

The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.
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STILL HOLDS THE FIELD.

What has the Hon. A. G. MacKay accomplished by his electoral campaign and the daily sermons that were heralded as a means of enlightening the citizens of Ontario regarding his mental processes? He has gone over the record of the Whitney Government with microscopic minuteness and has displayed considerable ingenuity in extracting from it material for comment. But neither in his speeches nor his discourses has he risen above criticism and quibbling in character and unbecomingly unfair. None can tell from the workings of Mr. MacKay's mental processes where he stands on the important questions now before the province nor what he proposes to do about them in the event of his displacing Mr. Whitney. To-day the opposition leader is revealed as without any declared policy and as giving no pledge to the electors of the province concerning his conduct of public affairs.

As was to be expected from its position on the leading issue of the election, cheap power has chiefly occupied public attention. Cheap power means everything for Ontario, which must become and remain the manufacturing centre for the central west. But Mr. MacKay has not vouchsafed the least glimmer of light on his own policy regarding Niagara, white coal and the other water powers of the province. This reticence is all the more significant when it is seen that the opponents of the Whitney-Beck power policy figure prominently among the supporters of the opposition candidates. Mr. MacKay set down in black and white that he did not consider the bylaws under which the municipalities have entered into contracts with the hydroelectric commission to be worth the paper they are written on. Holding that view he cannot act upon them should he be charged with the provincial administration. In plain English, the defeat of Premier Whitney means the defeat of cheap power and the restoration of the electric monopolists to their place of supremacy.

Are the electors of Ontario prepared to entrust their interests and their future to a politician who does not trust them sufficiently to disclose his policy touching the provincial resources and franchises? The opposition leader started out his campaign with a declaration that the guiding principle of his party was "Trust the people." It is an excellent principle which he at once set himself to disregard. From first to last he has kept the electors in complete ignorance concerning the line of action the Liberal party will follow and the only possible inference is that it will resume the policy and methods of the Beck government, from which Ontario has already seriously suffered. That experience rendered it all the more necessary that Mr. MacKay should make a frank declaration of policy on the power situation and on the provincial resources and franchises generally, more particularly when part of his criticism of Mr. Whitney proceeded on the assumption that the premier's action had failed to accomplish its object. The electors have accordingly to choose not between two policies, each seeking to protect public rights, but between the Whitney-Beck power policy on the one side and Mr. MacKay's repudiation of it and his failure to "trust the people" with any counter-policy on the other. The issue is clear. Only by supporting the present government can the province obtain protection of its resources and franchises. Now more than ever the Whitney-Beck power policy holds the field and should receive the suffrages of all electors who favor the principle of public ownership and operation of service and utility monopolies.

WEST TORONTO'S OPPORTUNITY.

Not the least of Mr. A. W. Wright's claims to be returned for West Toronto is the fact that he is a strong and convinced advocate of the principle of public ownership and operation of franchise monopolies. After years of the party machines, that principle has won its way to the forefront of the political questions of the day. This is not acceptable to the politicians who run the machines, but it is of great importance to the cause of public rights. And if public ownership is to become the settled policy of the province, it is very necessary that there should be present in the legislature, representatives who do not give it mere lip service, but are determined to see it carried into full force and effect whenever occasion for this shall arise. Mr. Wright's candidature appeals straightly to the electors because he holds himself directly responsible to them. Just now much irritation exists over the machine methods of forcing candidates on constituencies. But as Governor Hughes of New York said the other day, if the people are to get representatives they want, and the legislation they desire, each representative should "feel that he must go back not to a man in a corner room to explain, or to three or four men to fix it up, but to the community which sends him,

which will uphold or condemn according to his record." That is the true principle underlying representative government, and it is a principle which the return of Mr. A. W. Wright will do much to vindicate and enforce.

Mr. A. W. Wright is the people's candidate, because his platform is the defence of the people's rights in the public domain. His advocacy of this cause has not been prompted by its popularity as an electoral cry—the maintenance of it at a time when the voices of its supporters were as cries in the wilderness. No man has given better proof of the clear and reasoned character of his convictions on this great political issue, and his presence in the legislature would be an assurance that no private bill or other proposal prejudicially affecting public franchises or resources could escape the closest scrutiny and the most determined opposition. Publicity is the one thing the authors of these measures dread, and Mr. Wright is the man that can secure it both within and without the legislature. It is gratifying that his candidature has elicited so many marks of popular favor, enough, indeed, to justify the anticipation of victory. West Toronto will never do itself, the city and the province—a better turn than it can do by placing Mr. A. W. Wright at the head of the poll on Monday next.

A MEMORIAL TO SHAKESPEARE.

For some time past an animated controversy has been conducted in Great Britain regarding the character of the memorial proposed to be erected to the world's greatest dramatist. The committee originally in charge of the scheme decided upon a statue in Portland-place, London, and the announcement at once elicited a strong volume of protest, many of the objectors arguing vigorously in favor of the provision of a national theatre, as the only proper monument. The agitation culminated in a meeting attended by what is described as one of the largest, most brilliant, distinguished and representative audiences that have ever assembled in the imperial metropolis. Appropriately enough the meeting was held in the Lyceum Theatre, so long associated with the late Sir Henry Irving. It was presided over by Lord Lytton, a name conspicuous in nineteenth century literature, and was attended by many notable statesmen, clergymen, actors, judges, literary men, scholars and leaders in society.

With a remarkable unanimity the meeting pledged itself to the establishment of a national theatre as a memorial to Shakespeare. In opening the proceedings, Lord Lytton referred to various objections offered to the scheme, including that based on the theatre as an institution. This latter, said the chairman, he did not answer, because he felt the theatre needed no defence either from him or anyone else. The Hon. Alfred Lytton, in proposing the main resolution, expressed his surprise that after all that had been done in the direction of other arts, the drama had been left out—"the most universal, the most human, the most fascinating, and the most popular of all the arts." Sir John Hare, who seconded the resolution, quoted the opinions of Matthew Arnold and the Bishop of Ripon. Arnold more than forty years ago, expressed the view that "the nation in its collective and corporate character does not well to concern itself about an influence so important to national life as the theatre." The people will have the theatre, then make it a good one. The theatre is irresistible—organize the theatre." The Bishop of Ripon deplored the fact that the nation did so little for literature, for the drama, and for art. The honorary committee were asked to draft a scheme for a national theatre, and the gratifying announcement was made that the statue committee were disposed to join forces, "so that nothing in the nature of strife may mar our efforts to equalize the world's unanimity in paying homage to the memory of Shakespeare."

"SAVE THE BOYS."

Here is a letter from a boy. It speaks for itself and no truer or better argument can anyone give than he does for throwing the parks and play grounds open to the children for healthy recreation:

"Great numbers of young men visit backrooms and gambling houses on account of the police force in Toronto. The other day we were playing a game of ball upon Wells Hill and a constable came over where we were playing and told us baseball was not

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allowed to be played up there. Then we tried several parks and commons, and got the same reception. "Therefore the police authorities are mostly to blame for the number of young men who visit the gambling tables, because the police won't let them play such games as baseball, lacrosse and football on the commons, in the parks (what are the parks for?), and on the hill. "Whereabouts can we play these games?" "A Member of a Ball Team."

MISSIONARY EXPOSITION.

Winston Churchill Opens Naval Exhibition in London the Great.

LONDON, June 4.—President of the Board of Trade Churchill to-day opened the "Pictures in Model" exhibition, which is being held in the Agricultural Hall in connection with the Pan-American Congress. In a short address Mr. Churchill paid a tribute to the immense services rendered by missionaries throughout the world to the cause of civilization.

The exhibition is given by the London Missionary Society. It is practically an adaptation of the popular pageant idea, but instead of depicting historical events, it tells the story of the missionary stations throughout the world.

Colonial Secretary Transferred. HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 4.—Eyre Hutson, who for seven years has been colonial secretary, has just been appointed colonial secretary and receiver-general for Fiji. He will be succeeded here by Reginald Popham Robb, from Northern Nigeria.

Pay from election bets with G. H. Mumm & Co. Extra Dry.

HOSSACK LOOKS FORWARD TO RECORDING OF VOTES

And Where Will the Others Line Upon His Resolution to Abolish the Bar?

"Sir Oliver Mowat was the most sagacious statesman Ontario ever had," declared Donald Hossack at his meeting in Association Hall last night.

Sir Oliver had declared ten years ago that the temperance question was in politics. All over the province Liberals told Mr. Hossack that Oliver Mowat's platform was good enough for them. If the government allied itself with the liquor traffic, and many Conservatives were not contented with some of the candidates, and if some effort to readjust the liquor traffic was opposed, the result would be to raise up a big temperance party, and the end would be inevitable. Mr. Hossack declared he would go back to the Mowat platform and fight it out to the very walls on that question. (Applause.) He next stated that he would not go quite so far as Sir Oliver. He did not advocate prohibition, but merely the abolition of the bar. Rev. William Patterson once asked: "Did the M. P. make you rich?" Mr. Hossack would ask: "Has the bar done you any good?"

Mr. Hossack appealed to the reason of the electors. A fair majority for the government was better than a weak one, or a very large one. He considered it of sufficient importance to enable the opposition to perform its functions more efficiently. John Shaw had recently been expressing himself in politics. The Conservatives had not thought so three years and a half ago. It was well sometimes to keep old ideas. He had bundles of them asking him to speak on Conservative platforms. How they loved him then! There was one thing he could do. He could move a resolution to abolish the bar. That would make Mr. McNaughton's vote count for what he said was on. He need not speak of Mr. Shaw, for he would not be there. (Laughter.) It was said he might emigrate. But the Liberal party was old enough to speak for itself. It would be interesting to see how the Conservatives would stand in relation to the abolition of the bar was submitted.

John Shaw had accused him of wobbling. He had observed that very few of these gentlemen wobbled very far from the Whitney government while it was in power. He appealed to the young men for support. The joy of doing something was the robe and crown of life. Vote for Hossack. W. K. George presided and the other speakers were G. Tower Ferguson, Walter D. Gregory, Ald. James Hales and J. T. Moore.

AT OSGOODE HALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Master's Chambers.

Cartwright, master, at 11 a.m.

Judges' Chambers.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Latchford, at 11 a.m.

Toronto Non-Jury Sittings.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Magee, at 10.30 a.m. Peremptory list:

1. Roland v. Falvey (to conclude).

2. Falvey v. Falvey (to conclude).

3. Foley v. Barber.

4. Monaghan v. Barber.

5. Dominion Express v. Maughan.

Divisional Court.

Peremptory list for 11 a.m.:

1. The Corporation of the City of Toronto has issued a writ against John H. Larkin of Toronto, claiming an injunction restraining defendant from allowing the two-story building erected at 588 Concord-avenue to be used as a dwelling, and for a mandatory order to Larkin to pull it down, as being erected in contravention of the provisions of the building bylaws.

T. H. Crowley of Peterboro has been acting against J. A. Lawless, a former resident of the same place, but now of Nipissing district, to recover for money alleged to have been paid in connection with certain mining transactions.

John Daboll of St. Thomas was, in December last, operating a shaper in Thomas Bros.' factory when he met with an accident that necessitated the amputation of his right hand above the wrist. An action was begun against the company, claiming \$2000 damages.

Judge Magee has given judgment dismissing the action. The company did not ask for costs.

The divisional court reserved judgment on the appeal from the order of Dorst against the City of Toronto. Dorst sued the corporation for \$1000 damages caused by the flooding of his cellar and sidewalk.

But Judge MacMahon at the trial dismissed the action without costs.

A petition has been filed asking that James Rourke of Windsor, aged 75 years, who has been in the London Canadian for some time, be formally declared a lunatic and a committee appointed to look after his estate, which totals \$11,671, including seven farms of varying sizes. The petitioner is Dennis M. Rourke, his brother.

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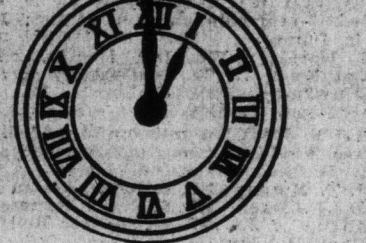
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One and two-piece Lawn Dresses for women, each, \$1.95.

Out of the ordinary prices on Millinery, too. Dress Hats, each, \$4.25. Street Hats, each, \$2.85. Children's and Misses' Flop Hats, each, \$2.98. Material and workroom charges on all three considerably reduced.

Misses' Imported White Dresses, half price, each, \$6.00.

Hosiery for women and men, plain, lace and silk-embroidered cotton, lisle, cashmere and silk, a pair, 29c.

Umbrellas, silk - mixed covers, fancy handles, each, \$1.97.

Women's Patent Leather Walking Shoes (2 1-2 to 7), a pair, \$1.50.

Long Gloves, 12-button, extra fine kid, pearl sky, pink, white, a pair, \$1.39.

Lisle Thread Gloves, 24 inches long, a pair, 50c.

3000 yards Scotch Zephyrs and Chambrays (27 to 36 inches), a yard, 9 1-2c.

Women's White Lawn Waists, front of all-over embroidery, sizes 32 to 42, each, \$1.59.

Women's Jap. Silk Waists, black or ivory, each, \$1.50.

Children's Gingham Dresses, 6 to 14 years, each, \$1.00.

Women's Genuine Mercerized Saten Petticoats, lengths 39 to 43 inches, each, \$3.50.

Taffeta Silk Ribbons, nearly 5 inches wide, yard, 19c.

Fancy Dresden Ribbons, 5 3-4 to 7 1-2 inches wide, yard, 50c.

Men's Black Clay Twill Worsteds Suits, \$8.95.

Wash Vests, white striped and figured duck, 90c.

Outing Suits, homespun tweeds (34 to 44), \$5.98.

Pair Striped English Turkish Bath Towels, 20 x 28 inches, for 19c.

Pair of Ready-to-Use Pillow Cases (42 x 33 and 45 x 33), for 25c.

Leave your pictures to be framed Saturday, no charge for work.

Grained Leather Suit Case, 24 inches long, each, \$3.25.

Chiffon Veils, less than half price, 3 yards long, 19 inches wide, right colors, each, 75c.

400 Window Screens, extending to 40 inches, each, 20c.

Brisk morning in white-wear, some of the best values we ever offered: Corset Covers, nainsook, half price, each, 18c to 63c; Ribbed Cotton Vests, each, 12 1-2c; Nainsook Gowns, each, 95c; W. B. Uniform Corsets, less than half price, each, \$1.10.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, half price, pair, 97c.

Three prices on Watches for men, \$10.90, \$11.90 and \$14.50. 20 and 25-year gold-filled cases, best movements, dollars to save.

Boys' Two-piece Summer Suits, sizes 28 to 33, each, \$2.99.

Boys' Wash Suits (English Galatea), sizes 21 to 26, each, 59c.

500 pairs Men's High-grade Boots and Shoes, vict kid, box calf, patents, sensational chance, pair, \$2.00.

10-piece Toilet Sets, Doulton porcelain, clearing, a set, \$4.40.

Men's Silk Four-in-Hand Ties, 12 1-2c.

Shirts, negligee and pleated fronts, 69c.

Outing Shirts, duck and Ceylon flannel (14 to 17 1-2), 78c.

Underwear, silk-finished and Ramie fibre (34 to 44), garment, 98c.

Suspenders, some samples, 19c.

Men's Straw Hats, clearing at, 95c.

Children's Straw Sailors, each, 39c.

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BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE DUTIES ARE ALMOST DONE

Col. Denison Re-Elected President—Some Views as to the Value of the Privy Council.

Lieut.-Col. George T. Denison was re-elected president of the British Empire League at the annual meeting in Association Hall last night. The name of the Hon. J. Israel Tarte, deceased, was stricken from the list of Quebec's vice-presidents; he was the first French-Canadian to join the league in Canada. John T. Small is again hon. treasurer and George E. Evans, hon. secretary. Dr. Kennedy was added to the executive.

The meeting was a small one and no effort had been made to bring out the members and there were no speakers invited. The annual report expressed the pleasure of the committee at the line of action followed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues at the colonial conference last year, in leaving the question of the discussion of mutual preferential tariffs open until the British government was ready to take it up.

The work of the league in moulding public opinion has been accomplished as far as regards imperial preferential trade, and the report, and the offer of Canada to leave the question open had met with the approval of both political parties in Canada. The late British by-elections, mainly fought on the question of tariff reform, indicate that opinion is changing in Great Britain, and that before long in that country also the principles for which the league in Canada has worked so hard may be adopted.

The committee was pleased to learn from the papers that Rear Admiral Kingsmill is to be appointed to superintend the reorganization and enlargement of Canada's naval service. The service will be commensurate with the growing strength and importance of this country.

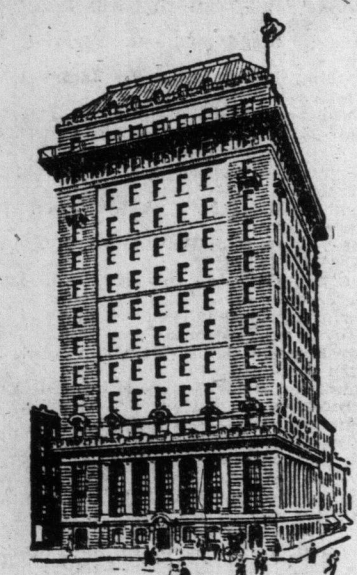
President Denison remarked that he hoped the work of the league was nearly over. He thanked the members for their confidence in him and assured them of his good offices in the future, if needed. "We must keep the organi-

zation complete, ready to jump into the breach if occasion offers," he said. Incidentally he remarked that Lord Milner, an ardent imperialist, might visit the country this fall, tho it was not certain, and that steps should be taken to give him a banquet along with a fitting welcome.

George M. Holmes thought that the attitude adopted by the press in regard to the privy council was uncalled for, saying that it was a good thing to have big questions sent over to such a learned tribunal.

Col. Denison remarked that "the consideration of a good thing to have an impartial tribunal, but thought that agitation to do away with it had not assumed proportions sufficient to warrant any resolution being passed by them, and when one considers that Ontario only sent over an average of five cases a year for decision, he remarked, "What an easy time these fellows have—five cases—look at us with over 17,000; we could settle a paltry five in as many minutes."

Albert Giles of Pefferlaw is on his way to the city upon a bicycle to answer the charge of assaulting James Glendinning at that place. The case will be adjourned till September, as were those of William and Donald Godfrey, charged with him, who appeared yesterday before Judge Winchester.



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