

CANADA WANTS CHARLEY HYMAN

—Hon. Wm. Paterson, at the Princess Rink.

Union Men Cannot Vote
For an Enemy Like GrayEditor Marks of Industrial Banner
Writes Open Letter to Workers.Conservative Candidate Accused of Telling a De-
liberate Untruth—Mr. Marks' Charges
Are Corroborated.

The following open letter to the working men of London has been sent to The Advertiser and the Free Press by Mr. J. T. Marks, editor of the Industrial Banner:

"For 23 years, and those the best years of my life, I have given my services freely in the interest of organized labor and the welfare of the working class, and during all that time there has never been an industrial battle in which I have not been out on the firing line or when my attitude was ever in doubt. It has been my motive to get under the fence or hide behind a hedge, and I challenge any individual in London to point out one single instance in which I have been appealed to in vain.

"For thirteen years the Industrial Banner has upheld the principles of unionism, and it has on all occasions spoken out in favor of the toilers, in language so plain as to be unmistakable. When other papers have refused the workers a hearing the columns of the Banner have always been open to them, and today it is the only paper in the Province of Ontario that exists for the sole purpose of upholding the principles of organized labor and fighting its battles.

"During the late Rumball-Beck election and during the present contest, neither the Liberal nor Conservative parties have been enabled to make one charge against me in any shape or form of ever having betrayed the interests of labor or done a single crooked act, and if this record of 23 years is not sufficient to speak for itself, I don't propose to ask for a certificate of character at the hands of the London Free Press.

"While on scores of occasions I have appeared before the city council and the Ontario Government to ask for justice for my fellow-workmen, I have never yet asked for a favor or concession for myself. Therefore, I believe, I have a right to expect that the workmen of London will, at least, give me some little credence when I make a statement, and that they will be just

as fair to weigh the evidence I shall advance as they have been to back me when I have been among them in their industrial struggles right up in the front rank.

Gray a Strike-Breaker.

"I believe that I have proved to the satisfaction of every honest and intelligent citizen of London that Mr. Wm. Gray did act in an unfriendly part when he opposed me during the street railway strike in St. Thomas, and when he called me a curse to the city of London. If the affidavit I presented to prove my charge was untrue, then I am guilty of perjury, and it would have been the duty of Mr. Gray to at once have entered action against me for no man can swear to such a statement if it is untrue without running the most serious risk of landing behind prison bars. That Mr. Gray has not dared to do so, is ample evidence that he knows I but stated the truth.

"The statements of Mr. Guest, of St. Thomas, and Mr. Flowers, of Chatham, prove that Mr. Gray and myself had a heated controversy at St. Thomas. This of itself is proof that Mr. Gray and I were on different sides of the question. There is no questioning this. I have never asserted that Mr. Gray went to St. Thomas as a strike-breaker. I have no proof of that fact, but I do know he was there, and did act the part of a strike-breaker, and did try to discredit me in the eyes of the London Old Boys of St. Thomas and was playing the cards of the London Street Railway Company.

"The article that has caused the present situation appeared in the Banner immediately after the November elections. Its statements were never challenged. Mr. Gray did not attempt even a denial until he was cornered and forced at the nomination meeting in the city hall to utter a deliberate untruth. My statements have been backed by union men and business men of St. Thomas, who were present at the meeting, men whose word would be accepted in any court of law, and I want to call especial emphasis to the

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LETTER FROM HON. W. S. FIELDING
RIDDLES MR. BORDEN'S ARGUMENTShows the Wide Difference Between the Original and Amended
School Clause of the Autonomy Bill—Mr.
Borden's Strange Assertion.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

At a meeting in London on Tuesday night, Mr. Haultain read the following telegram from Mr. R. L. Borden:

"Please correct Mr. Fielding's statement that I have only recently discovered the two educational clauses are identical. I made that statement in my speech on March 22."

If Mr. Borden was correctly reported in the chief Conservative organ, the Mail and Empire, he was clearly wrong. My remarks on the point in question were quite accurate and therefore there was nothing in my statement that Mr. Borden or anybody else could correct.

The text for that particular portion of my speech in London on Monday evening was furnished by the report in the Toronto Mail and Empire of the meeting addressed by Mr. Borden in London on the previous Saturday evening. I read from the Mail's report the following passage:

"Probably the feature of the meeting was Mr. Borden's statement that the famous clause 16, as amended, was precisely the same as originally drawn. Although the amendment was read in the Commons by Mr. Fitzpatrick some time ago, no opportunity has since been afforded of discussing it. Mr. Borden therefore took this occasion of showing what it really meant. The original clause, he pointed out, fixed separate schools for the west by re-enacting the actual words of the separate school clause of the Northwest Act of 1875, which is a Dominion enactment. The amended clause fixes separate schools on the west by making the ordinances 29 and 30, passed in 1901, a permanent law, and these ordinances contain word for word the separate school clause of the act of 1875, or as Mr. Borden himself put it, the original clause and the amended one proceeded by different routes, but arrived precisely at the same goal."

I took exception to two statements contained in the passage above quoted. The first was the statement that Mr. Borden had no previous opportunity of discussing the amendment to clause 16 of the Autonomy Bill. I pointed out that the amendment had been in Mr. Borden's hands for some days before he delivered his speech on the 22nd of March. If there are any mistakes on this point they are not on my part. I have stated only the facts.

The second statement of Mr. Borden to which I took exception was that in the concluding part of the passage, which reads: "The amended clause fixes separate schools on the west by making the ordinances 29 and 30, passed in 1901, a permanent law, and THESE ORDINANCES CONTAIN WORD FOR WORD THE SEPARATE SCHOOL CLAUSE OF THE ACT OF 1875, or as Mr. Borden himself put it, the original clause and the amended one proceed by different routes, but arrive precisely at the same goal."

I read the separate school clause of the act of 1875 and the separate school clause in the present Northwest Ordinances, and gave my hearers the opportunity of judging whether Mr. Borden was correct in saying that word for word they were the same. I said I never heard that contention by Mr. Borden before, nor did I. Mr. Borden may have made general statements in

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Poser for Free Press.

The Free Press accuses Mr. Hyman of purchasing "scab" boilers from the firm of E. Leonard & Sons.

But the Free Press does not deny that the engine which is driving its presses, and the boiler which is producing the steam to drive the engine, were purchased from the Leonard firm five months ago. What about the "scab" engine and boiler of the Free Press?

KIND OF SCHOOL
IN NORTHWESTArchbishop Tache's Denuncia-
tion of the System.

'SEPARATE IN NAME ONLY'

Quebec Paper Accuses Laurier of
Betraying His Co-Religionists—
Character of Schools.

Although Mr. Borden says that the kind of school is not at issue, and that it is a question of "provincial rights" alone, it is notable that the Opposition campaign now deals with the kind of school and nothing else. Their papers and speakers, regardless of truth, urge that the Northwest separate school is a clerical school and as bad or even worse than the Ontario school. If papers and speakers supporting Mr. Hyman were as utterly regardless of the truth, with what ease could they make a campaign; they could say that the bill will permit no separate schools at all, they could say that the Government proposes to put all Roman Catholics to death on July 12; they could say that Quebec will no longer be allowed a voice in Parliament; they could say that henceforth nothing will be done in Canada without the full approval of Dr. Sproule, Billy Maclean and Col. Hughes. But after all, what the people desire are the real facts.

If the Northwest separate school is a clerical school, then what did Mr. Haultain mean when he said last Friday night that since 1892 the objectionable features of the school had been removed? What did he mean when he said two months ago that if he were dictator he should not think of changing the system? What did he mean

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LABOR ORGAN
PRAISES HYMAN

The Industrial Banner, the spokesman of organized labor, says: In reply to the attempt of the Free Press to belittle the Hon. C. S. Hyman's vote in favor of the union label bill, we beg leave to remark that organized labor approves of his action in that matter and appreciates the votes of the noble thirteen, both Liberal and Conservative, who were fair enough to support that measure of fair play to labor in the House of Commons.

RALPH SMITH, M.P.,
AT G. T. R. WORKSLabor Representative From Brit-
ish Columbia Speaks in
Behalf of Mr. Hyman.

Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P. for Nanaimo, B. C., and one of the best known labor men in Canada, visited the carworks today in the interests of Mr. Hyman.

Mr. Smith addressed the men at length, and was given a splendid reception. He told of all the legislation for the betterment of the workingman which has been passed by the Liberal Government, and defied any Conservative present to point to a single measure on the statute books to aid labor which had been passed by the Conservatives.

And this despite the fact that the Conservatives had been in power at Ottawa eighteen years before the Liberals took hold of the reins of government in 1896.

Cheers were given for the King, Mr. Hyman and Mr. Smith.

A DISGRACEFUL CONSPIRACY TO
DECEIVE A MEETING OF ELECTORS

On Friday evening, Mr. Haultain tried to create a sensation by reading a telegram signed by one William Cousins, a bitter and unscrupulous Medicine Hat Tory, to the effect that a delegation of Medicine Hat Liberals were going to Ottawa to lay their views on the Autonomy Bill before the Government, because their member, Mr. Walter Scott, refused to do so.

Mr. Scott, who is in the city, at once wrote to Haultain, saying he did not believe Medicine Hat Liberals were making any protest against the school clauses. "I certainly question your fairness," he added, "in seeking to convey to a public meeting in London the impression that the school feature of the Autonomy Bill is objected to by Medicine Hat Liberals."

Mr. Scott at once wired Mayor For-

ster, of Medicine Hat, for the facts, and on Saturday received this message:

"Medicine Hat, June 10, 1905. "Walter Scott, M. P., London: "Cousins' telegram wholly wrong. Liberal Association and Board of Trade will meet on Monday evening to ask council to send delegation to Ottawa about Strathcona Horse headquarters and new postoffice. Absolutely nothing whatever about Autonomy Bills or education clause suggested or thought of. (Signed), H. G. FORSTER, Mayor."

What do the people of London think of this disgraceful conspiracy? What do they think of Mr. Haultain, who played a part in it? What do they think of Goggin, who made use of Cousins' telegram on Saturday night?

How Mr. Hyman Did a
Good Stroke for the City

"When the mill was burned down Mr. Hyman at once entered into correspondence with us. As you probably know, Mr. Hyman is a personal friend of mine, and his arguments carried great weight with me. He assured, as member for London and a cabinet minister, that we would soon be able to enjoy the benefits of inter-switching—something which, in our business, where we have so much shipping, is a very important matter indeed. In every way possible he used his influence with us to locate in London again, and although for a while we were inclined to take the big mill to Toronto, we have at last decided to purchase the site and factory building of the London Machine Tool Company, and to keep our mill in London."

"Mr. Hyman deserves great credit for securing inter-switching for the business men of London. For many years the lack of the interchange of cars has been a serious drawback to the business interests of the city, but now, thanks to Mr. Hyman, inter-switching has been secured and the first result of it is that our mill has been secured to London."—Mr. Albert Dymond of the Dymond-Baker Lumber Company.

HOW MR. HYMAN BEFRIENDED
THE EMPLOYES OF RAILWAYS

Every railway man should remember that Hon. Mr. Hyman has pledged himself to carry the Grand Trunk provident bill to the Privy Council at the expense of the Government so that an employee of the road, if he is injured, will be able to sue the company without fear that the company will set up the plea that the law is ultra vires.

The importance of this promise is shown by the fact that at the present time the Pere Marquette Railway is fighting the alien labor law of Canada, on the ground that the law is ultra vires, as the Canadian Parliament, they claim, had no power to pass it.

This means that the case will in all probability have to be carried to the Privy Council now for a ruling.

What workman, or what widow of a workman would be able to carry a suit for damage against the company to the Privy Council?

Every railway man in London should vote for Hyman, the man who will see that the injured employee, or the widow of an employee, will be able to sue the company on fair grounds.

ANOTHER ROORBACH!

Wolsley Barracks Instructors Are
Sent to Niagara Every Year.

Mr. Gray's organ is working itself into a passion because half a dozen instructors from Wolsley Barracks have been ordered to report for duty at Niagara camp. The Free Press declares all of the instructors are Conservatives, and accuses the Liberals of sending the men to Niagara to prevent them voting tomorrow.

The charge is all bosh. Instructors are sent every year from London to the Niagara camp, and the transfer of the men this year is no exception to the rule. At the present time there are three instructors here from Toronto, having been sent here some time ago.

Election or no election, the men from Wolsley Barracks would have been sent to Niagara.

THE WEATHER.

Tomorrow—Fair and a Little Warmer
London, Monday, June 12.
Sun rises, 4:35 a.m. Moon rises, 2:39 p.m.
Sun sets, 7:59 p.m. Moon sets, 1:45 a.m.
Toronto, June 11-5 p.m.

Rain has been general in Ontario and Quebec, while in Manitoba and the Territories and in the Maritime Provinces the weather has been fine and warm. The general conditions are still unsettled, but a tendency towards higher temperature is probable.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 32-82; Victoria, 59-69; Calgary, 44-73; Edmonton, 52-83; Winnipeg, 42-74; Port Arthur, 46-73; St. John's, 48-78; Toronto, 52-72; Ottawa, 52-76; Montreal, 60-64; Quebec, 52-82; Halifax, 46-78.

FORECASTS.

Monday, June 12-8 a.m.
Today—Light to moderate north to west winds; fair.
Tuesday—Light to moderate variable winds; fine and a little warmer than today.

TEMPERATURES.

Calgary	43	45	Cloudy
Winnipeg	50	50	Clear
Port Arthur	46	50	Cloudy
Toronto	52	60	Cloudy
Ottawa	52	60	Fair
Montreal	54	54	Cloudy
Quebec	54	54	Cloudy
Father Point	48	44	Rain

WEATHER NOTES.

Since Saturday morning rain has fallen heavily in nearly all portions of Ontario and Quebec, and rain is now setting in over the Maritime Provinces. In Manitoba and the Territories the weather has been fine and warm.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.
The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 8 p.m. Saturday were: Highest, 67°; lowest, 55° above Sunday: Highest, 65°; lowest, 60° above.

MR. HYMAN HAD
SERVICE IMPROVEDActed Promptly and Secured
an Improved Mail for
London.

Mr. Gray's organ this morning attempts to deprive Mr. Hyman of the credit due him for securing a mail service on the train leaving London at 6:20 a.m. via Stratford, and connecting at the latter place for all northern points.

Mr. Gray's organ lays the credit for the service to the board of trade, whereas the attention of Mr. Hyman was first drawn to the matter by a London traveler, who set forth the benefit such a service would be to the businessmen of the city. The letter reached London's representative at Ottawa on May 30. It was acknowledged the same day, and Mr. Hyman immediately drew the attention of the postoffice department to the need of the service, with the result that inside of a week the placing of the mail on the train was ordered.

Bulyea Favors the Bills.

Neither Haultain nor Bennett tried to explain away the hearty favor which Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, of Regina, gives the Autonomy Bills. Mr. Bulyea is a colleague of Mr. Haultain in the Northwest Government (his Commissioner of Public Works), and a Northwest pioneer. Besides, Mr. Bulyea is a devout Baptist. He was associated with Mr. Haultain during last January and February in the autonomy negotiations at Ottawa. He stood with Sifton and Oliver against the first section 16, and stands with them for the revised education clause. What suits Bulyea, Sifton, Oliver, Greenway, Dr. Bryce, Dr. Baird, Ralph Connor, Dr. Carmichael, Dr. Herdman and so many other Northwest Protestants may very well suit London.

A Soft Spot for Billy

The story runs that Billy Gray's future is to be provided for, win or lose. The Conservative party in London have Billy on their hands and arrangements are accordingly being made to give Billy a comfortable billet and save expenses. The position will be something that will not take Billy away from London, and it will be in the gift of the Whitney Government.

Some of Billy's friends say that his business would suffer if he were obliged to go to Ottawa for six months every year. They hint that Billy has no intention of injuring his business prospects by attending to the duties of a member of Parliament. Nor has he any idea of injuring his prospects by running as a Conservative candidate. As far as politics are concerned Billy is not in the game entirely for his health. He has to look out for a rainy day, and protect his old age against want as any other prudent man would do. There is no money in it for Billy to go to Ottawa, spend his fifteen hundred dollars sessional indemnity maintaining the dignity of London, and to let his business take chances while he is away from home. If Billy is prepared to sacrifice all for the good of his country, then the Conservative party in London will have to hold him up, and that they are not prepared to do out of their own pockets. Although Billy is not the candidate they would have chosen, they realize that he is the logical result of the accident which occurred last November. The story goes that Billy realizes it too, and he is playing it for all it is worth. The Conservative party has simply got to do something for Billy Gray.

If Billy loses, the situation will be comparatively simple. All Billy will have to do then is to wait until the job falls vacant, and then enter into his reward without any fuss. In such a position politics will never bother Billy Gray again; he will never have to show how little he knows about public questions; and the Conservative party in London will have to hold him up, and that they are not prepared to do out of their own pockets. Although Billy is not the candidate they would have chosen, they realize that he is the logical result of the accident which occurred last November. The story goes that Billy realizes it too, and he is playing it for all it is worth. The Conservative party has simply got to do something for Billy Gray.

In view of all the circumstances, they think it would be more beneficial and less expensive to the party to have Billy resign his seat in Parliament if he should happen to win, and let a better man take his place. Then he could take the Ontario Government job if it was ready for him. If it wasn't, he could hang on a little longer.

London has had four elections in seven months. There is great satisfaction in knowing that Mr. Hyman's victory tomorrow will defeat the plans of the schemers, who, regarding Billy Gray as only one move in the game, would saddle this city with another bye-election in the near future.

EVIDENCE OF THE WORKINGMEN
IS ALL AGAINST WILLIAM GRAY

Every expedient has been resorted to in the effort to have the union men of London forget the past and vote for William Gray, the man who knifed them in 1899. The report of the meeting of the Trades and Labor Council was falsified in the effort to bolster up the Conservative candidate, and the Free Press has been obliged to publish in its columns two denials of its own report.

Now a man from Chatham has been brought to this city to say that Mr. Gray did not knife the strikers. This

after the Trades Council, by a vote of 19 to 12 has declared Mr. Gray to be an enemy of union labor, and after Mr. Marks, the editor of the Banner, has made an affidavit as to the truth of his statements.

A document signed by a number of St. Thomas merchants and workmen, members of the London Old Boys' Association, also backs up Mr. Marks. The workmen are asked to believe that Mr. Marks and the other union men who voice for the truth of his statements are all guilty of falsehood, and that only William Gray and one Flowers, who is not a union man, tell the truth.

Dr. Goggin's Two-Faced
Position Is Shown UpREBUKED BY
THEIR FRIENDS.

The Lethbridge (N. W. T.) News, a straight Conservative paper, in its issue of June 1, declares that the attitude of Messrs. Bennett and Haultain on the autonomy policy is out of touch with that of the people of the west generally. "They must know," it says, "that the great majority are unanimous in their expressions of satisfaction with the financial terms, while as for the school question—everybody here knows we have none."

BAPTIST PASTOR'S
SENSIBLE REMARKSDeprecates the Raising of the
Spirit of Religious
Animosity.

In the course of his sermon in the South London Baptist Church last evening, Rev. William M. Walker said that men should not forget at election time to exercise a spirit of Christian forbearance towards each other. The speaker greatly deprecated the raising of "a spirit of religious animosity and bitterness" among the electors.

SOUTH LONDON LIBERALS

A meeting of all the committees of South London will be held tonight at 8 o'clock in the committee rooms, corner of Craig street and the Wortley road.

Business of the utmost importance. Every Liberal is expected to be present.

What He Said in Toronto Two
Years Ago.No Request From the Northwest
for an Absolutely Free Hand.

It is quite remarkable how many men have come to talk for Billy Gray's "single issue"—provincial rights—who, like Billy himself, have to make a right-about-face or fall off the platform.

Dr. Goggin is another supple contortionist. In 1896 in the Northwest, he voted for the Tupper-Foster Coercion Bill for Manitoba. And until the present question became a party issue, Dr. Goggin was always busy depicting the Northwest school system with its state-controlled minority school as the pink of perfection, ever so much superior to the existing Manitoba system.

Mr. Sheppard hardly knew when he was handing out the thrust to Contortionist Foster that it hit his companion, Dr. Goggin, and also Billy Gray just as hard as Foster. Dr. Goggin's 1896 principles have undergone a change. His more recent high opinion respecting the Northwest system has not exactly changed—it is effaced. He is trying to efface his Toryism, too.

At a Toronto meeting in March he said: "I take it that we meet here tonight as a body of Liberals, intent upon settling before our party our views on this subject. That I believe is one of the qualifications of a good party man."

Certainly, Dr. Goggin is a good party man, judging by that utterance he esteems party before truth, because all his life he has been a Tory above all else, and a good enough party man to swallow the 1896 Remedial Bill, and until the chance for party capital arose, Dr. Goggin was admittedly aware that the Haultain Draft Bill asked for separate schools. His goodness as a party man then failed to suggest any objection against the Draft Bill on this account.

Walter Scott dealt with both the Draft Bill and with Dr. Goggin in his

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Clearing out
Prices in
Hanging Lamps.

Woods' Fair

Fancy Jardinieres,
15c to \$3.00
in price.

See our Stock of New Cut Glassware, very suitable for presents.
Bread Plates, each, 75c
Cream and Sugar, set, 50c
Salads, each, 50c and 75c
Spoon Trays, each, 50c
Celery, each 50c and 75c
Biscuit Jars, each, 75c
6-piece Printed Toilet Sets, good value, at \$2.25 set; price on Tuesday, set

Bird Cage Value.

We have cages all sizes and prices from the very small price cage up to the choice brass and fancy enamel. Call in and see them and compare our cages and prices with other dealers.

Graniteware.

Watch our ad this week, as we have made an immense purchase of Graniteware, fire and second, and as soon as they arrive will put on a big Graniteware Sale, which will be something out of the ordinary.

Folding Clothes
Racks, regular 25c,
for 15c each.

Woods' Fair

Croquet Sets,
New This Year,
50c, \$1.25 and \$1.50 set.

DIFFERENCE IN TWO CLAUSES SHOWN BORDEN BY FITZPATRICK

Do Not Mean Same Thing as
Maintained by Opposition
Leader.

Ottawa, June 12.—Lawyers had a day to themselves in the House Friday, when at Mr. E. L. Borden's request the consideration of the education clause of the autonomy bill was resumed. The leader of the Opposition took occasion to enlarge on his view, expressed recently in London and Oxford, that there was really no difference between the original and the amended clause; that the two clauses arrived at the same result by a different route. Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick replied, affirming his view that there is a material difference, inasmuch as the minority, while they are in the majority in any school district, have no right to a separate school, a privilege of which they are deprived by the ordinance of 1885, which is restricted by the amended clause. Sir Wilfrid Laurier supplemented this view by pointing out that the original clause gave the minority control over secular as well as religious education, while the amended clause gives the minority control only over the half-hour religious instruction at the end of the day. It was regarded by the average lay member as a day of half-hour religious instruction at the end of the day, in which those who were not lawyers took no part and not a great deal of interest.

Consideration of the autonomy bill for Alberta was resumed in committee, Mr. Borden called attention to the fact that on March 22 he had expressed in debate the opinion that there was practically no difference between section sixteen as drafted and the amended section. He criticised the explanation offered by the Minister of Justice when introducing the amended section. There he argued that the confusion arising out of the simple continuation of the provisions of the act of 1875, which could not be restricted or abridged by any ordinance of the Northwest Territories. This view was supported by Sir John Thompson, in the House, and more recently by our present Minister of Justice, Sir John Thompson's report, upon which the Premier had based the contention that the ordinance of the Northwest Territories could restrict the provisions of the act of 1875, did not, Mr. Borden argued, touch the question of the character of the schools, but only the locality in which separate schools could be established. The explanation of the Minister had declared that section sixteen, No. 1, revised, crystallized and made absolutely certain clause eleven of the act of 1875, and the Minister of Justice had explained that what the act of 1875 provided was to be learned by the earlier school ordinance of the Northwest Territories, under which a complete dual system of schools was established, with Roman Catholic schools under the direction of the Roman Catholic board, Mr. Borden quoted speeches by Liberal members to show that the act of 1875 provided for such a system.

Proceeding, Mr. Borden insisted that section sixteen, No. 2, does not in any way perpetuate any system of school in the new Provinces to be established, but the people of those Provinces could under the proposed law make any change in their system they see fit, subject to the provision contained in that section that separate schools must be at all times established in the Provinces, provided the minority claim these schools. It was not a system that was to be perpetuated by the clause, but a certain limitation of legislative freedom in the new Provinces, which is being perpetuated by legislation now before the House, in chapter 29, section 1, which is embodied in the constitution of the Northwest Territories for all time, there is exactly the same provision as those which are to be found in the act of 1875, the same language being

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's Little Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of
W. Wood
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and so easy to take as sugar.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Kingsford, Ont., June 9.—This morning a civic welcome was given the General Assembly by Mayor MacFarlane and an invitation was accepted to be the city's guests on an excursion Saturday afternoon among the Thousand Islands. The report of the health of the delegates to the Hamilton Cassels, K.C., Toronto, showed contributions to schemes of the church were half a million dollars greater than in any other year. Rev. Dr. Warden, agent and treasurer of the church, reported that his health and his son Alex. Warden was appointed deputy agent and treasurer, to be assisted by an advisory board consisting of Lieut.-Governor Clark, Robt. Kilgour and Hamilton Cassels, of Toronto. J. K. MacDonald presented the aged and infirm ministers' fund report which will be further considered later. He pleaded for larger contributions, as it had been found necessary last year to cut down annuities. He laid the blame on the ministers. The people would give if they were asked.

SHEPPARD & CO. AT THE PRINCESS

"Non-Partisans" Talk Tory
From Beginning to End.

WEIRD SPIEL OF MR. SHEPPARD

Can't See Why He Should Be Obligated
to Recognize the B. N. A. Act—
Starr Approves Present Schools.

The three representatives of the Citizens' League of Toronto were given a good hearing by a fair number of citizens in the Princess Rink Saturday evening. Mr. Fred Daly was in the chair, and the audience, which was very small at first, increased to a fair size as the evening wore on. The chairman opened the proceedings by asserting that the meeting was to be strictly non-partisan and was simply called as a gathering of citizens to consider the autonomy bill question. Mr. Daly then showed his non-partisanship by a demagogic reference to Mr. Hyman's private car. It was noticeable that although all the local clergymen had been invited to take a seat on the platform, not one responded.

Rev. J. E. Starr, of Toronto, admitted that the school system of the Northwest had been brought to a state of great efficiency, but said there might be a rebellion in the future if the present bill goes through. D. J. Goggin, M. A., former superintendent of education in the Northwest Territories, spent a lot of time trying to show that the west was "not satisfied." He repeated Mr. Haultain's assertion that the Liberal Association of Medicine Hat were sending a delegation to Ottawa to protest against the autonomy bill, leaving the audience with the impression that this association were against the educational clauses, although Mr. Frank Oliver has shown that such is not the case. Mr. E. Sheppard, editor of the Toronto Saturday Night, closed the meeting with a very funny speech. He claimed that the Citizens' League of Toronto, was not "butting in," and defended Toronto against the charges which have been made against it. Mr. Sheppard was more outspoken than most antagonists of the autonomy bill by declaring that he did not care about the British North America Act, and did not see why we should be bound by an act made by our forefathers.

The chairman opened the meeting by expressing his regret at the small size of the meeting. He accounted for the attenuated size of the audience firstly by blaming it on the weather, and secondly by the fact that London has had a surfeit of political meetings of late. He said with some confidence that the meeting would make up in quality for what it lacked in quantity.

He went on to say that he was a citizen of London, Hon. Mr. Hyman was his representative and the present Liberal government was his government. The meeting was to be strictly non-partisan in character, and the speaker had no apologies to make for its being called by the Toronto Citizens' League.

Talked Tory From First.

The speaker at once, however, started in to "talk Tory" without any more ado. Why had not Laurier and perhaps Mr. Sharrett come to London to explain the provisions of the Autonomy Bill? Perhaps Mr. Hyman would have lent them his private car for the purpose. The speaker attacked The Advertiser for dwelling upon Joseph Marks' affidavit to the effect that Mr. Gray knifed London's union labor in St. Thomas during the street car strike. The speaker himself had had the honor of nominating the first labor candidate who ran in London, he asserted that the labor question should not be taken into consideration in the present campaign. Everyone in Canada was thinking of the autonomy bill, not the labor question. The speaker had written to Mr. Hyman when the latter was in Ottawa, asking what he thought of the bill. He had told Hyman that he had replied with a telegram to the effect that as soon as the citizens understood the bill they would perceive its wisdom. The speaker had not yet succeeded, however, in understanding it.

More "Shackling" Talk.

Mr. Daly then handed out some Bennett talk about "shackling the Northwest," saying that the Laurier Government was "traitors to their country" and were "railroading" the bill through Parliament.

Starr Praises School System.

Rev. Mr. Starr first of all carefully explained that he was not going to make a party speech, but was speaking simply in the interests of good citizenship. The Dominion Government was on trial, and the citizens had to decide whether the west was being coerced or not. The Government's general record should not be taken into consideration in the present election, for the people of Canada had set the seal of their approval upon this record last November. The Government had now, however, introduced a measure for which they had been given any warrant by the people.

He claimed that the Government had dropped the plea that the constitution required that separate school clauses be placed in the autonomy bill. Their plea was now based on the grounds of expediency. Mr. Hyman and the other Liberal speakers had told the people that the minority school in the Northwest simply meant the right to use the school building between 2:30 and 4 o'clock for the purpose of giving religious instruction, and that the Northwest was satisfied, and that the ordinance passed by the Northwest Legislature itself in 1901 had formulated the present school system. But the ordinance of 1901 had been passed subsequently.

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Accept no substitute.

ject to the separate school restriction passed by the Dominion Government in 1875.
"Do you ask me whether there are separate schools in the Northwest? I only say that there certainly are," said Mr. Starr loudly.
Voice—How many. (Loud laughter.)
Mr. Starr did not reply to this question, but went on to say that the school system in the west had certainly been brought to a state of great efficiency by the legislation passed by the Northwest Legislature. The present autonomy bill, however, was going to give the "hierarchy a license to turn back the hands on the clock of time." The speaker then hastened to say that he did not want to hurt the feelings of the Roman Catholics, and if a Methodist or Anglican hierarchy made a like attempt, he would oppose it just the same.

Mr. Starr then told his hearers that if they voted for Mr. Hyman they would set their approval upon possible grants of "millions of dollars" worth of land which would be made to separate schools in the west in the future.
He produced a copy of "Le Canada," and said that it was the French-Canadian organ of the Government. He quoted from this journal to show what the autonomy bill meant to French-Canadians.

Foresees Rebellion.

He drew a distressing picture of how the thousands of Yankees now pouring into the west might refuse, at some future date, to obey the school laws. Then there would be a rebellion, and he was in Ontario would be called upon to take up arms against our fellow-citizens in the west.

Mr. Starr was sure that the Opposition did not want the Government to be defeated, because then they themselves would have the separate school question at their disposal on their hands. The best way to preserve the Government was to get them to withdraw their opposition. He then advised the speaker advised Liberals in London to vote against Mr. Hyman, to save the Government from the fate that overtaken the Conservatives.

What Goggin Thinks.

Dr. Goggin, in opening, said he would refute the statement that the west was satisfied with the autonomy bill, for the Liberals claimed that the west was not satisfied. He said that he had been passed by various religious bodies, and a few others, against the clause 16 of the autonomy bill. The speaker also repeated Mr. Hyman's assertion that the Liberal Association of Medicine Hat was going to send a delegate to Ottawa to protest against the bill.

The speaker then, with a free hand, declared, in building its own school system, and read quotations from the Dominion Minister, Sir Louis Davies and Sir John Thompson, which he claimed showed that these gentlemen believed that when the Northwest attained provincial status it should have the right to determine its own school system without restriction.

Hush, Listen to Sheppard.

Mr. Sheppard opened by handing out some praise for the other two speakers, and hoped that the audience would not think that the "little trio" was "butting in" on London. In case the audience should have forgotten that the speakers were not partisans Mr. Sheppard said that he was not a partisan, but a citizen. He said that he was not a partisan, but a citizen. He said that he was not a partisan, but a citizen.

Mr. Sheppard recommended by saying that he was not to be regarded as the cat. He went on to say that it was not nice to say that the people from Toronto who spoke in the proceedings were "butting in." It had been said that Toronto was a "strumpet on the streets of politics," and that the opposition to the autonomy bill consisted in a "wild yelp from a Toronto mob." However, although Toronto might be intolerant, it could not be said that London could well follow Toronto's example in this, according to Mr. Sheppard.

This Is Weird.

"I don't care for the constitution, or for the British North America act," asserted Mr. Sheppard. "Why should we be bound by acts passed by our forefathers? Let's have what's right." Mr. Sheppard then told how when Sir Wilfrid Laurier came to the west in 1896, the speaker had regarded him as a "prophet, priest and king, who was going to lead his people in the path of national glory."

Never, said Mr. Sheppard, and went on to say that when the hierarchy of all Canada met at Three Rivers last fall the speaker had suspected that "a hen was on," although it did not catch on. The problem was, why had Sir Wilfrid dived into the depths of this terrible bill, when he had such a large majority and everything in his favor?
Mr. Sheppard went on to say that although he did not like Premier Laurier's race or religion he had trusted him and loved Sir Wilfrid. The Premier, however, had "betrayed his friends," and was worse than a man who steals funds from a bank. Why was it necessary to give the 50 per cent of Canada's population such a "cruel, violent, unnecessary thrust?"
The speaker had nothing to gain by opposing the autonomy bill, and came to London simply to give his advice to the people.

Prominent Journalists Coming to Canada.

Through the courtesy of the Grand Trunk Railway System, Ontario and Quebec is to be favored with a visit from an influential body of journalists known as the "Washington Correspondents," and which comprises some of the best newspapermen on the continent of America. The majority of the party are members of the exclusive organization known as "The Gridiron Club," of Washington, D. C., and represent the leading journals of the United States. Their trip to Canada



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NO. 2.—This is a job line of Umbrellas that we were very fortunate in being able to procure from the manufacturer, but we had to take the lot to get them at such a low price. Covers of Taffeta Silk and Wool—handles in sterling silver boxwoods, natural woods and fancy pearls. Excellent value at \$3.00, but our low price while they last, only \$2.00

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Ladies' Skirt of Crash, 7-gore panel with free pleat, fagoting stitch on each seam; for \$1.25
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Some very natty, pretty styles in Cream Luster Shirtwaist Suits, suitable for summer wear; in prices ranging from \$6.50 to \$15.00
Outing Suits, in Cream and Navy Luster, coat full Norfolk style; skirt 13-gore, free pleat at bottom with cluster of pleats on panels. \$18.00

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Children's Sailor Collars, in all white and blue and white; regular 12½c and 18c lines, on sale 2 for 5c
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is made under the auspices of the Western Canadian Immigration Association with a view of giving these well-informed writers some conception of the resources and development of the farming and commercial industries of the Dominion and the unlimited possibilities that are in store for the future of Canada. There will be about twenty-five in the party, leaving Washington on June 21, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Philadelphia, Pa., Philadelphia and Reading Railroad to South Bethlehem, Pa., Lehigh Valley Railroad to Suspension Bridge, and thence over the Grand Trunk Railway System's double-track route through the "Garden of Canada" to Toronto, where a stop of a couple of hours will be made for a drive through the "Queen City" tendered by the Toronto Press Club. Leaving Toronto about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 22nd, the party will proceed over the Grand Trunk to Montreal, arriving there about 7 o'clock in the evening. After remaining in Montreal until the following afternoon the correspondents will leave for Ottawa and Western Canada.

The original intention was for the correspondents to proceed direct from Washington to Western Canada, but through the good offices of the Grand Trunk, whose guests they will be while traveling over their railway, were induced to see a portion of older Canada, and to travel over the only double-track railway in the Dominion, and one that compares second to none on the continent. A special train of Pullman, sleeping and dining cars will be at their disposal from Washington to Montreal.

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THEY WAKE THE TORPID ENERGIES—Machinery not properly supervised and left to run itself, very soon shows fault in its working. It is the same with the digestive organs. Unregulated from time to time they are likely to become torpid and throw the whole system out of gear. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills were made to meet such cases. They restore to the full the flagging faculties, and bring into order all parts of the mechanism.

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At the Government station Lulea, in Sweden, experiments are being made to secure varieties of plants not likely to be injured by frost.

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Offices of the Northwest Provinces.
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TORONTO, ONT.

At the Government station Lulea, in Sweden, experiments are being made to secure varieties of plants not likely to be injured by frost.

The Society of Colonial Wars will erect a monument to Cecilus Calvert, Lord Baltimore, in the city named after him.

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LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 12.

Let Reason Govern.

To every resident of London who has the welfare of the city at heart it must be a source of enduring satisfaction, at the present time, that, from the behavior of his fellow-townsmen in many a stormy and trying period in the past, he can assure himself that her citizens are of a hard-headed, keen-thinking class, as capable as any community in our broad Dominion, of discriminating between the right and the false, and as little likely to be swept off their feet by ad captivum vulgaris.

If an occasion has ever arisen in Canadian politics when it behooved the independent elector to pause and consider whether appeals were being made to his sober reason, or to his passions and prejudice, that occasion is present with us today.

That the appeals now being made by the enemies of the Government to the electors of London and of North Oxford fall under the latter category, and are deliberately intended so to fail, does not admit of a moment's doubt. To the lasting shame of those over-eager politicians who engineered the movement, be it said, we have had presented to us in this campaign a spectacle which it is devoutly to be hoped will not be again witnessed in this country by any who read these words.

One readily sees how the present organized attempt to hoodwink and cozen this constituency had its origin. The circumstances of the case were unique. The writs were out for the elections in London and North Oxford. The time was short—too short to admit of a complete investigation and exposure of any cry, no matter how baseless, that might seem calculated to catch the ear of the multitude. The clique of Toronto agitators who have been making most of the din over the Autonomy Bills, and who claim to be the voice of the country, thought they saw an opportunity, and they have dragged the great Conservative party at their heels. Their scheme was to make a desperate fight in both ridings; to make it appear that the act creating the new Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan was an insidious attempt on the part of the Roman Catholic Church to dominate the people of those provinces, and gain an undue advantage at the expense of the Protestant denominations in the matter of education; to appeal to the electors on the ground that religious liberty was menaced, and in that way to aggrandize themselves and promote their evil design of dividing the country on religious lines.

In furtherance of the scheme it became necessary to represent the Northwest Territories, which as a matter of fact were quite undisturbed by the matter, as seething with indignation at the Autonomy Bill. Accordingly, a perverted young orator, who has long ago been discounted in his own territory as a mere purveyor of empty words, is imported from Calgary for the purpose of fulminating against the Laurier Administration, and declaiming to this intelligent and well-balanced community of ours the fateful tidings that the great Northwestern Territories are on the eve of revolution because of the proposed passage of the Autonomy Bill.

And now, to add to the sorry spectacle, the Premier of those Territories, who had he really any desire to test the feelings of the residents of Alberta on this question, might readily have done so at any time by opening any one of the seven constituencies of his territory, which are at present vacant but who has carelessly refrained from so doing, is dragged into appearing upon the platform, swallowing all his previously expressed opinions, and joining in the frenzied tirade against the Autonomy Bill.

Citizens of London, be not deceived by this false appeal to your passions. It has been demonstrated again and again that the Autonomy Bill does no violence to the rights of the residents of the Northwest; on the contrary that it merely continues to them a system of education which they themselves have approved.

How utterly fictitious and foundationless is this pretense that the people of the Northwest are boiling with indignation at the idea of the passage of the Autonomy Bill is well indicated by the Calgary Albertan, the leading exponent of the views of that community, which characterizes the statements of Mr. R. B. Bennett to that effect as "a monstrous lie," and treats the performances of that gentleman before London and Oxford audiences as the antics of a buffoon, stigmatizing his utterances as "a matter of disgrace and a source of humiliation to us."

Be not deceived by the fervid and impassioned appeals which are being made to your prejudices. Frown down the unworthy attempt to stir up religious and race dissension. Let sanity prevail. Let the world know the citizens of London for what they really are, a sober-minded, common sense people, incapable of being stampeded from the dictates of their calm judgment by any clap-trap cry addressed merely to their passions.

In a brief fortnight, when all this fictitious turmoil has ceased, when the smoke has vanished from the chinders, and calm reason reasserts her sway, men will be looking back on the lurid upheavals of today with a feeling of amazement that the sober-minded citizens of London could have listened

to the rant rhodomontade with which they have been nightly deluged. Let reason prevail now, and let it exercise itself on the only practical question which is before the electors of London today, namely: Will the interests of the city of London and the Dominion of Canada be best promoted by the election of Charlie Hyman or of William Gray?

Mr. Hyman has demonstrated to the satisfaction of Canadians throughout the Dominion that he is one of the Canadians of the day, and that he is a man endowed with exceptional capacity for dealing with the large affairs of our country. He possesses in a high degree the confidence of his colleagues in the Government. They testify openly on the public platform that they appreciate and value his special qualifications, and that his absence from their deliberations would be a distinct loss to the country.

London has fairly won the distinguished honor, which has been tendered to her by the Premier of the Dominion, through the medium of her eminent son, Mr. Charles Smith Hyman, and she is entitled to accept and wear it, she would be doing a mad act to cast it scornfully away.

In one short month from now, when the excitement of the moment has evaporated, and we are all once again friendly fellow-citizens going about our everyday business, even the most determined Conservative will acknowledge this to be the case.

Let calm reflection, then, have its sway now, and let the vote of each one of our citizens who values the welfare of his city above the mere attainment of a momentary party triumph, be cast tomorrow, according to the dictates of his sober, common sense and reason.

Where the Witness Stands.

The Montreal Witness, one of the oldest, shrewdest and staunchest defenders of the Protestant faith in Christendom, approves of the educational clauses of the Autonomy Bill, sees no coercion in them, and thinks the bill should be adopted.

The opponents of the bill reply that the Witness is seeking to extend its circulation among the French Catholics. Think of it—the Montreal Witness! "Angels and ministers of grace defend us!" Did bigotry and suspicion ever compass a greater flight of imagination?

Standing in Montreal, the gateway of the Province of Quebec, a city with a large Protestant and a larger Catholic population, in a province whose Legislature and whose city and county councils always held a majority of Catholics, the Witness has been for half a century the able, careful, watchful and trusted guardian and exponent of the rights of the Protestant minority. More than that, its situation and its habit of thought kept it ever in close touch with such matters throughout Canada, and no Protestant has ever hesitated to take its opinion as being as able, as honest and as well-informed, as could be had in the country or out of it. But now the opponents of the bill deny the Witness's honesty. This is about the limit.

The Whole Issue.

What is the school question between Hyman and Gray?

Is it between a policy of separate schools and a policy of non-separate schools? Certainly not.

Is it between a policy of restriction and a policy of unrestricted freedom for the new provinces? Certainly not. Mr. Hyman stands for the bills, and these simply and only provide, as required by the constitution, for the existing minority privilege in what is a state-controlled minority school.

Mr. Gray stands for the Borden amendment, which may and probably would mean a church-controlled separate school.

Hyman stands with Sifton, Greenway and Oliver in favor of definite and certain national control. Gray stands with Borden and Claude Macdonell in favor of uncertainty with the possibility of a clerical separate school.

London electors should remember that neither Government nor Opposition propose to violate the constitutional principle, which would have to be done to permit Alberta and Saskatchewan unlimited freedom of action. Borden's amendment is merely for such freedom as the provinces may obtain subject to the B. N. A. Act.

Even Mr. Haultain admits and Mr. Bennett dares not deny that the existing system, including its permissive separate school under state control, is an excellent system. Then why do those who oppose denominational schools support a policy which would open the door to a denominational system?

Two Lauriers?

Throughout the whole of his political career, Wilfrid Laurier has been in conflict with his church. From the beginning, he, a devout Roman Catholic, attending faithfully to his religious duties, has held that the business of the clergy is religious, and that political matters are the affairs of the statesman and the voter. In 1896, when he opposed the coercion of Manitoba and was fought by Mr. Gray and his masters for doing so, he fought the battle of Provincial Rights under the banner of the Quebec bishops. They did what they thought proper, but Quebec stood by Laurier. The French-Canadian knows and admires a brave man, and so do we. And he knows better than we do how brave and honorable a man must be to prefer the welfare of his country, and the maintenance

religious instructors. This is the one Laurier a man who throughout a long public life has maintained, in the face of great and constant difficulty a pure, upright, honorable and high-souled integrity, a man whom no even his opponents could accuse of one item or act of deceit or trickery or cowardice. That character he maintained and proved a thousand times. Not the most virulent of his opponents, past or present, can honestly deny it. Now we are asked to believe, on no less authority than that of E. E. Sheppard, himself a lightning change artist, and others of his kind, that there is another Laurier, the same, but another, who, at the height of his power, with an enormous and loyal majority, Protestant and Catholic, at his back, and with his enemies under his feet, has made a corrupt bargain with the bishops, to procure, by means he had always disclaimed to use, an advantage which he had proven they were unable to deliver, and which he did not need, turned traitor to his country, and to the principles for which he has fought a life-long, winning fight, and become like a Tupper or a Foster. The thing is unthinkable. Every man who has himself a heart above gross and purposeless treason knows that it is not so.

Shall the man who stands for country and principle against the thunders of his own church now strike his flag to the bigotry of Protestants? We throw not. 'Tis a bigotry of which the attackers themselves will some day be ashamed. Of course, most of these attacks are made in ignorance of the facts and circumstances, but this campaign has gone on long enough for every honest man to learn the facts, and, if he be still ignorant, he will not, when he comes to himself, excuse himself by reason of ignorance for having voted this once against facts, justice, Christian charity and good citizenship, for having accused or suspected a man who has for a lifetime fought the battles of liberty of conscience and of national unity in this country, and voted against him, against known facts and available evidence.

Class Appeals.

This journal does not believe in appeals to any special class of the community. To appeal to one class as against or distinguished from others, is to array, or seek to array, that class against others. At the same time, when an opponent, as in the case of Mr. Gray, chooses to pose as the special friend and protector of a class, we think it our duty to meet him, not with his own weapons, but on his own ground, and to unmask him. This we have done, and the labor unions have done, and we are very much mistaken if labor do not resent, by their votes, first, the appeal to class, and second, the conduct which proved that appeal hypocritical.

Similarly we deprecate appeals to religious classes. We have never claimed and shall never claim to be the special friend of Catholic or Protestant, but an advocate of the tolerant and sympathetic middle course, which allows every man full freedom of conscience. Certain elements in the Conservative party, on the other hand, have made a specialty also of this religious animosity of campaigning. Their constant habit has been to run after first one class, then another, crying, "Catholic's your friend, not Short," but seldom have even our opponents carried this practice to such disgraceful lengths as in the present campaign. They set out gaily dragging after them a painted image of Provincial Rights, but the paint soon wore off, and it proved to be what every real friend of provincial or any other rights might have known from the first, that old dog of theirs, religious bigotry.

Every true Liberal, and many Conservatives detected the fraud at an early stage, and even the honest Conservative who does not perceive its falsity before polling day, will never after cease to regret his blindness. A campaign of the sort now put up in this city is an injury to the good name and welfare of the city, of the country, and even of the Conservative party.

Vote early and vote for Hyman.

A vote for Hyman is a vote for sectarian peace.

A vote for Gray is a vote thrown away.

A vote for Hyman is a vote for London.

No, Billy. The Great Seal mentioned in Clause 10 of the Autonomy Bill, is not a fur-bearing animal.

Mr. Gray's friends are as much dismayed by the silence of the pulpits as by the candidate's own volubility.

One comfort is that, after the election is over, Billy will have time to really study up the question.

The Free Press remarks that the ballot is absolutely secret, thereby indicating a way for Billy's friends to get rid of him.

The workmen of London are asked by Mr. Gray to believe that all the workmen are liars who testify that Mr. Marks is telling the truth.

The cry of provincial rights seems to have been dropped by Billy's friends in view of the last sad rites that will be performed on Billy tomorrow.

Billy Gray's fake telegram came from Medicine Hat. But really it doesn't make any difference what kind of a hat Billy talks through.

Although there are two Bills in the campaign, they do say that Bill Gray is not on speaking terms with Autonomy Bill.

on denying the Marks affidavit. Which is Billy's way of showing his esteem for the friends of the workingman.

Watch the Free Press tomorrow morning as its intelligent editorial columns pick out a nice, soft spot to fall on.

Even at this late moment, the suggestion is made that Billy can find out what is in the bill by writing to the clerk of the House of Commons for a copy.

Although the boldest is supposed to hold his breath before the battle begins, this does not necessarily prevent the Free Press from squeezing out a roorbach or two tomorrow morning.

While the salary would be an object with Billy, it must be remembered, on the other hand, that Mr. Hyman has done the Minister of Public Works' work for a year for nothing.

"I charge thee, fling away ambition. By that sin fell the angels." Although these words were written hundreds of years ago, Billy refuses to regard them as a straight tip.

Some good people must have been amazed by Mr. Fred Daly's speech Saturday night. Mr. Daly talks of the need of raising politics to a higher plane, and then stoops to clap-trap about Mr. Hyman's private car.

Mr. Edmund E. Sheppard says that he doesn't care for the constitution of the British North America Act. As a matter of fact, it has long been suspected that Mr. Sheppard cared chiefly for himself.

The throne of Norway being vacant, there is no reason in the world why Billy Gray shouldn't get his old pal, King Edward, to land that seat for him.

FOOLHARDY MRS. HUBBARD

Wife of Labrador Victim Will Continue the Trip That He Planned.

Halifax, N. S., June 10.—The wife of Leonidas Hubbard, who perished while on an expedition in the Labrador interior, has planned to continue Mr. Hubbard's work and has arrived here. She will leave next week on the steamer "Hawley" for St. John's, on the Labrador coast, and thence she will continue explorations from the point where her husband was forced to stop. Mrs. Hubbard's party will include five members, besides Indians and other guides. Mr. Wallace, who was associated with Hubbard in the previous expedition, passed through here a week ago, on the way to Labrador, with the same object in view as that of Mrs. Hubbard. Mr. Wallace said nothing about joining Mrs. Hubbard's expedition.

THE G. T. R. TELEGRAPHERS

Believe That Mr. Hays Will Do the Right Thing at Conference.

Toronto, June 12.—Mr. H. B. Perham, president of the International Order of Railway Telegraphers, will leave for Montreal tonight, accompanied by Mr. D. Campbell, third vice-president of the order. The trip is the result of an arrangement made last week by General Manager Hays, when in the city, agreed to meet these gentlemen next Wednesday with reference to the demand for increased wages and other concessions made by the Grand Trunk telegraphers.

Mr. Perham was seen at the Rossin House last night, and expressed the opinion that the conference would be of short duration. The general manager has not yet formed an opinion as to his possession for some days," he said, "and doubtless he has already decided upon what course he will pursue."

"And should he flatly refuse to treat with the operators, will a strike result?" was asked.

"Undoubtedly," replied Mr. Perham. "We are committed to it. I believe, however, that Mr. Hays will recognize the fairness of our demands, and we hope for a favorable answer."

THE KAISER ON TOP

France's News Ambassador to Berlin Represents Conciliatory Policy.

Paris, June 12, 1:40 p.m.—It is expected that several diplomatic and ministerial changes, resulting from the resignation of M. Delcasse, until recently foreign minister, will be settled at tomorrow's meeting of the cabinet. Leon Bourgeois will probably succeed M. Blouard as ambassador at Berlin.

The new, now, next day via Grand Trunk and New York Central. The way to travel for speed and comfort. Write L. Drago, Canadian passenger agent, New York Central, 69½ Yonge street, Toronto, for all information.

Are You Going to New York?

There are fifteen fast trains daily between Buffalo and New York by the six-track New York Central. Splendid service from London, affording trip through the beautiful Mohawk Valley and down the scenic Hudson River, landing passengers in Grand Central Station, in the heart of the city, corner Fourth avenue and Forty-second street.

Strike to Drag Along.

Chicago, June 12.—The third annual convention of team owners of the United States opened here today. More than 100 delegates representing associations of employers in New York, Boston, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Des Moines, Grand Rapids and Philadelphia have arrived to participate in the

Use "Maple Leaf" The Best CANNED SALMON Packed

The Northern Navigation Company

TO ALL PORTS ON Georgian Bay, Lake Superior and Northwest.

GEORGIAN BAY—MACKINAC DIVISION.

For Sault Ste. Marie and North Channel way ports—Steamers leave Collingwood, 1:30 p.m.; Meaford, 4 p.m.; Owen Sound, 11 p.m.; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

NORTH SHORE DIVISION.

For Parry Sound, Byng Inlet and French River—Steamers leave Collingwood, 8:30 p.m.; Mondays and Fridays.

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION.

For Soo, Fort Arthur, Fort William and Duluth—Steamers leave Sarnia, 8:30 p.m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Through tickets and lowest freight rates. Information and tickets from all G. & N. agents. E. H. HOOKE, city passenger agent. E. H. HOOKE, depot ticket agent.

H. B. GILBERT, N.Y. Manager, Collingwood.

Write for timetables, fares, etc., to TORONTO TICKET OFFICE.

MUSLINS AT A BARGAIN.



We commence today a Great "Economy" Clearance Sale of the Daintiest Wash Goods ever imported to Canada. A look through our selection reveals a perfect wealth of ideas that you will see nowhere else—there isn't a piece that is not in good taste. Note the greatly reduced prices. Dainty Muslins that possess many striking effects that every lady admires. Let the following suggest a visit:

40c ORGANDIE MUSLINS FOR 25c.

Finest weave in Organdie Muslins, in all the new shades in spots, etc., regular price was 40c a yard. "Economy" Sale price, per yard.....25c

35c FRENCH MUSLINS FOR 20c.

Fine French Muslins, Spot and Persian Patterns, in blue, green, ecru and heliotrope, regular price, 30c and 35c per yard. "Economy" Sale Price, yard20c

30c Swiss Muslins For 20c.

Swiss Muslins in linen, black, pink and green, in spot and stripe, regular price 30c per yard. "Economy" Sale Price, per yard.....20c

WHITE DUCK, light and heavy weights; special at, per yard 12½c, 15c and 17c

WHITE DRILLS, selling at per yard.... 14c, 16c and 20c

WHITE PIQUE—Our price, per yard.... 12½c, 15c, 22c and 27c

Muslin Ends at 12½c

A special lot of ends of Flowered Muslins, ranging from 7½ to 12 yards long, regular price of these was 20c and 25c a yard. "Economy" Sale Price.....12½c

30c Scotch Zephyrs, 12½c

Scotch Zephyrs, in shades of pink, blue and green, selling regularly for 25c and 30c a yard. "Economy Sale Price".....12½c

"ECONOMY" Wash Goods Sale.
KINGSMILL'S
120 DUNDAS AND 131 CARLING STREETS
LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN CANADA
WORTH \$100,000 AND 150,000 CLOTHING

essions. The teamsters' strike will probably be discussed. With the possibility of extension of the strike out of the way for the present at the least, there was nothing in sight today to warrant the belief in any change in the situation. No peace negotiations were in prospect, and it looked as though the strike would be allowed to drag along.

DEMENTED THROUGH PAIN

Sad Condition of Rev. W. H. Locke, Leamington Methodist Preacher.

Leamington, Ont., June 12.—Enfeebled by influenza, followed by an abscess in the ear, from which he suffered greatly, Rev. W. H. Locke, pastor of the Methodist Church here, who had just been transferred by the conference to Kincardine, is temporarily demented, and has been taken to London asylum for treatment.

His wife is in Chatham hospital, where she recently underwent an operation. We are all pretty easily pleased when we consider that three or four times a day we see exactly how we look in the looking-glass.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized; also manufacturers of Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushions and Spring Beds. Brass and Iron Beds, Stoves, Furniture, Camp Beds, at the Feather Bed, Pillow and Mattress Cleaning Factory, J. F. Hunt & Sons, 553 Richmond street. Phone 59.

Quick Service to New York.

Leave London 6:30 p.m., and arrive New York 10 a.m. next day via Grand Trunk and New York Central. The way to travel for speed and comfort. Write L. Drago, Canadian passenger agent, New York Central, 69½ Yonge street, Toronto, for all information.

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OVER THE Wabash System

To the Great Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, Portland, Oregon, June 1st to October 15th, 1905.

Round trip tickets are now on sale until Sept. 15, good for 30 days from date of sale, with stop-over privileges going and returning, via all direct lines. Rates from London, \$65.75, going and returning through California, \$77.75. This will be the greatest opportunity ever given the public to visit the Pacific coast at a very low rate. The Great Wabash is acknowledged by travelers to be the shortest, best and quickest route to all Pacific coast points. Berths reserved and all other information cheerfully furnished from any Wabash agent, or J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Every Daily to Hamilton, and Comfort Buffalo, New York, and Toronto and Eastern Points. Luxury

3:35 a.m.—Daily express for Buffalo and New York, with through sleeper.

11:20 a.m.—Daily express for Hamilton, Buffalo, Toronto, connecting at Toronto for all points north. Dining car to Toronto.

4:17 p.m.—Daily express for Woodstock, Hamilton, Toronto, with cafe parlor car.

6:50 p.m.—"Eastern Flyer" for Buffalo, New York, Toronto, Montreal and eastern points. Through Pullman sleepers to New York and Montreal. Dining car, serving breakfast before arrival in New York.

Cafe parlor car to Toronto.

For tickets, reservations and full information call at city ticket office, corner Richmond and Dundas streets, or at depot ticket office, E. DE LA HOOKE, city agent; E. RUSE, depot agent, Toronto.

For tickets apply to E. De La Hooke, W. Fulton, C. P. R., or W. Fulton, C. P. R., Hamilton and Montreal Lines.

Steamers leave Hamilton, 12 noon; Toronto, 7:30 p.m.; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Bay of Quinte ports, Thousand Island, Montreal, intermediate ports.

LOW RATES, ABOVE LINE.

Steamers leave Toronto, 3 p.m. daily, except Sundays; from July 1, daily. Rochester, Thousand Islands, running all the rapids to Montreal, Quebec, Murray Bay, River du Loup, Tadoussac, Saguenay River and intermediate ports. H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, western passenger agent, Toronto.

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The Canadian Packing Co. Will Open their New Branch Store on the Market Square on Saturday, June 10th.

LATEST MARKETS

LOCAL MARKET.
London, Monday, June 12.
The amount of business transacted on the market this morning was light.
Hay was the principal offering, of which there were 20 loads; sales were slow, at \$7 to \$8 per ton, not many loads selling at the highest figures.
A couple of loads of oats sold at \$1.25 per cwt.
A carload of live hogs were purchased by Mr. D. McIntyre, for which he paid \$2.25 per cwt. for select; a couple of choice loads went at \$2.25 per cwt.

T. A. FAULDS

PROVISION MERCHANT.
Choice Crock Butter 1 lb. a pound.
Dairy Prints 1 lb. to 1 lb. Choice Creamery Prints 20c.
PHONE 131. 13 MARKET HOUSE

STOCK MARKETS.

TORONTO.	
Toronto, June 12—12:30 p.m.	
Ontario Bank	100 1/2
Bank of Commerce	100 1/2
Imperial Bank	100 1/2
Bank of Montreal	100 1/2
Bank of Hamilton	100 1/2
Ottawa Bank	100 1/2
Traders' Bank	100 1/2
British American Insurance	100 1/2
Western Assurance	100 1/2
Imperial Life	100 1/2
Consumers' Gas	100 1/2
Ont. & Qu'Appelle Land	100 1/2
Northwest Land, pfd.	100 1/2
C. P. R.	100 1/2
Molson's Bank	100 1/2
Montreal Power	100 1/2
Ontario Electric Light	100 1/2
Canadian General Electric	100 1/2
Domestic Telephone	100 1/2
Richell & Ontario	100 1/2
Margart Navigation	100 1/2
Black & White	100 1/2
Twin City Railway	100 1/2
Winipeg Street Railway	100 1/2
Sao Paulo Railway	100 1/2
Teledyne	100 1/2
Domestic Coal	100 1/2
Naval Stores	100 1/2
Crow's Nest Coal	100 1/2
Mackay, com.	100 1/2
Mackay, pfd.	100 1/2
Canada Permanent	100 1/2
Canadian Savings & Loan	100 1/2
Central Canada Loan	100 1/2
Hamilton Provision	100 1/2
Huron & Erie L. & S.	100 1/2
Imperial L. & S.	100 1/2
Landed Bank & Loan	100 1/2
London & Canada L. & A.	100 1/2
Manitoba Land	100 1/2
Toronto Mortgage	100 1/2
Ontario Loan	100 1/2
Ontario Loan	100 1/2
Toronto Savings & Loan	100 1/2
Toronto Street Bonds	100 1/2
Sao Paulo, bonds	100 1/2

STOCKS

Bought and sold on New York, Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.
H. C. BECHER,
Next Free Press, Long 135, Phone 213.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, June 12—12:30 p.m.	
Canadian Pacific	100 1/2
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ry.	100 1/2
Montreal Street Railway	100 1/2
Toronto Street Railway	100 1/2
Twin City Electric Railway	100 1/2
Detroit Electric Railway	100 1/2
Halifax Street Railway	100 1/2
Teledyne	100 1/2
West India Electric Railway	100 1/2
Sao Paulo Railway	100 1/2
R. & O. Navigation	100 1/2
Montreal Power	100 1/2
Domestic Telephone	100 1/2
Domestic Coal	100 1/2
Naval Stores	100 1/2
Crow's Nest Coal	100 1/2
Mackay, com.	100 1/2
Mackay, pfd.	100 1/2
Canada Permanent	100 1/2
Canadian Savings & Loan	100 1/2
Central Canada Loan	100 1/2
Hamilton Provision	100 1/2
Huron & Erie L. & S.	100 1/2
Imperial L. & S.	100 1/2
Landed Bank & Loan	100 1/2
London & Canada L. & A.	100 1/2
Manitoba Land	100 1/2
Toronto Mortgage	100 1/2
Ontario Loan	100 1/2
Ontario Loan	100 1/2
Toronto Savings & Loan	100 1/2
Toronto Street Bonds	100 1/2
Sao Paulo, bonds	100 1/2

N. S. WILLIAMS, Broker

112 MASONIC TEMPLE.
Correspondent W. F. DEVER & CO.
Established 1830. Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, Provisions and Cotton bought and sold for cash or on margin. Phone 1113.

NEW YORK.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, for The Advertiser.	
June 12.	
Amal. Copper	100 1/2
American Sugar	100 1/2
Am. Locomotive	100 1/2
American Foundry	100 1/2
American Refining	100 1/2
Armstrong	100 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	100 1/2
Brooklyn Transit	100 1/2
C. & P. R.	100 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	100 1/2
Chicago & Western	100 1/2
C. & P. R.	100 1/2
Coal & Fuel & Iron	100 1/2
Consolidated	100 1/2
Erie	100 1/2
Gen. & Tex. Com.	100 1/2
Kan. & Tex. Pfd.	100 1/2
Lehigh Valley	100 1/2
Manitoba	100 1/2
Met. Securities	100 1/2
Missouri Pacific	100 1/2
N. Y. Central	100 1/2
Norfolk & Western	100 1/2
Ontario & Western	100 1/2
Pennsylvania	100 1/2
People's Gas	100 1/2
Reading	100 1/2
Republic L. & S.	100 1/2
Rock Island	100 1/2
Southern Railway	100 1/2

C. N. SPENCER

STOCK BROKER.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margin. Office, Market Lane, Phone 130.

Southern Pacific	100 1/2
St. Paul	100 1/2
Texas	100 1/2
Twin City	100 1/2
Tenn. Coal & Iron	100 1/2
Union Pacific	100 1/2
W. S. Steel	100 1/2
W. S. Steel	100 1/2

PRODUCE MARKET.

TORONTO.
Toronto, June 12.—Wheat—Market firm; No. 2 red and white, 95c; goose nominal, at 8c to 8 1/2c; Manitoba, 3c higher; No. 1 northern, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 2, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 3, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 4, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 5, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 6, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 7, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 8, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 9, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 10, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 11, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 12, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 13, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 14, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 15, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 16, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 17, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 18, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 19, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 20, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 21, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 22, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 23, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 24, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 25, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 26, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 27, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 28, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 29, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 30, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 31, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 32, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 33, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No. 34, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; 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No. 340, 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c; No.

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