WASH SUITS

Up till now we haven't said very much about Children's Wash Suits because it,s been so cool. We have them at 50c the suit, and cute little suits at that. You'd wonder how they ever were made to sell for the money. Still better at 75c, 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50.

We are also showing some splendid lines of Buster Brown wash suits for 1.25, 1.50 and up to 2.50.

EXTRA GOOD WHITE

Duck Knickers, 22 to 33 sizes, 60c and 75c per pair.

Boys' Shirt Waists in pretty stripes, warranted fast colors, 50c, 75c, 1.00 and 1.25. All sizes up to 12 years.

Wash Blouses with sailor collars, 50c each.

"Get the notion" your boys need wash suits and things and come here for them.

Black Cat Stockings are the best for boys—30c per pair.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Various Committees Will Make Their Reports on Monday.

The morning session of the Toronto Methodist conference was short, and in the afternoon the various committees withdrew to handle the business, preparatory to making reports on Monday. It was resolved that two committees should be added to the list of future conferences, one on deaconess' work and the other on Bible study.

Rev. Dr. Sutherland made a further explanation of the deficit of the mission board. There has been a comparison of the Methodist and Presbyterian finances. He had noticed in the papers that there was a $25,000 deficit in Presbyterian foreign missions, which went to show that even the best of them could not count absolutely on the amounts of receipts. He also read the letter which had been sent, in his absence, to Rev. Peter Addison, by way of proof that the board was always ready to give information. He wanted it understood, also, that when he declared Rev. Mr. Addison's statements out of order, he was unaware that the conference had expressly voted the latter a right to speak on the subject. He said this that no reflection might be cast on the president.

Rev. E. N. Baker presented a satisfactory report from Albert College, Belleville. The annual statement of the superannuation fund showed the amount of the permanent fund to be $279,641; legacies, $2105; total, 281,746. On the other side of the account were: Deposit loans, $80,300; mortgage, 65,795; stocks, $23,635; bonds, $29,170; debentures, $20,000; promissory notes, $500; real estate, $2846; commutation, $437; advances to claimants, $380; bills receivable, $255; office furniture, $91; cash in bank and office, $27,637; due by annual fund, $26,196. The annual fund showed, to circuits and missions, $50,692; departments, $4305; ministers and probationers, $26,635; interest and rent, $13,925; Book Room grant, $12,000; donations, $2888; borrowed from permanent fund, $26,196; total, $136,644. On the credit side were: Balance due permanent fund, $20,942; allowances to 267 ministers, 221 widows and 69 children, $109,157; annuities, $505; refunds, $721; management salaries, $2400; general expenses, $583; general conference commission, $36; interest on loan from permanent fund, $1256; interest on commutation, $44; on overdrafts, $696; commutation, $300; total, $136,644.

The general conference fund, the union church relief fund and the church and parsonage fund reports were also very satisfactory.

An invitation to hold the next conference at Collier-street Church, Barrie, was accepted.

In the afternoon the various committees, 12 in number, withdrew to thresh out the routine business. The result of their deliberations will be given to the conference on Monday.

KILLED FOR JOSTLING.

New York, June 12.—Thomas Ryan, aged 23, of Jersey City, was shot and almost instantly killed to-night by Salvatore Rossi of this city, at a Jersey City ferry slip. Rossi and a companion in their haste to leave the ferry ran against Ryan's little daughter and knocked her down. Ryan turned and asked Rossi what he had done. Without a word the Italian whipped out a revolver and after firing one shot replaced the revolver in his pocket and walked on, keeping pace all the while with his companion. He was caught and placed under arrest.

NEW ZEALAND, EXPERIMENT STATION COUNTRY OF ECONOMIC NOVELTIES

Woman Suffrage, Old Age Pensions and Co-Operative Labor Schemes Success-fully Tried.

New Zealand is the land of economic novelties. Nowhere else have they been carried on so boldly, so persistently, or brought to such a happy issue. Tho many of these economic efforts cannot be said to have passed the experimental stage, and tho Conservatives will shake their heads dubiously, says a writer in The Pittsburg Gazette, it is yet true that most New Zealanders believe in them devoutly, and that there is little disposition to return to the ways of old.

Most happily situated is this Britain of the south seas for just such experiments. Inhabited by an adventurous, hogogeneous people, almost entirely of English or Scotch extraction, a people unhampered by tradition or social customs, with a country all their own, no enemies to fear and no allies to court, a more ideal opportunity to try experiments in government and social economics which other nations have been too timid to attempt, cannot be imagined.

Moreover, New Zealand is large enough to try these experiments on a very considerable scale. It is not a little pocket borough nation that is thus setting the pace for the rest of the world, nor the three tailors of Tooley-street who declare that they are the people, but a commonwealth of three-quarters of a million souls, living on some of the most fertile and picturesque islands of the world.

Islands of great extent, too, constitute this wonderful social experiment station of the south seas, for they extend thru 14 degrees of latitude, and contain more square miles than Italy and only a few less than their parent nation—the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The efforts of this great land, then, to blaze a path to better social and economic conditions than the world has yet known are to be regarded with the utmost respect and interest.

Woman Suffrage.

A subject in which all the world is interested and on which most of the world has taken sides is: "Shall women vote? The only country where this has been answered on a large scale and with a decided affirmative is New Zealand. To be sure the sister states of Australia have now given the ballot to women, but much more recently, and the results cannot be considered as decisive as in New Zealand. In some of our newer American states, too, women go to the polls, but these states are so overborne by the older, larger and more conservatice comomnwealths, that the woman's vote does not greatly affect national politics. But in New Zealand all the political barriers in the way of the fair sex have been leveled, except that she is not eligible for all the offices for which she votes to fill.

For more than ten years now the Female Suffrage Act has ben in force. Moreover, it is a most sweeping and comprehensive act, for one word only in the statute was changed, the generic word "person" taking the place of the word "man," which in legal statutes shuts out one-half of humanity. Singularly enough, this sweeping change was made originally, not by the progressive party in the New Zealand parliament, but by the Conservatives, who reasoned that women, being naturally conservative, would check the Radicals. Other advocates said she would save the tone of politics, send more men into office, perhaps introduce religious teaching into the public schools and promote the cause of temperance. The opponents of the measure used the stock arguments so familiar in America that women didn't want and wouldn't use their privileges, that if they did it would "unsex" them, that they would be the tool of designing politicians, etc., thru the long and well-known catalog of objections.

Results of Woman Suffrage.

From all that I can learn, the forebodings of the enemies of the measure have not been realized. Women certainly do register and vote in large numbers in New Zealand. More than 80 per cent of the qualified women voters of New Zealand have registered. This is exceeded somewhat by the proportion of men who register, but, on the other hand, a larger per cent of the registered women (more than 80 per cent) vote than of the men.

Still the millennium hasn't arrived, even in New Zealand. Polling booths are more decent, elections are more orderly, the women who vote, to be sure, have not been "unsexed," or made into cheap imitations of ward heelers and pot house politicians; but, on the other hand, weak men and bad men have sometimes been sent to parliament. I am told, unwise measures have not been defeated, corruption has not had all its hydra heads chopped off. But then what could you expect in ten short years? Prohibition has, indeed, made much progress as a result in part, at leas, of woman suffrage.

Co-Operative Labor.

Co-operative labor on public works is another New Zealand experiment which is worth watching. By this method the government, which assumes far more functions than with us, building railroads and operating them as well as telegraph and postal lines, employs its own laborers, who elect their own bosses, instead of dealing with contractors for a fixed price. In other words, the middle man between the government and the laborer is cut out, and each man is paid for what he actually does, and for the skill, enterprise and energy which he brings to his task. To make this system plain I cannot do better than to quote a sentence or two from the luminous volume entitled "Progress of New Zealand":

The system of co-operative labor on public works was first introduced on road and railway works, and its operation may be best explained by taking a railway contract as a typical illustration.

The government engineer divides the "formation" into lengths proportionate to the difficulty of the "country" and then he "measures up" the amount of excavation and filling to be done on a given length and prepares a set of simple specifications. He assesses the price of the work, basing his figures on the average rate of wages current in the district, with a small percentage added to represent in some measure the profits a contractor would make in the ordinary way.

These specifications and calculations of cost when approved by the engineer-in-chief form the basis of the contract.

A voluntary association of laborers, seldom exceeding ten or twelve, and probably averaging six, then undertakes the job. They elect a "head man" to represent them in their dealings with the government. The department supplies trucks, rails, barrows and expensive plant generally; the men themselves find picks, shovels and, where necessary hire horses and drays from settlers in the neighborhood. Work actually done is paid for; and this is measured once a month. The engineers' report shows the number of men employed, days and hours worked by each, and net wages earned.

The system is strongly defended and as strongly criticized. It is undoubtedly liable to abuse. It puts more jobs possibly in the hands of corrupt political bosses; it suggests easy colonizing for political purposes, and has not been wholly free from charges of poor work and extortionate pay demanded from a too easy government. But if the government is sometimes obliged to "sweat," the men are not, as under the old-time contract system; individual worth is recognized, a new power of self-government is put into the hands of the laboring men, surplus labor in hard times can be utilized, and, on the whole, more hands are raised in favor of the system than against it. I must, however, add in all fairness, that some eminent men have told me that this was a wasteful and foolish way of constructing public works.

Old Age Pensions.

Most striking of all New Zealand's economic experiments to American eyes are the old age pension laws, which have now been in force for some seven years, and by means of which all New Zealanders, whether men or women, who are both worthy and poor and who reach the age of 65, can draw from the government a small stipend for the rest of their natural lives. Some words in this statement need to be defined more accurately before the law can be understood: "New Zealander," "worthy," "poor," "stipend;" just what do these words mean?

Qualifications of Pensioners.

Well, to be eligible for a bite at the pension crib, you cannot be a Chinaman or an Asiatic, you must have been a naturalized citizen of New Zealand for at least 25 years. To prove that you are "worthy" you must make it plain that you have not deserted your husband or wife, that for five years immediately preceding you have lived a "sober and respectable life," and that you have not been in jail for more than five years out of the last 25 for any offence "dishonoring" (you) "in the public estimation."

But what is it to be "poor" in New Zealand? Poverty and wealth are such relative terms that it is interesting to know. John D. Rockefeller sometimes feels poor, I suppose, when he realizes that in spite of what people say, he doesn't yet own the earth; and Bridget O'Flannigan with a light purse and a lighter heart feels rich these fresh spring mornings when she remembers that this is Patrick's day to come courting her. So it is interesting to know what New Zealand lawmakers call poverty.

In order to get a pension, then, our candidate of 65 must prove that his yearly income is $170 or less, and that he has not accumulated more than $250 or property, before he can draw a full pension of $80 a year. If he has an annual income of $175, instead of $170 he has $5 deducted from his pension; if an income of $180, $5 more is deducted, and so on up to an income of $260 per annum., which makes him ineligible for any pension. So far every additional $75 worth of accumulated property $5 is deducted from his pension; when a man's property reaches $1625 in value, he is supposed to be no longer poor enough to draw a pension from the government.

If a man is married, he and his wife, in the eye of the law, so far as pensions are concerned, do not count as "one flesh," but the twain are two, and can draw a double stipend. Whether this has encouraged "sexagenarian matrimony," as some one has suggested, deponent saith not.

Encourages Thrift.

Americans will naturally say that this paternal solicitude of the state for its worthy poor will discourage thrift, keep the young and middle aged from laying up for old age, and relieve the children and other natural protectors of the old from caring for them. The New Zealander will reply that the small amount of the pension will prevent such results, that it will encourage thrift rather than discourage it, since small savings will thus be supplemented by the state, and that, in any event, such aid from the state is better than the workhouse alternative, because more self-respecting and less expensive.

The premier of New Zealand, Sir Richard Seddon, a very forceful character, and the most talked-of man in New Zealand, assured me that the law worked admirably in every particular, and that in his opinion the worthy poor had a right to expect the state to step in and save them from the poorhouse. Time will tell the wisdom of all these innovations.

No less interesting than its political marvels are the things one sees as he journeys thru the geyser region of New Zealand. If nature has anywhere in the wide world lavished her curiosities and marvels with unstinted hand, it is in the thermal belt of New Zealand.

For nearly 200 miles one can trace and see at every step of the journey a fresh wonder that almost takes his breath away. A boiling lake, where the water bubbles and seethes and thumps against the bottom of your rowboat, as tho you were taking a trip over a huge witches' cauldron; a mighty geyser that throws a gigantic column of mud and water a thousand or fifteen hundred feet in the air; a column crowned by a cloud of steam a mile high, which can be seen 40 miles away; mud volcanoes, which seethe and splutter and wreathe their surfaces into all kinds of fantastic shapes, occasionally spattering the incautious tourist with a daub of hot mud; places where the earth quakes and vibrates with an unceasing throb, exactly as tho one were standing over the propeller of a fast steamer; green lakes, blue lakes, crimson lakes, white lakes, black lakes; pools of every imaginable hue; "champagne ponds," where the water is always bubbling and sparkling and fizzing in good earnest when a handful of sand is thrown into it; purling brooks of boiling water, babbling innocently over many-colored stones; alum waterfalls, arsenic pools—indeed, mention a color, salt or an ingredient of any kind that you would like in your water, and here it is supplied at short notice.

Dotted With Geysers.

Moreover, in some very restricted areas a hundred marvels are crowded together, as tho nature wanted to show what varieties of uncanny combinations she could present in a single acre. Into a spot that might be covered with a blanket, she will crowd a dozen different geysers and hot springs. Perhaps the Wairaki region affords the best illustration of crowded and varied marvels. It is difficult to choose, however, the one most interesting spot, for there are a dozen that vie for the preeminence, and each on exhausts the vocabulary of diabolical names to describe the infernal wonders that everywhere seem to be breaking from the lower regions.

Here we have the "Gate of Hell," and the "Devil's Wash Basin" (evidently cleanliness there is not next to godliness), and "Satan's Glory," and "Hades' Front Door," and a score of other equally suggestive names. No wonder that those who gave these names in the first place were reminded of the lake of fire and brimstone at every turn. The whole region is one vast field of thermal activity, and the lava and sodiac with which the country is covered is not favorable to agriculture or grazing.

In one spot are a number of low, one-story cottages, set in pretty gardens. At the foot of the gardens flows a hot river direct from a boiling lake a mile away. By the time it reaches the hotel its waters are cooled to a comfortable 105 degrees Fahrenheit, and it widens out into a swimming pool of perhaps half an acre in extent. And there is no such delightful bath in the world. The weeping willows all about dip their drooping greenery into the warm pool. Beautiful tree ferns stand sentinel along its banks; great red pines shut out the too insistent sun by day, but allow the stars to peep thru their branches at night, for in this balmy climate a bath is possible at any hour of the day or night. And such a delicious soft water as it is! One's flesh feels like satin after a bath. Two yards from the hot pool is a cold bath, where the water foams over a miniature cataract, and you can jump from one to the other in a single leap.

Colored Lakes.

The refreshing bath prepares you for a walk of a mile to the colored lakes which it would be a pity to miss, tho their marvels pale before the geyser valley. Still they are unique and most interesting. First we come to a pool of robin's egg blue; not a reflection of the sky above, but dyed by some coloring matter of its own. A white lakelet is near by, with water like milk, which has seen too much of the pump. Next is a greenish pool, with crystals of arsenic apparently lining the bank and, not far away, a murky little pond of deep maroon color. All of these are hot and many of them seething and sizzling in angry commotion. Nearby is a great pool of fiercely boiling mud. Throw a branch of a tree into it, and the poor thing whirls around for a moment, and is then sucked down into the seething, bottomless abyss, and we see it no more.

But we must not exhaust our capacity for wonder among these many-colored lakelets, for the geyser valley is far more marvelous and lies near by. What kind of a geyser will you order? Here you can have anything in that line that the world affords; big or little, red, white or blue; a geyser that spouts half a hundred feet high or one that only bubbles over the lip of its vent hole. First we come to the Petrifying Geyser that shoots out of the steep bank of a hill, and covers everything it touches with an incrustation like red coral. This geyser gives a "shot" every 11 minutes, and you must be careful when peering into the black, cavernous hole from which the hot water demon emerges, lest his 11 minutes of quiescence are over, and he dash his scalding spray in your face. We had to run for our lives, as an unexpected shot came near overwhelming us. The "Twins" lie next in a large basin, whose sides have been incrusted with the salts and minerals which the "Twin" are constantly throwing out. The periods of these geysers are very short, and one immediately follows the others, hence their brotherly name.

In full view of the Twins is the "Prince of Wales' Feathers," which possesses the singular property of being turned on or off at the will of the guide. He dams up a small hot stream, and thus turns it into the geysers hole. After 25 minutes by the watch it suddenly throws up three feathery plumes to a height of almost 25 feet, with a spread of 25 or 30 feet on either side, and then you must wait 25 minutes for another shot.

Veritable Dragon's Mouth.

The "Dragon's Mouth55 is one of the most fearsome of all these geysers. The "mouth" is just large enough for a man to squeeze thru the jaws, which by nature have been painted a bright red, and look like the gaping lips of some huge infernal monster. If you are going thru you must hurry, for every five minutes the dragon belches out a great fountain of steam and hot water about 10 feet in the air, which falls over some red and black rocks in a very pretty series of miniature cascades. But what a horrid dragon he is! Throwing out tons of scalding water, clouds of steam, lashing himself into a fury, and then subsiding as quickly and quietly as he became excited. In two minutes he looks "as tho butter wouldn't melt in his mouth," and in three minutes more he will again be in an ungovernable fury, and you must "mind your eye" if you would not be scalded to death.

The "Electric Geyser," as it is called, is another most unique and interesting freak among geysers. Great bubbles or balls of steam are constantly starting from one side of the pool about two feet below the surface, and shooting with lightning rapidity to the other side. They look as big as your two fists, and when you put a stick in their way they strike against it with a force that almost knocks i out of your hand.

Campagne Pool.

The "Champagne Pool" is another most interesting hot water exhibit. It is a little circular lake, perhaps 30 yards across, and it is seething and sizzling and effervescing as tho it had just been uncorked, while every now and then, at irregular intervals, it throws up a great mass of boiling water, that falls back harmlessly into its pool again. "It isn't often dangerous," said the guide. "Truthful Bog" (as he proudly informed us he was called), "but if you hear it thump, thump, thump, three times, like this," suiting the action to the word by striking three resounding blows on the ground, "then run as tho the evil one was after you."

However, we didn't hear the old monster "thump three times," and we wandered on to the great Wairakei geyser, the most stupendous wonder in all this marvelous valley. Every 12 minutes it plays for about four minutes, subsides for another eight, and then gives another exhibit. As regularly as clock work it goes off, just on the tick, and deserves, if it does not receive, the name of "Old Faithful." In the great Wairakei vast quantities of water shoot up into the air some 40 feet or so, capped by clouds of steam. In a minute the great cavern, just now empty and dry, is filled to overflowing, and a large brook of boiling water pours out to join the little Wairakei run that goes rippling over its stones, just as tho it were not deadly hot. In four minutes the geyser subsides, the brook ceases to flow, the cavern from which the water spouted becomes dark and empty, until, in just eight minutes more, it renews its marvelous demonstration.

About once in 36 hours all the geysers become unusually excited and spout higher and boil more furiously than ever, and then the habitues know that great Wairakei, 50 miles away, has given a great "shot," perhaps 1000 or 1200 feet in the air. It takes the volcanic force 36 hours to travel underground from Waimangu to Wairakei, showing that all this vast geyser belt is connected, and that each one is a vent hole for the subterranean fires. But by this time we are surfeited with geysers, blase with wonders, and we make our way back to the little flower-embowered hotel to dream of red, black and white geysers, boiling springs and high spouters, and of what is, all in all, I believe, the most wonderful valley in all the world.

DUNDONALD WON'T RESIGN SURE TO BE FORCED OUT FIXED EARLY THIS WEEK

On the Constitutional Phase His Appointment Will be Canceled Very Soon.

Ottawa, June 11. — (Special.)—Lord Dundonald says that he has no intention of resigning, and this means that he wants his dismissal. Whatever may be thought of the conduct of Mr. Fisher in this matter, there is no doubt as to the constitutional phase of the dispute. Lord Dundonald has no more right to attack the minister of militia, whoever he may be, in Canada, than he would have to criticize the secretary of state for war in Britain.

That question was well threshed out in the Hutton case. On that occasion there were some high authorities in this country who thought otherwise. Indeed it was made an issue as to whether Sir Frederick Borden or General Hutton was to be head of the department. General Hutton never had any doubt about that. He was perfectly satisfied that he was the head and the minister was his subordinate, and that point was finally settled then. No further memorandum to Downing-street will have to be made on the subject.

The position is this: if the resignation of the general is not forthcoming very soon his appointment will be canceled. Having said this on the main question, there is practically nothing to be said for the rest. The whole conduct of Mr. Fisher was about as small as he is himself. But that will not save Lord Dundonald.

There was a meeting of the cabinet this afternoon, and the matter was talked over, but no action was taken. The meeting was called for general business and not for that. Your correspondent was told that the matter would be settled early next week.

LIVELY DEBATE EXPECTED.

Over the Question of Retention of Girouard.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, June 13.—The majority report of the select committee on the Intercolonial Council Railway question recommends retention of the commissioner of railways at Pretoria, but proposes to relieve him of the responsibility of financial management. The minority report, signed by Sir Farrer and Mr. Hoskin, recommends the abolition of the commissioner and the substitution of a financial controller aided by a board. A lively debate is expected Monday.

The Times' Johannesburg correspondent wires that the retirement of Sir Percy Girouard at the present juncture would entail no reflection on the qualities which raised this able officer to his prominent position. His appointment to carry on the work initiated at the close of the war was not only fully justified, but was absolutely the only possible selection. Lord Milner's work is now accomplished.

LOST IN BOSTON.

Boston, June 11. — Frank Ford, a lawyer, of New Brunswick, Canada, strangely disappeared in this city yesterday, while with his sister, a college graduate. They arrived here en route to Bridgeport, Conn., where he was to engage in business. His sister is his only relative, the remaining members of the family having died recently. The couple ate dinner in a restaurant, then went to South Station to take the Bridgeport train. Neither had ever been in Boston before. Ford left his sister in the waiting-room and went out, as he said, to buy cigars. Since then he has not been seen, and the young woman has been in a most pitiable plight. She was allowed to remain in the station all night, but, this afternoon, shelter was provided for her elsewhere. Miss Ford fears her brother spoke too loudly of having money with him, and that he was murdered.

ROCKS RED HOT.

Liaoyang, June 12.—Intense heat has set in and the rivers are drying up. The rocks are red hot. It is the precursor of a heavy rainy season.

The Japanese forces are moving south from Pulandien to Kinchau. In retreating they destroyed the railway telegraph line at several places and there are indications also that they mined the track. They did not, however, destroy the railway station, the wells, or ice houses, nor did they burn the coal. The Japanese have published an offer of a reward of $375 for the head of each translator serving with the Russian army.

Chinese report a strong Japanese force with fifty guns at Pulandien. Yesterday two large Japanese warships and two smal cruisers appeared off Senuchen. Small parties of Japanese have landed at various places along the coast.

TOD WINNER.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, June 13.—Tod is winner of the London County Club tournament, and the next three places are taken by Scotsmen. The captain of the Winnipeg team is staying with Sir James Miller at Newmarket. W. H. Grenfell is making arrangements for their stay at Henley.

ONE-SIDED FISHER.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, June 13.—The Daily Graphic says Hon. Sydney Fisher seems to have curiously one-sided ideas on the subject of a political scandal. It is obvious that such a system as seems to be prevailing renders Lord Dundonald's task an impossible one, and it was his right, indeed, his duty, to protest in the strongest possible way. The form he took, however, is to be regretted. We can only imagine he had convinced himself there was no other way by which the force he so ably commands could be saved from demoralizing interference of politicians.

It You Cannot Go, Write.

An effort is being made to reorganize the Old Boys' Association of Trinity College School, Port Hope, and the head master has already secured the addresses of over 600 Old Boys with whom the secretary of the association desires to communicate.

The association was first formed in 1886, and nine years later, when the disastrous fire occurred, was reorganized. The secretary would impress on all Old Boys how much they can do for the school in recommending it to friends in whatever part of the world they are. The interest in one's schooldays lasts thruout life, and the association affords an invaluable opportunity in its annual reunion for strengthening that interest. Those who cannot attend the annual meeting can write to the secretary, W. H. Nightingale, with the assurance that some of their old schoolmates will hear where they are and what they are doing.

Against Sympathetic Strikes.

Chicago, June 12.—In order to free themselves from the yoke of sympathetic strikes, which their leaders have declared menaces their progress, the 22,000 union butchers affiliated with the Chicago packing trade council, withdrew from that body to-day.

LONGEST RUN OF SEASON.

The Automobile Club held its longest run of the season thus far on Saturday, St. Catharines being the main objective point. About a dozen autos started from the rendezvous, the College-street entrance to High Park, at the set hour, 9 a.m., and the majority traveled the entire distance, altho one or two fell temporarily by the wayside and did not finish. The roads were bad, owing to recent rain. The run was conducted in leisurely fashion, a stop of two hours being made at Hamilton, and one of an hour and a half at the Falls.

President Hotchkiss of the Buffalo Automobile Club had invited a contingent from Toronto to visit there on Saturday, on the occasion of the opening of the club's new quarters. Dr. Doolittle, secretary of the Toronto Club, and F. W. Baillie's autos were the only ones to cover the extra distance, arriving at Buffalo about 9 p.m. The former made a speech, concluding with an invitation to members of the Buffalo Club to visit Toronto on the occasion of the opening of new quarters for the local club in the King Edward.

All of the auto party, which numbered about forty, had returned by last night save W. R. Copland and family, who are remaining over at the Falls until to-day.

AT OLD RATES.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, June 12.—The SS. Lake Manitoba sails to-morrow with a full complement of steerage passengers at the old rates, as the company is not adopting the £3 cut until June 28, when the SS. Lake Champlain sails.

NEW ZEALAND'S TEAM.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, June 13.—The New Zealand Risley team of twelve members, under the command of Col. Collins, have arrived in England.

President of Argentine Republic.

Buenos Ayres, June 12.—Manuel Quintana has ben elected president, and Figuaro del Cortao vice-president of the Argentine Republic.

Lima, Peru, June 12.—Jose Pardo has been elected president of the republic.

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MIDGET RAILROAD | LAUGHING GALLERY
Return Engagement.
Owing to numerous requests BEN GREET and his splendid company n Shakespeare's Pastorals Wedn esday afternoon next at 3.30 in
AS YOU LIKE IT
Wednesday evening at 8.15
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
Reserv seats 1.50, 1.00. Admission 50 cents. Plan o pens Nordhemer's on Tuesday.

Scientific Dentistry at Moderate Prices.
NEW YORK REAL PAINLESS DENTISTS
Yonge & Adelaide Sts. TORONTO

TENDERS
will be received until Saturday, June 18, for the various trades required in the erection of a warehouse on Wellington-street west, for the Office Specialty Manufacturing Co., Limited.
C. J. GIBSON,
61 Architect,
75 Yonge St., Toronto.

PASTURE FOR HORSES
First-class pasture, running water, shade.
FOUR DOLLARS A MONTH
W. F. MACLEAN,
Donlands, Don Mills Road
Telephone N. 2520.

CASTINGS
Gray Iron Castings
Builders' Castings
Columns
AND
General Castings.
We melt every day.
Call us up about Castings.
DODGE MFG CO., 116 Bay-Street, TORONTO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS wanted, to extend growing wholesale business; money returned at end of year if desired. The investor can have position in charge of books and cash, also security for double the sum invested. This is a rare opening for a good man. Correspondence strictly confidential. Box 22, World.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED TINSMITH, to commence as soon as possible. Apply, stating experience and salary, also give references. Drawer B½, Medicine Hat, N. W. T.

STOLEN.

MR. GEO. S. HENRY, LANSDOWNE, loaned a black horse, attached to a democrat, last Friday, to an English lad named Ernest Lee. A reward is offered by the owner.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — AT ONCE — SMART youth for mailing room. Apply before 9.00 a.m. or after 5.00 p.m., to J. Gordon, World office.

WANTED—AT ONCE AN EXPERIENCED gardener for truck garden and lawn. Apply C. B. Truitt, Hotel Brant, Burlington, Ontario.

WANTED—HARNESS MAKERS TO know strike still on in Hamilton. Settlement of same will be announced over my signature only. For information write Wm. Berry, 158 Market-street, Hamilton.

WANTED—RELIABLE MEN TO SELL fruit and ornamental trees, on part or whole time. Outfit free. Pay weekly. Best terms in the business. Write for terms now. Pelham Nursery Company, Toronto.

WHEN YOU LEARN TELEGRAPHY you naturally want the best course of instruction it is possible to obtain. This is exactly what you get at the Dominion School of Telegraphy, 36 King East, Toronto, the largest, best equipped and most highly recommended telegraph school in Canada. Booklet and full information free. 111

SHINGLERS—TWO WANTED. WAVERLEY and Queen East.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

LELAND HOUSE, SUMMER RESORT, at Caesarea, on Lake Scugog, 50 miles northeast of Toronto, with stables and sheds, and about ¾ of an acre of land. Season opens 16th of June; good maskinonge and bass fishing. Apply to Gilbert Marlow, Caesarea, Ont.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS; double and single furniture vans for moving; the oldest and most reliable firm. Lester Storage and Cartage, 360 Spadina-avenue.

TO LET.

GENERAL STORE IN THE VILLAGE of Blackstock, Township of Cartwright, County of Durham. Will lease for any term; possession on 1st of July. Apply to Gilbert Marlow, Caesarea, Ont.

BAKERY BUSINESS OR SALE — IN town of about 10,000; no opposition; an up-to-date establishment; 12 horses and rigs, machinery, fixtures, electric lighted; turnover $75,000 annually; price $5000; reason for selling ill health; particulars only to those meaning business. McTaggart and Mercer, corner Bloor and Dovercourt. 462

LOST.

LOCKET — ENGRAVED E. H. — DIAmond. Finder please return New Carlton Hotel, Hughes.

TEACHERS WANTED.

STRONG S. S. No. 2, TEACHER wanted, holding second-class certificate. State salary and experience. Apply W. Grant, sec., Sundridge, Ont.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

MUNSON'S GREAT SIXTY DAYS' bargain sale; everything sold the next sixty days regardless of cost.

THIS YEAR'S MORROW BRAKES, $3.90 each; New Departure only four dollars each.

BUILT-UP WHEELS WITH NEW Morrow brakes, $4.35, at Munson's big sale.

GIRLS, HAVE YOU SEEN MY 6, 7, 8 to 10 dollar ladies' bicycles, just the thing to take you to and from work.

TREAD BANDS TWENTY CENTS each; single tube tires, $1.25 each; new covers ninety cents.

DUNLOP COVERS $2.75; MORGAN & Wright covers and tube, $2.40. Munson's big sale.

TWENTY FIRST-CLASS GENTS' ANtelope bicycles, Palmer or Goodrich tires, sixteen dollars each. Munson's sale.

NEW 1904 BICYCLES, WRITTEN guarantee with each machine, $22 each.

GOOD NEW BICYCLES, SIXTEEN dollars; new Brantfords, Dunlop tires, twenty dollars; new Massey, twenty-two dollars. Everything must be sold.

EVERYTHING AND ANYTHING, quality best, prices lowest, at Munson's big sixty days' sale.

BRICK MACHINERY—3 NEW IMproved Henry Martin brick machines for sale; prompt delivery. Write Hugh Cameron & Co., 72 West Queen, Toronto.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE BUTCHer's or gardener's wagon, in good order. A bargain. Jos. McDonald, Newtonbrook.

VETERINARY.

F. A. CAMPBELL, VETERINARY SURgeon, 97 Bay-street. Specialist in diseases of dogs. Telephone Main 141.

THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLlege, Limited, Temperance-street, Toronto. Infirmary open day and night. Session begins in October. Telephone Main 861.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

RICHARD G. KIRBY, 539 YONGE-ST., contractor for carpenter, joiner work and general jobbing. 'Phone North 904.

CONTRACTS TAKEN TO CLEAN OUT bedbugs (guaranteed), 381 Queen west.

MONEY TO LOAN.

ADVANCES ON HOUSEHOLD GOODS, pianos, organs, horses and wagons. Call and get our instalment plan of lending. Money can be paid in small monthly or weekly payments. All business confidential. D. R. McNaught & Co., 10 Lawlor-Building, 6 King West.

$70,000 —4 PER CENT; CITY, farm, building, loans, mortgages paid off, money advanced to buy houses, farms; no fees. Reynolds, 84 Victoria-street, Toronto.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOple, retail merchants, teamsters, boarding houses, without security; easy payment; largest business in 48 principal cities. Tolman, 60 Victoria.

$10 TO $200 TO LOAN ON FURNIture, piano, etc. Security not removed from your possession, on one to twelve months' time. Quick service. Keller & Co., first floor, 144 Yonge-street.

LEGAL CARDS.

HEIGHINGTON & LONG, BARRISters, 36 Toronto-street, Toronto. J. Heighington—E. G. Long.

FRANK W. MACLEAN, BARRISTER, solicitor, notary public, 34 Victoria-street; money to loan at 4½ per cent. ed

JAMES BAIRD, BARRISTER, SOLICItor, Patent Attorney, etc., 9 Quebec Bank Chambers, King-street east, corner Toronto-street, Toronto. Money to loan.

HOTELS.

IROQUOIS HOTEL, TORONTO, CANada. Centrally situated, corner King and York-streets; steam-heated; electric-lighted; elevator. Rooms with bath and en suite. Rates, $2 and $2.50 per day. G. A. Graham.

HOTEL GLADSTONE — QUEEN-ST. west, opposite G. T. R. and C. P. R. station; electric cars pass door. Turnbull Smith, Prop.

HANDSOME APPOINTMENTS, EXcellent table, spacious reception rooms, verandahs, croquet lawn, close to Horticultural Gardens; dollar day upwards. "The Abberley," 258 Sherbourne-street 47

HOTEL VELVET Old Orchard Beach, Maine
Just the place for summer vacation. Spend your vacation at Old Orchard Beach, Maine, the longest and widest beach in the world. Excellent beach for automobiles. Reasonable rates. First-class management. For particulars address Joseph Alonzo Nutter, Hotel Grenoble, Seventh-avenue and 56th-street, New York City. 135