THE TORONTO WORLD

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THE PASSING OF PRESTON.

Plenty of buckwash is being printed in the papers just now over the retirement of Mr. Preston, editor of The Brantford Expositor, from representation of that city in the Ontario legislature. Paper flowers, and they are only paper flowers, are being thrown at M. Preston by his fellow-editors, and the statement is also made that if he had been encouraged a little more, if he had not been abused so much, he might have done the state more service.

The World has no tears to shed upon the occasion. Mr. Preston belongs to the mutual admiration society of newspaper editors, founded in this province by Mr. J. S. Willison, Mr. John Cooper, Mr. J. E. Atkinson, et al. The World never knew Mr. Preston, tho professing to be a Liberal, to fight for the rights of the public; while cognizant of the corporation aggressions that were being made in the province, he failed in his newspaper, and in the house to call Hon. G. W. Ross and Hon. J. M. Gibson to time for that policy which ultimately brought them and their party to shame.

Mr. Preston was a man who had a voice in the legislature and a voice in the press, but he never found a way of using either to public advantage; so that the public loses very little by his retirement and the "glad-hand artists" of the press are wasting their plaudits and their tears. In cases of public stress it is not the man who withdraws from the field that counts, but it is the man who continues to fight, no matter how discouraging the surroundings may be. At the present moment there is a splendid field for Liberal journalists and Liberal public men to try and recover the position the Liberal party seems to have lost in this country—that of being the champion and guardian of public rights. But those who drop out, those who grow weary, are not the men to shed tears over or to heap with paper bouquets. Where is there one Liberal daily newspaper in this province that is in the fighting line to-day?

NEW ONTARIO.

Problems of substantially the same nature and of relatively equal importance confront both the Province of Ontario and the City of Toronto at this moment. Both have outlying districts to open up and organize, and that must be done, not in any hand-to-mouth fashion, but in a broad, comprehensive spirit and after a thorcly considered and complete system. The provincial and civic administrations can neither of them afford to trifle longer with the opening up of New Ontario and with the extension of the city on well-ordered lines. Each in its measure, provides a task whose successful accomplishment will leave enduring consequences and an enviable reputation. There never was a better time than the present for public men to rid themselves, once and for all, of the party shibboleths which have already done so much damage to questions outwith politics as hitherto interpreted, and to get down to real hard work for the general good.

It is urged that the greatest benefit that the Outer Britains can confer on the empire to-day is to devote themselves wholeheartedly to the unification and development of their territories. That is undoubtedly true, and it cannot be denied that Canada, from her peculiar position and configuration, has difficulties and complexities to surmount which are not felt to anything like the same degree by her sister imperial states. What Canada is to the empire Ontario is to Canada. This province is the keystone of the Canadian arch, and its duty to the Dominion demands for its fulfilment qualities of statesmanship of no common order. It is for the provincial government to create and sustain a strong and united spirit of local patriotism, and this can only be done by intelligent anticipation of the reasonable needs of the pioneers and settlers who are turning to the unopened districts of Ontario. There is no room here for the notion that the vast forest and mineral wealth of New Ontario must primarily contribute to the financial requirements of the older and more advanced section of the province. New Ontario is not a mere appanage of Old Ontario. The province is a whole, and particular needs must be met fairly on their intrinsic merit and not on any arbitrary view of their relative importance.

The agitation in New Ontario for its erection into a separate province may be to some extent artificial. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the demands put forward have a solid foundation. The provision of roads and other means of communication and transportation is one of the first obligations a central administration owes to the citizens who have set themselves down in unsettled regions, and the call comes with added force when a large and increasing revenue is in course of being derived from parts so opened. Nor should any rash talk of secession be allowed to prejudice the right of the settlers to fair and even generous treatment and assistance. Secession, of course, is not a practical remedy for the grievances complained of, nor is it one which, under any circumstances, could be considered. But any refusal, or even hesitation, to accept proper responsibility in the matter of the development of New Ontario might easily involve more serious consequences than could possibly follow from even too liberal a policy of relief. Ontario has a standing claim to share in the apportionment of Keewatin. The adoption of a wise and prescient scheme for administering the affairs of New Ontario will certainly justify the right of the province to an extension of its coast line on Hudson Bay. Failure to fulfil its trust as regards the unopened territory it now possesses will not constitute the best title to confidence in its management of what it asks to be entrusted to its care.

BANISH THE FLOWERS.

Heretofore the exclamation: "How doth the little busy bee improve each shining hour!" brought to our minds a vision of industry. The bee was supposed to be going from flower to flower, as a mechanic might go from one job to another. He was supposed to be always at work.

But now comes the scientist, that disagreeable ionoclast who is always destroying our pet illusions. He has taken eight lives from the cat, and now he is filching from our friend, the bee, his heretofore spotless reputation. The bee, we are told, becomes intoxicated by what he absorbs from the flowers. He is no longer the industrious mechanic in search of a job; he resembles rather the abandoned toper in search of a bar.

And what will be the moral effect upon the minds of the young, heretofore exhorted to study the bee and to profit by his example? What can be more degrading than to see a bee, formerly so respected, reeling from flower to flower, in a state of intoxication? True, many flowers make some pretence at closing after night, but are they not open on Sunday? Indeed, observers tell us that so far as the bees and the flowers are concerned, one day is the same as another.

So long as the flowers remain, the bees will cease to give us a good example.

"How doth the little busy bee
Improve each shining hour!"

may yet become a companion piece to "We Won't Go Home Till Morning."

THE RAILWAY VIADUCT.

It is certainly time to settle the grade crossings along the waterfront, and to settle them permanently. They should be abolished in the interest of the city and railways alike.

The present situation might be improved, it is true, by building the Yonge-street bridge, but how about the other streets that lead to the waterfront? Is it not high time to deal with the whole situation and have it disposed of? But ten or twelve bridges mean a tremendous outlay; they mean a heavy annual charge for maintenance, and they mean, when all is said and done, that we have but a slip-shod country-town experiment that cannot afford any permanent relief.

Why should the railway tracks retain the Esplanade, while the people and their commodities are compelled to climb over them by bridges? Is it not more appropriate to restore the level crossing and require the railway tracks to be elevated?

The secret, but we fear by no means efficient, opposition to the railway viaduct plan comes from the railway companies who desire to keep down freight competition by water. If freight, to go from the vessel to the warehouse, must be hauled over a bridge 25 feet high, it means an added charge of 20 cents per ton upon all the coal and other freight which comes by boat to Toronto.

In settling this question regard must be had to the future of Toronto as a commercial port. The time must come when the Dominion government will do its duty by Toronto harbor. Shall we have facilities to receive shipments when there is a harbor to receive the ships, or shall we, by erecting bridges with steep approaches, prepare a tax and handicap upon every ton of freight that comes to us by water?

INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COS. WILL NOT ALLY WITH "BELL"

The annual convention of the International Independent Telephone Association was held at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, last week, when there were present approximately 1000 delegates and officers interested in independent telephony. Among them was a large representation from various parts of the Dominion of Canada, among the more prominent being Alpheus Hoover, president of the Canadian Independent Association; Francis Dagger, telephone expert for the government of the Province of Manitoba; Dr. W. Doane of Harrietsville, Ont., president of the Harrietsville Telephone Company, and Dr. J. T. Demers, general manager of the National Telephone Company of Quebec.

The principal subject that came up before the convention was the question of connection of the Independent with Bell companies, and the sentiment was unanimous that no such connection should be made by any of the Independent companies in the United States and Canada, as such contracts would have a tendency to stop the development of independent telephony, and to restore in a great measure the Bell monopoly. It was the sentiment of the convention that the Independents should develop not only their local stations but pay particular attention to the construction and standardization of toll lines.

Canadian Honored.

The reports made by the Canadian delegates of the progress of the independent movement in the Dominion were most enthusiastically received by the convention, which showed its appreciation of the importance of the Canadian field by electing Mr. Hoover, president of the Canadian Association, fourth vice-president of the International Association, this being the first time in the history of the association that such distinguished honor was conferred on anyone residing outside of the United States.

The reports made by the various states and provinces showed that there are now in operation in the United States and Canada approximately 3,400,000 independent telephones, which are connected by a splendid system of proper long-distance lines.

Mr. Dagger of Winnipeg announced that the government of Manitoba had begun the construction of 1500 miles of copper toll lines, which will make connection with the government lines of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and also with the independent telephone lines of the Tri-State T. & T. Co. of Minneapolis. In an easterly direction the Manitoba toll lines will connect with the municipal stations at Neepawa, Fort William and Port Arthur.

This statement was received with great applause, as was also the statement made by Mr. Hoover, that the Independents of Ontario were connected with the Independent lines of the United States by means of a cable under the Niagara River, this being done by the Provincial Long-Distance Company.

The Resolutions.

The following resolutions were passed:

"Whereas, the Bell Telephone Company is insidiously proposing long-distance connection to local independent telephone companies in various parts of the United States and Canada, and offering in consideration of entering into such connection to abandon the local field, and

"Whereas it is the sense of this convention that any such connection is bound to injure the independent telephone cause as a whole,

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this association frowns upon and denounces any affiliation or connection of independent companies with the Bell Company anywhere on the American continent as being injurious to the people as a whole."

"Whereas there are difficulties and dissensions arising from an infringement by an independent company on the territory already occupied and served by another independent company; and

"Whereas, such an infringement is injurious to the case of independent telephony,

"Therefore be it resolved, as a sense of this convention that the company on the ground and satisfactorily serving the public shall be entitled to recognition by this association, and any company or individual infringing on the rights of such independent company shall be repudiated and shall not be admitted to membership in this association."

AT OSGOODE HALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Chambers.

Cartwright, master, at 11 a.m.

Single Court.

The Hon. Mr. Justice MacMahon at 11 a.m.:

1.—Re McCurry and Parry Sound.
2.—Kingswell v. McNight.
3.—Hawkins v. Dickinson.
4.—Donnenfield v. Altman.
5.—Re Hospital Trust and Olschienetsky.
6.—Beatty v. Glionna.

Toronto Non-Jury Sittings.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Britton at 11 a.m.:

1.—Simpson v. Eaton.
2.—Williams v. Mulock.
3.—O'Meara v. Perry.
4.—Carrere v. Hyslop.
5.—Hays v. Roade.
6.—City of Toronto v. McDonell.

Divisional Court.

Peremptory list for 11 a.m.:

1.—Osborne v. Dean.
2.—Calverley v. Lamb.
3.—McLean v. Abbott.
4.—Davis v. Maher.
5.—Hay v. Imperial.
6.—Re Wynn and Weston.

Judgment Affirmed.

The divisional court have handed out judgment in the action of Foster against the Toronto Electric Light Company, affirming the judgment below with costs.

Trained Race Horses.

John R. Walker and J. J. Walsh of Toronto have had some differences over services performed by Walker, in connection with the training of certain race-horses belonging to Walsh. Walker has issued a writ claiming $1780 for services, money expended, and damages for wrongful dismissal.

Trouble Over a Lunch Business.

Edward Rose has issued a writ against Matthew Skelerikis, otherwise known as S. Matthews, claiming an injunction restraining the defendant or his employes from interfering in any way with the plaintiff in his management of the business known as the New York Lunch.

Husband Was Killed.

Elizabeth Melinda Howes of Toronto Junction is suing the C.P.R. Company for unstated damages for the death of her husband, thru the alleged negligence of the railway's servants.

ROOSEVELT SURE.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—"New York for Roosevelt, the country is for him, and, in my judgment, he will be nominated and re-elected," said Representative Sherman of New York, chairman of the Republican congressional committee, as he left the White House today after an interview with the president.

PLACARD COULDN'T STOP HJM.

Young Man Visited Scarlet Fever House to See Sweetheart.

A letter from his sweetheart, it is said, caused a young man to enter a Vivian-street house last night which has been placarded for some time for scarlet fever.

The police were notified, and also the medical health officer by vigilant neighbors. The young man was detained until the arrival of that official, when he was allowed to leave the house after being cautioned that he was liable to a fine.

A REVIVAL OF HOPE IN LONDON MARKET

What Foreign Investors are Doing at the Low Prices—Conflicting Elements in Consols Market.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The Evening Post's London cable reads:

Opinion here still ascribes your continued gold exports largely to peculiar requirements at Paris. So little is known in this market of the week's bourse troubles in Italy that their connection cannot be determined. They have undoubtedly resulted from over-speculation, in which heavy gambling in copper securities has led to financial failures. Conditions on our own markets have slightly improved; this week real investors have been taking advantage of the attractive level of prices, and it is an encouraging sign that the difficulty of dealing in the gilt-edged security market is less than it lately was. On the other hand, continued liquidation prevents such purchases from showing their full effect. Issue of fresh capital by two large trust and investment companies here is taken as indicating a growing feeling that the time to buy stocks has arrived.

It is hoped, moreover, that the disclosure of weak spots by recent heavy stock exchange liquidation means that the forced selling is over. When the turn for the better comes it is likely to be sharp. Investors are still selling consols, notwithstanding this week's fall has brought them to a 3 per cent. basis; the chief motive continues to be the better return obtainable on almost equally good stocks. In addition to this, however, there has been selling of consols in connection with the recent Paris liquidation, while the market lacks the support formerly granted to it by government purchases.

The enormous trade activity, which continues to drain cash to the provinces, is another deterrent influence. London is certainly not buying your railway notes.

Production of gold on the Rand has been seriously interrupted by the miners' strike; it is in fact believed that continued output is definitely assured for eighteen months ahead. Mills in the East Rand group are even now increasing the number of stamps at work.

There is very little sympathy with the strikers, either here or in the Transvaal. The men are already overpaid—an economic fact which was bound to be recognized sooner or later. The strike itself is expected to be over shortly, and the companies will emerge from the struggle much benefited.

Weather in the grain country on this side is still too cold and wet to suit wheat. Our own crop's condition as of June 1 indicates that the English crop cannot equal last year's, either in yield per acre or in quality. The French prospects are fortunately favorable, so far as appearances go, but reports of deterioration in crops already laid are now heard from Hungary, indicating a quite serious failure of wheat and rye, while in Germany the condition of wheat has made no improvement.

The Economist to-day publishes its index number of average prices of commodities at the opening of June 1. It is 2601, as compared with 2549 on May 1, and 2372 on June 1 a year ago.

The above average shows the effect of the rise in wheat and cotton last month. The index number of 2601 is the highest reported by The Economist in any month or year since the close of 1876. On Dec. 31 that year it stood at 2715. In the middle of 1897 the number was 1885; since then the advance to the present level has been almost continuous.

UNSIGHTLY WARTS REMOVED

The operation is simple and painless—just apply Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. For fifty years it has been curing warts and will cure yours, too. Try "Putnam's."

29 DEAD, MANY INJURED FROM WIND AND RAIN

Cloudburst Turns Creek Into Torrent and People Drown In Homes.

CHICAGO, June 9. — Twenty-nine known dead and forty persons injured constitute the list of casualties resulting from storms of wind and rain which swept over Southern Illinois and Indiana and Central Kentucky last night and to-day. These fatal visitations came in the shape of cloudbursts, high winds and electrical disturbances. The property damage is many thousands of dollars. Houses were swept away, bridges demolished and thousands of acres of growing crops destroyed.

Gradysville was the worst sufferer. A cloudburst caused Big Creek to deluge that village of 175 persons, and twenty-one persons were drowned or crushed by falling houses.

At New Minden, Ill., a tornado killed five persons and injured six others.

At York, Ill., three persons were killed and thirty injured by a tornado which descended on the town Friday night.

At Duquoin, Ill., many houses were blown down around the outskirts of the town, and four persons were injured.

TWENTY-ONE DEAD AND VILLAGE DEVASTATED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 8.—Twenty-one persons dead, the village devastated and several thousand acres of growing crops ruined, are the havoc wrought by a cloudburst that caused Big Creek to submerge Gradyville, Ky., and vicinity Friday night. All the dead are residents of Gradyville, and altho reports are meagre, it is believed that no further fatalities will be reported from the surrounding country.

The dead are: Mrs. L. C. Nell, wife of Senator Nell, and her four children; Mrs. Lumhill and child, Mrs. Carl Willmore, her daughter and her granddaughter; Paul Wilson; Mrs. Hartfield Moss and her six children; Mrs. J. W. Kettner and one child, and Miss Mary Moss.

The disaster was due to the erratic behavior of Big Creek, which was already swollen by recent rains. When the cloudburst precipitated 6 inches of rain in an hour on Gradyville and vicinity, the creek took a new course, with the force of a tidal wave.

Inhabitants of Gradyville were nearly all in bed when the foaming waters struck the town carrying away six residences, a mill and a number of small houses. Nearly all the victims were drowned, but four were crushed by the collapse of dwellings.

State Senator Nell, who is a physician, owes his escape from the fate that overtook his family to the fact that he was several miles away in the hills visiting a patient. As news of the disaster reached Columbia, Ky., the nearest town of any size, several hundred citizens departed for the scene with wrecking appliances, food and clothing.

All the physicians available were taken along. They found the residents dazed, but by nightfall all the relief possible had been effected. Several persons were injured, but none will die.

Gradyville is a village of 175 inhabitants in Adair County, six miles from Columbia, and 18 miles from the nearest railroad station.

THREE DEAD, 8 HURT LIVE STOCK BLOWN AWAY.

YORK, Ill., June 8.—Three persons are dead and eight are probably fatally injured as a result of a tornado which almost wiped out York and damaged Graysville, Ind., last night. The loss to property in York is $50,000. The damage to timber, fruit and crops is $100,000.

The dead: Henry Rook, blown 60 feet and struck by flying timbers; Mrs. Lucinda Pinkerton, blown 700 feet into a tree top; Mrs. John Bostick, buried in ruins of her home.

The storm broke while most York people were at supper. Entire families were buried in ruins of houses. The storm lasted less than 4 minutes. All outside communication was cut off until to-day.

The Methodist Protestant Church was demolished. Much live stock was blown into the Wabash River and washed away.

WHOLE FAMILY KILLED CARRIED WITH DEBRIS.

NASHVILLE, Ill., June 8.—A tornado swept over New Minden, several miles north of here, yesterday, killing five persons and severely injuring several others. A score were bruised by debris. A number of houses were demolished.

The dead: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Welhe and two children; a child of Carl Steumeyer.

The occupants of the Weihe House were carried with the debris to adjacent fields.

Physicians from this city and Hoyleton were hurriedly called to the scene. Much live stock was killed.

At Covington considerable property damage was done, but nobody was hurt.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Schedule For the Judges For the Approaching Terms.

The fall and the winter assizes are as follows:

The Chancellor.

Tuesday, Sept. 24 (1), Woodstock, jury.
Tuesday, Oct. 1 (2), Belleville, jury.
Tuesday, Oct. 15 (3), Goderich, jury.
Tuesday, Nov. 12 (4), Guelph, non-jury.
Tuesday, Nov. 19 (5), Lindsay, non-jury.
Monday, Nov. 25, Toronto, non-jury, eleventh week.
Monday, Dec. 16 (6), Cobourg, non-jury.
Monday, Jan. 13, 1908 (7), Toronto, winter assizes, second week.

Meredith, C.J.

Monday, Sept. 30 (1), Ottawa, jury.
Monday, Oct. 7 (2), St. Thomas, jury.
Monday, Oct. 28 (3), Kingston, jury.
Monday, Nov. 4 (4), Stratford, non-jury.
Monday, Nov. 18, Toronto, non-jury, tenth week.
Monday, Nov. 25 (5), Simcoe, non-jury.
Monday, Dec. 2 (6), Welland, non-jury.
Monday, Jan. 6, 1908 (7), London, winter assizes.

Falconbridge, C. J.

Monday, Sept. 16 (1), Stratford, jury.
Monday, Oct. 7 (2), Hamilton, jury.
Monday, Oct. 28 (3), Bracebridge, jury and non-jury.
Monday, Nov. 11 (4), Perth, jury and non-jury.
Tuesday, Nov. 26 (5), Owen Sound, non-jury.
Monday, Dec. 2, Toronto, non-jury, twelfth week.
Thursday, Dec. 12 (6), Sarnia, non-jury.

Mulock, C.J.

Monday, Sept. 16 (1), Walkerton, jury.
Tuesday, Sept. 24 (2), Brockville, jury.
Monday, Oct. 14, Toronto, civil, jury, fourth week.
Monday, Oct. 21 (3), Cobourg, jury.
Monday, Nov. 4 (4), Milton, jury and non jury.
Monday, Nov. 11, Toronto, non-jury, ninth week.
Monday, Nov. 18 (5), St. Thomas, non-jury.
Monday, Dec. 2 (6), Goderich, non-jury.
Monday, Dec. 9 (7), North Bay, non-jury.

MacMahon, J.

Monday, Sept. 23 (1), Whitby, jury.
Monday, Sept. 30 (2), Peterboro, jury.
Tuesday, Oct. 8 (3), Simcoe, jury.
Monday, Oct. 28 (4), Welland, jury.
Monday, Nov. 4, Toronto, non-jury, eighth week.
Monday, Nov. 18, Toronto, criminal, first week.
Monday, Nov. 25, Toronto, criminal, second week.
Monday, Dec. 2, Toronto, criminal, third week.
Monday, Dec. 16 (5), Napanee, non-jury.
Monday, Jan. 6, 1908 (6), Hamilton, winter assizes.

Britton, J.

Monday, Sept. 16 (1), Barrie, jury.
Monday, Sept. 30, Toronto, civil, jury, second week.
Tuesday, Oct. 8 (2), Cornwall, jury.
Monday, Oct. 28, Toronto, non-jury, seventh week.
Monday, Nov. 4 (3), Chatham, jury.
Monday, Nov. 25 (4), Hamilton, non-jury.
Thursday, Dec. 5 (5), Whitby, non-jury.
Thursday, Dec. 12 (6), Kingston, non-jury.
Monday, Jan. 20, 1908 (7), Toronto, winter assizes, third week.

Teetzel, J.

Monday, Sept. 23, Toronto, civil, jury, first week
Monday, Sept. 30, Toronto, non-jury, third week.
Monday, Oct. 7 (1), London, jury.
Monday, Oct. 21, Toronto, non-jury, sixth week.
Tuesday, Nov. 5 (2), Berlin, non-jury.
Tuesday, Nov. 19 (3), Cornwall, non-jury.
Tuesday, Nov. 26 (4), Brantford, non-jury.
Tuesday, Dec. 17 (5), Sandwich, non-jury.
Monday, Jan. 6, 1908 (6), Toronto, winter assizes, first week.

Anglin, J.

Tuesday, Sept. 17 (1), Guelph, jury.
Tuesday, Sept. 24 (2), Berlin, jury.
Monday, Oct. 7, Toronto, civil, jury, third week.
Monday, Oct. 14, Toronto, non-jury, fifth week.
Wednesday, Nov. 20 (3), L'Orignal, jury and non-jury.
Tuesday, Dec. 3 (4), Brockville, non-jury.
Tuesday, Dec. 10 (5), Sault Ste. Marie, jury and non-jury.
Tuesday, Dec. 17 (6), Woodstock, non-jury.
Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1908 (7), Cornwall, winter assizes.

Magee, J.

Monday, Sept. 23 (1), Brantford, jury.
Monday, Oct. 14 (2), Owen Sound, jury.
Monday, Oct. 21 (3), Orangeville, jury and non-jury.
Monday, Oct. 28, Toronto, civil, jury, sixth week.
Monday, Nov. 11 (4), Brampton, jury and non-jury.
Tuesday, Nov. 26 (5), Cayuga, jury and non-jury.
Monday, Dec. 16 (6), St. Catharines, non-jury.
Monday, Dec. 23, Toronto, non-jury, fifteenth week.

Clute, J.

Monday, Sept. 23 (1), Lindsay, jury.
Monday, Oct. 7, Toronto, non-jury, fourth week.
Monday, Oct. 14 (2), Parry Sound, jury and non-jury.
Monday, Oct. 21, Toronto, civil, jury, fifth week.
Monday, Nov. 4 (3), Sarnia, jury.
Monday, Dec. 2 (4), Port Arthur, jury and non-jury.
Monday, Dec. 9 (5), Kenora, jury and non-jury.
Monday, Dec. 16 (6), Chatham, non-jury.
Monday, Jan. 27, 1908 (7), Toronto, winter assizes, fourth week.

Mabee, J.

Monday, Sept. 16 (1), Picton, jury and non-jury.
Monday, Sept. 23, Toronto, non-jury, second week.
Monday, Sept. 30 (2), St. Catharines, jury.
Tuesday, Oct. 22 (3), Pembroke, jury and non-jury.
Monday, Nov. 11 (4), Ottawa, non-jury.
Thursday, Nov. 21 (5), Peterboro, non-jury.
Thursday, Dec. 12 (6), Walkerton, non-jury.
Monday, Dec. 16, Toronto, non-jury, fourteenth week.
Monday, Feb. 3, 1908 (7), Toronto, winter assizes, fifth week.

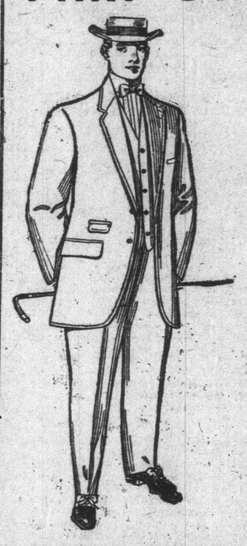
Riddell, J.

Monday, Sept. 16, Toronto, non-jury, first week.
Monday, Sept. 30 (1), Napanee, jury.
Monday, Oct. 7 (2), North Bay, jury.
Monday, Oct. 14 (3), Sandwich, jury.
Monday, Oct. 28 (4), Barrie, non-jury.
Monday, Nov. 11 (5), London, non-jury.
Monday, Nov. 25 (6), Belleville, non-jury.
Monday, Dec. 9, Toronto, non-jury, thirteenth week.
Monday, Jan. 6, 1908 (7), Ottawa, winter assizes.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

EARLY CLOSING—On each Saturday of **June, July** and **August** this store will close at 1 p.m. Other days at 5 p.m.

Thin Unlined Suits



Ready to satisfy men every way with the best of summer clothing—

The best in materials. Unbeatable tailorwork (the kind that keeps unlined suits shapely). Fashionable tailorwork.

Ready to suit you well to-day:

8.50: Light grey homespun tweeds, shoulders lined.

11.00: Fine navy blue English serge, double-breasted, long broad lapels.

12.50 and 15.00: Smart American tropical worsteds, the popular light greys, single-breasted, sizes 34 to 44.

—MAIN FLOOR—QUEEN STREET—

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

Michie & Co., Limited

The brewers in Pilsen, Bohemia, use the same formula as is used in brewing the famous

Carling's O'Keefe PILSENER Lager

"The Light Beer in the Light Bottle"

THE EDITOR'S OPINION.

Says That the Slater Shoe Has Improved the Standard of Shoes in Canada.

The following letter was received at the Slater Shoe Offices last week, and is from a former Torontonian:

C. E. Slater, Esq., President Slater Shoe Co., Montreal:

Dear Sir,—We have pleasure in printing the item about the new issue of stock in your enterprising company.

The writer has pleasure in expressing his appreciation of the vigorous advertising campaign you have carried on for several years, and which has been largely instrumental in increasing the amount of boot and shoe advertising done by other concerns, and improving the standard of shoes on the Canadian market.

(Sgd.) J. H. Woods,
Managing Director and Editor.

Discovered 24 Mining Claims.

A. Hall of Haileybury has begun an action against George Crawford of Haileybury and Frank Thomas of New Liskeard, claiming specific performance of an agreement for discovering, striking and recording twenty-four mining claims in the Montreal River region of the District of Nipissing.