The Toronto World.

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Inside page positions will be charged at 50 per cent. advance on regular rates.

All advertisements are subject to approval as to character, wording and display.

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"Want" advertisements, one cent a word each insertion.

MOCK HEROICS.

The St. John Telegraph's school of politics has found a disciple in the local representative for East Lambton, The Telegraph some days ago enunciated the theory that even tho the national transcontinental railway scheme is a grave menace to the interests of Canada, the government has determined to carry it into effect and all good Liberals should fall into line. This argument does not come as a surprise from the Province of New Brunswick. New Brunswick politics is the politics of patronage. Ontario has not indulged to the same extent in the evil of subordinating principle to purely selfish ambitions and it is regrettable that H. J. Pettypiece, M.L.A. for East Lambton, should so flagrantly violate the best sentiment of the province.

It is conceivable that a man may honestly endorse the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway scheme and believe it to be the duty of the whole Liberal party to stand by the government. Mr. Pettypiece is in a different position. He opposed the scheme when it was brought before the country, and there is no reason to believe that he sees the project to-day in a more favorable light. The member for East Lambton simply reasons that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway scheme, having been entered upon, must be carried out, and harsh criticism should therefore cease. In other words, the government should be firmly reinstated in the favor of every Liberal, because it feels itself strong enough to defy public opinion.

What makes and unmakes government unless a resolute difference of opinion formed by a majority of the electorate? There would never be a change of government if the ideals of H. J. Pettypiece received general recognition. On the principle which he advocates the Macdonald government would have brilliantly survived the Pacific scandal and the Tupper government would have found no obstacle in the remedial bill. The party system exists only by virtue of a difference of opinion, which is strong enough to create issues. And from whence are issues to come if a scheme involving an expenditure of over a hundred millions of dollars, a scheme which a prominent cabinet Minister opposed to the extreme limit of the sacrifice of his portfolio, is not sufficient to create them?

Mr. Pettypiece appears to have some good political tendencies which invariably perish in the blossom. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway scheme does not supply the first instance of his stultification. His occasional demonstrations of independence flicker out in confessions of abject fidelity to party. Mr. Pettypiece may as well drop his righteous pretensions unless he has the courage to pursue them to a useful conclusion. No government will be guided to any appreciable extent by a man who makes one or two threats and then makes craven obeisance to the idol he undertook to expose.

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL.

The falling out between the Dominion government and the Auditor-General is one of the saddest events in our political history. When an extravagant Conservative government was in office, Mr. Macdougall was regarded as the only person who stood between the country and bankruptcy. His reports, weighing about twenty pounds each, were estimated to be worth their weight in gold. Liberal members hugged the precious volumes to their bosoms, and brought out of them gratifying proofs of the profligacy of the government.

Now that extravagance is a thing of the past, the auditors reports have fallen into neglect, even into disfavor. His vigilance has become a source of annoyance. His insistence on compliance with the rules is wearisome. The dust lies thick on his once prized volumes. The Minister of Finance finds that he is a clog on the wheels of public business, and he has brought in a bill to amend, or modify, or mitigate the Auditor-General. "And to be wroth with one we love, doth work like madness in the brain."

AMEND THE TELEPHONE LAW.

There is a general opinion among citizens that the decision of the Ontario Court of Appeal, giving the Bell Telephone Company the power to do pretty much as they please with our streets, should be appealed. This ought to be done in default of anything better. But why should we be obliged to take the chance of an adverse decision? The parliament that made the law has power to amend or repeal the law. All public legislation is subject to repeal, and we see no reason why private legislation should be on any different basis. Every time the customs tariff is amended, some private interest is affected, but the complete control of parliament over the tariff is never questioned.

It would be absurd to say that repealing or amending this law would be a breach of faith with the company. The company was never intended by the people to have such powers over the streets of Toronto. If they were obtained, it must have been by fraud or mistake, and the parliament which committed the error has power to rectify it and ought to do so. What is the warrant for the doctrine that it is morally right to repeal a law made for the public benefit, but morally wrong to repeal a law made for the benefit of a private individual or company?

NOT MUCH TO WRECK.

Those who accuse Mr. Chamberlain of "wrecking" the Unionist party by his advocacy of protection, forget that the Unionists had a poor chance of winning a victory under any circumstances. Even before the official report, the people were dissatisfied with the conduct of the war, and they supported the government in the election of 1900 only because of the Boer sympathy shown by a part of the opposition. The government won, not by its own strength, but by the divisions of its enemies.

The education bill, whatever its merits or demerits might be, was undoubtedly a bad piece of politics. It irritated nonconformists, while the churchmen whom it pleased would have supported almost any Conservative government. The army exposures, the education bill, and the loss of Lord Salisbury, would probably have been fatal to a party which had to meet such formidable opponents as Rosebery, Campbell-Bannerman, Asquith, Morley, Fowler and Grey. If the attack on free trade had not brought these men together, something else would.

Chamberlain has given the Conservatives a fighting chance to win on a great issue, and it is better even to fall fighting for a cause than to rot away ingloriously out of mere inherent weakness.

"THE GROWING TIME."

Editor World: The Toronto Globe recently had an article upon "The Growing Time," and it reminded me that the editor had favored his readers with another editorial upon the same theme some days before, so I looked it up and found under the same heading the editor had discussed "Popular Delusions." A review of this article (of July 9) will enable anyone to see clearly where the delusions are.

1. Globe: "Canada imported from the United States goods to the value of $125,000,000, the exports to that country being valued at $55,000,000. We import from the United States and export to Great Britain. These transactions are completed by the British exporting to the United States." Great Britain has an adverse trade balance with the United States of hundreds of millions of dollars. How then can two big adverse trade balances "complete" either "transaction?" But again if Great Britain's exports to the United States were even hundreds of millions greater than her imports from that country that would have absolutely no bearing upon Canada's trade relations with the States, or make an adverse balance of $70,000,000 profitable. Reason, common sense, and business instincts repudiate the delusion. What sane banker would say that the deficit of $70,000,000 in one "transaction" was "completed" by the deficit of $500,000,000 in another transaction? Note The Globe's language again: "These transactions are completed, etc." It should be "complicated"; they prove that Great Britain and Canada both need to revise their trade relations with Uncle Sam. These are very large sums of money, but they are liabilities and not assets, they are on the wrong side of the ledger, and yet the editor asserts that by these two adverse trade balances of hundreds of millions of dollars, "these transactions are completed." Delusion No. 1 is by no means small.

2. Globe: "If the Americans want nothing that we produce it does not affect in any respect the wisdom of our purchasing from them." Does the editor believe what this language really means, and is intended to convey to his readers? viz., that the reason why the Americans do not buy more largely from Canada is that they "want nothing we produce." Why their high tariff? Does The Globe claim for a moment that if the two tariffs are equal (whether high or low) Canada's adverse trade balance would be $70,000,000? Americans as well as Canadians know that with an even tariff—and why should it not be even?—the balance would soon be as large in Canada's favor as it is now unfavorable, hence the States keep their tariff up to create a balance in their favor. My fellow Reformers need to understand that the only thing that will bring the high American tariff down is for Canada to have the common sense, self-respect, and national dignity to put hers up to the same level and so establish "fair Trade." Again, why, when Canadian manufacturers have developed a paying business by selling their goods in that market, the sudden advance in the tariff on those very articles? Does the editor remember the repeated and humiliating efforts of the Liberal party with the authorities at Washington to establish reciprocity between the two countries? Why has Canada's proposal been every time rejected? I sit, as The Globe says, because "Americans want nothing that we produce"? The Americans' answer is that reciprocity would change their favorable trade balance into an adverse balance, and that it is only the high tariff that prevents it. Surely no Reformer accepts delusion No. 2.

3. Globe: "We purchased $125,000,000 worth of goods from the Americans because it was profitable for us to do so. What? "profitable" for Canada to purchase so extensively in a foreign market and to create such an adverse trade balance? Surely there is not a Canadian not influenced by party politics but will say as far as the importation of manufactured goods is concerned it would be far more "profitable" for Canada to do the manufacturing herself. This would mean (1) great national progress, the investment of many millions for factories and mills to do the manufacturing at home instead of purchasing in the States; (2) profitable work and good positions for tens of thousands of the industrial classes, not only finding positions for many of our own unemployed but also giving paying work to thousands coming to our shores. (3) It would bring a general boom to real estate; think of all the sites needed for the scores or hundreds of factories and thousands of dwelling houses and stores, etc. The very contemplation fills us with national pride at the thought of industrial growth and added power, making our country more and more self-contained, and hence less dependent upon foreign goods and a foreign flag. Farmers and working men of Canada, The Globe says it is more profitable for us to send $70,000,000 out of the country and purchase manufactured goods in the States than to manufacture them at home. Do you accept delusion No. 3?

4. Globe: "To prevent these purchases by import taxes or otherwise would be injurious to all the purchasers." Surely the writer of this statement must be ignorant that Canada has perhaps more unused water power than any country in the world, and that conditions are more favorable for manufacturing here and cheaper than in the United States, hence the price would not be raised, or be "injurious to the purchaser." Have we not now many manufactories that owe their very existence to the N.P.? They are now supplying the home demand as cheaply or cheaper even than the same goods can be purchased in the States. By the N. P., a wise protective measure, parties were encouraged to establish manufactories here, and the result is that now we can compete with the United States or any other country in some lines. But if The Globe is right we were unwise to thus add to our wealth, population, and self-reliance. We should at once close all these up and buy from other nations, for, according to the editor's logic, our course is injurious, the factories, mills and shops should be closed up. It would "tax" the credulity of even purchasers to accept delusion No. 4.

5. Globe: "To divert trade by obstruction or encouragement cannot be otherwise than injurious." Will merchants and all advertisers kindly take note of this editorial statement. Merchants advertising remember The Globe says to "encourage trade," to influence purchasers to buy from them and so "divert trade" to their own establishments "cannot be otherwise than injurious." What deception there is in this statement! Anyone who knows the history of Canadian progress and prosperity knows full well that what has added more to our national standing and wealth than any other one thing is our manufacturing industries, "diverted and encouraged" by the National Policy. Again, the States, and not Canada, is responsible for the existing "obstruction" between the two countries. They annulled reciprocity, they introduced high tariff, they put the tariff wall higher and yet higher by the McKinley and Dingley bills, they have for years refused Canada's repeated offers of reciprocity. Their object in doing all this, according to a former Globe editorial, was "to compel Canada to enter the Union." The result of such unfriendly and unneighborly actions was at first serious to Canada. There were two courses open to her; first, to seek admission to the Union, which was the expectation and aim of the States, and was even favored by many Canadian Liberals, or, second, to set up housekeeping for herself and bake her own pies and cakes, etc., and the results of the National Policy have proved beyond dispute the wisdom of the policy, nationally and imperially, for it has made possible preferential tariff within the empire. Had The Globe laid down certain fundamental principles and given this statement as one of the said principles, and applied them, laying the whole blame upon the United States (and other highly protected countries) then adding while we accept this principle and stand by it, yet one "obstruction" must be met by another or the unnatural and unreasonable will occur. Is Canada prepared to remove every "obstruction?" Even the strongest Grit says "No," then away goes delusion No. 5.

6. Globe: "That the foreign trade of Canada has expanded greatly during the past year is not necessarily in itself an advantage or benefit. But it is an additional evidence of great commercial activity apparent in all parts of the Dominion, and a proof of expanding enterprise in our manufacturing and commercial circles." One historical fact is here, viz., "that the foreign trade of Canada has expanded greatly," and of this fact three things are predicated, the first negative and the other two positive.

Negative.—Notwithstanding this denial, The Globe has already this month treated its readers with two editorials on "The Growing Time," presenting and reporting largeness of trade, development and growth, national prosperity and credit is given to the Reform party for all this, and comparisons instituted with the former period. The editor forgets that during that former period industrial and manufacturing foundations were laid by the National Policy that made possible for our Dominion this "growing time" upon which the editor delights to dwell.

Positive (1)—"It is an additional evidence of great commercial activity, etc." Surely the editor must have used this language regardless of its meaning, or without due regard to its harmony with the preceding negative sentence. The "delusion" is surely on his side.

Positive (2)—"It is a proof of expanding enterprise in our manufacturing and commercial circles." With these two strong, clear and comprehensive positive statements is not the negative absurd? Must not the editor be laboring under a wilful "delusion" if he thinks his readers are going to accept such "delusions" as the above? No wonder many prominent business men and life-long Liberals have said to me "in Dominion elections I am obliged to vote Conservative and shall continue to do so until Reformers come straight out upon a platform for adequate protection or fair trade." It will be a good thing for the Reform party itself, as well as for our country, when its leading business men who are in favor of the National Policy and the preferential tariff take an active part in shaping the policy of the party, attend its important business meetings, and demand that the National Policy be made the policy of the country, irrespective of party. Then we may expect to have far truer national prosperity and not waste our time in fighting to support the above six "delusions."

Ontario Reformer.

FEDERATION ASSURED.

Goldwin Smith in Weekly Sun: A majority of 121 to 73, with the letters of the bishops and the chancellor of Trinity, surely settles the question of confederation. Old associations call for our sympathy. So do religious fears. But it is absurd to describe as godless an institution which does not teach religion, the teaching of religion not being a part of its duty. Are all the great universities of Europe and the United States godless because they do not teach religion? Religion is left to the college. No professor of the University of Toronto, it is believed, has been charged with attempting to subvert the religion of his pupils, nor is there the slightest reason for apprehending anything of the kind. Whether legal impediments can be raised to the process of confederation the lawyers best know. If they can, they will no doubt be fruitful of fees to the lawyers; but they cannot possibly celnstate in public confidence an institution against the continuance of which a great majority of its administrators and supporters has decisively pronounced.

Fog Signal Went Off.

Georgetown, Sept. 15.—While Roderick Fraser, son of W. A. Fraser, was playing with some other boys in the yard, he met with an accident by which his face will be somewhat disfigured. Some of the boys had found a fog signal and had given it to him. He carried it in his pocket for a day or two, and thought he would see what would happen if he struck it with an ax. The result was a severe gash in the chin and two on the cheek, from one of which a piece of flesh is missing. Six stitches were required.

License Transfers.

The Board of License Commissioners met yesterday and granted the following transfers in tavern licenses: John Cullerton, the American Hotel, 110 West Wellington-street, to John F. Hynes; F. J. McCrohan, Central Hotel, 575 West Queen-street, to William J. Cook; Thomas Jackson, The Pines Hotel, 1101 Dundas-street, to John McCarthy; H. C. Waller, the Aberdeen Hotel, 71 West Queen-street, to George Beauchamp; Alice V. Holderness secured a tavern license for the Albion Hotel.

We sell our coal at lowest prices, deliver it carefully and we are sure quality will please you. P. Burns & Co., Telephone 131 and 132 ed

3,000,000 VOTERS REPRESENTED

At Annual Convention of Social Democrats at Dresden, Saxony.

Dresden, Saxony, Sept. 15.—Representatives of three million Social Democrat voters, more than a quarter of the entire German electorate, began their annual congress to-day. Gaylord Wilshire, for the Socialists of the United States, congratulated the Social Democrats of Germany on their organization and electoral triumphs.

Mr. Wilshire said the antagonism of capital and labor was assuming in the United States forms more acute than in Europe. The crisis in the existing capitalistic system, he asserted, would be precipitated first in the great trans-Atlantic republic and would spread thence to Europe, "leading to the universal dominion of Social Democracy."

A stormy discussion took place, due to a resolution of the executive council prohibiting the literary members of the Socialist party from contributing articles to non-Socialistic newspapers.

Violent scenes appeared to be imminent. Herr Bebel became excited and enraged when the classic leaders of Social Democracy were accused of this sin.

Socialists Lead in Germany.

The Social Democrats of Germany to-day form the strongest political party in the empire. They control seventy-six newspapers, of which twenty-two are dailies. The growth of the party is steadily increasing, the gain since 1898 being especially notable, in that year the party polled 2,120,000 votes and elected fifty-six members of the Reichstag.

In France the several groups of the Socialist party polled more than 1,000,000 votes at the last election in 1902, and control 149 seats in the Chamber of Deputies. In 1898 the Socialists elected only fifty-seven members of the French parliament.

Gaining in England.

Socialism in Great Britain is of recent growth. The Social Democratic party has 150 branches and a membership of 9000. Allied to it is the independent labor party, with 200 branches and 12,000 memebrs. The Socialists elected one member of the House of Commons at the last election.

In Austria the Socialists control 10,000 votes. In Belgium thirty-four Socialists were elected to parliament at the last election. There are 10,000 Socialists in Norway and Sweden.

In Spain the Socialist vote has grown from 5000 in 1891 to nearly 20,000 in 1903.

In the United States 2065 Socialist votes were cast in 1888. In 1898 the vote had reached 82,204.

The present congress will be in session a week. Of the many resolutions to be discussed three are most important, as follows:

1. That the Social Democratic party shall take the initiative in the Reichstag in introducing political and social measures of reform.

2. That the party shall frame its own bills instead of leaving this work of introducing new legislation to the government as heretofore, and

3. That an agitation committee be formed to instruct the public by speeches and writings.

One Battle in Prospect.

A question which has been hotly discussed is as to whether the Socialist party should assert its right to one of the vice-presidencies of the new Reichstag. Altho it is causing considerable agitation among the members, it is not likely to cause the disruption predicted in many quarters. It may, indeed, be settled on the first day's meeting of the congress. It will be advocated by Herren Bernstein and Vollmar, champions of the new movement for a revision of the party program, while Herren Bebel and Singer, who lead the great radical majority, will oppose it.

Herr Bernstein admitted that he expected to be beaten by a majority of five to one, but, he said, it was not a question of principle—it was one of party tactics that was in nowise a personal matter between its advocates and opponents.

No Desire for a Change.

The existence of the revisionists did not mean that there was any desire for a change in the aims of his party as a whole, but merely a change in the theory of Social Democracy, which has been made necessary by modern conditions, especially those affecting industry and agriculture, to which the Socialist theories of the past were no longer applicable.

Herr Vollmar said that the revision movement was practically undefinable. It could perhaps better be described as a spiritual tendency than as a policy. It was the result of an agitation by those of the younger generation who wish to rediscuss the party principles.

CANADIAN RAILWAY MORTGAGED.

Deed Against London, Aylmer and North Shore Ry. Filed at Albany.

Albany, N.Y., Sept. 15.—A mortgage deed for $1,250,000 was filed to-day with the Secretary of State by the London, Aylmer and North Shore Electric Railway Company of New York. The road operates between London, Ont., and neighboring towns to the Town of Aylmer, Ont., along the north shore of Lake Erie. The mortgage is made to William Warnock, banker of Aylmer, and the Guardian Trust Company of New York. The mortgage and bonds bear the date of April 29, 1903, and are for 20 years.

FOR COLONIAL DEFENCE.

London, Sept. 15.—(C.A.P.)—The last budget speech of Hon. Richard Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, contains an item not mentioned in the telegraphed summary. He suggested an early Imperial conference of representatives of the colonies in consultation with Lord Roberts and the Admiralty for the specific purpose of placing the defence of the Empire on a more satisfactory basis.

Chicago and Return.

On Sept. 24th, 25th, 26th the Wabash will sell round-trip tickets to Chicago and Indianapolis at lowest first class fare, good until Oct. 12th, 1903. All tickets to read via Detroit and over the great Wabash line, the short and true route. Diagram of through sleepers now ready. Full particulars from ticket agents, or J. A. Richardson, Dist. Pass. Agent, northeast cor. King and Yonge-streets, Toronto. 136

Labor Demands Too Insistent.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Sept. 15.—Large throngs attended the trial of two public speakers, said to belong to the American Federation of Labor, who were arrested for publicly abusing insular officials, and for threatening to meet Governor Hunt on his return here with black flags, and to kill him if he refused their demands for the improvement of the labor conditions.

Murder or Suicide?

Chicago, Sept. 15.—A despatch from Wheeling, W. Va., says that the nude body of Miss Ella Zane, 23 years old, a member of the family that founded that city, has been found in the Ohio River. The coroner says the young woman was murdered. The family hints at suicide. Three years ago Miss Zane retired from active society life and became a recluse.

Chemical Engine Upset.

New York, Sept. 15.—Lottie Wents, a 5-year-old child, was burned to death to-day in a small fire in Newark, N.J. A chemical engine on its way to the fire was overturned, and four firemen were injured, one perhaps fatally.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

Is It Going to Rain?

There is no doubt about that. Display your wisdom by securing a serviceable and up-to-date Raincoat at a very easy price. We can fit any shape or size of man. Early buyers have the best choice—be one of them:

Men's Fawn Covert Cloth Waterproof Coats; rubberized; check linings; velvet collars; all seams sewn and taped and rubber non-conductors on bottom; sizes 34 to 46 ..... 3.95
Men's Waterproof Coats, in fawn and Oxford grey; rubberized covert cloth; velvet collars; sewn seams; non-conductors on bottom; sizes 34 to 46 ..... 5.00
Men's Waterproof Coats, in fawn covert cloth and black and grey small check tweed; check linings; velvet collars; seams sewn and taped; sizes 34 to 46 ..... 8.00
Men's Heavy Waterproof Coats; fawn and Oxford grey; rubberized covert cloth; check linings; sewn seams; velvet collar; sizes 34 to 46 ..... 10.00
Men's Oxford Grey Cravenette Cloth Rain Coats; heavy Italian cloth body lining and mohair sleeve linings; long loose box back style; self collar; sizes 34 to 46 ..... 10.00
Men's Waterproof Automobile Coats; made from English melton cloth; covered with heavy rubber sheeting; double-breasted, to button up close in neck; full loose skirt; an excellent coat for automobiling or driving; sizes 36 to 46 ..... 10.00
Men's Oxford Grey or Fawn Covert Cloth Waterproof Coats; sewn seams; velvet collar; check linings, with satin saddle back; deep facings and non-conductors on bottom; sizes 34 to 46 ..... 12.50

Men's Furnishings

Bargains in Cambric Shirts and Fleece-Lined Underwear Thursday. A saving of from twelve to fifty-three cents on a garment.

38 dozen Men's Fine Colored Cambric Shirts; open front and back some have separate link cuffs; others cuffs attached; made from best English cambric; large bodies; newest light and dark stripes; sizes 14 to 17 1-2 inch; 75c and $1.00 values; Thursday ..... .47
Men's Fleecy Lined Underwear; shirts and drawers; double ribbed cuffs and ankles; soft and non-irritating; sizes 34 to 44 inch chest measure; good value at 47c each; Thursday.. .35

25c

FOR $1.25 AND $1.50 NOVELS

650 only English Copyright Novels; books that rank with the very finest works in the English language; books that owing to the literary deluge have not been reprinted in Canada, a splendid chance to secure some real good books for your library; books that are well written, well bound, and look well; about one hundred different titles, by world-famous writers; sold in the usual way at $1.25 and $1.50; your choice Thursday ..... .25

Parlor Day

In the Basement

An assortment of Fancy Japanese Vases; a large variety of shapes and styles of decorations. Good $1.00 values, Thursday, 65c

Jardinieres, in majolica or porcelain; a large range of styles and prices; from 25c to 13.50
Jardinieres and Pedestals, $5.00 to 35.00
Rich Satsuma Ware; from $4.50 to 60.00
Cloisonne Work; $1.50 to 125.00
Fancy Brass Vases; gold lacquered; some with enamelled metal bodies; in green, ruby, or cherry colors; $3.00 to 8.00

11 pieces only Fancy Figures to clear at $7.00
1 only Figure Design, Card Receiver; value $35.00
1 only Bust; value $30.00
1 only Bust; value $20.00
1 only Doulton Afternoon Tea Set; value $25.00
1 only Doulton Vase; value $18.50
2 Deer; value, each $15.00
1 Deer; value $14.00
1 only Negro Boy on Chair; value $12.00
1 only Doulton Vase; value $17.50
1 only Doulton Vase; value $12.00
Your Choice $7.00

Some Sundries from Stationery Section

White Chalk, per gross box, 10c.
Colored Chalk, per gross box, 30c and 60c.
Stephen's Ink, 5c, 10c, 25c, 45c and 70c bottle.
Underwood's Ink, 2 for 5c, 5c, 45c, and 60c bottle.
Mucilage, per bottle, 4c and 15c.
Lepage's Glue, 7c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 45c tin.
Gelatine, per tube, 12 1-2c.
Red and Blue Lead Pencils, per dozen, 20c.
Bank of England, Bank of Montreal Pens, per gross, 30c.
Spencerian Relief, Chancellor Pens, per gross, 90c.
Falcon Pens, per gross, 75c.
Gillott's 292 Pens, per gross, 45c.
Koh-i-Noor Pencils, all grades and copying, 3 for 25c.
Copying Pencils, 2 for 5c and 5c each.
Shelving Paper, two grades, 10c yards for 5c, and 5 yards for 5c.
Shannon Board Letter Files, with perforator, $1.00.
Ottawa Board Letter Files, 25c each.
Daily Journal and Office Diaries, 1904, now ready, 25c up.
Pocket Memorandum Books, 2 for 5c, 5c, 8c, 10c, 15c up.
Falcon Box Letter File, 65c each.
The "Adonis" File Quality Lead Pencil, all grades, each, 5c.

$2.19 for a Mantel Alarm Clock

VALUED AT THREE DOLLARS

40 only Mantel Alarm Clocks; a reliable American movement, with a loud, clear alarm; fitted in a handsomely finished case about 22 inches high, with fancy decorated glass in front; this is a clock that may be relied upon, and is a reg. $3.00 value; on Thursday to clear at 2.19

Three-Light Gas Chandeliers; curved arms; fancy body; complete, with white crystal globes 4.40
Fancy Glass Vases; in pleasing shapes; prettily tinted and decorated; prices range 15c, 25c, 35c to 1.00
Parlor Hanging Lamps; shade and globe tinted and decorated to match; 30 prisms; circular burner; complete 6.80
Onyx Tables; with fancy curved legs; 10x10-inch onyx top; best gold lacquer finish; $10.00, $14.00 ..... 16.00

Ribbon Remnants Reduced

Thursday is remnant day in Ribbons. Thousands of ends, all kinds and widths in different colors. Lengths range from ½ to 3 yards. Prices range from 3c to 35c for Ribbons valued at from 6c to 70c.

Fancy Ribbon

3,280 yards Fancy Ribbon; 5 1-4 inches wide; stripe pattern, with open-work effect, in all wanted colors, as sky, turquoise, rose, Nile, cardinal, tuscan, navy, black and white, and plain cream and white; new this season; for neckwear and bows; good value at 25c per yard; Thursday ..... .19

Carpets and Mattings

1,540 yards Finest Quality English Tapestry Carpet; 27 inches wide; a splendid range of good designs, in conventional and Oriental effects; with effective color combinations, in crimson, greens, blues, browns, wood and ecru; suitable for parlors, dining rooms, bedrooms, halls, etc.; 5-8 borders to match; a carpet we strongly recommend for its great durability; standard value at 80c; special for Thursday's selling, at, yard ..... .65
5,400 yards Fine Japanese Matting; 36 inches wide; on cotton warp; in neat stripes and check effects; suitable for bedrooms, halls, etc.; special, to clear on Thursday at 10c yard, or a bale of 40 yards for 3.75

For the Office

$17.90 An Office Desk for $17.90

8 only Roll Top Desks; solid oak; fine golden oak finish; highly polished; large writing bed; drawers lock automatically with curtain; well finished and constructed; size 30 in. deep by 48 in. wide; Thursday for 17.90
6 only Roll Top Desks; solid oak; with select quarter-cut oak writing bed; top board and drawer fronts; rich golden finish and highly polished; closed back; 6 document boxes; brass fittings; 54 inches long; Thursday, for 26.50
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The Toronto Daily Star Will Have a More Complete List

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HAS MACARONI WHEAT A FUTURE IN CANADA?

Northwestern States Cultivating It Largely Now, But Local Men Don't Enthuse Over It.

Has macaroni wheat any future ahead of it in Canada?

This is a very much to the point query in view of the flattering measure of success the cereal with the name that savors of Italy and things Italian has scored in wheat-growing Northwestern States. It is a safe guess, tho, that anybody who takes the trouble to speak to local grain men on the subject will not decide that a very rosy prospect is in sight for the new importation, that is, if he accepts their views. There is a natural conservatism among them in estimating the virtues of anything new to this country in the grain line, wherein they show themselves to be even as the United States authorities were last year when the invading macaroni clamored for a trial.

It has had it, and here is what a competent expert, Capt. D. L. Wellman, of Frazee, Minn., gives as his opinion of the cereal:

"I find the farmers of Minnesota very curious regarding macaroni wheat," said Captain Wellman. "All want to give it a trial. I know several grain growers who will want at least ten bushels of this wheat for seed next spring. Neither Commercial West' Jones nor Inspector Eva need worry about the 5,000,000 bushels raised in the northwest this year. Every kernel will be needed for seed next spring. My advice to all who have any is to keep it until next spring when they will get a dollar a bushel for it. It's extremely foolish to sell this splendid product at 25 cents below the market price of wheat."

Makes a Weak Dough.

There is more than mere optimism in the above utterances; there is an assured confidence in the future of macaroni wheat that must be gratifying to its well wishers. But that the experts are not all prepared to give unqualified praise to the newcomer is the text of the remarks of Dean J. H. Sheppard of North Dakota Agricultural College, who is quoted as saying:

"The best macaroni varieties are not properly called goose wheats, but are more like the bread wheats. But measured by Minneapolis red Fife patent standards, all admit that macaroni wheats are somewhat down in the scale. The gluten is even more abundant than in fife and blue stem, but it is not so tough. The constituent compounds of the gluten, the gliadin and glutenin, are presumably not in the right proportions, making a weak dough. The sheets of dough, forming between the interstices, or holes, in the loaf, will stretch sufficiently to make a light loaf with crumb corresponding to the standards we have taught our trade to demand."

Local Experts Not Enthusiastic.

Macaroni wheat is softer than Fife and would not be suited to the climate of Canada's west, that is it would probably not thrive in Manitoba, tho possibly conditions in Alberta might be favorable to its growth. This is the opinion of local grain men, but they cannot see why, even if macaroni wheat were to flourish in Canadian soil, it should in any way set up as a rival to red Fife. In their opinion the latter is of the stuff to defy all challengers, and not to be lightly supplanted. They recall how Russian wheat was planted in this country as an experiment some years back, and was found wanting.

There has been no talk as yet of trying out the new grain in this country. Its name is just beginning to familiarize itself in Canada, and curiosity is just being awakened. Whether next year will see the venture made of raising a crop or not is as yet mere guesswork. But at any rate macaroni wheat has got a foothold in the Northwestern States, and it looks as tho it has come there to stay.

CHARITIES CONFERENCE.

The sixth Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction will be held in the City of Ottawa on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 29, 30 and Oct. 1. It is a convention of a purely benevolent and charitable character, embracing all classes of the community and many phases of philanthropic and correctional effort, and is favored by the officials of the penal, reformatory and benevolent institutions, as they find that the interchange of actual experience at the annual meetings proves a powerful means of mutual instruction and enlightenment in the effective and conscientious discharge of their duties. The conference aims at arousing the interest of the community to the importance of sound and intelligent methods in all humane and charitable work, educating the public mind to the great value of movements for the betterment of the poor, the saving of neglected and dependent children, treatment and reformation of juvenile offenders, prison reform and its related subjects, detention and cure of inebriates, charity organization, rescue work amongst women and girls, care and treatment of the feeble-minded, prevention and cure of tuberculosis, all these come within the scope of the subjects discussed and dealt with at these conventions. Specialists and experts in the various departments indicated are expected to be present and take part in the conference. E. T. Devine of New York, general secretary of the Charity Organization Society of that city, and a gentleman of continental reputation will be present. J. J. Kelso, superintendent of the Department of Dependent and Neglected Children, will deal with child saving and the work of the Children's Aid Societies.

Railway Mail Clerks Complimented

Some time ago the railway mail clerks of Toronto district forwarded to the Postmaster General the following resolution: "Resolved, That we, the railway mail clerks of the Toronto district here assembled, tender our sincere and hearty thanks to the Hon. Sir Wm. Mulock, K.C.M.G., P. M. G. of Canada, etc., for the generous provisions he has so kindly made for the betterment of the railway mail clerks, as outlined in two recent amendments to the Postoffice Act, and it is further resolved that we hope to prove ourselves worthy of this signal mark of appreciation from the honored head of our department by the zeal and fidelity with which we discharge the duties appertaining to our several and respective stations."

To which Sir William Mulock replied as follows: "I have your letter of the 5th inst., enclosing copy of a resolution passed by the railway mail clerks of the Toronto district with reference to the provisions of the bill of the present session, improving the status of railway mail clerks, and would say that it afforded me the very greatest satisfaction to be in a position to render them so well deserved a reward. The duties of our railway mail clerks are onerous, responsible and hazardous, and with very rare exceptions have been performed with uniform cheerfulness, efficiency and fidelity. From careful observation I feel fully warranted in saying that Canada has no more deserving and worthy officers than her railway mail clerks."

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LAKE AND RAIL.

At the annual meeting of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad, held yesterday, the annual report issued showed an increase in gross earnings of over $1,000,000.

F. H. McGuigan, G.T.R. traffic manager, Montreal, is in the city. He spent some time yesterday inspecting the work now in progress for the construction of the company's new freight sheds at Simcoe and Front streets.

Yesterday was the last day that the special tickets issued for the Exhibition were good on the railways, and there was the expected rush of visitors who had stayed the time limit, but the traffic was well handled by the officials in charge.

That the local steamboat season of 1903 has been at least a fairly good one is to be inferred from the fact that the passenger agents all lines taken into reckoning, has been double that of last year. It will, however, be recalled that the summer of 1902 was the coolest in years.

Grand Trunk General Manager Charles M. Hays returned to this city yesterday after an inspection of the northern district, subsequently leaving for the east.

Four sections of coaches, comprising thirty-one cars, left yesterday afternoon for the west with about 1600 homeseekers on board.

The regular monthly meeting of the Canadian Freight Association began yesterday and will be concluded this afternoon. The business before the members is the fixing of the winter freight rates.

Howard Chapman of Victoria, B.C., is authority for the statement that the new steamer, Princess Victoria, which was last month put into service, and which plies between Vancouver and Victoria, is the swiftest boat afloat. It is claimed that the Princess Victoria last week made the trip of 85 miles in the record-breaking time of 3 hours and 31 minutes. The boat was built on the Clyde and is owned by the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

F. H. Wallace of Toronto Junction has been elected a member on the Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen of America, at their biennial convention just concluded at St. Louis. W. F. Ronemus of Kansas City is Grand Chief Carman.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 15.—Arrivals—Tug Thomson, Montreal, barges. Cleared—Tug Thomson, Charlotte, barges.

Midland, Ont., Sept. 15.—Arrived—Str. Kennebec, from Chicago, with corn; str. Telegram, passengers and freight, from Collingwood. Cleared—Str. Telegram, passengers and freight