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WHITNEY AND WOMEN.

Mr. Whitney has assured the Ontario legislature that he has never been pursued by political women. The assurance is quite superfluous. Mr. Whitney has an ample share of masculine attractions, but he is so agreeable, faithful and strong a man, that no earthly being was ever tempted to pursue him in any worrying sense. His political admirers include many regiments of justice-loving women. So far from pursuing him with their attentions, they only fervently hope that he may pursue his course in peace; and here and hereafter reap the fruits of his beneficent labors.

The premier's assertion was made apropos of a discussion on a bill, introduced by Mr. John Smith, which would give to widows and spinsters the right to vote at provincial elections. Mr. Whitney's attitude toward the fair sex is so respectfully chivalrous that he would fain save their interests from being made a football as between two contending factions of more or less angry, prejudiced men.

Women are not too good for this world. But they are too good for the daily food of politics. To expose their gentle, uncorrupted natures to the blandishments of the custodian of a ballot-box would, he seems to think tend to lower the tone of domestic felicity. The calm of the domestic circle is the one bulwark of defence from the bitter cruelties of politics.

There was once a non-party discussion in the imperial house upon a bill which would have extended the political rights to the better half of British humanity. The attorney-general and the solicitor-general took opposite sides. The attorney-general was a pro-feminist. He said that many women had qualities of mind which fitted them to occupy the dignified seats—even in the courts of justice. The solicitor-general answered that his learned friend and superior seemed to imagine that because some judges were old women old women were fit to be judges.

The opponent of woman suffrage is not always an ungallant creature, tho he often seems to forget that his mother produced a brainy son. Mr. Whitney's scornful turning down of a woman's suffrage bill does not mean that he underrates the political sagacity of our mothers and wives and sweethearts and daughters, or that he thinks that the incursion of women into elections will only demonstrate the political inferiority of adult males.

Mr. Whitney is quite incapable of using the phrase "old women" in the sense that the English solicitor-general of unblessed memory used it. To compare inefficient, fussy men to old women is a gross and ghastly libel upon maternal venerability. There is no more delightful sight on earth than that of a white-haired dame enjoying the eventide of life in the midst of a circle of children, grandchildren and great grandchildren, and demonstrating that bright old age has qualities which youth indeed might envy.

After all, a woman is a human being who has to obey the law. They might be allowed to have some say as to who their legislators shall be. As one of the best of them said the other day: "It is easy to see that men wrote the Bible and compiled the statute books." It may be that women would make better laws than men. They certainly could not produce worse laws than thousands of enactments which their masculine progenitors at one time fondly believed to be models of patriotic sagacity.

Some men are afraid of woman suffrage because they know their wives are abler than themselves, and they don't want anybody else to know it. In finance, who can make a dollar go as far as a good house-manager? In diplomacy, who more skilful than she who has by much practice learned the art of managing an incipiently rebellious husband? In making the best of a bad job and providing for a disagreeable day, who more qualified than she who makes over last season's garment in sure and certain expectation that she will have to make it over again next season, too?

No politician who likes his wife, or somebody else's wife, or daughter, to canvass for him in elections should become a crusader against woman's suffrage. He is a base ingrate—unless his views, like Premier Whitney's, are compounded of high chivalry, and desire to defend the fairest creatures whom God has made from the unlovely influence of party politics. When we have reached a stage in civilization where politics are part of our religion, to be pursued with meekness, patience and apostolic looking on the things of others, we may ask our spinsters and widows to practise with us the rites of our noble faith.

Till then, let them cultivate the quieter life of the darning-needle, the cookery recipe, and the department store. That is the opinion of all save nine bold members of the Ontario legislature.

THE SANITARIUM SITUATION.

In passing a resolution to the effect that power from the legislature be asked for the issue of $50 000 of debentures, and that the proceeds be used to establish a municipal sanitarium for the treatment of consumptives, the city council seems to have passed beyond the authority given by the ratepayers in 1904. What they were then invited to affirm was the contribution of that amount to or towards the establishment of a sanitarium for consumptives, and the proposal immediately in view contemplated the subscription privately of an equal amount, and the limitation of the city's liability to the amount of the grant, and a stated sum for the support of poor patients. The management of the institution was to be placed in the hands of the medical officer and eight other persons appointed by the city—four on the nomination of the voluntary subscribers—and no payment was to be made until an equal amount had been subscribed. On this understanding several contributions were actually obtained. It was certainly not in contemplation that the city should erect a municipal sanitarium and become responsible for its up-keep.

For an institution under public control, much can be said, and it would beyond doubt be the most desirable method of meeting the situation. But the circumstances have recently been considerably changed, and the claim put forward by the National Sanitarium Association is being pressed on grounds which deserve consideration on their merits. In 1902 it established the Muskoka Free Hospital for those in the early stages of the disease, and in September, 1904, it opened the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives near Weston for the treatment of patients in the more advanced stages. Following upon a representation made by the Toronto Free Hospital Board, the council in March, 1905, voted $2000 towards its support and recommended that Dr. Sheard visit the hospital and report on the conditions. On the strength of the report he made, the trustees, during the past year, have expended $20,000 in additional buildings, and now urge that they are fairly entitled to a more generous contribution from the $50,000 sanctioned by the ratepayers.

While the position is not free from difficulty one thing is clear, that the ratepayers have not authorized the erection of a municipal sanitarium or accepted the responsibility for its maintenance. Whether it would be advisable to entertain such a proposal now or at some future date is not the immediate question, and there seems to be no urgent occasion for deciding upon it. As for the original proposal to establish a sanitarium partly by public grant and partly by voluntary subscription, it has dropped out of sight, and is not apparently intended to be further prosecuted. While, therefore, the establishment of a public institution is on principle to be commended, the circumstances as they now present themselves warrant the belief that an exception in this instance might well be made. Meantime the needs of consumptive patients must be met, and this is being sufficiently done by the Toronto Free Hospital. Without tying its hands in the future the council should reconsider the matter, more especially in view of the burdens undertaken in connection with the new General Hospital. A satisfactory arrangement, terminable at will, can doubtless be made with the trustees, and the interests of the suffering poor safeguarded until the whole question has received the fuller consideration it deserves.

SIR WILLIAM MEREDITH.

Sir William Meredith has justified the confidence which The World expressed in him a week or two ago when criticising the continued holding of directorships by judges. He has resigned the vice-presidency of the North American Life Assurance Company, to which he was re-elected just three months ago.

Sir William is one of the few really strong men in the service of the public. He can be depended upon to see that the many and weak receive fair play when they are opposed by the few and the powerful. That he has resigned from the North American Life is a fresh proof of his strength, because, under ordinary circumstances, to a man of strenuous temperament unrelenting criticism of his position might tend to make him hold the more tenaciously to it.

The question of the propriety of certain methods of the North American Life is not really affected by Sir William's withdrawal. It would be unfair to the company to assume that he has retired on account of anything which has been said along that line. The law passed at Ottawa last session against judges holding directorships is sufficient explanation of what has taken place.

Sir William has not deemed it wise to express openly any opinion of the methods which have come to distinguish latter-day insurance. His attitude to the business which he has abandoned will therefore be construed as a perfectly open one. The North American Life, like its contemporaries, will eventually be strengthened by the process of cleansing which has begun, and will be continued, however faulty the constitution and conduct of the commission.

DAVIES CO.'S GOOD FIGHT.

The William Davies Company is doing a public service by asking the railway commission to cause the traffic rates on the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways to be reduced.

The company's complaint against the railroads has been presented by Mr. Miller, the manager of their Montreal business, who was formerly in the Canadian Pacific traffic department, and, therefore, knows what he is talking about.

Before the passing of the Railway Act the William Davies Co., had an arrangement with both lines to carry their products from Toronto to Montreal for 16 1-2 cents per cwt. When the act became operative the railways said the rate was illegal and unprofitable—it was really a rebate of two cents. Mr. Flavelle believed he obtained a promise that a 17 cent rate would be made, but the rate was raised to 18 cents, and the company asks for a return to the 16½ cent rate. It says the claim is reasonable, because if the rate were based upon those in force between Chicago and New York it would only be 15 cents.

The import rate between Toronto and Montreal is 16 cents against 13 1-2 cents formerly. The railroads assert, of course, that the lower rate would not be profitable. When it is urged that what is good enough for an American road ought to be good enough for Canadian lines, the companies put up the plea that conditions here are different from conditions there.

The philosophy of railroad finance seems to be "When in doubt put up your rates," and observe the scriptural principle, "To him that hath shall be given," by selling to your shareholders for $100, stock that is worth $170 on the market. The chairman of the commission yesterday obtained from Mr. Blair, the C. P. R. lawyer, the opinion that it doesn't matter on how much watered stock dividends have to be paid, as long as the rates charged to the public are reasonable. Which is just absurd enough to exhibit the untenability of the railroads' position. Reasonable rates are those which, under efficient management, will pay a reasonable dividend on money actually invested. Watered stock is a creation, not an investment. Dividends on it can only be earned by unreasonable rates. And that's all there is to it.

HOLD THE FORT.

Strenuous opposition should be offered to any proposal which contemplates further interference with the old fort—of all relics of the past the most remarkable and valuable which the city possesses. Toronto is not so rich in venerable memorials that it can afford to lose the one recalling most vividly the most stirring episode in the history of Upper Canada. At this stage of the country's development utilitarian notions are apt to outweigh the sentimental and imaginative. But centuries hence the spot of ground enclosed within the ramparts of the old fort will, if they are then extant, be the centre of attraction and a perennial source of patriotic inspiration.

Besides the claim which the old fort has on account of its romantic associations, the city is under special obligations to protect and preserve it. This side of the matter cannot be ignored, and if necessary an appeal must be made to the government which imposed upon the council the duty of caring for a place of more than local interest. The magnetic charm which Europe exerts upon the denizens of the new world lies in its antiquities. This, perhaps, induces them to look slightingly upon the not remote origins of their own land. It should tell the other way and make them all the more zealous to hand down intact to the coming millions the places and structures which are so intimately bound up in the bundle of the nation's life.

Tired Nature needs assistance at this season to put the body in right condition after the winter's strain. There's nothing for this purpose equal to

KUNTZ Regal LAGER

It is pronounced by experts to be the finest Canadian beer ever brewed, and has all the tonic and health-giving qualities of fine malt and hops, not possessed by foreign beers, which are often made from corn and other substitutes for Canadian barley malt. To be had in clear glass bottles at all dealers. Brewed and bottled exclusively by

THE HAMILTON BREWING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED
HAMILTON, CANADA.

DANGERS TO HEALTH.

Editor World: Several letters have appeared of late on the vaccination question, and the medical health officer has expressed himself with no uncertain sound on the matter, and pointed out the dire possibilities should an epidemic of smallpox visit our city. Without entering into the question of vaccination, its merits or otherwise, it is rather hard, if seems to me, to insist on this ordeal, as a pre-requisite of children attending our schools, when hundreds of immigrants whose main asset consists in many cases in the number of very young children have been turned loose on the city in the past few days, and no doubt not one in twenty had been vaccinated. This is something which might engage the attention of the medical health officer and his staff. Then, again, it seems to me that it is a positive nuisance, a menace to health, and a real danger in every way, to allow large carts laden with candies to be pushed up and down our busy streets by noisy vendors. Aside from the obvious danger to traffic, it would appear that microbes, bacteria and other deadly germs lurk in the immediate vicinity of the sweet? in question. Tal kabout "boiling the water," when the placid waters of the bay are agitated?

W. M. I.

OSGOODE HALL.

Judgments handed out yesterday, April 20:

Master's chambers—Donaldson v. Township of Dereham.

Announcements for Monday.

Master's chambers—Cartwright, master, at 11 a.m.

Divisional court—Peremptory list for Monday, at 11 a.m.—Wilson v. Hamilton Steel Co., Rex v. Merrick, Thompson v. Gourlay, Duncan v. Geddes, Shea v. Toronto Railway Co., re Maclean and North Bay.

Court of appeal—Peremptory list for hearing at 11 a.m.—Milloy v. Wellington (to be spoken to), Greig v. McDonald, Thomas v. N. Norwich, Valinquette v. Fraser, McBain v. Waterloo Manufacturing Co.

Judgments to be given in the following cases on Monday, April 23, at 11 a.m.—Sims v. G.T.R., The King v. Bank of Montreal, Renwick v. Galt Railway, etc.; Wright v. G.T.R. Co., Misener v. Wabash Railroad, Hamilton Brewing Association v. Hamilton City, Hamilton Distillery Co. v. Hamilton City, re Pakenham P. P. Co.—Galloway case, re Pakenham P. P. Co.—Higginbotham case, re Pakenham P. P. Co.—Rodman case, Gambell v. Heggie, Mulvaney v. Toronto Railway Co., Wallace v. Temiskaming Railway.

Toronto non-jury sittings—Peremptory list for Monday at 11 a.m.—Johnston v. City of Toronto, United Arts and Crafts v. Ideal Bedding Co., Haney v. Harty, Morrison v. Henderson, Hobson v. Fox, Brooks v. Toronto.

BELLEVILLE OLD BOYS.

A three-day jaunt to Belleville July 21-23 was decided upon at a meeting of the Belleville Old Boys last night.

St. George's Society Celebration.

Rev. Lawrence Skey, rector of St. Anne's Church, will preach the anniversary sermon to the St. George's Society in St. James' Cathedral to-morrow. The Sons of England, Yorkville Society, and the various chapters of Daughters of the Empire have been invited to attend.

For the annual dinner, which is to be held in the society's hall Monday evening, Hon. G. E. Foster, J. P. Downey, M.L.A., and representatives of different English societies have been invited.

Secretary Resigns.

London, April 20.—J. A. Nelles, for six years past secretary to the London Board of Trade, has resigned.

WHAT IS IT?

Some mothers ask the question, "What is Lactated Food?"

We answer, "Lactated Food is a pure, healthy and life-giving preparation for infants, children and invalids.

"Lactated Food is a cooked food; it is also predigested; it contains no unchanged starch; it is not sweetened by cane sugar, and therefore cannot produce irritation of the stomach or bowels.

"Lactated Food contains more nutritive properties than any other food ever given to the world. It produces growth, health and happiness, and prevents diarrhoea and dysentery.

"Lactated Food is baby's best friend; and, in the past, has saved thousands of babies' lives."

WAS TROUBLED THREE YEARS.

An Andover Man Endured the Torments of Indigestion for Three Years Till He Got Cured at Last by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Here is a plain and straightforward story told by Mr. Samuel Simon, of Andover, N.B., of his sufferings and relief by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, that all dyspeptics will read with interest.

"For three years I endured unspeakable misery from indigestion. By the counsel of my friends I decided to try Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. After giving them a fair trial I found to my joy that I could eat any food and relish it. Before I took Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets my only solid food was a biscuit and that I could hardly swallow. I consider Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets have made a miraculous cure in my case and I give them all the praise that is their due."

INSURANCE BILLS PASS WITH SLIGHT ALTERATION

Armstrong Committee Recommendations Are Very Favorably Considered by State Senate.

Albany, N.Y., April 20.—Substantially complete success crowned the work of the legislative insurance investigating committee this afternoon when the senate by a vote of forty-one to two passed the "big bill" generally amending the insurance law practically in the form recommended by the committee. The one amendment made to the bill was that adopted last night by the caucus of Republican senators, which will permit the lists of policyholders, which the mutual companies are required to file with the superintendent of insurance and the general agencies five months before the annual elections of trustees, to be withdrawn by the companies after the election, or at the end of two months if no independent nominations are made. The amendment adopted Wednesday on motion of Senator White by a vote of twenty-six to twenty-four, which would have kept these lists as the exclusive, secret property of the companies, was reconsidered and the new amendment adopted by a vote of thirty-nine to four. Only Senators Grady, Hasenflug, Kehoe and McCarren, all Democrats, voted to retain the White amendment. Early in the day a Democrat caucus was held, as a result of which Democrat senators were declared free to vote as they pleased.

The bill passed as assembly bill No. 2073, which has already passed the assembly, but having been amended in the senate it must return for concurrence to the assembly. It will be handed down in that house probably on Monday night. In a precisely similar position is the so-called anti-perjury bill. It is expected that both will be passed by the assembly Monday night and sent to the governor for approval.

This will complete the list of the bills recommended by the Armstrong committee. All of them have been passed without material amendment.

Governor Higgins to-day signed the bill amending the penal code so as more effectively to penalize falsification by officers or employes of the books and records of corporations. This leaves in his hands awaiting approval only the so-called anti-lobby bill, requiring the registration of "legislative agents." With the one signed to-day, six of the Armstrong bills are constituted in the chapters as laws of 1906.

MUTUAL LIFE POLICYHOLDERS MAY ORGANIZE COMPANY

London, April 20.—A meeting of the British policyholders of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York today voted to use all means to procure the elimination from the board of trustees of all those who were responsible for irregularities and extravagances, and also of any of those representing or influenced by outside financial interests; to secure that control of the company's funds and assets be genuinely in the hands of the policyholders; to safeguard the interests of the British policyholders, and, is unsuccessful, to further the formation in the United Kingdom of a separate company of such policyholders.

INSURANCE LOSSES.

J. J. Kenny's Estimate of Various Companies' Risks.

Considerable interest has been manifested as to the amounts which the insurance companies doing business in Canada are likely to lose by the San Francisco conflagration. Yesterday a list was published of these companies with the amount of premiums which each of them received in the state for the year 1905.

"From the figures given in the insurance report for the State of California," said General Manager J. J. Kenny of the Western Assurance Company, "it appears that the average rate obtained by the companies on the whole amount of property insured in that state is about 1.60 per cent. Assuming this to be about the average rate obtained on business in the City of San Francisco, the amounts which the companies doing business in Canada have at risk in San Francisco would be as follows:

British companies—Alliance, $2,750,000; Atlas, $2,500,000; Caledonia, $2,937,500; Commercial Union, $3,062,500; Liverpool & London & Globe, $3,500,000; London Assurance, $5,437,500; Law Union & Crown, $1,750,000; London & Lancashire, $4,250,000; North British & Mercantile, $2,750,000; Northern, $3,312,500; Norwich Union, $1,875,000; Phoenix of London, $3,343,750; Royal, $5,218,750; Scottish Union & National, $1,375,000; Sun, $2,500,000; Union, $2,625,000. Total, $49,187,500.

American companies—Aetna, $2,812,500; Connecticut, $2,125,000; German-American, $2,750,000; Hartford, $4,500,000; Insurance Company of North America, $3,125,000; New York Underwriters, $4,593,750; Home, $2,500,000; Phoenix of Brooklyn, $3,875,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $1,750,000; Queen of New York, $1,500,000; Rochester German, $687,500. Total, $29,518,750.

Canadian companies—British America, $812,500; Western, $1,093,750. Total, $1,906,250. or a grand total of $80,612,500.

An Old Idea.

"Show him in," said the gas magnate, and the inventor entered confidently.

"Sir," he began, "I have here a patent gas meter. This meter, while the gas is burning, acquires such momentum that it keeps going right on and after the gas has been turned off, and thus——"

But the gas magnate interrupted him impatiently.

"In what respect, tho," he demanded, "does it differ from our old meters?"

Inseparable Brothers.

Born in the same house, and jointly tenanting a farm belonging to Lord Willoughby, which had been farmed by their family for over two centuries, Thomas and John Cumberledge, bachelor brothers, aged 62 and 64 respectively, have died, within a few hours of each other, at the Holt Farm, Kimcote, England. The brothers, the elder of whom had been parish and district councillor, were, all thru their lives, almost inseparable. A short time ago both contracted pneumonia, and they died within a day of each other. A sister who kept house for them survives.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

—STORE CLOSES DAILY AT 5 P.M.—

More Harness Truths

We could fill this page from top to bottom with interesting facts concerning the all round goodness of Eaton harness.

We could print many reasons why you should try us with your next order, why the results would benefit you, but we're not going to tell it *all* to-day.

We want to tell you, though, that we're situated to best supply any kind of harness any kind of a horseman desires from a light weight track to a heavy coach or coupe outfit.

WHAT ABOUT EATON HARNESS? For one thing it's made from the very best quality leather. We buy it from the best English tanners and every posted horseman knows that English oak tanned hasn't an equal.

Our Heavy Coach Harness is made up in silver or brass mountings, is cut from No. 1 oak tan, and built by workmen who are paid for doing things **our way**—the best way.

The loops are all hand creased and made in the newest designs. Complete with heavy Kay Collars, and worth every nickel of the price; for..... 220.00

English Coupe or Surrey Harness, with solid brass or nickel mountings, 4½ or 5 inch English saddle, a most stylish turnout. Every strap in it guaranteed English oak. If you contemplate showing at the Horse Show in this class of harness, come and have a look at this before placing your order. Price..... 90.00

In Delivery Harness we have something for style and quality that would be hard to equal. It's made up in brass or nickel, breast collar, or collar and hames. All right every way. Price..... 25.00

Repairing—all kinds promptly attended to. Goods called for and delivered on short notice. Use the phone.

Basement.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
190 YONGE ST., TORONTO

For such important social events as the visit of Prince Arthur—

And the opening of the Horse Show—

You require the newest of Silk and Opera Hats.

Silk Hats, from England's best hatters—$5.00 to $8.00.
Opera Hats—$5.50.
Grey Suede Gloves—$1.50.
Tan Gloves—1.00.
Driving Gloves—$1.50 to $2.25.

Holt, Renfrew & Co.,
5 KING ST. EAST.

LICENSE COMMISSIONERS.

The license commissioners continued their deliberations yesterday afternoon, but came to nn decision on the Courtenay case, and the chairman stated that no details of the doings of the day could be given out to the public until further progress has been made.

Money cannot buy better Coffee than Michie's finest blend Java and Mocha, 45c lb.

Michie & Co., Limited

HAVE YOU A CAMERA?

THEN LISTEN.

The Toronto Sunday World Will Pay Liberally for Available Canadian News Photographs.

Good, clear photographs of news incidents of general interest will be paid for at the rate of $1 to $5 each. Railway accidents, extensive or fatal fires, disastrous floods, happenings of extraordinary note anywhere in Canada—from Halifax to Vancouver—will furnish subjects for the amateur or professional to seize upon.

OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE.

The value of photographs submitted will be largely judged by the promptness with which a print is received by The World. News gets stale in 24 hours in these days. Prints should be made from wet plates on smooth surface developing paper and mailed flat by the first available post.

Photographs will be paid for on acceptance.

Address THE WORLD,
Toronto.

FENDER SAVES BOY'S LIFE.

The Motorman Also Has Some Credit Coming to Him.

The prompt action of a motorman on a Winchester car a short distance below Gerrard-street, at 4.30 yesterday afternoon, saved the life of a seven year-old lad. The car, No. 1020, was in charge of Motorman Hoard and Conductor Unsworth, and was going at a good speed when the little fellow attempted to pass in front. He was struck by the fender and knocked down, but the car was brought to a stop before the lad was drawn under the wheels. He was taken to his home on Centre-street little the worse for his adventure.

Traveler Gets $200.

London, April 20.—The jury in the case of Forster v. Hook gave $200 damages for the plaintiff. Forster, who is a Toronto traveler, was a guest at the Tecumseh House, and while in the billiard-room a piece of plaster fell, injuring his arm. He sued for $2000.

Good Blood

Good blood, good health; bad blood, bad health; there you have it. Why not help nature just a little and change the bad to the good? Bad blood to good blood; poor blood to rich blood! Ask your doctor how this applies to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and how it applies to you! Could anything be more fair?

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines! J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.