

BOUND TO RETIRE FROM BUSINESS.

Le Rubicon est passé
Le Sort en est jeté.

APHORISMS—1.—Some jewelers get all they can for goods—we get all we ask. 2.—To retire while you can and not when U R bust is forceful, although not good orthography. 3.—Must buy new goods to sell the old.

SARCASM—Many jewelers would sell goods cheaper than we do, more especially after you have already bought.

Further Reductions in Waltham Watches.

Gents' Waltham Watch, in a 20-year guaranteed filled case. Was \$12. Is now.....\$6.65
Waltham Watch, 15 jeweled. Was \$7.75. Is now.....\$5.25
Ladies' Gold-Filled Waltham Watch, Hunting case, 25-year guarantee. Was \$11. Is now.....\$8.50
Lever Watch, non-magnetic. Was \$5. Is now.....\$2.75

Alarm Clock. Was \$1. Is now.....60c
8 Day School and Office Clocks, 32 inches high. Was \$6. Is now \$3.60
8-Day Cottage Clock, 22 inches high. Was \$3.50. Is now.....\$2.00
1847 Rogers Bros.' Al goods sold cheaper than anywhere in the country.
Lemaire's Opera Glasses. Were \$5. Are now.....\$3.25

We will fight it out on this line, and at above prices, it it takes all summer.
Large stock of Purses and Hand Bags, Ladies' Umbrellas, Gold Headed Canes, Entree Dishes, Pearl Handled Knives and Forks, Celluloid and Ivory Handled Knives of the English Rodgers. The best makers in the world.
All customers having ordered goods will now find them on hand.
All goods guaranteed as sold or money returned.
All repairs punctually and neatly done at reduced prices.
Orders taken for goods at cost.
Hotels and boarding houses specially invited to give orders.

P. BIRTWISTLE

116 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

A WARM DEBATE IN THE HOUSE

Borden Harasses Govt. Over the Autonomy Bill.

THE PREMIER'S STRONG REPLY

Points Out Delicacy of Situation, and Says Measure Requires Most Careful Consideration.

Ottawa, March 15.—The autonomy bill, especially as to the school clause, was up for discussion in Parliament, today, and furnished an interesting debate.

The Opposition leader opened the ball by quoting certain statements in Premier Haultain's letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in which it was stated that the Northwest representatives were not given an opportunity to study the educational clauses.

Mr. Borden's speech was in accordance with the policy of harassment he has adopted of late in regard to the autonomy bill. He sought to draw out the Premier, but without success. The latter's dignified refutation of the charges that the Northwest members had not been given an opportunity to study the educational clauses effectively disposed of the Opposition leader's plea.

It was noticeable that Mr. Borden was very careful not to make a definite statement as to his views on the separate schools. Mr. Borden said there had been strange developments in regard to this question of autonomy for the west since October 1903, which

was the last occasion on which he had introduced a formal resolution in favor of immediately granting full provincial government to the people of the Canadian West. He had then said that time should be taken to fully consider all questions and arrange all the details of the measure. The Government on that occasion gave no answer, but Mr. Oliver, then and now a supporter of the Government, said that he would not support autonomy until he knew its terms. Then came the dissolution of Parliament, and during the process of an election campaign the Prime Minister stated in a letter to Mr. Haultain that if his Government were sustained they would at once take up the matter, but in that campaign the Prime Minister failed to state his policy respecting the proposition of self-government for the Territories.

Mr. Sifton had given reasons for delaying the consideration of the question, and among these reasons was this—that a conference with the Government of the Territories had to be held, and further, that Mr. Fielding was then in England, and it was of the utmost importance that the Minister of Finance should be present when the question was settled; and now, after a lapse of two years, the Prime Minister had introduced the autonomy bill in the absence of only Mr. Sifton, but of Mr. Fielding as well. Why this haste?

Was this haste because of the fact that some colleague of the Prime Minister was wavering and the latter did not like to face at the council table the influence of Mr. Sifton and Mr. Fielding? Mr. Haultain had the people behind him, and yet the most important provisions of the bill were handed to him only two or three hours before the bill was introduced; and he had had an opportunity of discussing those provisions with only one or two ministers and only for a few minutes. The Prime Minister had not consulted Mr. Sifton, the ministerial representative of the Territories, nor Mr. Fielding, the Minister of Finance, nor the representatives of the Government of the Territories. Whom had he consulted? It must have been the seven Liberal members from the Territories, and perhaps it was fair to assume that the bill was the result of their wisdom and experience.

Mr. Borden then turned to another branch of the subject. Have the Government any amendments under consideration? The House and country would also like to know the personnel of the sub-committee of council that dealt with the bill. They understood that the Prime Minister was one; Sir William Mulock another; and Mr. Fitzpatrick a third, but were there others, and if so, who were they? In conclusion, Mr. Borden referred to a rumor published in a Liberal newspaper to the effect that certain points in the bill would be referred to the supreme court for the purpose of determining whether Parliament had the power to legislate in the direction proposed.

Sir Wilfrid's Answer.
The Prime Minister at once replied first, taking up Mr. Borden's complaint that the bill had been hastily prepared; introduced before it should have been, and its second reading unduly delayed. It was only reasonable, said the Prime Minister, to give time for study of the question, and further, Dr. Sproule, a supporter of Mr. Borden's, had requested that the second reading be delayed in order to give the country time to express itself. Turning to Mr. Haultain's letter, the Prime Minister pointed out that it took exception to about every provision of the bill, but the Opposition, as expressed in the petitions which were daily being received, complained only of the educational clauses. They had yet to learn that exception was taken to other parts of the bill by any one except Mr. Haultain. The Prime Minister said that the educational clauses touched tender ground, but he denied that they showed hasty consideration of this important matter. The burden of the complaint seemed to be that Mr. Haultain had not been consulted, which was not correct. Confidences had been held, but no record

had been kept and further they were confidential. However, Mr. Haultain thought different, but even that gentleman admitted, in the conclusion of his letter, that he had been treated with consideration and kindness and that he had no ground for complaint. Mr. Haultain had contended that the public lands should be vested in the two provinces, but the Federal Government had decided otherwise, and they had also decided that the power to legislate in respect to irrigation should be exercised by the same authorities that held the land. Was Mr. Borden prepared to agree with Mr. Haultain that there should be one and not two provinces—one with an area about twice that of Ontario? At the discussion of Feb. 24, the day on which the bill was introduced, Mr. Haultain contended that section 32 of the British North America act spelled mechanically possible new provinces, but the Federal Government claimed that it applied with modifications, but that it must be put into the bill. According to Mr. Haultain's own statement, the educational clauses were considered twice by the conference, on the Friday previous to Feb. 21, and again on the latter date. There was a difference of opinion, and the discussion might have continued for a month, and the result would have been the same. Each side knew the views of the other and there was nothing more to be said. The clauses were drafted and submitted to Mr. Haultain, and the bill was brought down to the House. The representatives of the Territorial Government had been given every opportunity to be heard, and their views had been fully discussed and duly considered. More information than that the Prime Minister said he was not called upon to give at the present moment, but at a future time it would be the duty of the Government to give all the information in their possession, and that duty would be performed.

The Prime Minister now came to the most important part of his speech in which he replied to Mr. Borden respecting rumored amendments to the bill. Upon this point the Prime Minister said: "My honored friend has asked me if we contemplate amendment to the bill. I do not know, sir, that any wrong will be done to anybody if we are contemplating amendments. Would it be the first time, when the Government was introducing a measure, that they should endeavor to see whether it is possible or not to satisfy all sections of the country in that measure. In view of the petitions that have been presented to the House from one quarter and petitions from another side, would it be wrong for the Government to say: 'We will reconsider our position and see whether or not we can satisfy the country? I am sorry my honored friend has treated this subject today a little more lightly than I would have expected of him on an occasion of this kind. What is the spectacle we have today? We have the spectacle of numerous petitions being presented, asking that the educational clauses

should be withdrawn from the bill, and numerous other petitions asking that the bill should be passed as it is. This is a very delicate subject. It is not the first time this question of education has come before the House. In 1872, with regard to the New Brunswick school question, and in 1875 and 1886 there was an exhibition of sentiment and of contrary opinions. Sir, under such circumstances we may consider again the position we have taken; we may again look at what we are to do. Is there any man on either side of the House who should hesitate in coming to a final decision. I have spoken of the violence of the passions which have been kindled, and finding difficulties which no mind could have foreseen, viewing the violence with which sentiments are entertained, perhaps, sir, there is some reason why a government should be slow to take action and should hesitate in coming to a final decision. I have spoken of the violence of the passions which have been kindled, and finding difficulties which no mind could have foreseen, viewing the violence with which sentiments are entertained, perhaps, sir, there is some reason why a government should be slow to take action and should hesitate in coming to a final decision. I have spoken of the violence of the passions which have been kindled, and finding difficulties which no mind could have foreseen, viewing the violence with which sentiments are entertained, perhaps, sir, there is some reason why a government should be slow to take action and should hesitate in coming to a final decision.

What Foster Thinks?
Mr. Foster thought the members of the cabinet owed it to themselves to be in their seats during such a discussion as this. Why? The western members absent? Was it because they had been schooled to silence? Was not the country entitled to an answer to the question of why the bill was rushed before the country as the united opinion of the cabinet? He knew that two of the principal members of the cabinet were diametrically opposed to one of its chief clauses. The Premier had the confidence of the cabinet, and was a champion of provincial rights, but the position of 1905 was entirely different. The Premier declared that he was about to put the crown of Canada and absolute autonomy on the west, and five minutes afterward he showed that he intended to deprive them of control over education and the crown lands. The bill as it was introduced had been carefully considered, but now the Premier said the Government was not above making changes. The merits of separate schools were not involved. It was a constitutional question. It was not true that the educational clauses were the only objectionable things in the bill. It was only that they were overhauled and changed. The Prime Minister would find every other province objecting to the financial clauses.

Mr. Fitzpatrick followed. He showed that the Opposition was appealing to passion and arousing prejudices in connection with the bill. That appeal, he said, will prove a broken reed, as it did in 1886, when the honorable gentleman opposite deliberately endeavored to appeal to the Catholics of this country.

Dr. Sproule objected to the use of the word "liberally," but the Speaker held that it was in order. Mr. Fitzpatrick proved by petitions he held that the Conservatives had circulated against the bill in Ontario, and in favor of it in Quebec.

Mr. R. L. Borden denied that he had knowledge of the circulation of any petitions. Mr. Fitzpatrick said the petitions in Quebec were sent out by the secretary of the Jacques Cartier Club, which had entertained the Premier of the Opposition within the past ten days.

Mr. Fitzpatrick declared that he had consulted the westerners on every phase of the autonomy bills. He said, furthermore, that he had no intention of granting any autonomy more than they enjoyed under the legislation of 1875. The bill was prepared solely to give the people of the Northwest what they have, nothing more, "I said," said Mr. Fitzpatrick, in conclusion, "that there will be no peace, except the equal rights and respect for the honest convictions of the people."

TARIFFS AND EMPIRE

English Press Comment Upon Recent Speech of Premier.

London, March 15.—The Birmingham Post, discussing Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech in the Canadian House of Commons, on Monday, says: "Put into plain terms it is an intimation that he will be no party to any arrangement by which the freedom of Canada in tariff matters is in any way restricted. It is not difficult, indeed, to deduce from his remarks that the Liberal party in the Dominion would be opposed to entry into an imperial customs union of any kind which restricted their independence of action. It is true that the Conservative party in Canada holds views quite as strongly in favor of a Zollverein, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier's declaration leaves no doubt that the subject would be one on which the two parties in the Dominion Parliament would be sharply divided, and that any proposals which were made would be jealously scrutinized."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The speeches evoked by Col. Hughes' motion indicate the direction in which Canadian thought is moving, as regards relations with the mother country. It is noteworthy that the mover of the resolution, a fervent imperialist, should have testified to some Canadian yearning after independence. This is a point on which colonial testimony is valuable, and the remark for what it is worth, corroborates Sir Wilfrid Laurier's declaration that the common sense of the empire must be more closely knit together if they are not to drift towards separation."

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

March 15.—At New York: Neckar, from Naples; Finland, from Antwerp; Clita di Marino, from Genoa; Germania, from Marseilles.
At Bremen: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from New York.
At Queenstown: Teutonic, from New York.
At Copenhagen: United States, from New York.
At Genoa: Prince Adalbert, from New York.
At Alexandria: Republic, from New York.
At London: Menominee, from New York.

A COUGH is often the forerunner of serious pulmonary ailments, yet there is a simple cure within the reach of all in time and widely recognized remedy, which if resorted to at the inception of a cold, will invariably give relief, and by over-coming the trouble, guard the system against any serious consequences. Price, 25 cents, at all dealers.

ASTHMA

Permanently Cured after Physicians had Pronounced the Case Hopeless.

Asthmatics know what a waste of time and money it is to go to specialists. Their treatment is all alike—the stereotyped sprays and gargles—which may afford temporary relief, but never cure.

Clarke's Kola Compound not only affords instant relief, but completely eradicates the disease from the system.

Mrs. J. Wise, of Vancouver, writes: "I have been a sufferer from Asthma for eight years. Before I started on Clarke's Kola Compound, I tried Dr. Foster's remedy, but it never helped. Then I heard of a gentleman who had been cured by Clarke's Kola Compound, so I tried it. Before I finished the fourth bottle, the attacks ceased, and during the six months of single attack, foggy, rainy weather, I have not had a single attack."

Such confidence have we in Clarke's Kola Compound that we will send a sample bottle free to any address. Write to-day, and get relief.

The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited, Toronto, Canada.

THE WEATHER TODAY—Fine and a little milder.



New White Piques and Drills.

LARGE importation from English factory of White Piques and White Drills, specially suitable for Ladies' and Children's Dresses, Separate Skirts, and Nurses' uniforms. We are fortunate in being able to supply such good qualities of these standard materials at such a great range of low prices. All interested are invited to inspect our splendid stock of Wash Goods. Any advantage in the matter of choice always accrues to those who come first.

White Piques, both large and small wales, 27 inches wide, for ladies' dresses, separate skirts and nurses' uniforms. Great range to select from. Per yard, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 22c and 25c
White Drills for nurses' uniforms and children's dresses, 27 inches wide. Per yard, 15c, 20c and 25c

2,000 Yards English Cashmerettes

A large importation just passed into stock, and ready for the many who favor English Cashmerettes. In the lot are black, navy and cream grounds, with large and small spots and stripes. Perfectly fast in color. 27 inches wide, and nice for children's dresses and ladies' waists or sacks. Per yard only 15c
"Orient Plannel" is a silk and wool material, and, being light weight, is just the thing for ladies' waists. In all white, pale blue and white stripes, pink and white stripes. Perfectly fast colors and unshrinkable goods. 32 inches wide at only, per yard 65c
44 inches wide, in white, at only, per yard \$1.00
A large selection of French Wool Challies, for ladies' dresses, waists, and children's dresses, at, per yard, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c and 65c

Our Own Special 50c Corset

We sell a large number of these wonderful value corsets. They are made for us, and we dictate how they shall be made, thus insuring to our customers the very best value possible in a popular-priced corset. The illustration shows it.

Our Special is made of good heavy jean, in white or gray, strong steel filling, medium bust, long hip, supporters attached. In all sizes, as illustrated. Only 50c

Another style in summer percale, full gored, average figure, nice light weight. Only 50c

Tape Girdles From 25c Upwards.

Before ordering your Tailored Costume, be fitted with one of our high-grade corsets. The appearance, the fit, the style of your outer garments depend on the fit of your corset.

Buy Your Dress from a Stock That Is Selected Purposely to Suit You and Give Satisfaction in Every Way.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

149, 151 and 153 Dundas Street. London.



WE have secured exclusive control of the manufacture and sale of the "Everstick" Invisible Rubber for Canada.

The Newest and Best Specialty in Rubber Footwear.

The Everstick cannot come off.

It has every good feature of the ordinary rubber and no bad ones.

FITS ANY SINGLE OR DOUBLE SOLE.

One of the Greatest Successes in Up-to-date Rubber Footwear—the

EVERSTICK.

The municipality of Spezia, Italy, has voted a sum of \$1,500 to be awarded as a premium to the competitor who presents the best drainage scheme for Spezia and its suburbs. The competition remains open until Dec. 31, 1905.

COLDS LEAD TO PNEUMONIA
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove, 25c. ywt

In Korea two years of every three have 12 months each, of 29 or 30 days.

The third year has 13 months with 285 days.

GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES
Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days.

The number of foreign students, especially of these coming from Russia, has steadily grown, but a careful study of the attendance at the German universities seems to show that Americans have not been adding to this increase.

The American Mechanic says that in railroad building the cross ties now cost twice as much as the rails.

THE FLAGGING ENERGIES REVIVED.—Constant application to business is a tax upon the energies, and if there be not relaxation, lassitude and depression are sure to intervene. These come from stomachic troubles. The want of exercise brings on nervous irregularities, and the stomach ceases to assimilate food properly. In this condition Farmer's Vegetable Pills will be found a recuperative of rare power, restoring the organs to healthful action, dispelling depression, and reviving the flagging energies.



Our Special, 50c.

Everstick Invisible Rubbers

are trim and neat in appearance, light in weight, and may be worn constantly without discomfort.

They obviate every difficulty and objection found in old style rubbers.

Made in all sizes for women and men.

Ask your shoe store for our new "EVERSTICK" booklet.

