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INSURANCE TRUST FUNDS.

The moment Thomas F. Ryan of New York got control of the Equitable Life by the purchase of the Hyde shares quite a number of newspapers, Canadian ones included, said that everything was all right now, and that the public need have no further dread. As far as we can see, and the New York papers can see, Mr. Ryan is in the same class as Mr. Hyde, only much more so. He is the man behind the gun in connection with the great traction interest in New York, controlling the elevated, the surface and the tube railways in that city, and it is more than likely that he secured control of the Equitable so as to use its immense trust funds for his railway schemes just as Mr. Harriman has been using them in the past for his railway propositions. Yesterday morning the papers published the report of Superintendent Hendricks of the New York State Insurance department to the governor of that state detailing the result of his investigation of the Equitable Life. His finding shows that the Ryan move means no protection for the shareholders, and that other devices will have to be employed in order to protect the public.

The most deplorable thing, however, is that Mr. Hendricks, who is specially paid and charged to protect the people, neglected his duty until a scandal broke out, and the newspapers started in to exploit the situation.

The World has no hesitation in saying that a somewhat similar condition of things prevails in this country. We do not think our law for the protection of shareholders is any safer, either as regards the investment of insurance trust funds or as to the control of these trusts funds by the proprietors of the company rather than by policyholders, and we do not know that the Canadian superintendent of insurance is any more active in pointing out defects in our system. In the light of what has taken place in the States we should think it would be incumbent on Superintendent Fitzgerald and Minister of Finance Fielding to tell the people of Canada that our laws are better than the laws that prevail in the United States. We think there is pretty much of a muchness in both of them.

UNNECESSARY STREET OBSTRUCTION.

The city council should empower the chief of police to regulate all traffic on our streets so that if anybody seeks to use them for advertising wagons of any kind they ought not to be able to do so. Every unnecessary wagon on the street makes accident more liable, and what with motors, street cars and horse vehicles the danger to the ordinary pedestrian is now sufficient without increasing it by advertising wagons crowding to the corner of King and Yonge-streets. Even flapping advertising banners on street cars are a menace to the public safety, and the chief of police ought to have power to abolish them.

THE SCRIP SCANDAL.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not appear to advantage in his reply to the charges arising out of the manipulation of half-breeds scrip. He took the position that the government could not be expected to order a parliamentary enquiry on the strength of mere "insinuations." Until someone chose to make specific charges on his responsibility as a member of parliament, it was enough, the premier thought, to place the matter in the hands of a western judge for investigation.

This method of evading a demand for a parliamentary enquiry is a very old one. It has been the resort of every minister who feared free and easy enquiry by a parliamentary committee. But often as it has been employed to avoid publicity it never had less justification than in the use Sir Wilfrid Laurier made of it. The "scrip" charges as presented by Hon. George E. Foster have all the outward appearance of truth.

It was more than "insinuation" that a government favorite received inside information that the scrip of half-breeds not resident in Canada was suddenly restored to face value by order of the interior department. It was more than "insinuation" that about the same time another order was promulgated, making it unnecessary for the half-breed to present his scrip in person in order to obtain his lands. It was more than "insinuation" that a government favorite, being secretly advised of these two facts, bought up the scrip of half-breeds resident in the United States, and now stands to make a million dollars out of lands which he was able to purchase for a mere song.

All this information was communicated to the house, but it did not appeal to the premier as a case for parliamentary investigation. The charges were too vague. They lacked directness. But is it the duty of a member of parliament to prove charges before he brings them to the house. If such be the case the parliamentary committee, as an inquisitorial body has outlived its usefulness, and the trouble, the labor and expense of revealing corrupt transactions devolves on individual members. Surely Sir Wilfrid Laurier does not propose to assert this doctrine. A member of parliament owes it to the house and to the individuals he accuses to have good ground for his charges. When he has gone that far, when he can supply information as suggestive of wrong-doing, as the facts submitted by Mr. Foster in support of the scrip charges, it is time for the government to supply the money and machinery for a full investigation. A western judge is not a fit tribunal for disposing of the serious charges which have been made in the house. These charges involve the public honor of a former minister of the interior, they implicate other officers of the department, and the place to bring out the evidence is before a parliamentary committee.

CIVIC OFFICIALS TO BLAME.

It is a question if the Street Railway Co. deserves all the abuse that has been showered on it. A great deal of this abuse should have been directed at the individuals who have encouraged the company in the violation of its agreement. The city has been cursing the company when it should have been cursing the city engineer's department and the city's legal department.

The company has been operating on the city's streets for fourteen years, and during the greater portion of this time it has been violating some of the most important as well as some of the most specific terms of its contract. We have had at least ten years of spasmodic litigation, covering the chief points at issue, between the company and the city. We have had actions taken singly and actions taken in groups. Only the most trivial of them have ever reached a finality in the courts.

The right of the city engineer to determine the number of cars to be run on the different routes has been in dispute for years, yet it figures to-day in the omnibus case before Judge Snider. The clause, which distinctly gives the city engineer the right to arrange the street railway timetable, was designed to be the city's principal protection. If interpreted in the city's favor it solves the question of overcrowding and removes the inconvenience arising from the thru car service introduced by General Manager Fleming. That this clause, after ten years of controversy, remains undetermined by the courts is not at all creditable to the city engineer and the city attorneys. These officials, it is true, have not had strong support by the people's municipal representatives, but they have showed no strength in the discharge of their duty. They have been indifferent servants of strong councils and ready slaves of weak councils.

Can the city wonder that the Street Railway Company continues to violate its agreement, and even to take greater liberties with the rights of the people when it is never put in terror of the law. The Street Railway Co. has handled city councils and city officials as if they were so many infants. Any time that litigation reached a dangerous point the company suggested negotiation. In every instance it was accommodated, and the city whiled away in idle conferences the golden moments that would have enabled it to triumph in the courts. What has happened in the past ten years will characterize the next ten years if the city continues to tolerate weakness in the city attorneys and in the city engineer.

LEGAL ETIQUETTE IN QUEBEC.

Canada has become notorious as a licensed refuge for alien criminals. We are indebted for this uncomfortable notoriety, not to the weakness of the extradition laws, but to the notions of professional dignity which distinguish certain eminent gentlemen of the Quebec bar. The department of justice at Ottawa, the Quebec bench and the Quebec bar come out of the Gaynor-Greene proceedings with their high standing very much the worse for wear. The three combined to give the fugitives the benefit of every technical pretext that could be raised in their behalf. If it had been a question of guilt or innocence this deference to legal technicalities and trivialities of procedure would have been justified. But it was never suggested that Messrs. Gaynor and Greene were innocent. Their guilt was admitted, and it was simply a question of sending them back to the United States to stand their trial. Some laymen would be daring enough to expect from the department of justice, the bench and the bar a mutual co-operation in facilitating the return of criminals to the country which asked for their extradition. It might be thought that the effort would be to eliminate fine legal technicalities rather than multiply them in order to defeat the ends of justice. The proceedings in the Quebec courts show that neither the bench nor the bar is impressed with these ideals. The principle followed there is that law is law and that any kind of criminal, if he has the price, can have the law interpreted in the fulness of its technical wealth.

THE GLOBE, LORD SALISBURY AND COLONEL DENISON.

The Globe, which is everything in turn and nothing long, made some exceedingly disingenuous comments the other day on Col. Denison's recent letter to The London Times on the matter of the late Lord Salisbury's views of preferential tariffs within the empire. Altho on May 19 last it published quite enough of Col. Denison's communications to show that as early as 1891 the late premier had expressed himself in very sympathetic terms upon the point, The Globe, after a month's cogitation, deemed it expedient to minimize if possible the effect of the distinguished statesman's recorded opinions. In order to do this it took a line which did more credit to its ingenuity than to its candor. While commending Col. Denison for what it patronizingly termed a distinctly valuable contribution to current history, it proceeded to discount his contribution by asserting that during Lord Salisbury's active period he spoke of free trade as the political creed of Englishmen generally, including himself, and that his opinions only underwent a change towards the close of his life. This, however, tho interesting, rendered it quite unlikely "that the crude opinions of even an eminent statesman in his final retirement and unique aloofness would have any perceptible effect on the result of the impending election."

Col. Denison, in a letter which it is also interesting to note was relegated to comparative obscurity, had no difficulty in disposing of the misleading insinuations of The Globe, which he politely ascribed to misapprehension. The federal government organ is unfortunately rather addicted to misapprehending disagreeable facts when it is not occupied either in excusing its own inconsistencies or justifying those of its friends. But the attempt to belittle the imperial convictions of a great and sagacious statesman, such as Lord Salisbury undoubtedly was, came with very bad grace from a journal which pretends to believe in a free trade policy for Canada, while it ardently assists in maintaining a government in office which violates that principle every hour, and is now proposing even more flagrant invasions of it. Only the other day it published a high-flown eulogium on the value of independence in journalism, and if independence consists in not knowing to-day what was written yesterday, the chameleon of the Canadian press possesses that virtue in abundance.

Canadians who are interested, and who is not, in the future of the empire, cannot but see with some impatience the vagaries and tergiversations which mark the course of the Liberal government, and its supporters in the matter of an inter-imperial preferential arrangement. While afraid openly to oppose it, they lose no opportunity of belittling the proposal and traducing its advocates. It is this latent and persistent opposition which prompted the gratuitous attack made by The Globe on the memory of a statesman honored of both parties in the motherland, who, in its own graceful phrase, was a once powerful, but is now an extinct, personality. This style of dialectic has become so chronic with The Globe that it is now its peculiar characteristic in all controversies into which the political element enters. But what attention can be given or reliance placed, upon a party organ which habitually indulges in misapprehensions and finds it necessary to further its objects, not by reasonable argument, but by unwarrantable and indirect insinuations. The Globe, as at once an advocate of free trade and of a protectionist government, is spectacle enough for gods and men, but when it dismisses the views of Lord Salisbury, premier of the United Kingdom, at the time and with eleven years of active political life before him as "the crude opinions of an eminent statesman in his final retirement and unique aloofness," it comes very near surpassing its own record, difficult tho that may be.

Queer times these when Miss Canada can't tell an alien suitor to take his hat and go.

Kaiser Bill's real complaint seems to be that France is obstructing his view of the Bay of Biscay.

The fruit and the milk are suffering from the same malady — too much water.

This is the tenth day of the Montreal City Council's failure to make good its threat to sue The World for libel.

The czar is getting mighty civil to the Russian people, which looks as if a general election is at hand.

Messrs. Gaynor and Greene are attempting to raise Canada to the dignity of a penal colony of the United States.

Now that the days are shortening up, the sun may have a chance to occasionally make its daily round without having to carry an umbrella.

Russia's cruisers are still sinking British steamers. We can hardly forgive Togo for his inadvertent oversight in leaving on the high seas a Russian cruiser that is able to sink anything.

The Globe calls Lord Dundonald "a petulant hero." His lordship fails to understand how he can be regarded as any kind of hero after being chased out of the country by the likes of Hon. Sydney Fisher.

UNFAIR AND UNTRUE.

Editor World: Evidently the reverend editor of The Globe does not practice what he was taught to preach.

The article in this morning's Globe shows a nasty vindictive spirit.

There is genuine regret that a paper with the standing of The Globe, and with so much influence should slip down and say that "Lord Dundonald's whole intellect had been absorbed by his grievance against the militia minister."

Lord Dundonald has done what the reverend editor of The Globe never could do. What is more, Dundonald is prepared to do the same work again.

Lord Dundonald is a man who has stuck to his profession and made a success of it. Honesty.

Industrial Schools.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Industrial School for boys and the Alexandra School for Girls, East Toronto, will be held to-morrow at 3 p. m. at Mimico. In addition to the reception of reports for the year, there will be addresses from his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. J. W. St. John, Mr. A. Campbell, M. P. and other prominent citizens. The Boys' Brass Band of the Victoria School will furnish music for the afternoon. The annual inspection of the cadet corps will form an interesting feature of the afternoon's proceedings. The bronze medals, donated by Mr. H. P. Dwight, Mr. Byron E. Walker, Mr. D. W. Matthews, Mr. Frederick Nichols, Mr. W. R. Brock and Mr. W. C. Matthews, for the boys who made the best progress in the school of letters, will be awarded at the close of the meeting. Refreshments will be served on the lawn. The public are cordially invited. Visitors can reach Mimico by G. T. R. train, leaving Union Station at 2 p. m. and by trolley from Sunnyside. Conveyances will be at Mimico Station and at Mimico Ave. to meet trolley at 2.30 and 3 o'clock.

To Nationalize Unionism.

Arrangements have been made for Thomas J. Griffith, secretary and treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, to deliver an address on July 3 on Canadian trades unionism, national and independent. This address will be a departure, inasmuch as the congress of labor believes that the unionism of the country should be consolidated without any dependancy being placed upon their brethren of the United States. Mr. Griffith comes from Montreal, where his project has found favor as it has in other parts of the eastern provinces.

700 OF HALLMAN FAMILY HOLD A PIGNIC AT BERLIN

Annual Re-Union of Old Established Family, Which Has the Merit of Novelty.

Berlin, June 22.—(Special.)—An event of unusual interest took place in Schneider's Grove, Berlin, to-day, being a reunion of the Canadian branch of the widespread Hallman family. These were present over 700 descendants of the old Canadian progenitor, Benjamin Hallman. The Hallmans are members of the race known as the Pennsylvania Dutch, who form a large portion of the population of Waterloo County. During the war of the American revolution, the majority of the Pennsylvania Dutch were British sympathizers, and shortly

J. C. HALLMAN.

following the close of that war many of them trekked to the wilds of Canada along with the United Empire Loyalists. The success of these people attracted others, and for over a score of years there was an almost continuous stream of immigrants from Pennsylvania to Western Ontario. Among these was Benjamin Hallman, who came with his wife and family in 1827. He settled about two miles west of what is now the Town of Waterloo, but the following spring purchased a fine farm near the Village of Roseville, in the same county, but in North Dumfries Township. This farm is still the old Hallman homestead, being occupied by a grandson of the old progenitor.

Benjamin Hallman was born in 1783, in Montgomery County, Pa. In 1802 he married Elizabeth Detwiler, and the union was blessed with a large family. Of the children the two youngest, Hannah and Wendell, were born in Canada. This early Hallman family suffered many privations, both during and after the trip from Pennsylvania to Canada. They crossed the Niagara River from Lewiston on a large flat boat, and then wended their way up to Dundas and thru the Beverley swamp to Waterloo County, arriving at Jacob Rosenberger's farm at Preston, where they remained three days before proceeding to their tract of land near Waterloo town.

The weather for the re-union was ideal. In the afternoon sermons were delivered by Rev. Wendell Hallman of Berlin and Rev. C. N. Good of Aylmer, and Rev. H. S Hallman of Berlin gave an historical address covering the annals of the family from the time the American progenitor, Anthony Hallman, came from Switzerland to Pennsylvania, 200 years ago. Besides the addresses there were several solos, duets and quartets. J. C. Hallman of New Dundee presided. Letters of regret were read from a large number who could not be present.

A REAL MARINE MYSTERY.

Where Lies the "Sir Wilfrid I"—Reward When It's Found.

Was it the wreck of the dredge Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the crew and Captain Stephenson of the R. & O. steamer "Hamilton" saw yesterday afternoon as they were steaming past a point five miles from Port Hope and three miles from the shore? They are almost positive that it was.

The loss of the Sir Wilfrid three years ago was peculiar. With her tug she was riding thru a heavy sea and in some way was lost. Search was made for her, but no trace could be found. The value of the dredge was $65,000, and even tho sunk its value remains about the same. In the three years that have elapsed the Polson Company and the insurance companies interested have made industrious search to locate her. Thousands of dollars in the hire of searching parties, divers and boats have been spent to obtain a trace of the lost dredge, but nothing has ever come of it. Report after report of the seeing of the boat has been proved untrue.

Should Capt. Stephenson be able to point out the spot where she lies on the bottom of Lake Ontario he will receive a large standing reward offered for any person that can give information leading to the ultimate recovery of the dredge.

GLASGOW'S TRAMWAYS GIVE $466,000 PROFIT

London, June 21.—Glasgow taxpayers again to-day congratulated themselves on the possession of municipal tramways. A statement of the operations of the tramways during the past year just issued shows a net profit of £93,257, or about $466,355.

Welcome to Dr. Wallace.

The Lowell, (Mass.) Courier of June 21 says: The members of the First Baptist church tendered a reception last night in the church parlors, to the new pastor, Rev. O. C. S. Wallace, D. D., LL. D. and Mrs. Wallace, and the associate pastor, Rev Harry Taylor, and Mrs. Taylor. It was one of the largest and most brilliant church functions held in many months, in this city, many guests being present outside of the church and society. Invitations were sent to the pastors of other churches in the city, most of whom responded in person or by letter. The prominent city officials were also specially invited.

The parlors and large vestry were artistically decorated for the event, with masses of ferns serving as background for superb clusters of pink peonies. The table decorations were pink and white. An orchestra played during the reception and refreshments were served.

For Game Protection.

The organization committee, which is preparing the bylaws and constitution of the Ontario Fish and Game Protective Association, is obtaining the constitution and bylaws of kindred associations in the United States and elsewhere. Branches are commencing formation at several points in Ontario, and the country generally is taking an interest in the movement. Applications for membership of Torontonians who wish to join the movement should be sent to A. Kelly Evans of 25 East Front-street.

Warrant Out for Cashier.

Buffalo, June 22.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Fred Green, cashier of the Fredonia National Bank, of Fredonia, N.Y., which was closed by the comptroller of currency on Monday last.

The warrant charges Green with being short in his accounts to the extent of several thousand dollars.

TWO WHOLE YEARS LOST IN MAKING JAP TREATY

Hon. Mr. Fisher Long Since Knew Canada Could Get Preferment —Some Flimsy Excuses.

Ottawa, June 22.—(Special)—In the house to-day in answer to Mr. Foster's enquiry for particulars as to Canada's refusal to enter into the British-favored nation treaty with Japan, Mr. Fisher entered into a lengthy explanation, the gist of which was that the time within which Canada could have been included expired only a few days after Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into office in 1896, at which time there was the same prejudice against Japanese as against Chinese entering Canada, and it was accordingly not thought advisable to be hampered with the most favored nation clause. Japan at that time entered into special treaties with England, France, Germany and Australia, and subsequently with nearly all the civilized nations, including the United States getting nothing in return except recognition as a sovereign state. The advantage of the treaty was that on certain specified articles the duty upon them was 10 per cent. as compared with 15 per cent. upon similar articles from outside countries.

Cabled to Britain.

Conditions having changed the Canadian government had sent a despatch to the imperial authorities asking if there would be any objection to Canada now adopting the British treaty of 1894 with Japan, provided Japan was willing to forego Canada's neglect. No answer to that cable has yet been received. Incidently Mr. Fisher stated that among the articles to which the treaty applied and which Canada could send to Japan were: Condensed milk, hops, leather and leather goods, horses, sugar, cottons, woolens, paper, enameled kitchen ware, rubber and rubber goods, wire and wire goods, hats and caps.

Two Years to do It.

"May I ask when this despatch to the British government was sent," Mr. Foster enquired significantly. "On June 7th," was the reply.

"And when did the Hon. Minister learn that Japan would be willing to have the benefit of this treaty extended to Canada?" enquired Mr. Borden.

"When I was in Tokio, two years ago," was in affect the admission of Mr. Fisher.

It transpired, thru the minister's reply to Mr. Borden, that Canada's chance to participate in the benefits of the British-Japan treaty did not expire a few days after Sir Wilfrid Laurier came to office in 1896, for the period of grace had been extended for another year after that date. Mr. Fisher's excuse for its not having been taken advantage of during that period of renewal was the uncertainty as to the new Canadian tariff.

R. M. C. OLD BOYS.

Lieut. W. A. H. Kerr Elected President at Annual Meeting.

Kingston, June 22.—(Special.)—The Royal Military College Club met in the Armouries this afternoon and elected their officers for the ensuing year: President, Lieut. W. A. H. Kerr, R.O., Toronto; first vice-president, Lieut. C. R. P. Coutlee, R.O., Ottawa; second vice-president, Lieut.-Col. A. C. MacDonell, D.S.O., R.O., Battleford; hon. secretary-treasurer, Lieut.-Col. E. F. Wurtele, Quebec; hon. solicitor, Capt. W. B. Kingsmill, St. Thomas; managing committee, Lieut.-Col. S. J. A. Denison, C.M.G., Toronto; Capt. A. E. Doucet, Quebec; Lieut. A. K. Kirkpatrick, R.O., Kingston; Lieut. R. W. Leonard, R.O., St. Catharines; Capt. Duncan MacPherson, R.O., Montreal.

The club's annual banquet was held at the military college to-night. There were about 50 present, half of whom were old graduates. Major Bruce Carruthers, Kingston, the retiring president, presided. The guests of honor were Sir Frederick Borden, minister of militia, and Colonel Reade, the retiring commandant.

OLDFIELD QUITS RACING ON THE EASTERN TRACKS

New York, June 22.—Barney Oldfield will retire from the racing game in the east after the meeting at the Empire City course next Saturday. He made this announcement yesterday, and it is in effect an admittance that he cannot cope successfully with the high power cars of Chevrolet and Webb Jay on the big tracks of the east.

Oldfield says he will confine his racing to the west until he has a car the equal of any in the world.

NEW OGILVIE ISSUE TO AMOUNT TO $400,000

Montreal, June 22.—(Special.—The Ogilvie Mills Co. Limited, decided today to issue preferred stock to the amount of $400,000, the existing holders having the right to take it at par, four old shares calling for one new.

YANKEES LOSE THEIR NETS.

Ottawa, Ont, June 22.—(Special.)—Mr. Prefontaine, replying to Mr. Maclean, (Lunenburg, N. S.) in the house to-day said that from reports from the fisheries protection service on the Atlantic and gulf coasts it appeared that six hundred nets being used by Americans in Canadian waters had been confiscated up to the middle of June, this year.

NOT YET.

Ottawa, June 22.—(Special)—Mr. Borden in the house to-day enquired if any appointment had been made to the board of transcontinental railway commissioners. "No appointment has been made," was Sir Wilfrid Laurier's brief reply.

Old English Family.

The new speaker of the house of commons, James William Lowther, comes of one of the most ancient families of England for when Sir Richard Lowther was the sheriff of Cumberland in the eighth and ninth of Elizabeth, he was the thirtieth knight in succession. Lowther is the family name of the Earls of Lonsdale, and the speaker is grandson of the first earl, while the fourth and present earl is a great-grandson, but born in the same year (1855) as the speaker. James William Lowther has been in official life since 1883, when he was first elected to parliament, in which he is now member for Penrith. In his youth he was quite celebrated as an amateur actor, with special skill in caricature.

Put Ban on Detective Stories.

Columbus, June 22.—In the future the sale of detective stories and blood-thirsty novels of every nature will not be allowed within the stations of the Pennsylvania system.

It is explained that the order was issued by Pennsylvania officials to eliminate what they consider one of the chief sources of crime in the country.

The Quickest Way.

"Father," cried Mrs Sweetly, in alarm, "that little Johnny Punchum next door is always pitching on to Willie, and I'm afraid he'll hurt him. Don't you suppose you could stop him some way?"

"Yes," said father, "I'm going to teach Willie some boxing lessons so he'll know enough to knock Johnny out!"

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

STORE CLOSES AT 5 P. M.

Stylish Well Tailored Clothes for Men, at a Saving

A man couldn't turn a few minutes' time to better advantage on Saturday than by dropping in at our Queen St. entrance, to the clothing section. A $6.00 saving on a stylish well tailored suit of clothes, and $1.00 and $1.50 on shapely cut trousers makes it well worth the trouble.

Men's Suits—in pure all-wool Scotch tweeds, grey and brown mixtures and broken checks. Remains of lines and odd suits from our best qualities, made in single-breasted style, with straight front. Fine Italian linings and best trimmings, sizes 36 to 44. Regularly $15.00, Saturday 8.99

Men's Trousers—Imported English Worsted Trousers, in grey and blue shades, with neat stripes, side and hip pockets and guaranteed to fit, sizes 32 to 42. Regularly $4.00 and $4.50. Saturday... 2.99

White Duck Trousers, made with deep, turn up at bottom and loops for belt and watch pocket, sizes 28 to 44. Price $1.00 and 1.25

Men's All-Wool Trousers, in plain cream and with fine blue stripe, thoroughly shrunk before making, with belt of same material, sizes 32 to 44, at 4.00

(Main Floor, Queen Street.)

The Kind of Clothes Your Boy Should Wear

Boys seem to lack the mental ability to measure the amount of wear a boy's suit should be able to stand. Even if they had the gift, it's extremely doubtful if they would exercise it. All the greater responsibility then rests on the tailor to make boys' clothes fit to stand boys' wear. Our tailors have shouldered the responsibility and on account of its style, fine quality of material, and excellent workmanship there is no suit wears a boy like an **EATON** suit.

Boys' Wash Suits, in light and dark patterns of English galatea, deep collar on blouse, braid trimmed, separate front, knee pants, sizes 21 to 28 ..... 1.00

Boys' Wash Suits, in narrow stripes, patterns of American galateas, neatly trimmed, knee pants, sizes 21 to 26 ..... 1.25

Boys' Wash Suits, in striped galatea, made in Eton sailor style, also black and white shepherd plaid patterns, in sailor and Buster styles, bloomer pants, sizes 21 to 26 ..... 1.50

Boys' New Buster Brown, in striped galateas, also sailors, blouse style, in cream, Bedford cords, neatly trimmed to match, sizes 21 to 26 ..... 2.00

Boys' Wash Suits, in white, Russian blouse style, large sailor collar inlaid with insertion, elastic bloomer knickers, sizes 20 to 26 ..... 2.50

For These Bring The Boy Down Early

Boy's Wash Suits, in fine American Bedford cord cream, only made in the new double-breasted blouse style, with Eton collar, elastic bloomer knickers, sizes 3 to 10 years. Regular $2.00. Saturday 1.29

Boys' Wash Suits, in fine American Bedford cord cream, "Buster Brown" style, from fine all-wool bronze worsted serge; also some navy blue serges, trimmed with black silk braid and brass buttons, elastic bloomer pants, sizes 20 to 26. Regular $5.00 and $6.00. Saturday 2.95

Boys' Suits, made from all-wool imported tweeds, in single-breasted sacque and double-breasted Norfolk styles, also navy blue serges and dark fancy worsteds, in Norfolk style, best linings and trimmings throughout, sizes 27 to 32. Regular $4.50 to $6.00. Saturday 3.69

Main Floor—Queen Street.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
190 YONGE ST., TORONTO

THINKS WITCHES PURSUE HIM.

Lunatic Roams in New Ontario Woods for 10 Days.

Port Arthur, June 22.— (Special.) — William Paul, an Englishman, was caught in the woods near Kashabowe yesterday. He has been engaged loading ties at Banning, when he went crazy and has wandered around in woods for ten days without eating or sleeping, frightening section men along the track. He would come out on the track and when any person would endeavor to catch him would run into the woods and hide. In this manner he has evaded men for almost two weeks. He was almost naked.

Paul was laboring under the delusion that witches were after him, endeavoring to kill him.

Search for the Armada's Treasure.

The search for the sunken treasure in Tobermory Bay has been begun on board a strange-looking craft, all surrounded with awning, and with every precaution to secure secrecy. The Duke of Argyll is represented by Capt. Burns, Glasgow, who is assisted by a foreign-looking gentleman, who is an expert in photographic operations. Two years ago there was recovered a long brass cannon witth loaded breech block, the charge of gunpowder not having been exploded, as well as a huge pistol, a cutlass, a ring, and pieces of the timbers of the ship Admiral of Florence. But the main object of the present determined search does not concern such objects. The Admiral of Florence was the treasure ship of he Spanish Armada, and thirty millions of gold were said to have gone down with her in 1588, when the vessel was blown up by an enthusiastic and revengeful adherent of the chief of the McLeans of Duart castle. The search now is for this gold, and every effort will be put forth to wrest it from its hiding place.—London Globe.

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Made by Scott and Munt-Brown.
A variety of shapes and braids that are very popular.
$1.75 to $2.50.

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Not a Bad Idea.

"If you could have your choice of names what one would you take?" was asked of the householder who had just got rid of his two maiden aunts for a sojourn of a month.

"Either Smith or Jones," was the prompt reply.

"But why?"

"So that my relatives would have to call on about 5000 families before they found the house I live in!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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