RAINCOATS—In covert cloths and tweeds.
Stylish enough to use as a spring coat. English and American fashions—for street wear, riding or motoring.

$10 to $32

Holt, Renfrew & Co.
5 KING EA T.

KAISER FOR BLOOD AGAIN SEEING HIS OPPORTUNITY

In Russia's Eclipses Realizes That the Hour of Germany's Chances Has Come.

London, March 31.—The editorial articles and despatches printed in the London newspapers this morning almost all reflect a certain sense of uneasiness, almost amounting to irritation, at the idea, based on Chancellor von Buelow's speech in the reichstag on March 29, that the emperor's visit to Tangier has a distinctly political motive. The subject was also much commented upon in the lobbies of the house of parliament yesterday.

"Russia's eclipse is Germany's opportunity," crystallizes in a sentence the general idea prevalent on the subject. It is suggested that Emperor William, far from desiring to irritate France, wishes rather to emphasize the diminished value of the Russian alliance, and thereby persuade France of the advisability of a rapprochement with Germany. At the same time, those least inclined to cavil at the German emperor's action admit that it is calculated to stiffen the sultan's resistance to French policy in Morocco, and so retard the civilization scheme involved in the Anglo-French agreement.

In this light, the usually moderate Daily Telegraph says that the emperor's visit to Tangier can only be regarded as an unfriendly act. Other papers are inclined to doubt the wisdom of Emperor William's policy, which, they think, is more likely to result in strengthening the Anglo-French entente.

Much satisfaction, therefore, is expressed at the exchange of visits which is being arranged for the French and British fleets during the coming summer. The initiative in this demonstration of friendship is said to have been taken by the British government, and in Paris it seemed to be hoped that the visit of the British squadron to Brest or Cherbourg would be the occasion also of a visit by King Edward or some other member of the royal family to Paris. Nothing, however, has been definitely arranged in this latter direction.

QUAINT CHARITIES.

"J. Chamberlain's" Old Age Pensions in 1504—Other Bequests.

Much quaint and interesting reading is to be found in the huge tome of 1052 pages which forms volume VI. of the report on the endowed charities of London just issued by the charity commissioners.

There is a mystery reminiscent of Carlyle's Wilhelmus Sub-sacrista and his "quaedam tacenda"—acts not to be spoken of—in the case of that ancient Londoner William Gregory, who "by will, dated Aug. 18, 1461, after certain charges thereon, did give and bequeath his tenements, etc., in the parish of St. Ann and St. Agnes to the rector and wardens of the parish to certain superstitious uses therein mentioned."

There is the record of that pious citizen, "J. Chamberlain," who in 1504 left the annual sum of 13s 4d to be distributed in charity to aged poor—an embryo old-age pension scheme destined to be connected with a namesake nearly 400 years later. Puritanism was active in 1708, when, "for the promoting the execution of the laws against profanity and debauchery," Fullwood Bright bequeathed the sum of £300, no small amount in the days when a man could be "passing rich on £40 a year."

A curious bequest is that of Sir Francis Goldsmith, who, previous to 1666, left an annuity of 10s, "that two large candles should be lighted and hung out in the night season every night in the year from Michaelmas to Lady Day."

"Three chaldrons and four sacks of good sea coals, yearly in the month of December, amongst the honest poor people of the parish, to each of them a sack full as far as it will go," are the quaint terms of a will dated 1618.

The name of many a long-forgotten saint is chronicled. Who nowadays knows aught of St. Benet Fink, St. Peter le Poer, St. Michael Bassisshaw or of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, a name that compels speculation as to whose wardrobe it was, an dwhat Andrew was doing "by" it.

ANSWERS IN PUBLIC.

New York, March 30.—The interesting developments of the first day's session of the legislative committee which is inquiring into the lighting situation and alleged monopoly and combination of gas and electric companies in New York City to-day were the statements of Chairman Stevens that no executive sessions will be held and that the companies must give their answers to all questions publicly and must produce the books giving complete accounts of receipts and expenses. It also was announced that Chas. F. Murphy of Tammany Hall would be called as a witness.

JAP COLUMN SEEN.

St. Petersburg, March 30.—A telegram from Sitjasa, Manchuria, under to-day's date, says: "The Chinese report that a Japanese column, which is probably carrying out a flanking movement, has been seen 27 miles northeast of Siping-hai (24 miles north of Tie Pass).

Different Proposition.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Arduo looking at some suburban property—What are lots worth along here? Five hundred dollars up?

Real Estate Dealer—Not at all. Five hundred dollars down.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Mar. 30	At	From
Wemar	New York	Genoa
Sicilian	New York	Genoa
Graf Waldersee	Palermo	Dover
La Savoie	Havre	New York
Crete	Algiers	New York
Neckar	Naples	New York

SIFTON WILL NOT RETURN SIR WILFRID CLINCHES IT

Asked by Mr. Foster if He Had Any Information, Replies He Has None.

Ottawa, March 30.—(Special.)—Whatever may be the ultimate outcome of the present situation, one thing seems to be pretty clear, and that is that Hon. Clifford Sifton will not return to the cabinet. The 30 days within which he could have gone back without the necessity of being re-elected expired Wednesday.

When the house met to-day Mr. Foster enquired if the prime minister had anything to communicate in reference to the filling of the vacant portfolio of the interior.

"It is," said Mr. Foster, "a question of the greatest moment, and we have not yet had any really thoro answer to it."

"I have no information to give my honorable friend to-day," was Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply.

"And I suppose," Mr. Foster continued, "I shall be equally unsuccessful when I ask why the mandate, which was ordered by the house on the 25th of January last, regarding the free transportation of hay over the I.C.R., has not yet been produced.

The prime minister made a note of the matter, with a promise to enquire into it.

This done, the debate on the autonomy bill was resumed by Mr. Demers.

Mr. Demers in the course of his speech said that the opponents of the bill had been obliged to go back to the dark ages for precedents, but modern ideas placed the rights of individuals and the sacred right of liberty of conscience superior even to the power of the state. Proceeding in this strain the member for St. John and Iberville contended that the school ordinances of the Northwest establishing the present system of separate schools were of the same force and effect as acts of the Northwest legislature.

J. G. H. Bergeron replied. He pointed out that the guarantee to the minority under section 93 of the B. N. A. Act had been frustrated by the Liberal party, so that now the less said about clause 93 the better. Mr. Bergeron went fully into every aspect of the bill as to the school question. He said the original clause had his unqualified approval. It was simply rendering justice to the people of the Northwest, the majority of whom in 1875 were French-Canadians. Mr. Bergeron said he would vote against the amendment because Mr. Borden had said that the B. N. A. Act provided for education and that anyway the subject should be left to the new provinces. Mr. Bergeron's contention was that schools which were not separate schools were Protestant schools.

Mr. Belcourt replied to Mr. Bergeron. His argument was entirely confined to the constitutional aspect of the autonomy bill. He made reference to the position of Dr. Sproule and asked him if he was in favor of religious instruction in the schools.

"That is our own business," replied Dr. Sproule.

Continuing, Mr. Belcourt said Mr. Foster had supported remedial legislation in 1896, but would not do it again because it did not pay.

Mr. Foster denied this statement and Mr. Belcourt, being called to order, declared he had nothing to withdraw. The chair was appealed to and Mr. Belcourt bowed to the speaker's ruling.

Proceeding, he quoted from a prominent man in Toronto that religions must be made equal. That meant, he said, that the Catholics were to be absorbed and the French-Canadians to be wiped out.

Among the agitators against the bill Mr. Belcourt mentioned Dr. Sproule and "a new renegade Liberal."

"What about The Globe?" asked Mr. Henderson of Halton.

"Well, I meant renegade Liberals," said Mr. Belcourt.

Mr. Belcourt charged that the opposition leader had been forced into the position which he had taken.

"That is absolutely untrue," Mr. Borden replied.

Mr. Belcourt accepted the statement, but pointed to the divided ranks of the opposition to show that the majority of the house would support the bill.

Mr. Lake (Qu'Appelle) followed Mr. Belcourt, declaring that the provinces being created were not children but full grown men and were entitled to treatment as such. Under the bill which was being brought down they were not receiving this treatment. He contended that the administration of the public lands should be left to the governments of the new provinces. The argument that the federal government should retain them because it is conducting the work of immigration is not a good one. Immigration work was being carried on for all the provinces of Canada and not for the west alone. It might be true that the west was getting most of the immigrants, but that was due to the superior attractions they offered. They were not getting all the immigrants and it might be possible that at some future time they might not even be getting the majority. He held that the right to make educational provisions should be left to the provincial governments, but said that the public school system which was established in the territories at the present time was the most suitable system for them.

Walter Scott (West Assiniboia) adjourned the debate.

NOBLE MISTAKEN FOR BUTLER.

London, March 27—Society folk are much amused at a recent misadventure of Lord Newtown-Butler, who is a dignified smart-looking man, with rather a stiff carriage, and who is himself responsible for the story.

It was a musical at home in Belgravia to which his lordship was invited, and, being a rainy night, he wore a felt hat and a long waterproof coat over his evening dress. The family butler opened the door to him, looked puzzled for a moment, and then asked tentatively: "Name, please?"

"Lord Newtown-Butler," was the reply.

"Oh Lord Newton's butler, are you? Come along, old chap, and have a drop of something in the housekeeper's room. They've got a job lot upstairs to-night, and your master ain't come yet, if you're looking for him."

"With pleasure," said his lordship, who spent a chatty five minutes with the butler over a glass of Burton ale. "Much obliged to you, I'm sure, and now I think I'll go and have a look at the 'job lot' in the drawing room."

And to the butler's horror, his new acquaintance strode up the stairs and was soon warmly shaking the hand of his hostess.

Will Still Protest.

Boston, March 30.—Despite the fact that the prudential committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has practically decided to accept the gift of $100,000 from John D. Rockefeller, a committee representing the Congregational clergymen of Boston and vicinity who are opposed to the acceptance of the gift today decided to continue the protest.

Ate Rat Poison.

Madison, N.J., March 30.—Daniel Hurley, six years old, is dead, his brother, aged 14, his sister, aged 12, and another boy of the village are ill as the result of eating rat poison, which the children found while exploring the cellar of a recently vacated building. The poison was in the form of wafers. The three older children will recover.

For the Swell Banquet.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Cook—The beef tenderloin you have furnished us for this evening is the toughest we've ever had in the house.

Chef—All right. We'll put it in the menu as rhinoceros steak and make it the piece de resistance.

RACE FOR $114 IN MONEY HOTELMAN'S LIVELY STUNT

Clerk Robs Safe of the Imperial—Captured on the Train for Buffalo.

W. J. Martin of the Imperial Hotel, York and King-streets, was shaking hands with himself last night. Not only did Mr. Martin save $114, but he broke all sprinting records from those famous corners, where the "pikers" like to congregate, to the Union Station.

It happened thusly. A week ago Martin engaged a young man, Clyde Cobb by name, to assist him in the office. After returning from a short walk he missed his clerk and also a roll of money from the safe. He quickly diagnosed the case and made for the Union Depot at a speed that made the trolley cars look like a funeral procession.

On reaching the depot, he was stopped by the gateman. "For Heaven's sake let me thru; I've been robbed," he implored. He had not a moment to lose. The conductor of the 4.20 Hamilton train was shouting, "All aboard." Martin jumped on the smoking car and found Mr. Cobb, calmly enjoying a big black cigar. He yanked him off, just as the train started to move.

Cobb was taken to No. 1 police station. He had a ticket for Buffalo, and the money pined to his underwear.

IN RUSS PARLIAMENT.

Graphic Description of First Sitting of Zemsky Sobor.

Our special parliamentary correspondent in St. Petersburg sends us a detailed report of the opening sitting of the first zemsky sobort.

The house was not at its full strength, many members for outlying constituencies being prevented from appearing, owing to the general cessation of traffic on most of the state railways. A large number of opposition deputies were also unavoidably detained in Siberia.

The session was formally opened with prayers and misgivings, after which notice was given of the introduction of various bills. Among others:

Father Gapon—Bill to provide additional emergency exits from the Russian Empire.

H.I.H. the Grand Duke Vladimir—Bill to provide for the acquisition of additional shooting ranges on the Neva's prospect, Palace Square, etc.

Admiral Rojestvensky—Bill for extending the close time for cod and other deep-sea fish, with especial reference to trawling.

The commander H.I. majesty's warship Aurora—Bill to discourage marksmanship in the Russian navy.

The governor of Warsaw—Bill for providing home employment for deserving Cossacks.

The most gracious speech from the throne touched briefly on the general features of the situation. The deputies were congratulated on the fact that the empire was at peace with most of the great powers, and it was satisfactory to be able to relate that the Russian government was still hopeful of being able to institute order and guarantee personal safety among the inhabitants of the Macedonian villayets. Following on its custom of keeping a fleet in far eastern waters, the government had dispatched a naval squadron in that direction to replace other vessels which had become obsolete owing to the improvements in modern heavy artillery. However, much the honorable house might be disposed to criticize the expenditure incurred by this expedition, there was this consolation, that it was likely to yield them a rich and intimate store of information concerning the marine fauna, coastal currents, shoals, reef, soundings and atmospheric peculiarties of the Island of Madagascar such as the Imperial Institute of Science and Geography had never before possessed. (Some cheers.) It was further announced that, in order to emphasize the spirit of humility in which a religious ceremony should be approached, the blessing of the Neva would not on future occasions be conducted from a raised platform. It was even possible that, in deference to the expressed wish of many of the participants, a special trench would be dug for the purpose of the function. This announcement produced hearty satisfaction on the ministerial benches.

At this stage of the proceedings the leader of the opposition moved the adjournment of the house, remarking that it was now 5 o'clock. The premier refused to accept the motion, whereupon the leader of the opposition walked out, observing as he went, "It's timed to go off at a quarter past."

A few minutes later a member of the ministerial party drew the attention of his leader to the fact that the opposition benches were conspicuously empty. The premier hastily accepted the motion for adjournment.

The house rose at a quarter past three with a terrific detonation. After searching among the ruins till a late hour, the premier, who had left by an early door, announced to a press representative that he had been obliged to abandon the task of reconstructing his ministry. Perfect order reigns at St. Petersburg.—Punch.

JACK ON THE FLAGPOLE

Broadway Turns to Look at Him Sawing Away in Mid-Sky.

New York Press: It looks as if Wally Field, steeplejack, was going to make good his boast that, working from the top, he would cut down the flagpole on the Ann-street side of the Park Row Building, piece by piece, in two days. On March 3 Wally climbed the flagpole, the top of which is 385 feet above the street, to make preparations. Since then he has been waiting for a favorable day—a day when there would be absolutely no air stirring. Yesterday, he said, suited him "to a T."

He started up the pole about 10 o'clock in the morning, anchored his stationary tackle, to which the safety harness in which he hung was fastened, a few feet from the top of the pole and began sawing away. As fast as he sawed off the pieces above him he lowered them to a man on the roof. With each shift he was, of course, obliged to lower his stationary tackle on the pole. These were the ticklish moments, for his hold on the pole depended then only on his climbers and the little support that he could get from his arms while he worked with them at the same time. While he was changing his tackle the saw hung at his side, and its glitter in the sun was visible to the crowds that watched him. He appeared, sitting in his swing away up there, like a mere speck.

People as far down as Cortlandt-street on Broadway stopped to look, and as the pole swayed or his swing shifted from one side to the other, it was not unusual to see women turn away fearful of what might happen. At some places in lower Broadway the policemen were kept busy clearing the street.

When Field knocked off work about 4 o'clock he had half the pole down, and the harder half at that.

"Oh, a little stiff, that's all," was the only comment he would make on questions as to how he felt.

He will get $125 for the job. The pole is taken down so that it won't be struck by lightning.

Interesting Letter Sold.

At Messrs. Sotheby's auction rooms on Friday there was a sale of a number of autograph letters, says The People. One of the most important was a letter written by the late Prince Consort to Lord Hardinge on Nov. 3, 1852, bearing on the necessity for national defence. The letter has the following important passage:

"I had a long interview this morning with Mr. Disraeli, who has professed himself quite ready to provide the necessary funds for placing us in an efficient state of defence. I must soon have some further conversation with you on this most important subject as everything tends to make me fear that the day may not be far distant when the efficiency of our preparations will have to be tested."

This letter was written within two years of the outbreak of the Crimean war. The letter realized £4. A letter from Queen Victoria to Lord Hardinge expressing her high and "entire satisfaction at the admirable manner" in which the Duke of Wellington's funeral was conducted, was also sold. It realized 16s. At the same sale an autograph letter by Robert Burns, written in January, 1788, in reference to his new house, was sold for £15.

Members of Bomb Section.

London, March 31.—Decjatches from St. Petersburg to The Daily Mail and The Standard report arrests of prominent terrorists belonging to the inner or "bomb" section. According to The Daily [illegible] despatch one of the persons arrested is a wealthy man named Zavitsky.

GOUGH BROTHERS
Grand Spring Opening

With the Keen Knife of Merit we have Cut the Bonds of Prejudice Dressy Men Have Traditionally Held Against Ready-to-Wear Clothing.

We are the sole selling agents for the renowned K. B. Concave Shoulder Union-made Clothing. This celebrated brand of clothing is so well known in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco, and throughout the United States that it requires no introduction there—it simply holds pre-eminently the most unique position ever attained by any other clothing manufacturer in the world—but to introduce it here: Gough Brothers invite you to inspect the first ready-to-wear clothing designed and made for them to portray for particular dressy men the correct 1905 styles. Every garment is made, not upon "how low priced" but "how well," serving to produce the very highest type of modern clothes known to artistic tailoring. With a lifetime experience as a basis, Kohn Brothers, of New York and Chicago, the manufacturers of the K.B. Shoulder Clothing, have been in a position to seek out and make use of all the new and worthy facilities as rapidly as they have been devised, so that to-day their garments more clearly approach perfection than any other clothing manufacturer in America. The inventor and designer of the celebrated K. B. Concave Shoulder is a man of originality and creative force—Their tailors are the cream of the craft, post graduates, as it were, and their factories are noted not as sweat shops but as union factories which for wholesome cleanliness and modern equipment stand to-day absolutely alone. They have by their K. B. concave shoulder dignified the clothes making industry, and if Kohn Bros. have any competitors they are only to be found in the ranks of the foremost custom tailors—"Where there is a will to make the kind of clothes people want—there is always a way." That Kohn Bros have found the way is best proved by the fact that Gough Brothers determined to take the sole selling agency for the city of Toronto for their celebrated clothing after the most rigid investigation of all the leading makers in America. The ruling and predominating thought of the firm of Kohn Bros. is "better facilities," better ideas, better tailors—better everything, in fact, until their product has reached the point beyond which no human skill has yet been able to go.

Interior Construction of K. B. Concave Shoulder.

THE PRICES FOR THE K. B. SHOULDER CLOTHING (Copyrighted) Range at $12.50, $15.00, $18.00 and $20.00 A SUIT.

in all sizes, from 34 to 44—here are the smartest and handsomest clothes that a man can desire, and the prices are fair—hence if you are seeking a swell spring Suit or Overcoat your interest as well as ours invites you here. ***Of Course We Have all the Other Makes Too, From $3.75 a Suit up.*** All sizes from 34 to 44—if you do not receive a booklet by mail, discribing the K. B. Shoulder Clothing, please call at our store and get one. Watch the press for further announcements.

Gough Bros., the Big Clothiers,

TWO ENTRANCES | 186 Yonge Street and 6 and 8 Queen St. West.

Sole agents for the K. B. Shoulder Union-Made-Clothing and Burt and Packard's Korrect Shape Shoe. *N.B.—Mail orders will receive our prompt and careful attention.*

ARMY STORES SCANDAL.

Amazing Revelations of Destruction of Army Stores.

London, March 29.—The army stores scandal has been before parliament for three days, only the fringe of the subject has been touched.

From the disclaimers printed below it will be seen that on the scandal itself—of which some new and astounding revelations are here published—there has been superimposed a blunder of a colossal kind, into which a searching inquiry is being demanded by the contractors concerned.

Meanwhile, the gravity of the charges is shifted from the contractors to the government.

In the house of commons Mr. Arnold-Forster asked: Why certain imperishable stores were thrown into the sea at the close of the South African campaign.

Behind that question lies an almost incredible story with regard to the disposition of the immense supplies of tinned meats, which, after the withdrawal of troops from South Africa had begun, were found to have accumulated at various centres.

Floating in the Bay.

A large steamer was chartered, and was despatched from Cape Town loaded with cases of tinned meat, the orders being to throw the cases into the sea when a safe distance from the shore had been reached.

Unfortunately for the success of this astonishing scheme, which was carried out with the greatest possible secrecy, the cases refused to sink, and a few days later were strewing the shores of Table Bay.

Hundreds of the cases were picked up by the unemployed of Cape Town and sold to Hebrew dealers, the provisions in many instance finding their way back to England, where they were sold again.

Robert Cheves, manager for Messrs. Spence & Co. of the Reunion Sugar Estates, in Natal, has made a sworn statement that at the time when the military condemned large quantities of army rations he bought from them about 250,000 cases of tinned rations for the purpose of manuring his cane crop.

The terms of the agreement required the tinned food to be carried away at the expense of the successful tenderer, and to be used for manuring purposes only.

Truckloads for Manure.

Every day for two or three months truck-load upon truck-load of cases of military rations left Durban for the Reunion estates. As soon as each consignment was received an army of Indian coolies was set to work to open the cases.

A case of army rations contains six dozen tins, and therefore a consignment of 250,000 cases would amount to 18,000,000 tins.

The wood from the cases was used to feed the furnaces on the estate, and the contents of thousands of tins were strewn over the canefields to act as a fertilizing agent.

A curious sequel to this transaction occurred some time afterwards, when two natives were sentenced in the court at Tsipingo to a month's hard labor for stealing some of the unopened tins. The natives asserted that they had taken the rations for food, and a native witness stated that he had been eating the food ever since it arrived there.

All those implicated in stealing the tins were of healthy and well-conditioned appearance, and not a single case of ptomaine or any other poisoning has come to notice. The kaffirs are still living, in fact, on these condemned rations.

Accepts Britain's Offer.

Berlin, March 30.—The reichstag's petition committee to-day voted to accept the offer of Great Britain and the United States to pay $40,000 each as indemnity to the Samoans and to pay the balance of the claims, which are estimated at from $20,000 to $30,000, from the imperial treasury.

In a Month or Two.

St. Petersburg, March 30.—A long official statement has been issued announcing that the minister of the interior has proposed and the emperor approved of a plan whereby preparations for calling a representative assembly will be completed in one or two months.

SENTIMENT A GOOD THING.

But Britain May Go Too Highly for It, Says Lord Stanley.

Lord Stanley, the postmaster-general, received at the house of commons the other day a deputation which urged the advisability of a reduction of postage on newspapers, periodicals and magazines sent from this country to Canada.

Sir Gilbert Parker, in introducing the deputation, explained that newspapers and magazines going from England to Canada were charged at the rate of fourpence a pound, and he urged that this should be reduced to a penny a pound. The rate for such literature going from the United States into Canada was one-eighth of the rate from England. This meant that one high postal rate was a practical tax on British goods, inasmuch as the United States advertisers obtained so far without public in Canada than English advertisers did. The difference in rates also resulted in practical protection for the American publications in Canada.

Mr. Emmott, Major-General Laurie and Sir W. Holland having also spoken, Lord Stanley replied that he knew that his father had been governor-general of Canada predisposed him to deal with the question sympathetically. But one had to put aside sentiment in considering the question. In the competition of American with home magazines, America had the advantage of proximity, and they could never get over that advantage. If the rate of postage on equal terms the home rate to Canada must be reduced to that of the United States, and if they did so, instead of one English newspaper being carried for one halfpenny ten would be sacrificed for that sum. The loss on newspapers and periodicals to the postoffice would be considerably more than three-fourths of the present postage, and the total loss to the post-office revenue by doing what was asked would be three millions. Sentiment was an excellent thing, but they might pay too highly for it.

SEIZING AN M. P.'S BODY.

Startling Sequel Threatened to Commons Conflict.

London, March 30.—The conflict which has arisen in the house of commons between Donal Sullivan, one of the Nationalist group, and Sir Henry Kimber, Bart., threatens to take an astonishing form.

Mr. Sullivan, who is a member of the select committee which is dealing with railway bills, strongly objects to Sir Henry Kimber sitting o nthe same committee, as Sir Henry is a director of the Southern India Railway.

But Sir H. Kimber refuses to withdraw from the committee, and yesterday, by way of protest, Mr. Sullivan refused to serve.

Last night Sir Henry reported Mr. Sullivan to the speaker for non-attendance, and Mr. Sullivan will accordingly have to be dealt with by the house.

As a member who has been appointed to a committee cannot refuse to serve on it, Mr. Sullivan has laid himself open to the penalty of having his body seized by the servants of the sergeant-at-arms, borne to the chamber, and there held in custody for the discharge of his duties.

Donal Sullivan sits for South Westmeath, and is usually regarded as the least terrible of Nationalists.

The last M.P. to refuse to serve on a committee—it was the same committee, by the way—was Mr. Smith O'Brien, who in 1846 was imprisoned in the Clock Tower for his recalcitrancy.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilkinson and daughter, of 405 Markham-street, have returned from a three months' visit to Southern California.

UNIONISTS WARN BALFOUR.

Fear He is Wrecking the Party to Save the Cabinet.

London, March 31.—The Daily Mail editorially this morning warns Mr. Balfour that he is wrecking the Unionist party to save the cabinet, and says that parliamentary proceedings have been reduced to a level which borders near farcical. It would be much better, The Daily Mail says, to face the issue fearlessly and dissolve parliament.

With few exceptions the Unionist press hitherto has supported Premier Balfour in the policy which led to the recent one-sided scenes and votes in the house of commons. Now, however, the party is beginning to show signs of restiveness. When Mr. Balfour was questioned in the house of commons by Winston Churchill yesterday, he confessed complete ignorance of what had occurred in the house the previous evening and was obliged to read the minutes to learn the result of Mr. Walton's motion of want of confidence.

This idea of leadership of parliament does not meet with the approval of all unionists, and last night in the lobbies it was proposed to send a round robin appealing to Mr. Balfour to return to the traditional method of meeting opposition attacks on the ground that constant evasion is tending to bring the government into ridicule.

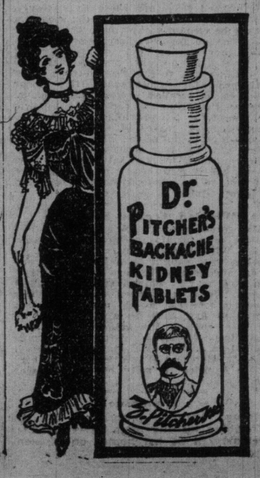
Russel Sage Gets It.

New York, March 30.—Russel Sage, who has been seriously ill, is much improved and was to-day able to leave his bed.

A FREE TRIAL TREATMENT OF THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE

The Remedy That Acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, That Clears All Poisons and Impurities from the System, That Restores Your Vigor and Vitality—TEST IT FREE.

Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets



At this time of the year, when everyone is requiring a blood-purifying medicine to remove the accumulated poisons from the system, Dr. Pitcher, at considerable expense, offers to supply a FREE TREATMENT of his BACKACHE KIDNEY TABLETS to those who have never tried this remedy before.

Dr. Pitcher takes this means of giving you an opportunity of proving to your own satisfaction that what he says and what others say about his remedy can be verified in your own experience.

Here are some of the diseases and symptoms of disease that the Tablets cure. Read them over carefully.

Backache, headache, lame or weak back, pain in the back or between the shoulders, swelling of the feet and legs, bloating, puffiness under the eyes, puffy and pasty appearance of the face, dropsy, Bright's disease, and diabetes (except in the last stages), gravel, stone in the bladder, brick dust deposits in the urine, scalding or irritation of the urine, frequent calls during the day or night, inflammation of the bladder or cystitis, catarrh of the bladder, milky color of the urine, high colored or foul smelling urine, sudden stoppage of the flow of the urine, scanty flow of urine, dribbling, rheumatism, neuralgia, pains in the joints or hips, uric acid in the blood, heavy feeling or pain in the head, drowsiness, blood humors, skin diseases, rapid loss of flesh, great thirst, excessive quantity of urine, specks floating before the eyes, bad taste in the mouth (especially in the mornings), constipation, torpid liver, dragging pain in the loins, sense of weight or pressure in the region of the bladder, kidney trouble of old people, bed-wetting of children, kidney troubles of women, and all symptomatic indications of kidney or liver derangement.

If any of the above-mentioned troubles are afflicting you and you have never tried Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets, don't hesitate to write to The Dr. Zina Pitcher Co., 82 Church St., Toronto, Ont., enclosing stamp for postage, and obtain trial treatment free.