The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.

MAIN OFFICE 83 YONGE STREET

I, COURTNEY LOVE, Circulation Manager of THE TORONTO WORLD, do solemnly declare that the following statement shows the net circulation of THE WORLD for each day in the month of August, 1907:

August 1	40,442	August 17	42,342
August 2	40,555	August 18	Sunday
August 3	41,835	August 19	41,884
August 4	Sunday	August 20	41,508
August 5	59,124	August 21	41,447
August 6	41,518	August 22	41,561
August 7	40,887	August 23	41,544
August 8	41,926	August 24	43,098
August 9	41,175	August 25	Sunday
August 10	42,335	August 26	41,785
August 11	Sunday	August 27	41,633
August 12	41,914	August 28	41,836
August 13	41,847	August 29	42,177
August 14	41,493	August 30	42,436
August 15	41,547	August 31	43,139
August 16	41,436		

Total net circulation, 27 days.... 1,143,743

Net Average 27 Days

42,360

The following statement shows the net circulation of The Sunday World, for the month of August, 1907:

August 4	41,498	August 18	40,120
August 11	40,185	August 25	39,859

Net total, four Sundays 161,662

Net Average Four Sundays

40,417

The foregoing figures include only papers actually sold and do not include damaged papers, samples or returned copies.

And I make the solemn declaration, conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of "The Canada Evidence Act, 1893."

Declared before me at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, this 31st day of August, A. D. 1907. (Sgd) COURTNEY LOVE.

(Sgd) JAMES BAIRD. A Commissioner, etc.

The World's circulation books, paper accounts, press room reports and press counters are open at any time to the inspection of any subscriber, any advertiser or any other newspaper.

THE COCKTAIL IN POLITICS.

Canada, true to British traditions, has never adopted the mixed drink, to any great extent. The mint-julep, the sherry cobbler, the gin fizz and the whiskey sling have made little headway north of the great lakes. Hence, when we find the cocktail interfering with presidential ambitions on the other side of the line, we are fain to gather information as to this nefarious mixture by consulting the Century Dictionary, and, thus inspired, we are able to state, that it is

"An American drink, strong, stimulating and cold, made of spirits, bitters, and a little sugar, with various aromatic and stimulating conditions."

Above all things, the cocktail must be cold, and this no doubt prompted some irreverent bar-tender to invent and christen the "Fairbanks cocktail."

Now Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks is not only vice-president of the United States, but he is also ambitious to be called by his fellow citizens, to the first place. He is credited with the friendship of the great corporations, a rather embarrassing asset just now, and also with commanding a large support among many good people on account of his moral and religious life. Needless to say he was pained and surprised to find bar-rooms advertising the "Fairbanks cocktail," and indignantly protested that he was a total abstainer.

But worse remains behind!

Not long ago Mr. Fairbanks announced himself as a candidate for election as a lay delegate to the conference of his church, and was startled to learn that he was charged with having served cocktails at a banquet in Indianapolis, where the president was his guest. As a matter of fact it appears that Mr. Roosevelt ordered the offending drink, and that the caterer served it without consulting the vice-president. The latter protests that he did not even see, or seeing, did not recognize, his undesirable namesake.

Needless to say the newspapers are making merry over the incident, and the Fairbank cocktail is more than ever in demand.

FISCAL REFORM AND THE IMPERIAL IDEA.

Not the least curious and instructive incidental of the tariff reform movement in Britain is the educative effect it has had, in connection with the new conception of the empire and the inter-relation of the imperial states. The readiness with which an influential section of British public opinion accepted the notion of a partnership of independent states, conducting their joint affairs by consultation and conference, as the ultimate solution of the imperial problem, came with not a little surprise. But the idea received explicit acknowledgment during the deliberations of the recent imperial conference, tho it cannot be said that as yet its strict logical conclusions command that assent which is their due and must certainly and soon be given.

When British tariff reformers regarded their propaganda from the imperial side they found the self-governing states seized of the right to settle their own economic policies and to protect their national industries even from the mother country herself. They found also that each of these states was steadily evolving a strong sentiment of nationality and, far from being in the least inclined to part with any jot or tittle of its powers, was determined to pursue the course, which in its judgment, was best fitted to further its own development. Thus they were led to adopt the principle of preference for preference, and as a necessary consequence to concede the inherent right of each British state to enter into reciprocal trade arrangements with foreign countries. That this last may and will be done to the detriment of inter-imperial commerce is indeed one of the standing contentions which the fiscal reformers use in their campaign for a mutual preferential system.

Writing editorially on the subject of the Franco-Canadian commercial agreement, which, by the way, it describes as a "treaty," The London Morning Post observes that "it is now recognized on all hands that each self-governing country of the empire must adapt its fiscal arrangements primarily to the interests of its own people." If that is the case as regards its economic policy, it is no great step forward to admit that these same interests must condition its other national policies. This much being conceded it follows as matter of course that modifications of these policies called for by the requirements of the imperial union must be equally within its own free determination. Thus the giant of fiscal liberty, yielded originally without regard to tendencies and circumstances then unknown and unconceived, has proved a leading factor in the formulation of the idea of an imperial partnership, while on the other hand that view has been popularized in Britain and its acceptance expedited by the rise of the fiscal reform movement and the character of the arguments adduced in its support.

THE SCIENTIFIC SPIRIT.

Professor Macallum's address at McGill College was a notable contribution to the literature of Canada. Nowhere can be found a more inspiring plea for the true scientific spirit, without which all progress is impossible, and nowhere can be found less tolerance of the pretense which masquerades as science.

The past century has been notable for discovery and invention. The triumphs in physics, chemistry and the like have largely contributed to the wealth of the world. Hence in some quarters, "science" has been personified, and is worshipped as blindly as was ever an Egyptian idol, and worshipped in much the same way, as a mysterious force capable of giving the good things of earth to her worshippers. This cult has disseminated among us a certain arrogance towards the past, and many a man of feeble intellect regards himself as intellectually superior to Plato and Aristotle, because neither of these worthies ever sent a telegram or saw a steam locomotive. By the same token the multitude, while acclaiming an Edison, or any other scientist who has made good from a financial standpoint, views with ill-concealed contempt the student in his laboratory, however eminent, who fails to "patent" some merchantable commodity. The old gibe by Socrates is quite in order to-day; the ordinary man has more respect for his horses than he has for his children. A jockey is better paid than a college professor.

As Prof. Macallum points out, mere facts are of no value, unless they are related and made harmonious by discovering the underlying principle which transforms mere knowledge into organized knowledge or science. Of what avail would be the telescope, the mere knowledge that the sun was so many miles distant, and the like, unless the human mind had grasped the great underlying law or principle of gravitation.

Opposed to all true science is the tyranny of tradition. Men believe a thing because it has been told them. How many men ever examine into the foundations of their beliefs? They inherit their religion, politics, national and race antipathies, their taste in music, painting, literature and dress. Everybody will agree that "Paradise Lost" is sublime. How many have read a hundred lines of it? Were the poem to be produced to-day could John Milton do as well as he did two centuries ago when he sold it for £5?

Physical science, especially medicine, suffered much from tradition, for tradition, tho sometimes useful, too often rests upon defective observation. Politices are applied and they are useful, but not because, as the saying goes, they "draw out the pain." The savage idea that "pain" is something apart—a bad spirit, as it were—still lingers, and the mother who dopes her baby with morphine is quite satisfied that she has done right because the baby stops crying.

So far as the physician's training goes, it must be observed that Prof. Macallum's standard is high, perhaps too high, to be universal. We need students, bacteriologists, surgeons, medical experts, undoubtedly, but, after all, the old-fashioned family doctor, armed with calomel, quinine and epsom salts, has still his unrivalled usefulness. The ordinary man who has to hustle about for a living seldom needs a doctor unless he gets his feet wet or eats or drinks more than is good for him. He is an easy proposition for the faithful doctor who knows his history from the cradle. But what the world most stands in need of is some check to the frightful mortality among infants. That one child, out of two, should die before reaching the age of five, is a disgrace to civilization. The coming physician who successfully combats this evil will take his place among the saviours of mankind.

Political Intelligence

A despatch from Ottawa announces that parliament will be convened "for despatch of business" on Nov. 14. By arrangement made at the last session, to facilitate prorogation, the public accounts committee will begin work at once on matters not disposed of at that session. This is something new in parliamentary procedure. As a rule the committee is kept idle for the first month or six weeks awaiting the report of the auditor-general.

The Brockville Recorder recalls that Premier Whitney "turned down every legislative follower of his from New Ontario and selected Mr. Cochrane as minister of lands and mines. Further, Mr. Cochrane had never been a member of any house and consequently was totally without parliamentary experience of any kind. Further, a New Ontario representative, the member for Nipissing, resigned to make a place for the new minister. The Tory papers have lauded and are still lauding Hon. Mr. Cochrane as an efficient minister, and Premier Whitney on the floor of the legislature delivered a stirring eulogy on the minister of lands and mines. Every time the Tory papers knock Sir Wilfrid on this point they are hitting Premier Whitney a trifle harder."

If there is any truth in the report that the Bell Telephone Company will stop all further construction work in Canada until after the next general elections, it will be a characteristic example of how the great corporations stand in their own light. Nothing could so speed the cause of public ownership as any petulance of this kind on the part of the Bell Co.

The statement having been made that Dr. Coughlin, superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Belleville, was on Mr. Borden's platform at Peterboro, that gentleman came up for some sharp criticism from some of the Liberal papers. Now, however, it turns out that Dr. Coughlin was not on the platform; that he was not at the meeting, and that he was not in Peterboro.

The Quebec Chronicle (Con.), commenting upon the Aylesworth-Borden incident, refers to the minister of justice:

As reckless in his words as he is in his ministerial deeds, and whose eccentricities his friends are compelled to apologize for by attributing them to his political youth, and rawness in statesmanship.

At Wodstock last week, W. H. Bennett, M.P., was inclined to believe that the all-red line was a scheme to enable the G. T. R. to get some fast ships and ocean passenger service at the expense of the government. For all that, he was at a loss, when asked about it, to explain why Lord Strathcona should be so interested in the enterprise.

Now comes the annual report of the C. P. R., with a distinct intimation that the C. P. R. may have a finger in the pie. The directors say:

The subsidy that is now being paid to your company for the carriage of the mails between Liverpool and Hongkong will expire in April of next year, and it is not improbable that a faster and more frequent service will be made a condition of its continuance. In view of this fact your directors recommend that they be authorized to arrange for the acquisition or construction of two steamships to meet the requirements of your Pacific trade, or to build two larger and faster boats for the Atlantic service and transfer the Empress of Britain and Empress of Ireland to the route between Vancouver and Hongkong.

The query is prompt to arise, how will this affect the traditional friendship supposed to exist between the old Conservative party and the C.P.R.? And to what extent is that alliance, if it ever did exist, affected by the progressive planks of the Halifax platform?

It is unfortunate that any one should endeavor to play politics when the province, the nation, and the empire are confronted by a problem so serious and so delicate as that presented by Japanese immigration to British Columbia. In a way, the mob made itself ridiculous by burning the lieutenant-governor in effigy. Presumably he acted upon the advice of his responsible ministers, tho, in fact, he may have received his instructions from Ottawa. Suppose the McBride government had resigned, because the governor vetoed an act passed by the unanimous vote of the legislature? "The King's government must go on," and in this particular case, the "King's government" was embarassed by a misprint in the bill, as passed, which rendered it nugatory. Nevertheless The Vancouver World (Lib.) seizes the technical advantage which the situation presents, and holds forth as follows:

"It cannot be made too clear that the reasons given by Mr. Dunsmuir for disallowing the bill were those of his first minister. The governor himself has no discretionary power which he can exercise without consulting the leader of the government and the moment he acts contrary to the wishes of that gentleman he must find a new premier. The doctrine that the King can do no wrong is the basis of government in this province as well as in Great Britain, and the position occupied by Mr. Dunsmuir in relation to Mr. McBride is essentially the same as that occupied by His Majesty in relation to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. It has happened in years gone by that the sovereign has declined to act on the advice of his ministers, in which case he has been obliged to get a ministry that would give him the advice he wanted, or, failing, to retreat from his position. So also here. There is nothing to show that Mr. Dunsmuir was personally opposed to the immigration bill, and there is the most direct evidence that he had received no suggestions from Ottawa as to the course he should take. Even, however, had one or other of these been the case, it was incumbent upon Mr. McBride, the man entrusted with the government of the country by the people of the country to decline to advise Mr. Dunsmuir to refuse his assent to a bill passed unanimously by the legislature. The fact is, however, that Mr. McBride, so far from refraining to press a reluctant governor to sign the bill, of his own motion advised him not to sign it and then allowed the impression to go abroad that it was the government at Ottawa which had interfered."

The Halifax Chronicle (Lib.) thinks that R. L. Borden is recalling his tour thru rose-colored glasses and waxes sarcastic thus:

"Up in Toronto the other day Mr. Borden gave his warm admirer, The World, a glowing account of his tour in Nova Scotia. His reference to the Empire Rink meeting will be particularly interesting to those who attended it (of whom the Tory organs said there were 1800). 'At Halifax,' said the leader, "the largest available hall was filled, and the audience was both attentive and enthusiastic.' Mr. Borden is developing the gift of one of his distinguished predecessors. What he will have to say about the Halifax and Glace Bay gatherings when he gets out to the coast can only be imagined."

The Sydney Record (Liberal) has discovered a fresh cause of difference between R. L. Borden and The Montreal Gazette, as follows:

"It may also be remembered that Mr. Borden took occasion at some of his meetings to criticize the government for having retained control of the lands of Saskatchewan and Alberta. This was the policy of Sir John Macdonald. He adopted it in the case of Manitoba. If the Conservative party is faithful to anything it is to the memory of Sir John Macdonald. And this is as it should be. After some hesitation The Gazette has spoken on the question. It does not accept Borden's view. In effect it says that, as in the case of the telephones and telegraphs, he is all wrong. Altogether Mr. Borden must be having a difficult task."

Galt Reformer (Liberal): Ontario is to spend $5000 on flag-waving in the rural schools. It is a jingo idea, and the money might be spent in a far more profitable manner.

The Montreal Gazette (Conservative) is certainly consistent in its opposition to every form of public ownership. It is frankly dissatisfied with any movement towards the nationalization of telegraphs and telephones and quick to see how the recent report of the telephone commisison may react upon public opinion. Hence it laments as follows:

The report of the commissioners who enquired into the Toronto telephone girls' strike is in some of its sections one of the most extraordinary documents that ever came from a semi-judicial body. The company's employes struck because the hours they were required to work had been lengthened, and this without their pay being proportionately increased. The case was one of a class not uncommon, and not hard to deal with, so far as an outsider can effectually deal with disputes, the basis of which he can only partially understand. The commissioners took advantage of their position to embody in their report a lot of stuff that can only be called bombast. They were appointed to deal with a question of compensation for work. They got away into the realm of Toronto's relations with "utilities," and stated that whether they liked it or not the public of Toronto, so far as it wished to make use of the telephone, is obliged to pay the Bell Company for its service. Viewed in this light, the report declares, an element is introduced which justifies an insistence on the part of the public of a due regard for the welfare of employes which might be urged with less reason in the case of competitive industries. All of which is aside from the question. The commissioners were not required to discuss the relations of a particular company to Toronto, nor is there any difference in principle between the case of a telephone employe appealing for help against what is claimed to be injustice and a railway employe in the same attitude. The company is accused of want of humanitarian consideration for its servants, and condemned for having regard to the commercial aspect of its business. This censure may or may not be deserved. It would have had more influence if the report which contains it had had more of the character of a judicial deliverance and less of that of an election address in a constituency where radicalism rejoices in whatever gives it a chance to bang "capital" on the head. The deliverances of any body acting under federal authority can have no legal effect in matters touching the relations of master and servant, which are regulated by the laws of the provinces. Such moral weight as they might have is lessened when in rendering them the authors go outside of their commission to discuss matters that are not involved in the dispute and deliver themselves of bombast instead of judgment.

Editor World: If Sir Wilfrid Laurier is really in favor of public ownership, why does he not recall to his cabinet Sir William Mulock, chief exponent on his side of that policy?

Conservative.

PRESBYTERY CONFIRMS CALL.

ST. CATHARINES, Sept. 17.—The call of the Merritton Presbyterian Church to Rev. Thomas Paton of Merritton, referred back for additional signatures two weeks ago, was to-day upheld by the Hamilton Presbytery, and arrangements for Mr. Paton's induction were made.

President Going to Canton.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 17.—At a meeting of the McKinley national memorial trustees here to-day, it was announced that President Roosevelt, upon his arrival here Sept. 30, will be escorted to the Central High School, where the public and parochial school children are to be massed and sing "America" and "The Star Spangled Banner." The president will deliver an address to the children.

Rumored Theft of Bonds.

MADRID, Sept. 17.—All transactions in 5 per cent. rentes were suspended on the bourse to-day. It is rumored that a theft of $2,000,000 in unnumbered bonds has been discovered.

WINDSOR TABLE SALT is prepared, packed and shipped with every care. It travels straight to your table in absolute purity. 153

AT OSGOODE HALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Chambers.

Cartwright, master, at 11 a.m.

Single Court.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Clute at 11 a.m. Cases set down for hearing:

1. Harper v. Barton Land Co.
2. Eggert v. Brooks.
3. Buffalo Mines v. Cobalt Mines.
4. Buffalo Mines v. Cobalt Mines.
5. Buffalo Mines v. Cobalt Mines.
6. Henderson v. Standard Bearings.
7. Manley v. Manley.

Toronto Non-Jury Sittings.

Before Riddell, J., at 10.30 a.m.:

1. Collingwood v. Collingwood.
2. Rex Tailoring Co. v. Can. Express.
3. Richmond v. Montreal.
4. Tretheway v. Tretheway.
5. Hollwey v. Covert.
6. Allan v. Tharle.
7. Foster v. Anderson.
8. Sutcliffe v. Monarch Life.
9. Breden v. Breden.
10. Martin v. Jones.
11. Malcolm v. Adams.
12. Johnston v. Johnston.

If any time remains after disposing of this list any case on the general list, if parties desire it, will be tried.

Divisional Court.

Peremptory list for 11 a.m.:

Burns v. People's B. & L. Ass.
Scanlon v. Marsh.
Agricultural v. Webb.
Cummings v. Maidens.
Barnes v. Golding.
Halliday v. Ottawa.

Court of Appeal.

Peremptory list for 11 a.m.:

Bowman v. Silver (continued).
Thompson v. Ontario Sewer Pipe Co.
Barbeau v. Piggott.
Bartlemes v. Condie.

Recovered Judgment.

The Trusts and Guarantee Co., Limited, as administrators of the estate of J. M. Staehler, have obtained judgment against Isaac E. Weber for $999, the amount of two promissory notes made by him in favor of A. O. Boehmer Co. of Berlin.

Roman Against Corinthian.

The Roman Stone Co. have an action pending against the Corinthian Stone Co. The latter moved before Master-in-Chambers Cartwright to set aside the Roman Stone Co. statement of claim on the ground that it was not in accordance with the writ. The master allowed the writ to be amended.

Hurt by a Wagon.

Frederick W Carter is asking $2000 damages from Elizabeth Bowman, wife of A. J. Bowman, for injuries sustained from being struck by a wagon belonging to Mrs. Bowman.

Endorsed a Note.

A promissory note for $3577.74 is the basis of an action by E. R. C. Clarkson against J. Billings, Jr., who is alleged to have endorsed the note.

Steam Hammer Transaction.

The Canadian Fairbanks Co. have instituted an action against the London Machine Tool Co. of Hamilton for damages for the breach of an agreement over the sale of a steam hammer.

Judgment Signed.

Charles J. Kammer, on application to Master-in-Chambers Cartwright, obtained a judgment for $316.38 against C. A. Hull, without costs.

Getting the Money Back.

The action brought against the Erie Silver Mining Co. by Alexander Bilskey has now been dismissed without costs, and an order granted allowing the money paid into court as security for costs to be taken out.

Promissory Note.

The Merchants Bank of Canada are suing the Dodds Cook Lumber Co. to recover $804.94 on a promissory note.

One Action Less.

The action brought by Hugh Bell Munro against Absolom Gibson, Frank Schoonmaker and the Coin Silver Mining Co., has on consent been dismissed without costs.

Boundary in Dispute.

The boundaries between the properties of Sarah Williams and William Mulock are in dispute. As it is necessary to have the original title deeds produced a subpoena has been issued to the trial at the Toronto non-jury sittings.

Balance of Account.

J. A. Lake of the Village of Portage Bay will have only twelve days instead of twenty days to appear to the writ of summons issued against him by the Latchford Hardware Co. to recover $303.40, the balance of an account.

Wanted More Money.

William Charles Whiston joined the Canadian Order of Foresters at Algoma Mills in September, 1889, taking out a policy for $1000, payable to his neyt of kin. Upon his death in April of this year the order proceeded to distribute it according to law. Abigail Whiston, his widow, objecting to the amount paid to her, application was made to pay the money into court. A direction was made to pay in $400 less the costs of so doing.

Court of Appeal Judgment.

The Court of Appeal have given judgment in the action of Cavanagh against Glendinning and others to recover a commission of $25,000 on the sale of certain mining lands. At the trial Chancellor Boyd held the plaintiffs were entitled to $1500 and costs. Not being satisfied with that amount they appealed to the divisional court, who directed a new trial. The judgment now is that the divisional court judgment be set aside and judgment to be entered for payment to the plaintiffs of a commission of 5 per cent. on $200,000 received or to be received in respect of the sale of the property, in addition to the $30,000, in respect of which the sum of $1500 has been awarded by the judgment at the trial. The defendants are to pay the plaintiffs the costs of appeal to Court of Appeal. No costs of appeal to Divisional court. Justice Meredith and Justice Riddell dissented.

Must Answer.

Judge Clute in chambers directed that Silas P. Cornell should attend again for examination for discovery and answer certain questions he refused to answer on a prior examination. He has also to pay the costs of the motion and the re-examination. Henry E. McKee, the plaintiff, had asked that Cornell be committed to jail.

Master's Order Restored.

Judge Riddell in chambers in June last allowed an appeal from the master in chambers allowing the Euclid-avenue Trust Co. to sign summary judgment against one Hohs to recover possession of certain mortgazed premises. Upon appeal to the divisional court the judgment of Riddell, J., has been set aside, and the order of the master restored. The costs are to the successful party.

Divisional Court Appeals.

The divisional court dismissed with costs the appeals in each of the actions of Duncombe v. Duncombe, Clappe v. St. Thomas, and Hodgson v. Bible.

DAY OF ATONEMENT.

Hebrews of City Unite in Solemn Services To-Day.

The Jewish fast of Yom Kippur, or Day of Atonement, commenced last night. Every synagogue was crowded to its fullest capacity, and, to provide accommodation for all worshippers, St. George's Hall, Victoria Hall and the assembly hall in the Labor Temple were requisitioned.

The majority of the congregations were robed in the shrouds of praying shawls in which they are to be buried when they quit this sphere, and on bended knees started their continuous prayers, which will last until to-night at sunset.

The time is spent in fasting and is the outward symbol of repentance and atonement for the misdeeds they may have committed during the past year.

Yom Kippur is a day strictly observed by every class of Jew thruout the world. Even those who never attend the synagogue at any other period of the year do so now and rigidly adhere to the ancient law.

In the reformed synagogues the service is broken after the evening session, to be resumed early this morning. At sunrise to-day the ceremonies will end.

The "Shofar" was blown to usher in the new year ten days ago and will again be sounded and the Book of Life will be sealed for the year and the fates of all members of the race settled.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

Deaths registered at the city hall yesterday were:

William D. Sills, 16 years, typhoid.
William Nassau Church McMahon, 31 years, chronic fibroid liver.
John H. Clarke, 65 years, hemiplegia.
Christina Proulx, 6 months, acute indigestion.
Lei Yu, 52 years, pulmonary tuberculosis.
Edward Hamilton, 63 years, intestinal obstruction.
— McCullough, stillborn.
Daisy Wannamaker, 7 months, ileocolitis.
Joseph Spenceley, 7 weeks, malnutrition.
George C. Tomlin, 86 years, hemiplegia.
William Henry Penny, 50 years, gas poisoning (suicide).
Samuel Weinstein, 27 years, acute rheumatism.
— Dunlop, 1 day, heart failure.
Horatio Nelson Hegman, 20 years, typhoid fever.

NOT YET CONSIDERED.

Dr. John Hoskin, chairman of the board of governors of the University of Toronto, said last night, with reference to the report that a new schedule of salaries was to be adopted for members of the staff, that the matter of rearranging the stipends had not yet been given consideration by the board.

Appeal for Telegraphers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The appeal of President Small of the Telegraphers' Union and President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to organized labor thruout the country for financial assistance to the striking telegraphers was issued to-day.

EATON'S DAILY STORE NEWS

Very Low Price for Men's Fur-lined Coats

Just about what you would expect to pay for a good overcoat. The SHELL is of English beaver cloth, heavy, thick, smooth-faced woolen material, indigo dyed to stay; LINING of mink marmot, good thick furs that look like mink. High STORM COLLAR of German otter—whole, full furred skins. And all are expertly made. To offer these at Thursday's price should certainly bring the liveliest kind of buying **27.00**

MAIN FLOOR—QUEEN STREET.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

STORE CLOSES DAILY AT 5 P.M.

FURRIERS

—TO—

H. M. Queen Alexandra AND H. R. H. The Prince of Wales

FUR-LINED BROADCLOTH COATS

Probably the most popular style we make in these comfortable garments is a coat about 48 inches long, loose fitting, with plain sleeve, finished with a self cuff.

The cloth is imported French Broadcloth, in any shade wanted. The collar and revers may be of Sable or Isabella Fox, Beaver, Alaska Sable, Persian Lamb, Natural or Blue Lynx.

Lined with Hamster, this cloak is priced from $55 to $70, according to quality of fur. Lined with Grey and White Squirrel, the same garment would cost from $65 to $80.

Write for Catalogue.

Holt, Renfrew & Co.

5 King Street East.

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

Michie & Co., Limited

You can't buy a purer, more delicious beer than

O'Keefe's Pilsener Lager

The difference in cost between O'Keefe's "Pilsener" and imported beers, goes into the custom house for duty.

Drink O'Keefe's "Pilsener."

"The Light Beer in the Light Bottle."

11/8

CONVOCATION ON SATURDAY.

On Saturday, at 4 o'clock, a special convocation will be held at Trinity College to confer the degree of D.D. on the Right Rev. Charles Scadding, Bishop of Oregon.

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1885

NEW CITY OFFICE: Cor. of Yonge and Bloor Streets.

BUSINESS HOURS - 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
SATURDAY - - - - 10 a.m. to 12 noon. 135

Special Attention Given to Savings Accounts.

SEPARATE BANKING ROOM FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

J. P. HODGINS, - - - - MANAGER.