The Forest City Curling Club Defeats Glencoe.

Only Three Teams in the Canadian League Organized.

Basy Win for Dixon-Doings on Track Diamond and Crease.

THE WHEEL

BICYCLE CANOPY. One of the novelties exhibited at the National Cycle Show at Crystal Palace, London, was a canopy which protected the rider from sun or rain. This canopy & like the ordinary buggy top, and is steaded by means of a small wheel at the back, which runs on the ground.

TONY OFFENDERS. In London the way of the trangress-ing eyelist is hard. Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny recently lost control of his machine going down a steep hill and was fined for furious riding. A German baron, appropriately named Seiclit, was fined for riding on the wrong side of the street. Mr. George Curzon, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, nearly ran down a new member of Parliament in Palace Yard, which is reserved for the use of members, and had to explain who he was to avoid

A NEW COSTUME. There is another new invention just brought out in Great Britain in the shape of a new cycling costume for ladies. Our cycling sisters are so undecided as to whether to adopt knickerbockers or skirts that they have now invented, what they call a trouserskirt. It is decidely more elegant than knickerbookers, and far less objectionable. One of the first lady cyclists to adopt the new trouser-skirt is Lady Dufferin. It is made very full and divided in the middle with two hollow pleats, concealing the division. It is completely closed in front, but open behind to enable the rider to bestride the saddle. The trouser part is formed by the liming being attached to the skirt in front, thus making trouser legs. The jacket is made with a deep basque, very close fitting be-

PETROLEA DERRICKS. Petrolea, Ont., March 19.—A meeting was held in the Y. M. C. A. parlors last evening for the purpose of forming a bicycle club under the name of the Petrolea Derricks. Following is the list of officers: Honorary president, J. A. Harley; president, W. R. McDonald; vice-president, J. Howell; secretary and treasurer, R. Polley; captain, F. Webb; first lieutenant, E. Branston; olub liar, J. McHattle. BICYCLISTS AND STREET CARS.

The Toronto Street Railway Company is believed to be quietly getting the feelings of the citizens with a view of putting the Sunday street car question to the vote again. It is said that they fear the strongest opposition from the bleycle riders. This fear is not without some causes. Many bicyclists would regard a Sunday street car service as being a hindrance to their free use of the streets, and especially of the

"devil-strips," on that day. SPOKES. Buffalo wheelmen are endeavoring to it will be with a team that can fully prevail upon the Canadian custom of- hold its own. ficials to allow L. A. W. members over the line by simply showing their tickinstead of paying 10 cents as at the present time. Canadian wheelmen would be accorded the same privileges.

Frank Moore, of the Torontos, who was prevented from track riding last year on account of heart trouble, has entirely recovered, and will be ready to make things interesting for the anti-cash chasers in the coming season In 1894 he was considered to be the fastest of the local riders.

Harry McKellar, of Toronto, in all likelihood will make his annual appearance this summer togged in his white habiliments, though he has said that he intends to retire. The election of the fastest of the lot to professionalism will doubtless induce McKellar to reconsider his decision.

Angus McLeod jocularly remarked in a letter to a friend that he is out for the "long green" this season. The prospect of professionalism ruling the roost seems to please him. He says that he is in much better shape than

e was last spring.
A feat in bicycling which many trick riders would find hard to duplicate was accomplished on Tuesday by one of our bicycle policemen. The officer not only overhauled with ease a couple of drivers who were racing their horses down the Boulevard, but, seizing the rein of one horse, he clung to it and kept his equilibrium on the wheel at the same time, the horse meanwhile rearing and plunging. By dexterous manipulation he slackened his pace gradually until the horse came to a standstill, when the driver was placed under arrest. To such as think that cycling in this city is impracticable at this season of the year, or that the bicycle squad lies dormant during the colder months, this exploit is

instructive.-New York Sun. In Toronto it is estimated that there are 12,000 wheelmen, if not more, and of that number only 887 are members of the C. W. A.

Arthur Gardiner, probably the fastest of the class B American contingent that rode on the Canadian circuit, and who, it was reported, had decided to ride in the amateur ranks this season, says that he will have a try for the money with the other fast ones. THE TURF.

RECENT KENTUCKY HORSE SALES George W. St. Clair and Brook Curry, of Lexington, have sold to Dick Wilson, New York city, the following stock: Miss Curry, bay filly (yearling). by Wilkes Roy, dam Sweetheart, by Earl, second dam by Bourbon Chief; Searchlight, black filly, foaled 1894, by Dark Night, dam Sweetheart, by Earl, etc., Cyclone Girl, bay filly, foaled 1894, by Cyclone, 2:23 1-2, dam by Mam-brino, 2:21 1-2, second dam Dolly Spanker, by George Wilkes, third dam Favorite, by Abdallah, 15; bay mare, 4 years old, by Jay Bird, dam by Alcyone, second dam by Allie Gaines. Mr. Wilson will take these horses with him to New York, where he will train them over the Fleetwood track. They are all good individuals, and give much prom-

ise of speed. Brook Curry has made during the past week the following purchases of highly bred trotting stock from R. B. 2:14 8-4, Salome, 2:28 3-4, etc.) by Stranger, second dam of Myra (dam tion, a double-scull race for a of McBride, 2:17 1-4, and Myriad, 2:28), by Gen. Knox, 1:40; third dam Sappho (dam of Patience, 2:28), by Jay Gould, probably row together at Halifax. 2:21 1-2, etc. Black colt, yearling, by Artillery, 2:21 1-2, dam Myriad, above. Bay filly, yearling, by Artillery, dam vised the promoters to materially in-

W. W. Adams, has sold to B. H. Neale, of Richmond, Ky., for a good price, his highly bred stallion, Time Onward. Time Onward is a large bay horse of splendid proportions, and one of the best bred ones in Kentucky, being by the great Onward, 2:25 1-4, out of Nettle Time, dame Shadeland Onward, Temple Ber, etc., by Mambrino Time, second dam by Can. by Flying Time, second dam by Cap, by Flying Cloud. Time Onward is 6 years old, and from his splendid breeding, and

with the proper opportunities should make a great sire. The Kentucky Futurity, the largest stake offered for foals of 1896, is the most interesting topic among breeders just at the present time. This year it is guaranteed to be worth the princely sum of \$16,000.

TIPS. Ethelyn, dam of Impetuous, 2:13, and Myriad, dam of Eolius, 2:14 3-4, will be bred this season to Directum, 2:05 1-4. Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, the wife of the New York millionaire, who has lately bought a fine blue grass farm and begun the breeding of trotters, is well pleased with her prospects. Mrs. Stokes will probably spend her summers on the farm, and live like a blue grass princess. Mrs. Stokes is the first lady to attempt to breed trotters on a large scale in Kentucky, and her venture will be watched with interest by trotting horsemen all over the country. She is a woman of culture,

and a devoted lover of the high class trotters. CHECKERS. WANTS ANOTHER TRIAL.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 18.—James Reed, of this city, ex-champion checker player of the world, means to have another try at the best players in Great Britain, and has written J. Ferrie, of Scotland, who lately defeated Wylle for the title of champion. CURLING.

FOREST CITY WINS. The Forest City and Glencoe curling clubs played a friendly game at the Simcoe street rink last night, the home men winning by 32 shots. Scores: FOREST CITY.

Rink No. R. Gardiner.
J. B. McKillop,
C. W. Davis,
R. Inglis, skip.. H. G. Mitchell, A. G. Mitchess, Jas, Robertson, L. Latham, C. McFarlane, skip...13 R. Rink No. W. D. Moss, Dr.
H. W. Bodman, W.
S. J. McCreery, Dr.
J. Brownlee, skip,... \$ R.
Rink No . Balfour, M. Goodwin, McDonald. Reid, jun., skip.. 18 Sterling, 8. C. Gordon, R. McKeller, J. M. Tait, J. Mattinson, J. W. MacIntosh, W. T. Strong, skip..14 G. A. Dewar, skip...15

BASEBALL.

THE CANADIAN CIRCUIT. The annual meeting of the Canadian Amateur Baseball Association will be held two weeks from Friday, but at present it is impossible to say which cities will be included in the circuit for the season of 1896. Guelph, Galt and London have got their teams in good shape, and are ready for the fray as soon as the weather permits, but neither Hamilton nor Toronto, other members of last year's league, have as yet intimated their intention of being represented this year. Geo. Smith, of Hamilton, is talking of getting up a joint stock company, with a capital of \$500, to run a team for the season, but he has taken no practical steps yet. A four-team circuit would be much more compact with Hamilton than Toronto, and as this means a large saving in railway expenses, it is much preferable. Mr. Smith says if Hamilton is represented,

Louisville has 24 players under tract-9 pitchers, 4 catchers, 7 infielders and 4 outfleiders.

Joe Corbett, a brother of the champton boxer, and who aspires to be a pitcher, has gone South with the Baltimore team. Fielder Simon, of Syracuse, will prob-

ably be located in Bangor, Me., this season. Negotiations for his release are pending. James Delaney, formerly of the Al-

erts, has signed with Quincy, Ill., to play third base, and will report there on Thursday of next week. Sam LaRoque, the old Tecumseh player, who has been wintering here, leaves next week for Dubuque, Iowa, where he will play the coming sea-

The returns from the National League show that 245 players will demonstrate whether they are of firstclass callibre or not before the middle of April, and of the lot 100 are pitchers. It is estimated that 40 of the latter will find berths in the minor

Demontreville, the brilliant young shortstop of the Torontos last year, is expected to show up well The only Washington this season. fault that he has is trying to cover too much ground. While on the field he apparently held the belief that anything in the shape of a high ball, whether hovering over first or second base, was his property. The more difficult the chance the more likelihood of his corralling it.

club are gray, with maroon trim-Buffalo now has a small army of pitchers on the list, and should succeed

The uniforms for the Toronto League

in finding a couple of good ones in the Charlie Dexter, the ex-Pawnee catcher, who was with Evansville last year, will be a member of the Louisville

team this season. The Syracuse outfield will be one of the strongest in the league, with Smith, Minehan and Garry. They are good batters, as well as fine fielders. Billy Fuller, who was signed to play first base for Louisville this season, has been "loaned" by that club to Al McFarland's Little Rock team.

Providence has secured Catcher Bryan, of Philadelphia, to alternate with Dixon. Bassett and Cooney will be in their usual places when the gong sounds for the first game.

James Cockman and James Powers, the Guelph players, left that city yes-terday for Virginia, where they will play this summer. Powers was the recipient of an address and purse from his Guelph friends.

The Buffalos will begin practice about April 10, and though they will not take an extended trip in any direction, they will have games with several local teams, besides their regular drill. With the exception of one more pitcher, the team is composed now practically as it will remain during the season, unless some of the boys do not open up as they are expected to do. The Buffalos play their first league game at Rochester on May 1.

AQUATIC Metcalfe, of the Woodlawn Farm; Eddie Durnan, of Toronto, received bay colt, 2 years old, by Ego-tist, dam Myrlad, 2:28 (dam of Ebline, carnival committee, stating that in accordance with his recent sugges-

Vancouver has raised \$2,000 for a professional regatta, but Hanlan has adby Nutwood, second dam by George crease the amount if it is intended to Wilkes, third dam by Woodford Mam- have the best scullers and oarsmen atbrine. Bay filly, yearling, by Artillery, tend.

Canadian Commoners Discuss Coercion Many Hours.

The Attack on Manitoba From Many Points of View.

Hon. David Mills on National Faith and Fatal Errors.

Both Opponents and Supporters Make Game of the Great "I Am."

New Light Thrown on the "Nest of Conspirators."

Ottawa, March 19.-The last sitting before the division on the bill for the coercion of Manitoba has been long and remarkable. The House of Commons sat all night, the large majority of members remained in the Chamber, and even in the early hours of the morning, there were many spectators in the gallery. Many speeches were made from both sides of the House. ....

The first speech was by Hon. David Mills (Bothwell), who made an exhaustive constitutional review and discussion. He held that a full and careful consideration of the facts and law of the question would lead to a modification of the views of those who hold extreme opinions on both sides. He did not think this Parliament had the discretion to decide whether there should be separate schools or not That had been decided already. If a not only were those acts legal, as they undoubtedly were, but also constitu-tional. Up to this hour he had not seen any evidence that a majority of the minority had expressed their dissent from those acts. He held that when a complaint arose, under our constitution, it could only be brought to Parliament as a last resort. The Government at Ottawa should have set about the correction of it diplomatically as one State deals with another State. To have summoned in such haste the Local Government while the Legislature was in session was a most extraordinary proceeding. The judgment of the Privy Council had established legally that a right and privilege had been taken away from the minority. For what reason then did the Federal Government call the Legislature and the minority before them? If it was for the investigation of the facts, why did they not investigate them? The power of Parliament was not an ordinary and limited legislative discretion; it was a power imposing a constitutional duty for the purpose of fulfilling the compact if the compact had been violated, and when there was absolute evidence of regular proceedings taken to bring about that result.

Three questions, said Mr. Mills, must be determined: 1. Whether the appeal was such as the law contemplated. 2. Whether there had been a refusal on the part of those who ought to settle the question. 3. Whether the House had before it that information the which was necessary to enable it to form any adequate opinion in regard to the matter complained of. Discussing the difference between separate schools and denominational schools, he declared that the bill proposed by the Government went further than the remedial legislation called for by the constitution, and he proved this by decisions in the carse of the school systems in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The total of the rights of the minority amounted to the right to supplement the state school with such religious instruction as was satisfactory to the parents. The only right and privilege which the minority in Manitoba had prior to 1890 was this right; so that it could not be argued that more than that right or privilege should be restored. The extent of the authority given to Parliament was to pass in the last re-sort a measure of remedial legislation which would be requisite to restore to the minority the rights and privileges of which they had been deprived. it interfered with the inspection, the certificating of teachers, or other matters of management, it would intrude into the domain of the Province's exclusive authority. Mr. Mills deprecated the attacks which had been made upon the two judgments of the Privy Council. The remedy to be applied was a political one, and the responsibility for granting or withholding it rested, in the first instance, with the Administration, and ultimately with Parliament. There was no legal compulsion, but there might be high reasons of State for allowing one duty to remain in abeyance and for undertaking the discharge of another.

Then Mr. Mills turned from the legal question to a consideration of the course pursued by the Government in dealing with this subject. By the terms of the B. N. A. Act the Government was placed in a certain diplomatic relation to the Government and Legislature of Manitoba. Where were the dispatches that had passed between the two Governments on this subject? Their production and publication were necessary for the formation of public opinion. There were two ways of governing this countryone was by force, another was by force of public opinion. He asked the leader of the Government where was the exhaustive discussion of this subject out of which the public opinion of this country might be formed? Government came to the House bent on doing by force what public opinion had not been educated to support. Mr. Ouimet, the Minister of Public Works, had mished into print and upon the platform; he had had no communication with the Government of Manitoba, no discussion with it on the subject but he had gone on the platform in Quebec and said: "We are going to bulldoze Manitoba; we have passed the remedial order; we will follow that up by coercing the Government of Mand-toba into submitting to what it ought to have done itself, and we ask the ecclesiastics and people of Quebec for their support." Nor has any Conservative leader yet explained why they summoned the Manitoba Government. in the midst of a session, to appear giving relief to the Roman Catholics, before them. The Government had no right to summon the Manitoba Gov- birds' nests. If they were to give a ernment, and in doing so it had committed a discourtesy. The Government give an effective one, and give fair play

of Turkey might deal with an Armen-ian. It was the duty of the Government to have negotiated with Mari-toba and endeavored by regular means to obtain a settlement. A measure of redress could have been secured from Manitoba if the Provincial Government had been approached in the way that one civilized State entered into communication with another. Every step taken by the Government had been to create confusion and to produce feelings of antagonism between the Government of Manitoba and that of the Dominion. The Government ought to have proceeded in a conciliatory manner to secure an understanding with Manitoba, and if it had then come to Parliament it would have had a con-stitutional standing before the House. The House had been asked to afford a remedy that at should not have been asked to afford except after a full and fair investigation. The Government had no constitutional standing, what-ever. He appealed to the House to conform to the law, and not to violate it in the steps taken to afford the minority the remedy. It was important that Parliament should undertake, by conciliation and fair means ultimately if such a course should be necessary, to secure to the minority the reasonable rights which it claimed under the altered circumstances of the country, but he denied altogether that this measure of relief was properly before Parliament at this moment, because the Government had, through obstinacy or incompetency, or for some other reason which it was not necessary to name, ignored the Government of Manitoba, and insisted upon this action upon the remedial order without having attempted to ascertain whether reasonable terms could not have been secured by dealing with that body. Mr. Mills was heartily applauded upon resunding his seat.

Sir Charles Tupper followed, and said that Mr. Mills' statement that this was not a question of separate schools, but how best to obey the law, was a defense of the action of the Government. Sir Charles next violently attacked Mr. Laurier, and asserted that his recent great speech on the subject was a mass of contradictions and inconsistencies. Sir Charles said he envied Mr. Laurier his power, but if he possessed it he would not use it fo such a purpose. (Opposition laughter.) There was not a statement in that speech which he had not contradicted majority of the minority of Manitoba and disproved. Then came a bitter athad acquiesded in the legislation of tack by Sir Charles on Mr. McCarthy, 1890, then there would be no doubt that whom he accused of opposing the Government course on purely selfish grounds. Sir Charles then defended himself against Mr. Laurier's charge that he had carried Nova Scotia into Confederation without submitting the new constitution to the people of the Province, and in doing so he had outraged the manhood of a proud people Sir Charles said at that time the Catholic archbishop congratulated him. To criticise his conduct, therefore, was to blacken the name of the archbishop. Then Sir Charles, with an abundance of "I's," which caused much merriment, told of his wonderful prowess in standing in breaches without number and saving the country from no end of dire disaster. For nearly an hour he proceeded with his personal glorification, and wound up with another attack upon Mr. Laurier, whom he accused of deserting his co-religionists when he demanded a full and fair investigation of their grievances and of the rights of their fellow-citizens, in preference to the policy of coercion.

Dr. Weldon, Conservative, arose at midnight to give his reasons for opposing the bill. He began by telling an old story of the Secretary of State, which had its origin in 1867. The then Dr. Tupper was leader of his party in Nova Scotia, and when the electors of that Province found that they had not been treated with as much consideration as their neighbors in New Brunswick, a storm of anger arose. In the midst of it his old friend, Archbishop Connelly, seeing the danger which threatened his political fortunes, wrote to him stating that his election in Halifax would be assured if he would undertake to give his peonle separate schools. Dr. Tupper gave the archbishop his answer, and there

wers no separate schools. Dr. Borden asked Dr. Weldon if there was a single word or provision in the school law of Nova Scotia, as caried through by Dr. Tupper, which gave any special right to any religious denomination in that Province. Dr. Weldon-There is in that law not

one single word. (Opposition applause.) Dr. Weldon said he was satisfied that in this respect the Manitoba law of 1890 and the Tupper law in Nova Scotia were alike. Mr. Foster called Dr. Weldon and his fellow-Conservatives who oppose coercion, "soreheads," and "bolters." It was hardly necessary, he said, to answer that taunt. He reminded the House that an explosion occurred last summer, in which three French Ministers went up into the air. One went back to the practice of his profession as a barrister in Montreal, and two of them came vertically down and fell through the very hole from which they had been shot. In January last a tremendous earthquake occurred. Beven Ministers were thirteen days going up and coming down again. The fallen angels had only taken nine days for their memorable descent, while the Ministers were engaged thirteen days in going up and coming down. Six of them, tumbling down, head over heels, fell into the crater, and more's the pity, found an aged statesman who had come over to talk fast Atlantic steamships to the Premier innocently standing at the mouth of the crater, and they pulled him down through the hole. He turned up in the Cabinet as Secretary of State. Thus Dr. Weldon chaffed the Ministerial bolters and his ancient enemy, the leader of the House, to the immense amusement of the Liberals.

Dr. Weldon said Mr. Foster's speech in favor of coercion was founded neitheir on law, history or fact, and that being so, his argument fell to the ground. Why, he asked, was this Administration devoting its energies to bullying Manitoba? (Hear, hear.) After referring to the failure of past attempts to interfere with Manitoba, he went on to speak of the Jesuit Estates Act, and declared amid cheers that as they had decided then on principle to let Quebec alone, they should now let Manitoba alone He took the ground that this bill was unjust to the minority of Manitoba. The bill as it stood was an empty mea sure. He wanted to know if clause 74 of the bill was not recognized by Manitoba and the Provincial grant given to these separate schools, if this legislation would be supplemented by another giving a grant out of Federal money He sat down until the Minister of Justice would answer, but Mr. Dickey refused. He then asked Mr. Foster and the Opposition cried out "answer." but the Minister of Finance also re fused to answer. Dr. Weldon then re peated his statement that by way of giving relief to the Roman Catholics. the bill was as empty as last summer's

ad dealt with Manitoba as the Sultan | to the Catholics. (Hear, hear.) It was a bill unworthy statesmen or lawyers. (Opposition cheers.) It was beyond the powers of this Parliament from beginning to end. He pleaded with Parliament to let Manitoba alone, to let the Province have the New Brunswick school system. In conclusion he said that he had great hope from Mr. Laurier's speech. (Hear, hear.) He refer-red to the Liberal leader as the most brilliant orator now living in Canada. (Cheers.)

In making his argument in support of the bill Mr. Costigan ran foul of his old supporter, Dr. Weldon. The Minister hinted that Dr. Weldon was near the cratter when the bolters came down. Dr. Weldon retorted that Mr. Costigan was present with the Premier when the negotiations took place. Mr. Costigan-I made no reference to

any interview. I should not feel at liberty. An uproar followed, during which Dr. Weldon stated that he had had two conferences with the Prime Minister concerning his entry into the Cabinet. Mr. Costigan was present at the first, and knew more about it than

anyone else. Mr. Costigan rebuked Dr. Weldon for giving the matter away, and said he was without common sense. "The honorable gentleman is personally very offensive," said Dr. Weldon. Mr. Costigan said he had no right to

Dr. Weldon-I do say so. Mr. Costigan-I do not intend to be offensive. The Speaker ruled that he could not settle the dispute.

Mr. Edwards, on the Opposition side, declared that Sir Charles Tupper had attacked Mr. Laurier's speech as a mass of contradictions, but he did not show one of those contradictions. Instead he had devoted his speech to an aggrandizement of himself. He was the great "I am." (Laughter.) He made Nova Scotia, then he made the Dominion, now he was engaged in unifying the empire, and when he gets that done he will tackle the universe. (Laughter.) Sir Charles had accused Mr. Laurier of stirring up discord and strife, but the honorable gentleman's own speech was calculated to inflame and increase religious discord through out the country.

At 3:30 a.m., Mr. Cockburn was followed by Mr. Bruneau in opposition to

the bill. Mr. Bellev favored coercion. Mr. Angers concluded his speech in favor of conciliation at 9 a.m. At 1 p.m. today the House is still in session, and a vote may not be reached till late in the afternoon. [For latest afternoon dispatches see

Page 6.] TOOTH IN HER LUNG. Port Jervis, N. Y., March 19.-For a year and a half the parents of Miss Nellie Wright, of Delhi, were under the impression that she had consumption, and on Tuesday it was feared the end was near. A physician was sent for. In a severe fit of coughing the girl ejected a tooth from her throat. Miss Wright had several teeth drawn in June, 1894, and it is supposed that she breathed in the one discharged from her throat. The girl is improving

rapidly. A PRIEST'S STATUE.

Washington, March 18 .- The crusade against the statue to Father Marquette in Statuary Hall was given some prominence by petitions asking for its removal introduced in the House by Re-presentatives Linton and Jenkins. The most remarkable of these was that drafted by a joint committee of the A P. A. councils of Nebraska. They have examined, it is stated, several records of the so-called discoveries of Father Canadian Northwest Marguette, and on careful examination of the statements made believe them to be incredible.

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Mr. Gladstone still receives a great number of applications for locks of his

A Dinner Pill.-Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the sys-tem. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

There is one thing a volunteer should take to heart-namely, that a volunteer who is not able to shoot well is an encumbrance to his corps. So says Lord

Wolseley. The sooner you begin to fight the fire, the more easily it may be extinguished. The sooner you begin taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for your blood disease, the easier will be the cure. In both cases, delay is dangerous, if not fatal. Be sure you get Ayer's and no other.

During a recent tour made by President Kruger of the Transvaal republic, at one place a leading burgher wanted a compulsory education law. The President simply would not hear "No, no," he curtly replied, "that is a church question, not a political one." "But," urged another burgher, Why could we not have compulsory education, as other countries have?"
"Yes," replied the President, "education is compulsory in other countries, but so is military service. This is a republic, and people may keep their children in ignorance if they please."

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Return tickets will be issued between all stations in Canada at SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE, Valid going April 2 to 6, inclusive, and good to return until April 7, 1896. POR STUDENTS AND TEACHERS.

Return tickets will be issued at Single First-class Fare and One-Third. Valid going March 19 to April 4, inclusive, and good to return until April 13, 1896. Full information at "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas streets, and G. T. R. depot.

Easter • Holiday • Excursions MIGHIGAN CENTRAL

" The Niagara Falls Route." To all points in Canada and Detroit at

Single Fare for Round Trip Going on April 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, good to return until April 7, and to TEACHERS AND STUDENTS Upon presentation of certificate signed by principal, tickets will be issued at

FARE AND ONE-THIRD, Good going from March 19, to April 4, and good to return until April 13. Particulars at city office 395 Richmond street. O. W. RUGGLES, JOHN G. LAVEN, Gen. Past. Agent. Can. Pass. Agent