

The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.
MAIN OFFICE, 38 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Time For the People of Ontario To Stop and Think.

Is there not one Liberal newspaper, one Liberal member of the legislature, with the courage to protest against the conduct of the so-called Liberal opposition in the Ontario Legislature at the closing scenes of that body on Saturday? There were five Conservatives in evidence to protest against the "dying-hour" legislation of the government voting a credit of two and a half millions to the Canadian Northern Railway. MacKay, the leader of the opposition, was chloroformed, and his conduct bears all the marks of prearrangement with some intermediary, who was able to assure the government that "he'd keep quiet." Never was there a better opportunity of getting back at Mr. Whitney's former denunciation of Ross' "dying-hour" legislation. But MacKay was silent. Again The World asks Mr. MacKay (for the third time) to say who makes up his stipend as "leader." Do the corporations help?

The only hope of half-decent legislation and government is in a vigorous, watchful and unentangled opposition, and if it cannot be supplied by the Liberals, the Conservatives will have to supply it from among their own independent members.

Toronto, it would appear, has the task imposed upon it of sending eight men to the legislature who will form the nucleus of a genuine opposition.

Toronto has a number of papers that profess to be friends of the rights of the city as against the street railway company. The World proposes to put the issue up to them. Is The Globe, The Star, The News in favor of Hon. Mr. Foy, Hon. Mr. Pyne, Speaker Crawford, W. K. McNaught, insisting on Mr. Whitney holding back the guarantee of the Canadian Northern bonds until Mr. Mackenzie unreservedly accepts the right of the City of Toronto to regulate and direct in all essential points her street railway system, notwithstanding the privy council judgment?

This is the test, and all citizens will find it profitable to watch the course of these papers and of the members of the legislature named on it.

The provincial treasurer of Ontario, Hon. A. J. Matheson, has secured authority for a \$4,000,000 loan, of which \$1,000,000 is to be appropriated for the Temiskaming & Northern, and the purpose of the remaining \$3,000,000 is not designated or its uses are not earmarked, to quote the provincial treasurer. The appropriation of this \$3,000,000 for a transmission line is expected. We believe that when the provincial treasurer goes to the London market it will be necessary to define the purposes for which he wants the money. If it is for a transmission line something will drop, probably the market price of Province of Ontario bonds.

The Financial Post is one of the organs of the electric ring. It is William Mackenzie all the way.

What, then, do we find? We find, then, in the first place, that at the very moment William Mackenzie is getting the government to endorse the bonds of one of his railway schemes and has his solicitors working day and night to draw up the mortgage, and is rushing the government to endorse the bonds, that very moment he is threatening them with one of his organs that if they attempt, or if the municipalities of Ontario attempt, to put any bonds on the London market for the erection of a public transmission line for the benefit of the municipalities of Ontario, that "something will drop"—in a word, that the credit of this province in the London market will be ruined! That is a direct threat, and The World says that threat comes directly from Mr. Mackenzie thru one of his organs!

And not only does Mr. Mackenzie say that he will take mighty good care that the credit of Ontario is ruined in London if this province attempts to offer bonds for power purposes, but he has also declared in another of his organs, The Star, to wit, that the legislation which Mr. Whitney and Mr. Foy put thru the house to secure the rights of Toronto as against the Toronto Railway, does not amount to anything, and that he will fight that legislation to the bitter end!

But in the meantime he is to walk off with the endorsement of this province on his own note for two and a half millions of money. The World will, however, be very much surprised if Hon. Mr. Foy and Hon. Mr. Pyne, or any other supporter of the government will be able to carry any seat in Toronto unless this matter is explained, and until both of these threats are withdrawn and proper amendments made to the government. There are some things that a free people will not stand, and there are some things that a prime minister and government ought to resent. What was the influence that Mr. Whitney referred to in his speech last week when he denounced the lobby?

The World has only one thing more to say at this moment, and it is this, that neither Mr. Foy nor Mr. Pyne can afford for one moment to allow any bonds to be issued to the Canadian Northern Railway with the endorsement of the Ontario Government on them until this threat against the credit of Ontario is withdrawn, and until the Toronto Street Railway gives an undertaking to respect the rights of the city in regard to the public streets, and the right of the city to locate street railway lines and extensions.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM AND THE PARTY SYSTEM.

Civil service reform is one of that class of remedial measures which even the most rabid partisan of the government for the time being will not deny to be eminently proper and desirable. But even while conceding its necessity and urgency in his heart of hearts he is reluctant to lop off methods and practices which form so valuable an instrument for the production of voting strength in the constituencies. Thus it happens that ministerial organs, compelled out of sheer deference to political morality, to support the purity and independence of the civil service, proceed at one and the same time to minimize, extenuate, and occasionally defend the system that fills important public offices with men appointed, not by reason of their personal qualities, but because they have done the party some service. Conduct of this kind is explainable because due to a weakness of human nature common to politicians who place party success above their patriotic duty to the state. But it comes with peculiarly bad grace from quarters that are eternally posing as the only honest exponents of political righteousness.

Causes that are dear to oppositions often cease to be attractive when the opportunity comes to carry them to a practical issue. Senate reform, for example, was much in the mouth of Liberal leaders when that house was a Conservative stronghold; now that its longer attractive, reform is no longer attractive. The civil service, on the other hand, with its easy manipulation for party purposes and with the power that patronage yields in the constituencies, is a tempting prop to sustain a tottering government. And it is evident enough that nothing short of the powerful lever of public opinion will in present circumstances compel any radical measure of reform, nor is there any real guarantee that were the situation reversed its accomplishment would be brought appreciably nearer. The root of the difficulty lies in the artificial organization of Canadian parties, accustomed as they are to promote and oppose legislation not so much on account of its inherent quality as because of its supposed bearing on their prospects and fortunes. It is no doubt a pretty strong test of the strength of a government when it is asked to shed a valuable ally and remove from its constituencies a privilege which confers

local prestige and power on influential supporters. But for that very reason it is all the better standard whereby to measure its profession and performance.

It is the prevalence and persistence of this same habit of judging proposals and policies not by worth and public advantage, but by party exigencies that prevent oppositions from performing their proper functions. Where there is no essential division on points of principle the comparative merits of governments and their opponents can only be estimated by the proofs that they give of their devotion to the public interest and the alacrity and determination with which they defend and support public rights. When an opposition is not insistent in its efforts to keep a government up to the mark in the discharge of its public trust, it supports no reason in favor of its own claim to office and has none except that based on the general proposition that experience shows prolonged tenures of place and power to be detrimental to the state. The greater freedom which an opposition enjoys and the absence of official responsibility render it easy for an opposition to maintain and enforce a high standard of administrative and legislative efficiency. Failure in this and particularly failure to play the part of a vigilant guardian of public rights certainly does not warrant the belief that it can safely be given the additional powers of mischief which office entails. What is most urgently required in Canadian politics is the presence in parliament and the legislatures of an independent party, resolved to advance only such measures as are conceived in the public interest and as ready to condemn any betrayal of public rights as to approve fidelity to them.

"A CONTEMPTIBLE MINORITY."
In the New York senate the Democratic opposition is weak and apparently has no higher notion of its functions and duties than another minority nearer home. Governor Hughes, as most people know by the time, does not take much stock in the national parties, tho he adheres to the Republican club because it best comports itself to his own independent judgment. But in formulating his policies and recommending them for acceptance to the state legislature he keeps the good of the community steadily before him and reeks nothing what effect their announcement may have on the party situation.

Not long ago his request that a sufficient law be passed for the enforcement of the constitutional prohibition of gambling being composed of seven out of nineteen Democrats and a smaller number of recalcitrant Republicans, Senator Ackroyd, a Democratic senator, has been annoyed by the petitions from his constituents urging the passing of the bill, and in answer suggested that what he termed their "hysterical movement" had better be directed toward the Republican majority rather than to the Democratic minority. This statement The New York World, itself Democratic in politics, paraphrases as an affirmation that the Democratic minority is to be an ass.

The New York World editorially and severely scores the Democratic senators for the abuse they have taken in destroying the measure urged by the governor to check corruption and immorality in the state and to correct abuses in its body politic. A majority of them are apparently willing for party reasons to lend themselves to the protection of incompetence, corruption or recalcitrance, and The World adds "any Republican who wishes to betray his trust is sure of their assistance. In the whole history of New York," it continues, "we doubt if there ever was a more contemptible minority than that which now represents the Democratic party in the senate." The New York World is right in enforcing the principle underlying its strictures that a minority lending itself to breaches of public trust must accept its full share of responsibility for the evils and abuses that are perpetuated.

AN OPINION BY THE A. F. OF L.

One of the cardinal principles of unionism is that unionists stand by unionists—in union there is strength.

In January of this year the newsboys of Boston refused to agree to a rise in the wholesale price of The Boston American. The newsboys were organized into a union, and in this respect were different from the newsboys in Toronto. They boycotted The Boston American. But the boycott was called off by the union.

President Lynch of the International Typographical Union, in the current number of The Typographicalist, has this to say regarding this Boston strike in Boston: "The Boston newsboys are organized. During January The Boston American increased the wholesale price of its product. The newsboys strenuously objected, and in the end boycotted the American, and this action was endorsed by the Boston Central Labor Union. The president of Boston Typographical Union then wired to me to come to Boston at once. After my arrival, and after full investigation of the situation presented by The Boston American boycott, the following telegram was sent by me to the

CONNOISSEURS ALWAYS ASK FOR
Gilbey's Gin
BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST

president of the American Federation of Labor:

"Boston American, produced entirely by union labor, has been boycotted by Boston Central Labor Union. We protest against this boycott on the ground that it is unjust and illegal, and ask that you instruct the Boston Central Labor Union to rescind its action and accord The Boston American the support to which the paper is entitled as a union publication."

During the week of March 22, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, at a meeting held in Washington, adopted the following:

"Whereas the American Federation of Labor at all times disavows any attempt to declare unfair the product of any employer that is produced by union labor; and

"Whereas the right of the employer to fix the selling price of the finished product of the employer has been recognized by the American Federation of Labor; and

"Whereas The Boston American, a daily newspaper, is a product of union labor and the proprietors of such publication have the right to fix the selling price of said paper; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, that we declare said Boston American as a fair paper and entitled to the advantage of all persons who believe in union wages and union conditions; and

"Resolved, that no union central labor body or state federation has any right to declare said Boston American unfair, either by direct action in declaring said paper unfair or by any indirect action that brings the same result."

AT OSOODE HALL.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Master's Chambers.
Cartwright, master, at 11 a.m.

The Hon. Chief Justice Meredith at 11 a.m.

Cases set down for hearing:

1. Nicholson v. Bethune.

2. Hunter v. Stephen.

3. Godden v. Toronto.

4. Brown v. Platt.

5. Morrison v. Crook.

6. Keimert v. Eisman.

Toronto Non-Jury Sittings.

The Hon. Justice Giesbeld.

Peremptory list for 10.30 a.m.:

1. Musko Lake Co. v. Toronto Navigation Co.

2. MacDonald v. Gaskin.

3. Yeaman v. Heintzman.

4. Finn v. Dymond.

5. E. v. Roaf.

6. McKinnon v. Mauser.

Divisional Court.

Peremptory list for 11 a.m.:

1. Re Harsard v. Toronto.

2. Schellenberger v. McPherson.

3. Brown v. Schellenberger.

4. E. v. Roaf.

5. The King ex rel Mahon v. Brown.

6. Watter v. Gillies.

Interest More Than Principal.

George Edward Macdonald, Ottawa, has begun proceedings against Marshall Thomas McCraney of Chicago to recover \$183.81 upon a judgment obtained in Ontario in May, 1883.

The judgment was for \$750 damages and costs. The interest has now amounted to over \$100.

Balance on Goods.

John Macdonald & Co. sold goods to J. S. Fry of Toronto and have now issued a writ to recover \$298.81, the price of the goods sold.

Asking Executor to Pay.

A claim is made by Samuel Locke and Charles against the Toronto General Trusts Corporation to recover \$336 for services, in the way of nursing, attendance and medicine of Sarah Jane Hewitt, deceased, of whose estate the company is executor.

Overdue Notes.

To recover on two overdue promissory notes made for \$200 and \$100 respectively, an action has been begun by Leopold Pollock of New York against E. D. Brand of Toronto.

Allege Conveyance is Void.

The Imperial Bank of Canada in the proceedings they have instituted against Labrosse and Marie, late of St. Eugene, Prescott, are asking for a declaration that a conveyance of certain lots in that village is fraudulent and void and should be set aside.

Claiming Commissions.

The Canadian Life Insurance Company is being sued by Stanley Henderson for commissions alleged to be due him. He is also asking for an account and a declaration of his rights under certain contracts.

Reduced the Amount.

At the trial of the action of Young against the Canada Mines, Limited, to recover a balance of \$3610 for commission in selling certain mining shares, Judge Britton gave judgment for the plaintiff for \$610. The company appealed to the divisional court, which has now reduced the amount to \$285, with costs. There are to be no costs of appeal.

Would Not Give Judgment.

The application of the Equity Fire Insurance Co. to Master of Henders Cartwright for summary judgment against the Village of Weston for \$10,000 was dismissed by his lordship. The money had been borrowed by a former council to construct certain sidewalks, etc.

Slander Action Appeal.

The divisional court reserved judgment.

Michie's Teas
are Regular in Their Superior Quality and Flavor.

The tea you like is somewhere in our store, and at your price.

The English Breakfast Blends at 50c. lb. are the favorites, but there are plenty of others.

MICHIE & CO., Limited
7 KING ST. WEST
Telephone Main 7591
Private Branch Exchange connecting all departments

EATON'S EASTER BARGAINS

HURSDAY takes Friday's responsibilities this week—the weekly bargain day—because on Good Friday the store will not be opened. And this will be Good Thursday as far as your money-saving opportunities go.

EASTER bargains, and the kind of bargains that mean "Come buying as early as you can."

Handkerchiefs.
Women's, Irish lawn, some colored borders, assorted hemstitched edges. Bargain, 12c. for 25c.

Men's, silk and cotton, extra fine, good colors, fast dyes. Regularly 35c. for 12c.

Women's Neckwear.
New Gibson stocks, silk and wash collars; some with bows in front, others with jabots, chiffon collars with lace and buttons, a lot of separate collars and cascades. Regularly 25c to 50c each, for 15c.

Dress Goods.
Venetians, poplins, panamas, fancy suitings, serges, henriettes, all colors, black included. Regularly 60c to \$1.00 yard, for 42c.

Silks.
Black peau de soie, paillette, armure paillette, chiffon taffeta and gros grain taffeta, French and Swiss taffeta, white, ivory and cream. Regularly 75c to \$1.25 yard, for 69c.

Plain and Fancy Tannolines and fancy striped chiffon, taffeta, silks, splendid wearing qualities. Regularly 60c to 85c yards, for 37c.

Wash Goods.
Colored organdies, baptistes, muslins, floral, figure and striped patterns. Regularly 12c to 25c yard, for 9c to 12c.

Misses' Wear.
Suits, green navy, cardinal and black vicuna cloth, Prince Chap coats, gored and pleated skirts with fold at bottom, sizes 14 to 18 years. Bargain, 12c to 15c, for 75c.

Millinery.
Dress hats, trimmed with flowers, feathers, ribbons, etc. Bargain, \$4.95.

Women's Wear.
Petticoats black taffeta silk, two-piece flounce of tucking and hemstitching, two gathered frills and underpiece, 39, 41 and 43 inches long. Regularly \$5.00, for \$3.95.

Wrappers, printed percale, fancy, lace, three-quarter sleeves, buttoned cuffs, flounce on skirt, black and white, navy and white and red and white, sizes 34 to 42. Regularly \$1.00, for 80c.

Waists, extra fine white lawn, all-over embroidery, fine, some trimmed in scroll effect with insertion and lace, three-quarter sleeves, buttoned backs, several styles, sizes 34 to 42. Regularly \$2.50 to \$3.00, for \$1.59 to \$1.99.

Children's Wear.
Dresses, Peter Thompson sailor style, trimming of braid, embroidered anchors and emblems, red silk tie, skirt pleated, navy only, for 16 to 14 years. Regularly \$6.00, for \$2.98.

Costs, fancy tweeds, box backs, fancy collars, sizes 2, 3, and 4 years. Regularly \$2.25, for \$1.25.

Women's Underwear.
Corset Covers, of Swiss all-over embroidery, full fronts, with tucks, lace, beading and ribbon, sizes 32 to 42. Regularly 75c, for 50c.

Gowns, nainsook, two styles, one all-over with elbow sleeves, the other Mother Hubbard, Swiss and lace, lace, beading and ribbon, lengths 55, 58 and 60 inches. Regularly \$1.00, for 69c.

Underskirts, fine cotton, deep lawn flounce, with cluster tucks, lace insertion and double frills of lace, dust frill, French band, 38, 40 and 42 inches long. Regularly \$1.95, for \$1.15.

Footwear.
Boys' Boots, patent leather, box calf and veal calf, dull tops, Goodyear welted and McKay sewn soles, sizes 11 to 13 1/2 and 1 to 5. Regularly \$2.00 to \$3.00, for \$1.50.

Women's Boots, kid and calfskin, McKay sewn extension edge soles, sizes 2 1/2 to 4 1/2. Regularly \$1.50 and \$1.90, for \$1.00.

Women's Oxfords, dongola kid, with patent tips and dull calf tops, Blucher cut, sizes 2 1/2 to 7. Regularly \$1.75 and \$2.00, for 75c.

Bootties, paste, one box, and one English bridle brush. Regularly 25c, for 15c.

Teasmeters or motometer's heavy boots, sizes 6 to 11. Regularly \$1.25, for 75c.

Men's Furnishings.
Shirts, fancy colored negligees, some pleated front, separate or attached cuffs, stripes, checks and figures, sizes 14 to 18. Regularly 75c and \$1.00, for 50c.

Underwear, elastic ribbed Balbriggan, some imported natural wool, summer weight, sizes 34 to 44. Regularly 50c and 75c, for 37c.

Pyjamas, of fine English pyjama material, assorted colors in fancy stripes, frog and button fasteners, sizes 34 to 44. Regularly \$2.00, for \$1.29.

Neckwear, silk four-in-hands, plain navy blues, greys, sky, brown, green, wine, mauve, black and white, French seam. Regularly 25c, for 12c to 12c.

Suspenders, men's and boys', elastic web, mohair end, Brownie, police and firemen's styles in boys. Regularly 15c, for 9c.

Men's Hats and Furs.
Hats, derby, fedora, Alpine and soft shapes, raw and bound edges, self and colored bands, Russian and calf leather sweats, silk trimmings. Regularly \$1.50 and \$2.00, for 75c.

Fur-lined Coats, spring muskrat linings, storm otter collars, English beaver cloth, shell, indigo dyed, box back style. Regularly \$75.00, for \$49.00.

Men's Clothing.
Suits, all-wool English tweeds, brown or grey shades, single-breasted, Italian linings, well made, sizes 34 to 44. Regularly \$12.50, for \$7.95.

Raincoats, men's and young men's, imported cravenette cloths, Oxford grey and olive, with self stripe, full length, sizes 34 to 44. Regularly \$10.50, for \$7.99.

Trousers, solid worsteds, dark striped patterns, side and button pockets, sizes 31 to 42. Regularly \$3.00, for \$1.87.

Suits, of all-wool worsted-finished tweeds, single-breasted, box pleats back and front, belted, Italian linings, knee pants, sizes 29 to 33. Regularly \$6.50, for \$3.95.

Suits, Norfolk styles, all-wool imported tweeds and fancy worsteds, plain and box pleated, knee pants, sizes 34 to 28. Regularly \$5.00, for \$3.48.

Reefers, light grey homespun tweed, double-breasted, broad lapels, brass buttons and sleeve emblem, sizes 21 to 25. Regularly \$4.00, for \$2.99.

Linens and Cottons.
Table Sets, rich satin damask, pure fax, even weave and grass bleached, elaborate designs, one dozen napkins, size 21 x 21 inches and one tablecloth, 2 x 2 1/2 yards. Regularly \$4.50 a set, for \$3.29.

Towels, huck and damask, pure linen, full bleached, hemmed, fringed and hemstitched ends, plain or fancy colored borders, sizes 20 x 40 to 24 x 46 inches. Regularly 50c to 75c a pair, for 43c.

Sheets, full bleached, standard quality English sheeting, even weave, no filling or dressing, 2 1/2 inch hemstitched hem, size 2 x 2 1/2 yards. Regularly \$2.00 a pair, for \$1.49.

Bed Spreads, full bleached Canadian and English crocheted, hemmed, size 74 x 82 inches. Regularly \$1.15 to \$1.29, for 98c.

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

REGISTRAR McANDREW QUILTS.
Has Completed Sixteen Years' Service in Osgoode Hall.

With the reported intention of accepting the secretaryship of the railway commission, to which Justice McAndrew has been appointed chairman, J. McAndrew, registrar of the court of appeals for Ontario, and his resignation to the government yesterday, Mr. McAndrew has a long record of service. For seven years, taking office, he has been registrar of the court of appeals, and five in the office he has resigned, he has completed 16 years at Osgoode Hall.

He was formerly M. L. A. for North Renfrew, but states that he is not returning to politics, and will rest a while.

The vacant position is worth \$2000 a year.

The comic section of The Toronto World will provide a measure of humor for the grown-up as well as lots of amusement for the little ones.

A NEW ENGLAND BRIDE.
Won by Lieutenant in Queen's Own Rifles.

BOSTON, April 14.—(Special.)—The wedding of Lieut. John Allan Murray of the Queen's Own Regiment, Toronto, and Miss Margaret H. Hennessey, a charming society woman of Lynn, will take place Monday, April 27.

The shoe City is greatly interested in the nuptials of this beautiful Massachusetts girl and her soldier lover.

Wool's Esoprophine.
The Great English Remedy for the Blood in Old Yarn. Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Headache, Stomach Disorders, and all kinds of Blood Affections. One will place a bottle in each drug store or mail order. Sold by mail on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. The Wool Esoprophine Co. (Incorporated in England) Toronto, Ont.

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