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LINEN STRIPES—were 40c, now 35c.
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STRIPED ZEPHYRS—were 30c, now 25c.
ORGANDIES—were 40c, now 35c.
ORGANDIES—were 50c, now 40c.

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Fine Lustre—black or navy—Sailor Collars in all white or blue and white striped drill—trimmed with white Hercules braid—two qualities—

2.75 and 3.00

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King Street—opposite the Post-Office.

## AT OSGOODE HALL.

An improved electric meter has caused a dispute between Fred V. Clisdell of Toronto, R. E. Clisdell of London, and George L. Gowland of Toronto. These parties in 1902 made an agreement for the exploiting of a number of patents on the meter, and Gowland was made trustee on behalf of all concerned. The Clisdells have now issued a writ in which they seek to have a trustee appointed by the court to carry out the terms of the agreement, and also to restrain Gowland from selling or disposing of the patents or dealing with them in any way. Patents have been obtained in all countries on the meter.

Samuel G. Branch of Preston obtained yesterday a temporary injunction restraining George Roth from interfering with him or his workmen while engaged in the pursuit of his business. The matter will come up again on Tuesday, when the plaintiff will ask that the order be made permanent.

By a decision handed down yesterday, the verdict of $700, which the Southampton Lumber Company recovered against J. T. Austin, was reduced to $410. The suit was brought for damages on a breach of agreement to supply one hundred thousand cedar ties.

**Surrogate Court.**

The will of William Connolly, a carpenter, who died last month, directed that all of his property should go to his wife. His estate consisted of $80 worth of household goods, and the premises at 64 Lansdowne-avenue, valued at $1380.

Addison E. Rogers died two weeks ago, leaving a will which stated verbatim that his mother, Mrs. Eliza N. Rogers, should inherit his estate, consisting of the property at 25 Metcalfe-street, worth $1300, and a life insurance policy for $1000. Mrs. Rogers is also sole executrix.

## MURDERED WIFE IN DREAM.

Baltimore, Md., July 9.—At an early hour this morning Frank Mancley shot and killed his wife while she was sleeping in bed. She was shot four times in the head. Mancley says he was dreaming and imagined he was shooting at a burglar.

**Left Estate of $41,200.**

Ottawa, July 9.—Letters of administration of the estate of the late Hon. David Mills have been applied for. Mr. Mills made no will. The estate is valued at $41,200. Of this about $30,000 is property, including a house and lot in Ottawa and property in London, Western Ontario, and the balance of the estate is personal property.

## CHANGE.

To-night we meet again—we two;
Great are the comedies of life.
I chaperon my daughter—you
Yawn while you watch and wait your wife.
I smile serenely at your frown,
You slumber while we drive upt-own,
To-night, when you are Mr. Brown
And I am Mrs. Brown.

Sight Signals.

At the first indication of weakening eyesight, consult our Optician.

Given prompt attention, a slight disorder may be quickly rectified.

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HERE your eyes will be under the care of an Optician of thorough skill and long experience.

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TORONTO.

# CONFERENCE AT BERLIN TALKS POWER QUESTION

### Committee Named to Get Information and Form Union of Municipalities.

Berlin, July 9.—A conference was held to-day to consider what action should be taken under the recently passed provincial power act. E. W. B. Snider of St. Jacobs presided and among those present were: Mayor Butcher, H. L. Rice and Jas. Maxwell of St. Mary's, Mayor Hamilton, Colonel White and Ald. Carter of Guelph, G. H. Douglas, Stratford; Robt. Scott, Galt; Mayor Beck and City Clerk C. Edward of London; Mayor Bean and J. C. Haight, Waterloo; Dr. Lackner, M.L.A., Mayor Eden, J. G. Wing, John Lang, C. K. Hagedorn, W. H. Breithaupt, G. M. DeBus, Berlin; T. W. B. Snyder, St. Jacobs; Mayor Maxwell and S. Chance, St. Thomas; S. J. Cherry, Preston; Peter Shirk, Bridgeport.

**Interviewed Companies.**

Mr. Snyder addressed the meeting. He outlined the scope of the bill and said he had interviewed the power companies, one of which claimed to be able to deliver power in a year, and it was now up to the municipalities to get together. The bill, he said, gave these options:

1. For the municipalities to develop, transmit and distribute power, thru a commission appointed by justices.

2. To buy the power at its source, transmit and distribute, also under a similar commission.

3. To buy power delivered at their limits and distribute it among the consumers. In this case the municipality will elect its own commission.

**Best to Buy Power.**

Under clauses 1 and 2 municipal corporations will have to do their own financing, and it is a question if they are ready to do so. It seems they are hardly ready for this step. Personally he thinks it best to buy the power and do the distributing.

Mr. Snyder gave some interesting figures gleaned from the engineer's report made to the Niagara Park Commission. He claims that transmission of electricity by duplicate lines can be made at $3000 a mile. To reach all these western corporations about 200 miles will have to be covered. This would mean a cost of $720,000. Add to that about $160,000 for right of way, and the total cost will be close onto $1,000,000. The engineer who gave these figures designed the successful transmission line from California to Colorado.

Allowing for the cost of maintenance annually, and distributing 20,000 horse-power, the entire cost would be met by selling power at $5 per horse-power and paying off the indebtedness in 20 years.

In carrying out the work under the third plan, which he considers most reasonable, it would be well to appoint a committee of five, whose duty it will be to merge the various municipalities into a group.

**Committee Named.**

The chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of seven to gather information and to take the necessary steps to form a union of municipalities. The following gentlemen were named: R. McGregor, Galt; Adam Beck, London; P. W. Ellis, Toronto; C. H. Waterous, Brantford; G. MacLagan, Stratford; L. Goldie, Guelph; E. W. B. Snyder, St. Jacobs.

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HALL & RUCKEL, NEW YORK.

## LEGISLATION AGAINST QUACKERY

**May Be Sought by Medical Council—Committee to Report.**

A number of reports were submitted to the Ontario Medical Council yesterday by different committees. Charges against two members of the profession, Drs. J. M. Conerty and C. A. Jones, were discussed, but the council decided to take no action.

The Discipline Committee reported that seven meeting had been held during the year and a number of cases investigated. Attention was called to the fact that all communications from members of the profession regarding infractions of the Medical Act were treated as confidential. They also recommended that practitioners accused of shielding men without certificates should have their cases investigated by the committee.

Dr. James Thorburn, chairman of the Property Committee, reported that the building was in a good state of repair and all the offices were rented. Every possible effort has been made to dispose of the property, but without success. The Medical Library has been removed to the top floor and the offices formerly occupied by it rented.

The rental from offices last year amounted to $4200, an increase over the previous year. The Canada Life Company holds a mortgage for $60,000, on which interest is being paid at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent., which will be reduced to 4 per cent. next year.

On motion of Dr. Henry, a legislative committee, composed of Drs. Bray, Britton, Campbell, Glasgow, MacDonald, Mearns and Stewart, was appointed to report on the advisability of seeking legislation at the next session of the legislature against all forms of quackery. The committee will report to-day.

The doctors took a trip around the city last night in the electric tally-ho, leaving the Walker House at 8 o'clock. It is expected that the council will not get thru with the business of the college before Saturday evening.

# No Preference, No Empire Revival of Tupper Policy

### United Stateser Says Time is Come for Uncle Sam to Be Neighborly.

New York, July 9.—The Sun to-day prints a letter from S. J. Ritchie of Akron, O., on the subject of Mr. Chamberlain's tariff policy. He says: Like many other so-called inventors and discoverers, Chamberlain is not the author of the policy of preferential trade between the Home government and the colonies. Until within a few years Canada imposed the same import duties against England, which she did against the United States and all the rest of the world. In 1897, I think, she gave upon goods imported from Great Britain a preference of 12½ per cent. This was increased to 25 per cent., and later to 33 1-3 per cent., where the preference now stands. In order to put this preference in force as against the most favored nation clauses in Great Britain's treaties, certain treaties between Great Britain and Germany and Belgium had to be denounced by Great Britain. This action offended Germany against Canada, and Germany imposed her maximum duty upon goods imported from Canada, and Canada now, in turn, imposes an additional duty of 33 1-3 per cent. on goods imported from Germany. The offer of this preference from Canada to the Mother Country was made after repeated failures on the part of Canada to secure some fair and reasonable reciprocal relations with the United States, either by treaty or by mutual tariff concessions. The United States has for many years persistently and determinedly refused to enter into any such trade relations with Canada.

**Sir Charles Tupper's Policy.**

In 1885 the Liberal party in Canada, the very same party and the same leaders now in power, went so far in this effort as to go to the country with a single plank in their platform, and that plank was unrestricted trade with the United States, and a tariff against all the rest of the world, including the Mother Country. The United States rejected this offer. The Liberal party, so long in opposition, came into power, and Sir Charles Tupper, the veteran statesman, became the leader of the opposition, and he was in opposition when this tariff preference was given by the present government to England. He vehemently denounced the granting of this preference to England, unless England, in turn, granted to Canada some advantages in the English markets over the United States and other highly protected countries. He insisted upon the establishment of what he called a "mutual preference" policy between England and her colonies. Sir Charles had advocated this policy long prior to the advent of the present government in power.

I was present with the representatives of the Canadian government at Washington in 1888 during the negotiations of the Baird-Chamberlain Atlantic Fishery Treaty. Chamberlain and Sir Charles were personal friends, and this question of inter-empire preferential trade was frequently discussed. Sir Charles advocating it and Chamberlain opposing it. Chamberlain told me that "England did not care a damn about the fish, but that she wanted to secure such arrangements with the United States as would satisfy Canada, but that England was a free trade country, and could not change her policy, even to accommodate her own colonies, all of which, in common with the rest of the world, had erected high tariff walls against her." This was seven or eight years before Canada had granted an unconditional tariff preference to England.

**Conditions Have Changed.**

But times and conditions have changed, and so has Joseph Chamberlain, and this change has been complete and radical from the position which he took at Washington in 1888, and practically maintained ever since that time up to the present. Now he hoists his flag to the head of the mast of the ship of state and inscribes upon it the motto, "No preference, no empire." He has now become a convert to the doctrine which Sir Charles urged upon him 15 years ago, "that in making a trade or a treaty he was in a better position when he had something to give as well as something to ask." I well recollect saying to Chamberlain, in connection with this talk upon this fishery treaty, "that in the negotiation of a purely commercial treaty, and one in which the question of territory and the influence of the army and navy were eliminated, England was not in a commanding position; that every country in the world had the free use of her markets, while England did not have the use of a single market in the world, not even one of her own colonies or her Indian Empire, for which she did not have to pay a very high price, and that sooner or later she would be bound to change this condition of things and adopt the policy advocated by Sir Charles Tupper." Now, the press of both hemispheres are proclaiming to all the world that Chamberlain has made a new and great discovery. There is nothing new about it.

If the United States had given Canada any fair tariff or trade treatment in response to her numerous overtures, Canada would not now surrender this advantage in exchange for any proposed inter-empire preference, and without her co-operation no such preference will be established, and especially so as such trade arrangement will undoubtedly be accompanied with the colonies sharing with the Mother Country their part of the burden and expense of England's army and navy.

If Chamberlain's policy succeeds, it will cost the United States the free market of Great Britain and a much higher priced market in Canada. Would it not be wise for the United States, in order to prevent the carrying out of this policy, to make very liberal trade relations with Canada? Is it worth while, in order to fix a national boundary line a few miles east or west in the eternal snows of Alaska, or to close the bays or inlets of the Alaskan coasts against Canadian or British ships, to go to the expense of allowing Canada to aid the Mother Country in closing to the United States a market which is free and takes more than one-third of all our exports?

**May Not Succeed.**

Of course it is not at all sure that Chamberlain's policy, so-called, will succeed. Canada may not think it to her advantage to assume her share of the burdens of the English army and navy to secure the benefits of an inter-empire preference trade, and she may not relish that portion of Balfour's speech at the Constitutional Club on the 26th inst., in which he says: "It must not be supposed that because self-government has been given to the colonies they could be regarded as separate political entities. On the contrary, they are integral parts of the British Empire." Germany evidently does not agree with Mr. Balfour in framing a special tariff provision against goods imported from Canada, and Canada herself would seem to take issue with Balfour in retaliating against Germany direct, without going by way of Downing-street. In fact, in the whole construction of her tariff, and in the negotiation of treaties with the United States, she shows herself to be very much of a separate political entity. Whether this policy is good or bad for Canada or the empire, whether it succeeds or fails, Joseph Chamberlain is not the father of it, and, so far as I know, Sir Charles Tupper is. Whatever question there may be about the policy being good or bad for Canada and the empire, it is very plain that it is not good for the United States, and the time is now opportune for the United States to serve her own best interests by being honest and neighborly, by keeping her two best customers, instead of being both, or paying a high license for keeping a market that for more than fifty years has been free to us.

I am not a Canadian, but an American citizen, and write from the standpoint of some familiarity with the commercial relations existing between the two countries, and believing that it would be to the interest of the United States to deal in a more liberal spirit with Canada in matters of trade.

## CHANCE OF RECOVERY.

New York Herald: The case of His Holiness the Pope has assumed an entirely new aspect since the diagnosis of pleurisy was made and the operation for the relief of that affection has been successfully performed.

Altho by no means out of danger, the prospect of his recovery is certainly not a hopeless one.

There is a chance, it is true, for a reaccumulation of the fluid in the chest, but the operation for its removal is simple and is not ordinarily attended with danger.

An unfavorable and perhaps fatal complication would be the changing of the transparent and harmless fluid into pus as the result of accidental outside infection. There is not much reason, however, to fear this from any oversight on the part of the skilled surgeons in attendance. Occasionally only one operation is required after which the pleura cavity remains empty no more fluid being secreted. It is to be sincerely hoped that such a happy result may obtain with the august patient.

With these chances in his favor, it must not, however, be forgotten that he is a very old man, with feeble pulse, abnormally low temperature, very prone to fainting spells and that the least turn for the worse is very apt to result in a sudden collapse and a quick death. For the next day or two it will be more a question of sustained heart power than anything else.

# LOUBET DECLARES FRANCE 'THE FRIEND OF ENGLAND'

### French President Ends His Visit to London—Escorted to Train by King Edward.

London, July 9.—President Loubet's visit to London was brought to a close at 8.40 o'clock to-day, when he left the Victoria Station for Dover. The scenes and incidents of his departure testified to how the Republican President had captured all classes and won the popular good will. As M. Loubet's carriage drew up at the station, King Edward advanced with outstretched hand, and, taking the President familiarly by the arm, led him thru the waiting-room to the royal car. His Majesty stood chatting with him until the train pulled out, amid cheers, mingled with the strains of "The Marseillaise."

Upon his arrival at Dover, M. Loubet embarked on the French cruiser Guichen, and the vessel sailed at once for Calais, escorted by a British torpedo flotilla and followed by farewell salutes from the fleet and castle. Before his departure the President telegraphed to King Edward, thanking him for the hearty reception accorded him "as the representative of France, the friend of England."

At Calais the President was given a great reception, and in replying said his visit to London had given him the opportunity of discovering once more that greater justice was done to France abroad than she did to herself at home. The impression which he had brought back was profoundly satisfactory, and he felt patriotic joy in proclaiming it aloud.

King Edward's reply to President Loubet's telegram was as follows: The kind words of your telegram touched me greatly. We are all delighted that your visit pleased you. It is my most ardent desire that the rapprochement of our two countries should be lasting.

## SLEPT WITH BOOTS ON.

**Farmer's Wife Gives Reason for Asking for a Divorce.**

Indianapolis, July 9.—Mrs. Ellen Kendall, wife of a well-known farmer of Rush County, brought suit for divorce to-day, alleging an unusual cause. She says that she was married to Kendall in December, and they separated in June, and she has not been in his home since.

She says in her complaint that Mr. Kendall formed a habit early in life of sleeping in his boots, and that "tho she expostulated in a wifely manner against the practice," he continued to sleep in them, winter and summer, to her great annoyance and in constant jeopardy to her health."

It is intimated in the complaint that Mrs. Kendall would have been glad to occupy another room but her husband would not permit her to do so.

**THE STRICKEN POPE.**

Catholic Register: The canards have often been spread across the world anticipating the death of Leo XIII., there can be little room for doubting that at the present hour one of the greatest pontiffs, certainly the most august figure which contemporary history shall be called upon to describe, lies in a condition of dangerous illness. The law of nature cannot very long defer the passing from the scene of the Grand Old Man of the Vatican, the radiance of whose holy life will endure as a heritage to the church militant. And when Leo has been called to his reward, she will stand confronted still on every hand by those same enemies who threatened prophetic tribulations both before and after the Conclave of 1878, which called the most illustrous ruler of the church since Gregory XI. to the Pontifical throne.

The conditions of the strife between the church and irreligion have been slightly changed during the regnal span thru which Leo has been providentially sustained until he surpasses even Peter's years. A quarter of a century ago the alarmed Catholics of Germany were rallying their strength for self-protection; to-day it is from France the bugle call is heard. It was a German Archbishop who placed the Fisherman's Ring upon the finger of Pope Leo. That might have been accepted as a sign of his confidence in Germany and the German Catholics. His confidence in France has been more explicitly declared on many occasions during the past year; but we prefer to dwell upon the hopeful words of his ode "Carmen Secularre:"

"O France, as in the days of long ago
Come to the cradle of thy faith; be born
Again; rise from thy ashes with a shout
Of victory ,and live for ever great."

Wherever the Church has been troubled and persecuted, there the members of the flock have looked to Leo as a light shining in heaven constantly reminding them by words of love and patient zeal in action even of immortality itself, which is the promise of Christ—the promise of Christ to His Church, which is the protector and guardian of humanity. Pope Leo XIII. is but loved by humanity perhaps for natural virtues and commanding genius; but Catholic Christendom reveres his name not because of any illusory lustre attaching to personal greatness, but because his pontificate has so strongly illustrated to humanity at large—always troubled from the first to the twentieth century—the essential place of Christ's vicegerency in this world of error, wherein

Without the faith of Christ can nothing thrive
But in that faith is power and life.

Most fervent therefore are the prayers of Catholics, who see in this day of sorrow the forces of persecution arrayed against their faith, fervent also are the prayers of Christians of every denomination that, if it please God, Pope Leo may be longer spared to the Church and to humanity, that he may continue to show all civilized states and peoples the evils of these times and the proportionate necessity of ordering both civil and social life according to the principles of Christian duty. In this spirit we pray for the aged Pope, God bless and save Leo XIII!

## METHODISTS PRAY FOR LEO.

Ocean Grove, N.J., July 9.—Prayers for the Pope's life are being offered at Ocean Grove, N.J., the strongest Methodist community in the world. The Rev. C. H. Yatman, one of Methodism's most popular evangelists, leads the prayers for the dying Pontiff at the "young people's meetings," which he conducts every morning in the Grove Temple. Altho the meetings begin as early as 9 o'clock they are always crowded to hear the popular exhorter.

Mr. Yatman dislikes bigotry and his followers imitate his broadmindedness. His prayer for "Leo XIII and that great body of believers who would suffer by the loss in death of this good man" was heartily indorsed.

**Gypsies Steal Two Girls.**

Franklin, Pa., July 9.—Mary and Anna Baker, aged respectively 19 and 4 years, daughters of a farmer, living near town, were kidnapped by gypsies to-day. They were enticed into the gypsy camp last night and their captors started away with them early this morning.

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MACKINAC EXCURSIONS.

Sault Ste. Marie Division—Steamers leave Collingwood 1.30 p.m., Meaford 3.45 p.m., and Owen Sound 11.45 p.m., for Sault Ste. Marie, Mackinac and intermediate ports, every Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The Saturday Steamer does not call at Mackinac.

Parry Sound Division.—A steamer leaves Penetanguishene daily (Sundays excepted) at 2.30 p.m. for Parry Sound and intermediate ports. Steamer leaves Parry Sound at 6 a.m. daily (Sundays excepted) for Midland and Penetanguishene.

North Shore Division.—A steamer leaves Collingwood for Parry Sound, Point au Baril, Byng Inlet and French River at 10.30 p.m. every Monday and Thursday.

Lake Superior Division.—Steamers leave Sarnia for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 p.m. Steamers leaving Sarnia Mondays and Fridays go to Duluth.

Windsor Division.—Steamer MAJESTIC leaves Windsor every Tuesday, 11 p.m.; Sarnia Wednesday, 3 p.m., for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William.

At Port Arthur direct connection made with Canadian Northern Fast Train for Winnipeg and all points west.

At Fort William direct connection made with Canadian Pacific Railway.

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# WHO'LL BE CITY ARCHITECT?

### Board of Control May Decide To-Day, With R. McCallum's Chances Favored.

## FLEMING OUTLINES REQUIREMENTS

**Dr. Sheard and Civic Salaries—City Has Insurance of $1,773,913.**

A name for the appointment to the position of City Architect will be submitted to the Board of Control to-day. It is likely to be R. McCallum of the Ontario government. Mr. Fleming, reporting on the matter, thinks the city should have a man who thoroly understands the erection of a building in every particular, one who would be acknowledged as an authority upon the construction of buildings. In addition to this, he should have sufficient architectural knowledge to draw plans and specifications for and supervise the construction of all the smaller buildings required by the city, such as the Police Stations, Fire Halls, Medical Health Department buildings, Industrial Exhibition buildings, improvement to the cattle market, and many other classes of buildings that the city will from time to time require to erect. As to the larger buildings, such as the City Hall, the new market, or the proposed large Public Library buildings, plans for these he thinks, should be prepared by competition among the most competent architects in the country. This will be the best way to conduct the department in this respect.

**Must Be Boss.**

In reporting to the controllers regarding his position as head of the new Property Department, Mr. Fleming hopes that no sub-department is in the minds of the aldermen, unless, perhaps, in the direction of the Architect. As to the extension of school playgrounds, he thought the School Board had not asked sufficient, and that the $65,000 afterwards granted by the committee was not enough. In addition, the board recommended the giving of $15,000 toward completing the unfinished rooms in Essex, Withrow and Kew Beach schools.

**Some Things the Board Considered.**

An application was received from the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railroad that the council urge upon the Dominion government the advisability of giving the railway a bonus on a 75-mile extension, giving the alternative route via Renfrew to Ottawa.

Dr. Sheard, reporting as to the fixing of a civic scale of salary increases in his department, according to length of service, replies that it would not work out well, tho certain broad lines for guidance might be laid down.

The Board of Police Commissioners will be waited upon by the controllers to see if their assertion that nothing can be done to prevent the intrusion of Chinese laundries in certain localities is not an error.

A scarcity of paving brick is reported to the City Engineer by contractors. The Board of Control awarded the following contracts: Macadam roadways—Gloucester-street, Yonge to Church, $1250; Cherry-street, Eastern-avenue to 1892 1-2 feet south, $5160; Eastern-avenue, Trinity-street to the bridge, $9205, all to the City Engineer. Asphalt pavement—Montague-place, Homewood-avenue to 285 1-2 feet west, Barber Asphalt Co., $1363 Sewers— Cummings-street, $625; Pears-avenue, $588, to E. Axworthy; Kendal and Cassels-avenue, $3624; Chapel-street, $438, to John McGuire.

**Amount of City's Insurance.**

The City Treasurer submitted a statement of the city insurance for renewal. The total value of the buildings insured was $4,250,349 and the insurance $1,773,913. The property department insurance amounts to $1,185,723, of which $750,000 is for the City Hall, $9000 for furnishing and $7500 for the tower clock, and cattle market $90,000. The Parks Department insurance is $377,250, of which $339,620 is for Exhibition buildings; Works Department $192,090, and the Board of Health, $18,920. The average rate is 2 1-4 mills.

**Gleaned 'Round the Hall.**

The board decided to withdraw the prosecution against J. B. Smith & Co., for using Wellington-avenue for lumber piles.

Saddles have been made for the camel in Riverdale Park, with the object of giving boys and girls a ride on the hump-back at 5 cents each.

Mayor Urquhart returned from Ottawa. He thinks the outlook for the defeat of the objectionable features in the Toronto and Hamilton Electric Railway Bill is very bright.

The following building permits were issued: Robt. Laidlaw, brick dwelling, 32 North Sherbourne-street, $7000; J. E. Ellis, addition to dwelling, 81 Wellesley-street, $1200; J. M. Purvis, storehouse, 86 Don Esplanade-street, $1000.

**Rejoiced Too Soon.**

When G. Slaght of the Standard Meter Company appeared before the Court of Revision yesterday and got his assessment of $8000 on machinery changed to $2500 on machinery and $2500 on personality, he rejoiced, but he was unaware that as machinery is taxable for school rates only, about five mills, and personalty for the full amount some 20 mills, it means an increased payment on his part of $20. Other Ward 2 appeals resulted in the exemption of All Saints' Sunday School gymnasium; the disallowance of Salvation Army Training House request for exemption, a reduction on W. E. Wellington's realty assessment amounting to $2260 and several other minor reductions.

Strs. Garden City and Lakeside
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At 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m., making connections with the electric railway for St. Catharines, Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

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Steamers leave 7.30 p.m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Low rates on this line.

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Daily (except Sunday)
Leaves Yonge Street Wharf (east side) 8 a.m. Saturday 2 p.m. Return home 8.30 p.m.
SO MILE LAKE TRIP
65c—Return Same Day—65c
$1.00—Season Return—$1.00
$5.00—Book Tickets—$5.00
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Special arrangements for Picnic Parties and Excursions. Above rates include use of the most beautiful pleasure grounds in Canada. Further particulars phone Main 2930. 80 Yonge street

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Leave Toronto 7.30 and 11 a.m., 2 and 5.15 p.m.
Leaves Hamilton 7.45 and 10.45 a.m., 2 and 5.30 p.m.
Abel's Orchestra on steamer Modjeska.
To-morrow, at 2 p.m., special 50c, return. The sale of tickets for this trip will be limited.

NIAGARA RIVER LINE
STEAMERS
CHICORA—CHIPPEWA—CORONA
5 TRIPS DAILY
(Except Sunday)
Steamers leave Yonge-street Wharf (east side), at 7 a.m., 9 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m. and 4.45 p.m., for NIAGARA, LEWISTON and QUEENSTON.
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Every Tuesday and Friday at 5 p.m. for Whitby, Oshawa, Bowmanville and Newcastle.
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Saturday Afternoon Excursions at 2 o'clock for Whitby, Oshawa and Bowmanville, 50c return fare.
ROCHESTER, every Saturday night at 11 p.m., $2 return fare; home early Monday morning.
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OAKVILLE NAVIGATION COMPANY
STEAMER NIACARA
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Commencing June 6, leaves Yonge Street Wharf 9.15 a.m., 2.15 p.m., returning leaves Oakville 5.30 p.m., Lorne Park 6.30 p.m.
Special Rates to Excursion Parties.
OFFICE YONGE STREET WHARF
Telephone Main 3356. F. H. Baker, Agent.

## ANIMAL AND HUMAN CONSUMPTION

**German Commission's Investigation Coincides With Prof. Koch's Views.**

Berlin, July 9.—The Berlin Medical Society assembled to hear Professor Kossel of the Imperial Health Office report the results of the prolonged experiments of the tuberculosis commission in infecting calves with human tuberculosis. Prof. Koch's observations, prior to the celebrated London address, caused the health office to appoint the commission to make systematic experiments.

The commission summarizes as follows: "The series of experiments strengthens Prof. Koch's view that animal consumption as the cause of human consumption does not play the role generally attributed to it; but definitive judgment requires further experimentation."

In the discussion which followed Prof. Orth strongly combated the view that human and animal consumption were dissimilar and non-transferable.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
$6.60 TORONTO to DETROIT And Return $6.60
For International Epworth League Convention. Tickets good going July 15th and 16th; valid for return, without extension, until July 20th. On deposit of ticket with joint agent not later than July 19th, and payment of 50 cents, at time of deposit, tickets may be extended for return until August 15th, 1903.
SPECIAL FAST TRAIN for delegates will leave Toronto, Union Station, at 1 p.m. on July 15th, arriving at Detroit at 6 p.m. Regular trains leave Toronto at 7.55 a.m. and 7.55 p.m. daily for Detroit.
$2.00 TORONTO to FORT ERIE and RETURN
TUESDAY, JULY 14th, 1903
Tickets good going on 9.45 a.m. train only; valid for return on any regular train until July 15th.
Full particulars from your nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, or
A. H. NOTMAN,
Asst. Genl. Passenger Agent, Toronto.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
$6.60
Toronto to Detroit and Return.
In connection with International Epworth League Convention, July 16 to 19. Tickets good going July 15th and 16th, valid for return until July 20th. Tickets may be extended for return until August 15th, on depositing ticket with joint agent not later than July 19th, and on payment of 50 cents.
Unexcelled, fast daily service to Detroit for delegates.
7.40 a.m. Express, vestibuled coach through to Detroit.
8.00 a.m. Express, through Pullman Car.
4.50 p.m. "International Limited," arrives Detroit 9.30 p.m. Through coaches and Cafe Parlor Car.
11.20 p.m. Express, arrives Detroit 7.25 a.m. Through Pullman Sleeper.
For tickets and all information, apply to City Ticket Office, northwest corner King and Yonge-streets. (Phone Main 4209.)

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP SERVICE
80 YONGE STREET.
Proposed Summer Sailings
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LAKE MANITOBA .....June 25th.
MOUNT TEMPLE ..... July 2nd
LAKE CHAMPLAIN ....July 9th
LAKE MICHIGAN .....July 16th
LAKE ERIE ..... July 23rd
LAKE MANITOBA ..... July 30th
LAKE CHAMPLAIN .... Aug. 13th
Montreal to Bristol.
*MONTEAGLE .....July 3rd
*MONTROSE ..... July 24th
*Carry second cabin passengers only.
These steamers have excellent accommodation.
For full particulars apply to S. J. SHARP, Western Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Atlantic Steamship Lines, 80 Yonge-street, Toronto.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO., Limited.
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For full particulars apply to A. F. Webster, cor. King and Yonge-streets; Stanley Brent, 8 King-street east; Arthur Ahern, secretary, Quebec.

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SS. Coptic ..... Aug. 18
SS. America Maru ..... Aug. 26
SS. Korea..... Sept. 3
SS. Gaelic ..... Sept. 11
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Single $7.50, including meals and berth.
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## THE PEOPLE'S COAL CO., Limited

Notice is hereby given that The People's Coal Company, Limited, intends, after insertion of this notice twice in The Toronto World, to apply to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for leave to surrender its Charter, pursuant to the provisions of The Ontario Companies Act.

Dated at Toronto this 8th day of July, 1903.

5 E. WHELER, Secretary.

RICE LEWIS & SON
Limited.
See Our
GALVANIZED IRON
GARBAGE PAILS AND BARRELS,
Also Single-Handled
GARBAGE TRUCKS.
TORONTO.

## REV. J. R. ANDREWS DEAD.

**Erratic Preacher Who Was Charged With Fraud.**

Wallaceburg, July 9.—Rev. J. R. Andrews died this morning after a few hours illness. He was seized with a vomiting spell about 9 o'clock last night, which continued until he died. He was formerly pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, but charges of misappropriating money and blackmailing were made against him. He was apparently overcome by a serious illness, and his friends had him sent to the asylum for the insane at Kalamazoo. He remained there a short time, and when he came out the charges were not pressed. He went to England, his native place, where his friends kept him for a time, but came back to America and stopped with relatives here. Shortly afterwards he caused a despatch to the effect that he was dead to be sent to his wife, who was living with her children in Howell. Mrs. Andrews hastened to pay the last respects to his dead body, but learned the truth at Detroit and went back to Howell. Andrews had been promising to clear himself, but he failed to do so.