

## That Old Piano

In many a home there is an article that by courtesy is known as a piano; too often it is nothing more than a cumbersome, bulky cabinet that has long ceased to be musical or useful. If you have such a piano why should you keep it? Why shouldn't you let us take it in part payment of a new BELL Upright?

If you will give us your name and address on a postal card we will say what we can allow you in exchange, and give you all the information in regard to new instruments, terms, etc., you may desire.

## Bell Piano Warerooms

146 Yonge Street, Toronto.  
Pianos Rented.



Genuine Gold Point is given by  
**GOLD POINT**  
AND  
**Board of Trade**  
Best 5 cent Cigar



**DESIGNERS**  
AND  
**ENGRAVERS**  
13 Temperance St.  
TORONTO.

## BLACKHALL & CO.

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS.  
Leather and Cloth Edition Bookbinders.

Work for the Trade a Specialty.  
Fully equipped and up to date with all modern appliances. Unexcelled facilities.  
Cor. Simcoe and Adelaide-sts., Toronto, Canada.

## 25c BIRD TONIC FREE

Sold at 25c. But this medicine free by sending in a bird keepers' address and 1 Bird Tonic wrapper. Bird Tonic is a yellow pill (in form of any granules or druggists). If dealer has none send his address to us and cash or stamps for pills wanted.

## BIRD BREAD

(Avoid imitations) This is a B. Cottam Bird Seed mix, the standard bird food, sold everywhere. Expect help in bird troubles free for reply stamp. (Address COTTAM BIRD SEED, 25 St. Louis, Ont.)

## MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE, retail merchants, teamsters, boarding houses, etc., without security; easy payments. Offices in 49 principal cities. Telman, 306 Manning Chambers, 72 West Queen-street.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

**YOUNG MEN—FOR FIREMEN AND** brakemen, Canadian and other railroads; experience unnecessary; firemen \$75, become engineers and earn \$180; brakemen \$80, become conductors and earn \$140; name position preferred; stamp for particulars. Railway Association, room 145, 227 Monroe-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**ENERGETIC WORKERS EVERY-** where to distribute circulars, samples and advertising matter. Good pay. No canvassing. Co-operative Advertising Co., New York.

## PERSONAL.

**WOULD YOU MARRY IF SUITED?** Matrimonial paper containing hundreds of advertisements of marriageable people, many rich, mailed free. The Correspondent, Toledo, Ohio.

## FARMS FOR SALE.

**PAYING—140 ACRES FARM FOR \$1800**—\$800 down. Near Kennebec River; schools, churches, neighbors, markets. Over 1000 cords wood—cuts 25 tons hay—pastures 30 head; ample buildings; level, no rocks. Apple orchard. Send for detailed description. H. L. Bacon, Richmond, Maine.

## Glimpses of the Political Field

The proceedings at Ottawa are being conducted with a rapidity that shows parliament to be fully capable of despatching business when it makes up its mind to do so. The platitude will be repeated, that estimates amounting to millions are being put thru in less time than the house often requires to vote a few thousands. There is not much force in this argument. It is a rare occurrence for an item in the estimates to be struck out, no matter how fierce the criticism may be, and the discussion that is given to the estimates is, for the most part, so many wasted words and so much wasted time. Members of the house are beginning to realize this fact, and it will probably not be long before the opposition members get together in caucus and raise the whole question of the wisdom of discussing each and every item in the estimates as if it was a national issue. There is no national value in such tactics, and it is doubtful if there is not a decided party loss. People, on the whole, like to have as much money voted for their own particular necessities as the government is willing to give them. Criticism of these appropriations not infrequently provokes strong local hostility and makes enemies of people who are naturally antagonistic to the government. Probably the best way of treating the estimates is to make three or four big fights on a few appropriations. If the opposition were to pursue this policy it could afford to let the remaining estimates pass in a bunch, and neither the country's nor the party's interests would suffer.

As usual, after a long session of parliament, there is a demand for an increased indemnity. The round robin this year seems to have been pretty generally welcomed. An increase of \$1000 is asked, which would bring the emolument of a member up to \$2500 per session, in addition to mileage. Ministers of the crown, as well as members, it is said, are mentioned in the round robin as deserving of an increase, and the leader of the opposition and the judges seem to be also included in the list. A unanimous request from both sides of the house, as a rule, appeals strongly to the government, and there is every reason to believe that members will get some increase in indemnity, even if they do not get an extra thousand. The government may hesitate to increase the salaries of ministers. The question is a delicate one. Public feeling, no doubt, is in favor of paying ministers of the crown salaries that will enable them to be independent. Raising ministerial salaries would be simple, but for the fact that the public now knows that poverty is not the inevitable reward of public men who give their service to the country. Some men go into the government rich and die poor; others go into the cabinet poor and leave it with a fortune. The Laurier government has turned out several graduates of the latter class. The list of ministers and ex-ministers would show at least one individual who, when he entered the government, was deep in debt, and today is rated at from half a million to two millions. The members of the Laurier government who have made fortunes since 1896 have done more than anything else to injure the popular movement in favor of increased salaries for ministers of the crown.

There is a good deal to be said in favor of increasing judges' salaries, and there is also something to be said against it. Canada does not pay her judges salaries which attract the strongest men to the bench, but it is doubtful if making the rewards more remunerative would improve the quality of the judiciary. Greater rewards would simply mean greater wire-pulling on the part of applicants who are not fitted for judicial duties, but who are influential in their party. The Laurier government is again to blame for the conditions which have made the public indifferent to the claims of judges for more generous recognition. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has done some things that he is justly proud of, but he can have no pride in the character of the appointments which he has made to the judiciary. He has been positively brutal in his disregard of merit, standing and dignity in his appointments to the bench. The judiciary has been used consistently as a repository of any kind of lawyers who could furnish the necessary party influence,

and promotions have been made in the same way. Until the government ceases to dignify its judicial appointments with brains and standing, there is no good reason why the public should be made to pay more liberally for judicial services than it does to-day. A number of strong men will be wronged by the execution of this policy, but it is better that a few men should get less than they deserve than that a group of party heaters with no claim to recognition should profit from a general increase in judges' salaries.

It has at last occurred to the senate that divorce courts are the proper tribunals for taking evidence in divorce cases. That the senate should realize its own limitations is gratifying, but, unfortunately, the senate will not be able to divest itself of the power of granting divorces, even if it should make a genuine attempt to do so. Quebec would not listen for a moment to a proposal to establish divorce courts in Canada. The church is opposed to a change which it believes would greatly increase the number of divorces, and this feeling is reflected in the attitude of the French-Canadian members. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which have divorce courts, are living proof of the fact that divorce courts do not increase divorces, but that rather they make all classes equal before the law. The senate makes classes unequal before the law, inasmuch as it is only the rich who can afford to appeal to the senate for relief. On grounds of argument, there is not one word to be said in favor of retaining the senate as a divorce tribunal, but arguments will not count under prevailing conditions at Ottawa, where Quebec has the upper hand and is disposed to assert its supremacy at every point.

A number of newspapers are expressing a hope that there will be no party politics in the new legislatures of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The new provinces would be fortunate if they could obliterate party lines, as defined at Ottawa, but they will find it hard to do so. The Dominion government's educational policy brought out party feeling all over the country, and this feeling is bound to be maintained to a very large extent in the west. Another circumstance which will emphasize the old party lines is the government's treatment of Premier Haultain. Mr. Haultain has never been a pronounced party man, and he is not so regarded in the west. When, in view of this fact, the government deliberately side-tracked Mr. Haultain from the new premier-ships and did all in its power to make it impossible for him to gain political ascendancy in either of the two provinces, it created a feeling of resentment among Mr. Haultain's friends and gave them a strong natural preference for the Conservative party. In the natural course of events there must be a provincial rights party and a non-provincial rights party in Alberta and Saskatchewan. This issue will perhaps do more than anything else to re-create party lines in the west. The Conservatives falling naturally to the side of provincial rights and the out-and-out Liberals falling naturally to the side of coercion. The new provinces have been given absolutely no chance to destroy party lines. They have in fact been hampered at every point. Such are the terms of the autonomy conferred on Alberta and Saskatchewan; such has been the treatment of Premier Haultain, and such are the possibilities of a continuance of the provincial rights issue that party lines are likely to exist in the new provinces for many years to come.

## DIFFER IN DRESS, BUT ON THE SAME OLD CHASE

Callers on Mayor Urquhart on Saturday were: Elia Son Anton, a blind bishop of the Syro-Chaldean Christian Church in Mesopotamia, and a one-armed disciple.

Dressed in long clerical black coats, with swarthy complexion and jet black hair hanging in greasy ringlets over their faces, they were strange figures. They were in pursuit of Canadian money to build Syro-Chaldean churches and schools in their native province.

## Death of Charles Smith.

Charles Smith, an old resident of the east end, died Friday afternoon at his residence, 101 Parliament-street, aged 67. He came to Canada from England with the 4th Regiment during the Fenian raid and settled in Toronto as an engineer. He leaves a widow, six sons and one daughter—John, Thomas, Charles, Joseph, James and Leo, and Mrs. Stephen O'Brien. The funeral takes place on Monday at 8.30 a.m., at St. Paul's R. C. Church, thence to Mount Hope Cemetery.

## CARE OF ORPHAN CHILDREN PROVINCE FINDS HOMES

Department Presided Over by Mr. Kelso is Performing Excellent Work.

Australia is a continent without an orphanage, a country without an orphan. Each child is taken to a receiving home, where it is cared for until a country home is found. The local volunteer societies canvass their neighborhoods and send to the children's committee of the destitute board the names of any families they have found where children may be placed. The children's committee selects the home which it judges to be best adapted to the development of the child in question.

In the year 1893 the Ontario Legislature made a good beginning in the work of systematically caring for its neglected and dependent children. Up to that time, although there were a number of orphanages and reformatories in existence, there was no legal machinery whereby a neglected child could be taken away from vicious or immoral surroundings and guardianship, the common procedure being to convict a child of vagrancy or some definite offence and then send it to a reform institution. Now it is possible to take away a child altogether when it can be shown that the home surroundings are unfavorable and that so improvement can be brought about by moral suasion. Under this Children's Protection Act there is a central office in the parliament buildings under the direction of J. J. Kelso, who has some 36 Children's Aid Societies organized in the various cities and towns of the province for the purpose of looking after neglected or orphan children. During the 12 years in which this act has been in operation the home conditions of many thousands of children have been improved and some 2800 orphan, deserted or neglected children have been transplanted to foster-homes. These societies have given a good deal of attention to the mental and physical as well as the moral tendencies and where necessary the best surgical, medical and dental skill has been called in to set right the defects that have arisen thru lack of proper care and I am informed that many children who suffered from club feet, hair lip, hernia, loss of a limb, etc., have been professionally treated and secured that they are today normal children, their former disabilities having been almost completely removed.

**Keep Eye on Them.**  
The children going to foster-homes are all recorded at the parliament buildings and official visitors call upon them from time to time to see that they are properly treated and also to encourage the foster-parents. This movement marks a long stride ahead of the old-fashioned custom of placing all neglected or orphan children in asylums and reformatories, where they were brought up in a monotonous and routine way and also at large expense to the community. The total expense of this work to the province exceeds \$100,000 per annum, while the municipalities the additional expense of helping the local societies does not aggregate over four or five thousand dollars per year. Thus the child-saving movement in Ontario, while doing the work of at least five or six large institutions, does not cost altogether what it would take to maintain a reformatory.

If at any time a child in a foster-home develops any physical weakness, no objection is made to its return for medical attention. The idea being to make it as easy as possible for those assisting in the work by taking a child into their home. As they grow older the children prove valuable assistants in the households of the province, the girls helping with the domestic work and the boys attending the cattle, etc. Mr. Kelso reports that cases of ill-treatment or neglect are exceedingly rare, while on the other hand the children are acquiring a useful knowledge of life and after 16 or 17 gradually become wage-earners and merge into the general community much in the same way as members of an ordinary family. About 50 or 60 of those who were placed in homes in the earlier years of this direction would probably be necessary to assist in the work.

**No More Cruelty.**  
Probably the greatest gain thru the efforts of this department has been the education of the public, carried on, asserting the right of every child born into the community to fair and just treatment. Public sentiment has been aroused on this point to such an extent that cruelty to children and many evils such as street-begging, girls selling newspapers, etc., have become a thing of the past. The movement aims at making child-saving work unnecessary by assuring to every little one proper care and attention in its own home from its own parents, and this is undoubtedly the class of work that should be encouraged.

In the furtherance of this work the physicians of the province can lend valuable aid. There should be regular and systematic inspection of all children, especially those of the poorer class, in order that defects may be corrected before it is too late. Often children are allowed to grow up, by indifferent or thoughtless parents, with poor teeth, defective vision, rupture, etc., who, with timely care and attention, are easily curable. Additional legislation in this direction would probably be necessary but in the meantime physicians are asked to communicate any cases coming under their observation to Mr. Kelso or the local Children's Aid Society and to assist as far as they can in bringing about the desired improvement.

Another matter in which valuable assistance can be given is in finding good homes in the country for the babies that are born in the larger cities and find their way into the various institutions. There are no doubt many country homes where a baby would be made welcome, and it would greatly assist the children's societies if physicians would make a point of calling attention of children people to the good work they could do by adopting a little friendless mite. In this way the death rate would be considerably reduced.

## Cotton Burned.

Meridian, Miss., July 8.—Fire to-day destroyed the building of the Gulf Cotton Company. Over 14,000 bales of cotton were in storage, and about 5000 bales were damaged or destroyed. The loss is about \$175,000.

## An Immense Business

This is one of the many and similar expressions relative to the output of "Tomlin's Toronto Bakery"—may be heard daily from passers by. Thousands use this bread and thousands more would use it if they ever gave it a trial; it has that habit of cultivating and keeping your friendship.

## H. G. TOMLIN, Prop.

420 to 438 Bathurst St.  
Phone Park 583

## DRAW A MARRIED COUPLE IN A CAGE THRU STREETS

Brother of Bride Invents New Way of Torturing Newly Wedded Pair.

Pittsburg, July 8.—Pittsburg has invented a bright, fresh, new way of torturing bridal couples, and incidentally the city was last night furnished with a spectacle which threw the efforts of Barnum out of joint. For over an hour a bride and bridegroom were hauled thru the principal streets in a menagerie cage. Their den was illuminated with the glare of red fire. A band blared out notice of their approach and a whirlwind of cheers, cat calls and shrieks of delight marked the interest of the people.

F. C. Zimmerman of Hackensack, N. J., and Miss Louise Timmins of the east end were the unfortunates. They were married last evening at the residence of Rev. Mr. McNally, pastor of the Roman-avenue Christian Church. It had been arranged that after the ceremony there should be a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, and there were many carriages to convey the bridal party to and from the church.

There was also a brother of the bride, who had secured a menagerie wagon from a circus, and as soon as the ceremony was over and the bride and groom were departing, the brother and other of the guests bore down on the newly wedded pair and, despite their efforts to escape, carried them bodily to the menagerie cage, pushed them in the door and locked it. A brass band had been engaged for the occasion, which headed the procession, and followed by the wedding guests in the carriages, the march thru the principal streets of the east end began. The guests burned red fire and blew horns, while the angry occupants of the cage beat their hands against the bars in futile efforts to escape. Chairs had been placed in the cage for their comfort, and finding that all efforts to escape were useless, they sat down and tried their best to grin and bear it. The parade lasted for over an hour and was viewed by thousands of people.

## BELL DARE NOT RESCIND.

Would Risk Entire Loss If Contract Is Cancelled.

Montreal, July 8.—(Special).—W. D. Lighthall, secretary of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, said to-day, in discussing the telephone decision of Justice Kellogg: "From the copy of the decision I have now received the decision appears practically to be this, that a connection is permitted on paying the Bell Company \$5 annually per each Bell phone there, which is a very small sum. The conditions with regard to the railway seem to be nominal, as the Bell Company dare not rescind the 'contract' and lose all by coming under the statute alone."

## GRABBED LIVE WIRE; IS DEAD.

In Spite of Warning Montreal Man Was Foolhardy.

Montreal, July 8.—(Special).—On the Upper Lachine-road this morning a man was instantly killed thru taking hold of a live electric wire. One of the electric wires belonging to the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company broke and hung over the sidewalk. The deceased and another man came along, and in spite of the warnings of nearby residents took hold of the wire. He was instantly killed.

## MONTREAL EATS PURE FOOD.

Montreal, July 8.—(Special).—Dr. J. J. McCarrey, chief food inspector for the city, says that of 20,000 gallons of milk delivered daily in city very little is diluted or impure. The use of preservatives is practically unknown. Dilution and skimming are seldom found. The traveling ice cream vendor is as to be looked after carefully, for his cart is regarded as a certain means of contagion. There is a feeling that his traffic should be put a stop to. Care is being exhibited by confectionary people in the use of aniline dyes. Dr. McCarrey says that Montreal food is usually plain and invariably good.

## Naturally.

Tokio, July 8.—The news of the successful flotation of the Japanese foreign loan of \$150,000,000 caused great satisfaction here.

## The Toronto General Trusts Corporation

When away on a **VACATION** your mind will be relieved if you know that your **SILVERWARE** and other valuable articles are in a place of safety. The Toronto General Trusts Corporation's vaults are both fire and burglar proof and its rates are moderate.

OFFICE AND SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS: 59 YONGE ST., - TORONTO

## JULY BOND LIST

WE HAVE JUST PREPARED OUR QUARTERLY LIST OF INVESTMENT OFFERINGS, WHICH COMPRISE SOME VERY ATTRACTIVE GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS AT SPECIALLY FAVORABLE RATES. WE WILL BE GLAD TO SEND COPY ON APPLICATION.

## DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

26 KING ST. EAST TORONTO

## ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

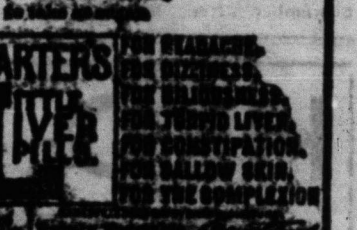
Genuine

## Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Be Signed of

*Beant Book*

See Post-Office Wrapper Return



CURE SICK HEADACHE.

## HOFBRAU

Liquid Extract of Malt.

The most invigorating preparation of its kind ever introduced to help and sustain the invalid or the athlete.

W. H. LEE, Chemist, Toronto, Canadian Agent

Manufactured by

REINHARDT & CO., TORONTO, ONTARIO