To the Trade

May 15th.

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GOVERNMENT AT SWITCH.

Continued From Page 1.

will see by this, as by many resolutions in the house, that the underlying principle which has dominated the Conservative party is that, where monopolists or corporations are forcing up the prices of necessities to the people, the Conservative opposition are prepared to adopt the only remedy that can be adopted, the only remedy which will remedy; and that is, government control. Now, it may be that a large percentage of our people are to-day not far enough advanced to endorse the complete adoption of such a system, but we believe that the correct policy, the policy of Liberal-Conservative statesmen, is to be in touch with advanced ideas, and, as far as possible, to lead the people along lines of progress. Now, what is it possible for us to do in the matter of cheaper education, in the matter of what we should have in this province, in fact, as well as in theory—free education, without being forced to the ultimate step of establishing a government printing bureau and printing the school books ourselves?

I am not one who in any sense desires to make experiments with the people's money. I believe there is practically no advanced legislation called for to-day, for which there is not somewhere, in some country, such conditions actually in force as will permit us to take the step without any doubt and without any experiment. I do not propose to weary you by a statement of what the Italian government (and we would consider that government a type of unprogressive government) have done in the way of school book publication and of supplying the books to the children in their schools at something like cost. I have samples of their books, and I have their prices, and I can assure you that there is nothing supplied to the Province of Ontario to-day that approaches them, either in quality of work or in lowness of price. But why go so far afield? I am a Toronto citizen addressing a Toronto audience, and we have in the city of Toronto a Public School Board. It is unnecessary to state that in this city a majority of that board are Conservatives. They are drawn from the ranks of those men whom the government are pleased to style unprogressive. And what have they done?. For ten years they have supplied the children in the Public schools of this city with school books free of charge. You remember well the cry that was raised when such a proposition was first suggested, but the work was gone on with and carried out. Those books were purchased from the school book ring at "ring" prices, and I do not believe that to-day in the Province of Ontario there is any class of men who deserve higher commendation or more thoroly deserve the thanks of the whole people of this province than the men who compose the Public School Board of the city of Toronto at that time. They had the courage of their convictions, as Conservatives everywhere have the courage of their convictions; they were the followers of the man who was "honest enough to be bold and bold enough to be honest," and they have built up a record which will long endure among the people of this province.

What Toronto Has Done.

During the past ten years the average registered number of pupils in the Toronto Public schools was 29,237. The original and total cost of text books supplied during that period to the children in the Public schools of the city of Toronto was $31,850.84. In other words, under a business government, the $30,000 of corporation taxes which the courts say should have been yours, and which, had we been in power, would never have needed to go to the courts, and would have been yours, would have paid your school book bill for ten years. This means an average yearly cost of $3185.08 2-5. The average cost of books supplied per pupil for ten years was $1.08, and the average cost of supplying the books to each pupil for one year was 10 4-5 cents. Now, I want you to understand that these figures include not only the cost of keeping the books in order—the cost of renewing the books, but the original cost of purchasing the books from the school book ring. And this means every text book necessary for a Public school pupil in the city of Toronto.

These figures doubtless appear to you, as they did to me, astonishingly low. Remembering our own school days, we cannot conceive how such economy could exist. Much of it is due to the fact that a school book does not cease its work, as ours did, when we had passed thru the corresponding grade. It goes into the service of other pupils in the same grade. Its service is continuous. When the binding is destroyed it is sent to the binders and rebound. The same care is taken of it as with the books in our public libraries. The children are taught that the book is school property, and that they must no more think of marking or destroying one of their books than they would of cutting their name on their desk. So you see that we not only have a saving to the parents in the supplying of school books, but we have the children hourly and daily taught lessons of care and thrift in the handling of their books that will be invaluable to them in after life.

He asked previously, Is there anything that we can do for free education in the Province of Ontario without taking the step of establishing a government printing bureau? Now, I do not say how much we can do, but I do say what I am prepared to do, and from what I know of the members of the Conservative party that they are prepared to do. They are prepared to supply the school books to the children in the Public schools of the Province of Ontario free. Why are we prepared to do this? We are prepared to do this because the experience of the past ten years of the city of Toronto shows that it only costs 10 4-5 cents a year per pupil to supply them with the school books necessary for their work. The records of the Public schools of the Province of Ontario for 1900 show that there was an average attendance of 243,325 pupils. Taking this average attendance for the province at the price per head that it costs the people of Toronto to supply free school books for you, we can supply free school books to the children of the Province of Ontario for less than $25,000 a year. And the government last year gave $30,000 to the corporations last year!

Whom, then, will you elect on the 29th of May? Will you elect a government who, by legislation so manifestly in favor of the corporations that their own courts threw it out and stigmatized it as worthless, took from our city and gave to the corporations in one year taxes more than sufficient to give the children of Ontario for that year free school books? Or will you elect men who had the business ability and farsightedness to denounce this faulty legislation, men who in any department of the government could save enough to give your children school books free?

On election day think what the educational system of the province might be, look at what it is, remember Ross and elect Whitney!

Our Timber Resources.

While I have spoken to you chiefly on the topic of free school books, I might say that I am thoroly in accord with Mr. Whitney in reference to the primary education of our children. I believe that a child should leave the Public Schools with a plain, strong education, sufficient for all the demands of practical life. I believe that every step towards technical education in our schools is a distinct step in advance. Thru life the hand and brain must work together, and the earlier they are trained the better the workmanship.

There are three advantages with which we have been endowed by nature, which will undoubtedly play the most material part in our future welfare and prosperity. They are our forests, our mines, and last, but not least, our water powers.

First, with reference to our timber resources. I do not propose to weary you by going over the old and hackneyed ground as to whether the Dominion government, 30 years ago, was prepared to treat timber limits in the same manner that the Ontario government treats pulp concessions to-day, or whether the Dominion government was prepared to give away timber limits in the same manner as the Ross government gives away pulp concessions to-day. It has really often seemed to me that a discussion of the politics of the Province of Ontario is more fitted for the Society of Antiquarian Research than for public men and statesmen. Coming to the space of the last few years, we know that the Conservative opposition insisted that the timber cut in Ontario should be manufactured in Ontario. We know that, not until forced by the Conservative party and the overwhelming power of public opinion, did the government give ear to the demands of the people of the province and pass a law which forced our timber to be manufactured here. The result of this is seen in that Bay City and Saginaw, previously the two most thriving lumber centres of the United State, are to-day practically deserted, and the work that was done there, and the wages that were paid there, and the profits that came to the people there now come to the people of the Province of Ontario; that, instead of our logs being towed across the lake to American ports, every convenient location on Georgian Bay is a hive of industry. This change was brought about by the adoption of the opposition policy in reference to manufacture.

Now, let us consider the method of disposing of these limits to-day as compared with the past, and whether or not new methods might not be introduced, methods which have by experiment shown themselves to be the best adapted for the settlement of a new country. In the past large timber limits went to large proprietors for a song, and they were held in reserve and settlement of the country was blocked. To-day a slight advance is made in the interests of the people, inasmuch as these timber limits are put up for public auction, the highest bidder having the right to cut on a given limit, subject, of course, to the stumpage dues going to the government. It has been found by men with large capital that concessions of this class are very valuable, and they are able to step in and bid an amount which is out of the reach of the man who has small capital but is ready to go to work and cut his timber and saw his lumber. The capitalist can let that timber lie in reserve for years by paying a small ground rent—a charge upon the government in the matter of woodrangers to see that his property is kept safe and in good condition for him. Never having done anything to develop it, when the course of time has largely increased the price he realizes at an immense profit. We will suppose, on the other hand, that he does immediately go to work to cut his timber. What happens? He puts an army of a thousand men into the field. They go thru the timber country; they take the pick of the pine; they clear it out in one winter and leave the place a desert behind them. Now, we who are acquainted with old Ontario, know that there were many small sawmill owners distributed thruout the length and breadth of it. They settled at convenient points on the small streams, which facilitated getting their timber to the mill. They were settled in fertile valleys, and, as a result, the sawmill immediately became a nucleus for a thriving farming community. Go thru some of the most fertile and well-tilled sections of Ontario to-day, and there you will find a former sawmill site. Now, I believe that if the small capitalist and the settler have the same chance that the large capitalist has, we could do more in five years for the permanent settlement of New Ontario than can be done under the present system in 25 years. One thing we must remember which these men always forget—the success of this province, either New Ontario or Old Ontario, depends upon the people of the province. If we have anything good to give away, then give it to the people. By a manipulation of the timber policy in New Ontario in the interest of the settler we could do more to settle the province with permanent happy homes than an army of emigrant agents in Eupope.

We know that in many of the pine districts of our northern country the land is worthless for settlement. With this I do not propose to deal. But a proper survey and exploration of our timber limits would show that there were many fertile valleys which could be marked out and offered to the man who was prepared to establish a sawmill and make the property the centre for permanent settlement. I would give the settler every stick of timber on his lot on the same terms as the lumberman or the pulpman. I would try and settle New Ontario with the same class of men as those who settled Old Ontario, men who swung an ax in the winter and held a plow in the summer on the same hundred-acre lot. They got the pine and we got a province.

Pulp Concessions.

In the matter of pulp concussions, it is not asking too much even of this government, that they should dealt with them the same as they do with the pine limits—put them up at public auction. The Prime Minister has stated that the pulp wood could not be sold at auction, because the purchasers would then let it stand until the price advanced. This argument condemns the present policy of dealing with the pine. In addition, it is absurd. Why not put a clause in the contract that at least a specified number of cords must be cut each year? If they absolutely refuse to let the people have them, if they are bound to let promoters and capitalists and "grafters" have them—at least make a pretence of getting something for them. They say that the Conservatives once voted to give a pulp concession to some of these gentlemen. Conservatives have never denied it. You, in the City of Toronto, know all about real estate booms. You know that a group of men would buy a block of land near the city, or practically at the city limits; that they were quite willing to present one, two or three lots to someone who would put up a house on that block. But once they had one of these lots developed, did you ever hear of them giving the rest away? Well, the Conservative party developed one or two lots. But having developed these lots, and having shown the possibilities and capabilities of the country, they say that the man who wants the next lot has got to pay for it. Develop New Ontario? I am willing to go as far as any man in developing New Ontario. Certainly, develop New Ontario; develop Old Ontario! But don't give them away; they are good for something. These men say: "We have to sell these limits in large blocks in order to get them off our hands, because we are afraid of fire." Afraid of fire? No wonder they are afraid of fire! In the fireproof basement of a fireproof building, in a fireproof box, the West Elgin ballots burned!

The Mining Question.

Next to our timber, one of the chief sources of natural wealth which we possess is our mines. Glancing over the mining industry of the Province, there is one article at present that stands out pre-eminently over all the rest—nickel. The circumstances surrounding the occurrence and production of this metal are peculiar. We have the records of Mr. Ross' speech in the Dominion House of Commons, when he opposed the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway thru that country. But that railway was constructed, and the vast deposits of nickel—larger and better and more conveniently situated than any in the world to-day—were discovered when these provinces were united into a great Dominion, because the magic wand of statesmanship was in the hands of our departed chieftain, Sir John Macdonald.

Nickel ore is not found in true fissure veins, as is the case with some other minerals. It occurs chiefly in large pockets. It requires much more investigation and development than any other class of mineral in order to determine the value of a given property. The ore, after being mined, has to be smelted in large quantities in order to determine the value of the deposit. It is impossible for the ordinary prospector or the ordinary miner, with such capital as he possesses, to make his discovery of any great value to himself. Now, the desire of the Conservative party, as should be the desire of all statesmen, is to do the greatest good to the greatest number of the people. We have to look at this nickel question, as at others, from two sides. First, let us consider if the possible profits of the nickel industry are so large that it behooves us to find some method of allowing a greater number of the people to share in them. We know that nickel production to-day is in the hands of a monopoly, which not only regulates the price, but regulates also the point of manufacture. The Conservative party have tried to have some policy adopted, as in the case of timber, that would keep the profits, as far as possible, for ourselves. The result is, so far, that we have a nicely-worded Order-in-Council, which has never been enforced by the government. We can only hope that their efforts in behalf of Ontario in this case will not have the same result for us as their efforts in behalf of Ontario in the matter of the exportation of natural gas. They enforced their order in that case when and when, only, the gas fields were practically exhausted.

A Good Nickel Investment.

Now, what has been the value of the nickel business to the monopoly which is engaged in it? The Canada Copper Company (that is the name of the American concern that has secured the monopoly) commenced business with an authorized capital of two and a half millions, of which only $570,000 was paid up in cash. For five years they paid dividends of 1 per cent. monthly on the whole capitalization. That was when nickel was selling at 24 cents per pound. In the first three months of 1898, after the rise in price of nickel, the company paid in dividends $325,000—more than half their entire cash investment. In ten years, the company has paid in dividends four times as much as the entire cash capital. As you have seen in the newspapers, a big nickel combine has been organized, world-wide in its operations. The property of the Canada Copper Company has been taken over by this combine, valued at nine million dollars; that is, counting the dividends, paid a profit of more than ten millions on their investment, and their investment returned. Don't you think that, if we had been governed by statesmen, this vast wealth would have been mostly retained in our own country? As it is, foreigners have got it, and we have, as the outcome of Mr. Ross' stand-forth-and-be-developed policy, a number of unsightly holes in the ground. So much for the profits of nickel.

Then let us consider what would be our position in reference to wages, if a wise nickel policy were adopted. This is a point upon which it is always difficult to get information, and the only information that I would quote to you would be the information given by the Dingley Congressional Committee at Washington seven years ago, when the United States nickel manufacturers swore that, for every $28,000 expended in Canada on the production of nickel matte, there was $100,000 expended in the United States in refining it.

Now, I have shown you the millions these men have accumulated. I have shown you the hundreds of thousands of dollars that go to the United States workmen that should go to ours. And I believe, as I know you believe, that these millions and these wages should be kept for our own people. How are we to do it? We can do it by the establishment of a government customs smelter, which will smelt the ores and turn them into matte, and thus give the Canadian of small capital a chance to prove his mine and sell his product. But to achieve the greatest possible benefits from the advantageous position we occupy in reference to nickel, we must go farther than this, and establish a refinery for the crude product; then sell the refined product to our manufacturers at a price as near cost as possible, it being understood that it is sold to them in order to place them in a position superior to all competitors in the manufacture of nickel steel. With the control of our nickel in the hands of Americans, they have built ironclads for themselves, ironclads for Russia and ironclads for Japan. Let us pursue a policy in reference to nickel that can go hand in hand with the development of our iron industries. Let us pursue a policy which will place our manufacturers, not in competition with the world, but in commercial supremacy by means of the natural advantages which we possess.

Electric Power Possibilities.

During the last session of the local legislature an amendment was moved by Mr. Miscampbell, That the water power at Niagara Falls and such other places in the Province of Ontario as shall be deemed advisable be used for the purpose of developing electrical power, and that the same be sold to municipalities and individuals at practically the cost of production.

Ten years ago this would have seemed a revolutionary proposal. At that time, or to be explicit, in the fall of 1891, at an exposition held in Frankfort, electrical energy was used for power. The power was obtained from the falls of the Neckar at Lauffen, 110 miles away. This was made possible by what is known as the "three-phase system"—a transmission line consisting of three copper wires strung after the manner of telegraph wires on poles. An illustration of this may be found in our own neighborhood by anyone who has traveled from Toronto to Hamilton on the Grand Trunk road. They must have noticed there the line of the Cataract Construction Company, which is supplying power to the city of Hamilton from the De Cew Falls, 42 miles away—a company in which the Hon. J. M. Gibson, the Attorney-General, is largely interested. We are therefore safe in assuming that at least some of the ministers know the possibilities of electrical development and something of the enormous value of the franchises which they are bestowing upon their friends. It is interesting to note the benefits that the corporations propose to confer upon the public in return for these valuable concessions. They are going to place power at the disposal of the small manufacturer much cheaper than steam power. They demonstrate to us that, by taking advantage of the great natural resources which Providence has placed in our hands in the Falls of Niagara, we have there a source of energy which will make us independent of the coal mines of the United States and produce power so cheaply that we can go into competition with and defy the manufacturers of the world. What the companies are going to do for us sounds like a fairy tale—the benefits they are to confer and the advantages we will derive. Yet we do not find these practical men investing their good hard cash without some basis, some knowledge which the general public have not got. If there is an advantage to be gained or a concession to be obtained we usually find the promoter and the capitalist far ahead of the public in knowledge of the subject.

Let us consider for a moment what has been done in the way of long-distance transmission as a practical and commercial proposition. I will not burden you with details, giving you a history of the various plants established, but will give a few particulars about the latest. I may say that long distance transmission has gone up step by step. The first effort at Lauffen was an experiment. The first practical demonstration was distant as an ocean and continent from the original ground. That was a 30-mile transmission at 10,000 volts between San Bernardino and Pomona in Southern California. Then we have a transmission line into Los Angeles, over a distance of 24 miles and a pressure of 16,000 volts. This was subsequently increased to a distance of 83 miles and a pressure of 33,000 volts. There are a number of stations in the valley, from which Los Angeles is supplied. In fact, much of our practical and commercial knowledge of the possibilities of electrical transmission to-day has been obtained from this source. All these plants have been a commercial success. The distances, as you see, have been up to 83 miles. For further development of long-distance transmission you must leave Los Angeles and go into the district of San Francisco Bay and the surrounding country. The plants in this section have for their objective point the city of San Francisco. The most distant power plant concerned in this system is that at Colgate on the North Yuba River in Yuba County, California, distant by the transmission line 142 miles from Oakland, which is about five miles across the bay from the city of San Francisco. The generating station at Colgate contains three dynamos of 3000 horse-power capacity each, and four of 1500 horse capacity each, a total of 15,000 horse-power. The output of these dynamos is raised in pressure to either 40,000 or 60,000 volts, as desired for the transmission, by transformers at the Colgate plant. Within a radius of 15 miles from the Colgate water power plant are two smaller generating stations, located at Yuba and Nevada respectively, on the north and south branches of the Yuba River, which deliver energy to cities and towns within 20 miles or to the main plant as required. On April 27, 1901, the Bay Counties Power Company, the owner of these plants, began to deliver energy from the Colgate plant to the receiving station in Oakland, over its line, 142 miles in length. This transmission, at first conducted at 40,000 volts, will be given 60,000 volts as soon as the load increases so as to make the line loss too great with the lower pressure.

Power Development Elsewhere.

More than 100 miles east from San Francisco, in a direct line, on the Mokelumme River, in Amador County, California, the Standard Electric Company of San Francisco has nearly completed a great water power plant at a point called Electra. A transmission line has been built from this plant to the Eighth-street sub-station of the Standard Electric Company in the city of San Francisco, a distance of about 150 miles. This transmission line goes by the way of Stockton, Mission San Jose, Palo Altos and Redwood. From Mission San Jose a branch line runs north along the east side of San Francisco Bay to Oakland. Pending the completion of the generating plant at Electra, an agreement between the Bay Counties Power Company and the Standard Electric Company, has resulted in the delivery of energy from the Colgate water power of the former company to the Eighth-street sub-station of the latter company in the city of San Francisco, by way of the 142 miles of Bay Counties line between Colgate and Oakland, and 80 miles of the Standard line from Oakland to San Francisco, around the east and west sides of San Francisco Bay by the way of Mission San Jose, Redwood and Palo Alto, a total distance of 222 miles. Besides this transmission over the combined lines to San Francisco, energy from the Colgate plant is delivered at Stockton, a distance of 218 miles, by the way of Oakland and Mission San Jose. All these transmissions are now carried out at 40,000 volts line pressure, but this may be changed to 60,000 volts at any time. When the water power plant of the Standard Electric Company at Electra is put into service a pressure of 60,000 volts will be regularly used on the lines of that company for transmission to San Francisco. The pressure of 40,000 volts has now been in constant use during ten months on these lines, with entirely satisfactory results, while thousands of horse-power have been delivered for daily use in factories and on the distribution line in San Francisco.

Cost of Public Ownership.

Having glanced at what the corporations propose to do for us, and with the knowledge of what has actually been done, the next question we have to consider where we propose that the people shall own and control and operate these works themselves, is, What will they cost?

In the first place, you have absolutely got to recognize that it doesn't matter whether this work is undertaken by a corporation or by the government—it is in the end your franchise and your money that do the work. If the government does it, it still belongs to you. If the corporation does it, you belong to it. How can we form any idea of what it will cost to do this work? It is certainly unnecessary for us to seek information from the promoters or the corporations. Their facility for handling and talking about figures varies in inverse ratio to the amounts involved. They will give you a dazzling array of millions that will frighten any government out of its soul. They will give you an expenditure that would cause any government to promptly give them half the Province of Ontario to be let out. Just what it will cost to develop the power at Niagara Falls will vary with engineering difficulties to be overcome. The government, having, presumably, handed out all the easiest routes to their friends, the corporations would have only the hardest left for the people, and the people, as usual, will have to take the hardest route unless they are prepared to buy back the easiest route, which they have already given to the corporations. The various routes would have to be surveyed, the exact amount of work that would have to be done in each determined by competent engineers, then public tenders asked for, and the cost thus definitely ascertained before one dollar was expended, or before parliament was asked to grant one dollar for the work. This would be a business-like proposition on construction. I state it thus clearly because I believe that you want to put in a business government that will conduct your business along business lines; that will not do, as this government did, ask you to vote millions for the construction of the railway without a line to show a foot of survey, without a bid to show a cent; showing nothing but the colossal proportions of a gigantic "graft."

As I have said, the cost of constructing the power stations is easily obtainable. There are two facts in connection with this of which we are at present in possession, and these facts are that two corporations, which have been given franchises by the Ontario government, are to-day busily working at the Falls, to see which will get there first. Now, the people can either buy back at an advanced price the franchises they have given to these men for nothing, or they can encourage them to go ahead and finish their works, and enter into active competition for the supply of electrical energy. How are they to do this? I am a believer in the nationalization of all public carriers, and I, if forced to, would allow the corporations to develop the electricity; but I would have the public control its transmission. What would it cost us as a government, for instance, to control the transmission of electrical energy from Niagara Falls to the City of Toronto and intermediary or subsidiary points? According to the estimates of the best engineers, the maximum cost of a transmission line to transmit 10,000 horse-power for 24 hours, 100 miles, would be, for pole line, with conductors in position, $500 a mile. The 100 miles of line would, therefore, cost $50,000.

In delivering 10,000 horse-power you need a transformer capacity sufficient to reduce it from the high voltage at which it is transmitted down to the voltage at which we use it in the city. You will, therefore, require transformers to the capacity of 20,000 horse-power, and transformers of this class would be worth $7.50 per horse-power; or for first cost of transformers (because these are practically permanent and you have only the first cost charge on them) the cost would be $150,000. The amount of copper required depends upon the voltage or pressure at which you will transmit your power. Power has already been transmitted, as I have shown you, a distance of 222 miles, thru wet and dry climate, at 40,000 volts. As a matter of fact, it has been commercially transmitted in the Utah district at 80,000 volts. The higher the voltage the lower the cost of copper. Taking the 40,000 volts transmission as the basis, the amount of copper in the line would be 850,000 pounds, which would cost about $127,500. The total cost, therefore, of the line, ready to receive the electrical energy from the competing companies at the Falls, ready to distribute it to the consumers at Toronto, would be $327,500. The government can borrow the money at 3 per cent. The interest charge would, therefore, be $10,000 a year. Would the city of Toronto be willing to pay $10,000 a year to be able to turn the switch off the corporations when they refuse to live up to their contract with the city? Do you think it would be possible for the government to rent a line that would transmit power from Niagara Falls, a distance of 100 miles, supplying intermediate and subsidiary points? Do you think it possible for them to get a rent of $10,000 a year for such a line? But one of the corporation agents immediately says: "You know it always costs more to run or conduct one of these things under government control than it does by a private corporation."

I have said that the interest charge on this line would be $10,000 a year. We will say that this line is conducted by a government as reckless as the present government; that instead of $10,000 a year it costs $30,000 a year, owing to the way in which they conduct it. By refusing to adopt the amendments to the Assessment Act brought in by the Conservative opposition this government took from the city of Toronto and handed over to the corporations in one year taxes to the extent of $30,000. Putting the very worst light you can upon it, is it not better to own these transmission lines yourselves, even if a government makes them cost three times what they should, instead of having a government that would turn over that amount of money to the corporations for which you receive nothing?

I have previously stated that the cost of a line depends upon the pressure or voltage at which we send the power over the line. I will give you a brief illustration in this way. I have shown what it would cost to build a line that would transmit 10,000 horse-power 100 miles. If we increase our voltage from 40,000 to 60,000 volts, we can transmit electricity 150 miles for the same cost of copper that we transmit it 100 miles at 40,000 volts. And the transmission of electricity 150 miles means that we deliver electricity to everything but 12 or 13 counties in the whole Province of Ontario: means that we make the great falls at Niagara the electric heart of the nation, forcing electrical energy into every town and every hamlet, stimulating our manufactures, stimulating our industries, making Old Ontario what she has been, what she should ever be—the bulwark of the Confederation.

The gathering then dispersed, with cheers for the King, Mr. Whitney and the candidate.

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No. 1 Clarence Square, corner Spadina Avenue, Toronto Canada, treats Chronic Diseases and makes a specialty of Skin Diseases, as Pimples, Ulcers, etc.

Private Diseases, as Impotency, Sterility, Varicocele Nervous Debility, etc. (the result of youthful folly and excess), Gleet and Stricture of Long Standing, treated by galvanism, the only method without pain and all bad after effects.

Diseases of Women Painful, profuse or suppressed menstruation, ulceration, leucorrhœa and all displacements of the womb.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 8p.m. Sundays 1 to 3 p.m. 134

THE ROBERT **SIMPSON** COMPANY, LIMITED

Directors: J. W. Flavelle, H. H. Fudger, A. E. Ames. | May 15

Men's Suits.

A Tip Worth $3.75.

If you're going to need a suit this spring buy it to-morrow. We're making a record price for worthy suits; you'll hardly get as good value again this season. This "word to the wise" is specially for our out-of-town customers who cannot see the garments. We've a reserve lot for you—no disappointment. Money back if not satisfied.

178 only Men's All-wool English and Canadian Tweed Suits, single-breasted sacque style, in a handsome grey and black check, also a dark brown mixture, made up in the latest single-breasted sacque style, with good strong Italian cloth linings and trimmings, sizes 35-44, reg. $6.50 and $7.50, on sale Friday **3.75**

200 pair Men's German Worsted Trousers, handsome grey and black medium and hairline stripe patterns, made with top and hip pockets, well tailored and cut in the latest style, sizes 31-42, regular $2.50 and $2.75, on sale Friday... .... **1.50**

100 only Boys' Domestic Tweed Two-piece Suits, single-breasted style, nicely plaited, light grey and black checks, also dark greenish mixtures, strong Italian cloth linings and perfect fitting, sizes 23-28, regular $2, $2.25 and $2.50, on sale Friday **1.59**

400 pair Brownie Overalls, a good strong demin, in blue and black, also some stripe effects, four pockets, shoulder straps and bib, and double sewn seams, for boys, from two to ten years, regular 35c and 50c, while they last Friday.. .. .. **.19**

Bargains in Hats.

25 dozen Children's Tam o' Shanters, soft and wire crown shapes, mostly the soft crowns, in fine white duck, fine velvets, plain and fancy combinations, navy blue serge and navy blue beaver cloth, regular prices 35c, 50c and 75c, Friday Bargain 19c

190 only Men's Stiff and Soft Hats, fine quality English fur felt stiff hats, in black and brown colors, soft hats in light greys and mix-greys, good fashionable styles, regular prices $1.50 to $2, Friday Bargain 50c

Bargains in Men's Wear.

Men's Fine Double Thread Balbriggan Underwear, shirts and drawers, elastic rib, cuffs and ankles, lock-stitch seams, the weight for spring and summer wear, sizes 34 to 44, regular prices 25c and 35c, on sale Friday at ..... 19c (Yonge-street Window.)

Men's Blue Polka Dot and Striped Duck Shirts, made with collar attached, pocket and pearl buttons, indigo dye, fast colors, strong material, well made and perfect fitting, sizes 14 to 17, regular price 50c, on sale Friday at 39c

Boys' White Cotton Unlaundried Shirts, heavy, smooth, even thread material, pure linen bosom, reinforced both front and back, continuous facings, double sewn, well made and finished, perfect fitting; this lot is a clearing from a large manufacturer at a low price; on Friday we give you the benefit of our purchase, regular price of these shirts is 50c and 60c, on sale Friday at ..... 29c (Sizes 12 to 15½.)

Men's 2.50 Boots, 1.50

180 pairs Men's Choice Box Calf and Dongola Kid Lace Boots, whole foxed, vamps, finished with American backstays, extension, McKay and standard screw soles, sizes 6 to 10, handsome, serviceable and stylish $2 and $2.50 boots, Friday Bargain $1.50

5.00 Trunks, 3.30

30 only Heavy Canvas-Covered Traveling Trunks, extra heavy brass trimmings, with corner bumpers, two straps, made in the newest style, with deep tray and covered hat boxes, brass spring clasps, Victor lock, size 34 inches, regular price $5, Friday Bargain $3.30

Bargains in Wall Paper.

1580 rolls American Gilt and Glimmer Wall Paper, with complete combinations, in light and medium shades, choice floral, stripe, scroll and conventional designs, suitable for any room or hall, regular price 7c to 12½c per single roll, Friday 3c

18-inch Friezes, per single yard... 2c
9-inch Borders, per single yard... 1c
50 boxes Aluminum Lacquer, for bicycles, picture frames and chairs, regular price 15c, Friday ..... 10c (Second Floor, Richmond-street Wing.)

In the Music Dept.

Czerny's 101 Music Exercises, regular 40c, for ..... 15c (By post, 3c extra.)

Bargains in Books.

1000 Standard and Popular Books, in fancy colored leatherette and fine cloth bindings, stamped with neat and pretty designs, in silver and colors, regular prices 15c and 20c, Friday, 3 for... 25c

100 titles to select from, including: The Minister's Wooing, Alice in Wonderland, Faith in the Power of God, Drummond's Addresses, The Christian in Society, Little Dorritt, Emmerson's Essays, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Elizabeth and Her German Garden, Samantha at Saratoga, A Psalm of David, The Brownies, True Repentance, Song of Miriam, Lady of the Lake, For Life and Love, A Gilded Sin, Maid, Wife or Widow, etc.

Stationery Bargains.

500 Papeteries cream, white, heliotrope and blue shades, new square shape, 24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes in each box, regular prices run from 25c, 35c and 45c, Friday 16c

60 Long Counter Books, 200 pages, stiff cloth cover and leather backs; these were made to sell at 30c, Friday 19c

150 packages of Note Paper, cream or white, put up in 5-quire packages, regular price is 25c a package, Friday 10c Envelopes to match the above at 2 packs for 5c

Palms and Roses.

35 only Kentia Belmorenna Palms, large plants, regular $2.50, Friday Bargain $1.35

60 only Hardy Rose Trees, covered with buds, best varieties for outdoor planting, regular 50c, Friday Bargain 25c

China and Glassware.

10 Bavarian China Dinner Sets, thin, transparent china, with beautiful decorations or pink mayflowers and green sprays and forget-me-nots, border gold-traced, sets of 102 pieces, regular $23.50, Friday $15.00

30 Salad, Berry and Ice Cream Sets, large china salad or oblong dishes and 12 saucers to match, all with rich decorations, cobalt, blue and gold, etc., regular prices $5, $3 and $2.50 set, Friday $1.50

120 China Condiment Sets, white china mustard, with spoon, and salt and pepper cellar, regular 15c, Friday..... 5c

14 Banquet Lamps, tall shape, opal, column and globe decorated to match, lift-out found, centre draft burner, regular price $4, Friday..... $2.49

Tinware, Hardware

60 Fine Bristle Clothes Brushes, polished backs, all white bristle, extra quality, regular price $1 each, Friday 50c

Knitted Mop Cloths, for mop sticks, woven pattern, regular 10c each, Friday 7c

250 pieces Graniteware, including covered pails, saucepans, quart measures, wash bowls, bean pots, tea pots, pudding pans, etc., etc., some pieces slightly damaged, regular 15c to 40c, Friday 10c

120 China "Pig" Banks, for children, shaped and painted like a pig, regular 10c, at the Toy Counter, Friday.... 5c

Meat Choppers, Enterprise, No. 5, cuts all kinds of meats and vegetables, heavily retinned, popular household size, regular price $1.50, Friday... $1.15

Door Bells, fancy design, rotary style, nickel-plated and antique copper finish gongs, Friday 33c

Full Size Extra Heavy Sterling Silver Spoons 50c

600 Sterling Silver Tea Spoons, full size, extra heavy weight, fancy handles, choice of three patterns, which can always be matched, buy one or a dozen, Friday, very special, each . .50

100 Sets Silverplated Knives and Forks, solid handles, dessert and dinner sizes, 6 knives and 6 forks (a set), Friday, set of 12 pieces 1.00

Bargains in the Carpet Store.

Tapestry Carpet, 38c.
English Oilcloth, 27c.
3.50 Swiss Curtains, 2.48.
75c Nottinghams, 58c.

Our Carpet Store is a saving place to buy floor covers and draperies at any time. To-morrow's list is a Bargain Day list.

50c English Tapestry Carpet 38c

873 yards good quality English Tapestry Carpet, 27 inches wide, in a large range of good patterns and colorings, suitable for any room, regular value 50 cents per yard, on sale Friday, per yard .... **.38**

40c English and Canadian Oilcloth 27c.

1185 Square Yards Extra Quality English and Canadian Oilcloth, in all widths up to 2 1-2 yards wide, in tile, floral, block and parquette patterns, well painted and well seasoned, regular value 40 cents per square yard, on sale Friday, per yard ... . **.27**

Extra Heavy Jute Squares $3.00

23 only Extra Heavy Jute Squares, large size, reversible patterns, a good range of colorings, in reds, browns, greens, etc., suitable for bedrooms, on sale Friday. **3.00**

25c Japanese and Chinese Matting 15c.

1163 Yards Good Quality Japanese and Chinese Matting, 36 inches wide, all good reversible patterns, in fancy checks and stripes, in reds, greens, blue, etc., regular 25c matting, on sale Friday ..... **.15**

$3.50 Swiss Curtains for $2.48.

126 Pairs Fine Dainty Swiss Net Curtains, in white and cream, 50 inches wide, 3 1-2 yards long, very beautiful curtains, good value for $3.50 per pair, on sale Friday **2.48**

75c Nottingham Curtains 58c.

325 Pairs Good Quality Nottingham Curtains, up to 54 inches wide and 3 1-2 yards long, white and cream, finished with lock-stitch edges, regular value 75 cents per pair, on sale Friday, per pair. **58**

75c Window Shades for 48c.

600 Window Shades, 37 x 70 inches, mounted on good spring rollers, made from good oil opaque cloth, in cream, with good heavy knotted fringe, complete with tassel, regular price 75