

FARMERS AND EXPRESS CHARGES.

The nature of the existing situation regarding express rates on fruit from the Niagara district, in fact on all classes of goods, is well illustrated by two events: The first is that the railway commission has compelled the railway companies to restore their former express rates until the whole of their rates have been revised, and the second is that the Niagara fruit growers are organizing to move their fruit by automobiles.

The World trusts that the commission will be able to hand out a decision imposing reduced tolls at an early date. In the meantime automobiles could be started in the service and if they can show a saving, the railways will in a measure be brought to time. In order, however, that the automobiles may be effective in this direction, good roads must exist between the fruit farms and the consuming centres. Fortunately the road thru the Grimsby district to Hamilton is an excellent one. Unfortunately the road from Burlington to Toronto is in bad shape. The good road between Hamilton and Grimsby was brought about by the cooperation of the provincial and municipal authorities; the same course is still open to municipalities between Toronto and Burlington.

Farmers have substantial relief in sight from many of their grievances and it will come by reconstruction of the main roads of the country and their maintenance in an up-to-date way. Automobile trucks and automobile passenger cars on good roads will be the farmers' best friends once they are installed and they will prove to be the regulators of passenger, freight and express rates on railways, whether steam or trolley.

BRITAIN AND SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT.

In an editorial leader the other day, a Pacific coast newspaper decanted glowingly about the wonderful industrial development of the United States and the advantages it offered to the worker. This favorable condition it ascribed to the policy of high protection, a statement possibly accurate in part, but not by any means exhaustive. This, however, is by the way. Of more particular interest for our present purpose was an incidental comparison drawn between the working man in the United States and his brother in Britain, where, according to this commentator, the position of the workman is substantially the same as it was one hundred years ago. This astounding assertion and others of parallel remoteness from actuality occurring frequently in United States periodicals concerning things and affairs in older lands, make one wonder why some attempt is not made to secure at least a modicum of reliable information.

As it happens a blue book on the social conditions of Britain during the past half century was issued last month by the local government board. It shows in a remarkable and striking way how vast the progress has been, and how little reason there is in the allegation that Britain is showing symptoms of decadence. For every 100 persons living in 1851, there are estimated to be now in England 198, in Wales 157, and in Scotland 167. In 1871, a penny on the income tax produced in round figures \$7,500,000. Last year it produced \$13,000,000 in spite of the greater exemptions and abatements. Of more special bearing on the position of the workers is the fact that the funds at the credit of the friendly societies standing at \$74,000,000 in 1871, were in 1905, \$260,000,000. Trades unions during the same period increased their capital from \$2,300,000 to \$29,000,000. In 1880, the amount per head of the population held in Postoffice and Trustee Savings Banks was \$5; in 1870 it had risen to over \$8; in 1899 to \$15, and in 1907, to \$26.

But what throws more light on the improvement in the condition of those engaged in manual occupations are the tables concerned with wages and prices. In all trades the average shows a very material rise during the past fifty years—1907 standing at 150 as 1817 to 100, an increase of over 50 per cent. On the other hand the curve describing the course of general prices shows over the period as a whole an appreciable decrease, also since 1885 there has been a slight increase in their level. Taking the average of prices in the two periods, 1850-60 and 1897-1907, the general level of prices was approximately 24 per cent lower in the latter than the earlier period. The improved material conditions disclosed by these figures is further disclosed by the diminution in crime, the falling off in the number of indictable offences per thousand of the population being from 2.84 in 1867 to 1.71 in 1906. These facts show how much has been accomplished in Britain during the last half century and if more is heard these days about the slum dwellers and the pauper, it is only because the dark spots are receiving more open recognition and a more resolute effort is being made to remove or ameliorate them.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

Humanizing influences have crept into many channels of government, but it is a new experience to meet the novel spirit of literary humor and shrewd sense that has brought fame to the Ohio Department of Agriculture.

The official bulletins of the department recently issued have been compiled with a view to attract attention and gain readers as well as to amass information in a more or less inaccessible form.

The bulletins contain all the usual facts and reports, but these are served up in such a skilful way that the eye catches the essentials at a glance, and the mind is given every assistance in collecting its impressions. Official compilers are apt to forget that the average man is not a student, nor even a systematic reader, and books have been constructed with the idea that the average man ought to accommodate himself to the book rather than the book be written for the man.

The Ohio bulletins are written for genial, good-hearted, clear-headed farmers, and there are as many jokes scattered about the pages as flowers in the kitchen garden. But the bright way of displaying and tabulating the matter supplied is of greater importance than the garnishing of humor.

KING'S TRIBUTE TO TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

While laying the foundation stone of the new buildings of the Imperial College of Science and Technology at South Kensington yesterday, King Edward gave a helping hand to the campaign in favor of higher scientific education, to the lack of which most public speakers here are in the habit of attributing England's loss of ground in her industrial race with America and Germany.

After emphasizing the "supreme importance" of the highest specialized instruction in science, especially in its application to industry, His Majesty continued:

"I feel more and more convinced as time goes on that prosperity and even the very safety of the existence of our country depends on the quality of scientific technical training of those who are to guide and control our industries."

"With the present rapid growth of knowledge specialization of a high order is necessary to success."

CHINESE PRINCES ARE ORDERED TO PRAY FOR RAIN.

A raising of voices in prayer for the Chinese Imperial Government hopes, may be followed by copious and greatly needed rains and a consequent raising of crops.

So dry has it been in China, this summer, that the government has issued a decree ordering a number of the princes to order up prayers for rain.

"It is hoped that beneficial showers may respond and gladden the hearts of the farmers," the decree concludes.

RE KNOX COLLEGE.

Editor World: The refusal of Mr. Robert Kilgour's subscription to Knox College under the circumstances stated, will be found to be one of many similar defections on the part of others, the integrity of the Bible being a matter far too near to the hearts and consciences of Presbyterians to admit of any hostile criticism, high or low, however profound or rude the criticism. It was bad enough to have these old-fashioned "methods of interpretation" revamped anew, even by respectable scientists so-called, but to have them from Knox, the central citadel of Canadian Presbyterianism, is one of the very last straws. Mr. Robert Kilgour is perfectly right in the course he has adopted. Had he done otherwise he would be making himself a participant in the very fault which we all condemn. Let the loyal Presbyterians all over the Dominion follow his good example and refuse to contribute one cent towards the college until it has fully, openly, and publicly cleaned its skirts. Nay, further, let every conscientious student within its walls withdraw his attendance until the live and abiding principle of the greater exemptions and abatements. Of more special bearing on the position of the workers is the fact that the funds at the credit of the friendly societies standing at \$74,000,000 in 1871, were in 1905, \$260,000,000. Trades unions during the same period increased their capital from \$2,300,000 to \$29,000,000. In 1880, the amount per head of the population held in Postoffice and Trustee Savings Banks was \$5; in 1870 it had risen to over \$8; in 1899 to \$15, and in 1907, to \$26.

TRACED BY CONSTABLE

Alleged St. Thomas Thief Finally Arrested at Fort William.

ST. THOMAS, July 8.—(Special.)—Isaac Soloway, wanted here on a charge of junk stealing, after eluding the police for months, has been arrested at Fort William thru the detective work of County Constable Hopkins, who traced the man first thru Ontario, then to the Maritime Provinces and then back to the west.

The Pearce, Patterson, Backus and Storey families' descendants are planning a centennial celebration of the landing of their ancestors at the Talbot Settlement July 14, 1809. The descendants of five American soldiers and many will come here. The reunion will be held July 14 at Fort Talbot.

No Two-Cent Letter Rate Yet.

PARIS, July 8.—The French Government has decided that it is unable on account of the budgetary situation and conditions, to accept proposal made by the United States to enter upon negotiations with a view of establishing a two-cent rate on letters between the two countries.

Only Train Direct to Fort Erie Races

leaving Toronto 11:30 a.m. via Grand Trunk Railway System, returning immediately after last race. Return fare \$2.00. Secure tickets from Grand Trunk agents.

Summer School at Kawartha Lakes.

July 7.—(Special.)—The Kawartha Lakes Summer School has opened at Channing Park. There are about one hundred in attendance and several prominent Methodist ministers are in charge.

The typhoid fever caused so much excitement here are reported to be causing trouble in the vicinity of Keene, Ontonabee Township. They are stealing hay from the farmers.

PILES

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for piles in every form of itching, bleeding, and protruding. It is a sure and safe remedy. Get your money back if not satisfied. 50c. at all dealers or KEMMERS, Bates & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

TO-NIGHT  
The Caravan  
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

IN THE LAW COURTS

Osgoode Hall, July 8, 1906.

Judges' Chambers.

Re Hutt and Order Canadian Home

Circle-J. H. Spence, for widow, moved for order for payment into court of certain insurance moneys and for payment out at majority. J. R. Meredith, for official guardian. Order granted.

Re Bawlinheimer and O'Brien. Can. Home Circle-J. H. Spence, for order for payment of certain insurance moneys into court and for payment out at majority. J. R. Meredith, for official guardian. Order granted.

McLeod v. Sutherland-J. R. Meredith, for mother of deceased infant, moved for distribution of fund in court and payment out of certain moneys to pay funeral expenses.

Young v. Forde—Lassie Wood, for plaintiff, moved for order to commit defendant for refusal to attend for examination for discovery. No order.

Order granted. Defendant to be committed for two months. Order not to issue for two weeks. Leave reserved to defendant to move to be added to judgment.

Re Carroll—W. H. Hodges, for Walter Hotch, obtained order for payment out of certain moneys in court.

Single Court.

Woods v. Baxter—E. Coatsworth, K. C., for plaintiff. Motion to continue injunction. R. L. Johnston for defendant. Motion continued meantime.

Allan v. Hammerhill—J. C. Jones, for plaintiff, moved for order continuing injunction. J. D. Damers, K. C., for defendant. Motion stands three weeks, injunction continued in meantime.

McWilliams v. Whaler—T. W. W. Evans, for plaintiff, moved for judgment for specific performance. No order. Default of appearance and defence. No one contra. Judgment as asked.

Cleveland v. Totten—F. McCarthy, for plaintiff, moved for order continuing injunction. J. D. Damers, K. C., for defendant. Motion stands three weeks, injunction continued in meantime.

Cleveland v. Steinberg—F. McCarthy, for plaintiff, moved for order continuing injunction. J. D. Damers, K. C., for defendant. Motion stands three weeks, injunction continued in meantime.

Re Matheson—J. T. White, for Robert J. Matheson, moved on petition to declare G. W. Watson a person of unsound mind. No one contra. Order made referring to master at Woodstock.

O'Connor v. Sands—G. C. Campbell, for defendant, moved for order postponing sale of lands under execution. R. MacKay, for plaintiff, contra. Motion refused.

Peterson Mining Company v. Montgomery—Robertson, for plaintiff, moved for order requiring defendant Montgomery to pay seal, books and papers of plaintiff company. J. W. Curry, K. C., for plaintiff, contra. Order refused.

Morris v. City of Hamilton—G. S. Kerr, K. C., for plaintiff, moved for order continuing injunction to restrain defendant from entering into a contract with the Hydro-Electric Commission for a supply of electricity. J. L. Drayton, K. C., and P. R. Waddell, for defendants, contra. Injunction continued.

Stow v. Currie—W. M. Douglas, K. C., for plaintiff, moved to continue injunction restraining the defendants, the Ottawa Mining Company, J. P. Arnold, K. C., for Otis Mining Company; W. E. Middleton and R. F. Armour for Warren, Goswami and Loring, K. C., for defendant. Currie and Otis. Injunction enlarged until Oct. 11 next, before Teetzel J.

Divisional Court.

Before MacLaren J. A. Magee J., Latchford J.

Stone v. Doubt—Judgment (Harman) on appeal from judgment of Hon. Mr. Justice Britton dismissing the action and directing plaintiffs to pay defendant's costs, was upheld. Held that the appeal should be dismissed with costs. W. H. Middleton, K. C., for plaintiff. W. E. Harris, Port Perry, for defendant.

Circuit Guide.

The July number of this valuable publication, edited by Mr. Clarence Bell, appears to-day. Besides the usual convenient arrangements of the autumn and winter sittings is a calendar of the second half of the year, giving in chronological order the sittings of the supreme court of Canada, court of appeal and of the different branches of the high court. In every respect the little work is up to its usual standard of excellence and should be found in all law offices.

A Famous Golf Ball.

The Dunlop "Orange Star" golf ball is the identical ball used in England and Scotland by the great majority of professional and amateur players. The core consists of a continuous length of tightly wound fine elastic thread, over which is pressed a shell of hard rubber. The construction is such that every ball is exactly spherical and true in balance.

The Dunlop golf ball flies well on the green and yet it is a steady ball on the putting green. It responds actively to a long stroke, but it is not active under a "putting" stroke. It is a heavy stroke to awake the inner elasticity of the ball—the hard rubber shell makes it a dead ball under a light stroke. Mr. George S. Lyon says: "The Dunlop ball is good in every department of the game—a good flyer, and, above all, a fine ball for the putting green. I would not ask for anything better."

Dunlop golf balls are for sale by all dealers. The "Orange Star" 50 cents each. The "Practice Ball" 25 cents. Where not available at dealers, sent postpaid on receipt of price by The Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Booth-avenue, Toronto.

RUST TO DEVISE PLAN FOR RELIEF OF YONGE ST.

Aim is to Exclude Unnecessary Wagon Traffic From Busy Thoroughfares

City Engineer Rust, who complains of crowding of vehicular traffic on down town streets, especially Yonge-street, was invited by the works committee yesterday to draft a scheme of regulation.

Mr. Rust's objection was to the using of busy highways by wagons full of gravel or other material, the drivers of which seemed to be magnetically drawn to Yonge-street, when they might just as well choose less traveled streets. He also protested against wagons being allowed to stand at a greater or less angle from the curb, and headed the wrong way.

Ald. Hilton, Welch and Dunn favored a means of relief, but Ald. Maguire contended that it would be unfair to arrested children for playing ball on the streets. He cited again his favorite statistics showing that last year 1600 children from 10 to 15 years of age were taken into custody for various offences, including ball-playing.

Ald. McGhie said he understood there were not more than two youngsters arrested for the latter offence, and Ald. Dunn remarked that Stant Inspector Archibald ridiculed Ald. Vaughan's charges that the police showed lack of judgment. Ald. Vaughan replied that he had himself seen the inspector strike the names of children from the court list because they were under seven years.

Magistrate Denison will be asked to explain just what is meant by the by-law relating to street behavior. Ald. Church wanted the city to send a post-haste request to the Dominion Railway Commission for an order compelling the railway to build a bridge at the foot of Bay-street. Mr. Rust showed little enthusiasm.

Seventy-five per cent on the people would continue to cross on the level rather than climb 22 feet," he asserted. Ald. Church's counter statement was that there are 500 or 600 such bridges in New York.

The application goes to the commission for the September sitting in Toronto. The railway bridge would cost \$4000 and one with a grade approach \$8000.

Viaduct Order.

City Solicitor Gibson returned yesterday from Ottawa, where the terms for the viaduct order were settled by the railway commission. The railways have not asked any appeal to the supreme court must be made by next October.

Dr. Sheard is using his inventive genius on an apparatus with which to sprinkle oil on the street railway track allowance, so as to lay the dust. The city now pays the railway about \$1000 a year to keep the space clear of dust and Dr. Sheard hopes to save the great bulk of this amount. It would mean the abolition of the car sprinkler. By using oil under the rails he hopes to prevent the vibration of the cars from raising the dust. The first experiment will be made on Broadview-avenue to-day.

In the hope that the board of control will be converted to the view that the five acre site at Dovercourt-road and St. Clair-avenue purchased by the board of education for the new north-west high school is suitable, the controllers will be invited to inspect it.

THE KING AND THE VOLUNTEERS

LONDON, July 8.—(C. A. P.)—After reviewing the territorial at Liverpool, King Edward, replying to the civic address, said that the readiness for self defence was the strongest safeguard for peace. He rejoiced to know that the citizens of Liverpool had done their part towards the defence of the country. He was sure they would spare no efforts in the future for this object.

GOLD MINE PLANT BURNED.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 8.—(Special.)—The new plant of the American company were destroyed by fire at the Cariboo gold mines. The loss will be very heavy, as there was no insurance. How the fire originated is a mystery.

The mine had recently been started up at full strength and it will be a great loss to the community.

Cool on a Hot Day

I Have Had A Glass of Hop-Tone

T.D.W.W.

We chanced to meet upon the street one scorching July day.

"Is it hot enough for you?" he said.

In the regular summer way.

I answered, "Yes, it's warm, but I don't mind it a bit,

Because I've had a glass of Hop-Tone, and I'm feeling fine and fit."

The Poorest Drinks Cost Just as Much.

Request Hop-Tone From Your Druggist or Grocer

One of McLaughlin's Best Temperature Beverages.

EATON'S JULY SALE NEWS

AS IN JUNE

Store Closes Saturday at One o'Clock During July and August  
NO NOON DELIVERY SATURDAY

Men's High-Grade Low Shoes  
Clearing at Remarkably Low Price

IT'S a July Sale special and in this lot are some of the finest shoes we've shown this season—qualities we've never before offered for the same low price.

All high-grade shoes of the very best styles for summer, excellently made and finished—every shoe Goodyear welted—that is perfectly smooth inside—no lumps, no tacks or pegs and the highest priced boot you could buy would be finished exactly the same way.

Fine vici kid, soft tan calf and ox-blood and patent colt, and if you want patent leathers, buy these, for while we don't guarantee any patent leather, we recommend these, for no better patent leather is made, sizes 5 1-2 to 7; price per pair, clearing Saturday morning

Another Exceptional Offer in Men's Boots

A special Summer boot for men, fine Dongola kid, no thing to equal this leather for style, fit and comfort, laced and Blucher style, Goodyear welted soles

Women! If It's Summer Oxfords You Need Come Saturday Morning

One of the best offers of July Sale is ready for you and you've not had such an opportunity in months—for the most fashionable shoes of the season are in this lot—pumps, sailor ties and Oxfords, in tan, ox blood, gunmetal and suedes, in colors London smoke, navy blue, black, brown and green—all high-class American makes, sizes 2 1-2 to 7; out they go early Saturday, per pair, only

3.00 For These Lovely Tan Oxfords

OXFORDS you'd choose to wear with a very expensive costume, and such a fitting complement they'd be to an elegant silk dress with those dainty heels and toes, and the ribbon bows on the instep; they're sailor tie front, with flexible Goodyear welted soles, all sizes; price per pair

Saturday's Great Lacrosse Game--Wear Your Colors

Saturday Tecumseh and Torontos battle for supremacy. Give your particular club all the encouragement you can, show your enthusiasm not only by cheering, but by wearing the colors. We have specially prepared an inexpensive and attractive badge for the game—a lacrosse stick pin enameled in either club colors and mounted on ribbon streamers artistically arranged, also in the respective colors (ribbon added free). They'll also serve as pretty souvenirs. Saturday, each

See our Lacrosse Window--Yonge Street.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED CANADA

Small Fleet on Lakes

Evidence of Friendship

Hon. Mr. Lemieux Cites Proofs of Good Feeling Existing Between Canada and United States

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 8.—The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, pointing here general of Canada, in speaking here today at the Champlain tercentenary celebration, made an eloquent plea for the perpetuation of progress and peace between the two countries.

The speaker said there could never be any real barriers arise between the United States and Canada, as their futures were already so closely linked together by all the ties of friendship and mutual trade.

One of the proudest memories in Canadian history was the fact that the little Canada of fifty years ago sent no less than 45,000 men to fight in the ranks of the north, to maintain the ascendancy of the Stars and Stripes, said the postmaster-general.

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There could be no better evidence of the friendly spirit existing between England and the United States than that for nearly a century the policing of the great lakes had been reduced to a minimum of armed cruisers, the speaker said. The same friendly spirit between his country and the United States was shown by the fact that there were already five treaties existing between the two countries, a sixth awaits ratification, and a seventh was

almost completed, the postmaster-general said.

"Canada" was the subject of an address delivered to-night by Mr. Lemieux at the dinner given to President Taft in connection with the Champlain tercentenary celebration. The speaker paid his respects to President Taft by saying that the Canadians claimed a part ownership in him on account of the several hundred thousand of their countrymen who had gone over the border and became citizens of the United States.

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