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EQUALITY IN THE MILITIA.

The Globe charges that an effort is being made to turn the Dundonald question into a race quarrel, and to arouse racial prejudice against Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It is to be hoped that the case will be argued out fairly and without heat, on its merits. Military efficiency is a business question, just as much as a tariff or a railway; and military efficiency is the strong ground on which Lord Dundonald's case rests. The fact that he is a Scotchman, or that the premier is a Frenchman, should have no more to do with the case than the color of the hair of these gentlemen. There must be military efficiency, and there must be ministerial responsibility. We see no reason why the one idea should conflict with the other, unless all the commonly accepted ideas of self-government are wrong.

The militia department, however, is in a different position from others in one respect. The militia cannot be made a branch of the civil service. Recruits are welcomed from all parties, and it is only when the higher positions in the militia are reached that social and political rivalries begin to raise their heads. Positions which carry with them a little authority and social distinction are coveted by all. It is when we get down to the "full private" that we must make our appeal to duty and patriotism. The most elaborate military scheme will fail unless it has the hearty support of a great body of men, who are willing to work, to fight, to die and to be unknown to fame.

We speak, of course, of free countries. In Canada, whatever may be the letter of the law, military service is voluntary, and the militia must be not only efficient but popular. The moment it becomes distasteful to the "full private," its doom is sealed. This is the strongest ground for excluding party politics from the service. The moment it became known that the militia, or any regiment or other body of the militia, was a partisan organization, recruits on the other side of politics would become reluctant to volunteer. The military strength of the country or the district in question would be practically reduced by one-half, for the two political parties in this country are about equally divided.

This is why it is so important that party politics shall not be introduced into the militia. In every other department of the public service there are "jobs" big and little, acceptable to persons in all ranks of society. In the military service there are only a few positions that are acceptable from a selfish point of view. There are tens of thousands of positions in which there is nothing to be expected but hard work at very small pay, and risk of disablement or death with very small compensation to the soldier or his family. Consequently, the grand object of every military scheme, in a free country, must be to make military service acceptable to the common people, Grits and Tories, English and French. The disputes and jealousies of persons holding high rank are not of much account. But the ordinary citizen must feel that he has something worth fighting for, and that his party politics and his racial and religious preferences do not count when he makes sacrifices for the defence of his country.

DISMISSAL OF LORD DUNDONALD.

The dismissal of Lord Dundonald will be generally regretted by all those who have the interests of the militia at heart, no matter to what party they may belong. The militia has never had a more efficient or popular chief. The government no doubt feels the gravity of the step it has taken, and its memorandum is prepared with great care and with considerable skill. It does not, however, touch upon the main point at issue. Friends of Lord Dundonald and friends of Mr. Fisher may hold different views as to the conduct of each in the affair of the Eastern Townships cavalry corps. But Mr. Fisher's position as acting minister of militia was only temporary, and this particular incident, if it stood alone, might very well have been ignored or forgotten. The question is, were the general relations of Lord Dundonald with the minister of militia and his colleagues cordial, and such as tended to the efficiency of the militia? Has there been continued and persistent interference, for political reasons, with the general's plans and recommendations? If it turns out that the real causes of the rupture were not temporary and accidental, but of long standing, we are faced with a serious question. If Lord Dundonald and the ministry could not co-operate, where shall we find a commanding officer who can fill the place? There has been friction between the political and military chiefs for many years, and under both political parties. But in Lord Dundonald it was supposed that we had at last found the right man, a distinguished soldier who loved his profession, who cared nothing for politics, and who was courteous and tactful in his relations with his fellows. In view of his experience one may almost despair of keeping an efficient man at the head of the militia.

There is no room for dispute over the question of ministerial responsibility. The general officer is responsible to the government, and the government to the people. It lies with the government to provide the force with an efficient head. When it deprives the force of a man of such approved efficiency as Lord Dundonald, it assumes a grave responsibility. Sir Frederick Borden is reported as saying that there will not be another G. O. C., but that the duties will be performed by an inspector-general, who, he thinks, should be a Canadian. If so, the working of the new system will be watched closely, and the government will be held to all the stricter responsibility, because the system will be of its own making.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

Among the more democratic movements which seem to be slowly gathering headway on this continent that in favor of direct legislation by the people themselves is one of the more conspicuous. It is not by any means a new idea, as it has long been the most prominent feature of the constitution of Switzerland, and has also been in operation for some time in the States of Utah and Oregon, U. S. A. In a modified form, it exists, or has been adopted for special purposes, in many places and at various times. Thus, in such matters as the incurring of municipal debts and in the making of money grants from the municipal treasury, it is the custom to take the voice of the electors by direct vote on the specific proposal. That appeal it is the object of the Direct Legislation League of Ontario, and of similar organizations elsewhere, to make a universal rule, and further to give the electorate the right to initiate and compel the local legislatures and councils to consider and pass such enactments as may receive the requisite popular support.

This is one of the many proposals of reform for which there is a great deal to be said on both sides, according to the point of view from which it is regarded, and the nature and character of the community to whom it is sought to be applied. Looking at it broadly, it is evident that the smaller, more compact and homogeneous the community, the greater the advantage likely to accrue from the system of direct legislation. Among the ancient Athenians, the laws were enacted by the whole people assembled in the public meeting place; and the history of Athens reveals the virtues and defects of direct popular vote. If these opposing qualities exist in the affairs of a city wherein every citizen has a direct personal interest, much more will they be found in connection with the wider, more general and infinitely varied affairs of a nation or an empire, in which continuity of policy and gradual amelioration are the first conditions, not only of effective reform, but of the stability of the state itself. With all its vicissitudes, this has been the secret of the peaceful revolution thru which Britain has passed, where more than in any other land, we know, freedom has slowly broadened, and is broadening down from precedent to precedent.

While, therefore, direct legislation cannot be regarded as the panacea for every political evil, under such circumstances and conditions as confront the citizens of the North American states, it promises to effect untold good. For here, on many matters vital to the best interests of the community, the people are in advance of their representatives, and should have the power to put a summary end to the corrupt and nefarious schemes by which they are assailed on every hand, and to compel the adoption of such measures as are necessary for their welfare, but which conflict with the objects of the monopolist corporations and other leeches, great and small, who live on their lifeblood. Very beneficial have been the effects of direct legislation in the State of Oregon, as we are told that exploiting schemers have been kept out of the legislature; attacks on good measures have ceased, and charges of corruption and partisanship in the legislature have greatly diminished. It is, therefore, satisfactory to know that the cause of direct legislation is gaining ground in Ontarian municipalities. As an outcome of last elections in Toronto, pledges were received from Mayor Urquhart and fourteen aldermen, and at least three other aldermen are favorable. As an advocate of municipal ownership, and believing that the people are rapidly becoming alive to its importance and necessity, The World welcomes every reform which enables effect to be given to their will, and makes for pure, enlightened and progressive legislation.

THE IMPERIAL METROPOLIS.

During the sittings of the royal commission on London traffic some remarkable figures were given, showing the growth of population and of traveling within the metropolis of the empire. In thirty years London has increased its population by "two and a half millions, or, in other words, it has added two Berlins, one Paris or one New York," to use the interesting illustration given by Mr. Speyer, the senior partner of the banking firm associated with Mr. Yerkes in the tube enterprises now under way. It is considered highly probable that next year Greater London will contain 7,000,000 of people, and that on a moderate estimate traveling facilities will be required for 1,400,000,000 passengers a year. The Yerkes tube line will be able to accommodate 327,000,000 of these.

Another commission which has been eliciting some extraordinary statistics is that which has been enquiring into the traffic in the metropolitan area. At a recent meeting the solicitor to the city corporation stated that the night population of the old city is 27,000, while thru the day it rises to 360,000. No fewer than one and a quarter million persons and 100,000 vehicles enter its area each working day. At the same sitting the manager of the Metropolitan Railway Company stated that the number of passengers on that line had risen from 9,455,175 in 1863 to 94,000,150 last year. Since the line had been opened 2,649,263,604 passengers had been carried, and the gross receipts had reached £22,178,782. About $6,250,000 was being spent on the electrification of the railway, which would increase its carrying capacity by 33 per cent.

These are colossal figures which indeed are difficult to realize. But they demonstrate the magnitude of the problems which confront the administrators of affairs in old-world cities, who are called upon to devise means of meeting modern requirements in the midst of medieval conditions. So narrow are many of the principal streets in the City of London proper that there is no more than room for the passing single lines of traffic and tramways or street railways are therefore almost an impossibility. Sir Homewood Crawford, the city solicitor, in opposing their introduction, said he regarded the city as really a great terminus rather than a mere highway for thru traffic. This it undoubtedly is, and in the circumstances there seems no alternative but to dive into the bowels of the earth. It all demonstrates how immense are the advantages which the builders of great cities enjoy in this new land and how necessary it is to regard the needs of the future, as well as the necessities of the present time.

THE NEW YORK DISASTER.

No rhetoric can add to the horror and pity of the story that came from New York yesterday. Fire breaks out in a steamer carrying a children's excursion, and in a short time hundreds of the little ones are burned to death, crushed by the falling deck, or drowned. We can only hope that the greater number met the more merciful death.

There is sure to be a crop of suggestions for preventing a repetition of the calamity. A few months ago the papers were filled with plans for making theatres fireproof. Once in a while some lasting improvement comes out of these discussions, but the usual experience is that when the horror has abated the people grow indifferent again.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

The shareholders of the Imperial Bank of Canada held their 29th annual meeting at the head office in this city yesterday. The report presented by the directors showed that the net profits for the year ending May 31 amounted to $504,414.33, out of which two dividends, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, were paid, and $213,688 carried to rest account, which account now amounts to $2,850,000, almost equal to the paid-up capital stock of the bank. The report is an excellent one, and shows that great care and judgment has been used in conducting the affairs of the institution.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

The shareholders of the Standard Bank of Canada held their 29th annual meeting yesterday at the head office in Toronto. A most excellent exhibit was made by the directors, the net profits for the year amounting to the satisfactory sum of $183,007.17, out of which two half-yearly dividends of 5 per cent. each were paid, and $75,000 added to reserve fund. The reserve fund now stands at $1,000,000, equal to 100 per cent. on capital, all of which has been accumulated on the earned profits, except the sum of $55,470 premium on stock in the years 1882 and 1886. The shareholders of the Standard Bank have every reason to be proud of the progress made during the year.

WHAT IT MAY COME TO.

Canadian Military Gazette: For many years past it has been insinuated, and more than once it has been stated, that officers, nay, indeed, more than this, that non-commissioned officers, were appointed to positions of responsibility in the Dominion forces and in the city and rural regiments. Because they were the best men?—no, certainly not, but—because they were good workers or had been good workers on either the Grit or Conservative side.

We do not think that, taking this on the whole, there has been very much to complain of in this respect. In all probability there are as many officers in the Canadian militia who are Conservatives as there are those who are Reformers, and very probably only a small proportion of these owe their first commissions to political influence.

Let us, tho, suppose that all appointments in the Canadian militia should be made only from the ranks of those who support the ministry of the day.

Such a course would make the militia but a branch of the civil service, and, with all due respect to that service, both Dominion and provincial, it is to be hoped that such a state of things will never come about.

The public is pretty tolerably familiar with the class of men who "run" elections, either for the Dominion or provincial house of legislature. Does the public want such a class of men as they would be likely to recommend to officer our regiments?

The result would be more or less ridiculous. We should have small tradesmen as captains of companies and stipulating, when they inspected their recruits for the three years' term of their service, that they should procure all they required at the store kept by their captain. Or, we should have a small tailor at the cross-roads, who was a prominent Grit or a persuasive Tory politician, gazetted to command the "White Dragoons" of his county, whose first act would be, after having assumed command, to send out a circular saying that no better clothes could be obtained than those made by Brown Robinson-Jones, the well-known tailor of Chipmonk Corners, captain in the "White Dragoons."

We might even go a step lower and find Sergeant-Major Jinkins of the 150th "Ramping Rangers," as he detailed the duties for the day, handing cards to each of the non-commissioned officers and ordering them to distribute them to the men of the companies, as thereon they could be informed where the best chocolate "sundaes" and ice cream sodas might be obtained in the village where the gallant sergeant-major resided, while the price would be but "two for five cents."

The whole proposal is as unseemly as it is ridiculous, and Lord Dundonald has rendered the country good service by bringing the subject prominently before the public and forecasting the evil results likely to follow.

HIGHLY IMPROBABLE.

The Iron Age: An active movement is in progress in New England in support of the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty with Canada. The sentiment toward Canadian reciprocity has always been strong in New England, but new life has been given to the agitation in favor of it by the activity of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Thru the energetic efforts of the officers of that body, the manufacturers and business men of New England have given their enthusiastic support to the cultivation of more widespread sentiment on this question. It is claimed that while reciprocity with Canada would be of especial benefit to the business interests of New England, it would at the same time operate greatly to the advantage of the entire northern border of the United States. Altho the enthusiasm of those who are conducting this propaganda would seem to justify their hope of success, the movement appears to have little chance of accomplishment. Conditions have radically changed from those prevailing a few years since, when Canadian interests were earnestly seeking trade reciprocity. The manufacturing interests of Canada have attained such development that they feel entitled to their home trade. The policy of the Dominion government appears to be in favor of thoroly protecting domestic manufactures, even if it is necessary to go to extremes in that respect. Against such a policy we of the United States are not in a position to make any criticism or enter any protest. Our industries have been built up by the same methods. It would be of considerable advantage to us now if the Canadian government should be willing to make a treaty for the free interchange of all the products of both countries. It is, of course, possible that some reason which does not now appear may influence Canada to favor such a step. Nevertheless it seems highly improbable.

WORLD APPRECIATED.

W. F. Maclean, Esq., M.P.,
House of Commons, Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—At a recent meeting of the council of the Calgary Board of Trade the following resolution, moved by William Pearce, seconded by William Toole, was unanimously carried:

"That the Calgary Board of Trade expresses its appreciation of the enterprise shown by The Toronto World in sending Colonel G. C. Porter, its traveling staff correspondent, to Calgary and other western points for the purpose of describing, for the benefit of the people of Eastern Canada, the marvelous development which is taking place west of Lake Superior, and that the secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to W. F. Maclean, M.P., publisher of The World."

Yours truly,
Chas. W. Peterson,
Secretary.

NEW MOTIVE POWER.

The Montreal Power Review says: A new motive power that promises to revolutionize the motor world has been invented by S. C. Stearns of Joplin, Mo. Mr. Stearns is now in New York putting in a plant which it is claimed will reduce the cost of producing power 80 per cent. The power can be used to operate railroads, steamships, manufacturing plants, electric lines and other properties that it takes power to operate. In its operation there is no use for coal, boilers or water. The motor power is said to be some sort of combustion which, properly distributed, will do the work. Mr. Stearns has interested with him in the enterprise J. A. Hardy, a millionaire mine owner of Webb City, and F. M. Cummings of Joplin. One of the plants recently installed in a big mining plant near Joplin is said to be a success.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAYS.

(From Vankleek Hill Review.)

"Give the devil his due" is an old saying, and one that fitly applies to the Conservative leader and his policy today. Mr. Borden has come out fairly in favor of government ownership of railways. This policy he has long refused to adopt, altho strongly urged to do so by various prominent men in his party.

To W. F. Maclean, M.P., editor of The Toronto World, must be given the credit for the adoption of the policy by his party. He has advocated it in season and out of season. He took up the policy and stuck to it like a pup to a root, and he has forced his leader to adopt it.

If it wins (and it has a winning sound), "Billy" Maclean deserves the credit for it. It is only fair that he should get such credit.

DUNDONALD TOOK PROPER COURSE

Canadian Military Gazette: Lord Dundonald had two courses open to him. One, to take the responsibility of allowing the militia to be destroyed by political partisanship, under the cover of his great name and experience and higher reputation, or of publicly expressing his disapproval of what apparently went to the country as his work. Discipline is one thing, but concealing the improper conduct of a superior is no offence against military law. A naval secretary of a captain in the royal navy was dismissed from the service with his captain because the authorities held that he must have known of, and that it was his duty to expose, the misconduct of his chief. Why is not the auditor-general dismissed for exposing the frauds of other cabinet ministers? The position of the government is quite untenable, and Lord Dundonald, the best general Canada has ever had, has done nothing but what any honest man would feel it to be his duty to do.

Now, let us look at the other side of the question and consider Mr. Fisher's position. He is as much a servant of the public as Lord Dundonald, and is he to be above criticism? What is his position? He used the most persistent efforts to interfere on political grounds, and stubbornly prevented a political opponent from being allowed to serve the country. When called upon to defend his course in the house, Mr. Fisher made a plausible statement, denying that he had interfered for any reason except efficiency, declaring that "he took no exception to anybody's appointment on political grounds alone," and then wound up his speech with the statement that what he had said absolutely disproves "the charge that for political reasons I had undertaken to strike out a name that had been submitted." Such was the statement he gave out to the house and to the country; he, a servant of the public, speaking to the high court of parliament, and thru it to the people whose servant he is.

Then, when it was proved that his first statement was not true, he coolly changed his ground and admitted that he had acted differently. "To that extent he pleaded guilty of interference on the grounds of politics; he was not going to have the regiment a Tory preserve." His pretended ground of desiring efficient officers was fully exposed by his recommending five men, two of whom (unqualified) accepted the positions, the other three lacking the most essential qualifications of all in the militia of Canada, namely, the spirit of loyalty and self-sacrifice which is the foundation upon which the militia of this country is established and maintained.

Lord Dundonald has only done his duty, and allowed the public to know that he was not responsible for what was going on, and he admitted that he had lived two years in Ottawa, and the cry comes for his dismissal.

Mr. Fisher interfered flagrantly on political grounds with the militia, which belongs to us all. He tried to deceive the house and country by denying what he had done, and, cornered and exposed, he changed his ground and brazenly admitted that he had done what he had just denied, and the real question now is not as to Lord Dundonald, but whether Mr. Fisher's usefulness as a servant of the people of this country is not gone, and whether the honest men among his colleagues should not at once demand his resignation in justice to themselves and to Canada.

OPEN AIR HORSE PARADE.

Editor World: With your permission I desire to direct attention to the open-air horse parade to be held in Toronto on the morning of Dominion Day. This kind of thing is a novelty in Toronto, altho nearly all the large cities of England have something of the kind, especially in the north. Even in the great London itself a cart horse parade is held every Whit-Monday, the place of holding usually being Regent's Park. This year we are told the show was a very imposing one, including eight hundred select and sound heavy and light draught horses. Upwards of one thousand pounds are given in prizes.

Recently the same idea has been introduced into the United States, Boston, Mass., and Kansas City being the first to take hold of it. At both these places the success achieved has been phenomenal. This fact is not due to the amount of the prizes given. At Boston, for instance, the interest taken in the parade, which is held on Decoration Day, May 30, by drivers and owners, is so great that the manager has cheerfully testified that the men have both told him and shown by their actions that they prefer the honor and the ribbon that accompanies it to any kind of money prize.

The object of these parades must be palpable to every one, but for fear there should be any misunderstanding, I will quote a paragraph, contained in practically the same language in the prize list both of the Boston parade and that intended to be held by the Horse Parade Association of Toronto. "The object of holding this horse parade," the paragraph referred to runs, "is to improve the condition and treatment of commercial horses, etc., to induce owners and drivers to take more pride in their appearance, and the public to take more interest in their welfare." It will thus be seen that the aims of the parade are three-fold in practice, in addition to affording an absolutely free entertainment to the people on a national holiday, and at a time that will not interfere with their enjoyment of the latter part of the day. There are to be no entry fees, no grand stand charges and no charge even for a catalog. In short, everything connected with the show, except the trophies, which in value and specie will amount to some fifteen hundred dollars, will be entirely without price; there is not a man connected with the affair, excepting, of course, the musicians and the help required in arranging the route of the parade, who will be remunerated. All the officers and all the directors render their services, which, as the prize list says, in some cases are arduous, without any compensation whatever, except that which consists in the reward of achievement and in the knowledge of a good work performed.

There are many poor people, mothers of families and so on, who cannot afford even the small sum necessary to take a ride on either steamboat or car, but this great parade will afford them an opportunity to see hundreds of fine horses, well-constructed and handsome carts, wagons, carriages and other vehicles, as well as to listen to music from the best bands in the city. On this ground alone it seems to me the affair eminently deserves encouragement and success.

A glance at the prize list will show no fewer than eighteen or nineteen distinctly commercial classes, in all of which sums of money varying from $4 down to $1 will be given to the drivers of the vehicles, and not to the owners, who will receive medals and ribbons. The single idea being, as I stated, not to enrich employers, but to encourage the employed in the principles of humanity. My object in writing this letter is to enlist the sympathy and the active support of citizens for a movement, the aims of which are of the most laudable description.

Thanking you for space and trusting that this letter may be the means not alone of securing the sympathy of the public but also of the newspapers in the city, of the pulpit and of all who are mercifully minded, including proprietors and lovers of the horse.

H. J. P. Good.

FROM CAESAR TO CAESAR.

Sir Frederick Borden Quoted.

Canadian Military Gazette: At a dinner given by the Montreal garrison some years ago to Sir Percy Girouard, that officer in responding to the toast of his health laid particular stress on the importance of keeping party politics out of the militia, and particularly military appointments. His remarks were timely, and Sir Frederick Borden, in resenting the apparent reflection on his administration, made a strong reply.

Sir Frederick did not answer Sir Percy's hints, which referred to appointments to the staff and permanent corps, but said he defied any one to mention a single instance since he assumed control of the department where he interfered with a commanding officer in the appointment of his subordinates. He made it plain such interference, even on the part of his colleagues, would not be tolerated. He assured his hearers in eloquent terms that such interference would sap the foundation of the militia system.

In view of the strong stand he took on that occasion Sir Frederick, while permitting his colleagues to nominate men for the salaried permanent appointments, should be depended upon to brook no interference even by cabinet ministers in appointments among the unpaid citizen soldiers.

MILITARISM.

Editor World: Your wonder at the indifference of the people in regard to the militia bill now before parliament is quite in order.

By the enactment of such laws as is proposed in the bill, a serious future may be in store for this country. It is retrogressive and betokens the thin edge of the wedge for further moves in the formation of useless armies and navies. It also means following in the footsteps of foreign countries that are now overburdened with the weight of militarism.

Unfortunately, it may be said that, while our present economic system is in vogue there will exist that excuse for the creation of explosives and the accoutrements necessary for the extermination of the other fellow. But, while clergymen are at present making a great ado in regard to military parades on Sunday, we find, at the same time, boys' rifle brigades, bugle bands, etc., as part of their program in instructing the young minds. Lately, in front of one of our places of worship, might be noticed on a billboard notice of a lecture, entitled, "Tips on the War," crudely illustrated with pictures of cannon, etc. In the same atmosphere one hears such expressions as "The Japs are clever fellows"; "I hope the Japs will win out," etc., and everyone knows, in the late Boer war, how inflamed even the peaceful mind became, showing clearly that it is even dangerous for "children and fools to play with edged tools."

We have arrived at what is called the twentieth century, or nineteen hundred years since the birth of One, who was supposed to bring "peace on earth and good-will to all men," and one would suppose leaders and preachers would devote more of their energies to eradicating from the minds of the young any semblance memorizing the viciousness and debauchery attendant to that picture of hell, "war."

The writer holds the walls and roof of his home too sacred for the display of pictures, flags and the whatnot that portray to the mind the horrors of war or butchery of his fellow-being.

Canadians should not make the mistake of inculcating into their future makeup that creating armies and navies is the ideal necessary to make a great people. History and the experience of fallen nations before us is enough. Good citizenship aims to higher thought and loftier feelings. Great nations rise above the showy display of cocked hats and feathery adornments that superstitiously figured with the savage and heathen mind. Rather let us leave to our progeny something more noble and enduring than the relics of carnage and barbarism.

Liberty Bell.

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Boys' Wash Suits, in light and medium colors of drill and galatea, deep sailor collar on blouse, neatly trimmed, knee pants, sizes 21 to 26. Regular $1, $1.25, $1.50. Friday Bargain .89

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Suit Case, choice stock, best finish, solid brass combination lock and clasps, 24 inches long, full linen lined, steel frame. Regular $7.50, Friday bargain 5.50

Baseball Bat and Glove

A full size Baseball Bat and a D & M. Catcher's Mitt. These are A1 goods. Regular 85c for the two pieces, Friday bargain .50

Men's Umbrellas 75c

Men's fine Austrian Cloth Umbrellas, trimmed Congo handles, strong frame, a special at $1, Friday Bargain .75

Men's Canvas Summer Boots 50c Regular $1.25 and $2 Values

100 pairs only Men's White and Grey Canvas Lace Boots and Shoes; sizes 6, 6 1-2 and 7, slightly soiled, regular, pair, $1.25 and $2. Friday bargain, at .50

Men's Heavy Working Boots $1.00

Men's Heavy Black Buff Lace Boots with good solid soles, every pair made to wear; sizes 6 to 10. Regular price $1.25. Friday bargain 1.00

Men's Handkerchiefs 3 for 25c

Men's Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, full size, wide or narrow hemstitched edges, extra fine even thread. Our regular 18c handkerchiefs, Friday bargain, 3 for .25

Colored Shirts, Ties and Suspenders

50c Elastic Web Suspenders 25 cents

Men's Fine Elastic Web Suspenders, with roll kid ends, cross back, slide buckles, cast-off fasteners, in assorted stripes. Regular 50c. Friday Bargain .25

Men's Four-in-Hand Ties, 9c

Men's Silk and Satin Neckwear, four-in-hand shape, made from fine quality silk, assorted patterns and colors. Regular 25c. Friday Bargain .9

Colored Shirts, Neglige or Full Bosomed, 50 cents

980 only Fine Colored Shirts, neglige style or with laundried bosom, separate link cuffs, cushion neck band, up-to-date patterns, in stripes and figures, in light, medium or dark colors, all sizes, 14 to 17½ inch. Regular 75c and $1. Friday Bargain .50

STORE CLOSES AT 5 P. M. SHOP AT 8 A.M.

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

Lessees Want Protection.

At the board of control meeting yesterday morning a telegram from Mr. McGuigan of the G. T. R. said that the railway men would be unable to confer with the city re the expropriation until the end of the week, perhaps not then.

Counsel for the Williams Machinery Co. and Eckhardt Casket Co. asked for protection from loss in the event of the land being sold or leased to the railways. Mr. Fullerton will report upon it.

A Ticklish Question.

The court of appeal has been asked to decide whether certain "Flying Roller" literature, circulated in Essex County, is obscene, and if the conviction of Mrs. Lodena Beaver for distributing same was justified. Judge Horn of Windsor found her guilty.

Regrets.

The authorities of the university request that a considerable number of the invitations to the garden party following commencement were not delivered in time. It appears that the cards were mailed on the previous Monday, but went astray in the mails and were not returned to the general postoffice until Friday, too late for distribution that day.

$9, Grand Excursion to New York, $9

Thursday, June 23rd, via Lehigh Valley R. R. Tickets only nine dollars from Suspension Bridge to New York and return. Tickets good 15 days. Call at 10 King-street East, City Office L. V. R. Phone Main 1588. ed

PARQUET FLOORS —Write —For —Design —and —Pri

THE ELLIOTT & SON CO., Limited.
Manufacturer, 79 King St. W., Toronto. 246

RICHARD TEW, ASSIGNEE
Com missioner in H.C.J. for the Province of Ontario.
TEL MAIN 1375

RICHARD TEW & CO.,
Established 1890
Collections made in all parts of Canada, United States and Foreign Countries.
28 Scott Street and 28 Front Street TORONTO
Highest Local and Foreign References. 146

Must Get Order First.

Before the board of control yesterday, the mayor raised objection to the permission being granted the C. P. R. to lay tracks temporarily south of the Esplanade and east of Scott-street, until the railway commission granted the order of expropriation. The company will have to wait.

Try our mixed wood—special price for one week. Telephone Main 131 or 132. P. Burns & Co. ed

PHLEGM IN THE THROAT.

Makes an awfully comfortable resting place for the germs of consumption. Don't harbor such contagion in your system; drive it out with Catarrhozone; it cures every type of Catarrh so it stays cured. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Get Catarrhozone to-day and cure yourself like thousands of others. But only Catarrhozone will do it.