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WHAT WILL MAKE TORONTO.

The World pointed out two months ago that Toronto had more banking capital centred here than has Montreal, and a contemporary yesterday confirmed this by a table of the details. Toronto is growing rapidly; so is Montreal.

What Toronto wants next to capital is cheap power, light and heat. Nothing will give this but municipal ownership of the power and light lines in conjunction with a provincial system for the distribution of power from the Falls. Toronto must lead in this movement, and she must start now. Toronto ought also to insist on the price of gas being still further reduced.

Toronto need not count on cheap labor, but she can do a lot to help labor to get cheap homes, and in this way ameliorate the situation. Real estate is jumping up in value; and the best way to have labor stop here is to help workmen to own their own homes. There are hundreds of acres just over the Don that could be sold from four to ten dollars a foot for workmen's homes if a high level bridge were built over the Don at Bloor-street and extended to Danforth-avenue, with a street car line to East Toronto. There are blocks and blocks of land in the east end, in the west end and in St. John's Ward that could be rebuilt and that would give cheaper and better homes than they now carry. Let us have cheap electricity and cheap homes and Toronto will go to half a million population in a short time and be the greatest industrial centre of Canada.

PUNISHING BY PLEDGING.

Widespread interest has been evoked in England and Scotland over the new departure made by William Jefferson Pollard, police judge of St. Louis, in compelling prisoners charged with drunkenness to sign the pledge and to keep it, under penalty of the enforcement of a fine or commitment to the workhouse. This method of treating prisoners of this kind has been highly successful, as is shown by his report. He says that very few persons have broken the pledge, and most of those who have taken it have completely reformed, since after staying sober for a year it is not hard to make temperance permanent.

In commenting upon Judge Pollard's methods, the British press sees much sound common sense in them. Stress is laid upon the fact that by a system of surveillance the judge is able to make sure that his proteges are keeping the faith and hope is expressed that the experiment will be tried by one of the metropolitan magistrates. As Judge Pollard says: "Of what use is it to send such men to prison? Who refuses? Not he, surely, but his wife and children." The judge has a heart to heart talk with the offender, and usually walks up with, "Well, I will give you another opportunity. Just you sign one of these pledges for one year."

The chairman of the district council of Redditch, who also sits as a magistrate, says that he has put Judge Pollard's pledge of total abstinence into operation, and other magistrates seem inclined to favor it. Certainly it seems a preferable course to that usually taken, and its adoption generally might do much to diminish this particular description of offence, which is not only obnoxious in itself, but involves so many innocent sufferers.

ANGLO-CONGOLESE AGREEMENT.

Looking back upon the course of events which led to the British occupation of Egypt and what has since happened, the conviction can scarcely be resisted that there is a Providence that shaped the end. Entered upon with repugnance; continued in spite of a sincere desire on the part of successive British governments to fulfill the promise to retire when pacification was accomplished; altered by the gradual but complete conquest of the Egyptian Soudan, regularized ultimately by international agreement; acquiesced in by France, the only nation possessing a peculiar in-

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF IT



J. J. HILL: "A GOOD BIG SLICE FOR YOU, SONNY."—Duluth (Min.) News Tribune.

terest in the scene of the romantic expedition led by the great Napoleon; these present a series to which history affords no parallel. And alone among the territories which have been subjected to British influence, the results have evoked the admiration of all observers. They are universally admitted to have been beneficial in the highest degree to the Egyptian people and to reflect the utmost credit upon the integrity and efficiency of the British administration and officials who have assisted in the work of regeneration.

When the Anglo-French agreement was ratified and approved by the European powers interested under the capitulations, there remained one unsettled dispute. It related to certain territory on the Upper Nile leased to King Leopold of Belgium by the Anglo-French agreement of May, 1894. It covered a considerable tract of land including the whole of the district known as the Bahr-el-Ghazal. Part of it was to be held so long as the Congo State should remain independent, or a Belgian colony, and part only till King Leopold's death. The principal object of this agreement entered into by the British Liberal government was to counteract the ambitious designs of France upon the Upper Nile, but, unfortunately for the success of the ingenious scheme, it was at once defeated by another agreement made between the king and the French government, transferring a large portion of the leased territory to France, which thus secured the long desired foothold on the Nile.

Following upon this came the complete rout of the Mahdists by Lord Kitchener, and the Fashoda crisis when Britain and France were placed for a brief period in acute antagonism perilously near rupture, such as it is to be hoped will never again affect the relations of the two powers. It was closed by the withdrawal of France from what was clearly an untenable position and her claims were finally renounced in the Anglo-French agreement of 1899, by which she recognized the paramount rights in the Upper Nile Valley, acquired by the victors of Omdurman. In these circumstances the British government might well have argued that it had also acquired the rights assigned by King Leopold to France. This view, however, did not commend itself to the late Lord Salisbury and the rights of Britain and the Congo State in this territory remained an open question and a source of continual friction. The last phase of the dispute was the occupation of certain Nile ports by Belgian troops, and the closing of the Nile route to the Free State. This brought matters to a climax.

The difficulty has now been terminated under an agreement recently signed by Sir Edward Grey, the Imperial minister for foreign affairs, and Baron Von Bethoven, as representatives of the two contracting powers. By it the lease of the Bahr-el-Ghazal is canceled except as regards the Lado enclave, which will automatically revert to the Soudan government upon the death of King Leopold. It is satisfactory that Great Britain has again given evidence of her consideration for

the position of a weaker country by according exceptionally generous terms. The Egyptian government will guarantee the interest on the capital sum required for the construction of a railway from the Nile near Lado to the Congo frontier, which on the determination of the lease will be wholly under the jurisdiction of the Soudanese government and the depot on the Nile terminus is to remain in possession of the railway company. Facilities will also be given for the transportation of persons and merchandise thru Egyptian and Soudanese territories to the Congo State.

This agreement concludes the strange eventful history of Egypt and the Egyptian Soudan, and Sir Edward Grey has been rightly congratulated on the conclusion of an agreement which substitutes for a singularly ambiguous and inconvenient arrangement one "which appears to possess all the elements of finality." To him is undoubtedly due the strong and resourceful conduct of foreign affairs, which has already broken the tradition attributing weakness in this direction to Liberal governments and confirmed the opinion entertained regarding his force of character, capacity and diplomatic ability.

U.S. PACKERS AND CANADIAN TRADE.

Evidence is steadily accumulating that the startling charges made by Upson Sinclair in his novel, "The Jungle," in connection with the methods in use by the Chicago meat-packing houses, have a substantial basis of fact. It has been found by independent investigators that meat unfit for human consumption has been placed upon the market, and public feeling in the United States has been stirred to the depths. Yesterday President Roosevelt received the confidential report of Commissioner of Labor Neill and Special Agent Reynolds, who investigated the conditions in Chicago. This he has announced he will not make public until he has received their influence to defeat the Beveridge inspection amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill.

So remarkable has been the outburst of public sentiment that four of the principal Chicago houses have issued an official statement, declaring they were in favor of any inspection or regulation that would improve the meat-packing industry. On the other hand, it is stated that the beef trust managers are forcing the cattle raisers to exert all their influence at Washington to have the proposal for government inspection defeated. Senator Carter declares that the cattle raisers are being used by the packers to pull the chestnuts from the fire.

Prominence is given by the British newspapers to the revelations which have been and are being made, and there is every prospect that a scare over the American canned meats may be created among the British public. A boycott of these goods is not impossible and it is very essential that immediate steps should be taken by the Dominion Government to enable the consumer in the United Kingdom to discriminate between the United States and the Canadian product. The geographical knowledge of the average old countryman with regard to this content is notoriously deficient, and no better opportunity to impart more accurate information could be afforded.

Canada must not be allowed to suffer in this way, and a campaign of education should be forthwith instituted and prosecuted to a finish.

TIBETAN TRADE.

During and after Colonel Younghusband's expedition to Tibet, it was freely stated by the opponents of Lord Curzon's forward policy that the consequences would be disastrous to British trade and influence, and embitter the relations between India and the inhabitants of the Forbidden Land. This dismal prophecy has not been borne out by the event. Replying recently to a question put by Sir Henry Cotton in the house of commons, Mr. Morley, the secretary of state for India, gave the most recent figures relating to the export and import trade between British India and Tibet.

From them it appears that the total volume of trade for the nine months ending Dec. 31, 1905, exceeds by over \$170,000 that for the whole twelve months ending on March 31 of that year. The exports from India to Tibet increased by \$80,000, and the imports into India by over \$90,000. For the twelve months ending March 31 last, the increases will no doubt be proportionally greater. Now that the treaty made by Col. Younghusband, as later modified by the home government, has been confirmed by China under separate agreement, reciprocal trade will no doubt develop more rapidly, with the happiest results.

THE SPANISH WEDDING.

All the world loves a bride whether she be of high rank or low. Good wishes on an occasion which always ought to be and often, fortunately, is happy and auspicious, need no forcing. But in the courtship of the youthful King of Spain and Princess Ena, there have been and are circumstances which to Britons at least, invest it with peculiar attraction. That sincere affection prompted the consummation of this bond between that British and Spanish crowns is matter of general belief and this of itself gives what is not uncommonly an affair of state the note of romance dear to the human heart. But, in addition, the entry of a princess, accustomed to the free domestic and public life which is the fortunate

lot of the British royal families, into the court circle of Spain, to be cribbed and confined by a rigid ceremonial code and rules of etiquette as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, suggests a denouement both interesting in itself and far-reaching in its possible consequences.

Alonso XIII. is said to have shown some inclination to disregard these traditional observances, and his experiences in Britain will not tend to weaken it if it really exists. As yet, he is too young to be self-assertive, saving in those passing ebullitions due to natural exuberance of spirits. His task is a difficult one at best and his inheritance a sag one. Spain, once the leading power of Europe and the mistress of the new world, has sunk low in the scale of nations. Her decadence was in part due to her over-sea possessions whose wealth of gold diverted the unthinking populace from the industries and manufactures which in their less favored lands were laying the foundations of a more stable prosperity. No doubt other causes—political and religious—conspired to accelerate the fall of Spain. Now, stripped of the last fragments of her once vast colonial dominions, she is again thrown back on herself and her own resources.

These are rich enough. If the temper and habits of centuries can be changed, to give Spain again a higher place in the councils of Europe. Now that the long political unrest has given place to greater confidence in present conditions, there is hope that the largeness of her people may be overcome and that better advantage may be taken of the opportunities her fertile soil and mineral wealth offer to the enterprising and industrious. Britons everywhere will join in the wish that this marriage, celebrated amid so many and sincere marks of popular favor, may assist the process of regeneration. The young sovereigns commence their reign happily the return to the palace was marred by another terrible example of the reckless, implacable hostility of the anarchists. The bomb is said to have been intended for the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia and the incident was a sharp reminder to the king and queen that a crown in continental Europe has its dangers and carries serious responsibilities to the people. That it may be their better fate to govern rightly and to win the confidence and affection of the Spanish people is by no means heartily than by the loyal citizens of Canada.

OSGOODE HALL.

Judgments handed out yesterday, 31st May.

Master's chambers—McConnell v. Erdman; Hogaboon v. Hill—Cartwright, master.

Announcements for To-Day.

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

Judge's chambers—Will be held at 10 a. m.

Divisional court—No sittings of this court until Monday, 4th June.

Toronto non-jury sittings—Peremptory list for Friday, at 10 a. m.—C. P. R. v. G. T. R., Dodge v. Cobalt, Cartwright v. Cartwright, Donnelly v. Cartwright Refiners; re McDougall and Treasurer of Ontario.

New Branch to be Established at Once.

Mr. B. Muscat, native of Toronto, has been appointed manager of Toronto branch of Syracuse Smelting Works. He has been connected with the above named company in Montreal and New York for a good many years. The Syracuse Smelting Works manufacture chiefly rabbit metal, type metal, solder, phosphor, tin and all white metal mixtures, and are also importers and dealers in pig tin, anti-mon, spelter, pig lead, aluminum, nickel and bismuth.

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CAPORAL**



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STANDARD
OF THE
WORLD**

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Stores Opens at 8 a. m.
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Your New Hat Awaits You Here



Time to give that winter hat a vacation, and spruce up, feel and look better.

Our hats include every sensible shape that best British and American makers have produced this season. All these advantages and more — Eaton prices — WHY shouldn't you buy your hat here?



Fur Fell summer hats, Alpine, fedora, travelling and tourist shapes. Pearl grey, fawn, nutria, brown and hazel, with tapering or full crown; raw and bound edges, wide flat or rolling brim, broad or narrow silk bands. Russian and calf leather sweats. Price 1.50, 2.00, 2.50.

Straw Hats—Panamas, negligé, boater and fedora shapes, Manilla, chips, canton, sennet braid, rustic and split. Blue or black silk bands. Leather sweats. Price 50c to 12.50.

Children's Straw Sailors, in plain and fancy colors, Canton, rustic, pedal and Milan square or round crown, bow or streamers at side; some with narrow bindings around the edge. All the latest styles. Price 19c to 3.50.

A Full Assortment of Children's Linen Sailors and Wash Tams, with detachable crowns. Colors white, fawn, brown, red, sky blue and white and black checked. Prices 25c to 75c.

MAIN FLOOR—QUEEN STREET.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

190 YONGE ST.,
TORONTO

THE WEDDING MONTH.

An Old Phrase and a Justification for its Existence.

"In the leafy month of June" the social pages of the papers are full of wedding announcements, most of which end by saying: "The presents were numerous and costly." This is but right. Everybody loves a bride, and why should not the presents be numerous? Moreover, Canada is prosperous, so that it is right and fitting that they should be costly. While the store windows are full of such beautiful things suitable for wedding presents, special attention should be paid to the store of Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming. There is in the window of 188 Yonge-street a magnificent Goulay piano, which is soon to be shipped to Fifehead, in Scotland. Its ultimate destination is the music-room of a bride, and it is certain that she will be delighted with this splendid product of the Canadian workmanship. This is the first Goulay piano which has been sent to Great Britain and special interest attaches to it from the fact that it is a member of the firm of the senior Goulay is one of the best upright pianos in the market and will compel the admiration of every musician of taste and discernment.

SENTENCE IS STAYED.

Macon, Ga., May 31.—The United States circuit court of appeals to-day granted a supersedeas in the case of Messrs. Gaylor and Greene, convicted in Savannah of conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with harbor improvement work. This has the effect of staying the execution of the sentences imposed on them.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. John Kerr.

Petrolia, May 31.—The death of Mrs. John Kerr, wife of one of Petrolia's most prominent citizens, occurred at an early hour this morning.

BURGLARIZED TWICE IN FOUR DAYS.

Twice in four days the grocery of Mr. Ernest Belanger on 964 Cadieux-street, Montreal, has been visited by burglars. Last Wednesday Mr. Belanger returned to his store about half past twelve, and shortly after, requiring the services of his horse, found that the door was missing. He immediately commenced a search, and upon hearing of the loss, one of Mr. Belanger's neighbors informed him that he had seen somebody leaving his place with a package under his arm and the reins of a harness sticking out.

Towards midnight on Saturday Mr. Belanger closed up his store, and went to bed. While he was asleep thieves again entered the store, broke into the cash box and upset things generally. There was no money in the place, however, so they got little for their trouble. Finally, upsetting a desk, which was in the store, and making a great row, which woke Mr. Belanger, they put off, without taking anything except a box of Rainbow cut smoking tobacco. Mr. Belanger has put the matter in the hands of the police.

SHERING FOR BROOKVILLE.

Brookville, May 31.—A telegram was received to-day by the chairman of the entertainment committee of the old rears' reunion from Will J. Sherring of Hamilton, the Marathon hero, saying that he would be here on Wednesday, Aug. 1, "one of the principal days of the reunion," and would give an exhibition of two or five miles at the Fair Grounds track. Preparations are already under way to give Sherring a reception in keeping with those tendered him by other places.

New But Old



Just out.
Fully aged.
And O!
What a delicious
satisfying flavor.
Be good to
yourself. Order

"THE LIGHT BEER IN THE LIGHT BOTTLE"

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

Michie & Co., Limited

F. WHITE & SONS,

CHURCH BELL HANGERS

APPLETON, ABERDEEN, BELLS

F. White & Sons re hung and tuned the Church Bells to the entire satisfaction of the Committee.

Agents—GEO. BUSBY, 255 BARTLETT AVE.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

In another column will be found the statement of the Standard Life Assurance Company of Edinburgh, for the year ending November 15, 1905. The net revenue for the year was \$1,225,586.00, of which the amount of \$125,586.00, of which amount nearly \$900,000 was reassured with other offices, leaving a net premium revenue over net assurance of \$336,220.00. The net revenue for the year amounted to \$7,125,586.00. The Standard is one of the solid, old Scotch companies and has certainly a fine record.

An Unnecessary Improvement.

Those who maintain the bicycle has attained mechanical perfection are reminded by an English journal that there is room, tho no particular necessity, for a self-adjusting gear. The ascent of a hill on a bicycle can be more easily made on a low geared wheel than on a high one, altho the low gear is not suitable for riding on level roads. At present bicycles have fixed gears adapted to the nature of the roads they are to run over. The self-adjusting gear would raise or lower itself according to the pressure of the pedals. If this could be accomplished by a simple mechanical device, English wheelmen would accept it as an improvement, but it is pointed out that the present capabilities of the bicycle as a means of transport are sufficient to satisfy even the most enthusiastic riders. With less effort than expended in walking, a bicycle is capable of ten to twelve miles an hour on a level road.

Derby Day, Buffalo.

On June 4th the Grand Trunk Railway System will sell tickets to Buffalo and return for \$2.00, good going 9 a. m. express, good returning until June 5th. For tickets and full information call at Grand Trunk City Office, northwest corner King and Yonge-streets.

C. F. R. to Hamilton Races.

\$1.00 will be the special excursion rate to Hamilton and return every day, June 5 to 16. Tickets good to return till June 18. Six express trains daily, fine equipment and fast time.

Hair Gone?

Suppose your hair should all leave you! Then what? Weak hair is the kind that falls out; not strong hair! Just learn a lesson from this. Give it food, hair-food—Ayer's Hair Vigor. It checks falling hair, cures dandruff, and makes the hair soft and smooth. Sold for over half a century.

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