The Toronto World

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TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1910.

NORTH TORONTO TOWN.

North Toronto is to become the most up-to-date residential section of the city. But it wants water, it wants a single fare street car service, it wants pavements, and it wants drainage.

It cannot get these of itself; it has not been able even to put thru a sewer proposition or a parallel road proposition.

What North Toronto ought to do is get into the city as fast as it can get in, and get Greater Toronto to pull it out. Every month's delay only makes it harder.

THE ROSS RIFLE SCANDAL AT BISLEY.

From a reading of the facts The World has come to the conclusion that Canada has lost standing by the use of a special Ross rifle at last year's Bisley meeting, instead of using what was called for, the ordinary service rifle. We had better apologize, not bluster about pulling out. You can't be too fair in sport.

GUELPH AND RADIALS.

Guelph is just now clamoring for radial railways. Guelph has an opportunity to learn some useful lessons from the sad experience of Toronto. Guelph, like other progressive Ontario cities, expects to grow. The radial railways count upon that growth for an unearned increment in their favor. Guelph should take care that provision is made for a termination in the radial railway franchise, automatic or otherwise, which shall give the city the opportunity to assume control of the streets and roads that may come into the city by annexation at any future time. The radial railways have no right to usurp control of the local city traffic in any municipality. They must in this respect be subject to the city authority. Sir James Whitney's new legislation giving the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board jurisdiction over the street railways does not seem to touch the question of the radials at all. Yet it is the burning question in Toronto at present, and will be in Guelph and elsewhere when the expansion of the population wipes out present boundaries. All future radial railway legislation must contemplate such conditions as have arisen in Toronto, and provide for arrangements that will obviate any possible encroachment on the autonomy of the municipality. It is easy to make an agreement now limiting the exercise of radial railway franchises to territory external to the cities they approach, and making them subject to expropriation when their lines are included, and to the extent they are included in city territory. All this would be conducted under the jurisdiction of the railway board. There would be no hardship if the situation was perfectly understood beforehand.

CAUSE OF PUBLIC SERVICE EVILS

Over-capitalization is the immediate cause of all the public service abuses from which the cities of America are suffering. The fact is indisputable and has been affirmed repeatedly by no less an authority than the supreme court of the United States, which has time and again insisted that if a corporation has bonded its property for an amount that exceeds its fair value, or if its capitalization is largely fictitious, it cannot impose upon the public the burden of such increased rates as may be required for realizing profits upon such excessive valuation or fictitious capitalization. Yet the effort to do this has resulted in the bankruptcy and ruin of many franchise-holding companies, in the valuation of contractural obligations imposed as a public safeguard, in inefficient service, in the withdrawal of transfer and other facilities, and in other attempts to unload the consequences of over-capitalization upon the people.

The condition of the New York street railways is one of the most striking examples of the evils attending over-capitalization. It has been clearly shown that the bond and stock issues made by their various operating, holding and security companies, created according to the methods of expert high financiers, approximate $700,000,000, and that the whole systems could be duplicated at a cost of slightly over $100,000,000. These railways are bankrupt and in the hands of receivers. Only the other day the Third-avenue Railroad was sold by public auction to the trustee of the first mortgage debenture holders for $26,000,000, and the stockholders eliminated. Eleven years ago, when the road was paying seven and eight per cent. dividends, the stock of this company sold at 242, and as recently as 1907 the quotation was 123. On the day of sale it was quoted at seven. But there has been no wail on behalf of the widows and orphans—the victims of the methods of high finance.

Philadelphia is another object lesson illustrative of the gross abuses attending the private operation of public services. This city has been saturated with corruption in every shape and form. The Rapid Transit Company has done as it pleased, has broken its engagements at its will, has flouted the people and again and again showed its contempt for public rights. Detroit is in little better shape. Chicago, reduced to the last stage of impatience, only won comparative redress after a long and bitter struggle. Cleveland fought for seven years under Mayor Johnson, and tho the electors failed in the last fight to support him, he has seen the situation greatly improved. All over the United States is written the same story, and if Canada has escaped repetition of the worst scandals, it has not been immune from the serious effects of excessive capitalization of its public services. So indefensible has been the practice of stock watering that many states have given their public service commissions full power to control stock and bond issues and to require that the money proceeds shall only be used for purposes that have been duly authorized. A provision of this kind is needed in Ontario. The World urges upon Sir James Whitney the propriety and necessity of extending the jurisdiction of the provincial railway board over the capitalization of public service companies, and over the application of the proceeds of new issues of capital stock and bonds. This should be done during the present session of the legislature.

A ROYAL MUNICIPAL COMMISSION

The World takes the liberty of suggesting to that much-burdened man, Sir James Whitney, that he appoint a high-class commission to report on our municipal institutions, so that in a single act provision can be made for improved city government on the lines of:

A paid civic commission instead of aldermen.

A public service utility commission, to take over gas, power, street cars, etc., with adequate financial power.

The same commission could report on the expansion of the railway and municipal board of Ontario into something like the public utilities commission of the State of New York, with control over the financial operations of all public franchise-holding corporations.

The world is growing very fast these days, and municipal institutions need to be brought up to date. Municipal institutions have gone rotten in many places, and something better ought to be tried. You can get business administration with commissions, you cannot with aldermen.

Sir William Meredith, for instance, would make an admirable chairman of such a commission.

Toronto ought not to invite British or foreign tenders unless they are to be judged exclusively on their merits. Any other course is unfair and will injure the city's reputation for fair dealing.

If parliament grants a Dominion charter to a purely provincial proposition on the ground of general advantage to Canada, provincial rights have been writ on water. By that process of reasoning any scheme of exploitation can be legalized and removed from local jurisdiction.

Germany led the way in airship construction, and is now exercised over the danger it has done so much to create. The lordship of the air is a question that will soon be as vital or even more vital than that of the land or the sea, for it may be the sovereign of all.

How many who condemn the Philadelphia strikers will stop to apportion the blame for the dispute properly between the men and the street railway company that has broken faith with the people and misused its position as a public trustee?

Yet another murder attributable to the readiness with which a concealed weapon will be used under the influence of passing passion. More stringent enforcement of the law, severe punishment of offenders and the restriction of the sale of revolvers, bowie knives and other dangerous and unnecessary articles of that kind are needed.

Newspapers are springing up in the west at about double the rate at which new towns are being founded, and that is at mushroom speed. These have more than mushroom stability, however, and we trust the same may be said of the newspapers. The latest of the new ventures to hand is The Nicola Valley News, published at Merritt, B.C. It is excellently printed on plate paper and is brightly edited.

TUBES AND STORAGE BATTERIES.

Editor World: Would it not be better if there is such a strong feeling in the city to get even with the street railway company, to wait and see what the outcome will be of Edison's new storage battery, just lately perfected, before we go to the enormous expense of constructing the tube, of which so much has been said? In all probability a system will be developed from this invention that will do away entirely with te rail bed, so that the cars can be run on the pavements of any street. With some other patents which are already in existence, the possibility of this scheme is already in sight. I understand the trackless trolley proposition is about completed, and in connection with it also the "all wheel drive," which will be an immense advantage over present equipments. Perhaps by the time the lease of the street railway company will expire the whole plant will be so far out of date that it would not be worth buying.

M. M.

Mr. Busch's Latest Plan.

Like all of the measures suggested and supported by the genius and energy of Adolphus Busch, the benefit and pension proposition just devised by the great St. Louis brewer is as striking as it is original.

Mr. Busch proposes to create a fund for the employes of his business. This fund is not to be made up by monthly or weekly mites from the employes, but is to be supported generously by the open-handed employer. The 6000 brewery workers will be the recipients of many benefits and assurances without being compelled to contribute anything but their own loyalty in return.

There is in Mr. Busch's latest plan all of the elements of a genuine understanding between employer and employe. Most pension funds which reflect credit upon the employer are merely the creations of the employes themselves. The new plan put into effect by Mr. Busch is in reality a profit-sharing measure. The thousands of dollars which are to go annually to a fund for the employes to guarantee them and their loved ones against the pains of sickness and death are to come out of Mr. Busch's profits, and not out of the pockets of the individuals.

Here we have an example which might well be followed by heads of great industries in all parts of all countries.—St. Louis Times, February 24, 1910.

Alteration Sale

Our shop front comes out next week. We know what the dust incidental to such work means—ALL EXPOSED GOODS ARE LIABLE TO BE SPOILED.

First Loss is Best

We therefore offer all remaining seasonable goods at further reductions.

"Wolsey," "Alpha" and "Nelson" All-Wool Underwear at **25 Per Cent. Off.**

Latest Styles Imported Neckwear and Gloves at **33 1-3 Per Cent. Off.**

All Good Shirts, regular $1.00 and $1.25, for **50c and 75c.**

English Zephyrs and Oxfords, regular $1.50 and $1.75, for **$1.00.**

Knitted Sweaters and Coats, HALF PRICE.

COME EARLY

WREYFORD & CO., 85 King Street West

PHONE SERVICE FOR FARMERS

ELECTORS OF ONTARIO: Cut out the accompanying card, sign it, place it in an envelope, and address it to your local member at the Legislature, Queen's Park, Toronto. Mr. Charters' bill is designed chiefly in the interests of the farmers, but it will help every telephone user in the province, and will assist every independent telephone company in its struggle with a monopoly. Let your member know you want him to support it.

I am one of the voters in your constituency, and I wish you to represent me in supporting the telephone bill introduced by Mr. Samuel Charters. I want fair play to the telephone users in the province, and protection for the independent rural and farmers' companies from monopoly.

(Signed) .....

Address .....

AT OSGOODE HALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Judges' chambers will be held on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 11 a.m.

Peremptory list for divisional court for Tuesday, 8th inst., at 11 a.m.:

1. Brennan v. G. T. Ry. (to be continued).
2. Kastner v. McKenzie.
3. Jones v. McVicar.
4. McDonald v. Toronto Railway Co.
5. Williams v. Kehr.
6. Hoskin v. M. C. Ry.
7. Lawrie v. C.N.O. Ry.

Jury Assizes.

Peremptory list for jury assize court, before Chancellor Boyd, Tuesday, March 8, at the city hall, at 10.30 a.m.:

6. Ryrie v. Scott.
8. Walsh v. Evans.
9. Arnold v. Strothers.
11. Booth v. Toronto Gen. Hospital.
12. Hickey v. Toronto Railway.
13. Toms v. Toronto Railway.
14. Robinson v. C.P.R.

Non-Jury Assizes.

Peremptory list for non-jury assize court, before Justice Clute, Tuesday, March 8, at the city hall, at 10 a.m.:

178. Buckwell v. Commercial.
47. Dean v. Corby.
184. Constantinides v. Stewart.

Peremptory list for non-jury assize court, before Justice Sutherland, Tuesday, March 8, at the city hall, at 10.30 a.m.:

109. Pittsburg v. Jamieson.
182. Sewell v. Pedlar.
188. Thompson v. Big Cities.

Master's Chambers.

Before Cartwright, K.C., Master.

Ferguson v. Harman—Clement (Duvernet & Co.), for plaintiffs. Motion by plaintiffs, for order vacating certificate of lis pendens and dismissing action before service of writ. Order made.

Corby v. Bryan—F. J. Roche, for defendant. F. L. Bastedo, for plaintiff. Motion by defendant to dismiss for want of prosecution. On plaintiff undertaking to set case down and proceed to trial in due course, motion dismissed. Costs to defendants in the cause.

Reid v. Salter (2 actions)—T. J. W. O'Connor, for plaintiff. H. Cassels, K.C., for defendant. Motion by plaintiff to postpone trial, to consolidate and to amend statement of claim. On plaintiff agreeing to relieve defendant from order made on Jan. 17 last, order that record be withdrawn and second action stayed, and writ and statement of claim in first action be amended as plaintiffs may be advised. All costs lost or occasioned by this order, including costs of this motion and this order are to be to defendant in any event.

Davidson v. Smith—R. H. Greer, for plaintiff. J. F. Hollis, for defendants. Motion by plaintiff for judgment. Order made. Account to be taken by judgment clerk.

Gas and Elec. Power Co. v. Kee. Mines, Limited—M. L. Gordon, for defendant. M. C. Cameron, for plaintiff. Motion by defendants for particulars of statement of claim. Order made for particulars of third paragraph and reciting that plaintiffs are claiming only in respect of the goods set out in the third paragraph. Costs in the cause.

Vine v. Vine—F. J. Rocha, for plaintiff. J. E. Jones, for defendant. Motion for interim alimony and disbursements. Motion adjourned pending administration of estate of Frances Fenton Vine, mother of defendant, to be brought on again on a week's notice.

Richardson v. Matthews—R. B. Henderson, for defendants. J. N. Black, for plaintiffs. Motion for commission to take evidence in Cuba on interrogatories. Order made appointing A. E. Trow, commissioner for that purpose.

Single Court.

Before Mulock, C.J.

Re Brundage and Town of Kingsville—G. C. Campbell, for applicant. W. E. Raney, K.C., for the town. An application to quash a local option bylaw. Applicant stating that he had been unable to get instructions asked enlargement. Enlarged for one week. Costs of day of present motion to be in discretion of judge who hears the motion.

Tillsonburg Water Works Co. v. Tillsonburg Packing Co.—S. H. Bradford, K.C., for plaintiff. W. N. Ferguson, K.C., for defendant. Motion to continue injunction. Enlarged for one week. Injunction continued meantime.

Kuntz v. Silver Spring Creamery Co.—R. McKay, for plaintiff. No one appears for defendant. Motion enlarged for one week.

Colonial Loan v. McKinley—A. C. McMaster, for plaintiff. S. Denison, for Findlay. H. C. Macdonald, for McKinley. Motion by Findlay, to discharge order adding him as a party in the master's office. Enlarged by parties for one week.

Re Dale and Township of Clanshard—C. W. Kerr, for applicant. J. Fullerton, K.C., for township. Motion to quash bylaw for giving aid to St. Mary's and Western Ry. Enlarged until 9th inst.

Re James and Town of Leamington—G. C. Campbell, for applicant. C. W. Kerr, for respondent. Motion to quash bylaw appointing a chief of police. At request of applicant motion enlarged for one week. Costs to be disposed of on return of motion.

Mortgomery v. Lonsway—R. McKay, for plaintiff. S. J. Arnott, for defendant. Motion to continue injunction. At request of applicant enlarged for one week to permit of cross examination on affidavits filed.

Milne v. Gould—J. A. MacIntosh, for plaintiff. R. McKay, for defendant. Motion to continue injunction granted by local judge at North Bay. Enlarged for one week. Injunction continued meantime.

Smith v. Beardmore—J. E. Jones, for plaintiff. G. S. Smith, for defendant. E. C. Cattanach, for, O.G. for infant daughter of Frances L. Smith. Motion for approval by court of settlement between the parties. Judgment for plaintiff approving of the settlement at $1350 and costs. The amount to be divided equally between the mother and the child or children, and the children's share to be paid into court. Application as to maintenance when further facts established.

Cheeseworth v. Cheeseworth—F. S. Bastedo for plaintiff. A motion by Mrs. Cheeseworth to restrain her husband and the Merchants' Steamship Company from alienating, dealing with, transferring, or permitting a transfer of certain stock of said company, alleged to be plaintiff's property, but standing in name of her husband. Injunction until 10th inst., as asked, against both defendants.

Weston v. Perry.—J. E. Jones for defendant. Motion by defendant to strike out statement of claim and to dismiss action as frivolous, vexatious, etc., and as res judicata. Counsel for plaintiff opposed. Motion dismissed with costs to plaintiff in the cause.

Franch v. Karn—H. C. Macdonald for plaintiff. An ex parte motion for an injunction by plaintiff. Injunction until 10th inst., restraining Mary Karn and Frederick E. Karn from disposing of, or in any way dealing with $3000 delivered to defendant, Mary Karn, by defendant, Frederick E. Karn, or any portion thereof, or the proceeds thereof, or withdrawing or chequing out any portion thereof from any bank in which same may be deposited.

Before Sutherland, J.

Sharples v. Aitchison.—T. H. Barton for plaintiff. An ex parte motion for injunction. Injunction restraining H. G. Aitchison from transferring, assigning, withdrawing, or in any way dealing with any and all moneys on deposit to his credit with the Bank of Toronto at its Haileybury branch, and restrainng the Bank of Toronto from paying out or otherwise dealing with any of the said moneys until March 17, 1910, with liberty to plaintiff to use further material on return of motion.

Oyer and Terminer.

Before Falconbridge, C.J.

Rex v. Beckett et al—G. T. Blackstock, K.C., and S. F. Washington, K.C., for the crown. E. F. B. Johnston, K.C.; E. H. Ambrose (Hamilton) and Eric Armour for defendants. Judgment: This is a prosecution for an alleged conspiracy connected with trade and commerce, laid under Sec. 498 of the code. The indictment was found by a grand jury at Hamilton at autumn assizes, 1907. By option of defendants, it was tried without a jury, and the venue changed to Toronto. The trial lasted eight days, and the argument of counsel three days more. There are over 1000 pages of typewritten evidence, and 112 exhibits, several of which comprised bundles of thirty or forty letters. The indictment charges that defendants did during the years 1898 to 1905, at the City of Hamilton and elsewhere in the province, unlawfully conspire and agree and arrange one with the other and others of them, and with some 208 named persons, firms and corporations, and with the several members of the corporations, and with the several officers and members of committees of the Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Guild, and of each of the provincial guilds, and other persons, firms and corporations unknown, (1) to unduly limit the facilities in producing, manufacturing, supplying and dealing in sugar, tobacco, starch, canned goods, salt and cereals and other articles and commodities, being articles and commodities which are the subject of trade and commerce; (2) and to restrain and injure trade and commerce in relation to such articles and commodities; (3) and to unduly prevent, limit and lessen the manufacture and production of such articles and commodities; (4) and to unreasonably enhance the price of such articles and commodities; (5) and to unduly prevent and lessen competition in the production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, and supply of such articles and commodities against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lord the King. Counsel for the crown admitted that no case had been made out under section 1 of the indictment. The Wholesale Grocers' Guild had its origin in 1883. It was sworn that the object of the guild in seeing the manufacturers was to try and get, if possible, sufficient profit to deliver or market their goods without drawing upon the profit of other portions of the business. This prosecution is under the statute, but it is instructive to consider the common law on the subject. The doctrine that certain contracts are void, as being in restraint of trade, is founded upon considerations of public policy. According to a well-known dictum of Mr. Justice Burrough, "public policy is a very unruly horse, and when once you get astride it you never know where it will carry you." Judges are more to be trusted as interpreters of the law than as expounders of what is called public policy. In the present case there has been no evidence of the enhancing of prices; no complaint by any consumer; no complaint by any retail dealer, but rather approbation. There was some complaint about the system known as the "equalization of rates," it being contended that it bore unequally and oppressively as against certain towns or districts. This statement was entirely disproved, and it was shown that the "equalization" was based strictly upon the freight rates of the different railways, so that the retail merchants got their goods at the different points at practically the same prices. I find the facts then to be as follows: (1) The defendants have not, nor has any of them, intended to violate the law; (2) nor have they, nor has any of them, intended maliciously to injure any persons, firms or corporations, nor to compass any restraint of trade unconnected with their own business relations; (3) they have been actuated by a bona fide desire to protect their own interests, and that of the wholesale grocery trade in general. As far as intention and good faith, or the want of it, are elements in the offence with which they are charged, the evidence is entirely in their favor. Have they been guilty of a technical breach of the law? This question is answered by the citations which I have given, and which cover every branch of the case. I therefore say that the defendants are not, nor is any of them, guilty as charged. There are minor matters as to which I, sitting as a jury, give the defendants (as I am bound to do) the benefit of the doubt; and as to which I warn the defendants and those in like cases to be careful, e.g., as to alleged efforts to coerce wholesale dealers into joining the guild. It is of the essence of the innnocence of defendants that the privileges which they seek to enjoy should be extended to all persons and corporations who are strictly wholesalers, whether they choose to join the guild or not.

Divisional Court.

Before The Chancellor, Magee J., Latchford, J.

Barnett v. G. T. Ry. Co.—J. F. Faulds (London) and P. H. Bartlett (London), for the plaintiff. W. Nesbitt, K.C., for defendants. An appeal by plaintiff from judgment of Meredith, C.J., of Jan. 15, 1910. The action was brought by plaintiff for $20,000 damages for the loss of both his legs in a collison between a Pere Marquette train, in which plaintiff was a passenger, and a van or car of the defendants in the railway yards at London, alleged to be due to the negligence of defendants. At the trial the action was dismissed without costs, the defendants not asking for costs.

Judgment: It appears to us that the plaintiff is entitled to hold his verdict for $6000, and that it is not necessary for us to direct (what but for the consent of counsel already stated he would have been otherwise entitled to) that there should be a new trial.

Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

Before Meredith, C.J., Magee, J., Latchford, J.

McCarthy v. McCarthy.—G. H. Watson, K.C., and P. K. Halpin (Prescott) for the plaintiff. J. H. Moss, K.C., for the defendant, contra. An appeal from the judgment of Anglin, J., of Nov. 26, 1908. The order complained of was made at the Ottawa Weekly Court on a motion by way of appeal by defendant from report of the local master, finding defendant liable to plaintiff in the sum of $2013.11. It allowed the appeal and reduced the amount to $676.79, and allowed the defendant the costs of appeal.

Judgment: The order appealed from is reversed so far as it allowed the claim of $1000, and the report restored as to it, and the respondent should pay the costs of appeal.

Before Falconbridge, C.J., Britton, J., Riddell, J.

Porier v. Struthers.—E. A. Dunbar (Guelph) for defendant. N. Jeffrey (Guelph) for plaintiff. An appeal by the defendant from the judgment of the County Court of Wellington, of 18th December, 1909. The action was for $500 damages for arrest at alleged instigation of defendant. At the trial plaintiff was awarded $150 damages and full costs. Defendant's appeal therefrom argued and dismissed with costs.

Hope v. Central Ontario Ry. Co.—A. C. Bedford-Jones, for G. F. Hope. This was an application by Sheriff Hope for his fees, etc., in connection with certain writs of execution. The application was dismissed, without costs, by the chancellor, and this was an appeal from that order. Appellant's counsel stated that a settlement of the matters in question is pending, and that counsel have arranged, subject to the approval of court, that argument of appeal be adjourned sine die in order that proposed settlement may be carried out. Adjourned as asked.

Staunton v. Kerr.—W. M. Douglas, K.C., for plaintiffs. G. M. Clark for defendant, Kerr. R. McKay for defendant company. An appeal by plaintiffs from the judgment of the chancellor of 30th November, 1909. Action by solicitors for $337.92 for costs of certain proceedings alleged to have been incurred by defendant company, and for which one or other of the defendants are liable. Defendants denied liability, and at the trial the action was dismissed without costs. Argued and judgment reserved.

Brennan v. G. T. Ry. Co.—A. E. Fripp, K.C., for plaintiffs. D. L. McCarthy, K.C., for defendants, contra. An appeal by plaintiffs from the judgment of Mulock, C.J., of 10th January, 1910. The action was by Sarah Brennan, widow of Paul Brennan, and by five of his children, to recover $10,000 damages for the death of the said Paul Brennan, who was run over by an engine of the defendants. Negligence of defendants was charged and denied. At the trial the action was dismissed with costs. The appeal therefrom not concluded.

Over 600 employes of the Palmer Falls, N.Y., plant of the International Paper Co. are on strike for increased wages.

EATON'S DAILY STORE NEWS

High-Grade Clothing for Men, From New York

We are showing an assortment of distinctive Spring Suit models from New York that embody the latest fashion ideas, most perfect tailoring and smart new fabric effects.

AT $20.00—Fine quality worsteds, in medium grey hairline pattern, or dark grey pin stripe design, or a black ground with white pin stripe, seven-eighths-inch apart; a very dressy three-button, single-breasted sack style; lustre lining and good quality trimmings. **$20.00.**

AT $22.50—Dark blue worsted material, with self Celtic stripe running through it, making a very smart summer suit; fashioned in a three-button sack effect, with the new collar and lapels; best of trimmings. **$22.50.**

AT $25.00—Fashionable pin-head checks, with colored stripe effect running through the material; superbly tailored in single-breasted sack shape; excellent linings and trimmings. **$25.00.**

Dressy Little Reefers for Boys

A top coat adds an unmistakable touch of dressiness to a boy's spring attire; and it is protective on chilly and stormy days. Prices are tempting enough, too:

AT $2.19—Light Weight Navy Blue Cheviot Serge Reefer, double-breasted, brass buttons, Italian body lining; sizes 22 to 27. **$2.19.**

AT $3.95—Spring Reefer, in a grey tweed with stripe, double-breasted, good Italian body lining, velvet collar; sizes 22 to 27. **$3.95.**

AT $4.50—Fashionable Spring Reefers, of fawn covert cloth, stylishly cut and trimmed, emblem on arms; sizes 21 to 28. **$4.50.**

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Men's English Eatonia Boots $3.00

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DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.