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THE NORTH PERCH FENCE. It is contended by The Globe that the corrupt practices in the North Perch election were of trifling extent, or, to give its own words, that there was nothing to show that the proved corruption was of an organized character. If this contention could have been sustained the election would not have been avoided. This is the law.

To prevent the expense and trouble of new elections when unaccepted candidates are in the field, it is suggested that the law be amended so that the candidate, if the corrupt practice or practices were of trifling nature, or were of such trifling extent, that the result cannot be affected, or that the result can be reasonably supposed to have been affected by such practice or practices, either alone or in connection with other illegal practices at the election, such corrupt practice or practices shall not void the election.

The majority in North Perch was about 300, so that if the corruption had been trifling in extent the result would not have been affected and the question could have availed itself of the saving clause. As he did not choose to do so, the inference is that corruption was practiced on a large scale. The Conservative party should have insisted on its being investigated.

There is no ground for taking an optimistic view of the North Perch case. A great deal of corruption was undoubtedly practiced, and the failure to expose it is one of the many instances of the farcical nature of the election law. Whether the seat is retained or not, it seems to be the general practice to hush up the case, and thus defeat one of the main purposes of the law. If this is to be the farcical ending of these solemn proceedings it would be far better to return to the old practice of having the seat investigated by committees of the house. It is true that the members of these committees are partisan and might give a partisan decision. But the decision is not everything. It is fully as important that all the evidence of corruption shall be brought out, and this is far more likely to be done before a legislative committee. Besides, before a committee the question of costs is not so important. The expense of the inquiry is borne by the country, and the poverty or wealth of the parties does not decide the question. The election law has become a farce and a scandal, and it ought to be radically changed.

CORPORATION LAWYERS. There seems to be no reason to doubt that Mr. Mahlon K. Cowan, who has declined the renomination in South Essex, will accept a solicitorship for the Grand Trunk Railway Company. Nothing can be said against Mr. Cowan either as a lawyer or a member of parliament, taking such a position. To accept a brief or a solicitorship for a wealthy corporation is a perfectly legitimate course for a lawyer. Mr. Cowan under any obligation to continue to give his services to the public as a member of parliament. Nevertheless the incident illustrates a tendency of modern life that is regrettable.

Some time ago Mr. N. W. Hoyles, principal of the Upper Canada Law School, delivered an address on the commercializing of the legal profession. He pointed out that private corporations are absorbing more and more of the legal talent of the country, and thus impoverishing the source from which appointments to the bench must come. We have heard it said that a solicitorship for one of these corporations is more attractive to a young and active man than a judgeship. Not only is the salary better, but there is more power and more freedom. The corporation lawyer is a man of the world, instead of "a legal mule." He is in the midst of big movements; he is in contact with men of force, about whom everybody is talking. The Jim Hills and Morgans, the Van Hornes and Mackenzies and Hays. There is danger that under these circumstances the judgeships will be given to inferior men or to tried men, whose best work has been done.

But the bench is not the only sufferer. The people are deprived of men of force and ability whose advocacy might uphold their rights. If a lawyer were to display marked ability in upholding the rights of individuals against the powerful corporations, one of these powerful corporations would probably make him an offer of a solicitorship, and his acceptance of the offer would transgress no part of the ethics of the profession. The inevitable result is to undermine the basis of our legal system. That system rests on the equality of advocacy; it rests on the supposition that legal ability is available to one party to an action as to another. If all the best men are absorbed by the corporations, while

the judge or the bench and the counsel for the private individual are weaker, a failure of justice is greatly to be feared.

The corporations are draining the life not only out of bench and bar but out of parliament. Complaints are made to be made that there were too many lawyers in parliament; but it is the highest importance that in the work of legislation there should be men who are thoroughly familiar with the law and the constitution, men like Blake and Mills, McCarthy and Thompson and Abbott. Are we likely to see many more such men in parliament? The lawyer who takes an active interest in parliamentary proceedings comes into contact with and attracts the notice of railway magnates, capitalists, heads of great corporations. He may do this with perfect honesty and fidelity to the public interest; his honesty and fidelity would make his services valuable to the corporations. They can offer him power, freedom and certainty of a political career. Only an extraordinary spirit of self-sacrifice or an extraordinary love of parliamentary life would induce them to reject the offer.

What is the remedy? There may be no complete remedy, but it is always well to know the truth and face the facts. Those who warn the people against the growing power of corporations, and seek to lessen that power, are ridiculed as long-haired faddists and visionaries, or denounced as breeders of anarchy. Is not real danger in this absorption of legal talent by wealthy corporations, which has attracted the notice of so moderate a man as the principal of the law school?

THE PURSUIT OF POWER. Of all things in this world, the thing that seems to be most earnestly desired and most persistently followed is power. We chase this phantom in our sports, in the form of pre-eminence in sports. As our joints stiffen, we follow it in another shape—politics, or finance, or social influence. It is always the same ambition—"I am stronger than you, in muscles, in money, in intellect, in social influence." Even about the fate of the fateful threescore years and ten, the same passion predominates. The aged man, who feels not only his physical but his mental powers fading away, says in the words of Hood's washerwoman: "As long as ever you was, I was well used to things like these."

It is singular that a man should try to match himself with the powers of the universe in the one game in which he is sure to be beaten. Even the old-fashioned dark-souled atheist of the eighteenth century, who used to stand on the shore of time and shake his fist at the sea of eternity, was a more rational being. He had perhaps some real cause of discontent. You may complain of the laws of nature on the score of justice, but what is the sense of trying to oppose their might? It is like the drop of water fighting the ocean, the grain of sand against the desert. Yet, while the majority of men care so little for justice, they are all the more earnest in the chase for power, the most hopeless and most hopeless quest in which they could possibly engage.

"THE EARTH IS A SPHERE." Editor: World: It seems like a waste of time discussing the sphericity of the earth, when thousands have traveled around it. Any child of 12 years of age will tell you that by leaving Toronto, and visiting the following well-known points, and cities, viz., Paris, Chicago, Omaha, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Tokio (Japan), Port Arthur (Korea), Peking (China), Canghai (China), Jerusalem, Constantinople, Rome, Madrid, Quebec, Montreal and Toronto, you have been going round the world. The sun is revolving around the earth, and the earth revolves toward the east. If the trip had been taken in the opposite direction, a way would be gained for the moon shadow of the earth is always going toward the tropics the stars in the north appear to the north, showing that the earth is spherical from north to south. The sun is perpendicular over the head at noon in Havana, Cuba, in June and not in December. When leaving Toronto, the axis is inclined to the plane of its orbit, and such inclination, coupled with the rotation of the earth, causes the seasons for the various lengths of days and nights in different parts of the earth. If Mr. W. G. Smith will draw a line ninety-two millions of miles long away from him in a horizontal direction, and another line perpendicular to it, it will also be ninety-two millions of miles long, and the sun there, it will then have an altitude of ninety-two millions of miles and be at an angle of 45 degrees from Mr. Smith. John Harehart.

CANTERBURY'S POSITION. Editor World: What is the order of precedence from the King down to the Archbishop of Canterbury? A. P. The Archbishop of Canterbury is preceded by royalty only, or ambassadors from foreign nations who represent royalty, the order reading: The Sovereign, prince of Wales, Sovereign's grandsons, Sovereign's brothers, Sovereign's nephews, ambassadors, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Handsome Illustrated World's Fair Booklet. An application to J. D. McDonald, district passenger agent, Grand Trunk Railway, Toronto, enclosing four cents in stamps, contains 45 pages of illustrated and descriptive matter of the great \$50,000,000 Exposition, St. Louis.

811—To Baltimore, Md., and Return—811. Account Traveler's Order of Eagles. Tickets good going Sept. 11 and 12. Good returning to Sept. 18. Time Exp. 10:30 P.M. on Sept. 11. Stop-over allowed at Philadelphia. Call Lehigh Valley City Passenger Office, 10 East King-street, Phone Main 2188.

Backwoods Advertisements. The following notice was hoisted on a paddock fence in the Australian bush: "To Murphy: That's a good one of yours run in in paddock, and if they ain't tak' out for 'Fida' me go to sit the low-ago year on the 'binch' so I'll make it warm for 'em."

New York City Excursion—80. Friday, Sept. 9, via Lehigh Valley Railroad. Tickets good 10 days. Good on "Black Diamond" Express, and all regular trains. Call at L.V.R. City Passenger Office, 10 East King-street, Phone Main 1555.

PARTY EXIGENCY DIRECTS OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

One Opinion Advanced Among Critics of Toronto Teachers on the New Curriculum.

On the whole the new curriculum as adopted by the department of education is not regarded with enthusiasm by the city teachers, who are generally of the opinion that the changes are too radical and are designed to increase the duties of the teacher rather than the efficiency of the pupil. The department claims to have so distributed the changes over a period of years that they will not disturb education as a whole, but appearances promise a great amount of disorganization. Another serious objection is the requirement of teachers to give instruction in subjects which they themselves are not conversant with. It is a great mistake to suppose that those of minor importance and value to the student are the subjects that are being done in the present curriculum. The following are some of the principal objections:

Mr. McIntosh, principal of Parliament-street School, says: "The new curriculum is so complicated that it is of much practical value. Under existing conditions we are being justly to the required subjects, and how we are to find the time for the new subjects is a loss to say. I am in sympathy with free education, but I think it outrageous that the ratepayers should be required to pay for the instruction of certain children in subjects which are of no value to them. The better and fairer way would be to assess the cost hereof on the parents of the children concerned."

Principal Macdonald of Wellesley School says: "The new curriculum is as ridiculous as the old. To put these changes into effect it is necessary to require that the teachers should know little or nothing about the subjects in which they are to be engaged, but these latter have been permitted to teach in so many different classes as to throw the major portion of the work on the shoulders of the teachers of the various classes."

Mr. Ward of Duke-street School: "Personally I consider the new curriculum a step forward; it is in many respects an improvement on the old. It is an attempt to do away with the technicalities of the subject, and to furnish a general education. It is a good thing that the curriculum is being revised, and we shall therefore be little affected by the changes."

Mr. Smith of St. George-street School: "The new curriculum is a step forward; it is in many respects an improvement on the old. It is an attempt to do away with the technicalities of the subject, and to furnish a general education. It is a good thing that the curriculum is being revised, and we shall therefore be little affected by the changes."

Mr. Jones of St. James-street School: "The new curriculum is a step forward; it is in many respects an improvement on the old. It is an attempt to do away with the technicalities of the subject, and to furnish a general education. It is a good thing that the curriculum is being revised, and we shall therefore be little affected by the changes."

Mr. Brown of St. Paul-street School: "The new curriculum is a step forward; it is in many respects an improvement on the old. It is an attempt to do away with the technicalities of the subject, and to furnish a general education. It is a good thing that the curriculum is being revised, and we shall therefore be little affected by the changes."

Mr. White of St. Michael-street School: "The new curriculum is a step forward; it is in many respects an improvement on the old. It is an attempt to do away with the technicalities of the subject, and to furnish a general education. It is a good thing that the curriculum is being revised, and we shall therefore be little affected by the changes."

Mr. Black of St. John-street School: "The new curriculum is a step forward; it is in many respects an improvement on the old. It is an attempt to do away with the technicalities of the subject, and to furnish a general education. It is a good thing that the curriculum is being revised, and we shall therefore be little affected by the changes."

Mr. Green of St. Peter-street School: "The new curriculum is a step forward; it is in many respects an improvement on the old. It is an attempt to do away with the technicalities of the subject, and to furnish a general education. It is a good thing that the curriculum is being revised, and we shall therefore be little affected by the changes."

Candidates in Ontario Constituencies

Table listing candidates for various Ontario constituencies. Columns include Name, Party, and Constituency. Candidates listed include: Algoma, E. J. Keoh; Algoma, W. G. Boyce; Brantford, J. J. Donnelly; Brockville, Dr. Chamberlain; Bruce, N. S. McKeane; Carleton Place, Dr. Barr; Essex, J. J. Donnelly; Frontenac, Dr. Chamberlain; Glengarry, Dr. Barr; Grey, E. J. Keoh; Hamilton, Dr. Chamberlain; Huron, W. G. Boyce; Kent, W. G. Boyce; Lambton, J. J. Donnelly; Lennox, Dr. Chamberlain; Middlesex, Dr. Barr; Muskoka, J. J. Donnelly; Northumberland, Dr. Chamberlain; Ontario, J. J. Donnelly; Ottawa, J. J. Donnelly; Peel, J. J. Donnelly; Perth, J. J. Donnelly; Peterborough, J. J. Donnelly; Prescott, J. J. Donnelly; Renfrew, J. J. Donnelly; Simcoe, J. J. Donnelly; Stormont, J. J. Donnelly; Thunder Bay, J. J. Donnelly; Toronto, J. J. Donnelly; Victoria, J. J. Donnelly; Waterloo, J. J. Donnelly; Wellington, J. J. Donnelly; York, J. J. Donnelly; York Centre, J. J. Donnelly; York South, J. J. Donnelly.

"Angel of the Slums"

Something of the Work of Commander Eva Booth as a Young Girl in the Slums of London's East—Her Sweet Singing Stilled Hoodlum Element and Gave Army a Footing in That Congested District.

The Chicago Sunday Tribune contains the following article, by J. H. Matthews, on the slum work of Commander Eva Booth, who has just been transferred from Canada to take charge of the work of the Salvation Army in the East End of London. She is the only woman in the Canadian division of the army, and she is the only woman in the Canadian division of the army, and she is the only woman in the Canadian division of the army.

Her work in the slums of London is a story which the next few weeks will see completed in the career of Eva Booth and her work in the army. She is the only woman in the Canadian division of the army, and she is the only woman in the Canadian division of the army, and she is the only woman in the Canadian division of the army.

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THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

The Doors Open 8 a.m. and Close at 5 p.m.

Main Floor Bargains for Men

Friday's Splendid Clothing Values for Men and Youths

- Men's Suits, in medium light and dark colors, in neat checked patterns, with overlaid effects, all-wool domestic tweeds, lined with strong Italian cloth, perfect fitting; sizes 36 to 44; our regular price \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50; Friday Bargain 4.99. Men's Rubberized Waterproof Coats, English manufacture, with harden and are rainproof; the cloth is lined effect, in dark grey ground, with pin stripe of green, self colors, regular price \$12.50 to \$15; our regular price \$7.50; Friday Bargain 3.95. Men's Trousers, heavy dark domestic tweed, a strong good-wearing cloth, neat pattern, three pockets, good trimmings; sizes 32 to 42; regular price \$1.75; Friday Bargain 1.29. Youths' Suits, long trousers, plain grey cloth, lined with strong Italian cloth; also neat checked and striped tweeds; these are odd and ends and broken lots, well lined with self colors; sizes 32, 34, 35; regular price \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.00; Friday Bargain 3.98.

Boys' School Suits at Bargain Prices

- Boys' Stylish Norfolk Suits, made of medium and dark shades of imported tweeds, fall weight coats, boy pleated and belted around waist, Italian lining, knee pants; sizes 30 to 43; regular price \$10 to \$14; Friday Bargain 2.59. Boys' 2 Piece Suits, made in navy blue, tenns tweeds, single-breasted coats, unlined, knee pants, with belt of goods to match; sizes 30 to 33; regular price \$8; Friday Bargain 2.19. Boys' Norfolk Suits, in dark shades of domestic tweeds, consisting of jacket and trousers, Italian lining, knee pants; sizes 28 to 38; regular price \$7.75 to \$12.25; Friday Bargain 1.99.

Men's and Boys' Fall Headwear Reduced

- 10 dozen Men's Stiff Fedoras and Soft Hats, odds and ends, broken lines and sizes, calf and Russian leather sweatsbands, balance of lines partially sold out, colors black, brown and drab; regular price \$1.50 and \$2.00; Friday Bargain .59. 8 dozen Boys' Fedoras, broken lines and sizes, leather sweatsbands and silk trimmings, colors black and brown; regular price 50c and 75c; Friday Bargain .25. 7 dozen Navy Blue Beaver Cloth Tam-o-Shanters, plain, fancy or leather lined, bow or streamers on side; regular price 35c; Friday Bargain .25. 6 dozen Men's Caps, in tweed and beaver cloth, broken lines and sizes, odds and ends, sateen and leather sweatsbands, in hood-down and yachter shapes; regular price 35c; Friday Bargain .35.

Friday's Economies in Men's Furnishings

- 42 dozen Fine White Unbleached Shirts, open back, linen bosom, cuffs or wrist-band, reinforced fronts, medium weight cotton, all sizes, 14 to 18 inches, regular price 35c and 50c; Friday Bargain, each .33. 50 dozen Men's Fine Colored Cambric Shirts, open front, laundered, cuffs and collar, all sizes, 14 to 17 inches, regular price 50c and 75c; Friday Bargain .37. 60 dozen Shirts and Drawers, soft heavy leeco, overlaid seams, ribbed cuffs and ankles; small, medium and large sizes, regular price 50c; Friday Bargain .33. 46 dozen Men's Fine Silk and Satin Neckwear, four-in-hand style, in neat patterns, also plain colors in the country; this work, the object of which is to provide in each large city in the United States a place where a well man can go and get a night's lodging aside from the almshouse or police station, particularly appeals to her, for the lodging houses in London were once the scene of her most fruitful field of endeavor. Miss Booth is not ignorant of conditions of the work of the army in this country. Her command was across the border, she was in the custody of frequently coming to New York to consult with her sister, the late Mrs. Booth, who was in the custody of the army for prison work, and Eva Booth was always a patient and wise counsellor with her in regard to her efforts to alleviate the lot of the men who were confined in prison. Together the two laid plans for the further prosecution of this branch of the army's work. The sad death of the comrade cost the prison inmates their best friend, but it is reasonable to suppose that the new commander, remembering her sister's desires, will earnestly strive to carry on her work.

RECEPTION TO BIRTH.

Bowmanville, Sept. 7.—In accordance with the wish of the citizens of Bowmanville, the Birth Committee has fixed on Monday next at 2:30 p.m. for the reception to Mr. Beitz on his return from the Fair. The procession will be headed by Mr. Beitz's champion and other prize hickories. Rubber Corn City Band, town council, township council, high school band, and citizens from town and country. An address will be read and a presentation made.

DEB BY FLORIDA WATER.

Winnipeg, Sept. 7.—To-day seven Indians died from drinking Florida Water for "fire water" on St. John's Reserve, North Dakota, near the boundary. Three others were ill.

A New Way to Catch Rabbits.

When off duty, Prof. Richards of Yale College enjoys a joke, and his pupils often come to him when they have heard a new one. He adds to the fun sometimes with a witticism of his own. Such was the case when one of the students perpetrated the following antiquity: "Professor, wouldn't you like a good recipe for catching rabbits?" "Why, yes," replied the professor. "What is it?" "Well, you crouch down behind a thick stone wall and make a noise like a turnip," answered the youth. "Quick as a flash came the reply: 'Oh, a better way than that would be for you to go and sit quietly in a bed of cabbage heads, and look natural.'"

At An Home.

The young man came in and made his way to the hostess, greeting her and each was able to realize what every other person he met actually thought about him, there would be very little going on in this world but fights, lawsuits and undertakings; and only the helplessly meek, the sublimely egotistical, the genuinely philosophical, and the helplessly idiotic would have any happiness in this life."

Try our mixed wood-special prices for one week. Telephone Main 1313. Dr. P. Burnt & Co.

Quick Colds

A draught, a quick cold, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, a quick cure. Get well before you have to think of weak lungs, bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia. Ask your doctor about this advice.

JOHN C.

To-day come in to see our House Linen.

Introducing to you a new special offer in the coming year.

SHOULD OF THE

In pure linen special offers yards, at 2.

Among the bleached will of extra large at very extra.

LIENS

A great deal of size 20 x 40 in.

The Towel when glass, which arranged the biggest in year.

While they are special sets—all work.

A S

is our immitched and of every year Pillow Sham Bureau Sec. Etc.

600

This is a wide variety of filling—good, which cannot be done by any other.

WHIT

will be another new value in the work for inspectors.

JOHN

King Street

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