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Neck and Shoulders above all competitors. OAK HALL Canada's Best Clothiers

King St. East, Opp St. James Cathedral.

J. Coombes Mgr.

ENTHUSIASTIC OVER BORDEN

Continued From Page 1.

hibition, viz.: A certain percentage of the total vote must be found polled in its favor, or as a witty friend of the government said: Instead of free trade as in England and prohibition as in Maine, we were to have free trade as in Maine and prohibition as in England."

Deals and Deals.

"Then they pledged themselves that there would be no deals. What about the Crow's Nest and the Drummond County deals, the former involving two millions, and the latter half of a million, and if it had not been for the Senate the latter would have put the million into the hands of certain Montreal Liberals. Then they pledged to reform contracts by public tender, and promised purity of public administration and purity of elections."

In all of these the speaker could talk for an hour, but in view of recent developments now being spoken of on house tops it was unnecessary, but he would briefly speak of Brockville and West Huron election scandal, where, out of the mouths of the government's own witnesses, sufficient had been elicited to more than prove the allegations made by the speaker from his seat in the House. After 10 days' debate a further judicial investigation was promised, but never materialized. Then came the scandal in St. James' division, Montreal. In connection with the bribery, ballot stuffing and other crocked work the speaker declared that if the men sent to parliament were representatives of the machine parliamentary government would soon become a farce.

Free Trade Question.

Taking up the trade question and the attitude of the Liberal party in regard thereto he contrasted their stand with the fixed and certain policy of the Conservative party, the latter's stand being for such adequate protection for Canadian manufacturers as would preserve for Canadians the markets. In 1882 Edward Blake and Sir Wilfrid Laurier toured the Maritime Provinces. Their cry then was free trade, and they told the people how heavy the burden of their taxation was, and this cry was kept up till 1891, when the burden of their song was unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. Edward Blake then stepped aside, but later published his letter announcing his opinion that unrestricted reciprocity meant the commercial and political supremacy of the United States.

His New Gospel.

In 1893 the Grit convention in Ottawa denounced protection, and Sir Wilfrid went thru the west preaching the new gospel of free trade and announcing that protection was bondage. Then in 1894, Mr. Tarte crossed the floor of the House, and the manufacturers were assured they need not fear, and the Fielding commission investigated the tariff with the net result of a change of 1.04 per cent. in the tariff. While Mr. Tarte was preaching protection and singing, "Be not afraid," the Hon. Mr. Fielding declared that vigilance was the price of protection, and Sir Richard Cartwright expected free trade in 1901.

At Montreal Mr. Tarte, in the presence of Sir Wilfrid, advocated protection, and last session Sir Richard declared for free trade, as in days gone by. Last summer Mr. Tarte found himself diametrically opposed to Mr. Sifton and others in the cabinet, and Mr. Tarte's advocatity of a protective tariff resulted in his withdrawal from Sir Wilfrid's cabinet.

Wide Difference.

The speaker pointed out the divergence of the views expressed by Mr. Tarte's successor, Mr. Prefontaine, from those of his colleagues. In view of all these conflicting declarations is it not fair to ask, Have the Liberals a fiscal policy? The Conservatice policy is the same in the east as in the west, the same as it has been since promulgated by Sir John Macdonald in 1878. Canada has great agricultural, fish, timber and mineral resources, but it also has great manufacturing possibilities.

Balnce of Trade.

"We buy from the United States 65 millions' worth of manufactured goods annually, and only sell them in return five millions of manufactured goods. We are the United States' third best customer, and the Conservative party claims that we should not lose the 60 odd millions spent by us annually in the States for manufactured goods. Altogether we buy from them 114 millions of dollars worth, and in return sell only 43 or 44 millions' worth. The Conservative party also claims it is a bad policy to send Canada's raw material to the United States, then send Canadian men over there to work the raw material, and finally send good Canadian money to buy the manufactured article."

The speaker then took up the attitude of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in regard to preferential treatment, and his famous declaration that Canada expected nothing in return. The Conservatives are willing for preferential trade within the empire, but if Canada can get similar preference for food products and live stock it would mean a great impetus to Canadian agricultural industry and no loss to the empire.

As to Preferential Trade.

In 1902 the Chancellor of the British Exchequer announced a taxation of food products, but no preferential treatment for the colonies, and that was not the Conservatives' idea of preferential trade within the empire. In connection with the recent colonial conference Mr. Borden sarcastically pointed out that there were 23 motions made, and the representatives of this, the empire's foremost colony, moved one, viz., the vote of thanks to the chairman. Mr. Borden closed with a strong appeal to the young men, Liberal and Conservative alike, to devote some of their time and a fair proportion of their life work to the furtherance of the best interests of the party to which they belonged, and predicted that as a result their party would be the gainer and they themselves would make better citizens.

After a short address by Col. Hughes, a large number of the audience availed themselves of the privilege of introduction to and a hand shake with Mr. Borden, who, in a few short hours, had succeeded in winning the respect of both political adherents and opponents by the clear exposition he gave of his political feelings, and his moderation in pointing out the wrong dividing line between the two political parties in Canada.

Prominent participators in the party's arrangements for the day were: Dr. Kaiser of Oshawa, William Smith, ex-M.P., in whom the local party stalwarts still have great confidence, and F. Roach of Toronto.

THE YOUNG CONSERVATIVES

Continued From Page 1.

north, "without fear or favor, and certainly without any idea of the showers of congratulation and praise that have been my portion." Mr. Gamey had intended to speak on New Ontario, but the lateness of the hour and his inability to stay for any length of time, prevented him from so doing.

The following resolution was moved by E. M. Dumas, seconded by H. Birmingham, and carried unanimously:

That this meeting desires to place on record its appreciation of the efforts of Robert Roswell Gamey, the member for Manitoulin, in his endeavor to unmask the duplicity and corruption of the present Ontario government, and will uphold the hands of the opposition in its decision to have the charges investigated by a Committee of Privileges and Elections.

After the meeting Mr. Gamey held a handshaking reception. The Conservative Club is to be congratulated upon the success of the evening. Letters of regret were read from J. P. Whitney, W. R. Smyth and other leading men of the party.

SPRING TIREDNESS

Is Caused by Unhealthy Action of the Liver and Kidneys Assisted by Starved Blood and a Poor Circulation.

Paine's Celery Compound

Nourishes the Life Stream and Strengthens Every Organ of the Body.

The great virtues of Paine's Celery Compound are abundantly manifested in the spring. It is a medicine compounded specially to brace the nerves, to sustain heart action, to cleanse the blood and keep the stomach, liver and kidneys in vigorous health.

In the springtime the effects of the winter's work, the worries of business, household cares and the severe changes of temperature all conduce to weakened and inflamed nerves, insomnia, poverty of the blood, deranged digestion, liver and kidneys in bad condition; in thousands of cases rheumatism and neuralgia commence their horrible tortures. Paine's Celery Compound used three or four times a day for the next four weeks, will furnish the proper and needed elements of life for the growth and repair of the whole body. It will quickly make new nerve fibre, pure rich blood, will bestow sound health and long years of life. Mrs. S. Shedrick, Magog, Que., gratefully writes as follows:

"For a time I suffered severely from nervousness and peculiar feelings of faintness; I felt all used up and my appetite was very poor. After using Paine's Celery Compound for a time, all feelings of nervousness were completely banished. I am renewed in strength and general vigor, I eat and sleep well and am perfectly restored to sound health."

SURE WORK

Crown and bridge work is the most modern and perfect method of replacing one or several of the natural teeth when lost or useless. It is taught in principle only by schools and text books. It must be perfected in application by the most assiduous study and experience. Naturally a dentist will advise against work that he does not feel sure of. We are sure of our crown and bridge work. Results justify it.

Gold Crown and Bridge Work per tooth $5.00 up.

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DR. C. F. KNIGHT, Prop. TORONTO

A WIFE'S GRATITUDE

Husband Got Drunk Twice a Day.

She Gave Him Tasteless Samaria Prescription—He Now Brings His Wages Home—Doesn't Take a Single Drop.

"How could I ever prove you my gratitude for the happiness I have enjoyed through your simple remedy for the cure of the drink habit? My husband was such a drunkard that he got drunk twice a day. Since taking your Samaria prescription he has not taken a single drop, and the money he earns comes home to the family. I feel it will be an obligation to me now to recommend the great cure of the drink curse to all my friends and relations."—Mrs. C. Bouchard.

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials, and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. Address The Samaria Remedy Co., 23 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.

Also for sale at Bingham's Drug Store, 100 Yonge-street.

WEST MUST HAVE RAILWAYS

Continued From Page 1.

ning easterly from Winnipeg, passing, for a short distance, thru United States territory, and at present terminating at Fort Arthur, but even these two railways have failed to meet the transportation requirements of the present limited population of the West. One is now confronted with the question: What avenues will be taken by the commerce of the million and a half of people that within the coming period of less than five years are to occupy our western country? If the existing railway systems have been unable to handle the traffic of less than three-quarters of a million of people, what is to become of the traffic of many times os even double that number? Whilst we may hope for continuity of settlement between old and new Canada, still we must not shut our eyes to the fact that for many a year to come at least there will be a most sparse population between old Canada and new Canada between old Canada and the eastern lands of Manitoba. Until that hiatus is filled up, the population of the country will increase in two distinct groups, one easterly and one westerly of this thousand mile intervening space. By degress these groups will extend, until, finally, they meet. But in the meantime, are they to remain isolated commercially from one another? Or shall we endeavor to bridge over this thousand mile separation, and knit them together in the closest bonds of commercial and political union? Contemplate the conditions of to-day. Thousands are now flocking into the Northwest. Some are from older Canada, others from Great Britain, out a vast number of citizens of foreign flags. United States railways are penetrating into the Northwest Territory for the purpose of establishing trade relations between the Western States and Western Canada. Are we to be indifferent to the political consequences likely to flow from a community of interests between Western Canada and the Western States? Or should we rather seek to promote a community of interest and sentiment between Western and Eastern Canada? If the latter is to be our object how may we best attain it?

Must Go by Rail.

"The goods that Eastern Canada would sell to the settlers in the west must go by rail. The food that Western Canada would sell to Eastern Canada and to Europe must largely come by rail. If the manufacturers and merchants of Eastern Canada are to retain the markets of Western Canada there must be ample direct railway transportation facilities between the two parts of the country. If our western people find an outlet for their produce in the Western States they are also likely to become more and more united in interest, and in sentiment with the Western States. It seems to me unwise for us to shut our eyes to the inevitable future, and with the reasonable assurance that within a very few years there will be in Western Canada a population at least equal to that of older Canada to-day, would it not be the part of wisdom for us now to buy our plans for controlling this inter-provincial trade, instead of allowing it to drift into foreign channels with the consequent danger of its prejudicially affecting our national life.

Thru Canadian Channels.

"Western commerce must find its eastern outlet either via the United States or via Canada. If via Canada it will build up our maritime ports, make Canada a commercially independent country, both in respect to its export and import trade. By what means then can we prevent our commerce passing via the United States and secure its taking an all-Canadian route?

"With our splendid St. Lawrence and maritime port opportunities we have seen our commerce largely diverted to the United States ports of Portland, Boston and New York, and we are often told that natural conditions are against an all-Canadian route. Is it not rather that that natural conditions are in favor of an all-Canadian route, but up to this moment artificial conditions and rival interests have prevented its adoption. For example, were a railway to be built direct between Winnipeg and Quebec City the latter would be within less than 1300 miles of Winnipeg, as against Portland's over 1700 miles, Bostons 1800 unless miles and New York's 1900 miles. We have also a correspondingly shorter ocean distance to Great Britain.

Build More Railways.

"Discarding, as I think we are warranted in doing, geographical objections to the all-Canadian route, the question is how may we bring it about that our western traffic, instead of seeking an eastern outlet thru the United States, may take an all-Canadian route? Existing railway services being inadequate the manifest answer is: 'Build more Canadian railways between Old and New Canada, but on what principle?

"We have in Canada different railways brought into existence by different methods. In the Maritime Provinces we have the Intercolonial Railway, built exclusively with public money and controlled and operated by the people. We have other railways built partly with public and partly with private monies, but owned by private corporations, not by the state. Public opinion to-day appears to be more or less against subsidizing railways. Is there any prospect of capitalists, out of their own capital alone, building a line over the thousand miles of country to which I have alluded, which, for many a year, will fail to supply any reasonable return on the capital invested? Capitalists are not philanthropists, but expect a return upon their investments. Shall we proceed to subsidize the various railways that are now proposing to extend their lines to Manitoba? Shall the country extend the Intercolonial, say from Quebec to the Pacific Ocean, not only investing the capital involved in the work itself, but also operating the line, or shall we simply build a railway highway available under proper regulations as would be a canal, for the traffic of railways between Manitoba and say the city of Quebec, with its branch connections with intermediate provinces, or shall we fold our arms, shrunk from discharging our responsibilities, and let the country drift? (Cries of "No.")

Continuing, Sir William said the word should be "Onward." Canada must not mark time, but go on so that the great ocean of territory in our western country may speedily become populated by a prosperous and happy people.

New Minister of Marine.

The Hon. Raymond Prefontaine gave a pleasing address, but let out no secrets of national impotance. He dwelt principally of the good feeling that should exist between the several races that make up the Dominion, and took occasion to refer to his recent by-election in Maissoneuve. The Tories, he said, had attempted to raise prejudice against him, but it was of no use. It was his first official visit to the Province of Ontario, but he felt it would tend to a better understanding between the two races in Canada if the public men of Quebec would come oftener to gather around the festive boards so that they might better appreciate the good qualities that each race possesses. He called attention to the fact that the first man who was elected by popular vote in the city of Montreal was a Scotchman, and they should all forget their difference and work with a national spirit to promote the prosperity of Canada. Touching the question of transportation, Mr. Prefontaine said the commission which had just been appointed would look into the question in all its bearings and he was sure that the people of Canada would understand that it is alive to the question, and the report would meet with general satisfaction.

Victor From North Ontario.

George D. Grant, M.P., assured the

Establish'd 50 Years | Ye Olde Firme of Heintzman & Co. | Establish'd 50 Years

It is the sweetness of the tone that distinguishes the high-grade piano from the ordinary instrument.

In this particular the

Heintzman & Co. Piano

is unexcelled by any other instrument in the world. It pleases the most critical artists and is unsurpassed as a home instrument.

Ye Olde Firme of HEINTZMAN & CO., 115-117 King St. West, Toronto.

gathering that the heart of rural Ontario was soundly in accord with Liberal principles and was devoted to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his splendid administration. He was not as yet technically a member of parliament, but he had received no intimation that a recount had been demanded.

He paid tribute to the effective counsel given by Sir William Mulock in the recent by-election in North Ontario. Sir William was a tower of strength to the party and to the candidate. He reminded the ministers present that the estimates could not be considered to be complete because North Ontario was not yet represented.

It was not good Liberalism to crow over a beaten foe, but he could not join in the general regret of some of the Toronto papers over the result. He did not propose to be robbed by a few newspaper articles of the laurels of victory. It was a campaign of which no Liberal should be ashamed. He found that the sacred cause of presenting his case was to hold up before the electors the record of the present administration at Ottawa. It was sufficient to attract the electors to point out that Canada had a capable administration, which should be continued in power. There was an adverse majority of 58 and to persuade 300 or 400 Conservatives to join with the Liberal party was not an easy task. He thought that a large proportion of the Conservative vote could not be taken as a condemnation of the government, for he found general satisfaction and contentment with the result. He ventured to predict that as North Ontario had pronounced so the larger Ontario would no longer be backward in pronouncing its confidence in Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues.

Andrew Pattullo, M.L.A., responded for the legislature of Ontario and the presidents of the several Liberal Clubs also replied to a toast in their honor.

WILL REMAIN LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

Sir L. A. Jette's Position on Alaskan Commission Won't Conflict.

Quebec, March 23.—The newspapers have been singularly astray in their announcements regarding the position of the Lieutenant-Governorship consequent on the appointment of Sir L. A. Jette as one of the members of the Alaskan Boundary Commission. The only particle of truth in all the stories thus far published on the subject is that His Honor, the present Lieutenant-Governor, has accepted appointment as an ember of the Boundary Commission; but this neither vacates the Lieutenant-Governorship, nor will it necessitate his absence from the province before September or October next, so that until then there is absolutely no need whatever to appoint there a Lieutenant-Governor pro tem or an administrator, and none has been appointed.

Legislature Notes.

Ottawa, March 23.—(Special.)—W. F. Maclean, M.P., presented a number of petitions against the governments giving land grants or subsidies to any railways.

W. H. Brock gives notice of an act to make further provision for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and to amend the Criminal Code of 1892.

T. O. Davis, M.P., one of the boosters of the trans-continental railway, will on Wednesday move a resolution that it is absolutely essential in the interests of the Northwest Territory to take at once some steps to increase the transportation facilities of the Territories, owing to the immense immigration to that country and the prospective products arising therefrom.

Nat Boyd, M.P., is of the opinion that parliament should be called on or about the first Thursday in November of each year. He will urge this in the House on Wednesday.

The Imperial authorities stipulate that if the army reserve men of Britain come to Canada special legislation must be passed by Canada. That they may be called upon to serve with the British army abroad whenever wanted. Canada will not consent to this. To-morrow the Committees of the House will be organized. Dr. Douglas, M.P., will be chairman of the Agriculture Committee.

Pain in the Back, Hips and Spine

Great Suffering and Loss of Weight — Doctors Could Not Help Him—A Splendid Tribute to

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

When you read such letters as the following from well-known and highly respected people in all parts of the country you need no longer wonder why the sale of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills is so far in advance of any similar remedy. When the people find out the virtue of this great medicine they tell their neighbors about it and so the good news spreads.

Mr. James Clark, Consecon, Prince Edward Co., Ont., states: "Eleven years ago I was taken with pains in my back, settling in my hips and extending up my spine. The pain was very severe and at times almost unendurable, and many days I was not able to do an hour's work. My weight was reduced from 190 to 160 pounds, and though I had consulted many first-class physicians and tried several advertised medicines I could get no relief.

"At this time my father-in-law told me to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and said he knew they would cure me. I secured a box, and great was my surprise when I began to feel better after using only the one box. I continued their use until I had taken about four boxes, which made me a sound man, and I also regained my usual weight, 190 pounds. I cannot say too much in favor of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which have done so much for me. I have recommended them to a number of my friends, and have never met with one case where they did not meet with good success. My daughter, Mrs. Chas. Philips, has also been cured of a severe stomach trouble by the use of these pills."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, 5 boxes for $1.00. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

COSTS ONTARIO SIX SEATS

Continued From Page 1.

from Great Britain. Britain had no such legislation. Hardships had doubtless been met with there, but British statesmen did not try to get over them by passing a limited expropriation act. "Don't introduce the doctrine of hardship," he exclaimed. "A judge who tries to get over the common law by applying the doctrine of hardship makes a tool of himself." (Laughter.) The Minister of Justice blushed as if Reginald had referred to him. After Mr. Blair had reiterated the statement that the bill was needed by the government in the carrying out of public works, it moved on a stage, but the third reading was postponed.

It being 6 o'clock, the House rose.

Abuse Civil Service Act.

When the House reassembled at 8 o'clock, the estimates on civil government were taken up. Dr. Sproule complained of the frequent presence of the phrase, "notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act." He thought the act should be abided by or reconstructed. Mr. Fielding claimed there was no abuse to the Civil Service Act. The act served a good purpose, and was over-ridden only in special cases. Dr. Sproule reiterated that at times the number of abuses of the act were more prevalent under the present government than formerly. He brought up the case of Martineau, and said that he had not come under the Civil Service Act, and while he did not attribute the military defalcations to this fact, still it was a result of the act's abuse.

Hon. Mr. Paterson incidentally remarked, while his estimates were under view, that he would make John Bain Assistant Commissioner of Customs. He defended his request for higher salaries for his aids, by saying that the trade of six months now was equal to the trade of a year when the Conservatives were in power.

Put Over Many.

Hon. Mr. Haggart considered the appointment of John Bain a demoralization of the department. Here was a man who entered the service only in 1896, but who was put over all the clerks to the highest position. Mr. Paterson said that he wished to ease the work of the commissioner, so as to allow him to visit the ports and do more outside inspection. He praised John Bain as a capable man, who knew his business in every detail. After considerable desultory verbal warfare, in which the placing of a comma took a prominent part, the customs estimates passed, and those of the Minister of Railways and Canals came up.

The main estimates of Mr. Blair's department went thru with slight discussion.

Fight of the Evening.

The row of the evening ensued over the estimates of the Public Works Department. For the third year the vote of $50,000 for a mint was presented. Mr. Sutherland said he had changed the proposed site and was now negotiating with private parties for the purchase of another site. This was new to Mr. Tarte, who said that when he left office the site was already chosen. The excuse given by Mr. Sutherland was that the Tarte site was not level enough. The delay in the erection of the mint was dwelt upon. It was suggested that it had been dangled with before many constituencies in times of election and the delay looked suspicious. Was it ever to be built? Mr. Tarte thought a new site would cause new plans to be made and more delay would ensue.

Mr. Maclean broke new ground and said the time had come when a more systematic method of purchasing land for government buildings had to be taken up. A large tract of land should be bought. The buying of plots of land here and there opened up great opportunities for jobbery. At 11 o'clock W. R. Brock made a forceful speech that woke up the back benches. He called a halt on the proposition of building a mint and backed up Mr. Maclean's idea of buying a large tract of land capable of satisfying future needs. He told the government that the country was watching it. In Ontario their own friends were being arraigned. At this Mr. Fielding sulked. Mr. Brock shook his finger at him and shouted, "A minister can not turn such a matter aside." In the matter of the mint he thought the public was being humbugged, but it would not stand for it for all the time. The matter looked small, but it showed the trend of opinion. Mr. Brock was full of fire and easily made the best impression of the evening. He moved that the vote for the mint be cut out, but his motion was defeated, only six voting for it, all Conservatives. The House adjourned at 11.30.

IMPORTANT PULPWOOD DECISION.

New York, March 23.—The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers to-day decided the Canadian wood pulp case, which has been pending before them. The case has attracted a great deal of attention, not only from manufacturers of both pulp and paper, but from newspaper publishers as well, and the general question at issue has also been discussed widely by forestry experts.

There were two protestants in the case, F. W. Meyers and Company, acting for Hallingsworth, Whitney and Company of Boston, and the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company of Michigan.

Two Questions Passed on.

Two distinct questions were presented to the board. One related to pulp imported from Quebec, and the other to pulp from Ontario. In each case the pulp is made from wood cut on what are called "Crown lands."

Under the law of Quebec, the Commissioner of Crown Lands is authorized to grant licenses to cut timber on the ungranted lands of the Crown, subject to the "stumpage tariff," which provides that licenses shall pay a tax of 65 cents per cord for pulp wood cut, but a rebate is allowed of 25 cents per cord on "timber manufactured into paper pulp in the Dominion of Canada."

Levied More Duty.

The United States customs authorities levied an additional duty, equal to the 25 cents rebate allowed under a provision of the tariff for an export duty, and the action of the collector in that particular is sustained.

Favors for Ontario.

The same additional duty had been imposed upon the pulp from Ontario. Under the law of that province, however, no one is permitted to cut pulp wood on Crown lands, unless it is to be manufactured in Canada. As regards importations from Ontario, the board holds that the Province of Ontario "levies no export duty upon wood pulp exported from its limits, and, therefore, the additional duty imposed by the collector upon the merchandise from that province was properly assessed, his decision on that point is reversed, and he is instructed to reliquidate the entry so as to assess no such additional duty."

The decisions appealed from were made by the collectors of customs at Burlington, Vt., and Marquette, Mich., under instructions from the Treasury Department.

John G. Milburn of Buffalo was the counsel for the importers, and Albert H. Washburn for the government.

It is expected that the case will be appealed to the Federal Courts.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

George Williams in Hospital. Christopher McGrain Locked Up.

George Williams, an employe of the Canada Foundry Company, living at No. 5 Worts-street, lies at St. Michael's Hospital in a precarious condition, suffering from a knife wound in the left breast. The injured man's story is that he was walking down Sackville-street last night, about 11 o'clock, in company with another man. They were having an argument on religious matters, and when opposite Sackville-street school, he called the other man an old Fenian, whereupon his companion drew a knife and stabbed him. He did not know the man's name, but had had previous arguments with him on religious topics. He said it was a man who had killed a woman some years ago. After stabbing him, his assailant made off in the dark.

Williams was picked up and carried to Gallagher's durg store on East King-street, where his wound was dressed by Dr. Simpson, after which he was removed to St. Michael's. At an early hour this morning the doctors reported that he was resting easily, and there is a slight hope of his recovery.

At about 1.30 o'clock this morning Detectives Cuddy and Forrest arrested Christopher McGrain on a charge of committing the crime. McGrain is a man 65 years of age, and lives at 2 Virgin's-lane. He was arrested and tried some 12 years ago on a charge of killing a woman named Jane Harding on Ontario-street, but there was not sufficient evidence to convict. On searching his room last night Detective Cuddy found three knives concealed in an old trunk.

The Toronto Mounted Rifles were measured last night for their new uniforms. They will be similar to those of the Royal Canadian Dragoons. The only difference will be green, instead of blue, facings.

A Co. Royal Grenadiers met last night in the Sergeants' Mess in the Armouries and held the first meeting of the Members' Association. Drum Major Tilly was elected president and Sergt Davies secretary. The next meeting will be held at the above place on Tuesday evening, April 7, at 8 o'clock sharp. All ex-members must be present.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION. GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

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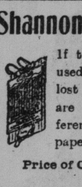

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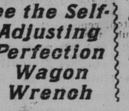

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BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.

The firm of Lailey, Watson & Bond has been dissolved.

Mr. H. E. Bond has purchased the interests of Mr. W. H. Lailey and of the late Mr. John Watson, and is now the sole owner of the business.

Mr. Bond is incorporating a company, which will commence operations on April 15 next under the name of "H. E. Bond & Company, Limited," until which date he will continue the business under the old name of Lailey, Watson & Bond.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made by the Toronto Suburban Railway Company to the Legislature of the Province of Ontario at the next session thereof for an act empowering the company to extend its line of railway from some point on its Davenport-road branch easterly to some point in the Town of East Toronto, or Little York, passing thru the Township of York and the northern part of the City of Toronto and conferring thereon all powers incidental to and necessary for such purposes and to amend the acts relating to the company and in particular 1 Edward the Seventh, Chapter 91, and for other purposes.

Dated at Toronto this 14th day of February, 1903. 2

BLAME THE OPERATOR.

Inexperience of Young Pennell Caused Wreck at Islington.

The adjourned inquest on the death of David Taylor, the G.T.R. brakeman, who was killed in the Islington wreck on March 16, was concluded last night. Coroner Crawford listened to a number of witnesses, principally railroad men who were in the wreck. The evidence adduced was similar to that already published in the papers. The operator, Pennell, was inexperienced, and missed handing the conductor his orders. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that Taylor came to his death by accident resulting from the inexperience of the operator at Cooksville.

Gans Knocked Out Bennett.

Pittsburg, March 23.—Joe Gans, champion lightweight pugilist, knocked out Jack Bennett of McKeesport in the fifth round to-night. Gans, up to the start of the fifth, let Bennett do the fighting, then the negro started in and knocked his man down three times, the last time for the knock-out.

A little Sunlight Soap will clean cut glass and other articles until they shine and sparkle. Sunlight Soap will wash other things than clothes. 4B

Mortgage Investments

are increasingly difficult to obtain, particularly by the small investor.

The Corporation is prepared to receive sums of $500 and upwards for investment in Mortgages upon Real Estate under the guarantee of the Corporation for the return of the principal, with interest at 4% per annum, payable half-yearly.

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation
59 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCESS THEATRE | ALL WEEK Only Mat. Sat.
Kirke LaShelle presents FRANK DANIELS
and His Merry Company of Pretty Girls and Clever People in the Funniest Musical Hit of the Season.
MISS SIMPLICITY
NEXT WEEK | THE WORLD'S GREATEST MUSICAL COMEDY
The New Belle of York
The Big Scenic Production in its entirety.
MR. NED NYE as "ICHABOD BRONSON."

GRAND Mats. Wed. & Sat. | TORONTO Mat. daily except Wed
RETURN OF THE VENERABLE ACTOR MR. J. H. STODDART IN THE FAMOUS SCOTTISH PLAY THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH
NEXT WEEK ARIZONA
EVGS. 10, 20, 30, 50. MATS. 10, 15 and 25. FIRST TIME IN TORONTO OF THE NEW VAUDEVILLE SKETCH, The King of Detectives
NEXT WEEK A HOT OLD TIME

SHEA'S THEATRE Week March 23.
Matinee Daily All Seats 25c. | Evening Prices 25c and 50c.
Horace Golden, Stuart Barnes, Blocksom & Burns, Baker & Lynn, Coleman's Dogs and Cats, Browning Sisters, Kinetograph, Saharet.

STAR Matinee Every Day 15 & 25c ALL THIS WEEK
BRIGADIERS' BURLESQUERS
Next Week—Parisian Widows

The Comic Event of the Season.
Toronto's Old Favorite's Sole Appearance.
TOMMY BAKER
With OWEN A. SMILY, H. RUTHVEN MACDONALD, BERT HARVEY and JAMES FAX
MASSEY HALL | SAT. MAR. 28
Prices 25c and 50c.
Sale of seats begins Wednesday.

The Greatest of Recital Contraltos.
ADA CROSSLEY
And J. D. A. TRIPP SOLO PIANIST
In GRAND CONCERT
MASSEY HALL | MON., MAR. 30
Sale of seats begins Thursday next, March 26.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS
For Membership in the
Chartered Stenographic Reporters' Association of Ontario
and for Shorthand Clerk's Certificates. Classes A & B, will be held on April 3 and 4 next, in the Education Department Building. All applications must be in the hands of the secretary, E. Nield, City Hall, not later than March 28.

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J. E. HAZELTON, PH.D., 308 Yonge-street.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

$300—HURRY, EQUITY—5-ROOMED house; conveniences; rent, $12; balance, $33 yearly. Merritt Brown, Barrister, 17 Chestnut.

SALE—SOLID BRICK, EIGHT ROOMS, concrete cellar, open plumbing, furnace. 64 Margueretta-street; $1750.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS CARPET-layers; good wages and permanent position to good men; also improvers at carpet-laying and measuring. Apply personally, T. Eaton Co.

DISTRICT AND GENERAL AGENTS—A prominent life insurance company has choice territory and is prepared to offer salary, commission and renewal interest contracts to a few reliable, energetic men. Address Box 84, World.

SUPERINTENDENT OF AGENTS—A competent, energetic inspector or superintendent of agents, by a prominent old-line life insurance company; salary and expenses; rare opportunity for the right man; must be a producer and able to handle new men; state experience, references, present employment and salary required; all communications confidential. Address Box 85, World.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS BARBER, steady employment guaranteed; wages $15 per week. Address Army and Navy Hair Dressing Saloon, Vancouver, B.C.

HARNESS MAKER WANTED—GOOD general hand. 722 Queen East.

WANTED—WOOD SCREW THREADER operator, and wood screw shaver operator, capable of taking charge of number of machines; state experience. Box 88, World Office, Toronto.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

TRAVELING POSITION WANTED—Agents' furnishings; west; young man. Address Box 87, World.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT THE OLD PARLIAment Buildings, corner Simcoe and Front-streets, a large quantity of second-hand bricks