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The Toronto World.

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TWENTY-THIRD YEAR | EIGHT PAGES—MONDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 10 1902—EIGHT PAGES | ONE CENT

GOSPEL OF TRANSPORTATION

Hon. Mr. Tarte Believes in Encouraging Ship Building on the Great Lakes.

AMERICANS MAY BUY OUR RAILWAYS

Thinks Canada Should Meet United States With a Policy of Tariff for Tariff.

Montreal, Feb. 9.—Hon. Mr. Tarte made a very interesting speech before the Reform Club last evening, saying that he would preach a sermon from the gospel of transportation. He announced that Engineer Fraser had reported that the French River route would cost $5,000,000 and could be done in two years.

Port Colborne, the Minister also said, would be equipped in two years' time, and a 30-foot channel from Montreal to Quebec. "If I were a member of parliament," he proceeded, "I would say that it was the duty of the government to encourage ship building on the Great Lakes as we have encouraged the manufacture of iron and steel."

He admitted he was a friend of the Canadian Pacific because it was essentially a Canadian road, and then Mr. Tarte warned the people of Canada regarding the possibilities of American capital securing control of Canadian railways. They may buy, he said, our railways, but they cannot buy our canals and waterways.

Speaking of the recent increase in the C.P.R. capital, the speaker said that the time might come when the Canadian government would have to do with the C.P.R. what the British cabinet did with the Suez Canal.

"Our American friends," said he, "are making tremendous efforts to crush this country. We who are in office know they are leaving no stone unturned to crush this Dominion, both industrially and commercially. They are making combines on land and sea against us. They are endeavoring to make a slaughter market of this country, and, in consequence of this attempt, let us have a tariff that will protect our national industries and waterways; that will protect our national trade. It is a bad policy to tinker with the tariff, but I hope the business men of Canada will realize that we will do our duty, both as regards tariff and transportation matters."

The Minister concluded as follows: "It is not a good thing to be a Minister of the Crown too long. A Minister must make up his mind to receive kicks from the right and from the left and give nothing in return. Now, for my part, I do not find this at all pleasant, for when there is any kicking going on I like to do my share."

Rosedale.

Anyone desirous of securing choice building lot in this favorite section should not fail to give me a call, as I have one of the choicest lots on one of the best residential streets. Lot 64 feet frontage, and, if sold at once, can be bought at the very low figure of $32.50 per foot. For further particulars, apply on my office. See my list of other bargains in this evening's Telegram. H. H. Williams, 10 Victoria-street.

THEY HAVE ARRIVED.

New York, Feb. 9.—Mr. William H. K. Redmond, M. P. for East Clare, and Mr. Joseph Devlin of Belfast, the Irish agitators, arrived to-night from Queenstown on the White Star Liner, Cymric. They will make a tour of the United States, to aid in organizing the United League in America.

The Smith Premier typewriter saves time, expense, trouble, worry.

BORDEN IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, Feb. 9.—R. L. Borden, M. P. for Halifax, arrived here to-day, and will confer with Mr. Monk and other friends here.

Mr. James Ross left to-day for Sydney.

The Elboner, Leading Cafe, 99 King West. R. E. Noble, Manager.

To Commercial Travelers.

See special accident and sickness contract. Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation. Walter H. Blight, city agent, Phone 2770. 136

If you'd have a dozen of ale, finest ever brewed. Tel. Main 1329. 6136

Violets by the thousands; lovely and fresh cut. For personal wear there is nothing in better taste. To-day we offer them at greatly reduced prices. Dunlop's, 5 West King and 445 Yonge-street, Toronto.

Thomas' English Chop House—music rom 5 to 7.30 p.m.

Perfection Smoking Mixture very cool. Alive Bollard.

Monuments.

The McIntosh Granite & Marble Company, Limited, 1119 and 1121 Yonge-street Tel. 4249. Terminal Yonge-street car route

Patents — Fetherstonhaugh & Co., King-street West, Toronto, also Montreal, Ottawa and Washington. ed

MARRIAGES.

M'CLEAN—M'CRACKEN—At 6 Rose-avenue, by Prof. Connery, Feb. 5, John Hilton McClean of Tecumseth to Christena Mary McCracken of Bond Head.

Satisfaction is a good thing and worth getting and you get it when you buy a Smith Premier typewriter.

Cook's Turkish and Russian Baths. Bath and bed $1. 202 and 204 King W.

DEATHS.

LISTER—Suddenly, at his late residence, 14 Walmer-road, Toronto, on Sunday, the 9th February, 1902, Hon. James Frederick Lister, Justice of the Court of Appeal for Ontario, in his 59th year.

Notice of funeral later. Interment at Sarnia, Ont.

MARTIN—On Sunday, Feb. 9, after a painful illness, Mrs. Francesca Martin, aged 73 years.

Funeral private, Feb. 11th, 70 St. Patrick-street.

SAMPSON—Entered into rest, at his late residence, 141 Beverley-street, on Friday evening, Feb. 7th, 1901, Alexander Sampson (of Gordon & Sampson), aged 52 years.

Funeral Monday, Feb. 10th, at 2.30 p.m.

SWAIN—At San Jose, Cal., Feb. 6th, William A. Swain, eldest son of Margaret and the late John Swain, of Toronto.

Chicago, Ill., and Eldorado, Kan., papers please copy.

WOOD—At the residence of his son, Saturday, Feb. 8, William Wood, aged 65 years, native of Loughborough, Leicestershire, Eng.

Funeral Monday, Feb. 10, 3 p.m.

Turkish Bath and Bed—129 Yonge St.

The Smith Premier typewriter is the perfection of mechanism.

REFERENDUM VS. RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

Senate Reading Room
Ottawa
SENATE

...ure Must Not Overturn the Constitution in Order to Let Mr. Ross Out of a Scrape---Deception and Duplicity Ahead.

The World desires to lay before the people of Ontario, the people of Canada, a full and frank statement concerning the prohibition muddle into which Mr. Ross has landed this province. We are less desirous of apportioning blame than we are of finding a way out of the difficulty. But we must be frank before anything else. If what we have to say on this question appears to be political or even partizan, it is not because we would have it so., but because those who are politicians have made it so.

Having said this much, let us get to the issue itself: We are up against a most serious condition of affairs: we are threatened with a constitutional revolution; still worse, this progressive province, which ought to attract the highest class of immigrants, is liable to be avoided by them, and Ontario put in a wrong position before all the world; worst of all, that personal liberty which Englishmen love above anything else is to be assailed in a mad effort to cure an evil by a process which, to our mind, will only aggravate it.

The Hon. George W. Ross, as Premier of this province, as a member of the Hardy administration and the Mowat administration, has been trifling with and has fallen a victim of emotion and of sex! We know of no other way of describing what has happened to him. A large section of the ministers of the Gospel rely almost entirely on emotion in making their arguments in favor of right conduct, and are very largely supported by women in this course. Emotional arguments and appeals to sex are powerful instruments in their way, but ultimately they must be tested by what we call the reason of men. This prohibition issue as it presents itself to-day, and in which Mr. Ross has become entangled, is an issue with the reason of men on one side as against emotional arguments supported largely by the weaker sex on the other. When Mr. Ross and his party were seeking for votes, in order to keep themselves in power, they were constantly flirting with and later on committed themselves to the party of emotion and the party of sex, and gradually they gave pledges which they are now called upon to make good, and the realization of which pledges, as a matter of fact, antagonizes the saner and severer reason of men, and especially of men in business and of men who regard personal liberty as the greatest right of our race.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, too, was guilty of trifling with the prohibition section of the community, but he did not go quite so far as Mr. Ross. He was satisfied by getting on the platform and in grandiloquent way saying that, if he came to power, he would give the people a plebiscite on prohibition; which he did—and that was the end of it for him. He washed his hands of the whole business, and from that day to this he has kept very clear of it.

Mr. Ross, however, has persistently gone after the support of the temperance men and of the temperance women, no matter the cost, and he gave the bond which he is now asked to fulfil. And there is to his mind, and to his intimate supporters and organs, no way of fulfilling it (and holding office) but by deception and immoral compacts! True good sense, self-respect, would have suggested to him another course than this. He knows now that provincial prohibition is bound to be a failure. He knows he has committed himself to emotional and sex considerations when he should have been governed by reason. Knowing these things, he should resign his office rather than attempt that which in his heart he does not believe, and which not one, or at the most only one, of his colleagues believes in, and which not six followers of his believe in! This being the case, we repeat that he should resign, and, if not resign, then there is just one other course open to him, and that is to confess his fault and put himself in the hands of his party and ask his party and the country to forgive what he now admits to have been a mistake. But he has chosen to do neither of these things; he persists in going on with the most radical and at the same time the maddest proposition that was ever presented to the Canadian people.

This being the case, there is only one thing to do, **and that is to stop him here and now in his mad career, and this can be done in only one way, and that is by the opposition in the legislature preventing him from passing his prohibitory law under the circumstances in which it is to be presented.** That the opposition can do by a legitimate system of obstruction; the life of the house does not extend beyond the end of March, and if Mr. Ross should have recourse to his questionable legislation of last year and attempt to extend the life of the legislature, in order to pass a bill with a referendum clause, and for which he has no popular mandate, then the reason is all the stronger for continuing the obstruction from now till Doomsday if necessary. But we imagine it will require only a very short and vigorous policy of opposition and obstruction to bring him to his senses, and compel him to drop both prohibition and the **constitutional revolution which he proposes, until he has submitted this latter to the people.**

And what is this constitutional revolution which he proposes? Simply this: that Mr. Ross, by reason of his entanglement with emotional and sex considerations, proposes to **subvert the constitution.** How do you make that out? In this way: that our government in this country is called **responsible government,** the idea being that whenever a radical change is proposed it can only take place thru a political party in office assuming the responsibility, not only for the passage of the law, but for its due enforcement, should that party and its administration be in power when the law becomes operative. We call this **responsible government,** and the Liberal party, of which Mr. Ross is a member, claim that they originated and vindicated this doctrine of responsible government and all that it implies. But Mr. Ross to-day is introducing a new system of government, substituting irresponsible government for responsible government. He is overturning the constitution. He proposes to subvert the constitution by offering a most radical law **without himself or his party taking any responsibility whatever, without giving any guarantee to the people that the law is a good one, without showing how the law can be carried out, without any undertaking that he or his party will enforce it if they are in office; but shifting the burden of its passage and the responsibilities of its enforcement** over to the people themselves. That, we say is a most radical departure, and is a subversion of the constitution.

If Mr. Ross believes in prohibition, the sound constitutional way is to bring in the bill himself, supported by his party, carry it thru the legislature by that support, and use his party influence, if he is in office thereafter, to enforce the bill. And there is no other doctrine that we know of concerning government in this country but this. Mr. Ross, however, says there is another doctrine; that the pople, who are irresponsible, can pass any kind of a law they like, even if the responsible government in office at the time does not believe in it, and that this same irresponsible people must be responsible for the administration of the law when t is passed!

Our contention is that **before Mr. Ross can overturn the constitution of this country he must go to the people on the issue therein involved, and he must come back from the people with a mandate empowering him to alter the constitution and to legalize irresponsible government in the place of responsible government as we now have it.** He must not even discuss the question of prohibition until the constitutional change proposed has been discussed and endorsed, if it can be endorsed, by the people. And until he has such mandate from the people, our whole contention is that it is the duty of the **opposition, and of every man in the legislature, who is loyal to the constitution, to compel Mr. Ross to submit himself to the vote of the people on the constitutional change he proposes before he even attempts to submit a prohibitory law to the legislature.**

If Mr. Ross pledged himself and his party to give a prohibitory law, **they never pledged themselves,** the one or the other, **to overturn the constitution, to supplant responsible government by irresponsible government!** Any one, any half dozen Liberals, not to say the whole Liberal party, would be justified in withdrawing their confidence from Mr. Ross for asking them to endorse a constitutional change to which neither they nor he is pledged!

If our readers have got this clear in their minds, our next contention is that even before this radical change of the constitution can be discussed by the people, Mr. Ross is bound to give the people adequate and full representation in the legislature which discusses it. The City of Toronto, as was pointed out not long ago, contains 10.4 per cent. of the population of this province, and, on the Liberal doctrine of representation by population, is entitled to 10.4 per cent. of the representation in the legislature. As a matter of fact, we have only a little over 3 per cent. We have four members; we should have nine. The great new country to the north in this province is not properly represented in the legislature, and the representation all over ought to be corrected before a great question of a constitutional change is submitted to the people for consideration; and, therefore, we say that when Mr. Ross adjusts the representation of the country and gives proper representation to every section it is then his duty to go to the country on the constitutional issue of a referendum as against responsible government. Not for one moment will we listen to his pretence that the principle of referendum has been introduced into our system of government. It has not. We have adopted the principle in regard to municipalities and their money bylaws and the like, but we have never yet accepted that idea as applied to the personal liberties of the people, or for the conduct of public business where we have responsible government, and until such an idea has been fully discussed and endorsed by the people, and confirmed by the Crown, we condemn any radical departure in the principles of government, such as proposed by Mr. Ross. When and where was the referendum made a part of the British constitutional system?

And Mr. Whitney and his followers in the house will be equally guilty with Mr. Ross if they are party in any way, shape or form to any such subversion of the constitution, without first having been approved of by the people in a general election. Mr. Whitney and his followers, and the followers of Mr. Ross for that matter, will be justified in refusing to entertain a prohibitory law until he has submitted the constitutional issue.

Our whole contention, then, in a word, is: Do not give Mr. Ross one scrap of a prohibitory law except on the terms that he take full responsibility therefor and carry it by direct vote of the legislature—not shift the responsibility over to the people. We are still under responsible goverment. Mr. Ross proposes to abandon it. Do not let him abandon it until the people have had an opportunity of passing upon so radical a change.

And where is the cause of all this trouble? Simply as we said before, that Mr. Ross, having become entangled with considerations of emotion and sex, in order to save his political face, is now trying to subvert the constitution, and, what is almost as bad, is trying to carry his proposed bill by two utterly disreputable political acts. Neither he nor his party believe in prohibition, but they are trying to get out of the scrape by asking prohibitionists to vote for them because they are going to give a prohibitory law with a referendum string attached to it; and, in the second place, we make the solemn charge against them that they seek to deal with the liquor interests on the line that if they (the liquor men) leave them (the Liberals) alone, or, what is still better, help them thru the elections, the government and the government party will turn round and help them to defeat the prohibition law when it goes to the people in the shape of a referendum! We make these two charges, believing them to be true. The evidence of both is to be seen every day. Men whom we can characterize as nothing else than moral frauds, and who have been advocating prohibition for years for political purposes and saying that we must have a prohibitory law, are now going in and out among the temperance people and among the ministers of the gospel, asking them to let Mr. Ross off with the bill that he proposes with the string to it, and even to support Mr. Ross because he is giving such a bill, while all **the time they are saying that prohibition is an impossibility.** They are both "jollying" the temperance party and holding out hopes to the liquor interest at the one and same time!

We give two specific instances of hundreds of them. One, namely, The Globe newspaper, which once professed to be a prohibitionist paper, which sent commissioners abroad to investigate the question, and which declared on these reports and on its own convictions, that the time had come for prohibition in Ontario, is now declaring every day that prohibition is an impossibility. **And yet it is asking the prohibitionists of this province to support Mr. Ross in a measure which it says must be a failure; and once when it has gotten Mr. Ross over the election, with a majority, as it hopes, it is going to turn in all its forces and all its arguments to beat this same prohibitory law to death in the referendum.** There is a second moral fraud in town connected with another paper doing the same thing. He was one of The Globe's commissioners to the States in connection with prohibition. He has been going in and out among the clergymen of this city telling them how a newspaper ought to be conducted on moral lines, and has been especially busy in steering the Methodist connection into Mr. Ross' camp. As a Grit emissary, he is trying to persuade the prohibitionists to vote for Mr. Ross, because he will give a prohibitory law; and he is now engaged in trying to induce Methodists to vote for Mr. Ross, because the latter is giving a prohibitory law, with a string attached to it; while at the same time he is also declaring, notwithstanding his record as a Globe prohibition commissioner, that a prohibitory law is impossible of enforcement! Such men and papers are moral frauds. We have no other word for them, and the prohibitionists of this province should awaken to the fact that they are being humbugged by the agents of politicians, anxious to keep themselves in power. How can a man or paper be anything but a moral fraud, when he or it asks the thousands who honestly believe in prohibition to vote for Mr. Ross, because he is giving them a prohibition measure that, in the same or in the next column, they say is impossible of enforcement, and which they are bound to turn in and beat when it comes to the people?

We have no doubt that Mr. Ross and his wicked partners are willing to give a pledge that, once they are over the election, they will let the liquor interests have the better end of the stick in taking the vote on the referendum. The Liberals are old and experienced hands at manipulating the ballot box. The public have not forgotten how they allowed the anti-prohibitionists of Quebec to vote against prohibition for weeks after the day of the plebiscite! If there is anything that is fraudulent in Ontario, it is the ballot box, unless watched. What pledges have the prohibitionists that the boxes will be watched, and the voting honestly conducted in places where they cannot watch, and where its management is placed in the hands of men of the kind we know now manage it for the Liberal party?

Good Temperance People, read in another column of this paper of the ballot box frauds in London at the late mayoralty contest; recall the West Elgin frauds; recall the voting in Quebec at the prohibition plebiscite just referred to. This is what is in store for you. All the clever workers at the ballot box business from the Atlantic to the Pacific will be brought into Ontario when the prohibition referendum comes on—not by the liquor men, but by the politicians, who must get rid of prohibition by a cold throw-down, as they call it, as soon as Mr. Ross can get by the election successfully. That's where the politicians want to send you after they get your votes in the election!

And, going back for another moment to moral frauds connected with this question, can there be anything more immoral than the Rev. Mr. Macdonald, editor of The Westminster, leading Presbyterians up to vote for Ross and prohibition, and the Rev. Dr. Grant of Kingston, who, for a consideration to his university, is telling Presbyterians that prohibition ought to be voted down in the referendum when it comes? Mr. Macdonald has been a Grit all his life, before he has been anything else, and Dr. Grant has been "a gentleman of adventure" ever since he came into this province from down beside the sea. He has turned up in every election, after having made a deal with any and every government that happened to be in power, irrespective of what its principles may have been. Dr. Courtice, editor of The Christian Guardian, on the contrary, we believe to be a most conscientious man; but he, and his paper also, The Christian Guardian, are being used to induce the Methodist body to vote for prohibition. So far Dr. Courtice has not seen thru the humbugging scheme that the politicians are working; so far he has not seen that the Quebec system of handling the ballot box in the plebiscite will also obtain in the Ontario referendum, once the election is over. And, speaking of prominent Methodists, we believe Senator Cox is honest in his opinion against the introduction of a prohibitory law, and so is Mr. J. W. Flavelle, who, we believe, is a Conservative and an ardent friend of abstinence, but who is opposed to prohibition because it would aggravate rather than cure what he admits is a crying evil. And another very prominent Methodist, and a man known from one end of Canada to the other, Mr. Timothy Eaton, is, we believe, opposed, like Mr. Flavelle, to a prohibitory law; but his name and one of his investments is being used without his knowledge, we believe, or without a due realization on his part, to the end of humbugging the Methodist body into supporting Mr. Ross over this election, and then throwing them down good and hard when the referendum takes place. The politicians have no hesitation in using any man or hurting his reputation if they can save their own political necks by the process. Even John Wesley and the mighty record of him that is present with us to-day is to be used to get Mr. Ross out of his trouble.

And, having said all this, have we nothing more to say? Yes. The World believes in temperance. It believes, above all things, in drink reform. It believes that a man is to be made temperate, or better still, an abstainer, by reason and example and not by law. And while we do not believe in a law of prohibition, we certainly do believe in a law of restriction, and the difference between the two is as wide as the difference between the poles. We are against the habit of treating. We are against an undue number of licensed houses in any municipality, we are against cheap licenses, we are against adulterated drink of any kind. We are in favor of a prohibited sale at late hours or on Saturday nights or on Sundays or holidays or election days, and we are in favor of higher licenses; in fact, we would not object to seeing them auctioned to the highest bidder. We are in favor of restriction up to the highest point where it is effective; but we are not for one moment in favor of a prohibition that means illicit sale, that means disrespect for law, that means injury to the country and to investments, and which, in this case, means a law passed by a change in the constitution not approved of by the people.

There is, consequently, only one duty for the opposition in the legislature to do at this stage, and that is to block Mr. Ross in his constitutional proposal. Make him "sit up," as the saying is; make him introduce the prohibitory law that he has promised as any other law is introduced, himself and the government taking full responsibility for it; or, if he insists on a radical change in the constitution in regard to such a law, the referendum to wit, let him first get the authority of the people for that radical change. Should he introduce so radical a departure, he is not entitled even to the estimates for the year: it is the stern and constitutional duty of the opposition, under the circumstances, to force him to appeal forthwith to the people onhis conduct and on his revolutionary methods before he submits any drastic law by such methods, or before he is voted another dollar..

Mr. Ross, afraid of being pursued by the Preachers and the Women, would overturn the constitution, demoralize the country, wink at the ballot box frauds on a stupendous scale, enlist in his service an army of moral frauds to deceive the Presbyterian and Methodist vote, divide the community into two raging camps, put the clock back ten years,—and all because of an insane desire that the Liberals should be forever in office, even if the heavens fall!

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

Masquerade ball, Liederkranz.

Young Liberals' banquet, McConkey's, 7.30 p.m.

Annual dance, High Park Golf Club, Masonic Hall, Parkdale, 8 p.m.

Lecture by Rev. Solomon Cleaver, on "Victor Hugo," Broadway Tabernacle, 8 p.m.

Annual ball, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Temple.

Toronto Ladies' Choral Club concert, Normal School, 8 p.m.

Ministerial Association, Y.M.C.A., 10.30 a.m.

Northwest Ratepayers, special meeting, Dunlop's Conservatories, 8 p. m.

Federated Council Building Trades, Richmond Hall, 8 p.m.

Lecture by Dr. Ham on "Chanting," Conservatory of Music, 8 p.m.

Special meeting Board of Trade, re prohibition, 8 p. m.

Rev. R. J. Treleaven's lecture, "Say-So," St. Paul's Methodist Church, 8 p. m.

Annual meeting Boys' Home, Central Y. M. C. A., 11 a.m.

"San Toy," Princess, 8 p.m.

"Camille," Grand Opera House, 8 p. m.

"Man's Enemy," Toronto Opera House, 2 and 8 p. m.

Vaudeville, Shea's, 2 and 8 p.m.

Sam T. Jack's Burlesquers, Star, 2 and 8 p.m.

HINDU TWINS SEPARATED.

Paris, Feb. 9.—The Hindo twins, Radica and Dordice, who were united in a manner similar to the Siamese Twins, who were exhibited thruout the world, were separated to-day by Dr. Doyon. The operation lasted 20 minutes, and was entirely successful; but, owing to the weak condition of the patients, due to the illness of one of the twins, who has been suffering from thrush, the final result of the operation is still doubtful.

HEADQUARTERS WILL TREK

Kruger and His Associates May Go to Geneva as Result of Friction With Dutch.

DR. LEYDS IS ANNOYED AT DR. KUYPER

Rumor That Delegates Will Ask Permission to Visit South Africa.

London, Feb. 8.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Utrecht indicates the probability of the removal of the Boer headquarters to Geneva on account of friction between Mr. Kruger and his associates and the Dutch government.

Dr. Leyds, representative in Europe of the Transvaal, is reported as declaring that the recent proposals looking to the establishment of peace in South Africa, made by the Dutch Premier, Dr. Kuyper, were an unwarrantable interference in the affairs of the Transvaal. Some of the Boer delegates, it is said, are at variance with Dr. Leyds.

A despatch to a news agency from Brussels says:

"It is understood here that the Boer delegates have decided to submit to the conditions laid down in Lord Lansdowne's communication to the Dutch government, and are preparing a communication to the British government, asking permission to visit South Africa, and setting forth the object of the proposed visit. It is expected that the request will reach England next week."

WILL GO TO ROME.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Will Spend the Summer in Europe.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier will spend three months in Europe next summer. After the coronation ceremonies and the inter-colonial conference in London they will go to Switzerland, France and Italy, returning to Canada about the middle of September. The Premier will remain about three weeks in Italy. He will visit Rome and call on the Pope.

A SAFE GUARD.

"I am at the door," said the wolf, in a loud voice, "and I am coming in."

"All right," responded the meek man, "but you had better wipe your feet on the mat before my wife catches you."

Cook's Turkish and Russian Baths. Bath and Bed $1. 202 and 204 King. W

Like Finding Money.

You would go out of your way to pick up a dollar note. It's the same thing when you buy Osgoode Cigars. It pays you to go out of your way to get them. Osgoode Cigars are made by hand, with the very finest long, clear Havana filler, and are equal to the best, and better than many kinds you pay ten cents for. 100 in a box, $4.50; 50 in a box, $2.25; 25 in a box, $1.15, at A. Clubb & Sons', 49 West King. Take home a quarter's worth to-night, and try them.

Edwards and Hart-Smith, Chartered Accountants, office Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto.

The W. & D. Dineen Co., Limited.

For one month more, the February Reduction Sale of this company will continue. Every fur and all the stock of ladies' hats will be offered at low prices. With these latter, the selling mark will be reduced by one-half. That is, $6 hats for $3, $4 hats for $2, $2 hats for $1, $1 hats for 50c. Remember, they are all winter and spring New York fashion—tastefully trimmed with wings, feathers, etc.

Try the new and best assorted stocked store in the city. Tel. Main 1329. J. S. Giles, cor. Church and Carlton. 6136

FAIR BUT COLD.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., Feb. 9.—(8 p.m.)—The weather is nearly the same in all parts of the Dominion between Lake Superior and the Maritime Provinces, the wind being fresh westerly, and the weather fair, with about 10 degrees of frost. In Manitoba and the Territories, it is moderately cold.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 18 below—12 below; Victoria, 44—52; Calgary, 18 below—4; Qu'Appelle, zero—12; Winnipeg, 2 below—6; Port Arthur, 6—20; Parry Sound, 22—26; Toronto, 21—27; Ottawa, 16—30; Montreal, 14—30; Quebec, 18—24; Halifax, 20—28.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Fresh northwesterly winds; fair and moderately cold.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Fresh northwesterly winds; fair and moderately cold.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Strong westerly winds; fair, with a little lower temperature.

Maritime—Fresh westerly winds; fair; not much change in temperature.

Lake Superior—Fair and moderately cold.

Manitoba—Fair and moderately cold.

Why do the large Insurance Companies in Toronto use Smith Premier Typewriters? The Canada Life Assurance Co. use fifteen; the North American Life Ins. Co. use eleven; Independent Order of Foresters use sixteen; the Norwich Union Fire Ins. Co. use five; Western Assurance Co. use four; Anglo-American Fire Ins. Co. use four; Manufacturers' & T. & G. Life Ins. Co. use three.

The finest brands in ports and sherries. J. S. Giles, Cor. Church and Carlton. 6

Did you ever try the top barrel?

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Feb. 8.	At.	From
New England	Genoa	Boston
Buenos Ayrean	Glasgow	Philadelphia
Carthaginian	Glasgow	New York
Rhyland	Liverpool	Philadelphia
Columbia	Gibraltar	New York
Breslau	New York	Bremen
Cymric	New York	Liverpool
Philadelphia	New York	Cherbourg
Vaderland	Antwerp	New York
Rodriguez	Port au Prince	Baltimore
La Champagne	Havre	New York
Umbria	Queenstown	New York
Lake Ontario	Halifax	Liverpool
Man. Commerce	Halifax	Liverpool

If you'd have a bottle or gallon of old whiskey. J. S. Giles, Cor. Church and Carlton. 6136

Russian and Turkish Baths, 129 Yonge