

## THE TORONTO WORLD

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OUR MISDIRECTORS.

The investing public of this country, let alone the unwashed, are having their eyes opened as regards company directors. Within a short time we have had revelations in connection with the conduct of directors in life insurance companies and they are not of a very savory character; they have also had revelations in regard to the conduct of directors in discharging or neglecting to discharge the duty of supervision, which a director is supposed to exercise, in connection with the Ontario Bank; and now we are having startling revelations in regard to the conduct of the directors of the various companies that constitute the electric ring in this province, to wit, the directors of the Toronto Electric Light Company, the directors of the Toronto Railway Company and the directors of the Electric Development Company, the said directors being one and the same persons in dealing with themselves in their several directorships in a most surprising way.

Is there any more important duty now resting upon parliament, upon the legislature and upon the law officers of the crown than to have defined once and for all, even if it is expensive and even if it involves investigation in the courts, what the responsibility of a director is and how sacred is the trust that a director undertakes, and what great care he should exhibit in handling trust funds and how, above all things, he should seek neither profit for himself nor advantage for himself out of their use nor out of the exercise of his function as director, nor that he should seek the advantage of any other concern in which he is interested by reason of his exercise of that sacred function of trusteeship?

Our directors are beginning much like the directors that have made Wall-street what it is to-day—a hotbed of fraud, injustice and war against public rights; indeed, we do not know if we are not a little worse than are some of the directors who are in such close touch with Wall-street. Only there is this difference, that in the United States the president of that great country and his attorney-general and a whole host of law officers and special agents are busy prosecuting the directors who have done wrong, and severe laws are now being made in regard to insurance directors in the various states, and the law is being enforced against them and public opinion is forcing the wrong-doers to retire from office; while in this country nothing is being done that we can see, or very little is being done. Parliament is pursuing a policy of inactivity in regard to the insurance law and we have not heard of any great activity on the part of the officers of the crown in connection with the electric improprieties that have taken place.

We have, however, the spectacle of a lot of these directors interfering with public rights in this country and we have them lecturing the city council and the legislature as being confiscators of the money of the poor widow and orphan and of vested rights and sacred trusts and things of this kind; and furthermore, we have had the spectacle of a great banker, like Dr. H. W. Walker, joining in this denunciation of the confiscator and the robber of the goods and chattels of the widowed widow and orphan.

We should think that if Mr. Walker

had any lecturing to do he would devote it to some of the directors of these companies; if it were not for the fact that he has been the flotation banker of many of their propositions. Mr. Walker has still the floor to tell the public what he thinks about these company directors, inasmuch as he has already told what he thought about the public and the public's representatives.

## WARNING TO THE KNOCKERS.

This is a good time to renew a protest that The World entered last December when the municipal elections were on, against those who happened to be opposed to public ownership, and who were trying to smash the city's credit and the city's reputation, and especially to smash the right of the citizens to do what they wanted to do in regard to their own. These men were most of them, interested in companies that had acquired franchises from the city, and in return for these franchises they assumed that it was their right to fight the city at any point if the citizens desire to recover them and to fight the citizens at every point if they tried to compel these corporations to carry out their agreements. They poured out all kinds of abuse upon the city and upon the citizens in their capacity as an organized municipality.

The same thing has been repeated, in a much more drastic form, ever since the Back power proposition has been discussed in connection with the cheap supply of energy for Toronto, and not only for Toronto but all the municipalities of Ontario.

We pointed out long ago that these men were really servants of the city and should respect the city as such, and the citizens as their actual employers; but the view they took was that they were masters and had the right to lecture the citizens of Toronto and to warn them, and to even threaten them if they chose to exercise their full liberty. Now they have gone even further than that, and, as we have said, they have tried to destroy the credit of the city with the banks, and to destroy the credit of the city in the money markets of the world, and there may be some of them now on the way to England for this very purpose of injuring the credit of Toronto; nay, more than that, they are now trying to injure the credit of the province of Ontario, and in this they could only succeed by preventing this province from obtaining any money it might require for financing a state-owned electric plant for electric energy.

Fortunately the Province of Ontario is too big and too strong to stand for any such nonsense, and those men who are identified with banks, and those banks that are identified with the lumber interest and other concerns that have to do with the Ontario government, had better maintain at least a respectful attitude and allow the province to exercise its own freedom, and to cease this lecturing and threatening or else it may not go so well with them, or some of them, as they imagine. The Province of Ontario is a rather influential concern with great resources and sovereign power in the way of legislation and in the way of taxation and in other matters, and it might force some of these days to bring some of these people to a realization of the fact that they have no relation to this great province.

Now, once for all, let this knocking of the city and of the city's credit, and this lecturing of the city and of the citizens, and this threatening of the citizens of the province and the credit of the province, cease.

## GERMAN INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

During the electoral campaign that preceded the last British general election, the situation of the working classes in Germany was, for political purposes, painted in the darkest colors, statements even being made in consequence of taxes on food, many of them lived on dog's meat and horsefeed. In the autumn of 1905, Mr. C. A. Morgan, a deputation of six working men, chosen by their mates in the Gainsborough division of Lincolnshire, which he then represented in parliament on a visit to Germany to report on the circumstances as they saw them. They were put in charge of Mr. J. L. Bashford, and facilities were obtained from the German government. The report of their six weeks' tour was recently published in book form, under the caption, "Life and Labor in Germany." It embodies the result of much shrewd and careful investigation from independent points of view, since the members did not owe their selection to the unanimity of their opinions. Fourteen separate reports are given, dealing mostly with the iron and chemical industries, and the German home secretary, Count von Posadowsky, who had an interview with the six delegates, declared that he was surprised at the searching nature of the questions put to him, and at the impartial way in which the delegates judged things.

The general tenor of the report shows that wages are good and that "the tales about the miserable condition of the working men in Germany do not hold water." The delegates declared themselves as "decidedly and favorably impressed by the universal attention paid to personal appearance, cleanliness and good clothing." Grumbling, they say, is unknown, thriftlessness is not the rule, and temperance is general. Regarding the effect of the tariff the portion of the report referring to the Silesian and Düsseldorf districts states that "while proceeding from town to town, in this busy and prosperous dis-

trict of the German empire, we have been forced to face the fact that it has been during the period following upon the introduction of protective duties by Prince Bismarck, in 1879, that Germany has ceased to be poor, and has become well-to-do"; that her work people have received a large increase in wages; that the general social condition of the latter has improved; that Germany's industry has developed; that she has succeeded in extending her foreign trade and in acquiring ready markets for her continuously developing industry. Later, in the same report the delegates observe that "on more than one occasion very plain spoken remarks have been made to us by those who are thoroughly initiated in the extent of the prosperity of the German iron and steel trade in this district, to the effect that no small astonishment prevailed when England kept her fiscal frontiers open whilst all her neighbors around her imposed heavy duties on her products."

In attributing the extraordinary development of German industries largely to the imperial policy of protection, the delegates are undoubtedly correct. The industrial situation of Germany a generation ago offered similar problems to those which confronted the United States at an earlier date, and Canada a little later. The markets of the world were controlled by nations in a more advanced stage of industrial development, and in face of their free competition, the rise of German industries would necessarily have been a long and tedious process, all the more so since in the attempt to retain their control foreign manufacturers would certainly have outbid their prices to the lowest possible. Canada, with a powerful and highly organized community at her very gates, would have had a still more arduous task had she attempted to build up her industries without protection. No man, neither insane nor an absolute faddist, can doubt that were Canada to follow the advice tendered in some quarters, and remove the moderate tariff wall that shields her expanding industries, it would mean not so much retardation as restriction, and in many cases extinction. Canada, as a self-contained nation, rests to-day and must long continue to rest, on her own industrial progress. That goal cannot be reached if the Dominion is to be placed in a position of industrial dependence.

## ONTARIO AND THE WELCOME LEAGUE.

Last night's meeting of the British Welcome League was brightened by the announcement that the provincial government had authorized a grant of \$1000 in support of its objects. With this information the supporters of the movement will have all the more confidence in appealing for aid to the numerous citizens who are interested in the prosperity of the province. If the objects of the league are to be achieved, it will require the hearty co-operation of all who desire to encourage the inflow of British immigration. If the league is to achieve the full measure of the desire of those who have been instrumental in its establishment it must be loyally supported by all who, having passed through the experience, are fully aware that it is filling a much needed vacancy in the development of the province. Ontario must be built up, and the league can do much to divert the flow of immigration to the points where it is most required.

## IS IT FEAR OF FOWLER?

Montreal Gazette: There is in the Laurier government an attorney-general who is one of the cleverest lawyers in Canada, and he has a solicitor-general to aid him, besides official deputies and the bar of a big province to draw on for sides. There is also a Dominion police force, which can be used to lay informations if not to make arrests. The insurance companies which are presumed to have suffered from the transactions exposed during the life insurance investigation are operating under a law of parliament, as were the banks whose managers a former attorney-general and solicitor-general prosecuted and put in jail. One prosecution instituted by the government in the connection would do more to convince the country of its belief in the wickedness of Mr. Foster and Fowler than any number of cowardly taunts in the house of commons or any amount of fist-shaking by Mr. Aylesworth. Why does not the government institute such a prosecution? It is because there is a fear of Mr. Fowler says he will do in the exposure line?

## SWEET CAPORAL

The fact that the city was not represented at Ottawa, when the Hamilton Radial Railway bill, asking the right to enter "within the limits" of the city, was introduced, caused some surprise among the members of the railway committee. The city's attitude of holding aloof, said:

"All that was asked in the bill was just the general right to construct a line to some place in the city. If the entrance were made over private property, the company would have to obtain the right from the railway commission, and the same would be true if the entrance were to be effected along a public thoroughfare. Any private railway would be subject to the rulings of the railway commission, and a city's view would have to be taken before the railway was constructed."

Mr. Chisholm added that he didn't think the city would object to a pri-

## CITY OFFICIALS WHO'LL GET MORE

List of Salary Increases Agreed on by the Controllers Which Council Will Be Asked to Approve.

CITY HALL TO-DAY.  
11 a.m.—Board of Control.

There will be joy among civic employees if the salary increases recommended by the board of control are approved by the city council at the special meeting to be held next week.

Among the civic officials whose salaries are to be substantially advanced are City Treasurer Coady and Dr. Sheard, each by \$1000. Property Commissioner Harris \$500. City Architect McCallum \$250. Fire Chief Thompson \$300. and Deputy Chief Noble \$200.

The policy of salary increases has been carried into effect all down the list of the city hall. The addition of many thousands of dollars to the expense of civic government, but, in view of the increased cost of living, it is considered by the board that the increases are thoroughly justified.

One of the items at least will, however, probably come in for criticism. This is the fixing at \$1300 of the salary of Chief Clerk, recently transferred to the park commissioner's department. His salary in the city clerk's department was \$950.

Some of the lucky ones. Among the more important of the long list of increases are the following:

Mayor's department—George B. Wilson, secretary, from \$1650 to \$1800.

Law department—William Johnston, assistant solicitor, from \$1750 to \$2000.

Medical health department—Charles Sheard, M.D., medical health officer, from \$400 to \$500; W. H. Meadows, plumbing inspector, from \$1075 to \$1200; J. N. O'Neill, plumbing inspector, from \$1075 to \$1200; Benjamin Kirk, plumbing inspector, from \$1075 to \$1200; William Copping, plumbing inspector, from \$975 to \$1075; Robt. Wilson, chief clerk, from \$1100 to \$1300.

Assessment department—A. H. Frankland, chief clerk, from \$1800 to \$1900; J. P. Mallon, clerk, from \$1000 to \$1050; H. R. Jackson, clerk, from \$950 to \$1000; J. Kennedy, assessor, from \$1100 to \$1200; Hugh M. Graham, assessor, from \$1100 to \$1200; J. J. Moore, assessor, from \$1100 to \$1200; J. Bromley, assessor, from \$1100 to \$1200; (survey branch)—Charles Unwin, from \$1500 to \$1600; B. G. Leish, from \$900 to \$1000.

Public department—V. Hutchins, assistant auditor, from \$1000 to \$1200.

City clerk's department—J. W. Somers, chief clerk, from \$1350 to \$1600; J. McQuinn, board of control, from \$1450 to \$1500.

City treasurer's department—R. T. Archibald, from \$1550 to \$1650; J. Joseph Harton, receiving teller and assistant accountant, \$1700 to \$2000; John Watson, assistant accountant, from \$1200 to \$1300.

Tax collection clerks—Herbert Vance from \$950 to \$1000; J. McKenna, from \$950 to \$1000; J. L. Harton, from \$950 to \$1000; J. B. Brown, from \$950 to \$1000; J. Murray, from \$950 to \$1000; W. Woods, from \$950 to \$1000.

Waterworks—Rating and revenue branch—H. Curran, rating clerk, from \$1050 to \$1200; J. A. Thompson, rating clerk, from \$900 to \$1000.

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vate right of way on the general ground that the more railways that came in, the better it would be for the city.

**Building Booms.**  
The building boom continues without cessation, and it is estimated that for the present month, the \$2,000,000 mark will be passed, breaking all previous records. Whereas for April, 1906, the value of the permits was \$1,472,000, the value of those so far issued is \$1,800,000 with 12 days yet to run.

Chief Engineer Mountain of the board of railway commissioners called on City Engineer Rust yesterday regarding the sliding on Mowat-avenue desired by the Grand Trunk and C. P. R. jointly. When the matter was up before the commission some time ago the city gave its assent to the sliding, but differences later arose between the railways, and the construction of the sliding has been delayed. Mr. Mountain reported that these differences had been adjusted, and the work of building will be shortly begun.

In the light of the report of Bion Arnold, the Chicago expert, the mayor says the city no longer see strong objection to the street railway being allowed to extend their lines along Richmond, Victoria and Wellington streets. The city engineer, while agreeing as to the two extensions first named, is against the extension on Wellington street to Church street, as he doesn't think there is sufficient congestion on Front street to warrant it.

Mr. Arnold's suggestion that the street corner of the city hall front lawn should be rounded off, so as to allow cars to turn up the proposed Teraville street, is not favored by the board of control, which prefers instead cutting off a portion of the southwest corner of Queen and Bay streets. A report will be made by the city engineer and assessment commissioner.

**Rearrange Districts.**  
The mayor, in reply to the request of the board of education for additional school accommodation, said he thought a proper rearrangement of the school districts would make it necessary. While the present seating capacity was 40,000, the total average registered number of pupils was 38,000, the average attendance only about 34,000.

The mayor yesterday received a letter from the Westland board of trade, asking that the city co-operate in a petition to the government to prohibit the export of natural gas to the United States.

**AT OSGOOD HALL.**  
ANNOUNCEMENTS.

**Masters' Chambers.**  
Cartwright, master, at 11 a.m. Judges' Chambers.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Clute at 11 a.m. The Hon. Mr. Justice Clute at 11 a.m.

Peremptory list for Monday, April 22, at 11 a.m.:  
1.—Ro. Hughes, Mahaffy v. Nicholson.  
2.—Wolfe & Kirkwood.  
3.—G. T. R. v. Toronto.  
4.—Slater v. Royce.  
5.—Bradley v. Gainsburg.  
6.—Finlay v. Hamilton Cataract Company.

**Court of Appeal.**  
Cases set down for court of appeal sitting, beginning Monday, April 22: Remanets from last sittings:  
1.—Ottawa E. Ry. Co. v. Ottawa.  
2.—Wolfe & Kirkwood.  
3.—Altkorner v. Ontario W. Hargrave.

4.—Toronto Railway Company v. Toronto (Ontario cases).  
5.—Hamilton Steamboat Company v. Mackay.  
6.—Fisher v. Ottawa.  
7.—McKay v. Wabash.  
8.—University v. Toronto.  
New cases—  
9.—St. John v. City of Ottawa.  
10.—Moir v. C.P.R.  
11.—Russell v. Toronto.  
12.—Bohan v. Galbraith.  
13.—Brown v. Toronto Ry. Co.  
14.—Beck Manufacturing Company v. Valin.

15.—Carman v. Wrightman.  
16.—McMartin v. Chisholm.  
17.—Hinsley v. London Street Railway.  
18.—Harris v. London Street Railway.  
19.—Still v. Hings.  
20.—Green v. George.  
21.—Attorney-General v. Woodruff.  
22.—Deschenes E. Co. v. Royal Trust Company.  
23.—Jarvis v. Jarvis.  
24.—Kay v. White Silver Company.  
25.—Wilson v. Davies.  
26.—Copeland-Chatterton v. Business Systems.  
27.—Frawley v. Hamilton Steamboat Company.  
28.—Battie v. Wilcox.  
29.—Empey v. Fick.  
30.—Wilson v. Davies.  
31.—Thompson v. Ontario Sewer Pipe Company.  
32.—Pure Color v. O'Sullivan.  
33.—Excitons v. City of Toronto.  
34.—Barthelme v. Condie.  
35.—Iredale v. London.  
36.—Hudson Bay v. Kenora.  
37.—Keweenaw v. Kenora.  
38.—University of Toronto v. City of Toronto.

**Wants Money Returned.**  
Margaret Macauley of Toronto Junction has begun an action against Benjamin B. Huffman for \$210, money lent by the plaintiff to Huffman.

**Who Is the Owner?**  
Clifford Taylor has issued a writ against Isabella Learmont George, Lizia E. Taylor and Mrs. William Foster, to have it declared that he is the owner of certain property on the east side of Millcreek street.

**Settled the Action.**  
R. H. Hays has an action pending against H. D. Roads, S. M. Bouts and Robert Thompson, claiming payment on notes aggregating over \$1000, given for the purchase of a patent right. Hays moved before Master-in-Chambers Cartwright for summary judgment. After consideration the master has decided that the motion should be dismissed with costs in the cause.

**Henry Jones, Administrator of the estate of William Norman Jones, deceased, had an action pending against the Michigan Central Railway Company. Now a settlement has been arranged, and an application to the court has been granted dismissing the action without costs.**

**Paid Too Late.**  
Matilda Vincent and Margaret Wallace, ex-executors of the will of Isaac Wesley Vincent, brought an action against the Sun Life Assurance Company to recover \$2500 on a policy on the life of Vincent. The last premium was paid after the time on which it fell due and was accepted by the company, who were unaware at the time that Vincent was seriously ill. The company afterwards refused to pay the

**Must Bring a New Action.**  
Mrs. Stuart, wife of the late John Stuart of Hamilton, in December last issued a writ against the Bank of Montreal, claiming an account of the bank's dealings with her property. It is alleged that Mrs. Stuart was induced

by the bank, thru her husband, to sign guarantees to the defendants without any independent advice to the amount of \$125,000, and also to assign certain mortgages to the amount of \$25,000, and to transfer a large amount of real estate and shares in the Bank of Hamilton and other corporations. In April, 1905, Stuart was liable to the bank for \$221,000. Now Mrs. Stuart wants to amend her statement of claim to show certain additional facts. Upon application to the master-in-chambers, judgment has been given allowing her to discontinue and bring a new action, otherwise her motion is dismissed with costs to defendants in the cause.

**It is seldom that art lovers have such an opportunity of viewing some of the best work of the many artists, renowned both at home and abroad, as will be afforded them at Townsend's Art Rooms this week, when the entire private collection of the late Jas. Spooner, the well-known art critic and collector, will be on view, prior to the sale, April 19 and 20.**

**Homeless (arranging her guests' places for a dinner party—"The far lady's" wife we will put at this corner, and then those who on the carpet won't be seen."—Fleugende Blätter.**

**DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c CATARRH CURE...**  
It is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the sinuses, stops dropping in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

**CASTORIA.**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Beware of Imitations  
Signature of J. C. Watson

## Wash Vests, Men

THAT'S something every man should have, a couple or more. Allows of frequent change in dress—that means newness, freshness to a man's attire without much expense.

The best kinds are here now. Not many of a pattern, but very large variety—of duck, latest designs in polka-dot, stripe effects and fancy checks, white ground.

Fashionable New York styles. Sizes 34 to 46.

Prices as low as big quantity buying could get them. Each 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 and 3.00.

**WORK TROUSERS FOR 79c!**  
Must have early morning trade. Calculating this big value will bring it. Certainly should when priced down to cost of material. But come in early, men.

Medium and dark tweeds, desirable patterns; thoroughly made; good strong pockets. Sizes 34 to 42.

The Quick Price—Per Pair .79.

—MAIN FLOOR—QUEEN STREET—

**T. EATON CO. LIMITED**

**PUBLIC OWNERSHIP LEAGUE.**

A public meeting for the organization of a branch of the Public Ownership League for West Toronto will be held in

**BROADWAY HALL, SPADINA AVENUE,**

**FRIDAY, APRIL 19th, AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.**

Controller Ward and others will speak.

**When You Drink**

**OK PILSENER Lager**