SATURDAY MORNING

# THE TORONTO WORLD

# Greed of Booking Agents Yankees Bunco Settlers

# But Canadian Officials Extremely Courteous to Immigrants. Hardship of Regulation Regarding Settlers to Bring in All Effects First or Pay Duty on Balance.

Winnipeg, April 22 .- (Staff Correspondence) .- The rapacity and ingenuity cf "booking agents" in the States is causing immigration authorities and many prospective settlers thruout the west serious annoyance. Taking advantage of the movement from the western states northward, unscrupulous persons advertise to select desirable homesteads in the Canadian Northwest, without which they assure people nothing worth having for agricultural purposes can be secured. The usual fee is ten dollars, but many cases reported at Winnipeg show that the limit frequent. ly reaches many times that sum, according to the wealth of the "sucker." The farm papers of the central states especially carry these advertisements. They are cunningly worded and calculated to catch those of more than average shrewdness. Here is a sample, culled from a Chicago journal that caters to the stockraiser and farmer:

"Do You Want Canadian Homesteads ?--- If you are seeking free farms in Canada communicate with us. There are eight hundred million acres, covering half a dozen territories, to choose from. We have list of best sections. For ten\_dollar fee you become member of our association. That means we will select 160 acres for you in best agricultural part of Canada and arrange all preliminary details for your location. Don't go in-to a foreign country without this information. Remember Canada is a monarchy, and it is very different from a republic

J. Rice & Co., Colonization Association.

### 1721/2 La Salle-street, Chicago." What the Sucker Gets.

# On receipt of the fee, a copy of the Canadian interior department's pamphlet, entitled, "Where and how and all about it," is mailed to the applicant, together with one of the government maps, showing the scope of the Homestead Act. A brief letter, signed "J. Rice," with a rubber stamp stating that 160 acres of land is free over the section covered by the map, and inclosing a railroad folder showing the different lines to the north, ose the incident. These pamphlets can, of course, be secured free on application to the government agents or representatives of the various railroads entering this territory, but the fact is not generally known. The authorities have had their attention called to these fakes innumer-

able times. They have taker, the matter up with the postal authorities of the States. Investigations have followed, but without suppressing the sharks. They claim to supply all they advertise, and expose their books to show that all applicants who pay the required fee are enrolled in the "Colonization Association Co." ledger. They maintain further that they are conferring something of value upon these people by supplying them with the government folders and railroad pamphlets.

# Sheet Iron Houses Sold.

That tremendous business is done by these rascals is indicated by the number of settlers who arrive in Winnipeg and other points in the North-west, with receipts from the bogus land locators. They tell the same story to the immigration authorities. Having seen the advertisements and knowing nothing of the subject, tho desiring to come to Canada, they had been inveigled into the schome. In some cases the intrigue extends fur ther, and the proposed settlers are told that they may purchase portable houses to take with them, since lumber is scarce in Canada, and the demand for immediate shelter imperative. In that case small ten by twelve sheetiron rooms are offered at outrageous sums. This feature given the evidence of genuine government sanction by inclosing a small circular which contains the exemption of sheetiron houses brought in by settlers. Altogether the ingenuity of the men engaged in this swindbing operation and the energy they exhibit catches a very consider-able number of people. Time and again the government has issued warnings against this game, but the instances in which prospective set-tlers have been victimized continue to increase.

# Government Warns Settlers.

The latest edition of "How and where and all about it" contains special reference to the subject in full face type and urges settlers not to consider such propositions, as they are worthless in aiding the farmers to locate a homestead. These sharpers are merely copying the methods of rascals who operated all over the western states during the settlement of Kansas and the Indian Territory. There is nothing original in the schemes, but the number of people who come to Canada under the delusion that they have acquired some especially valuable inside information from this source is surprising. At first they are very secretive about it, but when they learn that it is a common swindle they report to the thorities. Occasionally farmers from Ontario and other parts of Eastern Canada have been taken in by this sort of thing. It is incredible that a person of ordinary intelligence and residing in Canada could consider such a proposition for a minute, but they do

Courteous Customs Officials. It is the extraordinary facility that the customs authorities offer to the speedy entrance of proposed settlers as much as the courtesy of the

Hon, R. Harcourt Answers Criticist of University President. Hon. Richard Harcourt was seen by The World yesterday with reference to the letter of President Loudon of Toronto University in Friday's World, to the effect that appointments and promotions had been made to the university staff in direct opposition to the university authorities. Replying to the criticism, Hon. Mr. Harcourt said: "I have read President Loudon's let-"I have read President Loudon's let-ter, but what he does not say is as important, if not more important than what he does say. The president has no grievance. Will he tell the public, for example, whether any professor during his presidency has been ap-pointed in the face of his protest? Has any lecture hear protects?

LOUDON HAS NO GRIEVANCE.

pointed in the face of his protest: Has any lecturer been promoted to the position of associate professor in the face of his protest? What is his griev-"The truth is that while I have been

"The truth is that while I have been minister of education, the president and myself have talked over in the friendliest way possible all questious relating to appointments and promo-tions. I do not admit that it should be understood that the president of any university should have the abso-lute right of making appointments. The system we have followed has worked admirably—so well, indeed, that the president alludes to only one case, without naming it, in which a pro-fessor has been appointed against the wishes of the president, and this ap-pointment was made some time before he became president.

he became president. "During the last twelve years, then, that being the term of office of the present president, there has been no clashing between the president and the government in the matter of ap-pointments. In each case the president The government in the matter of ap-pointments. In each case the president was consulted, and in each case he was a consenting party to the appointment actually made. The president and I have agreed as to what is the best policy to be pursued in the matter of promotions. For example, if the lec-turer has held his position acceptably for ten years we agree that that fact it. promotions. For example, if the lec-turer has held his position acceptably for ten years we agree that that fact it.' self entitles him to be advanced to the position of associate professor. Some lecturers have as a fact been so advanced as in the last year or two. In each case they have served the term of ten years. Will the president say that anyone has not earned promotion or is not entitled to it? In each case their promotion was urged by the head of University College or the president himself. It should not be a difficult matter in the case of appointments to secure har-mony as between the president and the government, and it is in the inter-est of the general public that this har-mony should exist. I am as anxious as the president can be that every ap-pointment, small or important, shall be made on the merits of the case, and with but one aim, the good of the uni-versity.

### Truth About Geisha Girls.

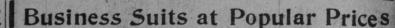
versity.

From The New York Sun-George Rust Bedinger, who, after wo years of service as instructor in the Imperial University at Tokio, has returned from Japan, full of enthusiasm for , the Japanese, explained away, the other day, to a group of interested listeners in New York, a popular western misconception as to the

geisha girls. These girls are educated and trained public entertainers. Orphans, and daughters of poor parents are turned over to the geisha instructors and kept eight or ten years in training. When a Japanese gives a dinner to his friends, native or foreign, at a public restaurant, a number of regu-larly hired geisha girls appear, clad in lovely garments, smiling, merry and ready with quick repartee whenever host or guest addresses them. Misap-EARLY CLOSING REFORM—STORE CLOSES AT 5 P.M. **Fire Sufferers** iost or gi nest addresses them. Misanhost or guest addresses them. Misap-prehension as to the character of these girls lead to many offensivze re-marks by western persons to Japanse gentlemen. As a matter of fact, 10 Japanese gentleman would think of treating with anything but the utmost politeness a geisha girl with whom he ame in contact while enjoying the ospitality of a friend. Mr. Bedinger was not sure what be-came of the geisha girls. In the Jap-arese tongue, he declared, there is no word or phrase to convey our idea of the old maid, because it is taken for ine old maid, because it is taken for granted that a woman of mature years is married. Some of the geisha siris marry, some become geisha trainers, a profession of much importance, and some no doubt end their lives less reditably There is no disgrace attaching to the ife of a geisha girl, and the best of them live comfortably and enjoy a high consideration at the hands of however, that the geisha trainers do, in effect, buy little girls of poor or vicious parents in order to recruit the ranks of the geisha students. The set of the generated by the male members of the household, but such tentarianments with generated to the mothing mecessarily indiscreet. Two Great Empires. In a little controversy I had with one of those foreigners who have a good time in London, make money, pay little or no income tax, enjoy every possible privilege of the native-born and who for all that are among our severest critics, writes Joseph Haiton, he scotted to the foreigner in our midst in our midst in our midst in the area anong our severest critics, writes Joseph Haiton, he scotted to the foreigner in our midst is solution to the set of the dreamed, and is now trying to keep it: while, according to the deer at ali. However, here is a deer, which you deer at ali. However, here is a deer, which you country. Thousands of Germans have a migrated to the United Staates to avoid serving in the army. At the same time, it requires a certain amount of generosity to balance the loyal and honorable foreigner in our midst will give an address at the internaseverest critics, writes Joseph Hatton, he scoffed at the idea of the British empire being more extensive in popu-lation and acreage than Russia. Ig-norance is nearly always combined with arrogance. The population of the entire Russian empire Astatio entire Russian empire—Asiatic and European—is about 130,000,000. The A Dream Tangle. Dr. Giles, Professor of Chinese at Cambridge University, in an article

T. EATON CO.

**APRIL 23 1904** 



190 YONGE ST., TORONTO

Men's Suits, in all-wool domestic tweeds; single and double-breasted sacque shape; single and notifiers, in browns and greys; strong Italian linings; sizes 34 5.00 to 44; special ... ... ....

Men's Business Suits; four-buttoned; single and double-breasted sacque styles; quiet patterns, in dark brown and grey 6.50 shades; well made and trimmed

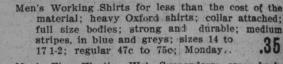
Men's Suits; new spring Mnes, in fashionable check and stripe patterns; all wool tweeds; medium and light shades of brown and grey; very suitable for business wear; well lined with Italian 7.50 cloth; perfect fitting ... ....

Men's Spring Suits; cheviot finish; English tweeds; in black and brown ground, with stripes and overplaid; single-breasted sacque shape; good linings and 10.00 making . .,. ... ... ...

ors of domestic tweeds; single or doublebreasted, and a few Norfolk jacket styles (a clearing of odd sizes of broken lines of spring goods): good linings and trimmings throughout; sizes 27 to 33 inches; regu-lar prices \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00; 2.59 Monday... ... ... ... ...

Boys' Box Calfskin Lace Boots, with black seal goat top; hard to wear 

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Men's English Fur Felt Derby Hats; in fashionable shapes for present wear, with calf leather sweatbands; silk band and bindings; also the Soft or Fedora Hat, of same quality.....

Children's Tam-o' Shanters, in beaver cloth, velvet, serge, doeskin and pique; colors black, blue, cardinal, scarlet, chocolate, tan and white, with soft or wire tops; plain or name bands; boa. or streamers on side; Italian silk and satin linings; price 35c. 50c. 2.00 75c. \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and

Men's Caps, in the automobile, Norfolk, hookdown and 'Varsity styles, in beaver cloth, leather and assorted tweed patterns; prices rang- 2.50 ing from 35c to... ....



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THE WORLD. TORONTO.

# THE WORLD OUTSIDE.

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### CURISTIAN UNION.

One of the most distinctive tendencies which marked the close of the tation. At the same time we quite renineteenth century was that in the direction of church union. It was not provement in this or that department. of forced growth. The elements had Cordial co-operation by the govern-

in turn from the great leaders of progressive thought, the growing recog- THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM. nition of the right of independent be- Our western correspondent to-day Why is not this got out before the lief and a better realization of the returns to the subject of transportaprinciples of religious liberty. The tion, which is the burning question tion is dragging along new four months principles of religious liberty. The changes in modern conditions promot-ed friendly intercourse among men of varying creed, who were quick to per-ceive that after all there was much they possessed in common and that they possessed in common and that can railways are getting a large share they were kept apart by doctrinal can railways are getting a large share differences which exercised no appre- of the traffic, and both trade and trans-tit all. Some one has a brake on the ciable influence over conduct. As a portation are flowing in to American wheel. result even the thoughtless became im- channels.

pressed with the conviction that the This condition has been used as an rcot of the matter lay not in the points argument for the Grand Trunk Pacific. in which they differed, but that there Western people would favor any promust be present in all formal systems ject that would relieve the congestion district one portion should be allotted of doctrine truths in which all par- of traffic. It does not follow that the to wholesale and another to manuticipated, and which none possessed government plan is the best means of facturing buildings. The latter are exclusively.

exclusively. It was only natural that the first be-ginnings of the attempt to reunite the broken threads of church life should be made among those who acknowledged a common origin and whose sep- hope of relief.

arate existence was due more to theo- Of course we must bear in mind that good risk. Wholesale warehouses, not logical subtlety than to any real di-vergence. Scotland, the home of hair-for immediate relief have not been splitting dogmatics, was one of the fully explained. If the west had to themselves, either by regulation or by spitting doginatics, was one of the fully explained. If the west had to earliest countries to respond to the new feeling, and one by one many of the minor Presbyterian sects either died of sheer inanition or became may have some plan for entering the died of sheer inanition or became may have some plan for entering the merged in some one or other of the field at an early day using the lakes larger bodies. But there were various and using their eastern lines. The west obstacles which prevented the reunit-ing movement from arriving at full in the commercial view of the situafruition, and it was not until the older tion. generation passed away that the long-In his sixth letter, also published in lenged because these gentlemen are alleged to have a pecuniary interest in contemplated union between the Unit-ed Presbyterian and Free Churches two interesting phases of western ex-the measure. A copy of the agreewas accomplished. Another significant perience. One of these relates to the ment between Conmee and Bowman step in the same direction was the elever and unscrupulous methods of the and the Foleys was produced in the amalgamation of the Evange ical "booking agents," who advertise large. legislature. In this agreement it is de-Union and Congregational Churches. ly thruout the United States. They are clared that Conmee and Bowman have These, however, had been preceded in Canada by the union of the various branches of Presbyterianism in 1875 branches of Presbyterianism in 1875 and of Methodism in 1884 on a basis f mutual accommedation and comments of mutual accommodation and comproof mutual accommodation and compro-mise. England, on the other hand, and the fact that it is not republican dustries, and allotted to Conmee and has lagged behind and is still in the in its form of government is made Bowman, shall be first offered by them gall of bitterness, altho, owing in no small degree to the proselytizing ef-advertisements which adorn the pages Conmee and Bowman shall receive a forts of the Established Church, the spirit of co-operation is steadily grow-States. But it certainly is surprising, There can be no doubt that under ing . Great preachers, such as the late in view of the boasted intelligence and this agreement Messrs. Conmee and Dr. Joseph Parker, who was a con- education of the States, that they Bowman are disqualified from voting stant denouncer of the sectarian spirit, should be so successful in securing 310 We understand them to contend that stant denouncer of the sectarian spirit, should be so successful in sections in We understand them to contend the did much to educate the clerical and for official pamphlets and papers of lay mind into higher and truer the Canadian government, which could this is not sufficient. The agreement was not executed. But this is not sufficient. thinking on the essentials and be had gratis for the asking. non-essentials of religion. He usel Our correspondent draws an interto refer with fine scorn to a worthy esting and instinctive parallel between executed just in this form, what was man of his acquaintance who branded the regulations and rules of conduct executed? What are the real relations his daughter as an "apostate" because governing the customs officials on each of Conmee and Bowman with the Sault on her marriage she had changen side of the boundary line. It is entirely industries, and how are they affected from one particular denomination of in favor of the home article, but by the present bill? The questions prompts the thought whether it would raised here are of great importance. Methodism to another. The attempt which is now being seri-not be well for Canada occasionally and the position taken by Mr. Hanna ously made to carry thru an organic to give the citizen of the republic a and the opposition was fully justified union of the Presbyterian, Methodist dose of his own medicine. Uncle Sam, by the circumstances. and Congregational Churches of Can- however, distributes his rude and ofada marks a further advance in the fensive attentions with impartiality, same direction. Of course the problem which confronts the leaders of this movement is a much more formidable "subjects" of the neighboring "monnovement is a one than has yet been tackled, and de-mands different treatment. What has to be done is not only to formulate an essential basis of belief, but to con-serve to each of the constituent bodies that which is distinctively dear to it. Should it be successfully achieved, too, it must inevitably exercise a pro-found influence over the current con-the aburch, but of one than has yet been tackled, and deand sentimental elements of the popu- JEWISH CREDITOR IN IRELAND. lar faith is undoubted, but if it leads Ireland has a new trouble. This time 51 to a nobler ideal of the work and duty it is not political nor religious, but of the church, what is lost will be financial, and the cause is not emimore than compensated by a greater gration either, but immigration. It and more enduring gain. appears that of recent years there has THE PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITY. been a considerable immigration of The Globe and the government are what are called "low class" Russian having their own troubles over the Uni- and Polish Jews into Ireland. These versity of Toronto. Mr. Harcourt's Israelites have to live, and in order speech in the house the other day made to do so have been peddling wares to ostensibly in reply to Mr. Whitney, the peasantry on that system not unmight very well have served as a re- known on this side-the instalment ply to The Globe. He declared that principle. When payments defaulted there was no necessity to take a gloomy view of the institution, that it was view of the institution, that it was prosperous, that its roll of students was large, that its graduates were win-ning honor in other countries, and that the coming in of Trinity was proof of confidence in the provincial univer-The president of the university has for the purpose of making good the intervened in the discussion in a quiet broken contracts. The innocent Irishintervened in the discussion in a quiet but effective way. He requested The Globe to give the following informa-tion: (1) A list of professors and asso-ciate professors appointed during his could then the lendlord and the agent. presidency: (2) the names of those world than the landlord and the agent. recommended by him for appointment And there is great and increasing re-

five years no appointment had been made without the direct recommenda-.75 tion of the president.

to him for the removal of the most vexatious Jewish disabilities in Russia. The minister said in effect that the czar and himself considered the Jews as too sharp and clever to be admitted to Russian universities, as in that event they would overshadow their own Russian students and dominate Russia's intellectual life. M. Plehve then went on to say he was convinced the Jews are revolutionists and murderers, and that all recent as-

tion had been inspired and planned by Jews, of which, he said, he had indisputable evidence. As no hope was held out of any ameliorations in the conomic condition of the Jew, it is likely there will be an increasing flow Now that the law has been changed.

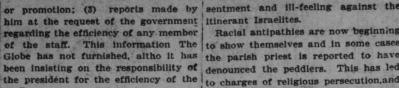
of emigration from the czar's domin so as to make clear the powers and ions of these persecuted and threatenduties of the president, it is to be hoped ed Hebrews. Even the free nations are that such a controversy need not arise contemplating steps to check pauper again. We fully agree with the min- immigration of this class, and it doe ister of education, that the condition look as if a Zionist colony in Africa and progress of the university call for or some more remote locality will be congratulation, rather than for lamen- the only solution of the difficulty.

How is it that the aldermen and controllers are not being put in the of forced growth. The elements had been preparing for a long time and had been largely the work og the lay members of the churches. The broad-ening spirit at work among them came in turn from the great leaders of pro-

to tell about negotiations to sidetrack or make harmless the investigation

# CLASSIFYING BUILDINGS.

A suggestion made to The World is accomplishing this end; our own opin-



altogether there are all the elements for The president has now found it neces-sary to correct a statement made by the minister of education, that in twentyminister of the interior, has been venting some strange views to a deputation of sixty Jews who appealed

<text> sassinations and attempts at assassina-

AID TO THE SOO.

The votes of Conmee and Bowman on the Sault guarantee bill were chal-

ONE LUNG May be gone and yet the remaining lung

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes lungs weak strong. It cures obstinate, deep-seated coughs, bronchitis, bleed ing lungs and itions

which, if neglect ed or unskilfully treated, find a fatal termination in consumption.

in consumption. The dwith lung displayed with the dwith line with the dwith line with the dwith lung displayed with the dwith line with

such fine impressions among the large number of people coming in here from the States. Red tape and triffing exactions are done away with alimmigration agents at Winnipeg other distributing centres th most completely. In amazing contrast to this is the severity of the required lations and conduct of agents confronting those who mass from Winni peg into the States. Occasionally European immigrants are routed for the western states, via Winnipeg. These are held up for days at the br-der, and are subjected to many hardships.

Regulation That Works Hardships.

But some American settlers complain of one regulation of the Cana-dian customs authorities that may perhaps appear unnecessary. It relates to the exemption of household goods and articles necessary to the farmer coming in from the States. In this respect the government is very liberal. Anything the average farmer needs, even those who propose to undertake agriculture on a big scale, may be brought in free of duty, providing, of course, the farm implements and household goods are second-hand. But ten horses, too, may accompany each family. This is the outside number usually brought

The hardship, however, as some appear to see it, is that all these settlers' effects to be exempt must be brought in at the time the settler first comes into the country. The experience of some is that they cannot afford to do this. Many appear to come on prospecting journeys, and if satisfied they send back for their families. Others bring in their families and a part of their household effects, waiting until the following year, when they have raised a crop and require the balance of their stock or effects, to bring them in. That means the payment of duty. The customs regulations provide that only those effects shall be exempt that are re-quired by the settler during the first six months of his residence here. Just what useful purpose is served by forcing the proposed settler bring everything he desires entered free on his first appearance is one of the mysteries of the business.

### Comparisons Are Unfavorable.

But as compared to the annoying exactions on the other side, the regulations here are perfect. As an instance of the red tape on the border that has become so offensive to those who have business relations on the other side, it is related that Horace Markham, a well-known breeder of live stock near Winnipeg, sent six bottles of home-made wine to a St. Paul friend for Christmas. The customs regulations provide dis-tinctly that articles of indifferent value, designed as presents, may pass free of duty. On the face of this package it was clearly within the law. An officious agent of the government immediately pretended to discover an effort to beat the revenue department. He looked up the law governing the importation of fermented liquors and finally declared that not less than one dozen bottles of wine could be imported into the States any circumstances. This package was short a half-dozen bottles. Finally the difficulty was avoided by paying duty upon one dozen bottles. One month was consumed in negotiations, and there were half a dozen affidavits to be signed and many great seals to be attached

States Handicap English Shippers. There is ground for even more serious complaint against the United

States regulations that are felt here. English shippers not infrequently use the long haul via the Canadian lines and boats to get a consignment into the western states. Winnipeg is the port of entry to which these consignments go, and a United States customs department is maintained here to handle this business. But there is a strict law which declares that the ultimate destination of articles of great value and small bulk must be entered in the customs office before such shipments are allowed to passthe border. This applies especially to Turkish rugs, valuable pictures, oriental souvenirs and precious stones, possibly for the purpose of the more readily tracking smuggled goods. The United States customs offi cers "old that this means not the name and location of the jobber to whom these consignments are going, but to the actual retailer or con-sumer they may be intended for. It is obviously impossible for an importer to give the required information, except where the stock has been ordered especially for a customer. Yet this law stands to-day as one of the unique works of art perpetrated by the men responsible for fixing the tariff schedules and regulations at Washington. It is a constant handicap to the western business world beyond the line, as it is the source of much curicus comment here. G. C. Porter

A Lasting Cure of Itching Piles tury, relates the following story from

A Chronic Case of Unusual Severity

A Chronic Case of Unusual Severity and Long Standing Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment Throughout Canada there are hun-dreds of cases similar to the one de scribed below, in which Dr. Chase's Ointment has proven a positive and lasting cure for the most severe form cf. itching piles. Mr. A man from the State of Cheng was one day gathering fuel, when he came across a startled deer, which he pursued and killed. Fearing lest any-one should see him, he hastily.con-cealed the carcase in a ditch, and cov-ered it with plantain leaves, rejoicing and-by he forgot the place where he had put it; and, thinking he must have heen dreaming, he set off towards home, humming over the affair on his way. Mr. Alexander McLaughlin for thirty

who are fitting up temporary premises will find our store to be a veritable mine of the required necessary articles, such as:

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A telephone message will receive prompt attention.



foreigner in our midst to foreigner, who is nere fill his pockets and get away held in Buffalo May 11 to 15. The annual meetin gof the Tornot tion will be held on May 17. Tornoto associaCi ar ca er rc

RICHARD TEW, ASSIGNEE Commissioner in H.C.J. for the Province of Contention of

entitled "In Chinese Dreamland," RICHARD TEW & CO., which appears in The Nineteenth Cen-Established 1890 a work which "probably belongs to the collections made in all parts of Canada, United States and Foreign Countries.

23 Scott Street and 28 Front Street TORONTO "A man from the State of Cheng

THE CORNER TURNED AT LAST. The COLONIAL OFFICE have is-sued official uotice clearly indicat-ing that the labor problem is at last definitely settled, and from now on Astatic coolies will be stea-dily imported into South Africa. We huy and sell all the leading SOUTH AFRICANS, WEST AFRI-CANS, AUSTRALIANS and CA-NADIAN mining shares dealt in on the London (Eng.) Stock Ex-change, either for cash or on 20 per cent. margin basis.

PARKER & CO. 3 (Established 1889)

61 Victoria-street. - - - Toronto.



Mr. Alexander McLaughlin, for thirty "Meanwhile, a man who had heard

second century of our era":

The provide the western business world berout the line, as if is the source of its mark event its mark event the source of its mark event event its mark event event its mark event event its mark event event event event event event event