

Laurier Flatly Refuses.

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ment of the worker. Ralph Smith moved another amendment to provide that Sunday labor under two hours should not entitle the worker to a full 24-hour rest day.

Sunday Labor. In the afternoon Mr. Bourassa offered an amendment to section four. He proposed not to give 24 hours holiday for any Sunday labor, but only to guarantee the employe the same number of idle hours during the week as were given up to labor on the Sunday. To this a proviso was added on motion of Mr. Smith (Nassau) treating as negligible any work on Sunday amounting to less than two hours.

Mr. Pringle (Cornwall and Stormont) offered a substitute. He allowed 24 consecutive hours of rest, but they might commence or terminate on Sunday. The employe was to have 24 consecutive hours of rest during the seven days.

Mr. Foster (North Toronto) denounced the section as reported with considerable vigor. It was a denial of the right to every laboring man in Canada. It stigmatized him as being unfit to make a contract. Many men with families depend on him to make a little extra money by doing extra work on Sunday.

Mr. Aylesworth made a singular defence of the amendment. He said that the employer who required his employe to work on Sunday was compelled to give him a holiday during the week. But also the employer "was to be compelled to take it." There was no reason why any man could not work for another every day in the year if he wished. It was up to the employe to say whether he wished to avail himself or not of the holiday that the law awarded him. Section four will stand for the present.

Section five, forbidding any parks to be open to the public where an admission fee is charged, and forbidding any game or contest for a prize or reward, aroused a double-barrelled opposition.

The Park Question. Mr. Rivet (Montreal) spoke of Bohmer Park. It was a beautiful and pleasant resort that contributed to the happiness of the people. He believed his effect was good. Every one in Montreal would oppose any interference with harmless places of amusement. The local authorities were best able to judge. He, therefore, moved an amendment permitting parks to be open "where authorized by provincial or municipal authority."

Mr. Taylor (Leeds) criticized the section as not strict enough. It only forbade games and sports. He thought the same were played for a prize or reward. He had been shocked by the statements made yesterday by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The local authorities should be allowed to prevent baseball, cricket and golf. He moved an amendment forbidding any person to engage in any game on Sunday or to witness the same.

Mr. Verville, the labor representative from Montreal, hoped that poor people would be allowed to breathe on Sunday. He protested against closing the parks.

Mr. Gallier (Kootenay) favored the amendment permitting the people to visit the parks on Sunday.

Mr. Kennedy (New Westminster) called down Armand Lavergne. He read from a pastoral by Archbishop Bruchesi condemning the growing desecration of Sunday.

Sir Wilfrid's Dilemma. Sir Wilfrid Laurier refused both amendments. He could not yield everything demanded by the Protestants of Ontario or by the Catholics of Quebec. Last year he had been accused of being ridden by Sheareri; this year he was accused of being ridden by Sheareri.

Mr. Bourassa made an impassioned reply. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was destroying the great work of his life. The keystones of our national fabric is toleration, and the great work of his life is toleration. He must respect the religious views and social customs of the people.

Mr. Martin (Wellington) threatened to introduce an amendment prohibiting golf, but yielded to the general laughter on both sides of the house. The amendments were voted down, and the section passed as reported by the committee.

Mr. Conmee (Rainy River) opposed section six forbidding Sunday excursions.

Mr. Pringle said the bill as agreed upon by the committee only forbade "organized excursions." Why had this word been dropped in re-introducing the bill? He insisted that Mr. Sheareri had no objection to the amendment. Mr. Aylesworth refused to accept it.

RAID ON BUCKET SHOPS.

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reform committee of the Methodist Church.

"Oh, do you think so?" said Dr. Chown. "Well, these things have got on the nerves of the people so that they can't stand it any longer. It is certainly a step forward. The work of the Methodist Moral Reform is by no means at a standstill and so far we have been very successful in putting the lid on Toronto."

W. M. Douglas, who with C. H. Eltche, K. C., is appearing for some of the brokers, said last night that he was not sure yet whether they were charged with. They were to appear Monday morning. To him it seemed that there was no difference between the offices conducted by Clients and those of Pellatt & Co., or Osler & Hammond, except that it was on a smaller scale. His clients all had wires, private and direct, either to New York or Cincinnati. He considered that the New York stock exchange was nothing more or less than a gambling place where stocks were bought and sold on margin. He was not sure of the code on these lines, but would announce the details later. T. C. Robinette, K. C., has been retained by the "handbooks."

History of "Bucket Shops." During a prosperous speculative period many years ago the majority of brokers on the Chicago Board of Trade agreed not to make contracts for small amounts of grain, except under restrictive conditions. Outside brokers then entered into grain speculation and made speculative contracts in small

amounts of grain. The board of trade members derisively termed such brokers as dealing in grain by the bucketful; hence the term "bucket shop," meaning primarily speculative transactions in very small amounts. This business, supposedly, was the gathering of small orders and the entering into contracts by the broker as himself the principal, and later placing his aggregate orders upon the board of trade, and to his best judgment. Thus arose the making of these aggregating units of speculation into a system of speculative wager, under which the alleged broker "buckets" or absorbs the orders of his customers and becomes himself the antagonist of the customer in as much as should the customer be on the right side of the market the broker would have to settle out of his own pocket. It is easily seen, therefore, that the customer is at the mercy of the broker's honesty and ability to pay, and that his transaction is not a matter in affecting the advance or decline in the commodity he has contracted for.

Margin speculators, however, use the bucket shop as a means of escape from part novices, and their transactions usually result in loss, therefore a "broker" with capital commensurate with the business he received could afford to pay the profits to the small operator, provided he could gather in the losses, plus commissions. Seventy-five per cent of the speculative transactions are on the purchase side, and when a big break in prices comes the brokerage system is especially exposed. The bucket shop flourishes; but when the turn comes and the speculator follows the advancing values with success the responsibility of the "bucket shop" is often disproven.

Hard to Draw the Line. The bucket shops have all the faults of speculation, with none of its benefits. But proof that a brokerage office is a "bucket shop" is difficult. There is evidence of "bucketing" is seldom obtained. The "bucket shop" can deliver the stocks or grain on demand, just as quickly as a member of the exchange, and it is true that many deliveries are made. Just yesterday a broker, whose books were confiscated by the police, had in his possession a certificate for fifty shares of railroad stock which he had received for a client.

This idea of associating my name with known gamblers, said he, "is detrimental to my business, which is legal and proper, conducted and yet I am not a member of any exchange." "Are you a 'bucket shop' keeper?" was asked. "I do not know what a 'bucket shop' is," was the reply.

"Here is a sample of the business transacted by this man," said R. Brunskill, as he held out a script certificate for a hundred shares of stock, which he had just received. "I welcome an investigation in that another, 'but hope it will extend to the 'regular houses,' so-called, as they never miss an opportunity to meet or profit by way of innuendo on the broker who handles small lots, often referring to us as 'bucket shops,' whatever they are."

Transactions which are closed by payment in cash of the market differences are made by brokers with memberships on every exchange of the country, but these transactions are purely speculative, and as the speculative markets of a community are often of great value as opportunities for profitable investment and for affording insurance in the whole financial system, and when a man desires to trade in the market on a small scale, either as investment or protection against property held or for simple speculation, and finds that brokers who are members of the exchange are profitable from accepting his ten or twenty-share order, he naturally turns to the broker who will accept it and cares little whether he is a "bucket shop" or "hedger's



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his business, so long as he "plays fair." The Square Deal. It is often charged that "regular houses" are in fact "bucket shops," and where this is true they have a greater advantage over the speculator than the real "bucket shop" has, because they can execute an order, and if it goes in favor of the trader they can, if dishonest, tell him "only so many shares were sold at," while the alleged "bucket shop" gives service that is generally satisfactory. "Regular houses" conduct a "bucket" business, and the speculative man here finds expression to his own estimate and the enclosed market man who will doubt this. Some of the Toronto "regular houses," when apprised of the "bucket" nature of their safe and dispose of possible evidence against them in case of a visit by the police.

In some countries the gambling and speculative spirit of the people is appeased by the governments regulating the form and manner of transactions. In Canada the government represses all forms of a purely gambling nature, and the speculative man here finds expression to his own estimate and the enclosed market man who will doubt this.

The Final Result. In the final resort, the responsibility of any concern is its assets, and where a system of gambling transactions is built up with no assets behind them, in real property or guarantee of fulfillment of contract, it is on a question of time when it falls. The life of a "bucket shop" is brief; the life of a brokerage business, whether conducting large or small transactions, depends on the character and responsibility of its management.

Speculation in this country is growing each year, and its possibilities are something no man can estimate, and the proposition is one for serious consideration by the government. There is no remedy for most of the existing evils in connection with speculation within the power of the stock exchange and boards of trade themselves. If leading exchanges would encourage legitimate dealings in small lots, a long step would be taken in the reduction of the "bucket shop" evil.

Meanwhile a tax imposed on brokers, similar to the Quebec Province method, would to a large extent have the effect of eliminating many of the "shoeing" variety of brokers now extant and preying on the public.

A MINE THAT'S A MINE.

Nipissing Mines Company Shows Great Profit of Development.

Did you ever hear of the Nipissing Mines Company and its eight claims in Cobalt? Well, it is a good story, and indicates the estimated wealth of Ontario's mineral resources. It pays a 3 per cent. dividend quarterly right out of the mine—the treasurer of the company can show to-day \$700,000 cash in hand. From Jan. 1, 1905, to April 25, 1906, the net profit from the mine was \$1,024,628.10. Pretty good showing for fifteen months. A profit of 93 per cent. is a remarkable one that averages \$6,000 a car soon tallies up into the millions.

The claims of the Nipissing Mines Company total 846 acres, twenty-two acres larger than the next largest claims. Of this acreage less than 10 per cent. has been prospectively. Thirty pay veins have been struck, and among other ores, outcroppings of copper have been found that promise good returns for development.

These are the facts vouched for by William Starr Bullock, who is the publicity expert of the company. A few minutes' talk with Mr. Bullock gives one a more comprehensive idea of Cobalt's potentialities than a day's reading of blue books. Mr. Bullock is prepared to prove his case with documentary evidence that bears all the hallmarks of authenticity.

Happenings in Hamilton County Council Sensation.

Accountants Report That \$50,000 Have Been Paid Out Irregularly.

Hamilton, June 21—(Special)—The finance committee this evening recommended T. H. Pratt for re-appointment as a hospital governor. The Bank of Hamilton's offer of \$177,842 for \$178,000 debentures was accepted. Some objection was taken to bills incurred by the City Solicitor for cab hire, but they passed.

Dr. Hodgkiss of the Provincial Board of Health to-day interviewed Dr. Roberts and Chairman Quinn of the board of health. The provincial board will meet here early next month to re-hear the bad odors at the coal inlet. The grand lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars decided this afternoon to take no action with reference to the formation of a third political party in Ontario. They will advise the members of the order to refrain from attending political meetings.

The Queen Victoria memorial statue committee this afternoon closed the contract for a statue with Philippe Hebert, which is to be ready for unveiling by November 1, 1907. Police Magistrate Jells to-day committed the wholesale grocers guild for trial on a charge of conspiracy. E. F. B. Johnston, K. C., made an able speech in defence of the grocers, claiming that the guild had not restricted trade or enhanced prices.

The Press mine, where there is no false representation, and where responsibility is equal, cannot be considered illegitimate. The Final Result. In the final resort, the responsibility of any concern is its assets, and where a system of gambling transactions is built up with no assets behind them, in real property or guarantee of fulfillment of contract, it is on a question of time when it falls.

The following officers were elected by the Canadian Club this evening: J. H. Smith, president; V. M. McClement, George H. H. Barnard, vice-presidents; J. Cape, literary correspondent; D. Fraser, treasurer; Chas. Lemon, secretary; John T. Hall, assistant secretary; F. H. Whitton, J. P. Hennessy, Angus Cameron, J. G. Cloke and J. Orr Galloway, trustees. \$50,000 short.

Maitland Young & Co., Toronto, accountants, started the county council to-day by reporting that over \$50,000 of the county's funds had been paid out irregularly. The accountants said that they could not check the accounts with the vouchers and that the accounts might be correct, only that they were not able to verify them. The council will order a thorough investigation into the good roads and other accounts, and sensational developments are predicted.

The Rev. W. H. Sedgwick, Charlotte-town, P.E.I., has been invited to become associate pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, as Rev. Dr. Lytle's successor when the doctor retires.

To Enforce Local Option. At their meeting to-day the grand lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars discussed the advisability of appointing a superintendent, whose duty would be to look after the enforcement of the local option laws throughout the province. A committee will bring in a report at the next meeting of the grand lodge. Rev. S. A. Woods, Montreal, reported that the membership now numbered 1900, an increase of 200 over last year. These officers were elected: Rev. James Graham, Inglewood, P.G.C.T.; Jas. Armstrong, Toronto, G.C.T.; John Esagon, Ottawa, grand councillor; Mrs. Robert Morrison, Hamilton, G.V.T.; Viola MacKay, Glasgow Station, G.S.J.W.; G. L. McCrea, Toronto, grand treasurer; Chas. Brownlie, Hamilton, grand chaplain; A. O. Bowslogh, Grimsby, G.M.; Mrs. John Clark, Teeswater, G.G.; T. H. Brewer, Ottawa, G.S.; E. E. Boyd, Hamilton, G.A.S.; Mrs. G. A. Shields, Mount Pleasant, G.D.M.; D. Misenor, Port Robinson, G.M.; John Brown and A. R. Scoone, Toronto, a Martimas Cigars, 5 cents to-day at Billy Carroll's Opera House Cigar Store.

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Go hand-in-hand. The affluent of to-day are those who used good common sense yesterday and the day before. They made a profit of 93 per cent. on each week, and their wealth and independence grew and grew.

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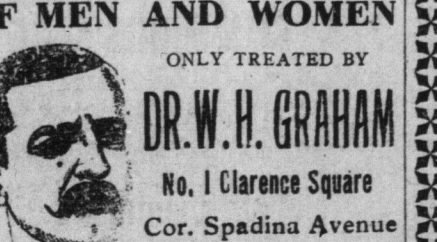
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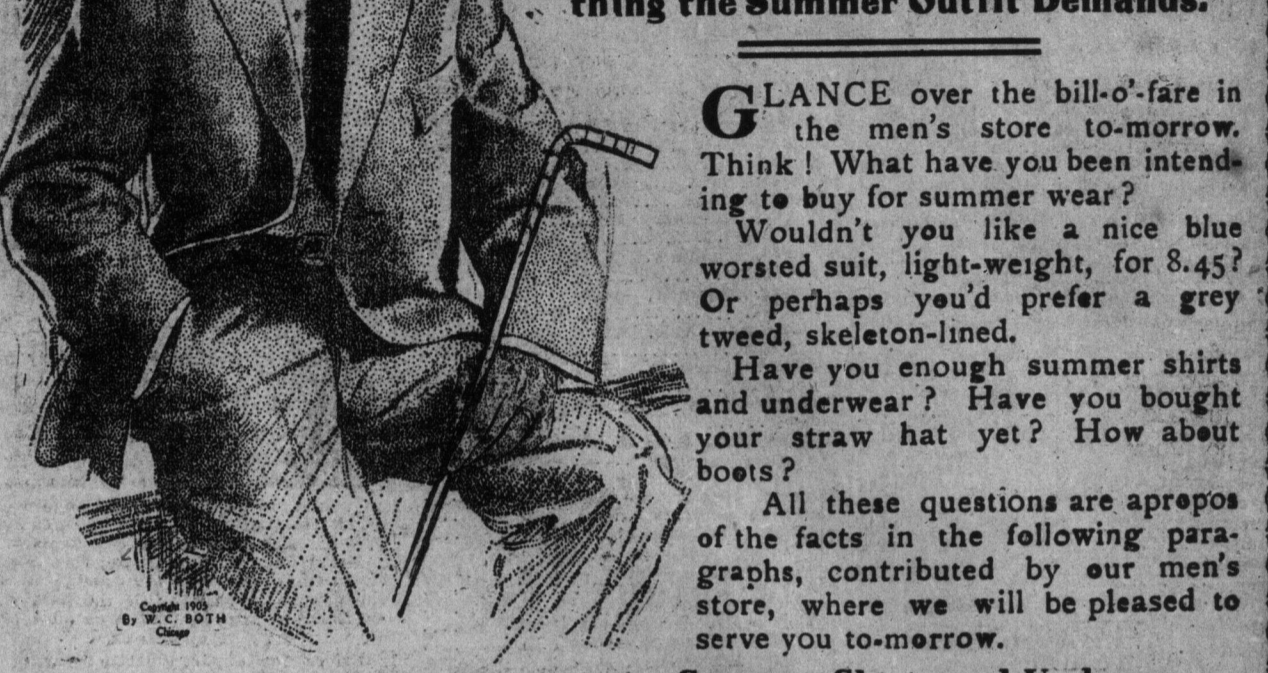


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GLANCE over the bill-o'-fare in the men's store to-morrow. Think! What have you been intending to buy for summer wear? Wouldn't you like a nice blue worsted suit, light-weight, for 8.45? Or perhaps you'd prefer a grey tweed, skeleton-lined. Have you enough summer shirts and underwear? Have you bought your straw hat yet? How about boots? All these questions are apropos of the facts in the following paragraphs, contributed by our men's store, where we will be pleased to serve you to-morrow.

- Summer Shirts and Underwear 2000 Men's Fine Neglige Shirts, detached cuffs, made from the finest imported cambric and madras cloths, plain and pleated bosoms, neat, light and medium shades, sizes 14 to 17, regular value up to \$1.25, Saturday 59 Men's Fancy White Cotton and Sateen Night Robes, broken lines from regular stock, sizes 14 to 18, some worth \$2.00, Saturday 98 Men's English Cashmere Underwear, white, with pale blue stripes, nicely made and finished, sizes small, medium and large, regular \$1.25 89 Men's Fine Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, some have pretty landscape scenes, regular value 75c, Saturday 35 Straw Hats and Soft Felts Men's Straw Hats, large assortment, latest American styles, extra good values and specially priced at \$1.50 and 2.00 Men's Soft Hats, for summer wear, extra light weights, very fine quality fur felt, in Christy's, Battersby's, Hartly and King brands, pearl grey, drab, agate, slate, fawn, etc., our price Saturday 2.00 A Table Lot of Men's Soft and Derby Hats, in odds and ends, broken sizes, from regular stock lines, regular prices \$1.50 to \$2.50, Saturday your choice 85 Children's Straw Sailor Hats, in newest shapes, plain or fancy mixtures; also linen hats for the hot summer weather, special prices, 25c, 35c, 75c and 1.00 A Saturday Offer in Men's Boots A special lot of Men's \$3.50 and \$4.00 Laced Boots, in all sizes, from 6 to 11, heavy soled patents, medium soled chocolate donogas and leather lined black donoga styles, every pair genuine Goodyear welted and solid throughout, Saturday, special 2.50

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Of course this Club has some limitations. The membership is limited to 500, and closes July 31. But to-morrow, for you—there is no let or hindrance, absolutely. Just make up your mind now, see the Club Secretary in his office (Curtain Floor) to-morrow, arrange about your payments and have the goods delivered as soon as you like. We can't put the case more strongly, more simply or more frankly. If you know anyone who belongs to one of our former Housefurnishing Clubs, what we say of the present Club's advantages will be entirely corroborated.

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