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manship at a  
quotations before

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**T. EATON CO.**  
LIMITED  
190 Yonge St. Canada's Greatest Store. Toronto.  
190 YONGE STREET, July 6, 1897.

## Five O'Clock.

Remember, we close at 5 o'clock every day except Saturdays, when we close at 1. Shop as early in the day as you can. You gain by coming early.

## Sporting Goods.

Certainly we sell them. Among other things we are showing a splendid assortment of Lawn Tennis Racquets. These are some of the most popular kinds:

Celebrated Bliss Racquet, Prince of Wales, throat and handle of cherry, strung with white gut, a splendid juvenile racquet, 90.  
Oxford, Well-Finished and Beautiful, balanced, white holly throat, stained redwood handle, round ed corners, good American red and white gut, each, special, 2.25.  
The Ashby Expert, acknowledged by experts to be a leading racquet, graduated oval handle, white ash bow, mahogany throat, red cedar handle, strung with the Oriental gut, special, 5.00.  
"Lally's Special" Lacrosse Sticks, the finest make, each, special, 1.85.

Sporting and Outing Goods in big variety. You'll find them in the Basement, right alongside of Trunks, Valises and Hammocks.

## Refrigerators.

You have no idea until you have had them how serviceable Refrigerators are. It is almost impossible to get along without one during the hot weather. Now is the time and here is the place to buy them:

The "Island" Refrigerator, No. 2, size 28 x 19 x 44 inches, selling at 10.00.  
American Refrigerator, "The Challenge," size 32 x 22 1/2 x 47 1/2 inches, selling at 12.00.  
The Bradford Refrigerator, size 36 x 22 x 47 inches, selling at 16.50.  
The Leonard Cleanable Refrigerator, size 40 x 25 x 57 inches, selling at 25.00.

Next time you come to the store step into the Basement and look through our assortment. No need to buy. Just see what we have to offer.

## Summer Furnishings.

Your summer cottage will not be complete without one or two Verandah Chairs. Think of the comfort you would derive from them. Why not get one or more when you can buy them here for so little money? In this list you'll see some of our prices, together with other things you're apt to need in fitting out your cottage:

**VERANDAH CHAIRS.**  
Misses' Verandah Rocking Chairs, with arms, large size, painted red, patent seat and back, strongly made, regular price \$1.25, special at 95.  
Folding Camp Chairs, hardwood, all finish, bolted legs, perforated seats, special at 65.  
Ladies' Verandah Rocking Chairs, high back, red velvet finish, all finish seat and back, special at 95.  
**CAMP COTS.**  
Folding Camp Cots, hardwood frames, extra well made, heavy duck tops, size 2 feet 6 inches wide by 6 feet long, copper wire edge supports, each, special at 1.00.

Perhaps you're thinking of a tent for a camping outfit? We can make them to order in any size you require. We'll cheerfully send a descriptive price list and samples of the material we use.

## On Sale Wednesday.

Each day has its special attractions. For Wednesday we want some quick sales. To get them we are willing to give you the benefit of extremely low prices. Here are seven of them:

**DRESS GOODS**—44-inch Silk and Wool Broches, Canvas Cloths, Fancy Ties and Neckties. This lot consists of broken lines of the most saleable goods this season, in dark, light and medium colors, a splendid assortment, ranging in price from 70c to \$1.25 a yard. On sale Wednesday at 50.  
42-inch Silk and Wool Checks, in navy and white, brown and white, fawn and blue, also fawn, blue and brown, a decided novelty this season, very choice goods, regular price \$1. On sale Wednesday at 60.  
44-inch Silk and Shot Wool Broches, a stylish French novelty, equal in appearance to a broche silk, beautiful blending of colors, in light shades, regular price \$1.25. On sale Wednesday at 75.  
**RIBBONS**—1000 yards Pure Silk and Satin Ribbons, including silk tulle, fine gauze with satin edge, plain shades, also stripes, checks, plaids and all-silk tulle, with fancy velvet edge, extra fine quality and very wide, from 4 to 8 1/2 inches wide, regular price 60c, 70c and \$1 per yard. Wednesday at 25.  
**CHILDREN'S HEADWEAR**—A New York manufacturer's surplus stock of Children's Headwear, consisting of white lawn and cream silk caps, white and colored muslin sun hats and striped silk hats. The goods bought at less than half usual price, on sale Wednesday morning. Your choice for 29c, 40c and 75.  
**UNDERWEAR**—Children's Gowns, white cotton, two rows in- sertions, four clusters tucks, fancy braid, frill of embroidery around neck and down front, sizes 1 to 6, regular price 60c. On sale Wednesday at 29.  
Ladies' Fine Ribbed Vests, fancy front, shaped, short sleeves, white and ecru, regular price 25c. Wednesday at 15.

Every item is emphatically good value and not likely to be duplicated very soon. The goods will be ready for buying at 8 o'clock sharp. Early shoppers get the best selection.

**T. EATON CO.**  
LIMITED  
190 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

**THE TORONTO WORLD**  
ONE CENT MORNING PAPER.  
NO. 83 YONGE STREET, Toronto.  
Office, 70 King Street East (next Postoffice), Hamilton, Toronto, Ont.  
S. Sayers, Agent.  
TELEPHONES:  
Business Office 1175.  
Editorial Rooms 1173.

## PROTECTING AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The United States Senate has restored the clause adopted by the House of Representatives, providing for a discriminatory duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem, in addition to the duties of the act on goods imported in vessels not of the United States. This provision, or at least a provision similar to it, prevailed some years ago, and it is claimed that during that period the United States merchant marine attained the most flourishing condition it has ever known. The Americans are pursuing the most selfish and independent policy of any nation in the world. They are determined to protect American capital and labor at home, but they are making a determined effort to protect them on the sea and in foreign lands. The Senate proposes to admit duty free lumber cut in New Brunswick, provided it is the product of American workmen. This is a direct blow leveled at Canadians on their own soil. But the Americans will find ere long that Canada will retaliate with a blow that will more than neutralize the benefits that it is supposed will accrue to American workmen through this extremely sharp and clever legislation. Nor will the discriminatory tariff in favor of goods imported in American vessels produce the beneficial results that are expected of it. The Americans are counting on retaliation from every country in the world, and it is pretty certain that they are about to receive the article in big doses before long. The Kaiser is sharpening his knife in readiness to plunge into the American hog. If this 10 per cent. discriminatory tariff becomes operative, the many vessels that Germany will hit her immediately. And so will Great Britain. While the latter country will not admit the principle or practice of protection, yet she is very jealous of her supremacy on the sea. We have not the least doubt that the proposed hostile legislation of the United States will be met with legislation equally hostile on the part of Great Britain. One of the results of such a policy as the Americans propose would be the rapid development of Canadian shipping. The cereal products of the Western States would be shipped to Europe via Canada, and the imports in the United States would come via Montreal, St. John and other Canadian ports. In this way the discrimination would become ineffectual. The legislation that the Americans propose will help Canadian commerce and shipping immensely.

**THE 35-MILE LIMIT REACHED.**  
A tremendous undertaking has been completed in the installation of a plant in California for transmitting electric power for a distance of 80 miles, which is somewhat longer than the distance between Toronto and the greatest repository of mechanical energy in the world. The Southern California Power Company is the name of the concern that is installing the plant. The power is generated on the Santa Anna River, 12 miles below Redlands. The Electrical World furnishes the following particulars:

There will be two three-phase circuits of No. 1 hard-drawn copper wire. The poles will be planted 110 feet apart, running from 35 to 50 feet high. The 50-foot poles will have 12-inch insulators. The insulators will probably be of glass. They will be placed in a line, not in multiple. The current, which will be generated at not to exceed 1000 volts, is to be transformed to a pressure of 33,000 volts for transmission. About 10,000 horse power is available from the Santa Anna River supply. The working head of water will be 750 feet. Water will be diverted from the river at its junction with the Los Angeles river, and carried three and a half miles through a tunnel to a powerhouse. The tunnel, 14 feet in diameter, will be 1,000 feet in length, which will connect it to the water wheels in the canyon beneath. The hydroelectric plant is expected to cost about \$90,000. Long-term contracts for electric power have been closed by the Southern California Power Company. The Los Angeles and West Side Lighting Company, Los Angeles; the Pasadena Electric Light & Power Company; the Los Angeles Electric & Santa Monica Railway Company. Each of the companies will use 1000 horse power. The entire system will probably cost \$500,000, and will be ready for operation in February, 1900.

**SCARLET FEVER AND OUR MILK SUPPLY.**  
Dr. Sheard makes a very serious statement in connection with the epidemic of scarlet fever that is prevalent in Toronto. He states that eighty cases of the disease have been traced to the milk supplied by a single dairy. As many as thirteen cases were reported in a single day. The doctor informs the Local Board of Health that he ordered the dairymaid in question to discontinue sending milk into the city. This is very well as far as it goes, but we think the case was serious enough to warrant further investigation. The farm on which the milk was produced should have been visited, and the closest possible inspection made of the cattle and of the people who attend the cows and who come in contact with the milk. An object lesson of great value would be afforded the people if it were possible to trace the epidemic to its fountainhead and to inform the public of the definite cause of the contagion. Dr. Sheard assumes or infers that scarlet fever must have existed on the farm in question. It would have had a great deal more effect on the public mind if he had actually proved the fact. The intimate relation existing between milk and disease, especially in the case of children, warrants the adoption of an efficient system of inspection of the dairies supplying milk to the City of Toronto.

Radnor is a purely natural water, brilliant in appearance, and is well adapted to the taste. "The Lancet," London, England.



## COAL TENDERS SENT BACK.

The Committee Recommended Myles & Son, BUT IT WOULD NOT PASS.

## Annual Meeting of the Board of the General Hospital.

Dr. Griffin as President and Dr. Osborne as Vice-President. The Board met at the General Hospital, Toronto, July 5. The Board met at the General Hospital, Toronto, July 5. The Board met at the General Hospital, Toronto, July 5.

**General Hospital Governors.**  
The annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the General Hospital was held this evening. George F. Roach was elected chairman, and the following staff was appointed: Surgeons—Drs. Rennie, McCallum, and Dr. J. H. Smith. Medical Staff—Drs. McGillivray, Rodgers, Olmstead, Gifford, and Dr. J. H. Smith. Pathologists—Dr. Edgar, Humpstead, and Dr. Husband.

**St. Paul, Minn., July 5.**—Specials from St. Paul, Minn., state that a cyclone followed by a cloudburst passed south of that place on Saturday. The Moose Horn River rose rapidly, and in five hours the water stood three feet deep in every house on the level ground, and a raging torrent ran down Main street. Several families had no time to remove their effects. Every bridge in town was washed away and the streets completely torn up.

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## GIBSON GETS THREE YEARS.

For Appropriating Funds From the O'Keefe Brewery Company—He Was Secretary-Treasurer of the Concern.

John Gray Gibson, the defendant secretary-treasurer of the O'Keefe Brewery Co., was yesterday sentenced to three years in Kingston Penitentiary by Magistrate Kinney. The prisoner withdrew his former plea of not guilty, substituting one of guilty, throwing himself upon the mercy of the court.

**Lawyer R. S. Neville** appeared for the prisoner and he pleaded that Gibson had stolen his position and money to enrich himself, and that he spent the money lavishly advertising the firm's liquors, and thus furthering the interests of the brewery. Gibson did not take the firm's money to save or use for his own benefit. He had none of it now, which would bear this statement out. The man's standing in the community made his position an extremely hard one. The disgrace and the loss of his social standing was in itself a severe punishment, and as until his conviction he had always been an honorable man, enjoying a good character, the sentence imposed upon him should not be so severe as that which would be inflicted on a hardened criminal.

**In contradiction of Mr. Neville's statement** that Gibson spent his ill-gotten money to advance the firm's interests, Mr. Curry stated that all employees of the company could cash their expense accounts when they were initiated by the President. Gibson's social position and good education could not be advanced as a plea that a justice should not be imposed. There were three charges preferred. On the first, the sentence was three years in the Penitentiary, and on the other two sentences of one year in the same institution, all to run concurrently.

**The sentence visibly affected the prisoner.**

**CYCLONE AND CLOUDBURST.**  
Barren, Minn., Had a Taste of the Combination and Didn't Like It.

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## Do you drink Tea? If so this will interest you.

## LUDELLA CEYLON TEA

is a pure blend picked on the richest gardens in Ceylon. Its natural flavor retained by being packed in lead packages.

For sale by leading grocers. 25, 40, 50 and 60c.

**THE SLATER SHOE**  
AS GOOD AS YOU WANT.

How good do you want your shoes to be? When you are willing to pay for the best you want to get the best—the best wear, the best fit, the correct style and the shape that exactly fits the shape of your feet. There must be no second best about it when you want and are willing to pay for the best.

Take a look at the Slater Shoes—they wear just as good as they look. There's the best of everything in them, the best of everything on them—and they can't be matched for the price in America.

Envy lifted his head three years ago to remark that it was impossible to make such a good shoe as the Slater Shoe and sell it for \$3. It was impossible with the old machinery and the discarded methods still in use in the factories controlled by the Monarchs Envy. The Slater Shoe is a creation of modern shoemaking—an outcome of continuous experience and intelligent study—an achievement that has turned to Canada the eyes of the shoemaking world.

**THE SLATER SHOE STORE**  
89 King Street West.

**AMUSEMENTS.**  
Today and Tomorrow MONDAY and TUESDAY July 5 and 6.  
Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show.  
King street west and Dundas street.

**HANLAN'S POINT**  
TO-NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK  
(weather permitting)  
**QUEEN'S OWN BAND**  
AT 8.15—CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE  
**ROOF GARDEN**  
To-morrow evening—(weather permitting) Band and Roof Garden. Don't forget Grand Bicycle Meet Saturday night.

**DEFENCES OF HALIFAX.**  
A Powerful Electric Search Light to be Placed at York Redoubt.

**HALIFAX, July 5.**—Another important move, according to reports in circulation, to be made by the military authorities to further improve the defences at Halifax. It is said that a powerful electric searchlight is to be placed in the fort at York Redoubt at the entrance to the harbor and away from the batteries within gunshot of each other, though hidden in the woods of the public park. The searchlight at York Redoubt would be capable of sweeping the open ocean for miles in clear weather.

**A PRIEST KNOCKED DOWN**  
And Twenty People Rendered Helpless at Quebec, Quebec.

**Quebec, July 5.**—A heavy thunderstorm visited the Lake St. John region yesterday and did considerable damage. At Quebec the lightning struck the church during high mass, carrying away part of the roof, upsetting two altars and knocking down four batteries within gunshot of each other, though hidden in the woods of the public park. The searchlight at York Redoubt would be capable of sweeping the open ocean for miles in clear weather.

**Farmer Allen Killed.**  
Milvorton, July 5.—Charles Allen, a farmer, about 65 years old, and living near the north of Elliot, was killed by the falling of his barn this afternoon. It appears that he and others who were building a stone wall under the barn, which had been raised up for the purpose, took shelter under the building from the storm, and suddenly the whole barn toppled over on them. Mr. Allen was struck on the side and top of the head with falling timbers and was killed instantly. He leaves a widow and a grown-up family.

**Robbed by the Hired Man.**  
Windsor, Ont., July 5.—William Cates of Woodville reported to the police that he had been robbed by the hired man of \$120 on Saturday. He sold a lot of pork and received payment in bills and notes, which he put in his pocket book and laid on the table. His attention was diverted for a minute, and when he looked around the pocket book was gone, and so was the hired man.

**Shot by Robbers.**  
Chicago, July 5.—Patrick Grace, a saloonkeeper at 1501 West Forty-second street, and his wife Mary were shot and mortally wounded last night by three masked men who attempted to rob the saloon. Grace was a bullet in his right temple and his wife was wounded in the forehead. The robbers escaped. The three men demanded the contents of the cash drawer and upon resistance from Grace fired upon him and his wife at close range.

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# CEYLON TEA

blend picked on the richest gardens in its natural flavor retained by being lead packages.

## LATER SHOE

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## ER SHOE STORE

Street West.

## LATER SHOE



Now we are catching it—scorching days these—All our straw hats are to be cleared with little regard to profit. We are doing some fine fitting in the store and want volume of stocks down.

J. & J. Lugsdin  
(Fairweather & Co.)  
122-124 Yonge Street.

## Grocery Specials.

- Fresh Clams, Brunswick Brand, 15c
- Fresh Scallops, 15c a tin.
- Soused Tongue, 10c lb.
- Soused Pigs Feet, 6c lb.
- Royal Salad Dressing, 25c bottle.
- Extract Lemon, 2 1/2 oz. bottle, 12c.
- Clover Honey, 7c lb.
- French Prunes, 3c lb.
- Royal Black Lead, 7c box.
- Lana Oil and Buttermilk Soap, 19c a box.
- Ammonia Soap, 3c cake.

The Grange,  
126 King Street East.

## The Time Is NOW

To buy a handsome clock. Just the same good quality that you've known to be sold here the past 25 years, with the new designs and all the latest improvements added—but the 25 per cent. we are giving off every clock in our store saves you a third the price usually asked for them.

130-132 YONGE ST. DAVIS BROS. JEWELLERS.

## IS A GREAT BIG QUESTION.

Council Grapples With a Hard Problem,

## THE LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS

Ald. Shaw Made His Long-Expected Attack Upon the System.

He Says the People Are Sick of It and Want a Change—His Objection to It—Ald. Hubbard Thinks that the System is a Very Bad One—Ald. Spence, Lynd, Sheppard, Carlyle and Graham Have a Word to Say About It.

For 15 years the local improvement system of constructing and paying for roadways, sidewalks, sewers, street widenings and street extensions has been in operation in Toronto. The system is generally supposed to have originated in the United States, and was introduced in Toronto in 1882 to supersede the system of constructing and repairing out of the general funds, commonly called "the old ward-grabbing system." According to no less an authority than Acting Assessment Commissioner Foxman, the working of the local improvement system at its commencement was hailed with joy as being a great improvement on the old system. It has now been in operation long enough to have its faults and defects fully developed, and that it has defects is recognized by everyone who knows anything about its working. Despite the fact that many, if not all, of these defects have been apparent for some years, no legislation has been sought to amend the law No. 2001, which brought the system into operation, and as a consequence the evils of the system have been allowed to continue, and the whole principle or system has been adjudged by some to be a failure. Though the system still commends itself to the majority of the property owners its defects have caused such an amount of dissatisfaction that a sub-committee was appointed by the City Council, with Ald. Shaw as chairman, to look into the whole matter and report. For reasons too numerous to mention, the Council kept putting off the consideration of this important question until yesterday, when a special meeting was held to discuss the whole matter.

### Ald. Shaw's Resolution.

Since May 3, Ald. Shaw has had a notice of motion on the order paper as follows:

1. That pavements and sidewalks should be constructed at the general expense of the city.
2. That property fronting and abutting upon pavements and sidewalks constructed shall be exempt from paying anything towards the cost of new pavements and sidewalks until the lifetime of the present pavement or sidewalk has expired and a new pavement or sidewalk is laid down.
3. That a bylaw be prepared and submitted to the qualified ratepayers to repeal bylaw No. 2001, and extending therefrom pavements and sidewalks upon streets.

Ald. Lamb claimed that the Council was called to discuss the report on the subject sent by the Board of Works, through the Board of Control. This report recommended as follows:

1. That a pavement be authorized for the city, composed of 8-in. gravel and 4-in. wood curb, costing about \$8000 per mile, to be paid for at the general expense.
2. Providing that a better or more extensive class of pavement may be authorized for by the property owners, and that in the event of such pavement being constructed a rebate shall be allowed to the property owners to the value of the pavement before mentioned, and the balance of the cost shall be charged as a local improvement against the property interested, said property being assessed for a general rate, and the balance of the cost shall be paid for all time to come be kept up at the general expense of the city.
3. That such streets as are already permanently improved be exempt from paying a tax for the improvement, but when they require reconstruction the property abutting on them shall come under the tax for general roadways.
4. In order that this proposition may be carried out, your committee recommend that the City Engineer prepare an estimate of the cost of renewing the present worn-out pavements with gravel or such other suitable material as he may recommend, and in order to

## ATTO DRY GOODS ONLY

Tuesday, 6th July, 1897.

## CONTINUATION

Of grand one dollar sale of

## SHIRT WAISTS

ONE DOLLAR EACH

choice from goods that usually sell at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2 each.

## Summer Walking Skirts

In neat fancy checks, at \$5 each. Silk Waists, \$5, \$6, \$7.50 each. Silk Undershirts, \$5 to \$10.

Printed Cambric Wrappers, a very special lot, worth \$2 for \$1 each.

Moire Silk Sash Ribbons at 30c and 50c per yard, usual 50c and 75c yard.

Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs, Ladies' Plain and Embroidered Neckties, Hemstitched and Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' Belts—Morocco, seal and other leathers, with harness buckles. MAIL ORDERS filled immediately on receipt.

JOHN CATTO & SON King St., opp. the Postoffice

lighten the burden of taxation it is suggested that debentures for the renewal and reconstruction of pavements be issued for a long period, say 25 or 30 years. In this way the annual charges for new pavements will be largely reduced.

### Attacking the System.

The report also contained the views of several of the aldermen on the subject. The Board of Control in sending on this report stated that they did not concur in the proposed abolition of the local improvement system. Council went into committee and Ald. Lamb moved the adoption of the report. Ald. Shaw, in amendment, moved his resolution as above. He then proceeded to deliver his long-delayed attack upon the local improvement system. He spoke with a calmness and deliberation betokening the importance of the subject, and set such a good example to the speakers who followed that the discussion proved an intelligent and thorough one as far as it went. Before entering upon this discussion the Council had under consideration a bylaw in reference to the Gladstone-avenue extension, where the estimated cost of land was \$8000, and the actual cost \$26,000. Ald. Shaw opened his remarks by stating that this Gladstone-avenue matter formed a fitting prelude to a discussion of the local improvement system. The people, he contended, were dissatisfied with this system. Hard times, no doubt, had something to do with the indignation on the part of property owners to load up with local rates for pavements and sidewalks, but the local improvement system was responsible for a good deal of the hard times. The property owners' share of the present local improvement debt was \$5,562,000 and the city's share \$2,000,000, making a total of \$7,562,000. A frightful waste of money had been incurred by this system. Miles of unpaved streets, sewers, widenings and extensions had been constructed, and were really valueless as far as public interests were concerned. The system had been woefully abused. It had been used to abuse. Contractors had used it for all it was worth.

### Miles of Worn Out Pavements.

Ald. Shaw here referred to the first edition of Ald. Lamb's "Facts About Toronto" in which it was stated that in this city there were 256 miles of streets and of these 176 miles were paved. In the second edition of the controller's history effort he had left out any mention of the number of miles of paved streets, because it was really a question whether half of them were paved or not. There were 120 miles of cedar block pavement in Toronto and the Engineer had reported that 41 miles of these were worn out. Under the local improvement law the property owners could not be compelled to put these pavements into better condition, and they would not do so voluntarily, as shown by the number of petitions that were coming in against such works. One-half of the property owners said they could not afford to do so, either as a local improvement or at the general expense. If two-thirds of the property owners want a pavement, no matter how costly it was the city had no right to refuse it, and the remaining one-third of the property owners had to pay their share, whether they were able or not.

### Another Objection Cited.

There was nearly 2000 feet less asphalt pavement on Adelaide-street from York to Spadina than on King-street from Sherbourne to Simcoe, yet the property owners on Adelaide-street were paying more for their pavement than property owners on King-street were. It was true that there were car tracks on King-street, but that was all the more reason that they should pay more as the cars brought business to the street.

### Ald. Shaw next referred to the attempt to repeal the law.

Ald. Shaw said he had only heard of two objections to doing away with the local improvement system. The first was that the ward-grabbing which would result was only a myth. The late Ald. John Baxter, one of the shrewdest, most energetic and most economical aldermen that ever sat in the Council, perhaps got a few hundred more feet of pavement for his ward than other aldermen got for theirs, and they called him a "ward-grabber."

### About Ward Grabbing.

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### Ald. Hubbard's Views.

Ald. Hubbard agreed that something must be done, but that something was not the abolition of the local improvement system. He knew that there was ward-grabbing under the old system, and that the alderman who had the largest pull with the Engineer got the most pavement.

### Ald. Leslie: What is ward-grabbing?

Ald. Hubbard replied that Ald. Leslie knew well enough what it was, and Ald. Shaw knew the secret of its working very well. As for the late Ald.

Baxter he was the prince of ward-grabbers. The people were not in favor of abolishing the present system, and anyway it was no time to take a vote now when so many people were out of town. The vote, if taken at all, should be taken in the fall.

### The Views of Ald. Lynd.

Ald. Lynd, however, said that he had not convinced him that the present system should be abolished. Ald. Shaw had not referred to the condition of the streets prior to the introduction of the local improvement system. The Mayor: No, that was judiciously left out.

### Ald. Lynd, continuing, said that Ald. Shaw had not suggested a complete scheme for substitution. The speaker would admit that the local improvement system was not satisfactory in its present form. It should be amended so that when the City Engineer said a street was dangerous the city should have power to say that a pavement must go down and charge it as a local improvement, or the city should have power to petition according to the amount of the share it paid. It was the amendments suggested it was the best system yet proposed. He contended that if it was abolished many parties that are now opened and improved would be neglected. He would like to see a different system of repairs from that now in force. The present system was too expensive. The expenses should be looked after every few weeks, and not allowed to get into bad condition.

### Ald. Spence spoke next.

Ald. Spence asked if there was any outcry for a change in the system. Ald. Shaw referred him to the petitions against proposed works, but Ald. Spence replied that these petitions only showed that the people were not satisfied with the system. He contended that the local improvement system afforded. One of the best arguments in its favor was the fact that it was being generally adopted all over the world.

### Ald. Hubbard: Name a city.

The Mayor: London, Eng. The betterment system is practically the same as our local improvement system.

### Ald. Hubbard: It is not the same at all.

Ald. Spence said it was the same in principle. People who could not afford to pay for a pavement in front of their own property would not rush in for one in front of someone else's property. People who had been extravagant once must suffer for it and it was really a cruel advantage of a man's necessities and the hard times to suggest such a change as Ald. Shaw proposed. There were not so badly off for pavements. Many of the property owners could not afford to pay for pavements because they did not like the way they looked. On a street, for instance, should be paired, not renewed. The local improvement system could be available just to the extent that the people wanted it. Let the people have a local improvement in front of their property. He could not support Ald. Shaw's resolution.

### Hubbard says it is rank.

Ald. Hubbard said there must be some cause for so many petitions being in. It was a bad condition. The local improvement and the betterment systems were not at all alike. The local improvement system was imported from the United States. Washington would have been financially ruined by it had not Government come to its rescue. It had been abused here in Toronto. Streets and sewers had been put through, and he had never seen any ward-grabbing that compared with the present iniquitous system. The Mayor: Yes, vote Ald. Shaw's resolution down, but the people would attend to them later. The newspapers had reported that the system because they got advertising by it. The system was too expensive and required too heavy a tax on clerical and other work to carry it out. He had found that sidewalks cost from \$2 to \$3 cents per foot, and that the system was not worth the cost. Under this system, continuing, Ald. Hubbard attacked the method of carrying out the system and referred to several works which he considered in point. The macadam on Wellington Road had been down for 10 years and was still in good condition, and yet the Engineer only gave macadam a life time of three years, making the payments so heavy that the people refused to have the pavement. As for ward-grabbing there was none of it in street lighting which cost \$104,000 a year, and in which every alderman had something to say. There was none of it in the street watering system which, on the whole, was satisfactory. The Engineer had said that it could be done in the same way. The Board of Control would see that there was not much of it. He would reduce the width of many of the streets from 21 to 24 feet, and would take macadam as a basis. If the property owners wanted a better road they should pay for it. The local improvement system was one of the worst schemes on the face of God's earth for the benefit of the city. He was in favor of a radical change and pointed out that the city could not make a man pay for the general rate when he was paying for local.

### Ald. Sheppard on Belts.

Ald. Sheppard remarked that Ald. Hubbard had dealt in generalities and had pointed out no way out of the difficulties. If the local improvement system was abolished the city would have to assume a debt of over \$5,000,000, being the remaining amount for local or else do a great injustice. The city would have that much less taxable property which would be some as assuming the debt dollar for dollar.

### Ald. Leslie spoke briefly.

The local improvement system was by no means a perfect one, and he would like to see

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### Ladies' Belts.

It only seems necessary to speak of Simpson's and Belts, the trade is reaching such dimensions. Prices just as varied as kinds. You want to see what an assortment we are offering at 25 cents.

### Summer Clothing.

Let everyone remember our sale extraordinary of Men's and Boys' Summer Clothing. It started yesterday, and means bargains every day throughout the month. We can suit you beyond doubt.

### It is yours to enjoy all the comforts of the big store.

What a cool store in summer! Meet your friends at the fountain on the main floor—nothing like Simpson's Ice Cream Soda.

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### the people pronounce upon it.

Ald. R. H. Graham intimated that he was not in love with the present system and agreed with Ald. Shaw that the question should be settled by the people.

### At 6 o'clock an adjournment was made until 8 p.m., but in the meantime a little scheme was concocted to break up the quorum and only 10 aldermen turned up at 8 o'clock. No date was fixed for resuming the discussion.

### City Mail Notes.

The Court of Revision met yesterday and made a few reductions in the first division of the second ward.

### Collingwood Schreiber, Government Engineer, inspected the York-street bridge yesterday.

The change in the grade will be made by the city or the Toronto Railway Company.

### The Medical Health Officer reports that scarlet fever is on the decrease.

An analysis of the tap water shows it to be very satisfactory.

### W. Williams, who brought the motor wagon to Toronto, had an interview with the Mayor yesterday regarding the establishment here of a factory for the manufacture of the new vehicles.

The recommendation of a cedar block pavement on Queen-street west was referred back by the Board of Works.

### Bylaws were passed yesterday exempting the Gurney Percha & Rubber Company and William Harris' abattoir.

### ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS OF Children or Adults.

PRICE 35c. Beware of imitations.

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## Melting Prices



WE MAY THINK THE WEATHER a very commonplace matter for talk, but it forces itself upon us and commands consideration. We must dress as the weather dictates, and we suit our pleasures to the seasons.

Hot weather is here with a vengeance just now, and the demand is for hot weather goods. The lightest and daintiest of fabrics are on our shelves, and novelties suited to the summer season.

Our talk is interesting because seasonable, and interesting because midsummer means a break in prices that does not occur at other times of the year. Everything is down in price for July.

## STORE OPEN DAILY 8 A.M. TO 6 P.M.

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