TERMS OF SHIP CANAL BILL BEFORE DOMINION HOUSE

Objects of Corporation Formed to Construct Waterway Thru County of York.

The World gives below the provisions of the bill now before the Dominion parliament to incorporate the Canadian Canals Corporation. The incorporators are Henry C. Spalding, New York; John I. Davidson, Peleg Howland, Richard C. Steele and Andrew T. Drummond, Toronto; Trevannion W. Hugo, Duluth, and Telford Burnham, Chicago. The capital stock of the corporation is to be $15,000,000 and the head office in Toronto. The preliminary clauses relate merely to the formation and other details of the corporation and the powers of the corporation are set out in the following clauses:

10. The corporation may construct, maintain and operate navigable waterways, with or without portage railways, for ships, vessels and other craft (a) from some point on the Georgian Bay between Waubaushene and Port Severn, or on Nottawasaga Bay, to Lake Simcoe and thence to some point on Lake Ontario, the terminus to be either in the County of York or in the County of Ontario, (b) from some point on Nottawasaga Bay thence along the valley of the Nottawasaga River and thence to Lake Ontario, in the County of York.

2. The said waterways or railways may not be constructed within the limits of the City of Toronto without the consent of the municipal council thereof.

3. The works hereby authorized, or some of them, shall be commenced within four years, and one of the said routes shall be completed within twelve years, after the passing of this act, and if the said works are not so commenced, or one of the said routes is not so completed, the powers granted by this act shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the undertaking of the company as then remains uncompleted.

11. The corporation may:

(a.) make and maintain basins and reservoirs for the storage of water and for slack-water navigation in connection with the said works; and may utilize the surplus waters of the said works for operating the said portage railways or other purposes; the slopes of cuttings and the widths of the embankments of the said works to be of such widths as are expedient for the safety thereof;

(b.) construct and operate locks, dams, tow-paths, branches, basins, feeders to supply water from the said lakes or from any rivers or creeks, reservoirs, cuttings, apparatus, appliances and machinery for the construction and operation of the canals;

(c.) enter upon and take such lands as are necessary and proper for the making, maintaining, operating and using the canal and other works of the corporation; dig, cut, trench, get, remove, take, carry away, and lay earth, clay, stone, soil, rubbish, trees, roots of trees, beds of gravel or sand or any other matters or things which may be dug or got in making the canals and other works, on or out of any lands adjoining or lying convenient thereto, and which are necessary for making or repairing the canals or the works incidental thereto or connected therewith, or which may hinder, prevent or obstruct the making, using or completing, extending or maintaining the same respectively;

(d.) make, maintain and alter any places or passages over, under or thru the canals or their connections;

(e.) obtain, take and use, during the construction and operation of the canals, from the rivers, lakes, brooks, streams, water-courses, reservoirs and other sources of water supply adjacent or near to the canal, water sufficient for the purposes of constructing, maintaining, operating and using the canals and works hereby authorized, and sufficient to establish and maintain a current, at the rate on the average of three miles per hour, thru the navigable channels of the canals, and the corporation shall, in the exercise of the powers granted by this paragraph, do as little damage as possible, and shall make full compensation to all persons interested for all damages by them sustained by reason of the exercise of such powers, and such damage in case of disagreement shall be settled in the manner provided for fixing compensation under the provisions of the Railway Act, 1903;

(f.) acquire, construct, operate, lease, or otherwise dispose of, terminals, harbors, wharfs, docks, piers, elevators, warehouses, dry docks and other structures, and building and repairing yards, and all works incidental thereto, upon the canals or upon lands adjoining or near the same;

(g.) acquire and utilize water and steam power for the purpose of compressing air or generating electricity for lighting, heating and motor purposes in connection with the canals, vessels and works of the corporation; and may sell or otherwise dispose of surplus power generated by the corporation's works, and not required for operating its canals or other works, and propel vessels in and thru the canals by any kind of force, and sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the said works;

(h.) acquire, construct, navigate and dispose of vessels to ply on the canals and the lakes, rivers and canals connecting therewith, and may also make agreements for vessels to ply upon the said canals, lakes and rivers;

(i.) acquire by purchase or otherwise from the said Henry. C. Spalding the patent granted to him under the Patent Act for new and useful appliances in transportation, and the right in Canada to all improvements thereon to be used in connection with the said works, and any rights in letters patent, franchises, or patent rights, for the purposes of the works hereby authorized, and again dispose of such rights;

(j.) along the routes of the canals, acquire, develop and use water powers, and erect, maintain and operate works and appurtenances for the use and transmission of power.

12. The corporation may construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines along the whole length of its canals, and, for the purpose of operating such lines or exchanging and transmitting messages, may enter into contracts with any companies having telegraph or telephone powers, and may connect its own lines with the lines of, or may lease its own lines to, any such companies.

2. The corporation may transmit messages for the public and collect rates or charges therefor; but no rate or charge shall be demanded or taken for the transmission of any message, or for leasing or using the telegraphs or telephones of the corporation, until it has been approved by the governor in council, who may also revise such rates and charges from time to time.

3. The Electric Telegraph Companies act shall apply to the telegraphic business of the corporation.

13. The corporation shall make due provision for, take care and dispose of, all water and drainage, to the extent to which it disturbs or interferes with artificial drains, natural streams or watercourses which the canals cross, touch or interfere with, and which are in existence at the time of the construction of the canals.

2. All subsequent questions, disputes or complaints as to the construction of new drains, and as to the alterations, enlargement and change of existing drains and of natural streams or watercourses, and as to who shall make such alterations, enlargement and change, and by whom the expense thereof shall be paid, and also any complaint or dispute as to the sufficiency of compliance with the provisions of subsection 1 hereof shall be inquired into, heard and determined by the board of railway commissioners for Canada in the same manner as is provided for other matters to be inquired into, heard and determined by the said commissioners under the Railway Act, 1903.

When Not Agreed.

14. When the corporation and the owners or occupiers of private property entered upon cannot agree as to the compensation for the lands required for the construction or maintenance of any works authorized under this act, or for damages to lands injured by the corporation, the matter shall be settled in the manner provided for obtaining title and fixing compensation under the Railway Act, 1903, so far as it is applicable; provided that the governor in council may vary or modify the provisions of the said act in this regard, so far as they apply to the works under this act, in such manner as experience may prove to be expedient.

2. Sections 11, 14, 15 and 19 of this act, the expression "lands" means the lands the acquiring, taking or using of which is incident to the exercise of the powers given by this act.

15. In case of any accident requiring immediate repair on the canals the corporation may enter upon the adjoining land, provided such land is not an orchard or garden, and may dig for, work, get and carry away and use such gravel, stone, earth, clay or other materials as are necessary for the repair of the accident aforesaid, doing as little damage as possible to such land, and making compensation therefor, and in case of dispute or difference regarding the amount to be so paid the same shall be decided by arbitration as provided in the Railway Act, 1903; but before entering upon any land for the purposes aforesaid the corporation shall, in case the consent of the owner is not obtained thereto, pay into the supreme court of judicature for Ontario such sum, with interest thereon for six months, as is fixed, on the ex parte application of the corporation by a judge of the said court.

16. The corporation may open, cut and erect such ponds and basins for the laying up and turning of vessels using the canals at such points thereon as it deems expedient, and may also build and erect such dry docks, slips and machinery for the hauling out and repairing of vessels as it thinks proper, or may lease or hire the same.

17. The corporation shall, at every place where the canals cross any railway, highway, or public road (unless exempted from the provisions of this section, as far as any highway or public road is concerned, by the municipality having jurisdiction over such highway or public road), construct and maintain, to the satisfaction of the governor in council, bridges for passage over or passes under the canals or the portage railways so that such railway, highway or public road may be as little impeded as possible, and the corporation shall not, in making the canals, cut thru or interrupt the passage on any highway or public road until it has made a convenient road past its works for the use of the public; and for every day on which it neglects to comply with the requirements of this section, the corporation shall incur a penalty of $100.

None Less Than 22 Feet.

18. None of the said waterways shall be less than 22 feet deep, except on the miter sills of gates, where they may be 21 feet deep, or less than 125 feet or more than 200 feet wide at the bottom, and the land, ground or property which may be taken or used without the consent of the proprietors for the canals and works shall be sufficient for but shall not exceed the quantity which shall be required for waterways of such dimensions for the said cuttings and slopes thereof, the said embankments and slopes thereof, the said basins, reservoirs and slack water navigation and the said portage railways and other works and a distance of 50 feet on either side.

19. The corporation may make, carry or place the canals or works into, across and upon the lands of any person in the line shown on the plan adopted, or within a distance of 500 yards from such line.

Clauses 20 to 26 provide for the approval of the plans by the governor in council, repairing of apparatus, bylaws, regulation of speed, hours of arrival and departure of vessels, loading and draught, bond issue.

27. The corporation may take and collect tolls for all traffic on the canals, and may regulate the tolls to be charged therefor as provided by the Railway Act, 1903.

2. In all cases where there is a fraction of a mile in the distance which vessels, goods, wares, merchandise or other commodities or passengers are conveyed or transported on the canals, such fraction shall, in ascertaining the rate of charge, be deemed and considered as a whole mile; and in all cases where there is a fraction of a ton in the weight of any such goods, wares, merchandise and other commodities, a proportation of the said rate shall be demanded and taken by the corporation calculated upon the number of quarters of a ton contained therein; and in all cases where there is a fraction of a quarter of a ton, such fraction shall be deemed and considered as a whole quarter of a ton.

28. Every owner or master of a vessel navigating the canals shall permit it to be gauged and measured, and every such owner or master who refuses to permit the same shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars; and the proper officer of the corporation may guage and measure all vessels using the canals, and he may mark the tonnage or measurement on every vessel using the canals.

29. Any act passed by parliament, or any order of the governor in council with regard to the exclusive use of the canals by the government at any time or the carriage of His Majesty's mails or His Majesty's forces, and other persons or articles, or the rates to be paid for carrying same, or in any way respecting the use of any electric telegraph or telephone, or any service to be rendered by the corporation to the government, shall not be deemed an infringment of the privileges conferred by this act.

Separate the Lands.

30. The corporation shall, within six months after any land shall be taken for the use of the canals, divide and separate, and shall keep constantly divided and separated, the land so taken, from the lands and grounds adjoining thereto, with a sufficient post and rail, hedge, ditch, bank or fence sufficient to keep off hogs, sheep and cattle, to be set and made on the lands purchased by, conveyed to, or vested in the corporation, as aforesaid, and shall, at its own cost and charges, from time to time maintime, support and keep in sufficient repair the said posts, rails, hedges, ditches, banks and fences so set up or made as aforesaid.

31. If any vessel is sunk or grounded in any part of the canals or in any approach thereto, and if the owner or master thereof neglects or refuses to remove it forthwith, the corporation may forthwith proceed to have it raised or removed, and may retain possession of it until the charges and expenses necessarily incurred by the corporation in so raising and removing it are paid and satisfied; and the corporation may sue for and recover in any court of competent jurisdiction such charges and expenses from the owner or master of such vessel.

32. His Majesty may, at any time, assume the possession and property of the canals and works, and the rights, privileges and advantages of the corporation, all of which shall, after such assumption, be vested in His Majesty, on giving to the corporation six months' notice thereof, and on paying to the corporation the value thereof, to be fixed by three arbitrators or the majority of them, one to be chosen by the government, another by the corporation, and a third arbitrator by the two arbitrators; and the arbitrators may, in such valuation, take into account the expenditure of the corporation, its property, the business of the canals and other works hereby authorized, and their past, present and prospective business, with interest from the time of investment thereof.

33. The Railway Act, 1903, shall so far as applicable, and when not inconsistent with this act, and except sections 3 to 50, both inclusive, 56, 57, 58, 117, 138, 140, 177 to 191, both inclusive, 196 to 204, both inclusive, 211 to 232, both inclusive, 237 to 241, both inclusive, 243, 246, 247, 248, 252 to 279, both inclusive, 281 to 296, both inclusive, 299 to 301, both inclusive, and 309, apply to the corporation and to its canals and works.

2. Wherever in the Railway Act, 1902, the expression "railway" occurs, it shall, unless the context otherwise requires, and in so far as it applies to the provisions of this act, or to the corporation, mean the "canals or other works" hereby authorized to be constructed; and in any section of the Railway Act, 1903, relating to the collection of tolls, where the expressions "passengers" and "goods" or either of them occur, such expressions shall be held to include any vessel passing thru the canals, whether laden or otherwise.

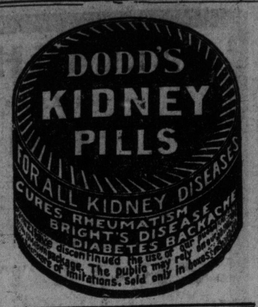
34. The Companies Clauses Act shall apply to the corporation when not inconsistent with this act or with those provisions of the Railway Act, 1903, which are made applicable to the corporation.

Building by Wholesale.

There is a plan to build up the west side of St. Clarens-avenue, just north of Bloor, to Paton-road, and extending up from there to Wallace-avenue, with a row of about sixty-four detached and semi-detached houses built of plaster cement, the land and buildings involving the expenditure of about $150,000.

Judge Chisholm Not Ill.

Waterloo, March 15.—It is no Judge Chisholm who is ill but his wife. The judge has secured six months' leave of absence to take her on a sea voyage.



INTERESTING LETTER

WRITTEN BY A NOTABLE WOMAN

Mrs. Sarah Kellogg of Denver, Color Bearer of the Woman's Relief Corps, Sends Thanks to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. Sarah Kellogg

The following letter was written by Mrs. Kellogg, of 1628 Lincoln Ave., Denver, Colo., to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"For five years I was troubled with a tumor, which kept growing, causing me intense agony and great mental depression. I was unable to attend to my house work, and life became a burden to me. I was confined for days to my bed, lost my appetite, my courage and all hope.

"I could not bear to think of an operation, and in my distress I tried every remedy which I thought would be of any use to me, and reading of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to sick women decided to give it a trial. I felt so discouraged that I had little hope of recovery, and when I began to feel better, after the second week, thought it only meant temporary relief; but to my great surprise I found that I kept gaining, while the tumor lessened in size.

"The Compound continued to build up my general health and the tumor seemed to be absorbed, until, in seven months, the tumor was entirely gone and I a well woman. I am so thankful for my recovery that I ask you to publish my letter in newspapers, so other women may know of the wonderful curative powers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

When women are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion and nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such trouble.

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Health is too valuable to risk in experiments with unknown and untried medicines or methods of treatment. Remember that it is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that is curing women, and don't allow any druggist to sell you anything else in its place.

SUPERIOR MERIT

Remarkable Curative Properties of a Remedy for Indigestion and Stomach Weakness.

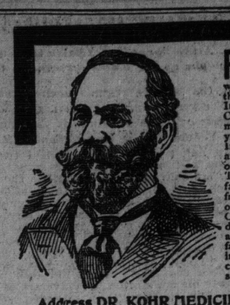
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, a preparation for the cure of dyspepsia and the various forms of indigestion and stomach trouble, owes its great success as a cure for these troubles to the fact that it is prepared for disease and weakness of the stomach and digestive organs only, and is not recommended or advised for any other disease.

It is not a cure-all, but for any stomach trouble it is undoubtedly the safest, most sensible remedy that can be advised with the prospect of a permanent cure. It is prepared in tablet form, pleasant to taste, composed of vegetable and fruit essences, pure pepsin and Golden Seal, every one of which acts effectively in digesting the food eaten, thereby resting and invigorating the weak stomach; rest is nature's cure for any disease, but you cannot rest the stomach unless you put into it something that will do its work or assist in the digestion of food.

That is exactly what Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do, one grain of the digestive principle contained in them will digest 3000 grains of meat, eggs or similar wholesome foods, they will digest the food whether the stomach is in working order or not, thereby nourishing the body and resting the stomach at the same time, and rest and nourishment is nature's cure for any weakness.

In persons run down in flesh and appetite these build up the strength and increase flesh, because they digest flesh-forming food which the weak stomach cannot do, they increase the flow of gastric juice and prevent fermentation, acidity and sour watery risings.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found at all drug stores at 50 cents per package.



FREE HELP FOR MEN

(2)

The only remedy known to science which will positively cure lost manhood is "RESTORINE," the marvellous German Remedy discovered by Dr. Jules Kohr. It is controlled in this country by the Dr. Kohr Medicine Company, a concern which has the highest standing in the medical world. This treatment has cured thousands of men, young and old, when the best known remedies have failed. If you are suffering from diseases of the generative organs such as lost manhood, exhausting drains, nervous debility, the results of abuse, this remedy can and will cure you to stay cured. The headache, pimples, varicocele, pain in the back and failing memory, disappear completely in the worst cases in from one to two week's treatment. We make the honest offer of a cure or return your money. Thousands of testimonials. Correspondence treated strictly confidential. FIVE day's treatment sent free with a book of rules for health, diet and advice. Our greatest successes have been those who have failed with other treatments. This remedy is regularly used in the French and German armies, and the soldiers in these countries are models of strength and vitality. Write for sample sent securely sealed in plain wrapper.

Address DR. KOHR MEDICINE CO., P.O. Drawer W 341, Montreal.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Grand—"The Sign of the Cross."
Majestic—"After Midnight."
Shea's—Vaudeville.
Star—"The Devil's Daughter."

Dainty and sweet Adelaide Thurston will play her annual engagement at the Grand Opera House next week. She will again be seen in her domestic comedy of Southern life, "Polly Primrose," which has advanced her several rounds on the ladder of fame. Polly is a most delectable creature—a lovely Southern girl of ante-bellum times, and played by Miss Thurston with that lightness and delicacy of touch which has served to endear her to theatre-goers. Not only that, but Miss Thurston's company is as much better as "Polly Primrose" is superior to anything in which she has ever appeared.

C. B. Jefferson's popular melodrama, "Shadows of a Great City," with its big real water scene and a strong cast, will be the attraction at the Majestic Theatre next week, opening with the usual matinee performance on Monday. A number of new features have been introduced, including a magnificent display of electrical effects and a number of novel specialties. A river of real water and real boats, with real people in them, and with New York City lighted up in the background, is one of the sensational features of the play, and makes a beautiful stage picture.

When George K. Fortescue appears at the Princess Theatre next week in "San Toy" there will not be anywhere near as much of the genial comedian as when he played the Mandarin Yen How two seasons ago. He used to run the scales up to 350 pounds as his regular weight, but he succeeded during the summer in cutting off an even 100, and declares he has not felt as well for years. Mr. Fortescue states that exercise at proper periods and with due regularity, abstaining from everything but the plainest of foods, was responsible for his getting into his present delightful condition.

JAMES T. POWERS
in "San Toy."

"There are but three ways to get whiskey out of the system," said a physician in conversation with Ezra Kendall the other day, and he went on to enumerate them. "Well, Doctor," broke in Kendall, "there's only one way to get it into the system—that's certain, isn't it?—and you say there are three ways to get it out. Seems as tho a man could afford to take chances." Kendall, who comes to the Princess the last half of next week, beginning Thursday night, with a matinee on Saturday, is the most unctuous comedian on the stage. "Weather-Beaten Benson," which he will produce here, presents him at his best.

Patrons of the Star Theatre have no doubt carried over from the past two seasons recollections of Scribner and Drew's Tiger Lilies Co., and the fact that this same organization begins its annual engagement next week there is a good sign that business will be up and doing. The musical portion consists of two, one-act "Musical Flip Flaps" incidental to the action of which many pleasing and unique novelties are introduced.

The second concert of the People's Choral Union will be given in Massey Hall on Tuesday, April 18. The new chorus of the society (300 voices) organized this year will sing "Les Kameaux," Faure; "The Soldiers' Chorus, From Faust," Gounod; "The Lost Chord," Sullivan-Brewer; "The Battle Chorus of the Netherlands," Kersner; "The Choir Angelic," Hanscomb; "The Bloom Is on the Rye," Bischoff, and the old Scotch melody, "Charlie Is My Darling." The assisting artists will be Miss Emma Howe, soprano, New York; H. M. Field, pianist; Owen A. Smiley, reader; J. Robert Page, baritone, and Misses Jessie Perry and F. Edna Fletcher, accompanists.

AFFAIRS AT BOYS' HOME.

The annual meeting of the Boys' Home, George-street, was held yesterday with Prof. Goldwin Smith in the chair.

A resolution was passed re-electing the board of management.

The medical report showed that the home is in a healthy state.

Prof. Wrong and Dr. McLaren both spoke of the want of care on the part of the government to keep out the undesirable class of immigrants.

THE BEST EVER.

Lord Roberts of Kandahar will open the exhibition.

Manager Orr yesterday cabled from Queenstown to President McNaught to that effect.

Childrens' Aid Society.

The board of this society met yesterday, when official reports showed that fifty-four cases had been recorded during February, involving eighty-one children. Two children were sent to foster homes and a number of applications for foster children were received and approved which could not be filled. At the shelter nineteen were received and twenty-five discharged.

Applications for Legislation.

Col. Clarke, clerk of the legislature, has received 64 applications for private bills. The necessary $100 fee was sent with 33 of the applications.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SHOES FITTED FOOT PRINTS.

Amateur Detective Work in King Township Arson Case.

The Schomberg fire case will in all probability be completed before the long vacation if the rapid progress that is now being made is kept up. There are over twenty witnesses for the prosecution yet to be called.

George Jennings was present at a church social in Lloydtown on Oct. 3, 1903. He heard Godson say to Noman Raynor that he had not yet got even with Bell, but he would lay in wait and get even. Witness thought Godson had been drinking.

Harold Thompson, from near Lloydtown, was present at all three fires. At the barn fire he saw Joseph Godson, who told him that he (Godson) and his wife were at home when the fire started.

Rowland Wickens was present at the fire, at which two persons were supposed to have been seen running into the swamp. He and some neighbors watched the swamp, but no one came out. He and others fitted a shoe to the footmarks in the clay, which had been made by some one going towards the swamp. The shoe fitted the marks exactly, the imprint of the worn sole of the shoe showing plainly. The same footmarks were seen on the Bateman farm. In conversation with Bateman afterwards, Bateman said the shoes were his and he had worn them right along.

Francis Atchison testified he was driving on the road behind Godson. McGuire, a neighbor, informed them that Bell's barns were burning. Godson gave a sort of a cheer and said he knew the barns would go after the house.

Arthur Stogill said he heard Godson say he would get even with Bell on account of the lawsuit.

GLEANED IN QUEEN'S PARK.

Premier and the University—No Cannon for the Opening.

Premier Whitney promises to outline the government's intentions towards the university in the speech from the throne.

The guns of the field battery being unavailable, there will be no royal salute at the opening of parliament. The Grenadiers will furnish a guard of honor and the R.C.D. the escort for the lieutenant-governor.

An amendment to the present act regarding the development of power at Niagara Falls for the benefit of municipalities is probable, in accordance with the premier's opinion that the power should be developed by the government and all municipalities share alike in the benefits.

The Temiskaming Railway Commissioners met yesterday for routine business.

Two rich deposits of cobalt silver ore will be investigated by the bureau of mines. They are about 25 miles north of Haileybury.

A party of Hudson Bay officials will prospect a gold district around Lake Shaboyama, Quebec, where a vein 2000 feet long and 300 wide has been discovered.

Vegetable growers will meet in Toronto on March 25 to organize a provincial association.

HYMAN.

Ottawa Journal: But Mr. Hyman is not a member of the senate. He is a member of the popular assembly. He has been acting minister long enough to have earned the right to full standing in that position. His parliamentary fitness has been long recognized. His ability in the administration in the affairs of the department is highly praised. Then the question comes: Why should he not be elevated to full cabinet status and go to his constituents in London for a renewal of the approval? The parallel quest on is: Why should not a successor to Mr. Sifton be appointed at once from among the Liberal members from the west? The present political needs of the government may supply one answer. The dictates of an exact political morality would point another way.

If, as The Toronto Globe says, cabinet vacancies constitute evidence of party demoralization, the government at Ottawa has need of some rehabilitation.

PARSONAGE BURNS DOWN.

Wheatley, March 16.—Early this morning the Baptist parsonage here was found to be on fire. Mr. Davies, the minister, immediately gave the alarm, but before a sufficient number of people arrived on the scene the fire had gained such headway that all efforts to put it out were abandoned. Most of the furniture was saved, but a valuable set of dishes, a century old, and other things, were lost. No insurance on the contents. The cause of the fire is unknown. Loss on the building about $1500; insurance $350 in the Commercial Union.

5 YEARS FOR COUNTERFIETER.

Halifax, March 16.—(Special.)—James Tutty of Glace Bay was sentenced today by Judge Dodd to five years in Dorchester, for uttering counterfeit money as one of a gang of three or four that were arrested at Glace Bay last year, on a charge of counterfeiting Bank of Montreal bills. Proctor, one of the counterfeiters, was sentenced last week to five years, and Strange is still out on bail awaiting his trial in the same connection.

$9 Excursion to New York $9—Via Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Friday, March 31st. Tickets only $9 from Suspension Bridge to New York and return. Tickets good five days. Call at L. V. R. City Passenger Office, 10 East King-street, for further particulars. Map of New York free. Phone Main 1588.

Where Ignorance Wasn't Bliss.

In the assize court before Justice Britton, George Dickson is suing Herbert Thorndyke for $2171, the principal of a mortgage on 200 shares of preferred stock in the Domestic Supply Company. Defence claims the stock is not paying a dividend, and that he went into the deal ignorant of some circumstances.

The Examiner's New Spring Suit.

With the installation of a new Duplex printing press, The Peterboro Examiner this week presents a bright, up-to-date appearance, quite in keeping with the hustling town to which it caters. In enlarged form and very considerably brightened and improved by illustrations supplied by its own staff artist, Choate, it now compares favorably with the best of our out-of-town provincial cotems.

FOR THE

PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC

PUNCHED

RUBBERS

A hole PUNCHED in a Rubber indicates that it is a Factory Imperfect or Out of Style or in some way inferior and liable to prove unsatisfactory.

In order that these may be distinguished from perfect goods they are PUNCHED as indicated in illustration shown herewith.

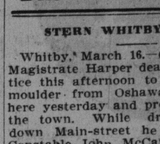
Purchasers of Rubber Footwear should see that goods represented to them as perfect, and up-to-date, are Not Punched.

PUNCHED RUBBERS

A SURE AND SAFE WAY

The best and easiest way to save money is to start a savings account. Come here and we'll give you a little savings bank to take home—we keep the key. Begin to-morrow, and remember that we pay *3 per cent. interest* on all such deposits.

The Dominion Permanent Loan Co.
12 King Street West



I CURED MY RUPTURE

I will show you how to cure yours FREE

"I was helpless and bedridden for years from a bad rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated upon. I fooled them all and cured myself by Dr. Rice's method. I advise all ruptured to use the means I did. It will cure you, for it has cured thousands of others." Write to-day for full particulars to

DR. W. S. Rice, 2½ East Queen Street, Block (26/) Toronto, Ont.

STERN WHITBY JUSTICE.

Whitby, March 16.—(Special.)—Police Magistrate Harper dealt out stern justice this afternoon to John Smith, a moulder from Oshawa. Smith came here yesterday and proceeded to paint the town. While driving furiously down Main-street he was hailed by Constable John McCarl, who is also town roadmaster. McCarl, with his assistant, Barr Plasket, was working on the road. Smith nearly drove over them. He was arrested and was tried to-day, charged with furious driving and assault. He was found guilty on both charges, and fined $5 and costs on the first and sent to jail for two months on the second.

DR. S. M. WICKETT RESIGNS.

The resignation of S. Morley Wickett, Ph.D., lecturer in political economy at the university, will be considered by the senate at an early date.

Dr. Wickett wishes to devote his attention to the business affairs of Wickett & Craig.

He is a graduate of 1894, and spent three years in post-graduate study of economics in Europe.

A Test of Character.

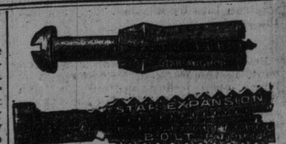
Steadfast, immovable, are words that mean something in a man's character, and in a piano. The veriest tyro knows that a piano is a stringed instrument, and that the tension of these strings must be maintained if the instrument is to remain in tune. Therefore, it will be immediately apparent that the "pin-block," which sustains the entire tension of the piano, must be one of the most important parts of the instrument. In the constructive excellence of its pin-block, the "Gourlay" piano surpasses any other instrument of Canadian manufacture. It is manufactured of the hardest rock maple, glued together in layers, the grain of each running in a different direction from that of the adjacent layers, securing uniform resistance obtained from non-varying end-wood. The result is that cold or heat, moisture or dryness has absolutely no effect on the position of the pins, and therefore goes far to keep the strings at unvarying tension.

In the Police Court.

William Shaw was given the benefit of the doubt as to his innocence of knowing that the bill which he tendered Louis Koerb for a pair of boots was not really one of $10 but a dollar bill "raised." Edward Rowntree, aged 17, charged with theft, was given another chance, his present employer, William Whyte, coming from Bradford to plead for him. A. M. Sanderson was fined $20 and costs for breach of the license laws. His counsel quibbled with the law to show that the man acting as informer should have been duly appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, and should have given a bond.

The Boy and the Baker's Wagon.

Judge Winchester dismissed the action of Samuel and Benjamin Cohen, who asked for $200 damages from the Samuel Teperman Company, bakers. On Aug. 18 last Sammy Cohen, nine years of age, was riding on one of the defendant's rigs when it upset.



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