JUNE 25 1909

MPANY. FRIDAY,
MITED JUNE 25.

fitting

eavy underwear
time.

h Worsted Two-piece Suits,
self and an indistinct fleck,
breasted style, with neat fr
ff on sleeves, pants bloomer
d holders for belts; sizes 3

de from a strong wearing
olive stripe effect, showing
nts; sizes 25 to 28, $3.00.

TTS.

its, made with sailor collar,
tache braid, pants bloomer

made with extra detachable
ee rows of white tape braid,
bell bottoms; sizes 3 to 14

arly 1,000 of
nous Dollar

total of 2000 for the
re, too. The news is
your friends a favor
did value we give this

imported French garment
ting, excellent value, per gar-
0.
auffee's" French lisle thread,
hite, a very cool, light-weight
arment, at 75c.

ECIAL BALBRIGGAN
for Saturday.
rments of double thread,
yarn, Balbriggan underwear
ades, shirts or drawers; a
iss net in shirts only; sizes 3
to 42. Special Saturday, e

Neckwear for summer, in
w and exclusive designs.
ents is a popular price for a
cravat, four-in-hand style;
we show about 150 patterns
colorings to each. We specialize

eckwear in the new open end
yle is the novelty for negligee
s summer, in stripes, spots,
lain white and colors, splendid
25c.

FOR SATURDAY
Regular 50c for 25c.
ur-in-Hand Neckwear, in the
end Derby and closed styles,
broken lines from regular
d the variety of patterns, colors
tc., is very large; regular 50c,
25c.
Suit time. We have a com-
ck of splendid values; we'll
three lines—there are many

Imported Two-piece Bathing
plain navy and trimmed
and shoulders with white,
value at $1.00 suit.
English Worsted Wool Two-
thing Suits, navy with red
this is the kind you've been
or; per suit, $2.50.

ENERAL INDUCEMENT
Saturday
English Cashmere Bathing
men, 2-piece style, navy
with red or white. Saturday,

liday Time

of both straw and linen head-
sailors, turbans and Jack Tars
also Tam O'Shanters and outing
in duck and pique, special, at
50c and 75c.

Straw Boater Hats, fine plain
aid, black silk bands, Saturday
cial, 25c.

Shoe for Men
t Go With Victor Shoes
r soles are made of genuine
ned leather. The finest in the

very best selected from tan-
he different leathers.

ed finish, cotton duck, woven
lining.

bsolutely fast color, will not

her.
elt process, better than hand

BUILDERS

see this splendid offering—land north side Farnham-avenue, 100 feet frontage—only $60 per foot.

H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
26 Victoria Street.

The Toronto World

$100 Down, Balance $12 a Month

Modern, detached, square plan, 7 rooms, gabled shingle roof, furnace, etc.; lot 52 x 170 to lane; newly decorated and painted; high, healthy locality, near Kingston-road cars; 35 minutes to King and Yonge; price, $1100. H. H. Williams & Co.

H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
26 Victoria Street.

Senate Reading Room
1jan10—2638
SENATE P.O

PROBS: Mostly fine, but a few [illegible] ers; stationary or low[illegible]

SIXTEEN PAGES—SATURDAY MORNING JUNE 26 1909—SIXTEEN PAGES

51 29TH YEAR

Congress of International Council of Women

MORE DEFECTIVES IN MALES THAN FEMALES

Not a Question of Poverty or Surroundings, But of Heredity, Declare Speakers on Social Reform and Philanthropy.

Dr. Helen MacMurchy was quite the heroine of the joint meeting of the Social Reform, Education and Philanthropy sections of the Woman's Congress in the Medical Building yesterday afternoon. The subject was the care and training of feeble-minded and mentally defective children.

Miss Carmichael presided, and the speakers were Miss Van Ewijck, Holland, Miss Dendy, hon. secretary of the Incorporated Lancashire and Cheshire Society for the Permanent Care of the Feeble-Minded, and Dr. MacMurchy. A number of other ladies took part in the discussion, including Prof. Carrie M. Derick, M.A., of Montreal, Mrs. Edwin Grey, Yorkshire, England.

"It is known to everybody that you have one of the experts of the world with you in Toronto," was Miss Dendy's tribute to Dr. MacMurchy.

"You have such a chance here in Toronto," said Miss Dendy. "You have a chance to make Canada the sanest country in the world.

"What's the use of having a fine expert if you don't use her. Get your expert to go thru the day schools and pass on to the schools of special instruction all your defectives.

"It is cheaper to keep the children than to keep paupers and criminals."

Hanna Promises Plan.

Mrs. Evans told how the Ontario provincial government had received deputations very courteously and it was stated that Hon. W. J. Hanna had promised to work out a plan for next session of the legislature.

"What something was needed appeared from the statement that Ontario had 700 feeble-minded women and children. In Toronto 72 were cared for in one institution and last year earned $4000 by laundry work and sewing.

A hundred more were being produced every year.

"The remedy lies with the women of Ontario," declared Mrs. Evans.

"When they have a say it will not take ten years to get a home for the feeble-minded."

"Don't begin with the women. Begin with the men," put in Mrs. Gray.

"There are more boys than girls afflicted with this trouble, and it tends to increase with the males. Go after both sexes."

More Boys Than Girls.

This was borne out by Dr. MacMurchy, who stated that the ratio of defectives was three boys to two girls.

The proportion of defectives is one or two per cent. in every country, no matter what the hygienic conditions may be. The upper ten have as large a proportion of defective children as any other class.

"It is not a question of poverty or surroundings, but of heredity," said Miss Dendy. "The people are not worse in England than in other places."

Mrs. Evans was strongly of the opinion that all women defectives should be segregated between the ages of 15 and 45. Striking illustrations for the necessity of this were adduced.

Miss Dendy's paper was illustrated with many views of the English schools and their inmates.

"In dealing with a defective child we are not dealing with an individual, but with the human race," Miss Dendy affirmed, commenting upon a family chart showing how feeble-minded persons are grouped in family connection.

"All speech defects, except perhaps stammering, are connected with feeble-mindedness," was one of her generalizations. She deprecated the policy of encouraging deafmutes to marry each other.

No Cure.

"Remember, once feeble-minded is always feeble-minded. There is no chance for a cure." This was concurred in by all the experts.

She preferred the term "natural criminal" to "moral defective" as there was absolutely no moral responsibility. All the speakers on this point disclaimed the wish to impute sin to these irresponsibles.

The types shown were said to be susceptible to suggestion. Theft was the least harmful of the tendencies in one case. They are subject to their own animal passions, which tend to increase when not restrained. Ricketts and severe mental defects are often associated. Among the small-headed cretins the resemblance to monkeys was noted, and it was very desirable that the initiative powers of these children should early be given a right direction.

Working on the farm grounds of the school was found very effective in cases of violent temper. The photograph of a six-fingered and six-toed girl was shown.

Miss Van Ewijck told of the Moravian schools in Holland, which have been established for 200 years to take care of the weak-minded. Dr. MacMurchy also referred to this pioneer effort. The question was first raised in Canada at Halifax in 1894. Toronto had two institutions, but they needed a boarding school and classes for special instruction.

FREE HIDES; CHEAPER SHOES.

NEW YORK, June 25.—(Special.)—President Hanan of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association, promises a 40 per cent. reduction in prices if the tariff on hides be abolished.

Gems From Congress Speeches

DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND:
In these days of monster machinery the tendency is to reduce the worker to the level of a mere machine, to obliterate his individuality and to crush out the slower methods of his work.

MISS SADIE AMERICAN, U.S.
I have driven all over your beautiful city, and I have seen your rows and rows of serried houses in your new districts without a bit of space for your children to play in.

DR. ADELAIDE BROWN:
The temperance people could help the cause of pure milk if they advocated the drinking of warm milk in the winter and cold milk in summer, instead of many of the methods they have adopted.

MISS DENDY, MANCHESTER:
I hope that by the next time I visit Toronto you will have medical inspection in your schools.
It is cheaper to keep the children than to keep paupers and criminals.

MRS. BOWEN, CHICAGO.
Jails are the schools and colleges of crime. Work among the juveniles is not only a moral, but an economic advantage.

DR. HAM, TORONTO:
The value of art to a nation is its power to civilize, its power to make better, its power to make more tolerant. Artistic people seeking music as a vocation should be practical rather than visionary.

PROF. KEYS, TORONTO:
The basis of all technical education is the primary school training. The better this is the more excellent will the technical education be.

MISS JANE ADDAMS, CHICAGO:
All working girls should have their clubs, and clubs that do not discuss economic questions are not worth the mention.

SERRIED SUBURBS MARKS OF MODERN CIVILIZATION

Lack of Playgrounds, Laws to Protect Children Among Papers at Congress.

The nine sections of the congress of the International Council of Women met twice yesterday, many subjects on varied topics being treated by the most prominent of the delegates.

Education.

"Railways and steamers take the children without charge to every part of our country," said Froken Elizabeth Gad of Denmark.

"I have driven all over your beautiful city and I have seen rows and rows of serried houses in your new districts without a bit of space for your children to play in," declared Miss Sadie American of United States.

"Serried suburbs and unbeautiful tenements! These are the ear-marks of our modern civilization," ejaculated Miss American in disgust.

"Don't you think the children want to play?"

"Don't tell the children about germs. Make them so healthy that they won't know there is such a thing."

Art.

In the art section Lady Aberdeen read papers on Scotch and Irish industries.

"The object of associations in these countries," her excellency said, "is to encourage handicraft work done in the cottages of the people. These home-made textiles are largely in demand, but unscrupulous manufacturers make imitations to deceive the public. The government is being asked to pass a bill enabling the associations which carry on this work to stamp the margin of the goods."

A paper from the Duchess of Sutherland on the process of making homespun tweed was read by Lady Aberdeen, which went exhaustively into the details of manufacture. Her grace is an authority on this subject.

Careers for Women.

Mrs. Sexton of Boston told the section on professions and careers for women that chemistry provided many openings. "Women could do research work in laboratories," she said. "There is one woman who is an electrical engineer at the Westinghouse works; another is a naval architect for a great shipbuilding establishment."

A Belgian delegate objected to this form of work, as it tended to unfit women for the duties of motherhood.

At the afternoon meeting Mrs. Commander said that as an outcome of the efforts made by women in the education, medical, legal and other professions, women were generally admitted to public life and higher education.

Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen said the struggles of women to enter Toronto University corroborated the views of Mrs. Commander.

"It is important," declared Miss MacLean, Adelphi College, Brooklyn, "that each sex does its own most effective work." The work of nursing the sick and of the deaconesses afforded great fields of activity.

Mrs. Sexton of Halifax advocated architecture as an ideal profession for women.

Health and Physical Training.

Dr. Gertrude Halley, chief medical inspector of schools for Tasmania, addressing the health and physical training section, said inspectors of schools should look out sharply for pupils who failed to sit up correctly, as this usually indicated a physical defect.

Speaking on certified milk, Dr. Adelaide Brown, observed, "It is the duty of thousands of mothers to nurse their own children, but hundreds of thousands, for many reasons, cannot, hence the importance of certified milk." The temperance people could help this cause by drinking warm milk in winter and cold milk in summer, instead of many methods adopted. "Milk is

Continued on Page 7.

AIM OF CONGRESS TO SUPPRESS TRAFFIC

International Council Urges Extinction, Not Regulation of Immoral Practices—Immodest Stage Performances.

Lady Aberdeen presided at the meeting in Convocation Hall last night. It was devoted to the question of "White Slave Traffic" and the reporters were excluded from the hall.

A paper by Lady Bunting of London, dealing with the progress of the movement for the suppression of the traffic in women in all countries was read.

A resolution was moved by Miss Pappenheim, seconded by Miss Sadie American, and passed unanimously, urging all national councils of women to study repressive measures now in force and to work for such reform as will bring about its entire suppression.

Landing of Immigrants.

The key note of the discussion was the recommendation that the International Council urge the necessity of steamship companies being compelled to land their immigrants like human beings and not like cattle.

It was moved by Mrs. Dobson, "That every possible means be taken to prevent men, women and children from appearing on the stage in improper attire."

Suggestions were made to boycott the performances where immodesty obtains, but Germany said many in high society would be boycotted if inefficient attire were considered a provocation.

Lady Edgar pointed out the efficiency of our own morality department and said there was no necessity for the National Council to interfere. No dancer clad only in gauze and a wreath of roses could appear on a stage in Canada. The United States supported Canada and the resolution was not carried, as the opinions were quite divided as to what improper attire was.

White Slave Traffic.

The next subject was as Lady Aberdeen remarked, the vital one to the whole world and is still under discussion as the wording of the resolution was not agreed upon at midnight, but all seemed agreed that immoral traffic in girls should be suppressed if the world is to progress instead of retrograde. Miss America's motion was in the form of a recommendation that each council ascertain what repressive or suppressive legislation there was in their respective countries and endeavor to get legislation to bear upon the suppression of immoral traffic in girls, especially should this question be studied by all women who wished to uplift society.

World Should Know All.

Madame Pappenheim, speaking for Germany, regretted that this meeting had not invited the press and men especially to be present. She said: "We have no secrets. The world should know all there is to know about the white slave traffic, which should be called the great black plague. This traffic is carried on in every country—the white girl is found—the Oriental brothel, not for the Orient trade, but for the white tourist trade. There is nothing sensational to be said. It is all terrible and sad. A little charity work is no use. Women and men must stand together to prevent the prostitution of both boys and girls. The boy or man who steals a girl's honor must be ostracized along with the fallen woman. Hundreds of girls of all nations and all colors are sold in this terrible market.

"The plague spots are everywhere. This trade is international, interstate, intercity, and it is carried on according to the law of supply and demand, and then the United States got down to talking cause and effect, and as has always been the case the brilliant American women strike the keynote of common sense every time. It is all an economical question. If a girl cannot earn her living one way she must in another. If she cannot live on what she can earn in a store she must have a friend, and this brings us back to the suffrage question—if women had the vote it would surely assist in bringing about legislation so that women would get equal pay for equal work and once a girl is economically free and independent there is little danger of her selling herself or being sold in the white slave trade."

Mrs. May Wright Sewall said that all were agreed that there should be an equal moral standard for both men and women, and all were against regulation, but in favor of the absolute extinction of the white slave traffic.

The recommendation will be put into the three official languages and placed in the agenda of the international council.

TERRIBLY MANGLED

James Black Fatally Injured in Fall From Ladder.

In an eighteen-foot fall, between 5 and 6 o'clock last night, James Black, aged 67, of 108 West Richmond-street, was fatally injured. He was terribly mangled. A thigh bone and an arm were broken, his forehead was gashed, and he is suffering from concussion of the brain and internal injuries. He is a roofer by trade and was working on the Repository on Simcoe-street when he fell off a ladder. He was employed by Joseph Theobald, roofer, of 758 West King-street. The police ambulance took him to St. Michael's Hospital. He is a married man with one child.

A METROPOLITAN STREET PROBLEM.

Yonge-street from the waterfront on the bay up to the crossing of the Canadian Pacific is two miles and a half, and all this portion is double-tracked and is a portion of the street railway franchise held by the Toronto Railway, the franchise expiring in about twelve years.

From the C.P.R. crossing up to the north bound of the city at the belt line (where the Town of North Toronto touches the city), the distance is one mile. On this section, tho it is now in the city, there is a single track, the franchise of which is claimed to be in perpetuity to the Metropolitan Railway, said to be a subsidiary company of the Toronto Railway.

From the south to the north limit of North Toronto there is two miles and three-quarters, or if you take it to the Don bridge at York Mills it is three miles, the last quarter mile being in the Township of York. This is also single-tracked and is part of the Metropolitan franchise.

From the bay front to the Don at York Mills is therefore six and a half miles, two and a half miles controlled by the Toronto Railway for a double track and the other four miles by the Metropolitan Railway for a single track.

Yonge-street has an asphalt pavement up to the C. P. R. and a little beyond. It is also sewered to the same point and it will soon be sewered right up to the north bound at the Belt Line.

Yonge-street is neither paved nor sewered in the Town of North Toronto.

The thing to be accomplished is a Yonge-street, double-tracked, sewered, paved and with a single fare to the Don bridge at York Mills, the aforesaid six and a half miles. The city council, the legislature and the Town of North Toronto must work this out with the two railway companies. What happens to be the fact for eight miles on Queen-street surely is also possible on Yonge-street.

The city and the town between them have a lot of very strong arguments to urge for such a settlement. But they must assemble them.

MRS. GOULD VINDICATED GIVEN $36,000 A YEAR

Justice Dowling Explains the Monetary Duty of a Husband to His Wife.

NEW YORK, June 25.—After a trial which lasted nearly three weeks, Katherine Clemmons Gould obtained a legal separation from her husband, Howard Gould, third son of the late Jay Gould, by a decision of Justice Dowling in the supreme court to-day. With the exception of alimony her victory was complete, but in this phase of the case the court decided that $36,000 a year was sufficient, tho in her suit Mrs. Gould asked for $250,000. She has been receiving $25,000 a year from Mr. Gould.

It was in the vindication of a charge of intoxication and her alleged relation with Dustin Farnum, the actor, that Mrs. Gould scored most strongly. The court held that the alleged "intoxication" may have been due to excitement. As to Dustin Farnum, it was held that her association with him came after Mr. and Mrs. Gould separated, and that the husband apparently made no objection.

Mr. Shearn then asked for an extra allowance for counsel fees and the court gave him $2000. This will bring the fees to $17,000, with $3900 for expenses, which Howard Gould must pay.

A Wife's Allowance.

Taking up the question of alimony, Justice Dowling said: "The defendant is a man of large wealth and his income is approximately $750,000 a year. But it is not the business of the court, in granting alimony, to dispose of the defendant's property.

"Now, a husband may be as extravagant as he pleases or as penurious as he pleases with regard to his wife's expenses, but as long as he provides her an adequate and proper home and gives her the comforts in life, which his means enable him to give, the command of the law is satisfied. The difficulty with a case of this kind is in determining what a reasonable sum would be. The court can, of course, make no provision by way of substitution for the luxuries which the plaintiff enjoyed while living with the defendant. It cannot provide her with a yacht or provide her with means for keeping a yacht.

"For to apply to the plaintiff in a case of this kind no more relief than simply provision for keeping life and soul together would be obviously unfair and would be putting a premium upon desertion of wives by their husbands, and would be making it easier for them to reduce their expenses by simply leaving their wives and their paying no more than was required for the actual necessities of life."

Glad For Vindication.

Mrs. Gould's dowry in Howard Gould's real property amounts to $3000, and is unaffected by the separation.

Mrs. Gould issued the following statement: "I am the happiest woman living to-night because I have been so completely vindicated before the entire world of all these horrible charges. Not one little pang shot thru my heart at the smallness of the allowance, only supreme joy and the deepest gratitude. I send a thousand loving thanks to all who have helped me."

HIS TERRIBLE DEATH.

Harry Kinsella, agel 26, brother of J. J. Kinsella, 267 Niagara-street, was killed by a train at Gravenhurst Thursday night. His head, feet and one hand were cut off.

HONOR FOR ADMIRAL KINGSMILL

OTTAWA, June 25.—(Special.)—Rear Admiral Charles E. Kingsmill has been appointed honorary A.D.C. to his excellency the governor-general.

EXTRA SPECIAL EFFORTS

were given to making to-morrow's edition of The Toronto Sunday World particularly interesting and attractive.

The illustrated supplement is replete with pictures of the important recent military and social events and other subjects. The editorial section contains good reading on all sorts of literary, musical, scientific and social subjects. The news section is lively thruout, and sports are covered thoroly and right up to the latest event. Don't forget your Sunday World.

ONTARIO JOCKEY CLUB BUYS MORE PROPERTY

One Hundred Acres at Scarboro Junction Purchased For $25,000.

The Ontario Jockey Club has purchased 100 acres of land between Scarboro Junction and the Kingston-road. It belonged to John Heal and the price was $25,000.

The newly acquired land is alongside and east of 120 acres purchased by the jockey club a few years ago. It is seven miles from the Woodbine race course.

W. P. Fraser, secretary of the O. J. C., asked about the purchase, said last night that it was not the intention of the club to vacate the Woodbine, which is owned by the club. However, he was unable to say what the future would bring forth. The club has now property further east and if it was found advisable to move it would have a place to go to. That was all.

AUSTRALIAN CABLE RATES MAY BE HALVED

Pacific Company Makes Offer—Marconi Wireless May Do the Trick For Canada.

LONDON, June 25.—(C.A.P.)—The imperial press conference met to-day to consider the report of the committee on cable rates, Hon. H. L. W. Lawson presiding.

The chairman submitted the committee's recommendations, which urged the governments of the empire to increase the means and reduce the cost of imperial electric communications, and asking Premier Asquith to receive a deputation; it also emphasized the necessity of linking up the different parts of the empire with wireless services.

One positive result, said Mr. Lawson, had been reached. Mr. Baxendale, on behalf of the Pacific Cable Board, had stated that the board would unconditionally reduce their rates on press messages by half. The New Zealand Government would do the same regarding terminal charges. It is believed the Australian Government will do the same.

It was resolved that the committee, with the addition of Lord Northcliffe, Mr. Paine of Winnipeg, Mr. Spender of The Westminster Gazette, Mr. Donald of The Chronicle, and others, should wait upon Mr. Asquith.

Use of Marconi Wireless.

P. D. Ross, Ottawa, reintroduced his resolution favoring state-owned electric connection between Canada and Britain, and remarked that in view of wireless telegraphy, he would be making a great mistake if he used the words "state-owned cable."

Signor Marconi thought it would be injudicious for governments to enter into a scheme of state-owned cables without first investigating the merits of wireless communication. The cost of equipping two stations for communication over a distance already tested of 3000 miles, would be £100,000. The speed transmission at present is 25 words a minute, but by duplexing he hoped to make it fifty (applause) if service increased. His company would be prepared to reduce the cost of press messages to twopence a word.

Messrs. Kiffin, Thomas and Cunningham opposed the resolution, but it later carried unanimously.

Give Canada a Chance.

Sir Hugh Graham moved a resolution concerning emigration, and said there was not a question of greater importance than the maintenance of British sentiment in Canada. The majority of the population of Canada was now overwhelmingly British, but foreign immigration was seriously threatening that majority. A serious effort would be made in Canada to commemorate the conference by organizing an association of leading journalists and public spirited citizens to strengthen and stimulate existing organizations in order that desirable emigrants may receive the utmost encouragement. He moved a resolution to the effect that the press should co-operate in the wise direction of emigration.

Newspaperman May Get It.

Arthur Wallis, chief editorial writer of The Mail and Empire, is mentioned for the registrarship of West Toronto, which has been rendered vacant thru the death of Herbert A. E. Kent.

Asquith Loses Two Officials Over Budget

Lord Fitzmaurice and Thos. Buchanan Have Retired From the British Govt.

LONDON, June 25.—The resignations of two members of the government were announced to-night.

Ostensibly they were handed in on account of ill-health, but it is believed they were due partly to the disapproval of the budget.

Lord Fitzmaurice, as chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, is succeeded by Herbert Louis Samuel, under secretary for home affairs, who thus is promoted to cabinet rank. Thomas P. Buchanan, parliamentary secretary to the Indian office, is the other to retire.

The latter is succeeded by the master of Elibank, Alexander Wm. Chas. Oliphant Murray.

ITALIANS FOR CANADA

British Company Asked Authority to Carry Emigrants.

ROME, June 25—(C.A.P.)—The board of emigration discussed the request of a British company for authorization to transport Italian emigrants to Canada. The board expressed the opinion that the proposal would be advantageous to Italian emigration, but left it to the emigration commissioners to consider whether all the necessary conditions existed for the organization of such service. The board rejected the proposal for establishing an Italian colony in Florida.

HEADQUARTERS SHIFTED

New Depots For Third Dragoons and 46th Regiment.

OTTAWA, June 25.—(Special.)—A militia order announces the transfer of headquarters of the 3rd Prince of Wales Canadian Dragoons from Colborne to Peterboro, also the transfer of headquarters of "H" Company, 46th Durham Regiment, from Bowmanville to Haydon.

U.C.C. PRIZE LIST

Following is the prize list of Upper Canada College:

Form 6—Kingsmill Latin prize, R C Berkinshaw; Scripture, upper school, A F Telfer; classical prize (old boys' prize), R C Berkinshaw; science, D R Keys.

Form 5 (a)—General proficiency, 1, E P Muntz; 2 G L B Mackenzie; classics, G L B Mackenzie; mathematics, E P Muntz; moderns, M A Clarkson; science, A A Drummond; Parkin prize, J M Macdonald; English essay, L D Leroy; Harris history prize, G L B Mackenze; Herbert Mason gold medal, H. M. Dawson, H. Mason, silver medal, C G Carruthers. Form 5 (b)—General proficiency, 1, J R Woods; 2 J B Skaith; classics (J R Woods), F T Galliher; mathematics, J R Woods; moderns (J R Woods), J B Skaith; science, E F Coste; Dr. Mackenzie's prize G M Morse.

Form 4 (a)—General proficiency—1, R B Gibson; 2 H E Scott; classics, R B Gibson; mathematics, A O Armstrong; moderns, W H Biggar; English (R B Gibson), (H E Gibson), (R E Scott), G P Dunstan; special history prize, J G Keens. Form 4 (b)—General proficiency, E B Fox; classics (E B Fox), L Drummond; mathematics (E B Fox), G S H Cook; moderns, (E B Fox), G S H Cook; science, E B Fox; English, M G Gunn. Form 4 (c)—General proficiency, 1 E C McFeeliq; 2 C Smythe; Latin, A Fleming; French, J W Boulter; mathematics, C Smythe; English, A J D Higgs; science, J T E Aikenhead.

Form 3 (a)—General proficiency, 1, J Cartwright; 2 R A Essex; classics, (J R Cartwright), I M Macdonell; French, R Cartwright; mathematics, (J R Cartwright), (R A Essex), E A Simpson; history and geography, (J R Cartwright), G S Gregory; 2nd Parkin prize, R A Essex; Book Scripture prize, R A Essex. Form 3 (b)—General proficiency, 1, V T Manchee; moderns, A G Edwards; mathematics, M Auza; history and geography, G Garita. Form 3 (c)—General proficiency; P R Pipon; Latin, T S Creswicke; French, A B Scherer; mathematics, G C Brown.

Preparatory school—Form 3—General proficiency, F. O. Bolte; Latin (F O Bolte); mathematics, I G Hargraft; French, (F O Bolte), V B Wright; English, (F O Bolte), V B Wright; Scripture, A W R Sinclair; drawing, T E F Fergie.

Form 2 (a)—General proficiency, K F Auden; Latin, R D G Brown; French, R H Massey; English, K F Auden; arithmetic, R H Massey; drawing, G W Grace; Scripture, J Drynan. Form 2 (b)—General proficiency, C N Ireson; languages, C N Ireson; arithmetic, A G Peter.

Form 1 (a)—General proficiency, F A Warren, G W Greacen, aeq.; Latin, F A Warren; French, (F A Warren), H G G Smith, aeq.; English, (F A Warren), G L Chambers; arithmetic, (F A Warren), H G G Smith; drawing, J B Crompton; Scripture, A H Gillespie.

Form 1 (b)—General proficiency, D L Ross, J A Gibson, aeq.; Latin, R L Hoople; arithmetic, E F Howard; English, D L Ross; drawing, D L Ross; Scripture, R L Hoople.

A SATURDAY SENSATION.

Panama Hats are remarkably distinguished in appearance and throughout a long life retain their noticeable elegance of style. The close, firm texture and steadfast qualities resist hard usage better than any other hat fabric. Panama Hats not only wear long—they wear well. Dineen's at Yonge and Temperance-streets are having a special sale of Panamas at $3.75, regular $5, $6 and $6.50 values; special display in their Yonge-street window. They are also making a special display of Straw Hats, twenty different styles, at $2.00. Store open till ten to-night for your convenience.

TRIBUTES TO LAFONTAINE

French-Canadians Listen to Eloquent Orators at Corner-stone Ceremonial.

MONTREAL, June 25.—(Special.)—The French-Canadians dearly love oratory, and they had it to-day to their hearts' content.

The occasion was the laying of the corner-stone of the Lafontaine monument in Lafontaine Park, presided over by Sir Alphonse Pelletier, lieutenant-governor of the province.

Senator Dandurand said that Lafontaine strove for a good understanding between the English and French, and then said that the educators of to-day did not do their duty in this respect. The French-Canadian and English-speaking youths were brought up as strangers, and instead of teaching mutual respect, suspicions and distrust were the result of present day education.

Henri Bourassa sought to show that while it was true that Lafontaine had done great work, he could not have succeeded had it not been for Papineau years before. Louis Hypolite Lafontaine had retired disgusted from public life at the early age of 43 because, as he wrote to Judge Berthelot at the time, every member from Lower Canada, except perhaps one or two, wanted to enter the cabinet. They had gained responsible government, but it had all degenerated into a race for place and power.

P. D. Monk claimed that Lafontaine was the real founder of responsible government.

The proceedings were naturally conducted in French, but the committee paid a high honor to an English-speaking Canadian. John Boyd, the well-known Canadian poet, by requesting him to read a poetical tribute in English to the memory of Lafontaine, which was received with great enthusiasm. Mr. Boyd before reading his tribute, in a few remarks which were loudly applauded, said: "The name of Lafontaine should be an inspiration to all Canadians. The work that he accomplished in association with that other great Canadian, Robert Baldwin, is known to you all. But it is the great lesson of their lives that we should take to heart to-day. And what is that lesson? I cannot in this connection do better than to quote the words of that distinguished Canadian educationist and historian, Professor Stephen Leacock, who, summing up the careers of those two great men, says: 'To find a real basis of political union between French and British Canada, to substitute for the strife of unreconciled races the fellow-citizenship of two great peoples, and to set up in the foremost of British colonies an example of self-government that should prove the lasting basis of empire—this was the completed work by which they had amply earned the rest of eventide after the day of toil.'"

He hoped to see the day when a monument would also rise to the memory of Sir George Etienne Cartier.

Mr. Boyd then read the following poetical tribute:

LAFONTAINE.

Lafontaine, patriot and statesman great,
Colleague of Baldwin in those days of yore,
When men strove not for self but for the state,
His people's champion, he their burden bore.
Loyal in service, by no devious ways
He won the fight and nobly played his part;
Conscience his guiding star and not men's praise,
Firm for the right, his the true patriot's heart.
Raise now aloft the monumental stone,
And as his name is blazoned to our sight
The lesson his life speaks in trumpet tone
Be ours to profit by in days of might,
And bound as brethren, let us firmly stand
For lasting concord in our common land.

CITY ASKED CONFERENCE DOUBLE-TRACKING 'MET'

No Agreement With the Railway Yet, Says Solicitor Chisholm.

The World heard yesterday that the city was negotiating with the Metropolitan Railway for the double-tracking of its line in Deer Park down to the C.P.R. tracks.

City Solicitor Chisholm said there has been no agreement with the Metropolitan in this regard. There was a conference of civic officials and Mr. Wilson of the railway a couple of weeks ago, as the city wished to know whether the railway wanted to double-track before the new Yonge-street pavement was laid down.

Mr. Chisholm said the city suggested the conference and that the railway had not decided whether it wanted to double-track or not. In any case the agreement would have to pass the board of control and city council.

THE CUTTING OF THE CLOVER.

Some mowers were busy yesterday in the clover fields in York, more will be going to-day; everybody will be haying on Monday. The bloom, red, white, mixed and deliciously fragrant, is to be seen or smelt everywhere, and the yield promises to be enormous—only some judges say the stalks are on the short side. But what is a short-stalked crop to a thick one—so thick that there is no chance of seeing the ground or two inches down below the bloom? The stalks of timothy stand like flag staffs up above the clover heads and leave