GO TO A FRIEND FOR ADVICE

Go to a woman for pity; go to a stranger for charity; but for the very best clothing at the lowest possible price consistent with good value, come to the store with the trade mark that reads as below:

Neck and Shoulders above all competitors.
OAK HALL
Canada's Best Clothiers.
King St. East,
Opp. St. James' Cathedral.
TRADE MARK REG.

CANADIANS STARVING.

London, March 15.—The Express prints the following from Montreal: Great snowstorms continue in Eastern Canada, and industry is paralyzed.

The railways are blocked to traffic, roads are impassable, and the cold is intense. The price of food is in consequence increasing, and in many districts which are cut off from the rest of the world the inhabitants are practically starving.

In the town every one who can afford it wears furs, and those who are not obliged to go out remain indoors. Unfortunately, the supplies of coal have reached famine state, and the poorer classes are without fuel. Deaths from exposure and starvation are of daily occurrence.

What makes matters worse, the mills are closing in increasing numbers. They have no fuel, and until the railways are again clear there is no hope of obtaining any.

Some of the most miserable objects to be seen are the emigrants, who are arriving in great numbers. Three hundred passed thru here last night. They were the first instalment of 3000 who are expected to arrive during the next few weeks.

As most of them come quite unprepared for the rigors of an arctic winter, their plight is deplorable. They stand shivering waiting for trains which do not arrive, wishing themselves at home again.

Further in the interior the wolves ravenous with hunger, are doing great damage to game, and have become in some places a menace to human life. In the Rainy River district the cleaned-picked bones of a trapper and some of his clothing have been found as the ghastly remains of a feast.

WARNING TO BALFOUR.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, March 15.—The Morning Post, referring to the government defeat, says that the Unionist party was never in greater need than at present. It ought to teach the government that the policy of sacrificing their friends in order to hush the outcry of men who persist in enmity in spite of every concession, was not sound.

The Standard says that the opposition success in the snatch division must be regarded as a grave symptom. On several occasions the government have only escaped by the skin of their teeth, altho their normal majority is more than 100. If Mr. Balfour is no longer able to carry on the country's affairs the alternative is apparently a course of weak ephemeral cabinets. The cause of this it attributes to the ministry favoring alternately protection and free trade.

FOOTBALL WALTZ.

London, March 15.—A very novel dance, a sort of combination of waltz and a game of football, is arousing much interest in Paris just now.

Produced first in a musical sketch at the Nouveau Cirque, it is already becoming popular in society, and has been a feature at several private dances.

The floor is specially marked out in rectangular form, inside the lines being six semi-circles, two at each end and one at each side in the middle. The goals are marked by wide hoops. Only six couples, three on each side, can take part in the dance at a time, and the object of the game is, of course, to score as many goals as possible, the ball being driven by the feet only whilst dancing.

The couples are, however, confined to their own particular semi-circle, and must not move out of it unless they have the ball in play, when they can move anywhere until the ball is taken from them by another couple, or until a goal is scored.

Waltzing goes on the whole time, and as one couple becomes exhausted another pair can take their place and continue the game until "time" is called, or the best out of a given number of goals is scored.

At times this dance game becomes quite exciting, and the sitters take a keen interest in the score.

CRUISER IS ANNOYING.

Port Said, March 15.—The Russian armored cruiser Dimitri Donskoi is visible, actively patrolling in search of vessels carrying contraband of war. She mistook the Italian armored cruiser Marco Polo for a merchantman and stopped her by firing a blank cartridge across her bows. On discovering her mistake the Dimitri Donskoi signalled an apology. The Dimitri Donskoi stopped the Norwegian steamer Standard this morning. It is said that the Standard was within the three-mile limit. The warship afterwards signalled her to proceed.

Startling Freaks.

Paris, March 15.—The Gaulois contains the following interesting statement: "The Russian bear has put out his hand to the Gallic cock. Is the Gallic cock going to remain with his arms folded?" A bear with hands and a cock with arms are startling freaks.

Marvelous The Difference that comes with proper food.

Grape-Nuts

Get the little book "The Road to Wellville" in each package.

SENTIMENT IN QUEBEC

BUTTING INTO POLITICS

DISCUSSION IN HOUSE

Mr. Casgrain Takes the Anti-Imperial Principles of League Nationale and Mr. Bourassa to Task and Gets a Hot Reply.

Ottawa, March 15.—(Special.)—A clash between T. Chase Casgrain and Henri Bourassa in the house to-day threw some light on a phase of French-Canadian sentiment that is rapidly projecting itself into Dominion politics. Casgrain varied a severe criticism of the government on general principles, to pay his respects to the League Nationale of Quebec, an institution which echoes the anti-imperial fire of Bourassa, and now claims in young Lavergne, the newly-elected young member for Montmagny, one of its most zealous disciples. The identification of two Liberal members of parliament with the league seemed to Mr. Casgrain sufficient provocation for introducing the house to its somewhat forward principles.

Denounces Recruiting.

The platform of the League Nationale denounces the recruiting of soldiers in Canada by Great Britain. It declares that Canada should not participate in imperial wars; that there should be no naval schools in this country; that there should be communicated to parliament at the opening of each session all correspondence between Canada and Great Britain and the other colonies in regard to imperial questions. It demands for Canada the right to make or abrogate commercial treaties with all nations of the south, including Great Britain, and specifically excludes this country from all imperial councils. These principles Mr. Casgrain read from a small pamphlet, but before he had time to comment Mr. Bourassa stood up to protest that the list of the league's principles had been only partially stated.

Reply to Bourassa.

"If the part I have omitted is no better than that which I have read it makes but little difference," replied Mr. Casgrain.

"And is this," he went on, holding out the pamphlet menacingly, "is this the platform of the Liberal party? Is it the policy of the Liberal party in Quebec?"

These stabs at the League Nationale angered Mr. Bourassa, and when 15 minutes later Mr. Casgrain concluded his speech the member for Labelle proceeded to explain his relations to Canada and the empire. He accused Mr. Casgrain, who, by the way, was described by a prominent Quebec politician some years ago as "A Frenchman in name only," of posing as an imperialist in Ontario, while in Portneuf he declared that he would give his only son for the defence of Canada, but he would not allow him to fight for Britain abroad.

Denial From Casgrain.

"I emphatically deny that statement," spoke up Mr. Casgrain. Somewhat grudgingly Mr. Bourassa withdrew the charge. Then he protested with all the vehemence he could summon that with no justification at all he was being insulted thruout the country because he repeated what Conservatives and Liberals had been saying for years. He was saying no more than Sir Wilfrid Laurier said in Boston in 1891, when the latter declared that he would never consent to imperial federation because it would mean Canada's participation in the foreign wars of Great Britain. The Canadian advocates of Joseph Chamberlain's policy were not fair with the people, Mr. Bourassa hotly declared. He conceded to Mr. Casgrain the right to be an imperialist, but claimed for himself and his associates the right to be enemies of imperialism. Imperialism to him meant curtailing Canada's liberty and autonomy. "No man worthy of a seat in parliament should for these reasons brand me as disloyal," continued the indignant member for Labelle. "All I have said is that we cannot see these imperial problems with the same eyes as the English races."

To the French-Canadians.

Mr. Bourassa concluded by asserting that it was the French-Canadians who preserved the integrity of the empire in times past, when the English-speaking people were but a handful of the population.

The Bourassa incident was a flash in a brisk debate. It was a slugging match, except for the fact that the government was willing to take all the opposition's slugging without doing any slugging in return. The government pursued what Mr. Casgrain described as a policy of silence. At times it squirmed under the lash, but it made no effort to protect itself. Mr. Bourassa alone on the government benches declined to suffer in silence, but the member for Labelle does not always take his orders from the government whips. The government has clearly determined upon a line of masterly inactivity. Whether its object is to hasten the session to an end or whether it seeks to discredit the opposition's argument by conveying the notion that there is nothing to reply to, has not yet developed. The impression prevails among some very well informed men that if parliament can be prorogued in June the government will not long delay an appeal to the country.

Some Heavy Hitters.

The heavy hitters for the opposition to-day were Messrs. Haggart, Casgrain, Bennett, Smith of Wentworth and Jabez Robinson. They sustained the fight in spite of the failure of government speakers to add fuel to the flame. John Haggart went down the line of the Laurier government's shortcomings. Blame, if blame belongs to anyone for the disappointing Alaskan boundary award, he fastened unceremoniously on the Laurier government, which he declared had full charge of the case. The demand for further treaty-making power Mr. Haggart ridiculed. He made it quite clear that so far as commercial treaties are concerned Canada has already the fullest powers she could desire.

Mr. Haggart repeated many of the stable objections to the G. T. P. scheme redressing and strengthening them in the light of developments since the last session of parliament.

Hon. A. G. Blair he regarded as a man totally unqualified for the office of chairman of the railway commission. "He is the last man for a position of that kind," declared Mr. Haggart, and he seemed to think that Mr. Bernier and Mr. Mills would run second last, and third last respectively. He lamented the disinclination of the government to revise the tariff, and he held Sir Wilfrid Laurier guilty of various breaches of faith with the people. A muttered thankfulness that there are no Bourassas in the Conservative party and a fervently expressed hope that the people would come to their senses at the next elections and turn out this promise-breaking government, rounded off a comprehensive criticism of the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Points to a Skeleton.

Not less pointed were the remarks of T. Chase Casgrain, who spoke fluently and certainly without respect for the finer feelings of the government. He reminded Sir Wilfrid Laurier of the internal affairs of the Liberal party in Quebec. Lack of confidence in Prefontaine, the minister of marine, and the government's failure to transfer to that gentleman a part of the department of public works long ago pledged to him, constituted in the vision of Mr. Casgrain a skeleton in the cupboard of the Quebec Liberals, which Sir Wilfrid would do well to note before showing too much curiosity in family affairs of the Conservative party in Quebec. Mr. Casgrain drew a forlorn picture of some of our manufacturing industries, for which he demanded increased protection. "We want protection for our manufacturers, our laborers and our farmers," declared Mr. Casgrain. "That is the sentiment of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

He described the present session of parliament as a Grand Trunk session, called for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the Grand Trunk shareholders. Why, he asked, had the government, when contemplating an immediate appeal to the country, appointed Mr. Blair at $50 a day to study the working of railway companies who could not wait that time?

"Blair," came the quick response of Mr. Bennett of East Simcoe.

Mr. Casgrain drew from the recent by-elections conclusions highly gratifying to the opposition.

Bennett in Fighting Mood.

W. H. Bennett carried on the warfare against the government, the ministerial benches still manifesting a most tender desire for peace. He, too, saw in the result of the by-elections signs of the wane of Liberal strength in Canada. Reviewing the defects of the Laurier government, Mr. Bennett said the barter and sale of public offices had been a common thing under the Laurier government. He spoke of the princely mansions prominent Liberal leaders now lived in, men who were by no means rich before they took office. Now they hold large blocks of bank stock. How did they become Croesuses so suddenly? he asked. Mr. Bennett thought the opposition could not take too much time to educate the country to the ingenuity of the bargain that has been made with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. He took a shot at the Ross government, which, he said, was tottering to its fall. It had used the most disgraceful means to retain power. Incidentally he referred to Ontario as the "centre of intelligence" in Canada. This provoked derisive laughter on the government benches.

"When I reflect, as I am pained to reflect," retorted Mr. Bennett, "that any province has submitted to a Liberal government for thirty years, I may have to reconsider my statement."

Wentworth Heard From.

Mr. Smith of Wentworth dealt with the transportation question. He complained that the aid given by the government to Canadian steamships was not producing the results expected. Canadian shippers were paying more on produce shipped from Montreal than from Boston and New York. He gave figures to prove this and predicted that if the state of things continued, the trade of Montreal would decrease. He expressed surprise that the speech from the throne made no mention of an experimental farm to be established in the Niagara fruit district.

J. Robinson suggested that instead of calling parliament together to make a better bargain for the Grand Trunk Pacific, the government should drop that company altogether and build the railway from Quebec to Port Simpson as a government work. Mr. Robinson declared that in the railway committee Mr. Blair was the champion of the railways and the opponent of the farmers. Referring to treaty-making powers, he said he hoped he would be a thousand years in his grave ere we ceased to be part of the glorious British empire. The tie, instead of being weakened, should be made stronger. He felt like walking out of the house when he heard such speeches as Mr. Bourassa made in the afternoon when he heard of a platform with such planks in it as that we shouldn't help Great Britain in her troubles, altho the mother country would shed the last drop of her blood to defend us.

Geo. Taylor, the Conservative whip, moved the adjournment of the debate.

BRITAIN FILES A PROTEST.

Tientsin, March 15.—The British consul has filed a protest with Sir Ernest Satow, the British minister at Pekin, against the projected abandonment of the Newchwang end of the Chinese railway by its directors and the management in Great Britain. The reasons given by the consul for his action are that the British government had previously made known its intention of protecting the road, and also that its abandonment at this time means the probability of its destruction by the Russians, should they eventually be forced to retreat.

W. S. Moore, a creditor of A. E. Ames & Co., has issued a writ against that firm, and the individual members, for $1974.37, which he claims to have paid them.

Wet Feet Bring Coughs and Colds

Children Especially Are Exposed to Great Danger From the Cause.

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

Where is there a boy who does not delight to test the thinnest ice and to splash in the water which results from the spring thaws?

There will be more coughs and colds among children during the next few weeks than at any other season of the year as a result of wet feet and exposure to cold and dampness.

It seems scarcely necessary to suggest the advisability of keeping Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine at hand for use in case of emergency.

You never know what night your child may awake a victim of croup frantically gasping for breath, and by having this great medicine ready for immediate use you can afford quick relief and cure.

Bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma, bad coughs and severe chest colds, sore throat, throat irritation and all forms of throat, bronchial and lung troubles are readily cured by this treatment, which has become so popular throughout Canada.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle, family size (three times as much), 60 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates and Co., Toronto.

To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every bottle.

MAN WITH A WOODEN GUN MAINTAINED THEIR SECRECY

Demand for Miss Dunn's Resignation Brings Investigation, But Not an Explanation.

The inquisitors of Old Spain paled into insignificance before the board of education tribunal that investigated the case of Miss Dunn of Jarvis-street Collegiate Institute yesterday afternoon. The black robes and the masks were dispensed with, but the doors were double-barred and padlocked, and John Lumsden, the grim familiar of the school offices, shouldered a gun and did a sentry-go along the corridor. The gun was a wooden joke, but John's presence was not. It was an indication that the secrecy with which the management committee were handling the case was not to be violated. Chairman Parkinson issued frequent bulletins to the effect that nothing was going to be given out.

The only hint as to the nature of the proceedings was the view one could obtain thru the plate glass in the board room door, but that was sufficient to show that affairs of moment hung in the balance. The bent brows, the compressed lips and the tense attitudes of the tribunal as they leaned forward on the table and hurled questions at one after another of the Jarvis-street staff, who were also kept in strict seclusion, and the exulting smile as they received a halting answer, told their own story. Just what those questions were, and what was the import of the answers that evoked the exulting mirth will never be known to any save the participants.

What Trouble is About.

In spite of the sealed lips of the members of the committee, the salient points of the story have leaked out. The teacher in question was appointed last fall by the old high school board. There was trouble at the time on account of the fact that Miss Dunn did not hold the certificate required by the board's advertisement. After some debate she was appointed. Inspector Seath, in his report, made no mention of incompetency on the part of Miss Dunn, but a few days ago the board received a report stating that she was incapable of the duties required of her. There are some who claim that because Miss Dunn is a Roman Catholic the statement as to her inefficiency is due to religious bigotry. On Friday last a meeting of the management committee was held, and it was decided that she must go. Trustees Gooderham and Parkinson were despatched forthwith to ask for her resignation, and Miss Dunn refused to give it. They came back and called another meeting of the committee.

Anglin to the Rescue.

Frank Anglin, one of the separate school board representatives, and a member of the committee, was not present at the first meeting, but was at the second, and the result was that the measures to abolish Miss Dunn assumed greater proportions, and did not go thru with as great facility. At any rate it was deemed worthy of a fuller investigation. Principal Manley was examined, and the committee adjourned until yesterday, when the Jarvis-street staff walked the carpet. What the result will be is still a question. The members refuse to be interviewed; Principal Manley will say nothing; Miss Dunn has no statement to make, and the discussion is held behind closed doors. Trustee Dineen said that he did not know what the separate school representatives would do, but it is thought that they will oppose the resignation of Miss Dunn if the question of religion is found to have anything to do with the report of Miss Dunn's inefficiency. Trustee Parkinson is quoted as saying that no recommendation will be made to the board at its meeting to-morrow night.

As to Discipline.

It is reported that Miss Dunn will be given some line of work different from that which she has at present. The chief charge is that she cannot enforce discipline, but inquiry proves that Miss Dunn is not the only one of the teachers who has failed in managing the classes with which she has had difficulty. Other teachers have failed to keep the same classes in order, and no complaint has been laid.

The general opinion of the matter is that the committee acted rashly in the absence of Trustee Anglin, and now, when the latter is around to defend Miss Dunn's interests, they have some difficulty in justifying their act.

Those present yesterday included the management committee, viz., Trustees Gooderham, Martin, Keeler, Parkinson, Kent, Shaw and Anglin, and Trustee Dineen.

NOT TRUE IN CANADA?

Atchison Globe: What is needed at every educational institution is a chair of good manners. Either establish that or arrange when students go away from home in a body that they travel in stock cars, and eat and sleep in stock yards at their destination.

A basket ball team from a Topeka college went to Emporia last week, and stopped at Mit Wilhite's hotel. They emptied out all the sugar at the tables and put salt in the bowls, and the other guests, not knowing it, spoiled their coffee. They stole the numbers of their room doors, and made such a racket all night no one in the hotel could sleep.

One student appropriated Wilhite's calendar, and the hotel man sent an officer over to Topeka to arrest the young man for theft. It cost him just $40 for the lesson.

In Topeka last night, when seven colleges were represented in an oratorical contest, there were fights and rushes at the Auditorium, curtains were pulled down and window lights kicked out. The police refused to stand for it, and also showed their colors. The result is that a number of young "gentlemen" went home with bruises, scratches, sore heads and black eyes.

Either establish a chair of good manners or keep the boys at home. Parents cannot afford to have the teachings they have given their children thrown away by the corrupt influences met at college.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

Paris, March 15.—The recent visits of M. Paul Cambon (French ambassador at London) to Paris to confer with Foreign Minister Delcasse, have revealed the fact that the negotiations for a settlement of the outstanding differences between France and Great Britain have been resumed, after having been interrupted by the outbreak of war.

It is undrstood that the questions for settlement include those relating to Morocco, Egypt and the Newfoundland shore fisheries. Concerning Egypt, it is expected that France will secure a modification of certain restrictions placed on communication with Lake Tchad.

Durham Old Boys.

More than 40 members of the Durham Old Boys were the guests of Warden and Mrs. Gilmour at the central prison last evening. James L. Hughes was in the chair, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. Yellowlees, Craig, Hughes, Gilmour and Rev. Dr. Talling. A musical program was contributed by Mrs. Seymgeour Massey, Miss Merryfield of Port Hope, Mrs. Copeland and J. D. Keachie.

WOMEN MAY BE ADMITTED TO A.O.U.W. MEMBERSHIP

Executive Committee of Grand Lodge Favor Innovation--How Order is Progressing.

The business transacted yesterday by the executive committee of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, preparatory to the opening of the 26th annual meeting of the order in the Temple Building at 9 a.m. to-day, includes some very radical changes in the Grand Lodge constitution. The appointment of organizers, the best means to prevent suspensions, the revision of the new scale of rates passed last session, an entire new constitution governing subordinate lodges, and the admission of women to the order, are among the more important problems to be considered.

Admission of women has been recommended by the committee on laws and was discussed at considerable length at yesterday's session. The statement was made during the discussion that only two other leading fraternal benefit societies bar women from the order. In favor of the proposition which emanated from Concord Lodge No. 291, Hamilton, strong speeches were made by Past Grand Master Workmen Jos. Gibson and T. M. Cornett, and by Jas. B. Nixon, chairman of laws, and Dr. J. U. Simmons, Frankford. Against admitting women forceful speeches were made by Thos. A. Hastings, chairman finance committee; A. F. G. Lawrence, grand solicitor; Judge D. F. MacWatt, and Geo. P. Graham, M.L.A., P.G.M. On the motion being put from the chair, the proposition was carried by a small majority.

Twenty-Five Years' Service.

In presenting his 25th annual report to Grand Lodge yesterday, M. D. Carder, grand recorder, gives an interesting bit of history of the order, covering the past quarter century of the existence of the Grand Lodge in Ontario. He says:

As this is the 25th consecutive annual report, the closing of a quarter of a century's service as your grand recorder, I feel that you will pardon me if I become somewhat reminiscent. After twenty-five years of continued success, I trust you will not think me egotistical if I at this time personally claim a small share of the credit in

M. D. CARDER,
Grand Recorder, A.O.U.W.

common with my fellow-officers of the record of success that has attended our efforts. It has been my pleasure to have been connected with the order since its very inception in Canada. During the first year of its existence the order did not make much progress, attributable to the fact that it was a foreign institution. In the latter part of the second year, however, there was apparently an increased interest, and taking advantage of this, an effort was made to secure the organization of a grand lodge. On Feb. 18, 1879, the Grand Lodge A. O. U. W. of Ontario was organized in the City of London, Ont., with eighteen lodges and about four hundred members, and on Aug. 7, 1879, was incorporated. At the second stated meeting of Grand Lodge, held in the City of St. Thomas, February, 1880, a movement was inaugurated to secure a separate jurisdiction. This was accomplished June 1, 1880, when we had acquired the requisite number of members (2000) to entitle us to be set aside as a separate jurisdiction. Now we have 45,000 beneficiary certificates in force, representing about $72,000,000 of insurance. During the past twenty-five years there has been collected and disbursed, over $8,000,000 in beneficiary, and over $2,000,000 in reserve and general fund without a loss of one dollar to the association. In addition to this we have furnished the material for the organization of two grand lodges. I have endeavored to serve you faithfully and to the best of my ability. I have given you the very best that was in me. It has been my life's work, and I can assure you that it is very gratifying to me to have closed a quarter of a century with such a record, yet we have not reached the zenith of my ambition."

Some Statistics.

In presenting a statistical statement covering this period of growth, the grand recorder shows that the assessments have averaged but a fraction over 13 each year, and for the last six years the calls have averaged only 12 1-2 per year. In that time 69,986 certificates have been issued and 4264 death claims have been paid, amounting to $8,253,358.24. The lodges numbered 465 at the end of 1903.

In an order of this character the records of a year's operations are often interesting. In the grand recorder's report for 1903 he shows that the average duration of membership of members who have died and claims paid, is 14 years, 2 months, 10 days. The average age of members who have died and claims paid, is 52 years, 8 months, 7 days. The average age of the entire membership Dec. 31, 1903, is 43 years 2 months 6 days, an increase of 3 months 23 days. The total cash received from all sources during the year just closed is $878,578.08. The total cash received on beneficiary fund account is $758,634.93, with the balance on hand Jan. 1, 1903, making a total of $839,472.31, out of which we have paid $742,800 and transferred to reserve fund $21,537.38, leaving a balance of $75,134.93 to the credit of this fund. The total cash received on general fund account is $51,511.98. The total cash received for reserve fund is $55,269.13. Interest earned $13,162.04, making a total of $68,431.17. This with the balance on hand Jan. 1 makes a total of $357,562.48.

Concert in Evening.

The complimentary concert and reception given in Massey Hall last night by the Toronto district lodges of the A.O.U.W. to the grand lodge delegates and their ladies was a great success. The hall was crowded to the doors, and every seat in the boxes and on the platform was occupied by the visiting guests. The program was supplied by Misses Teresa Flanagan and Ethyle Powell, Mrs. Gertrude Black-Edmonds, soloists, and Donald McGregor, Frank Bemrose, James Fax, A. J. Martin, Robert Wilson and E. R. Bowles.

The grand lodge will meet in the Temple Building this morning at 10 o'clock.

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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. 135

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In the greatest of A all musical comedy successes
COUNTRY GIRL
FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 21
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Matinees 25c: Evenings 25c and 50c
Sabel Johnson, Callahan & Mack, Press Eldridge, the Pantzer Trio, the Four Bard Bros., Twin Nices, Spark & Timson, the Kinetograph, Lew Bloom & Jane Cooper.
Next week—Vesta Tilley.

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The most popular and magnetic of all the great divas in a magnificent recital programme.
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W. P. PETRY, TELEPHONE NORTH 351—Carpenter and Builder, Lumber, Mouldings, etc.

ARTICLES WANTED.

STATIONERY ENGINE AND BOILER wanted, about 30 horse power; state full particulars and terms. Box 99, World.

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LOST OR STOLEN — YORKSHIRE terrier; please return to 487 Jarvis-street. Any one in whose possession the dog is found after this notice will be prosecuted.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

BARBER AND CIGAR BUSINESS. Apply to R. J. Fenwick, Thornhill. ed

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CREDIT CLOTHING—MEN'S $9.50, $10.50, $13.50, $15 suits; $5 down, $1 per week; 10 per cent. 30 days.

BOYS' $3.50, $4.50, $5.50, $6.50, $9.50 suits; $2 down, $1 per week; 10 per cent. 30 days.

LADIES' AND GENTS' RAIN COATS—all prices.

LADIES' SKIRTS—$3.50 to $7.50—$2 down, $1 per week; 10 per cent. 30 days.

LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILORING done; all work done on the premises; now is the time to order your suit.

D. MORRISON, 326 QUEEN-STREET west; 'phone Main 4677; store open till 9 p.m.

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WANTED—BRIGHT OFFICE BOY. World Office, Hamilton; also canvasser for daily paper, either sex.

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MEN OF long railway experience are our instructors. They make the work of the school as nearly like that of the regular railway or telegraph office as it is possible to have it. The result is a superior class of graduates, who are qualified to take positions anywhere. If you would like to become a proficient telegrapher, write for our free book, Dominion School of Telegraphy, 36 King-street East, Toronto.

BRIGHT, ENERGETIC WOMAN—TO travel and appoint saleswomen to handle an article of women's wear; elegant goods, pleasant work and good money from commencement. Address Manager, 375 Clarence-street, London, Ont. 135

ART.

J. W. L. FORSTER — PORTRAIT Painting. Rooms: 24 King-street West, Toronto.

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TEACHER WANTED — FOR SECTION 7, Pickering; male; to commence at once; salary about $325, paid yearly. Jas. Wilkins, Balsam P.O., Ontario.

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BUSINESS FOR SALE—IN ONE OF the best towns in Manitoba, a clothing, men's furnishing and boot and shoe business; stock about $8000; easy terms given; owner has good reasons for selling; the business is a money maker and is a splendid opportunity to get a good business cheap. For further particulars, address Box A, World Office.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEWMARKET CHEESE factory and creamery; on account of snow blockade on different branches of railway, the directors have adjourned date for selling or leasing above factory until March 19th, at 10 o'clock, at office of D. Lloyd, Newmarket. Address C. C. Webb, secretary.

$4500 —BRICK CORNER STORE —including fixtures, etc.; connected with butcher business; good trade being done there; bona fide purchaser will be given very easy payments. For terms apply Box 58, World.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, 9 ROOMS —good cellar, woodshed, stable, drive house; half acre land; Newtonbrook. 136

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W. J. McDONALD, BARRISTER, 18 Toronto-street; money to loan.

FRANK W. MACLEAN, BARRISTER, solicitor, notary public, 34 Victoria-street; money to loan at 4½ per cent. ed

JAMES BAIRD, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Patent Attorney, etc., 9 Quebec Bank Chambers, King-street east, corner Toronto-street, Toronto. Money to loan.

ROWELL, REID & WOOD, BARRISTERS, Lawlor Building, 6 King West. N. W. Rowell, K. C., Thos. Reid, S. Casey Wood, Jr. ed

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