

The Toronto World

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Sunday World, in advance, \$1 per year.
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exchange connecting all departments.
Home Office: 35, W. Large,
Arcade, James-street North.
London, England: 10, W. Large,
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Voltaire News Co. Montreal.
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10 cents per line—with discount on ad-
vertising of 25 or more insertions, or for
orders of 1000 or more lines, to be
within a year.
Positions may be contracted for subject
to earlier contracts. No other advertising.
Positions are never guaranteed to any ad-
vertiser. The advertiser is responsible for
the space, to be used within one year.
When possible, a selected position
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Daily page position will be charged at
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Advertisements for 1000 words or more
at 10 cents per line, and 1000 words or
more at 10 cents per line.
Advertisements are free to examine the
subscribers list at any time.
"Want" advertisements, one cent a word
each insertion.

THE ISSUES IN NORTH RENFREW

The government is fighting for its
life in North Renfrew and the fighting
is keen and fierce. At first sight, it
might appear that there was no great
issue between the parties. There is,
however, one issue of paramount im-
portance. It is the restoration of pub-
lic control over public affairs.

The disfranchisement of North Ren-
frew for a year and a half is an object
lesson of official tyranny that ought to
arouse a free people. Another lesson
of the same kind is the insolent threat
conveyed to the people in the campaign
sheet issued on behalf of the govern-
ment in the riding. The people are
coolly informed that they would be bet-
ter off without any representative than
with a member who dares to place him-
self in opposition to the government.
North Renfrew is one of those con-
stituencies from which a large share
of the provincial revenues are derived,
thru its timber resources. Yet the peo-
ple are told that they cannot obtain
their fair share of the provincial re-
venues unless they elect the members
of the government. By defying this threat
and resisting the disfranchisement of
the constituency, the people can strike
a blow for freedom and fair play, the
effect of which will be felt all over the
province.

Premier Ross says that a defeat in
North Renfrew will not defeat the gov-
ernment. If not, it may compel the
government to mend its ways, to re-
move the barnacles and parasites with
an iron hand, as the Globe in its hour
of freedom advised. It may help to put
the ministers back into their rightful
positions, servants not masters of the
people. This is more than a party ques-
tion. Conservatives, left in power for
32 years, and entrenched by patron-
age as this government has been, do
just as heartily as the Liberals do
against breaking one set of fealty-
manacles as Mr. Findlay calls them.
To say that in another set of fealty-
manacles might be forged. Warned by expe-
rience, we must guard against that.
We must not allow Conservatives to
become as arrogant and as defiant
of the public will as this government
has become.

This government and its agents are
interfering with the freedom of elec-
tions, are interfering with the freedom
of the press, are even tampering with
the administration of justice. In the
Callaghan trial, every particle of evi-
dence of a political character was ri-
gorously excluded. Yet the Crown
counsel used his power of challenge to
exclude, if possible, every Conservative
from the jury. The last defence of
liberty may be broken down if this
practice is persisted in.

The Globe professes to be shocked by
the presence of Gamery in the riding.
It is not the politicians who are for-
getting Gamery on the bench. It is the
people who want to see and hear Gam-
ery. They may not all be actuated
by friendly feeling. But they want to
judge for themselves. They have no
confidence in the judges' report, because
they know that the tribunal was pack-
ed. The propaganda and injustice of
Ross, Stratton and their colleagues in
insisting on appointing both judges
have recoiled upon themselves. They
tampered with the administration of
justice, and the people have taken the
matter into their own hands and or-
dered a new trial.

Of government interference with
the freedom of the press, the Globe
furnishes a most melancholy testimony.
Under solemn conviction, it declared
that the canker of corruption had en-
tered into the heart of politics.
Under government influence, it retract-
ed this assertion, and jeered at its own
betrayal and at all who went around
"bellowing at corruption." It withdrew
its demand for the removal of the bar-
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ed its great post as the leading voice
of Liberalism in Canada, and became
the agent of an office-holding faction
that dishonors the name and fouls
the traditions of Liberalism.

day articles attacked the government;
its retractation of those articles ought to
warn all those who value the freedom
of the press.

IN QUEST OF A PERFECT JURY

The Globe contends that the Crown
had a right to challenge seventeen
jurors in the Callaghan trial.

The seventeen, the objectors say,
were Conservatives. If the Crown
and the idea that any of these men
because of party prejudice would
enter the box with his mind pre-
pared against one side or the other,
not only had the County Court
Attorney a perfect right to chal-
lenge, but it was his bounden duty
to challenge.

Later on in the article The Globe
evidently forgets this contention and
says:

It must be said that the Conserva-
tive press is going to monstrous
lengths when it cheerfully assumes
that twelve men could be got to-
gether, men of good standing in the
community, who would for a mere
political prejudice do an inno-
cent man to a term in prison.

If this is true, the Crown counsel
must have been "going to monstrous

lengths" when he cheerfully assumed
that the seventeen men whom he chal-
lenged would for mere political preju-
dice acquit the prisoner. If the Con-
servative press has no right to ques-
tion the impartiality of the jury fin-
ally chosen, the Crown counsel had no
right to question the impartiality of
those seventeen. If the Crown counsel
was well within his rights in thus ques-
tioning these seventeen, the Conserva-
tive press is well within its rights in
throwing doubt on the twelve who
tried the case.

The Crown counsel is said to have
been actuated by a desire to eliminate
political feeling from the jury. If he
had intended to do that he would have
challenged jurymen on both sides of
politics who were known to be violent
partisans. There is no pretence that
he took such a course; but it is said
that the defence could eliminate the
Liberals, and so restore the balance.

The argument obviously is that the
defence could challenge only twelve
jurors, while the Crown challenged
seventeen. But in any case, what
object would be served by such chal-
lenges? A jury of persons having no
political feelings would be impossible
to obtain; the jurors drawn would
have been just as likely to give jus-
tice as the last. Some might have
been excluded for special reasons, but
a wholesale exclusion of Conservatives
could have had only one effect.

The Globe accuses the Conservative
press, on what grounds we do not
know, of maligning Judge Winchester.
But those who have set down the
Chancellor of Ontario and the Chief
Justice of the King's Bench as un-
biased judges and unfit to sit on the
bench, will have no difficulty about
sending a county court judge to
join them.

We always believed that these judges
were eminently fitted for the bench
and urged that they should remain
there. It was the Ontario government
that dragged these judges down from
their bench, made them umpires in a
political dispute, and thus brought them
into the riding. The people are
coolly informed that they would be bet-
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If this is true, the Crown counsel
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necessary for him to create a party—
conservative advantage to begin with.
All he needs to do in order to win is
to maintain the solidarity of the Con-
servative party. That he is success-
fully doing this is the assurance fur-
nished by the history of the by-elections
since protection became a living
issue. But the odds against which he
is contending have been strikingly illus-
trated in these last contests. Each
of the ministerial candidates armed
himself with a letter from Mr. Cham-
berlain. Against this solitary recom-
mendation the free trade champions
fourfold spittles of commendation
from the Duke of Devonshire, Lord
Goschen, Lord George Hamilton, C. T.
Ritchie, Lord Balfour and Lord Rose-
bery.

All this formidable array of varied
caligraphy availed nothing against Mr.
Chamberlain's autograph, and he may
well wear the Dulwich and Lewisham
feathers as personal trophies and earn-
ests of better things to come.

NOT DUE TO BIGOTRY

It is not likely that the refusal of
the Dean and Chapter of Westminster
to accord burial to the late illustrious
Chancellor of Ontario, the late Chief
Justice of the King's Bench, was due
to any kind of theological bigotry. It
has been known for many years that places
of sepulture within the abbey were very
limited. Almost the very last was that
in the north transept, which now holds
all that was mortal of William Ewart
Gladstone, and which later received,
by special arrangement, the mortal
remains of the late Chief Justice, who
was, to whose love and devotion he
owed so much during his long and
strenuous life.

Many schemes have been at various
times suggested to provide for future
interments. It has been proposed to
open a new crypt, to dig deeper, or to
build an annex in the form of a
chapel, but so far the problem has not
been seriously taken up. It is a difficult
and delicate one in many respects. The
fabric of the abbey, parts of which
date back to 1200, is a source of con-
stant concern, and it has been feared
that any annex, however convenient in
spirit and design to the main structure,
could never occupy the same supreme
position in the hearts and minds of the
citizens. Probably, therefore, the re-
fusal of the authorities is really com-
pulsory and may be regarded as a
disposal of the matter of the
future burials.

Westminster Abbey being extra di-
ocesan, is not subject to the control of
the Bishop of London, or, indeed, to any
church authority other than the Dean
and Chapter, and ultimately the Dean.
Only the dean, however, is the final
authority, and he is not bound to ac-
cede to the wishes of the Dean and
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THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
EARLY CLOSING—Commencing January
2nd, 1904, and until
further notice, this store will CLOSE every
day at 5 o'clock. This month we close at
Six.

Christmas Closing—Store closes at 6 p.m.
Thursday, December 24.
Opens at 8 o'clock Monday, December 28.

Last 1903 Friday Bargains

We want to make this the **Biggest Friday** of the
whole year, and to that end we have made an excep-
tional cut in many lines of Fine Goods in all parts
of the store. Come and see. Here are just a few:

Men's Suits
Single-breasted Sack; heavy im-
ported and domestic; check
check pattern; broken lines; sizes
36 to 44; regular price \$15.00;
\$10.50 to \$14.00; Friday
\$10.50 to \$14.00; Friday

Men's Reefers
Heavy Navy Blue Nap Cloth, with
high collar and collar and cut
pocket; sizes 34 to 42; regu-
lar price \$3.95; 2.98
Friday

Men's House Coats
Broken Lines Venetian; fancy
brocade and camel's hair effects;
all sizes, except 38; but not all sizes
in stock; regular price
\$7.50, \$8.50 and \$10.00; 4.95
Friday

Men's Fur-lined
Overcoats
10 only Men's Fur-lined Overcoats;
50 inches long; fine English Ox-
ford grey chevron shell; body and
sleeves lined with natural fur;
muskat; high storm collar of ot-
ter; regular price \$60.00; 49.00
Friday

Men's Caps
40 only Men's Persian Lamb Caps;
bright glossy curl; wedge shape;
skin lined; regular price
\$4.00; 3.00; Friday

Boys' House Coats
Soft Finish Saxony Cloth; grey and
blue; black and red; check;
self linings; cuffs, pockets and
edges trimmed to match; sizes
10 to 14; regular price \$1.98;
1.48; Friday

Boys' Overcoats
Boys' Raglanette Overcoats; Ox-
ford grey chevron; long loose box
back, with vertical pockets and
cuffs on sleeves; good Italian lin-
ings; sizes 10 to 14; regular price
\$5.75 to \$7.50; 4.95 to 5.95
Friday

Men's Boots
206 pairs of Men's Sample Boots;
made by one of the leading manu-
facturers of high-class boots;
all sizes, styles, quantities and
workmanship of the \$3.00, \$4.00
and \$5.00 lines; size 7 only
214 pairs of our regular \$2.25
and \$3.75 Invictus Boots; made
by Geo. A. Slater; choice
kid and calf skin; sizes 1-12
to 11; every pair made by the
famous Goodyear welted process.
Friday we clear the lot at
\$1.75; Friday

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facturers of high-class boots;
all sizes, styles, quantities and
workmanship of the \$3.00, \$4.00
and \$5.00 lines; size 7 only
214 pairs of our regular \$2.25
and \$3.75 Invictus Boots; made
by Geo. A. Slater; choice
kid and calf skin; sizes 1-12
to 11; every pair made by the
famous Goodyear welted process.
Friday we clear the lot at
\$1.75; Friday

Boys' Overcoats
Boys' Raglanette Overcoats; Ox-
ford grey chevron; long loose box
back, with vertical pockets and
cuffs on sleeves; good Italian lin-
ings; sizes 10 to 14; regular price
\$5.75 to \$7.50; 4.95 to 5.95
Friday

Men's Boots
206 pairs of Men's Sample Boots;
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facturers of high-class boots;
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