

The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.
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THE MODERN CHESTERFIELD.

Nothing is more trite, rapid or futile than the advice given to young men by baccalaureate speakers. These well-meaning but conventional thinkers are the modern representatives of Chesterfield. They pother with mere moralizings on the value of noble ideals and good conduct. The theme is perennial and the presentation of it profoundly uninspiring.

The trouble is that our modern Chesterfields deal too much with the individual as such and what he may get for himself by living a decent life. This is only selfishness masquerading under the cloak of virtue. Why, do not our baccalaureate speakers dwell on what young men just graduating from college may GIVE society? They seem to be absolutely oblivious to the crying need and the splendid opportunities for young men to devote themselves to public service. Our country must have leaders in public life, energetic young men who are not only cultured but practically efficient. Our colleges are not supplying men of this stamp—men who may devote their energies intelligently, unselfishly, and with far-reaching insight to the problems and ends of public service. The petty Chesterfieldian utterances of our baccalaureate speakers may keep the feet of college graduates from straying down the primrose path; but they will never aid in producing men of "indomitable intellectual and moral force,"—genuine leaders in our country's march of progress. Change the theme, and so inspire real men!

RAILROAD NATIONALIZATION IN BRITAIN.

Some time ago the English courts annulled a working agreement between two important railways that attempted in that way to divide their spheres and reduce operating expenses. The grounds of the decision were mainly technical, turning as they did on the construction of certain enabling statutes and the expiry of the time limit. Now these companies and possibly the Midland, one of the largest of British railways, will unite to prosecute a private bill in parliament, sanctioning a combine whose total capital will be upwards of \$1,750,000,000. The fate of this bill, if it is introduced, will depend on the attitude of the board of trade, the government department charged with the control of railroads. Mr. Lloyd George, the late president of the board, now chancellor of the exchequer, indicated that the department was not necessarily hostile to agreements calculated to improve the service and reduce working expenses, but that in every case the public interest must be properly safeguarded.

Movements of this kind must assist in ripening public opinion on the subject of state ownership of railroads. Contrary to the prevalent notion in America state ownership is not the exception, but the rule among civilized nations. Great Britain and the United States being the only important countries favoring private ownership and operation.

Within the British Empire itself, state ownership prevails in the Australian states, the Dominion of New Zealand, the South African states and India, and in none of them is there any agitation for the transfer of the railroads to private companies. In all the leading features are good service, low and uniform rates, absence of discrimination and as a guiding principle, first and last, the public convenience. It should be recalled, too, that these states are entirely free from the gross scandals that have disgraced railroad history on this continent and do not need boards of railway commissioners to compel the controlling interests to obey the law, to treat shippers and passengers fairly and to protect shareholders and investors from improper stock and land manipulation.

The British situation is now under investigation by a committee that will among other things report on the advisability of transferring the railroads to the government. This is known to be approved by a majority of the present house of commons, and party lines on this question are non-existent. Recently an organization has been formed for the purpose of "educating the public mind on the subject of state ownership of railroads." The Railway Nationalization Society, of whose executive committee Mr. Clement Edwards, M.P., is chairman, has seven main lines of action: acquisition and investigations at home and abroad, and arranging for national and international correspondents; establishment of branches; publication of literature; holding of meetings; delivery of lectures; organization of debates and the taking advantage of every opportunity to call public attention to the "transit grievances of traders, farmers and the community. In a statement issued about a month ago by the committee the following summary of the arguments in favor of state ownership in Britain is given:

While the companies have almost abolished effective competi-

tion from among themselves, dividend has still to be earned upon the competitive machinery of some 250 separate and distinct companies. Great railway authorities have estimated that a saving amounting even to 20 or 25 per cent. in work expenses might be effected under a complete system of unified management. Such a saving would represent some \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 on the present working expenses. Unified management under private ownership would mean a vast private railway trust. It would place the trade of the country at the mercy of a single railway board. A private monopoly being a national danger, a public monopoly is the only alternative.

KING AND CZAR.

When the Labor-Socialists and a section of the Radical members of the British house of commons united in offering a protest against the state visit of King Edward to the Czar of Russia, they allowed weight to only one out of many considerations arising out of Russian conditions. It is possible to understand and appreciate the sympathy democrats feel with a people struggling to be free, without approving either the matter or the manner of the opposition made to the meeting of two royal families closely connected by blood and marriage. The protestants sought to draw a distinction between a personal and a state visit and objected that the latter necessarily implied disapproval of the Russian regime after constitutional liberty. But the distinction even if it exists does not appear of practical effect. Sir Edward Grey in reply gave powerful and convincing reasons why advantage should be taken of the recent Anglo-Russian convention to complete the understanding between the two governments regarding international questions of common interest. These include the improvement of the terrible conditions now existing in Macedonia, a reform for which British humanitarians have been ceaselessly laboring and which is dependent entirely on the goodwill of the Russian government. This alone suffices to remove any doubt, regarding the propriety of the King's visit, founded on the internal troubles of Russia. Nor should it be forgotten that Russian Liberals themselves welcomed the prospect of greater cordiality in the relationship between the two nations.

The meeting has already and thoroughly justified itself. According to the correspondent of The London Times, an exchange of views between the Russian minister of foreign affairs and the permanent under secretary of the British foreign office, has resulted in a complete understanding respecting the nature of the reforms to be made in the administrations of Macedonia. If it has only accomplished this the meeting of king and czar will at least be hailed with joy and gratitude by the oppressed Macedonians. King Edward himself, speaking in reply to the czar's welcome, expressed his belief that the convention would conduce to a satisfactory solution of some momentous questions and would also help very greatly towards the maintenance of the general peace of the world. The Macedonian arrangement is the first fruits of the benefit derived from the free exchange of views and arguments. If this great gain had been obtained at the sacrifice of British sympathy with Russian progressives there might be less inclination to consider it dearly bought. But neither the czar nor his ministers will look for any change in British public opinion regarding the right of the Russian people to a voice in the government and policy of their country.

RETURNS STOLEN MONEY.

Letter to Cortelyou Incloses \$8000—Makes \$40,000 From Sender.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Secretary Cortelyou has received in an envelope postmarked Jersey City a conscience contribution of \$8000, which has been turned into the conscience fund of the treasury.

In an unsigned letter the sender says that many years ago he and another man took considerable sum of money belonging to the government and that this \$8000 makes a total of \$40,000 sent, which, he says, is refunded the amount originally taken by himself. This sum, he says, has been returned to the treasury from time to time covering a period of several years.

REVOLUTION IN CUBA?

CITY OF MEXICO, June 14.—The Mexican Herald says to-day: News has reached this capital from an unimpeachable source to the effect that the business interests of Cuba have subscribed to a fund for the purpose of financing a revolution as soon as the United States makes good its promise and withdraws its soldiers from that island.

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Tried for Arson.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., June 14.—Mr. James St. Charles of this city, while operating a joiner in his carriage factory, has two fingers of his left hand taken off.

In the case of Wm. H. Bradshaw, charged with arson in burning his uncle's barn in the Township of Tyendinaga, the jury disagreed. Bradshaw was admitted to bail.

"Hiawatha."

The Daily and Sunday World is now being delivered at this popular summer resort. By telephoning your order to Main 252 or leaving same at 83 Yonge-street you will receive The World before breakfast.

WHAT A TORPEDO CAN DO MONITOR SURVIVES SHOCK

U. S. Navy Makes an Official Test—Bulkheads Saved the Target Ship.

FORT MONROE, Va., June 14.—A torpedo test of the monitor Florida took place Saturday, and naval officials declared it was satisfactory. The damage done, they said, was largely localized. The vessel was seriously but not vitally injured, and if she were a battleship she would be in a condition to keep in the fight.

The scene was most spectacular, as the torpedo hit the vessel just about midships and four feet below the water line, a great column of water, estimated at two hundred feet in height and one hundred in width, rising into the air.

The torpedo, guided by a trolley, struck the monitor at the point where it penetrated the double bottom and the coal bunker forming part of the compartment attacked. Pumps immediately were set at work and preparations made to tow the vessel to the navy yard for dry-docking.

The Florida listed about sixteen inches on the starboard side aft, but vigorous work at the pumps kept her from touching bottom.

The crew of about thirty men and Admiral Mason and other officials of the ordnance bureau boarded the monitor on reaching the place where the water line was hit, and remained there when the torpedo tore into the hull. The effect of the contact and explosion was practically the same as when a shell was fired at the monitor's turret several weeks ago.

Officials saw the torpedo as it emerged from the gun, and followed its course by the tipping of the water.

The torpedo speeded as it progressed along its course and struck home, shaking the vessel as there had been a collision with another vessel.

Secretaries Metcalf and Taft and Postmaster General Meyer went aboard the Florida in the launch Wahnetta and joined with the others in looking at the damage about the deck of the ship caused by the shock.

Upon arrival at the navy yard the monitor was immediately moved to the big stone drydock and the water pumped out. An examination showed that a clean hole extending from the superstructure, ten feet down, the hull had been made, and that it was 20 feet in length. The destructive power of the torpedo was the marvel of the examining officers. The injury internally extended in about eight feet at the centre, but varied from four to six feet on the margins.

The most important disclosure, however, was the fact that the damage beyond the bulkhead was not so great as had been feared, and that the bulkhead sufficient to cause any leakage. It was the opinion of experts that without the aid of the torpedo the monitor would have gone down in a few minutes at the most, and that with it she could have easily been kept floating indefinitely with the occasional use of the pumps.

CARNIVAL OF VENICE TO-NIGHT

Kiralfy's Dazzling Spectacle Will Be Presented at Hanlan's.

The first performance of Bolosky Kiralfy's dazzling spectacle, "The Carnival of Venice," will be presented this evening for the first time in Toronto at Hanlan's Point.

The large working staff connected with the production arrived in Toronto yesterday, and by the time the special train arrives this morning will be in readiness to follow the transportation of the scenery and baggage across the bay. Mr. Kiralfy uses a company of two hundred people for the presentation of this gorgeous pageant.

Those who have seen his former achievements at the Toronto Exhibitions will readily realize that when they visit Hanlan's Point this week they will see something that will make the beautiful visions to the eye, but will also hear entrancing music and see scores of pretty girls in graceful ball costumes and hear immense choruses of more than ordinary merit.

After to-night three performances will be given daily—a matinee in the afternoon and two at night—on the huge stage in front of the grand stand, in the baseball grounds. There will be three thousand seats at the nominal price of ten cents.

The management are enabled to present this immense production at this small price owing to the immense number of seats at their disposal. A splendid view of all that is seen in the production is afforded by the grand stand, in the baseball grounds. There will be three thousand seats at the nominal price of ten cents.

FAKE PRINCE RUPERT.

"Township" Put on Market and Coin Gathered in by Land Sharks.

MONTREAL, June 14.—Cy. Warman is back from a trip thru the west, much exercised over the easy way in which the widows and orphans are being swindled out of their patrimonies by the land sharks who advertise "Prince Rupert."

"For example, there is a small island in the Pacific which might be worth \$50,000,000, and I photographed that island, and so far as I could see not a twig in the bush had been disturbed. This island is checked off in prospectuses and pictured as a part of the mainland, divided up into town lots and listed at a total value of \$30,000. The promoters of course, call it Prince Rupert, although it is nearly ten miles from the real G. T. P. terminal city."

JEALOUSY, SHOOTS HIMSELF.

SAKLOUS, June 14.—Edward Dunne, captain of the University of Minnesota Football Team, shot himself yesterday in a fit of jealousy, because a young woman refused to attend a visit with him and accepted the escort of a young barber. He may die.

\$1.75 to Galt and Return.

With twenty-five cents added for admission to Annual Horse Show. Tickets good going to Grand Trunk Railway Station, June 18th, 19th and 20th, valid returning on or before June 22nd, 1908. Secure tickets at City Office, northwest corner King and Yonge streets.

AT OSGOOD HALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Cartwright, Chambers, at 11 a.m. Single Court.
The Hon. Chief Justice Meredith at 11 a.m. Cases set down for hearing:
1. Re Phillips.
2. Lindsay v. Currie.
3. Brown v. Carver.
Toronto Non-Jury Sittings.
Peremptory list for 11 a.m.:
1. Cummings v. Clark.
2. Lalley v. Martin.
3. Boswell v. Scott.
4. Byrie v. Soles.
5. Euclid Avenue Co. v. Hohn.
6. Medland v. Willis.
7. Spink v. Downey.
8. Biddle v. Boxer.
Divisional Court.
Peremptory list for 11 a.m.:
1. Biddle v. Todd.
2. Goodison v. McNab.
3. Quebec Bank v. Sovereign Bank.
McAlister v. McAlister.
4. Lamont v. Can. Transfer Co.
5. Hodder v. Hodder.

In the action of McNell against Lewis Brothers, Limited, the solicitor for the defendants refused to be examined as an officer of the company, appointing him the representative of the company in Ontario, claiming that he was merely an agent for a limited and special purpose. Judge Teetzel has given judgment deciding that the solicitor must attend at the trial and be examined by the plaintiff. The costs of the application are given to the plaintiffs in any event.

Goodness Wall & Co. have begun proceedings against John Cornelius Bell, who is believed to have sold and delivered.

M. C. Darrant, a C.P.R. brakeman, residing at Smith's Falls, on the 18th of November last, while coupling a locomotive to an oil tank at Kempsville Junction, had his hand caught and taken off by the wheel of the locomotive. He is now in court for settlement, but Darrant sued the company for greater damages.

McMahon has given judgment awarding Darrant \$4500, and directing the company to pay the costs of the action.

END OF FAMOUS CASE.

Pardons for Powers and Howard, Leading Figures in Kentucky Feud.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 14.—By announcing the pardon Saturday of Caleb Powers and James Howard, Governor McMahon closed the last chapter of one of Kentucky's noted criminal cases, in which the people of all sections of the United States have formally expressed their interest by sending the last of January, 1907, a petition to the governor, asking that the pardons be granted.

Four times has Powers been put on trial for his life on the charge of complicity in the murder, the first three trials resulting in conviction and sentence, death being the penalty in two trials. On the fourth trial, which came after the case had been carried to the United States Court, and had finally been appealed to the Supreme Court, the jury disagreed, and thereupon the efforts for a pardon for the two men were renewed.

Many thousands of signatures of people of all parties and all sections were appended to the petitions that poured in on Governor Wilson, who for several weeks has been considering the petitions. His decision was made known in the shape of a formal statement of the pardon and his reasons therefor, which he gave to the press on Monday.

BRYAN CLAIMS MAJORITY.

Says He Has 697 Delegates Pledged Already.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 14.—W. J. Bryan returned from York, Neb., to-day. At his office it was announced that 697 delegates to the Democratic convention at Denver were pledged to vote for Bryan for president, this being 25 more than the necessary majority.

LYTTELTON CAN'T COME.

LONDON, June 14.—Right Hon. Sir Alfred Lyttelton, former colonial secretary, who was to have accompanied Lord Milner to Canada next month, has for unavoidable reasons had to postpone, his visit to Canada.

Seized Cartridges for Cuba.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The treasury department seized on board the steamer Saginaw, of the Ward Line, ten thousand rounds of ammunition intended for shipment to Cuba. The seizure was made shortly before the hour the vessel was to sail.

LINEMAN FATALLY SHOCKED.

Companion Escapes—Wire Crossed One of Trolley Company's.

WINDSOR, Ont., June 14.—(Special).—J. Brown, a Bell Telephone lineman, was instantly killed and another lineman named Richard Sutherland had a narrow escape when a line they were repairing came in contact with a heavily charged wire on the Windsor Essex and Lake Shore Electric Railway. The telephone men were pulling up the slack in one of their wires when it crossed the railway line. Brown was on the ground and received the full effect of high voltage. The body was slightly burned. Sutherland was on the top of a neighbouring pole, holding a wire in his hand, and was rendered unconscious. Only his pole belt saved him from falling to probable death.

Deceased was in the employ of the Bell Company for two years. He was about twenty-three years of age and belonged to Hillsburg. He was married only six months ago, and his wife was coming here next week.

Great Austrian Pageant.

VIENNA, June 14.—The great pageant, the centre of the festivals marking the reign of Emperor Francis Joseph, proved a splendidly picturesque popular festival. More than 20,000 representatives of the different races composing the population of Austria-Hungary, garbed to represent the different historic periods since the foundation of the Hapsburg dynasty, either rode or walked in the procession.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED

"Mostly Everything for Nearly Everybody"

EARLY CLOSING DURING JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST THIS STORE WILL CLOSE SATURDAY AT 1 P.M.

The Goods You Want—Best Quality—Money-Saving

Benjamin Franklin said: "The use of money is all the advantage there is in having money."

The more people practice economy the more money they have to use.

Economy means putting money to the best possible use; getting the largest returns for it; sending it its farthest buying distance. Economy is money-saving, and this store is the Mecca for economists all over the Dominion.

We offer you the goods you want—best quality and money-saving—that's an invincible combination. THEN read of Tuesday's prices that back up the statements:

Children's Imported Headwear, Women's White Wash Shirts, several styles, each, \$1.50. Stair Oilcloth, 15 and 18 inches wide, yard, 9c.
Children's Hats and Bonnets, each, 39c. Women's White Lawn Waists, all-over embroidered front or embroidery trimmed, each, 98c. Lace Curtains, Swiss, Brussels, Cluny, Arabian and Marie Antoinette, pair, \$5.85.
Dress Goods, Panamas, poplins, serges, suitings, etc., every shade, yard, 33c. Women's Combinations, lisle thread, half price, 50c. Door Mats, heavy folding wire, 18 x 30 and 22 x 30 inches, each, 89c.
Scotch Zephyrs and Chambrays, each, 10c. Women's Lisle Thread Vests and Egyptian Cotton, each, 19c. Wall Papers, 2 1-2c, 3c, 5c, 8c and 11c a roll.
Women's Plain and Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose, pair, 15c. Neck Frills, 6 in box, for 25c. Hammocks, Oriental colorings, large size, each, \$3.95.
Men's Lisle and Cotton Socks, pair, 17c. Handkerchiefs, men's, demi-linen, 6 for 25c. English Perambulators, clearing at each, \$23.00.
Women's 20 and 22-inch Silk and Net Gloves, pale blue, pink, black, white and grey, pair, 50c. Table Knives, silver-plated, dessert and dinner sizes, each, 19c. Men's Worst Summer Suits, sizes 36 to 44, single and double-breasted, each, \$6.95.
Silk Parasols, stripes, Dresden and plain colors, each, \$1.98. Linen, full bleached, 36 inches wide, yard, 15c. Boys' Summer Suits, tweeds, knee pants, sizes 28 to 33, each, \$2.48.
Wide Ribbons, 4 to 5-inch, many colors, yard, 10c. Flannelette, Canadian, striped, 36 inches wide, yard, 7c. Men's Underwear, ribbed cotton, sizes 34 to 42, each, 19c.
Misses' Satene Petticoats, 32, 24 and 36 inches, each, 48c. Flannelette Blankets, grey or white, 66 x 74 inches, pair, 98c. Men's Shirts, medium and high-grade negligees, sizes 14 to 17 1-2, each, 50c.
Misses' Taffeta Silk Petticoats, black, blue, cardinal, green and mauve, each, \$3.50. Apron Gingham, Canadian, 36 inches wide, yard, 8c. Men's Straw Hats, boater shapes, each, 95c.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED

190 YONGE STREET TORONTO

HOTELKEEPER ALLEGES HE GRAFTED LICENSE

Says He Paid Two Members of Quebec Legislature, But Got No Value.

Pasteurized

After all the precautions we take in brewing O.K. "Pilsener" Lager, we pasteurize every bottle to insure absolute purity.

There's health in

O'Keefe's Pilsener Lager

"The Beer With a Reputation"

"The Light Beer in the Light Bottle"

DOUBLE DROWNING.

Two English Lads Meet Death in the St. Lawrence.

CORNWALL, Ont., June 14.—(Special).—James Lilley, aged 18, and Albert Lilley, aged 12, first cousins, were drowned yesterday afternoon in the St. Lawrence, near the foot of the Cornwall Canal. They went out fishing, and the current from the bywash at the lower locks caught their boat broadside and upset it about 100 feet from shore. The boys were natives of Elgin, Scotland.

A young lad named Archambault swam out to their rescue, and might have saved the smaller boy had not James, who was clinging to the upturned boat, made an effort to reach him, and Archambault, fearing to be pulled under, turned back.

Mr. Macpherson is Asked to Explain.

VANCOUVER, June 14.—Vancouver Board of Trade has given R. G. Macpherson, M.P. for Vancouver, opportunity to explain his position on the coasting laws question. According to a report from Ottawa he made certain statements in the house of commons on Thursday, as reported in the press, which are totally at variance with the facts.

The TRADERS BANK of Canada.

DIVIDEND NO. 49.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of the Bank has been declared for the current quarter, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after the

SECOND DAY OF JULY NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 20th June, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

Toronto. — 15, 1908.

STUART STRATHY, General Manager.

We provide Supplies to Families, Campers and Sportsmen throughout Muskoka and Northern Ontario TO FAMILIES desiring to secure Cottages at Muskoka we offer information as to several that have been reported to us for rent this season.

TO CAMPERS we furnish the Provisions, Tents, Utensils, Blankets and General Camp Outfit. We also have specially prepared charts of 30 canoe trips in Ontario.

A complete little Campers' Manual, 120 pages, illustrated, 10c.

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