were despatched to Major Perry, Regina, N.W.T.; Deputy Minister of the Interior Smart communicated with the C.P.R. authorities. He then read a telegram that had been sent to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy from General Manager McNicoll of the C.P.R.:

Landslide, No Explosion.

"Report from Frank is that that is a huge slide; no explosion. It was of such large dimensions that clouds of dust were taken for smoke and minor slides coming down were taken for explosions. The whole east end of the mountain extending from mouth of mine has gone out. It was 4400 feet high, and slid across the entire valley, blocking our track to Frank mine with rock, which is 40 feet higher than our track.

Gigantic Slide.

"The slide extends from a point 200 feet east of Frank station, one and one-half miles, and is three-fourths of a mile wide. The track is covered with rock of all sizes up to that of a double-deck boarding car. Out of question to transfer trains at present. Loss of life not yet estimated. There are thirty miners still in the mine, and every reason to think they are alive.

Houses With All Tenants Crushed.

"Parties trying to remove the rock from the mine's mouth. Ten houses in east end of town destroyed, some entire families. Taylor reports no reason why some of the side of the mountain west towards Blairmore should not come down. Only place now where line could run quickly is from mouth of mine down the creek, **but so many slides coming down there that men will not go near it.** Taking passengers back to MacLeod and Nelson to work, via Revelstoke."

No Inquiry Necessary.

Continuing, Sir Wilfrid said that it appeared that there was an explanation that the rumors were spread in good faith, and without any malicious intent. As to the advisability of holding an investigation, perhaps it was premature to express an opinion. There were some very able men on the scene of action—Mr. Pearce, Major Perry and the agent at MacLeod, N.W.T. It was probable that when the debris was cleared away and all had been done that could be done, a report would be made that would render any further inquiry unnecessary. However, when a report was made it would be time to decide whether an investigation should be held or not.

To Make Scientific Investigation.

It is likely that geological experts will be sent immediately to Frank to report upon the physical conditions there and the probable cause of the catastrophe. "No scientist of standing," said Dr. Haanel, Superintendent of Mines, this morning, "would care to risk his reputation by theorizing as to the origin and nature of the phenomena until he has accurate data before him. We are apparently in an era of volcanic eruptions. The skin of the earth seems to be accommodating itself to the interior nucleus and producing fractures here and there. I would not care at present to express any opinion upon the occurrence at Frank. I should think, however, that it might be a proper proceeding for geological experts to go to the spot and conduct a careful scientific investigation."

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy this morning received a telegram stating that an earthquake commenced first at Frank, followed by an explosion of gas. Rocks are still falling from Turtle Mountain, and another landslide is expected. "I expect to get reliable details later," said Sir Thomas, "as our chief engineer, Mr. McHenry, who was in the west, will be there to-day."

Track of the Avalanche.

CALGARY, N.W.T., April 30.—The Town of Frank is situated on the north side of the river and to the west of the mines, and between the mines and the town the river runs. It has much more right to be called a stream than the more ambitious name of river. It is about six feet wide. From the mountains to the railway, which is on the north of the river, there is a distance of two miles or more.

The avalanche did not pass over the main body of the coal mine, but passed east of it, closing up the mouth of the mine, or partly closing it up. It swept on across the river, blotting it out wherever it went. It was checked by that, and then the destroying monster tasted blood.

Swept Out of Existence.

Like many western towns, Frank is long and lean. At the extreme east of it there is a small collection of seventeen or eighteen cottages where miners dwell. It was at that point that the deadly work began. That part of the town, with all the people who lived there, was swept out of existence in a twinkling. The procession was almost in a straight line down the mountain, varying but little as it swept along. It went almost as direct as an express train. One cottage it struck fairly in the middle. A baby boy and his parents were sleeping in the most westerly cottage. The child was thrown right thru the window, and escaped alive. The parents were both killed.

Miners' Fight for Lives.

Seventeen miners were working in the mines. They began at once on a long and hard fight for life. The disaster occurred at 4 a.m. Fifteen of them, after a fearful struggle, crawled into the open air at 3 p.m. The other two fell victims to suffocation. One miner who fought his way up, and was the most exhausted of the surviving band, after a short rest, made his way with all speed to his home, only to find the place where it was covered with rocks, and his family lost.

About 60 Perished.

The wreck of rocks and boulders extended for 2 1-2 miles, and 1-2 mile in breadth. It covers about 800 acres. It was at first reported that 106 were missing. It is now estimated that the disaster meant death to about 60. A despatch to the Albertan from McLeod says Dr. Kennedy has returned from Frank. He thinks that no more than 50 were killed, and five injured. Fifteen of the seventeen miners imprisoned in the mine came out by the air shaft. Two died from exhaustion.

Employment Agent Arrested.

Henry Allan, 124 Victoria-street, was arrested last night by Detective Mackie on a warrant charging him with running a fraudulent employment agency.

To Defraud the Public.

Frederick Orford, 46 Colborne-street, and Frederick Johnson, 54 East Adelaide-street, have been summoned to appear in the Police Court to-day for "posting letters and circulars concerning schemes to defraud the public."

Firemen's Bill Vetoed.

New York, April 30.—Mayor Low has vetoed the bill dividing the New York fire department into two platoons.

ONTARIO'S TIMBER WEALTH

Mr. St. John Says Increment Could Be Utilized and the Forests Preserved.

SNAPPY DEBATE IN LEGISLATURE

Law Respecting Public Libraries Provokes Criticism of the Present System.

Hon. E. J. Davis' administration of the Crown Lands of the Province came in for a scathing criticism by Mr. St. John, member for West York, in the legislature yesterday, the question being brought up on the motion to go into Supply. Mr. St. John was well-armed with material extracted from the reports of the various branches of the department, and he charged that the forest preserves were being wasted by an unsystematic policy, which handed over to concessionaires and millionaires this great natural wealth, instead of utilizing the increment in a manner that would provide employment for the people. Mr. St. John also quoted figures to show that more settlers came out of certain districts than went in.

Several bills were advanced a stage during the sitting.

Mr. Harcourt briefly explained that the purpose of his bill respecting the Education Department was to give representation on the Educational Council to the High School and Public School sections of the Ontario Educational Association. This was an important move, because everything relating to school text books would be settled by the Council.

Mr. Whitney welcomed the measure as a step forward in the path that he had been blazing for some years.

The second reading was carried.

In proposing the second reading of his bill to amend the Public School Act, Mr. Harcourt explained that it provided for a retiring allowance for school inspectors, and for the union of parts of school sections to form new sections. To Mr. Matheson the Minister said the question of the conveyance of children to and from school would come up in committee.

The second reading was carried.

Mr. Ross said the bill respecting municipal taxation would stand over till Tuesday. In the meantime he advised the members to acquaint themselves with its provisions.

Debate on Libraries Act.

Mr. Harcourt's bill to amend the Public Libraries Act was given its second reading. It provides that in estimating the amount to which a public library is entitled only the amounts expended by the Board of Management of the library in cash payments out of moneys received by way of grant or gift or as membership fees shall be included, and no public library shall be entitled to any grant by reason of the expenditure of money borrowed by the Board of Management or by reason of payments made in notes. The Minister of Education briefly explained the bill, saying it was merely a temporary measure, to be succeeded by a more thoro bill next season. Another plan, he said, was to furnish libraries with catalogs so as to exclude objectionable literature.

Mr. Matheson was glad to hear of a change in respect to the administration of the Public Libraries Act. Speaking of his own town he said a few years ago the Perth library received a grant of $250 to $300, but at the present time the grant was only a little over $100. The library is not allowed to burn old books, and the result was that many of the books became filthy and a danger to public health. The great evil of the present system was that the grant that was formerly sufficient for a moderate number of libraries was now spread over a larger number, and this borrowing of money by the Boards of Management was the result.

Mr. Harcourt said the government had been adding to the appropriation, and the fact that the appropriation to individual libraries was reduced showed that the number of libraries was being increased. He feared that the gentleman opposite had incendiarism on his mind. Musty books were sometimes the most valuable, but his Conservative friends wanted to burn everything.

Mr. Matheson: Everything except ballots.

Continuing, Mr. Harcourt said the library system had outgrown the administration of the act. He hoped in a few years to place a carefully selected library in every school in the province.

Mr. Whitney said in some respects the public libraries did not produce the results expected of them. Scientific books that were never opened were piled on the shelves, and there were many books in the libraries which ought to be burned. He was surprised at the character of some of the books, generally coming from American publishing houses—books which are absolutely useless, and which to read is a waste of time. Some remedy should be devised to stop the circulation of trashy works of fiction. Another change which might be considered was the exchange system.

Money Wasted on Fiction.

Mr. Pattullo thought it was a question whether the state should devote any public money to the purchase of cheap works of fiction, considering how cheaply they can be purchased by anyone wanting them. The money might be devoted altogether to the purchase of books of standard knowledge. In the public libraries four-fifths of the books were of the class known as fiction, and the reason why so many really valuable books were unread was that the public devoted so much time to the trashy books. It was important to extend libraries into the rural districts, and not in the centres of population where they are not so badly needed.

Dr. Barr voiced the opinion that the time had arrived when every school should have a library. The rural districts were the place for them. While making public libraries attractive, there should be a large mixture of books of a scientific nature, he thought.

Mr. Downey said there was room for considerable improvement, but he would not go so far as Mr. Pattullo in limiting the expenditure for works of fiction. He would, however, place a time limit on the introduction of works of fiction, and no book of that kind should be placed on the shelves until it had endured the criticism of the reading public for one or two years. More liberal encouragement should be given to the more enduring works of fiction, such as the works of Dickens, Scott and Thackeray.

Mr. Russell said the legislature could well afford to give a grant of one hundred books to every school library.

Debate on the Budget.

On the House going into supply, Mr. St. John took the floor to resume the debate on the budget. Some phases of the government policy deserved adverse criticism. He congratulated the Premier upon his ability once more in declaring a surplus. This had got to be quite a chestnut and the attempt to show a surplus was as old as the government itself, but chameleon—like it changes color every year. The Premier had declared a surplus of $1,939,262. Where does he get it? It seemed strange to him that he should put in his assets $2,848,289.52, a fund created by the act of 1884, and set down in the provisions of the act as a subsidy. If the Premier did not capitalize that amount he would be minus $909,026.

Mr. St. John was not disposed to quarrel with the government on the amount they expend; the amount was not equal to the demands of a growing province. But he did take issue with them on the resources they waste and refuse to utilize. The forests of Ontario were our greatest resources. The area of the province is 142,000,000 acres, and of this there were still owned by the Crown 120,000,000 acres. The timber under license to lumbermen was 14,000,000 acres, and the portion inhabited and under tillage amounted to 22,000,000 acres, only 16 per cent. The portion under license was 9 per cent. and that still owned by the Crown 75 per cent. The speaker went on to say that north of the height of land was one great forest, and it was a sad commentary on the government that they knew nothing of the timber resources of the Province beyond what they had learned from Indians and agents of the Hudson Bay Company, coming down from James' Bay.

Boasted Policy of the Government.

The boasted policy of the government in regard to the development of New Ontario was not in accordance with the facts. Picking up the report of the Crown Lands Department, Mr. St. John showed that there were located in New Ontario in 1902, only 1342 persons, of whom 700 came home. These new settlers cost the people $8815.68, an average of $13.73 for each settler. One agent located 189 settlers, and 100 came back, at a cost of $50. The reports of other agents were read, showing these interesting figures: 47 in to 51 out; 99 in to 78 out, 31 in to 29 out. In the Parry Sound District, alone, 246 settlers went in and 294 came out.

Mr. Carr (Parry Sound) did not understand the figures, but Mr. St. John said he was quoting from the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. He quoted other figures, showing the number of lots located, and the number vacated. Did not that mean that the people came out?

Mr. Carr said the last census showed the population of Parry Sound to be 25,000, and there were more earning a livelihood there now than ever before.

"Then," said Mr. St. John, "the hon. member should go down to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and post him."

Not Intended for Agriculture.

That country, he continued, was never intended for agriculture. The report of the Royal Commission criticized the policy of the government, saying the latter should not parcel out the lands to concessionaires and capitalists.

Figures seem to be one of the long suits of the member for West York. He took up the report of Mr. Southworth of the Colonization Department, from which he deduced proof that nothing was being done to devote the forrestrial wealth of the Province to the prosperity of the people. There were 21,000 square miles under license, and 24,410 square miles unsold. The total forest area of the Province was 89,910 square miles, and the annual growth of timber was over 3 billions. The annual cut of timber was only one-fifth of the annual growth, and, taking the annual growth in lineal feet to be something over 36 billions, at $2 a thousand, a very conservative estimate, millions of dollars were being lost to the people because the government had failed to give serious consideration to the wonderful asset of the Province in its forest increment.

Value of the Reserves.

Mr. St. John quoted an estimate of the value of the pulpwood reserves, saying eight cords an acre was a fair and conservative estimate.

Mr. Barber said the average below the height of land was not two cords, and Mr. Conmee said four cords beyond the height of land was an extravagant estimate.

These figures, Mr. St. John said, proved that the members of the government were wofully ignorant on the subject. The Minister of Public Works had informed the speaker that, along the line of the Temiskaming Railway, the quantity of spruce would run from 100 to 200 cords an acre. Accepting the estimate of eight cords as being fair, Mr. St. John said the increment of 150 square miles was sufficient to sustain a 100-ton pulp mill for one year. The government should establish a policy to cut the mature timber and preserve the young trees, selling the increment to the highest bidder, and to abolish the system of giving away to concessionaires and capitalists. Germany has such a policy to preserve her forests.

Scientific System Needed.

Ontario needed a scientific system of reforestry in the Laurentian, as well as in the southern divisions, on lands unfitted for agriculture. The present government sleeps, while the lumberman's ax and forest fires cut wide swaths in the wealth of the Province.

Mr. St. John congratulated the government in undertaking the construction of the Temiskaming Railway. But a railway carries fire with it.

At 6 o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

Evening Session.

Mr. St. John continued at 8.20. He showed that the proper handling of the forest wealth of the province would give an impetus to industry. There should be lumbering on forestry principles and the forest areas should not be depleted. He charged that there was no government inspection or check on fire rangers to see that they did their duty. Ontario was in need of a great Canadian industrial policy, and the inauguration of a policy by which all our natural resources shall be made into finished products by Canadian labor. In concusion Mr. St. John commented upon the admission of the Minister of Crown Lands that he knew nothing wrong in the transaction by which valuable timber lands were sold to a man named Shannon for $250, and immediately after transferred to Capt. Sullivan, who disposed of them for $9000.

Mr. Carr (Parry Sound) accused the previous speaker of juggling figures and it was time that something was said to combat the unfair criticism of the Parry Sound district. The editor of The Globe was also to be criticized for publishing an article slandering that district. He would call attention to the fact that in 1870 the district of Parry Sound had a population of only 1800; now there was a population of 25,000, and the large implement companies had at the present time a large number of agents selling machines to the people of that district, where, the member of West York said, there was no chance for the agriculturist. It was also worthy of note that the district sent down to Toronto $25,000 worth of cattle and sheep every year.

Minister Davis Replies.

The Minister of Crown Lands, Mr. Davis, also replied to Mr. St. John. He said Mr. St. John had laid down a new policy, the first semblance of a policy that had come from the opposition benches, and he inferred that the enunciation of this new policy foreshadowed the coming of a new leader. He denied that the government had done nothing to inform themselves as to the conditions to be met in the new country and quoted figures to show that extensive surveys had been made north of the height of land. As a result of the exploration a forest reserve had been set apart, so that the policy which Mr. St. John announced was inaugurated some years ago and, had progressed as fast as conditions will permit. The semi-military system of forestry inaugurated by Germany was not suitable for the Province of Ontario, and the comparison was not a fair one at all.

Mr. St. John had said that the forests of Ontario should not be depleted. If that is so, how were the "tramping millions" to be located? We have to-day none too much land to offer to settlers. There are being surveyed to-day fifty new townships of good agricultural lands to make room for settlers.

Taking up the figures quoted by Mr. St. John, as to the number of people who have left certain parts of New

Continued on Page 8.

ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS | YE OLDE FIRME OF HEINTZMAN & CO. | ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS

Will you be satisfied with an ordinary piano? Or would you prefer one that has become famous because of its individual beauty in tone and appearance? The

HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO

has been, for the last 50 years, the choice of the distinguished musical artists who have visited Canada.

The latest illustration of this fact is the exclusive choice of this instrument by the famous musician, Sir Alexander Campbell Mackenzie, for use in his great Cycle of Musical Festivals throughout Canada.

YE OLDE FIRME OF Heintzman & Co., 115-117 King St. West, Toronto. LIMITED.

5000 MEN ARE INVOLVED.

Continued From Page 1.

the demands of the men exorbitant, and that they were being paid well for their work. Thirty cents an hour, in the estimation of this man, was ample wage for the work done. He regarded it as more of a lockout on the part of the employers than a strike on the part of the employes.

Among the Other Trades.

The Brewery Workers met in O'Neil's Hall. It was decided unanimously to send a letter of condolence to the widow of J. B. Taylor, president of the Copland Brewing and Bottling Co., and the employes of that company will send a floral pillow as a slight tribute to the memory of the "Boss," who was spoken of in the very highest terms by all the men who worked for him. "He was the finest boss a man could have," was the opinion of the men who have worked for Mr. Taylor for years. In the general order of business in regard to the wage question, a letter was received from the Brewers' Association of Ontario, asking that a committee of seven be elected, to meet in conference with the masters' association. The letter was complied with, and the committee elected. The joint meeting will be held on Tuesday afternoon next.

Among the Moulders.

The Moulders' and Core Makers' Union met in Richmond Hall with a bumper house, the large hall being filled. A committee of the men reported the result of a conference with the bosses, in which they demand a 9-hour day. They are not at present asking for any higher wages. They meet on Saturday to decide their future action.

Woodworking Machinists.

The Woodworking Machinists are asking a five-cent increase per hour. They now receive 25 cents and work a 9-hour day. They met last night, but adjourned without arriving at anything definite.

Granite Cutters.

The granite cutters and blacksmiths are also asking for an increase of 10 per cent. all round, and an 8-hour day. They now have from 25c to 34c per hour. Two large firms and nearly all of the smaller ones have signified their willingness to give the men their increase, but the McIntosh Company are holding out against the demands.

PROTEST AGAINST LEGALIZED VICE

W.C.T.U. Strongly Condemn Montreal's Proposed Bill.

The meeting of the sub-Executive Committee of the Ontario W.C.T.U. was held at 56 Elm-street yesterday. It will continue to-day. The following resolution was unanimously carried:

"We, the members of the sub-Executive of the Ontario W.C.T.U., strongly disapprove of the amendment to the Montreal City bill, presented to the Quebec legislature by one Dr. Lacombe, and carried, by which vice can be regulated and legalized in the city of Montreal.

"We feel compelled to give voice to our amazement and abhorrence that any Canadian legislature would, by the passage of such a bill, so aid and abet the growth of vice and shame, and in so doing strike a blow at the foundation stones of a strong and healthy national life.

"As patriotic citizens, we consider such legislation a disgraceful blot on the annals of our country."

CALVERT, M.P., VERY ILL.

Ottawa, April 30.—(Special.)—W. S. Calvert, M.P., Liberal whip, is ill at the Russell House. He was so bad to-day that all callers were refused permission to see him.

To Create Prohibition Sentiment.

The Prohibition Legislative League held an organization meeting at 56 Elm-street last night. Rev. J. L. Starr was chairman, and C. J. Wilson, secretary. There were also present Rev. J. J. Rice, Rev. S. J. Duncan Clark, W. G. Munns, Robert Rae, S. Spence, Barnes, Feeney, Spencer, Ricks, Doherty, Ellis, Chamberlain, Essler, Sherey, Stollery and Hales. The meeting was called for the organization of the city by electoral districts and sub-committees were appointed to complete organization. Leagues are being organized thruout the province, and public meetings will be called to create a public sentiment, which can be brought to bear on the provincial government. A provincial convention will be held in July. The meeting adjourned for two weeks, to meet at the same place.

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are an effective, but gentle, laxative; therefore an immediately perceptible effect upon the bowels must not be expected from them. Therein lies their great merit.

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