

THE HAMILTON TIMES

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1909.

THE POWER MEETING.

The meeting of the new Electric Power Committee held last night was marked by no pyrotechnics, the members devoting themselves to the preliminaries of obtaining some definite information from the Commission, and exchanging views upon the situation. The sum of the business done consisted in deciding upon the engagement of an electrical expert to assist the City Engineer in preparing information, and to definitely ascertain whether the city may contract for 1,000 horse-power without committing itself to the taking of a larger quantity, should it use more current in the future; and to learn whether the city would, if it reduced its demand from 1,500 h.p. to 900 h.p. still have to pay its share of cost and maintenance of the line for the larger amount. From the questions asked by the members of the committee and the answers made by Engineer MacCallum, it was very evident that the Council feels itself much in need of information, and that there are very important facts with which some of the members are yet entirely unfamiliar.

Some of the members of the committee are apparently not seized of the fact that the Commission is strictly limited in its actions by the Provincial statute, and that it is not in its power to make an exceptional contract to meet the views of the city of Hamilton. When held down to a plain statement, Hon. Adam Beck admitted that no concessions could be made to Hamilton; it must accept the same terms as the other municipalities and agree to take all the electrical current it uses for thirty years from the Commission. Ald. Jutten thought that the Commissioners might have changed their minds by this time. This matter is out of the Commission's jurisdiction. The statute of 1908 validating the Hydro-Electric municipal by-laws affects alike all municipalities which submitted them, Hamilton included; and the Commission has no power to vary the terms of the statute, or of the contract. The contract provides that the contracting municipality shall pay the Commission for the quantity of power taken, and for at least three-fourths of the quantity held in reserve under its order, whether the power be used or not. It must also pay the interest charges and sinking fund and all expenses incurred by the Commission, to an amount proportionate to the quantity of power ordered, such quantity being measured by the 20-minute monthly peak load system. On the monopoly feature the statute is very plain and binding. Sub-section 1 of section II. reads: "To take such power exclusively from the Commission during the continuance of this agreement." It is worth noting, also, that there are important points of difference between the printed copies of the contract furnished to the city some time ago, and the contract as printed in the Provincial statutes of 1908.

The aldermen will do well to bear in mind that the statute, chapter 19, 7 Edw. VII. (1908) sets forth very clearly the Commission's powers. No promise made by the Commission or by any one on its behalf can change the terms of that statute. Special favors cannot be granted to any municipality. If Hamilton takes any power from the Commission, it must take all the power it will use for thirty years, and it must pay the unknown price, whatever it may be. Let the aldermen make no mistake about this matter. The rival municipalities have not been straining their every effort to force Hamilton into the scheme merely for Hamilton's benefit. Their object is to make Hamilton help to bear the burden of the cost of this power scheme, from which they hope to benefit. And if Hamilton is willing to pay a higher price for power in order to help them out, it is easily to be appreciated that they will justly regard us as being very easy.

THE BLYTHE CASE.

The discussion of the case of Blythe, sentenced to death for wife murder and respited to permit of the hearing of an appeal in which his counsel contends that his offence should have been classed as manslaughter, shows that a great deal of confusion exists in the public mind as to the legal distinction between these offences. Our Criminal Code sets forth that:

Culpable homicide is murder.

If the offender meant to cause the death of the person killed; or

If he meant to cause the person killed any bodily injury which is known to the offender to be likely to cause death, and is reckless whether death ensues or not.

If the offender means to cause death, or, being so reckless as aforesaid, means to cause such bodily injury as aforesaid to one person, and by accident or mistake, kills another person, though he does not mean to hurt the person killed;

If the offender, for any unlawful object, does an act which he knows, or ought to have known to be likely to cause death, and thereby kills any person, though he may have desired that his object should be effected without hurting anyone.

There are also a number of cases in which culpable homicide is held to be murder, whether the offender means death to ensue, or not, or whether he knows that death is likely to ensue. Among these, deaths caused in the commission of treason and the other of

fences under part IV. of the Code, piracy, escape or rescue from prison, or lawful custody, resisting lawful apprehension, burglary, arson, and sundry other felonies.

It will be seen that murder covers other cases of homicide than those in which the perpetrator studiously plots to take the life of his victim. It includes all those cases in which a man proceeds to do grievous bodily harm or to commit a felony, and, in the course of doing so, causes death. There is a provision that culpable homicide, which would otherwise be murder, may be reduced to manslaughter if committed in the heat of passion, caused by great and sudden provocation. But no accused is allowed to plead incitement of provocation if the person had a legal right to do that which provoked him.

As contra distinguished to murder, manslaughter is defined as "culpable homicide not amounting to murder." Every homicide is made culpable by the law where the killing is the result of an unlawful act, or is caused by an omission, without lawful excuse, to perform or observe a legal duty.

In the case of Blythe there would appear to be only two arguments that would tend to serve the purpose of those who seek to have his offence be manslaughter instead of murder: (1) he did not intend to cause his wife's death, or (2) he was insane from intoxication, and did not realize what he was doing. Obviously, it was not the intention of the lawmakers as set forth in the Criminal Code to admit either of those arguments. It is specifically set forth that culpable homicide (and it is not, as we understand it, even contended that the slaying of this woman was not culpable homicide) is murder if the perpetrator means to cause any bodily injury which is likely to cause death, and is reckless whether death ensues or not. The circumstances of the Blythe crime appear to have shown the requisite recklessness to bring it under this sub-section. Nor will drunkenness excuse this recklessness. It is a well established rule of law that voluntary drunkenness will not excuse a person if he commit a crime while in that condition. And the rule is a good one. Were society to once concede that all a man had to do was to fill up with intoxicating liquor in order to excuse any crime which he might choose to commit, a valuable safeguard for its protection would be removed.

It is always a painful matter to have to deal with the punishment of murderers, but it is a duty which society, in its own interest, cannot afford to shirk. Wife-beating is one of the most odious of offences; and when the brutal husband carries his assault to the point when death relieves his victim, it behooves society to see to it that the laws made for its protection are amply vindicated in order that such offences may not be multiplied.

WEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Pity the sorrows of the rich! Poverty has no monopoly of the inconveniences of life. Noblesse oblige, and the possession of great wealth, too, appears to breed obligations, conventionalities, restrictions. Let not the man or woman who breaks into that "society" which recognizes none without the hall-mark of riches hope to escape the tyranny of Custom and the caprice of Fashion. Let him who enters its gilded portals bid a long, sad farewell to the happy, care-free life of the man who may fearlessly take his bath at the pump, and eat his dinner off a dry goods box without shedding his overalls and smock for a dinner suit. Let the woman who would reign in the world of fashion abandon all thought of those simple, healthy family pleasures which so finely accord with wisdom and motherhood. They do not fit in with fashion's gilded vestalhood. She may, if she have the wherewithal, shine as a star in the continuous performance in which Dollars and Display disport themselves, but she must pay the price by giving up much that is womanly, much that means real happiness. Is the price not moved?

Mrs. Howard Gould moved in this atmosphere of artificiality, unreality and self-deception. She was rich enough in all conscience. In the divorce suit it was shown that her husband's income was between \$700,000 and \$1,000,000 a year, and he does not appear to have been invariably in catering to her tastes. She is said to have spent on dress alone between \$30,000 and \$40,000 a year. And still she was not happy. How could she be? Think of a poor victim of Tyrant Fashion, forced to wear three different new costumes daily, for it would have been "bad form," something akin to losing caste, to wear a gown a second time! With the help of two skilled maids she was able to make the changes; she admits that with five maids it would have been impossible! Here are Mrs. Gould's sworn statements of the cost of her equipment:

Dinner gown, each \$25 to \$800
Morning gown, each 100 to 150
Afternoon gown, each 250 to 500
Driving gown, each 75 to 150
Tea gown, each 300 to 400
Reception gown, each 250 to 500
Yachting suits, each 100 to 175
Hats (14 in one month!) 40 to 60

As we glance over the inventory, and reflect that she required a new outfit daily, and that there were sundry other items to provide, \$100 worth of hose, gloves, etc., being her ordinary purchase, we cannot but think that if Abdul Hamid had had a few ladies like Mrs. Gould in his harem he would not have been forced to hunt abroad for his troubles. But there is danger of wronging Mrs. Gould—and if, as has been stated in court, she sometimes took refuge in drink and use strong language, we must make large allowances. But

she did not beggar her husband. Perish the thought! The \$40,000 a year which she spent on dress was perhaps no larger a proportion of his income than other wives' expenditure was of that of their husbands. And must she not keep up the "honor" of the family? If we look into the matter, too, we shall see that she was more frugal than may be supposed. She is said to have worn no costume more than once. That is evidently an error. If she did not wear a costume more than once at Palm Beach, she must have done so elsewhere. Count it. Three gowns a day, at a cost of \$100 to \$800 each. Average it at \$150; that is \$450 a day. On this basis her gowns alone would have cost \$164,250 a year. Evidently the woman is being wronged. She might easily have spent that much; her husband had the money. She might have had enough left then for hose, hats, bonbons, and—well, wine; but she didn't. By pinching economy she got along on one-fourth that sum, saving about \$100,000 to add to the Gould fortune. And still the world treats her as extravagant! Alas, how people are misjudged!

And saddest of all reflections, even at the cost of so much money and slavery to fashion neither the woman nor her husband seem to have been specially happy! Probably there has been more real joy in families between which and starvation there was not the price of a week's food, than in the palatial Gould mansion, which brings us back to the fact that happiness is not a matter of money or station or fine clothes, but an adaptation to circumstances and conditions, a something which exists in the heart, and which is not to be bought; which laughs at all sordid ambition, and which finds its life-giving sun and dew and air in contributing to the happiness of others. Perhaps, even with all the handicaps of great wealth, Mrs. Gould might, had she known where to lay her hand on this golden key, have opened the door and stepped into this real paradise of human joy. How many of us have found the way?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The degree of L.L.D. will be conferred by Glasgow University upon Sir Hugh Graham and Mr. J. A. Macdonald, one of the delegates to the Imperial Press Conference. Carry the news to Foster!

Nathan Straus, of New York, says bovine tuberculosis costs the United States farmers \$14,000,000 a year. Who knows how much it costs in human lives? And yet by the use of the tuberculin test bovine tuberculosis might soon be excluded from dairy herds.

The local power monopoly organ is again suspicious of Mayor McLaren. He fears he is a dangerous man who would rather leave to the people than to T. J. Stewart and his anti-Hamilton colleagues the amount of debt and liability to be saddled on them in this power deal. What about its much-worn "trust the people"?

A contractor from whom an agent of a Niagara revolutionary party ordered in 1906 a supply of guns and cartridges is being tried in New York for shipping instead sawdust and shavings. It is pleaded for him that his action prevented an uprising in Central America. But what of the \$11,000 of which he possessed himself?

Vancouver and Victoria enforce the rule of the road of turning to the left. The practice is of the old world and very un-Canadian, and the large number of newcomers in those cities leads to much trouble as to its observance. There is a strong feeling in favor of bringing the two cities into line with Canadian practice.

The International Council of Women are going to form a Department of Health whose special work will be to promote the health of the children. There is an immense field there for the efforts of the organization. The hope of the future lies in the children; and the work already accomplished testifies to the good results of the efforts already put forth.

The St. John, N. B., Telegraph does not admire the fire protection service of the Hazen Government. It does not marvel that it was found wanting in the time of trial. It says the only qualification exacted from fire rangers was that they should be active supporters of the Tory Government. In that respect they appear to resemble the little army of such officials appointed by Whitney.

It is said that a special amendment, aimed at Canada, will be drafted for introduction into the Aldrich tariff now under consideration by the United States Senate. If our tariff-manipulating neighbors hope by such means to frighten Canada, and, metaphorically, club her into submission to their schemes to get our pulpwood and timber, they may as well save their efforts. Canada is not worrying in the least.

The Herald calls the Mayor's objection to the present Council committing the Hydro Commission "a new idea." The Herald should read the Hydro contract again. It binds all taking any power from the Commission to get rid as soon as possible all the electric power it uses for thirty years from it. It aims at an ironclad monopoly, and that is what the Hydro gang wishes to entrap the people into.

It takes a great deal of charity or its counterfeit presentment to enable the Spectator to admit that, in passing the

infamous legislation shutting the doors of the courts of justice against citizens who allege grievances against the Hydro Electric Commission, and which declares things that are illegal to be legal, Whitney "believed he was doing the right thing." But it is so far satisfactory that it concedes that such legislation is "dangerous," and warns Whitney against such as evil in its effects on the country. It cannot be excused; no honest man has attempted to excuse it. That cause which dare not submit its case to the courts of justice is an evil cause; and Whitney intended evil and injustice in enacting it. It cries out for disavowal. The good name of the Province and the safety of the rights of the people demand it.

Our Exchanges

A RARE THING.

(Guelph Mercury.)
What so rare as a warm day in June—this year?

A MONUMENT.

(Toronto News.)
A man who plays golf in the rain may be perfectly sane in other respects.

CHEAP SARCASM.

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)
Mackenzie King is a very earnest labor man. He has always been laboring for Mackenzie King.

TORONTO'S DISGRACE.

(Toronto Globe.)
That there were 1200 children in the Police Court last year is a disgrace to Toronto. The people are justified in demanding from the Mayor and City Council a cessation of this systematic outrage.

THE RACE TRACK.

(Toronto Telegram.)
The warfare on gambling begins, but should not end, at Dufferin Park. If the Ontario Government cancels every charter except those which protect horse racing at the Woodbine and at Hamilton, this province will still have over thirty days' racing p. annum.

WHAT WHISKEY IS.

(Toronto Star.)
Whiskey is a fluid. By some it is used as a beverage, but by others it is used privately as a remedy for what ails them. Some purchase it in order to use it as a liniment, but change their minds. In licensed hotels it is sold in the bars, and in other hotels in the bedrooms. It is in the nature of an intoxicant, and many are quite nervous about having it sold or exposed for sale to others. It has a very nasty taste, and nobody likes it. The smell of it is so offensive that a man who doesn't like peppermint drops will eat them to get rid of the other odor.

PLAYING IN THE STREETS.

(Christian Guardian.)
But suppose they play upon the street, what then? In many cases they will find they are face to face with laws which say that children must not play upon the streets. Of course, there is some reason for this in the necessity for safeguarding the children against accident. But the Toronto Playgrounds Association, after due consideration of the matter, has petitioned the City Council to repeal the by-law against playing on the streets, and so allow the children the use of many of the streets, at least, for purposes of play. The Association recognizes the possibility of accident, but thinks that this is less to be dreaded than the evil resulting from total deprivation of play.

POOR BOY—TOO RICH.

(Buffalo Express.)
A few observations on life as he has found it, by young Mr. Spreckels, are of interest at this time. It will be recalled that the other day when Mr. Spreckels came sailing up the bay on the same ship with a lady of the stage, whom rumor said he intended to marry, a wireless interposed the cruel mandate from father, "Come to me at once" or words to that effect. And young Mr. Spreckels went. And after he had seen father it was announced that young Mr. Spreckels had no thought of immediate marriage. The reason therefor is now out; young Mr. Spreckels must be a sugar king, and apparently to be a successful sugar king takes all one's time, or at least so much that one must not think of getting married. Young Mr. Spreckels, on reaching Chicago, is quoted to this effect:

There is said to be so much in store for me in this life that I am trying to begin to choose what I may best enjoy. Hence I must obscure myself in the branches of the family tree and wait until I am mature enough to start one of my own. For the other class there is so little to enjoy that the wise ones decide that they must sacrifice they are older. They will enjoy it more. I have no money that I cannot afford to get married. If I had to get married in order to eat it would be different. But I have too much of life before me.

All of which makes one feel sorry for young Mr. Spreckels, because he is tied up to so much money. Still, if he did not have any at all, he would be just as badly off, he couldn't get married either. But it seems matters up a bit to know that it is just as bad to have too much money—if you have to live up to it—as it is to have none at all—and have to live down to it.

Sanford Employees' Picnic.

The annual excursion of the employees of the Sanford Manufacturing Company will be held on Saturday, June 26th, to Niagara Falls and Buffalo, via Grand Trunk Railway. Train will leave King street at 8 o'clock, and Stuart street at 8:10 a.m. Hot tea and coffee and ice cold milk supplied free to excursionists. Baseball games and races, etc., for all. Tickets are also good to return on any regular train Sunday and Monday. The committee have left nothing undone to make this the banner picnic of the season. Prizes on exhibition in J. Hoel's window.

How He Vaccinated Them.

There being no woman doctor available at Constantinople when the Sultan decided that his numerous wives should be vaccinated, Dr. Clementi was called in. Obviously it was necessary that he should be admitted into the apartment of the imperial harem, but, equally obviously, he was not permitted to see his patients. A partition was built in one of the rooms, and through a hole in this the cold Sultan's wives put an arm in turn.

TRILBY WHO WEIGHS 300.

(Continued from Page 1.)

again under the influence of liquor, and very disagreeable. She was particularly sore about the way the lettuce in the salad was headed.

The flow of testimony adduced by the defence in the suit for separation brought by Katherine Clemmons Gould against her husband, Howard Gould, kept edging more and more today toward Dustin Farnum, the actor, whose broad shoulders and mop of curly hair have become a familiar figure in the case. There was, in addition, further iteration by servants and personal attendants that Mrs. Gould was repeatedly seen under the influence of liquor, by her maid, and that when she had been drinking, she changed from a charming, affable woman to a woman of whims and caprices, ill-tempered, not nice in her choice of language, overbearing and quarrelsome.

Mrs. Gould's one-time personal valet swore that during one period he served his mistress two quarts of Manhattan cocktails in as many days, in addition to the wines and liquors which he said she drank at the table. In cross-examination these witnesses, Clarence J. Shearn strove always to produce the liquor either had a personal grudge against her or that they were under obligations to Mr. Gould.

Endearing epithets twice embellished the testimony. John H. Kimball, an old paint dealer who said he had known Mr. Gould for something like twenty years, testified that he went to a performance of The Virginian in August, 1906, with Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Sells and the Goulds, at the Academy of Music in this city, and that Dustin Farnum, the star of the play, joined the party outside the playhouse after the performance and spoke to Mr. Gould. She smiled, the witness testified, and said to the witness: "This is my new beau."

John Flynn, who said he had been employed by Mrs. Gould as a chauffeur, and had often driven her to meet Farnum after the play, testified that on one occasion when the automobile, with Mrs. Gould in it, was waiting for Farnum at the Hotel Somerset, two men turned to the actor as he came out of the hotel door and asked him whose automobile was waiting.

"Oh," said Farnum, laughing, as Flynn testified, "that is my new one."

At another time, Flynn swore, when he rapped on Mrs. Gould's chamber door at the Saint Regis, she called out: "All right, dear," and then, when she was called, she excused herself: "I thought it was Mr. Farnum."

Mary Elizabeth Harrison, a fresh-checked, good-looking girl, who said she was a floor clerk in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia, prefaced her testimony with the explanation that it was her first appearance in court. She had been impelled by her conscience, she said, to tell what she had seen at the hotel. Finally she wrote a letter to Mr. Gould.

"I said in the letter," she testified, "in obedience to the Golden Rule, I wrote you to help you if you are in trouble, or something like that."

Mrs. Gould occupied apartments on the floor where she was stationed in September, 1906, the witness went on, and one morning she saw a man come out of Mrs. Gould's rooms about 7:30 o'clock and take the elevator. She noticed that he was the only passenger in the car and that the dial registered fourteenth floor when the car stopped. She described the man as tall, with dark, bushy hair, and wearing a soft hat and a long coat.

FARNUM WAS THERE.

The defence contends that Dustin Farnum was staying on the fourteenth floor of the hotel at that time, as they attempted to show by the next witness, Florence Garner, who said she was also employed in September, 1906, as a floor clerk in the Bellevue-Stratford, on the fourteenth floor, when Dustin Farnum was playing in The Virginian at Philadelphia. She testified that Farnum had a room on that floor at the same time Mrs. Gould had rooms on a lower floor. She remembered one morning when he came up in the elevator rather early, and appeared to her "less well groomed than usual."

"Did you take any means to find out if Mr. Farnum's room had been occupied that night?" asked Mr. Nicol.

"No," but the maid reported that it had not been," the witness answered.

On cross-examination she said she had talked with Miss Harrison about the incident afterward.

Howard Gould did not take the stand, as had been expected.

Court adjourned at 6 o'clock until Monday morning. None of the plaintiff's witnesses has been heard in rebuttal and the prospect is that the case has more than a week to go.

TIME CHANGE.

New Schedule In Effect on T. H. & B. To-morrow.

The T. H. & B. will change its schedule of trains to-morrow, Sunday, June 20th, as follows:

Train No. 70—Leaving Hamilton at 8:15 p. m., in addition to the present sleeping car for New York, will have through sleeping car to Cleveland via Buffalo and Lake Shore; and also through sleeping car Toronto to Pittsburgh via Buffalo, Lake Shore and P. & E. R.

Train No. 4—From Waterford and Brantford, which formerly arrived at Hamilton at 9:50 a. m., will arrive on new schedule at 9:33 a. m., and will have a new direct connection from St. Thomas, leaving St. Thomas at 7:05 a. m.

Train No. 10—Which formerly arrived at Hamilton at 4:45 p. m., will arrive at 3:08 p. m., with direct connections at Waterford with M. C. fast train No. 6.

Train No. 9—From Brantford, Waterford and the west will leave Hamilton at 3:08 p. m., instead of 3:10 p. m., as formerly.

Train No. 15—Will leave Hamilton at 6:30 p. m., same as formerly, but will have a new direct connection at Waterford with Michigan Central train arriving St. Thomas at 9:50 p. m., stopping at intermediate points.

There has been great loss of life and damage to property in the Sanok district in Austria, by thunder storms. Many houses have been struck by lightning, and the occupants killed. In one case a barn in which fifty people had sought shelter from a deluge of rain was struck and ten men killed.

"What looks have helped you most?" asked the serious young woman. "I don't remember their names," answered Senator Sorghum. "But they're the Government publications I am permitted to pre-

SHEA'S

Monday, June 21, 1909

Monday Bargain Day

Bargains in Every Department in Every Day Goods at Every Price to Fit Everybody's Pocket

Women's Waists at 50c—\$1.00 Value

Made of fine Lawns and Vestings, long sleeves, embroidered fronts; full \$1 value, to clear Bargain Day at, each 50c

Women's Waists at \$1.25—\$1.75 Value

Plaids, Checks and Stripes, tailor made, laundered collar and cuffs; navy, black, brown, pink and pale blue combinations; worth \$1.75 and \$2, all go on sale at one price Bargain Day for, each \$1.25

Women's Underskirts 50c, Worth \$1.00

Made of Black Satteen with pleated flounce, worth \$1, Bargain Day for, each 50c

Women's Underskirts \$1.00, Worth \$1.50 and \$2

This is the biggest bargain of the year. Made of fine Satteen, Moreen and Taffette; black and colors; made with wide flounce and narrow frill; skirts that are full value for \$1.50 and \$2.00, on sale for, each \$1.00

Women's Vests at 12½c, Worth 20c

Knitted of fine quality of Cotton Yarn, short sleeves and no sleeves; worth 20c, on sale Bargain Day for, each 12½c

Extra Bargains in Wash Goods

32 inch Print, worth 14c, on sale for 12½c
Indian Head Cottons, Dress Linens, Muslins, etc., 20c and 25c, for 10c

Organdie Muslins and Fancy Muslins, 25c, for 12½c
Glass Bleached Irish Lawn, very sheer, 35c, for 19c
Cotton Voiles and Muslins and Linens; worth 40c to 60c, for 19c

Suits and Skirts at \$1.00, Worth \$2.50

A table of Wash Suits and Wash Skirts, worth \$2, \$2.50 and \$3, your choice while they last for suit or skirt \$1.00

Cloth Skirts for \$1.39, Worth \$3.50

A clean-up in Skirts—all wool materials, well made and correctly cut, worth \$3 to \$3.50, all one price, each \$1.39

Bargains in Children's Dresses

White and Colored Turkish Towels, 20c, for 12½c
Linen Coats, embroidery trimmed, 3 to 5 years, worth 75c, for 50c
Linen and Print Dresses and Pinafores, 2 to 5 years, nicely trimmed, 50 to 75c values, on sale Bargain Day for 35c
Girls' Jumper Suits, gingham and chambray, 8 to 12 years, \$2, for \$1.50
Girls' Percal Dresses, nicely trimmed, worth \$2 and \$2.50, to clear \$1.29

Bargains in Staples

White and Colored Turkish Towels, 20c, for 12½c
Bleached Table Damask at Special Cut Prices
50c Damask for 40c
75c Damask for 50c
\$1.00 Damask for 75c
Cream Damask, splendid values at regular prices; at these prices they are bargains:
35c Damask for 25c
50c Damask for 37½c
50c 75c Damask for 50c

USURY CASE.

Mary Glenn, Tolman's Agent, Convicted at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, June 18.—Mary Glenn, agent and secretary of Tolman, the American money lender, who came within the meshes of the law here recently, appeared in court today to answer to charges of infractions of the money lenders' act, for which she was recently committed for trial.

As the case will be fought out in the Court of Appeal, an arrangement was arrived at whereunder the accused admits all the facts necessary to the conviction of herself in this case, if she is liable for having done what is charged as an employee, acting as manager of the business of D. H. Tolman, carried on by him in the city of Winnipeg, through her and other employees, Tolman being a resident of the United States.

The Crown admits that the accused in lending money as charged in the indictment, was acting only as manager of Tolman's business in Winnipeg, under salary, and did not share in the excessive interest charged, by way of commission or otherwise. The case will, therefore, go direct to the higher court.

Plans are under way, it is semi-officially announced, for an immense new roundhouse to be built at London, Ont., by the C. P. R. The trains have been so increased of late that the present accommodation is quite inadequate. Fines amounting to \$3,024 were imposed by the Toronto Police Magistrate during May.

Lord Charles Bessford is coming to open the Toronto Exhibition. Temporary repairs to the Soo Canal are so far advanced that it is hoped to open the locks to vessels to-day.

At the meeting of International Lodge, held in the C. O. O. F. Hall last evening, one candidate was initiated and two propositions for membership were received. Arrangements were completed for the formation of an athletic club, to be known as the Good Templar Athletic Club. The following programme was presented: Piano solo, The Fairies' Revel, Miss Lily Boniface; song, The Ivy Leaf, R. Slade; song, The Holy City, Mrs. C. A. Barry; recitation, Lord Tommeddy, F. S. Morrison; song, Braw, Braw Lads, Miss Maggie Sim; recitation, He Couldn't Catch On, D. Croxford; song, I Dreamt that I Dwelt in Marble Halls, Mrs. R. Slade; recitation, Mandalay, J. Rosic. International Lodge will celebrate its twenty-sixth anniversary by holding an ice cream social next Friday evening.

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