

The Toronto World.

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All advertisements must be approved as to character, wording and display. Advertisers are free to examine the subscription list at any time.
"Want" advertisements, one cent a word each insertion.

THE ONLY THING UNKNOWABLE.

The World has a knack, as all our readers know, of telling them what is likely to happen, long before our rivals have any knowledge of the subject. In the same line we would like to impress upon Canadians the gravity of the financial situation in the United States and the consequent likelihood before long of our markets being swamped with the manufactures of that country. That is the day we will need a protective wall higher than we have to-day. The pressure to find outside markets is a great rising force in the United States and already a movement is afoot to offer Canada some kind of reciprocity, especially in view of a danger threatening from imperial preference trade.

The way to meet the United States either in reciprocity negotiations or in an invasion of our markets by their goods is a tariff wall like their own. They know what it is the moment they see it and we know of nothing else that has the same taming effect on them. It "jars" them at once.

American manufacturers have awakened to two facts: that Canada is the best customer they have, and that they would lose a valuable market if the Canadian tariff were raised to the American level. At the meeting of the National Furniture Association, Eugene N. Foss of Boston said that Canada was the best customer for American furniture, and ought to be justly dealt with. "We must develop our export-trade or suffer serious consequences." Resolutions were adopted by the convention favoring a reciprocity treaty with Canada. With this view American manufacturers are anxiously awaiting the meeting of the Joint High Commission in the fall.

Recently we published the circular of the Minnesota branch of the National Reciprocity League, a strong and wealthy organization. It refers to the value of the Canadian market, especially for farm machinery and other articles used on the farm. Unless a reciprocity treaty is arranged, it is feared that Canada will raise its tariff, especially on American manufactures; hence the receivers of the circular are urged to raise a fund of \$100,000 to further the cause of reciprocity. They are to work quietly and avoid needless publicity—like people who mean business. The members of the Joint High Commission "must be impressed with the conviction that the Commission must make a treaty," then members of congress must be pressed to support it. "A great market is growing up north of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, and we should go after it."

Everything shows that a big effort is to be made to capture the Canadian market, to prevent increases in our tariff and to obtain reductions. The American manufacturing plants are overproducing, and are looking all round the world for markets. The heavy shrinkage of values shown by recent events in Wall Street will sharpen the desire for relief. Recent visitors to New York have been surprised by the extent to which Canada figures in the calculations of financial men.

American advocates of reciprocity agree that something must be done for Canada in the way of reducing the tariff on Canadian products. They fear that the Canadian tariff will be increased, in spite of the fact that the Canadian government has declared against that policy. If the Canadian government goes into reciprocity negotiations, it admits the value of a tariff as a lever. The higher the tariff the more it has to give as a consideration for reductions on the other side. Free traders say it is absurd to keep up a high tariff "injuring ourselves" in order to make this kind of leverage. If they really believe this, they must oppose all reciprocity negotiations, which, according to their doctrines, mean: "If you will agree not to injure ourselves by a high tariff, we will do the same." All we know is that in practice a high tariff is an effective means of obtaining better tariff treatment from foreign countries. Even the discussion of protection in England, the possibility of a change in fiscal policy, has caused a change in American and German sentiment. Germany was induced also by the provisions in the last Fielding tariff affecting German trade.

The lesson is that our people must have as high an opinion of the value and possibilities of the Canadian market as the Americans have and act accordingly.

TWO CENTS A MILE.

The World's correspondent in Michigan, Mr. Porter, shows that the two-cent a mile passenger rate prevails on the three largest systems of the state, the Wabash, the Grand Trunk and the Michigan Central. All these lines traverse Ontario also, and charge three cents the moment they cross

the boundary line into this province. There is no reason for this distinction; Michigan has very similar conditions to those which prevail in Ontario. If there is any difference it is such as would entitle the people of Ontario to better treatment. The Grand Trunk trains are more crowded in this province than in Michigan. Then in regard to taxation the railways have an immense advantage in freedom from the heavy taxation that prevails across the river. Finally, many of our Ontario railways have been heavily subsidized by the people. The very same railway should charge three cents a mile for the province and two in the State is an injustice that we ought not to submit to.

The Grand Trunk, the Wabash and the Michigan Central will sell tickets in Chicago from that city to New York at two cents a mile or less all the way, INCLUDING AND OVER THE PORTIONS OF THEIR ROUTES THAT CROSS THE PENINSULA OF ONTARIO. But a Canadian who wishes to go in the same train and who buys his ticket in Canada must pay three cents a mile or fifty per cent. more. How is that for discrimination in one's own country against one's own people in favor of outsiders?

These railways in Michigan pay heavy taxes to the State as well—they have hardly any taxation in Ontario. But somebody says: "Look at the excursion rates you get in Canada." There is a sufficient answer to this. Reasonable regular rates all the time are better than extortionate rates most of the time with low price excursion tickets once in a while.

The World has set out to see that the people of Canada travel as cheaply and as well as the people of the States of New York and Michigan. Two lines in the new railway bill declaring that the maximum passenger rate in Canada shall not exceed two cents a mile will do the work. The railways will not lose by the law—they will make money by its passage.

Now is a good time to let your representative in Ottawa know that you'd like to travel for two cents a mile!

THE REDISTRIBUTION.

Complaint being made that the redistribution is injurious to the Conservative party, a Liberal contemporary ferociously remarks that "the Tories don't like their own medicine." This is all very well as a retort to the authors of the measure of 1882, or as many of them as are surviving, but it will hardly satisfy those who have an exalted opinion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and who heard him declare, in fervent language, that gerrymanders should be no more. Nor is it an answer to hundreds of thousands of electors, Liberal, Conservative and Independent, who have a right to the fair exercise of the franchise, and who had no more to do with the gerrymandering of 1882 than with the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

The new measure must stand upon its own merits, not by comparison with past "iniquities." In the election of 1900 the Conservatives swept Ontario, and gained their majority in parliament, honestly, by a large majority of the popular vote. A redistribution that would give a Liberal majority on that vote would be a gerrymander and nothing else, and we do not think the people of Ontario are in a mood to accept the excuse that the Tories did something wicked in 1882 and that the Liberals must get even with them. The measure will be carefully examined, and the public verdict will be given upon its merits.

OVERCROWDED CARS AGAIN.

There is no excuse for the crowded state of the East King-street cars at this time. It is not due, as the railway officials sometimes say, to the congestion of traffic at 6 o'clock. One passenger, with the express object of avoiding this congestion, has taken all the way from 5:20 to 6, and found them all in the same condition, packed and with men clinging to the sides. One evening he waited from 5:35 to 5:55, and it was only at the latter time that a car with a trailer appeared. It was not overcrowded, nor would the others have been if trailers had been attached. The trouble is simply lack of car accommodation, and the remedy is equally simple. The same trouble may exist on other lines, and this one is selected because we have exact knowledge of the conditions.

TRINITY AND FEDERATION.

The Rev. Dr. Langtry takes an exceedingly gloomy view of the proposed federation of Trinity University with Toronto. It is easy to understand and sympathize with the doctor's view of his church and for the religious teaching. One can also understand and sympathize with the objection to an institution like Trinity losing, to a certain extent, its individuality and independence.

In the last analysis, the question resolves itself into one of division of labor. In the old days, before science had made such prodigious advances, it was possible for one man to become a good classical and mathematical scholar, and to know most of what was commonly known of physical science. To-day there has been such progress in physical science, including medicine, that to become proficient in one branch is the work of a lifetime. It has been calculated that five million dollars is a moderate estimate of the capital that is required for the proper scientific equipment of a university.

a Presbyterian, a Baptist, a Congregational, and half a dozen other universities, each trying to teach everything, and each with its little medical school and school of practical science. Is it not likely that under such a system everything would be done badly?

Instead of this plan of dissipation of energy and resources, we propose one of concentration, and it applies not only to the teaching of science but to the teaching of morals and religion. Rev. Dr. Langtry says that these are badly taught. "There are some of us," he says, "old-fashioned enough to believe that Bishop Strachan was right, and that the fruits of this agnostic system of education are seen in bribery, perjury, personation, stock gambling, oppression, defalcation, and all the crimes that a sharpened intellect and unsanctified life would lead to expect. Prove that he was right, and therefore we are opposed to confederation on principle, and agree with Strachan that it is impossible for us, great as the sacrifice may be, to be necessary to maintain Trinity College, to be combined in and swallowed by an institution that is essentially anti-Christian."

We are free to admit that there is a lack of practical religion, in politics as well as in business. But what does this prove? Not that the forces of scientific education should be divided; but that the forces of religious education should be concentrated. A certain dissipation of moral and religious energy, thru denominational divisions, we must expect, at least for some time. But why should we add to this necessary evil the unnecessary evil of the Church of England trying to teach, not only religion, but medicine and mathematics? She has other work to do. She is a vast missionary field to cover. She has underpaid and overworked clergymen working in these fields, or in the slums of our growing cities. If she is going to enter the lists against political and commercial immorality, she will have to fight trusts, combines, corporations, political parties, lobbies, caucuses and other highly concentrated powers. Ought her own powers to be dissipated in the pursuit of a vain effort to Anglicize medicine and mathematics?

THE CATTLE TRADE.

The carefully compiled returns issued by the British Board of Trade for the first six months of this year set forth clearly the changing conditions of the live stock trade. The United States exported 138,244 export cattle, being \$2,350 less than the corresponding time last year, while Canada jumped from 18,250 to 23,000, an increase of 4,750. In this large increase, we must include many cattle posted from Canada to the United States. The year none as shipped across the line. We have reason to believe that even a larger increase of live cattle exported from Canada will be recorded for the other six months of this year.

The live sheep exported from the United States during the past six months numbered 15,185, a very great falling off from 21,000 in 1902, and stepped in ahead of Canada. During the two months the British ports were open to her, she exported \$2,941,000 worth of live sheep, a very great comparative increase. It only shows the large opening in this trade for encouraging the sheep trade.

The chilled meat trade is increasing. The United States exported an increase of 121,233 cwt. and Argentina an increase of 23,183 cwt., while Australia, in front of the rest, shipped 50,574 cwt., and other countries 52,411 cwt. These figures clearly impress upon Canadians the urgent need of our competing for the chilled meat trade.

The mutton consumption is expanding in Great Britain. The Australian frozen mutton reached the large amount of 1,364,095 cwt., being an increase of 211,000 cwt. in 1902. Argentina coming next with 710,300 cwt., an increase of 36,423 cwt. The next item, bacon, presents Canada in a very favorable position, an increase of 34,200 cwt., against a decrease of 241,940 cwt. from the United States. We have a strong competitor in Denmark, her increase being 10,000 cwt. Also in France we have the advantage of increased exports, amounting to 11,475 cwt., while the United States shows a loss of 22,983 cwt. in the same period. The United States will not worry over the loss of trade in live cattle and sheep, because it is to their interest to send over the finished product in the form of chilled meat and dressed mutton and lamb. We in Canada are "simply not in" in this respect in the export trade.

RAILWAY PROBLEM.

Exchange: Every one remembers the old schoolboy puzzle of finding a line that crossed two trains going in opposite directions on a single-track might pass by means of a switch, which was shorter than either train. Probably the puzzle of ever finding a solution of this kind really come up in actual railway operation, but one did occur recently at a terminal station, where one of the Brooklyn elevated railroads, and was very prettily solved in the presence of a platform full of people.

At this station, after some waiting, three trains drew in, one after the other, and after shifting them about, apparently with the idea of changing their positions by means of a switch-back no longer than any of the trains, and which already contained a number of empty cars, the difficulty was got over in the following way: Two of the trains were sent to the empty cars, and the passengers crowded into the last one, which was held back to get on schedule time. There may have been some grumbling at this ingenious solution, but most of those who got aboard doubtless were grateful for being allowed to take the third train, and not being forced to wait for the sixth or longer.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

We close daily at 5 p.m. Saturdays at 1 p.m.

Wednesday Morning

These prices take effect for the first time Wednesday morning at eight o'clock. Wednesday is stock-taking day, and these lots will not be included in our stock records. We mark them at bargain counter prices regardless of value, that they may clear and go quickly. Come at eight and enjoy the bargain carnival.

Odd Clothing Clearance

100 Men's Odd Coats; single and double breasted, saque shape, in all-wool tweeds and colored worsteds and serges; English, Scotch and Irish cloths; light and dark colors; good trimmings; well made; sizes 34 to 44; these are coats out of suits that have sold at \$7.50, \$10 and \$12.50 each; your choice Wednesday, coat only 2.95
100 Men's Vests; single breasted, with and without collars; well made; some to match above coats; Early Closing Sale Wednesday..... .69
135 Men's Trousers; broken lots and odd sizes; tweeds and worsteds; three pockets; good trimmings; well made; sizes 31 to 42; \$2.00 to \$3.50 values; Early Closing Sale Wednesday..... 1.69

Men's Furnishings Cheap

12 dozen Men's Knitted Bathing Suits; two-piece and combination style; fine imported quality; black ground, with fancy stripes; large and extra large men's sizes; former price \$1.00 per suit; Early Closing Sale Wednesday..... .50
20 dozen Boys' Fine Neglige Cambric Shirts; detached high band collar; laundered neck band and cuffs; can be worn either as neglige shirt or shirt waist; light, dark and medium colors; sizes 12 to 13; 50c value; Early Closing Sale Wednesday..... .39
1000 pairs Men's Fancy and Colored Cotton Hose; new and up-to-date colors and designs; seamless finish; spliced heel and toe; full range of sizes; broken lines of 15c to 25c qualities; Early Closing Sale Wednesday..... .7

\$3.00 Men's Straws, \$1.00

9 dozen Men's Straw Boater Hats; made from finest selected Canton and rustic straws; some are plain white; others are mixed blue and white and blue and white even stripes; leather sweatbands; pure silk plain bands, in blue or black; light weight; as now being worn in London and New York; splendid value at \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50; Early Closing Sale Wednesday..... 1.00

Tissue Paper Napkins

40,000 Japanese Paper Table Napkins, in a big assortment of beautiful Oriental designs; just the thing for picnic or restaurant use; usually sold at 40c per hundred; Early Closing Sale Wednesday, per hundred..... .20

Floor Covering Snaps

1,265 yards English Axminster, Wilton and Velvet Pile Carpets; 27 inches wide; a general clean-up of odd pieces for stock-taking; all good designs and color combinations; suitable for drawing rooms, dining rooms, libraries, halls, etc.; \$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00 values; Early Closing Sale Wednesday, per yard..... .75
1,177 yards English Tapestry Carpet; 27 inches wide; a good range of effective designs and colorings; suitable for any room or hall; 45c, 50c, 55c and 65c values; Early Closing Sale Wednesday, per yard..... .38
650 square yards Blue Oilcloth; 36 inches wide only; block patterns; well seasoned goods; Early Closing Sale Wednesday, per square yard..... .15

Furniture Extras

20 odd Parlor Pieces; assorted lot; comprising arm-chairs, arm-rockers and reception chairs; mahogany finished frames; highly polished and carved; richly upholstered; covered in a choice line of silk tapestries; also a few lines of Library and Hall Chairs and Rockers, in mahogany finish; prices ranging from \$10 to \$15; Early Closing Sale Wednesday..... 6.90
10' odd Chiffoniers; assorted lot; in rich golden quarter-cut oak and mahogany finish; handsomely carved and polished; straight and well shaped fronts, with 6 and 7 drawers; shaped tops; fitted with large British bevel plate mirrors; best brass fittings; must be cleared out before stock-taking; \$15 to \$22 values; Early Closing Sale Wednesday..... 13.90

Window Hangings, Paper

200 pairs Very Fine Nottingham Lace Curtains; 54 inches wide and 3 1/2 yards long; also about 25 pairs odd lines in Swiss and Renaissance; odd lots containing 1 to 10 pairs of a pattern; the designs are all new and up-to-date; these curtains can be used for any style of window decoration; value to-day \$4 to \$5 per pair; Early Closing Sale Wednesday..... 2.98
200 odd Window Shades; size 36 x 70 inches long; trimmed with fancy lace or insertion; mount on good spring rollers; complete with tassels; the trimmings used on these shades include all sort lengths left over from this season's selling; which we want to clear out quickly; 75c to \$1 values; Early Closing Sale Wednesday..... .39
1,800 rolls Glimmer Wall Paper, with match colors; handsome floral and set figure patterns; blue, brown, green, red and terra cotta colors; suitable for halls, dining-rooms and sitting-rooms; 8c to 12c values; single rolls; Early Closing Sale Wednesday..... .4

The Toronto Daily Star Will have a More Complete List

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

190 YONGE ST., TORONTO

GOOD WATER STOPS TYPHOID

Low Prevalence of Fever Good Index to Waterworks and Sewerage System Development.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES STATISTICS

Report of Provincial Board of Health Presents Interesting Figures and Comments.

The twenty-first annual report of the Provincial Board of Health, just issued, notes a particularly high state of the general health of the province in the matter of contagious diseases. It is remarked that the low prevalence of typhoid fever, which is so closely associated with the larger municipal works of our towns and cities, has been a good index of the steady development of waterworks systems and of sewerage systems thruout the province.

In this connection Dr. Vaux, in his preface to the report, further says: "The rapid growth of the urban population of the province, thru the development of manufacturing industries in the several cities and towns, is forcing the question, not only of waterworks but of sewerage disposal, into great prominence, and the preliminary steps necessary to their establishment demand that the source of the proposed supply of any town and the method of disposal of the sewage of any place be submitted to the Provincial Board of Health for approval. Thus a vast supply of indolent quality, or one in danger of pollution, is avoided where, at all