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SALE OF NEW FRAMED PICTURES.

New Subjects, New Black Frames, Low Prices.

R. UGLOW & CO., 141 Princess Street.



YOU ARE LOSING MONEY.

If you don't see HAMBAY'S PAINT, for your house and CAMBELL'S VAINISH...

Mitchell's Hardware.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. GAS AND GASOLINE STATIONARY AND marine engines...

Another Lot

We Were Extremely Pleased To Obtain Them.

You Will be Glad to Buy Them, Especially at Such Low Prices as We Are Quoting.

WHITE CORDED DIMITIES—They are dainty in design, light in weight and wash splendidly. 15c., 20c., 25c.

AMERICAN BATISTES—In fancy and plain colors. Newest novelties; pinks, blues, black, whites, etc., etc., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c. yd.

ENGLISH FLOURDINES—Have all the appearance of silk at one quarter the cost. Only 20c., 25c., 30c. yd.

THE 3 P.M. EDITION



Tommy—Are kings always good, papa? His papa (absently)—Not when they are up against axes.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS

What is Going on in the Business World—The Market News.

Good orders are reported on velvet for fall, and an excellent velvet season is predicted.

The demand for Canadian dress goods has been very encouraging, especially for frocks and housegowns.

The situation for domestic staple cotton goods is very firm. The market for raw cotton shows a tendency to rise.

The Hamilton Herald states that it has reliable news to the effect that a big increase has been made in the price of American Portland cement within a few days.

Brook street Methodist church.—Rev. Eber Crumphy, B.A., B.Sc., pastor.

Boys' colored shirt fronts, 25c. Have you seen them? For boys six to eight years. The H. D. Bibby Co.

What about that hen? Police? Gildersleeve & Kirkpatrick.

ROSS SCORES WHITNEY

SAYS HE OBSTRUCTS THE WHEELS OF PROGRESS.

Whitney Opposed Every Measure That Was For the Public Good—Unlike the Leopard, He Can Change His Color—A Splendid Speech by Premier Ross.

Speaking at Midland on Thursday Hon. Mr. Ross said: I have no doubt you have all watched, as I have done, Mr. Whitney's course during the present campaign, and the various declarations he has made, which, by courtesy, we may be permitted to call his policy.

In his first address at Port Hope he told us the opposition had nothing to offer to the country except good intentions. Anything more unsubstantial than such a declaration could not be well conceived.

And so far as he has gone any further in his original declarations, I can imagine the feelings with which he recalled the denunciations of the Algoma Central railway when standing in front of the remarkable development of the province by the gigantic enterprises of Mr. Clugre at the Sault. Two years ago the proposition of aiding Mr. Clugre was "a phenomenal steel" and "a heinous crime."

Now, on May 15th, quoting his own account of the evidence of progress he had witnessed during the day, "No wonder, in discussing his own record with regard to that land grant, he is forced to make the confession that 'we could not see to begin our trips between Gananoque and Brockville.'"

In regard to any further enterprises required for the development of New Ontario, would it be wise to entrust him, with power if his anticipations have been such a gigantic failure?

Renewed cheers! Mr. Whitney constantly complains that the bonuses for railway aid are brought down at a late hour in the session, and without any information as to details on which an intelligent opinion can be formed by the house.

This complaint is a mere excuse, without any foundation in fact. In every instance the mileage to be bonused is mentioned in the bill, and the points to be connected, or the railway to be extended, indicated, and if the grant is not more than one-sixth of the entire cost of the railroad to be constructed, it is plain that the risk taken by the government in making the subsidy is insignificant.

It is efficient to know that the railway is projected into new territory, either for settlement or containing such resources of forest or mine as are susceptible of development. This information has invariably been afforded. (Applause.)

Even his own course in this respect has not been consistent. In the session of 1901 the subsidies for railways were passed through the house as rapidly as the subsidies proposed in 1902. In the former case the subsidies passed without opposition. In the latter case they were resisted.

Mr. Whitney "defies any person to point his finger to any vote or act of the opposition indicating any desire or intention to stop for one moment the wheels of progress." What did he mean by his opposition to the Algoma Central land grants? By his opposition to the government railway from North Bay to Lake Umbagog?

To the grant to colonization roads? To the normal school at London? To the appointment of a zoological commissioner? And to twenty other things that might be mentioned? (Cheers.) Are not these recent declarations as to the supposed needs of New Ontario most conclusive proof that he felt himself that he stood in the way of progress?

(Renewed cheers.) He thinks now that New Ontario must have a new customs collector, forgetting that in the session of 1901 one of the conditions of the land grant to the Manitowish and North Shore railway, was the construction of a smelter capable of smelting 200 tons of iron ore a day. (Applause.)

Again, he asks that a minister of the crown should be specially charged with looking after the resources of New Ontario, forgetting that the commissioner of crown lands is under no constitutionally already charged with that duty. (Cheers.)

So anxious was I when organizing the government two years ago that the commissioner of crown lands should give his whole attention to our northern districts, that his duties were confined to the management of our crown lands and the development of our mineral resources, and the splendid results in this policy are everywhere seen in New Ontario. (Applause.)

Does Mr. Whitney want two ministers for this purpose? In order that his whole attention might be given to our forests and our mines Mr. Davis was relieved of the department of colonization roads, and Mr. Letchford, to whom this department was assigned, the work of colonization roads has been pushed with the utmost vigor. It is a little strange that Mr. Whitney, who opposed the appointment of a minister of education and the complete separation of the department of agriculture from all other departmental duties, would now awake to the importance of developing new Ontario, and in his enthusiasm call for a new minister. (Applause.)

Is not this act clearly an apology for his past neglect and a bid for the votes of an electorate whose confidence he felt he had forfeited. (Cheers.) I indicated in my budget speech of last session that a minister of mines might some time be required. Should such a minister ever be appointed, no doubt Mr. Whitney will claim the paternity of such an act on the part of the government, as he has already claimed other planks in our political platform.

The most amazing declaration we have yet had from Mr. Whitney is his change of policy with regard to the taxing of corporations. He first announced at New Hamburg that he would abolish that tax if he came to power. This he reiterated at several meetings since the campaign opened. At Burlington the other night he declared that he was not opposed to the tax, and characterized the statement that he was "an absolute and deliberate falsehood." No doubt he felt this strong opposition in his own ranks to the repeal of the tax, and he was obliged to change front, even if he did so at the sacrifice of his own consistency and reputation.

MADE AN INVESTIGATION.

SOME REMARKABLE CASES VISITED AND REPORTED.

The Globe Sends a Representative With a Wholesale Druggist and a Physician to Look into the Published Statements of a Well-Known Concoction.

From Toronto Globe, Friday, May 2, 1902. Years ago a far-seeing and advanced scientist stated that one of nature's elements was the most powerful curative agency known. He prophesied that it would not be long before his contention would be fittingly recognized, and so it is. Schonbein is that scientist—Oxygen is that element of nature. Ozone is oxygen in concentrated form.

For a long time, after its great value was discovered, medical men need the oxygen or ozone in gaseous form. To-day that system is in use with great success. It is considered the one thing that will sustain the vital spark when life's oil ebbs low and many distinguished personages have had its application. Her late majesty, queen Victoria, Cecil Rhodes and president McKinley were given their inhalations in vain. Alas! It will not produce life. When Rudyard Kipling lay dangerously ill in New York some three years ago, the oxygen gas administered undoubtedly saved his life.

It is about the newer form in which oxygen has produced this condensed oxygen—a form which possesses extraordinary power to build up life and make health, i.e., the Liquefied Ozone, that we have to do with.

So much has been talked about Liquefied Ozone—so many cures have been given publicly and investigation has been so frankly requested by its proprietors that a committee of three, consisting of Dr. H. N. Austin, 72 Howard street, Toronto, a representative of the Globe and the manager of a large wholesale drug establishment, resolved to make a tour of inspection and find out the exact truth of the published claims. A list of names of those who bore witness to the power of Powley's Liquefied Ozone to do good was courteously given the committee by the manager of the Ozone company, and every means placed at their disposal to make a most searching investigation.

A strange coincidence occurred at the outset. The vice-president of the Ozone company was telling the party about a case of tropical dysentery, when one of the party interrupted him saying that he knew the man, William Francis, of 20 Hamilton street, and also that he had given up all hope of recovery about three years ago.

The particulars of the case were then given and they corresponded exactly with the party's knowledge of it, only that the party did not know that a cure had been effected by Ozone. All he knew was that Mr. Francis had been, in his opinion, about to die and that he had been for some time unable to do any work, and finally obliged to stay in bed. The party had gone but a few blocks further when one of the party saw a wagon bearing the name "W. Francis" standing at the curbstone. The carriage was stopped and inquiry elicited the fact that the wagon belonged to the man under discussion, and in a few minutes he came out and verified all that had been said of him. He had suffered from tropical dysentery every summer for eight consecutive years until at last he took to his bed apparently for the last time. He had gone through several hospitals, and had consulted numerous physicians. The last one had actually asked him for his body as soon as death should render it otherwise useless. A number of students had actually called at his house to arrange to get the body, believing that he would be dead by that time. But Mr. Francis meantime had been taking Ozone, and when the students rapped upon the door he opened it himself. He continued taking Ozone, and soon started to work again. That was two years ago, and Mr. Francis told the party that he had enjoyed excellent health ever since, without finding it necessary to use any more medicine. He had recommended Ozone to a number of acquaintances, and had yet to hear of one failure.

Given Up By Her Doctor. The next case was that of Mrs. Frederick Tuit, of Amelia street. Mrs. Tuit had suffered for years with what her doctor had diagnosed as Bright's disease. He had said that she would have to go to a hospital and undergo a very dangerous and painful operation. She had refused to go, and the doctor had abandoned the case as incurable. Mrs. Tuit had suffered extreme pain, had been scarcely able to speak, and had been reduced almost to a skeleton. Her friends had expected her death every day. But she had begun taking Ozone on January 6th, and soon afterwards a number of large gallstones had been dissolved and removed. Mrs. Tuit was still very weak and emaciated, but had improved so remarkably under the Ozone treatment that she had no doubt of her ultimate recovery. That she was alive at all she credited to Ozone.

The case of Miss Louisa Dickson, of 226 Yonge street, had been diagnosed as an extreme case of senescence contracted while serving in the late American Civil War. His wife had been cured of what had been diagnosed as consumption, so it had been decided to apply Ozone to the system. Benjamin had followed immediately, and finally a complete and lasting cure. That was some years ago, and the disease had never returned. Mr. Banks had been troubled also with

From Col. Evans' Diary. "The splendid stand made by Lieut. Carruthers' party without cover of any kind, and against overwhelming odds, was well worthy of the best traditions of Canada and the whole empire."

An equal invincible courage and devotion to duty was displayed by Lieut. Carruthers and every man of the party with him.

The work of surgeon-major Devine, surgeon-major Duff, lieutenant Roberts and the excellent control and arrangement of the field hospital work for the two columns by surgeon-major Devine, was specially noticed by the officer commanding the column.

Both surgeon-major Duff and Lieut. Carruthers were mentioned as brave men in report to Col. Cookson.

Moulders Will Not Strike. "The members of the moulders' union waited upon the management of the active works this morning and announced their decision that they would not strike in sympathy with the machinists, and that they would work with the non-union machinists. The moulders also stated that they would not enter their names in writing. The blacksmiths and boiler-makers will give their answer Monday."

Ladies' Auxiliary Meets. The ladies' auxiliary of the Y.M.C.A. met yesterday afternoon for their final spring meeting. Mrs. R. H. Toye presided as usual. The papers read were: "Work was read. A committee was appointed to consider the necessary improvements to the rooms. A light tea brought the meeting to a close. The secretary's address to the auxiliary was attentively listened to."

Was a Good Campaigner. Col. J. C. Hegler, Ingersoll, returned home to-day, after having addressed a large number of meetings in the country in the interests of W. J. Shibley, the liberal candidate. He is a splendid speaker and created a good impression in the county. Mr. Hegler says that Mr. Shibley's chances of winning are very bright. An enthusiastic meeting was held in Trudell's hall, Bath Road, last evening.

Registration To Date. Frontenac and Rideau, No. 19-515. Rideau, 15, 16, 17, 18 and Victoria -273. Sydenham and Ontario-220. St. Lawrence and Cataract-360. Total-1,338. Only six votes were registered in Mr. Mudie's division this morning.

W. R. Tandy, M.A., Kingston, took first class standing in the preliminary examination for holy orders in the Church of England, held recently in Toronto.

D. B. MacTavish, judge of Carleton, is to be a commissioner to investigate any report upon an alleged complex existing between certain tobacco companies.

Miss McDermott, a graduate nurse of Kingston general hospital, has been appointed superintendent of St. Albans' hospital, Vermont.

The three-year-old son of H. Pratt, Edmonton, N.W.T., was burned to death while playing with matches on Friday afternoon.

Hugh R. Skinner, eldest son of the late Col. Skinner, died this morning at his residence, "Dunclegh," near Woodstock.

A sale of the household effects of the late principal Grant is to be held on June 4th. There will be nothing sold by private sale. Walter B. Robertson, Charlotte town, P.E.I., is appointed collector in his majesty's customs. W. L. Grant left this afternoon for Toronto to resume his duties at Upper Canada college. E. E. Tiffin, enlisted at Kingston, is dangerously ill with enteric fever at Weyburn, S.A.

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NOTICE.

SALE of GOODS

Damaged by Water.

A lot of goods sent to us by MFSSRS. RYLANDS & SONS, of Manchester, England, when examined at the Custom House here were found to have been damaged by water on the ship coming over. The loss was guaranteed by the insurance company and the goods were turned over to us to sell. On

MONDAY

We Will Sell the Lot.

Among other goods to be sold will be 891 YARDS BEST ENGLISH PRINTS.

All new patterns, guaranteed fast colors. These colors you will find as clear and good as when packed. They are all the 1 1/2 c. quality of print.

3ale Price Monday 6 1/2 c.

298 YARDS FANCY DRESS MUSLINS, 15c., 12 1/2 c., 20c. qualities. Your Choice Monday 5c. yard.

450 YARDS WHITE AND FANCY SWISS MUSLINS, 25c., 30c., 39c. quality. Your choice Monday 8c. yard.

504 YARDS FANCY STRIPED RIBBON, 1 1/2 inches wide, worth 12 1/2 c. yard. Sale Price Monday 4c. yard.

1 Lot OF BLACK POPLIN DRESS GOODS And Colored Venetian Cloth; also Colored Sateen, will be sold at 1/3 Their Value.

Sale opens at 9 o'clock. All Sales for Cash.

J. LAIDLAW & SON.

We will try to describe a few of our

Ladies' Real Dongola Laced Shoe turned soles patent or kid tips, only \$1.

Ladies' Real Dongola Laced Shoes, medium soles, slightly extended, only \$1.25.

Ladies' Real Dongola Laced Shoes, new full toe, full extension soles, \$1.50.

Ladies' Fine Dongola Laced Shoes, trimmed with patent leather, toe cap, heel and lace piece, very stylish, \$1.50.

Ladies' Fine Dongola Laced Shoes, Belle or Hogan's make, 3 new styles, at \$2.

Misses' Laced and one Strap Dongola shoes suitable for street or house, \$1.

Misses' Igilia Kid Laced Shoes, 60c.

Children India Kid Laced Shoes, sizes, 8, 9, 10, for 50c.

Reasonable Prices and New Goods at THE LOCKETT SHOE STORE

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR NEW PICTURES? 5c., 10c. and 15c. KIRKPATRICK'S ART STORE

FOR SASH NETS.

There is nothing daintier than Frilled ones. We have the latest ideas in FRILLED NETS, FRILLED MUSLINS. 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c., 33c. yard.

CHINA MATTINGS

For floors of all styles. Are cool, clean, comfortable. 12 1/2 c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c. 30c. yard.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

Light Weight, Pure Wool Summer UNDERGARMENTS

Warranted not to shrink. All sizes. 90c., \$1, \$1.10, \$1.25.

R. WALDRON.