Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

Senate Reading Room
10July03

The Toronto World.

"Redstone" Sheet Packing,
Specially adapted for high pressures. Does not blow out and remains soft and flexible. Requires no following up. Manufactured solely by
THE GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER MFG. CO. of Toronto, Limited.

TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR | EIGHT PAGES—MONDAY MORNING JUNE 15 1903—EIGHT PAGES | ONE CENT

Extend the State Railway Policy of Liberal Members

Andrew Pattullo, M.L.A., Says Intercolonial Should be Built to Winnipeg.

Andrew Pattullo, M.L.A., writes to his own paper, The Sentinel-Review, on the subject of the railway policy of the Ontario government. He says the probability of any railway resolutions coming before the legislature this session diminishes day by day, but thinks that for the advantages that would accrue from the road the government would be willing to give some reasonable assistance.

Feeling Among Liberals.

"But the all but universal feeling on the Liberal side of the House," Mr Pattullo says, "and the prevailing feeling here so far as we can ascertain it, is that the Dominion government should extend the government road from Quebec to Winnipeg, a distance of about 1500 miles. This line would of course be difficult of construction and would cost the country a good deal of money. But the country is in a position to pay for it. We have an enormous surplus each year; population is growing, and the revenues will increase. We have valuable assets in land in the west, and should have no difficulty in financing the scheme. It should be a double track line and running powers should be given over it to every road in the west. The Canadian Northern, and the Canadian Pacific, and the Grand Trunk could then go on extending their lines in the west The completing of this government road is the true way to enlarge the 'spout' of the Canadian 'hopper.' Such a road would benefit the Maritime Provinces, which already have what would be the eastern part of it, the present government line, the Intercolonial. It would benefit the west by relieving the congestion of traffic—which will produce something like a panic among the producers of wheat in a few years, if the tide of population and development continues to flow as it has during the past three years. It would benefit British Columbia—because, as we have said, it would enable present and prospective companies operating in the west to expend their energies beyond Winnipeg, instead of in the building of more difficult and less productive links to the east.

Benefit to Ontario.

"Such a government road—a great transportation bridge between the east and the west—would be of special benefit to the Province of Ontario. It would open up a vast new region in our northern limits, 16,000,000 of acres of land in the clay belt, admirably suited for agriculture, and where the climatic conditions are much better than they are in the regions further south. It would thus add immensely to the value of Ontario's assets in timber, in fish, in land, and in minerals It would enable the government of Ontario to carry out the railway policy which, was entered upon years ago, and which if carried on for some years longer, will make most of our northern regions accessible from the lakes to the south. The province has subsidized a number of railways running generally from south to north. There should be half a dozen or more of these lines that would run from the lakes and tap the government railway to the north. The chief of these parallel lines would probably be the Ontario government road now being built, and the Algoma Central from the Soo. Thus the products of Old Ontario would find their way to the west over numerous lines that would tap the great trunk line of Canada, and the products of the west could be brought down to Old Ontario or carried practically thru by way of Winnipeg to the seaboard, according to the nature and destination of such traffic.

Bold Policy Needed.

"The present seems a favorable opportunity for the Dominion government to inaugurate a bold and progressive policy. The possession of such a government line to Winnipeg ought to be a hostage for the good behavior of all the railways of the west. It should have a dominating influence in the regulation of freight rates. The position of such a line, taken in connection with the formation of a Railway Commission, ought to enable the government to solve, so far as it is possible of solution, the question of transportation rates over which we have had so little control in the past. There ought to be statesmanship and courage and honesty enough among our leaders to undertake and to build, in the immediate future, a government road as far at least as Winnipeg. Its extension to the Pacific coast may safely be left as a question for the future. The possibility of such an extension would have a profound influence over the great railway lines that are now looking far into the future and dividing up the country among themselves. Certain it is, as we have said, that public opinion here is strongly in favor of the policy of building a government road between the Capital of Quebec and the Capital of Manitoba; and no part of Canada is more interested in this question than the Premier Province of Ontario. It may be safely said that the representatives of the latter in the legislautre favor such a policy as we have outlined."

THE KISHENEFF MASSACRE.

Representations to Roosevelt Reduced to Concrete Form.

Washington, D.C., June 14. — The massacre of the Jews at Kisheneff and the representations to be made to President Roosevelt and United States Secretary of State Hay, in connection therewith, occupied the greater portion of the time of the annual meeting here to-day of the Executive Committee of the Independent Order of B'Nai B'Rith. The statements to be presented to the President and Mr. Hay were reduced to concrete form under general heads or propositions, but the members of the committee declined to reveal their character before presentation. The committee will meet Mr. Hay in the morning, and by him will be escorted to the White House, where the members will have their conference with the President.

RAINS FLOOD MINES.

St. Etienne, France, June 14.—Violent rainstorms have flooded many mines in this region, compelling a suspension of work. Washouts have also interrupted railway traffic. The Rivers Coise, Mace and Gien are in flood, while the Loire is 10 feet above its usual level at Balbigny. The damage caused by inundations is already estimated at millions of francs.

PRESIDENT OF W.F.M.S. DEAD.

Chicago, June 14. — Mrs. Lottie Mason Quine, President of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, died at her home here to-day.

CANADA IS CONCERNED IN THE U.S. COAL STRIKE

Timely Observations of Goldwin Smith Published in New York City.

Under the caption of "State Rights and the Coal Strikes," Dr. Goldwin Smith contributed the following interesting observations to The New York Sunday Sun:

To the Editor of The Sun,—Sir: Canada is still disquieted by the fear of disturbance in the coal region. We are storing our coal in nervous haste. Unpleasant rumors come to us. We have seen the character of the men and the relation between them and their employers. We know that a successful strike is apt to be repeated, and that, upon the heels of one labor agitator, generally treads another. We are grateful to President Roosevelt, but we know that the finding of his commission has no legal force, but is an act of mediation rather than of arbitration in the proper sense of that term. We should be greatly reassured if we could feel that the working of the mines, so vital to the interests of the nation, and not only of the nation, but of the continent, was under the direct protection of the National government.

Matter of National Concern.

The Commissioners in their report, denouncing the plea that the boycott was justifiable as an incident in the war between capital and labor, say that war between citizens, if attempted, is unlawful, and "is to be put down by the sovereign power of the state and nation." Can there be two sovereign powers, one that of the state, the other that of the nation? Must not the sovereign power in all matters of national concern, reside wholly and solely in the nation?

I do not doubt that the different colonies at first went into the Union as sovereign States, and under the impression that they retained that character, with its necessary adjunct, the right of secession in case of breach of contract—such as would have been the withdrawal of equal representation in the Senate — perhaps, even without any such breach; so that, in exercising the right of secession for moral breach of contract on the subject of slavery, the South had the original agreement on its side. But the right of secession has been tacitly abrogated by the course of events, by the admission of new States practically on a national footing, and by geography itself—for how could a General State secede? Would the Southern Confederacy have allowed Tennessee or even Alabama the right of secession?

Lessons of Great Conflict.

The war of secession, at all events, decided that the American Republic was no longer a confederacy of sovereign States, like the Achaean League or the old Swiss Bund, and that the National government was supreme. Sovereignty surely is indivisible. State administration may be, and no doubt still is, rendered necessary by the vast extent of territory and variety of circumstance. But State sovereignty, or the lingering memory of it, is but the dead wood of the past hanging round the limbs and encumbering the action of the nation. The labor unions do not respect the old lines of State sovereignty, nor does their leader confine his action to his own State. The nation is fighting them with antiquated manacles on its limbs.

It has been seen how ineffective, in the face of local influences, political or social, a State government may be, in contending with unionist violence, and how unwise it may be, without constitutional necessity, to leave entirely in the hands of such an authority interests, the wreck of which may fill the nation and the continent with ruin.

POPE NOT DEAD.

Leo XIII. Greatly Annoyed by the False Rumor.

Rome, June 14.—The rumor that the Pope was dead went so far as to reach the ear of Leo himself, and waked him out of his usual tranquility. He exclaimed with some show of heat:

"Because I begin to be old they are determined to shorten my days. I am not the oldest of Popes. There have been centenarians."

Until a short time ago the Pontiff laughed at such rumors, but lately, since his years have really begun to bear heavily upon him, these reports annoy him greatly—so much so in the present case that his doctor expects that the Pontiff will have to remain in bed to-morrow. This shows how precarious his life is. A fatal ending may come from the smallest cause.

RUMORS KEPT FROM HIM.

Rome, June 14. — Dr. Lapponi, the Pope's physician, saw the Pontiff to-day, but merely continued the treatment of his hemorrhoidal indisposition, which is much improved, and would not be worth mentioning if it were not for the Pope's age.

All rumors regarding his indisposition and premature reports of his death are kept from him as far as possible, as they give him much concern, for the Pontiff takes them most seriously. "Why do they want me to be gone?" he exclaims. "I do no one any harm."

It is impossible to make His Holiness understand that it is the interest taken in his person which leads to the publication of these rumors.

1,000,000 GALLONS BURNED.

Greenock, June 14.—A great fire broke out in the distillery here yesterday. A million gallons of whiskey was destroyed. The burning of the whiskey set fire to he flour mills adjoining the distillery and there was a terrific explosion, in which seven persons were killed.

Smoke Alive Bollard's famous mixture, cool and sweet. New store, 128 Yonge Street.

A NOTABLE FEATURE.

Montreal, June 14.—(Special.)—The fete dieu procession took place to-day, some 10,000 people taking part. One remarkable feature was the almost total absence of the professional classes.

Cigars—Bazzatta, clear Havana, equals any imported cigar, 3 for 25c, my own manufacture Alive Bollard.

Miss Frances Jamieson, manicurist and hairdresser, has returned from New York, and is prepared to meet customers at their homes. Address 529 East Queen-street.

SERVIA LOOKS FORWARD TO FURTHER CONFUSION

Republicans Have Many Followers—Autopsy on King Revealed Abnormal Brain.

Vienna, June 14.—Contradictory reports are arriving here from Belgrade regarding the Servian situation. While some assert that satisfaction is felt with the temporary government, others say that this agreement is only pretended. Men who have spoken with Ministers, Protics, Genshics and Avakumovics received the impression that Servia looks forward to new confusion. The Ministers have no confidence in one another and each is working secretly for his own plans. The candidacy of Prince Peter Karageorgevitch has only three sincere adherents, Ministers Avakumovics, Kalievics and Voilkovics. Decidedly republican is Minister Zivkovics.

Situation Confused.

The republicans in Belgrade have many followers and the situation is rendered more confused by the arrival of the prominent Radical leaders—Pasios, Gruics and Simics—who remained unnoticed in the formation of the cabinet, not being present at the time of the tragedy. With a view of effecting an agreement, Kalievics, or Ribarac, will be chairman of the Skupstchina. The extreme Radicals desire the reinstatement of Sinics as president of the State Council. The army desires to use pressure for the election of Prince Peter Karageorgevitch as King. The army is the tool of the Radicals. The deputies from the interior of the country are horrified at the murder of the King and are scared by the army. The possibility of confusion is acknowledged by competent persons.

Abnormal Brain.

The report of the autopsy upon King Alexander's body says, according to advices to the International Correspondence, that the King's brain was abnormal, the membranes thickened and evenly developed, as in a certain type of idiots. The backbone was not straight and showed a knotty formation in three places.

The commission appointed to make an inventory of the late King's estate reports that it found only 56,000 francs in the King's private treasury. A Servian paper published the story that when King Alexander married Draga he gave her 2,000,000 francs, which sum, it is now discovered, had been taken from the national war fund.

What Saved Them.

Out of the wealth of reports regarding King Alexander's murder, one detail is worthy of mention: When a part of those sentinels before the Konak, who were not in the secret, were alarmed by the shooting and tried to penetrate the castle, there was a moment of the greatest danger for the conspirators, which the presence of mind of one of their number avoided. Leaning out of the window he cried to the sentinels: "Be quiet, Draga would kill the King, and we have come to take revenge." This trick saved the conspirators from further disturbance.

Peter's Hard Task.

It is believed here that Prince Peter Karageorgevitch will find himself confronted with a hard task if elected king of Servia. In the first place he is nearly 60 years old, and has spent his life abroad, and therefore has but little knowledge of the Servian people; further he will have no party behind him. The Radicals never sincerely supported any Servian monarch, and when the excitement has cooled down it is not unlikely that they will prove restless. It is pointed that among those who have declared in Prince Peter's favor there is not a single great or popular name. Russia's silence causes a certain amount of uneasiness here. Many think that the election of Prince Peter is by no means certain. There is a strong feeling in many quarters in favor of choosing a Danish or other European Prince.

There is a rumor here late to-night that Prince Peter insists that all the officers concerned in the murders must leave Belgrade before he enters the city, and that the leader of the Servian Radicals, M. Raditch, has gone to Geneva to negotiate with him concerning the conditions that the latter places on his acceptance of the Servian throne.

WILL ELECT PETER KING.

Belgrade, June 15.—At a conference of Senators and deputies held here to-night it was unanimously resolved that the constitution voted by the National Assembly, 1888, should be put in force, and that Prince Peter should unanimously be elected king at to-morrow's joint meeting of the Skupstchina and Senate. After the election a deputation of the assembly will be sent to await upon Prince Peter and communicate to him the decision of the assembly.

STORY OF ROYAL TRAGEDY.

Details Revealed by Friend of the New Premier.

Semlin, Hungary, June 14.—From an intimate personal friend of the new Premier of the Servian provisional government, the Associated Press correspondent has received the following account of the tragedy in Belgrade, which he is assured is absolutely authentic:

These facts will be set forth in an official protocol which has not yet been drafted, owing to the pressure of state business, all that is yet known officially being contained in the verbal report made to the Premier by the officers concerned in executing the plot.

Six weeks ago one of the officers in the secret warned the King of what was going on, when all the officers concerned were transferred to points in the interior, the King fearing to take

Continued on Page 8.

SHOT SON-IN-LAW.

Schenectady, N.Y., June 14.—A special despatch to The Gazette from Hoffmans says:

Mrs. Weatherwax to-night shot her son-in-law, William Mesmer, and herself, and neither one is expected to live. The cause of the shooting is unknown.

Nothing but the finest goods at Thomas'

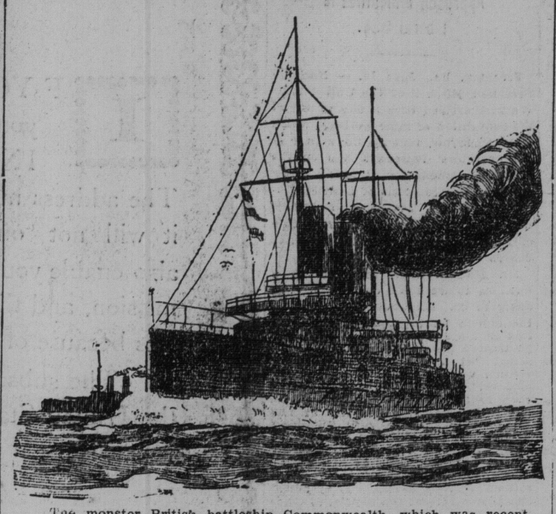
If Not, Why Not?
You should have an Accident Policy. See Walter H. Blight. Phone 2770. Medical Building, Bay and Richmond-streets. 136

Did you ever try the top barrel

BY THE CLOCK.

Oh, what is the time by yonder clock,
Whose strokes ring o'er the town?
I do not count and I do not care;
I only know by the clock up there
That it's never time to frown.

BATTLESHIP COMMONWEALTH.



The monster British battleship Commonwealth, which was recently launched on the Clyde, is one of four sister ships of the so-called "King Edward VII. class" now under construction for the British government. The Commonwealth is the largest battleship afloat, with a displacement of 16,500 tons; extreme length, 440 feet; width, 78 feet, and depth, 26 feet 9 inches. Her fighting strength will be 755 men, four 12-inch, four 9-inch, ten 6-inch, eighteen 3-inch and six 3-pounder guns and four 18-inch submerged torpedo tubes.

ICE TRUST NOW FORMED CONTROL TORONTO TRADE

Ohio Capital Kills Competition in That Commodity Thruout Ontario.

The grip of the ice trust for Toronto after July 1 is the way it appears now. The combination discussed in The World of May 27 has practically been perfected, and American capital will dictate the price of that necessary commodity in this territory after this month.

Frank Matterholt, an attorney of Akron, Ohio, has handled the amalgamation thru local promoters. He was in Toronto Wednesday and arranged all the details with the exception of paying over the price of the option. Just what figure the five companies now in control of the local field have been able to command all refuse to say. That it is very satisfactory to those owning the stock of these enterprises is certain. A month ago Mr. George Burns observed to The World that he had been requested to place a price on his business, and he had done so at the request of those managing the combination. He had not regarded it seriously, as such efforts had been made before, and had come to nothing. The option, he understood, was until July 1, but he did not think it would advance the price of ice. He was certain that his contracts and customers would have to be protected, even if his business was taken over.

The companies now operating in Toronto are The Knickerbocker, Grenadier, Lake Simcoe, Canadian and the Belle Ewart.

Prices to Go Up.

There is every reason to believe the price of ice will be advanced very substantially as soon as the trust takes charge of the resources of those now supplying the Toronto consumers. It is no secret that the companies in the city are all making money under present arrangements, and are not anxious to dispose of their properties. The figures they named when urged by the combine to grant an option was much in excess of the value of their property from an economical point of view. In spite of these extravagant prices the trust promoters concluded to carry the combination thru. This inevitably presages an advance of the price of ice. The crop is scarce, not only in Toronto, but in the smaller towns thruout Ontario. Weather conditions prevented the full crop being harvested. The trust promoters took this into consideration in perfecting the arrangements for abolishing competition in this field.

With the exception of the King Edward Hotel, which has its own cold storage plant, every industry in the city is practically dependent upon the local supply for all purposes. Whatever figure the trust desires to name for ice must be paid after July 1, provided the money is paid within that time to the companies. That this is likely is admitted by one of the leading ice dealers, who says he knows the bonds of the new company have been printed, and all arrangements for the deal completed at considerable expense. The promoters would not have gone this far if they had not been satisfied that they could command the necessary finances.

Some Ideas Expressed.

To The World this authority observed: "The price of ice would necessarily be advanced some over what is now being charged, even if the independent companies should remain in the business. The supply is short, and the outside demand will make the available quantity too valuable for present prices. Then, too, the actual cost of storage last winter was ten to twenty per cent. in excess of previous years, because of weather and labor conditions. I believe the combine will advance prices higher than the independent companies. They must do this because they are paying such a big lump for the exclusive control of the business here. I believe the option they have secured pledges the men now in the business not to enter the field again for a specific period. It also provides for the good-will of all of us.

"I don't suppose, of course, a contract so contrary to public policy would hold if tested in the courts, but if we can get what is offered by the proposed trust in cash I don't think we will care to compete with them for some time. But if we did this season we could not get the ice. Local companies are shipping much more ice to the interior towns than usual this season, and this indicates to me that the crop is very short. As far as I can see the consumer in Toronto will either have to do without ice or stand the racket. Whatever the trust want they can pretty nearly get for their ice. True, they can operate one big company more economically than five smaller ones, but did you ever hear of a combination of this character lowering the price of the commodity?"

Metal Ceilings and Roofing. A. B. Ormsby & Co., cor. Queen and George Sts

Cigars—Violeta, fine mild Havana, 3 for 25c. Best cigar, try it, my own manufacture. Alive Bollard.

GOVERNMENT WILL GIVE HELP TO COAL COMPANY

Expected That Royalty Now Paid by Mines Will Be Reduced.

Montreal, June 14. — (Special.)—The Ottawa correspondent of The Montreal Sunday Sun says: I also hear that something is to be done to favor the coal end of the Sydney industry. What it is, I have not been able to learn definitely. Inasmuch, however, as the Premier of Nova Scotia, the Hon. George H. Murray, was present at Ottawa during the whole course of the negotiations between the government and the steel men, I am inclined to believe that, before long, an announcement will be made on behalf of the Nova Scotia government, that the royalty which is now paid in by the coal mines will be reduced.

Premier Murray will be in a position to state to his colleagues and the people of the Province that the receipts of his government at the present time show a surplus which is not absolutely necessary for the Province. The funded debt of Nova Scotia has been placed in a comparatively healthy condition. The consideration of the encouragement of the coal and of the iron interests, which would appear to be in a rather critical condition just now, will, I believe, induce the people of Nova Scotia to accept the situation about to be developed without doing Mr. Murray any political injury.

A confirmation of this theory is to be found in the sudden rise in the price of coal between Friday morning and Saturday at the close of the market. The Dominion Coal Company, at the present time, contributes in royalties to the Nova Scotia government something like $325,000 per year.

ON UTOPIAN LINES.

One Hundred Persons Formed a Colony on Swiss-Italian Frontier.

Geneva, June 14.—About 100 persons, thirty of them women, have settled at Ascona, on the Swiss-Italian frontier, intending to found a community modeled upon Sir Thomas More's Utopia.

The members are to have individual liberty of action, and of thought, but are pledged to live in the most frugal way. They are vegetarians, their dress is to be of the simplest character and no hats or caps are to be worn.

The laws, they say, are those of nature and they acknowledge no other. Their sole amusement is music, by preference that of Wagner, whom they call nature's musician.

A committee is trying to invent a language which will be their own. They differ from the Tolstoists in that their desire is not to help others, but only to live a quiet, "natural" life, away from the world.

ELECTRICITY DOWNED AGAIN.

Not In It With Siche Gas.

Weston, May 18, 1903.—The Siche Gas Co., Toronto, Gentlemen,—We are very well satisfied with the Siche Gas Plant installed for us last winter. The light has been very steady, and we are prepared to say that it has been in every way much more satisfactory than the lighting of the local electric light plant which we used before you placed your gas-plant with us. We believe you have a system of lighting unsurpassed by anything we have seen. Yours truly (Signed) R. M. Hamilton, Pastor, Presbyterian Church.

The Siche Co. is now putting in two large church plants, and pastors or others interested will do well to write to the head office, 81-83 York-street, Toronto, for details. Very many Canadian churches are lit with Siche Gas Unlike acetylene, which has everywhere proved a failure, Siche Gas has in all cases proved a gratifying success.

The public is warned that the "carbide-feed non-storage acetylene machines," such as the one made in St Thomas, and the other made and sold under two names in Toronto by a discharged employe of the Siche Company, are simply imitations of the Siche with the safety governor and minimum feed device omitted—while the two features omitted are the features of the Siche that have made Siche Gas such an unparalleled success, these imitations of the Siche are nevertheless infringements of our patents, and where one is found in the hands of people worth legal costs, action will be taken to seize. At present the Siche Co. has not found the machines in the hands of anyone worth powder and shot, and as the machines themselves are absolutely worthless has not been able to take any legal action without losing costs. We understand that this failure to act on the part of the Siche Co. is emboldening some persons to produce further imitations, hence this warning is given.

Cigars—Violeta, fine mild Havana, 3 for 25c. Best cigar, try it, my own manufacture. Alive Bollard.

TO PLAY STREET PIANO AND WIN BACK HER HOME

British Widow Who Lost Everything in the War Adopts Novel Scheme.

Detroit, June 14. — The News says: In order to procure money for the education of two beautiful young daughters, and to save her home in Johannesburg, South Africa, a handsome Englishwoman, now in Detroit, will on Monday morning go upon the streets of the city with a hand organ, as a means of earning a livelihood.

The lady prefers to be known simply under the sobriquet of "The British Widow," her high birth, family connections and former social position and wealth making it impossible that her real name should be made public.

She carries letters and credentials from men of high position in England and in the British army in South Africa, proving her identity, and establishing the fact that her father was a noted Irishman of letters, whose name is one known and respected in the scientific world.

Unknown to Relatives.

"Of course none of my relatives or friends know of the means I am about to adopt to earn my living, take care of my children and win back our home in South Africa," said the lady, who is stopping at a private boarding house on Montcalm-street. "The idea

was suggested to me by the story of the Viscount Hinton, who played a hand-organ in the streets of London. If you remember. It is not easy, for a woman brought up in luxury all her life, educated, to be sure, but not equipped for the battle in business life, to find means of earning a living. The former avenues open to women of genius, birth and breeding in England, such as music teachers, governesses and that sort of thing, no longer afford even a pittance, and I found that I could do nothing towards independence in England, so I came to America last January. I found employment with a book publishing firm in Boston, and was in Buffalo, on their business, when I met with a most unfortunate accident, falling on an icy sidewalk and suffering concussion of the spine. I was laid up for some time, and, on recovery, found I had to seek another position. It has been very hard, and, at last, in desperation, I decided to go into the streets with a hand organ or street piano, and earn the pennies I cannot get at a grand piano in the drawing-room.

Tried It in Toronto.

"I tried the experiment for three days last week in Toronto, Canada, and was treated courteously, tho, naturally, subjected to the curiosity of every passer-by. I found that less hard to bear than treatment I have received in business offices where I have applied for employment. For the sake of my children, I have the courage to do anything, and believe I am taking an honorable means of earning a living, and will succeed."

The lady, at the beginning of the Boer war, had a splendid home on the outskirts of Johannesburg, and sufficient means to support it, and was educating her two young daughters in a convent in Belgium. With others, she was obliged to forsake her home, sell her furniture for a mere song—a magnificent piano going for 30 shillings—and was rushed thru to the coast. The refugees were robbed right and left by the Boers, while large sums of money were commandeered by the Boer officers. After many hardships the lady finally secured "indulgence passage" to England thru the efforts of Lord Milner. Too proud to accept aid from relatives, she began the struggle for independence that finally brought her to Detroit to play a street piano. She will trundle her piano, garbed in her heavy mourning, and, being an unusually attractive woman, will undoubtedly create a sensation.

$10,000 TO CHARITY.

Montreal, June 14.—(Special.)—It appears that the sum left to charitable objects by the late James O'Brien amounted to $10,000. The following are the institutions mentioned in the will of the deceased Senator: St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, $2000; St. Bridget's Refuge, $2000; Montreal General Hospital, $2000; the Notre Dame Hospital, $2000; the Little Sisters of the Poor, $1500 and the Providence Nuns, $500, making a total of $10,000.

EDWARDS & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, 26 Wellington St. East Geo. Edwards F. C. A., A. H. Edwards.

FIRE IN PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Ottawa, June 14.—An incipient blaze was discovered to-day in the basement of the Western Departmental block, under the rooms occupied by the Inland Revenue Department. It was necessary to batter in the door to reach the fire, which was extinguished without serious damage. The blaze was started by a defective electrical appliance.

Corrugating Iron Roofing and Siding A. B. Ormsby & Co., cor. Queen and George Sts. Ring Main 1725

WHOLE FAMILY DROWNED.

Montreal, June 14.—A farmer named Bureau, his wife and two children were drowned while boating near Bout de l'Isle this afternoon.

Try the decanter at Thomas', three for a quarter.

OUT OF DANGER.

Rev. Dr. Caven was reported last night to be out of danger, altho he is still very weak, and will be confined to his bed for some time.

Offices to let—first flat, fine locations, 126 Yonge Street. Alive Bollard.

A.E. Ames and Co. Declare Atlas Failure Not Theirs

Liabilities Have Been Reduced to a Little Over Five Millions

The following memo from A. E. Ames & Co., was made up Saturday afternoon, but not handed out for publication till Saturday night:

The trial balance up to close of book yesterday afternoon shows liabilities as $5,142,780.07, compared with $10,140,000, on May 31, last.

To-day, being a short day, the reduction of liabilities from the foregoing figures has been only about $150,000, but a much larger reduction is likely for Monday, thru taking up of securities by clients.

The amount at credit of savings depositors is $243,097.64, being identical with the amount as at June 2 last.

Good further progress in the taking up of securities by clients can be made for several days yet, after which the position will be simpler.

The relation of this firm to the affairs of the Atlas Loan Co. has been exaggerated. No doubt the amount of money that company has with us as margin upon the securities we are carrying for them is important, BUT IT WOULD BE UNJUST FOR THE PEOPLE OF ST. THOMAS TO CONSIDER THAT IF THE COMPANY HAD BEEN STRONG IN OTHER RESPECTS ITS RELATIONS WITH US, SO FAR AS THE FIRM'S RESPONSIBILITY IS CONCERNED, WOULD HAVE RESULTED IN THE CLOSING OF ITS DOORS.

We ask from our creditors a little further patience, until the accounts are reduced into a narrower compass. An indication will be given by Wednesday or Thursday of the reduction made in liabilities from the figures given above. A. E. Ames & Co.

June 13, 1903.

WON'T WORK CARD TO-DAY BAD TIE-UP IS AVERTED

Situation Looks Better to Union Executives and "Last Resort" Step is Postponed.

The extreme measure of enforcing the working card among the building trades unions will not be resorted to this week. Rumors were circulated last week that, on June 15, the working card would be enforced on all buildings now in course of erection. In the last few days, however, conditions have materially changed among the strikers, who proposed forcing the working card into prominence. The carpenters expect the end of their strike at any time, while the painters are in easier circumstances, by reason of the numerous permits being issued for men to go to work, thus reducing the strike payroll.

The serious results of enforcing the working card in a general way, as suggested last week, have been, fortunately averted. As the situation is at present, this action would surely have produced hardships not to be compared with the present difficulties. At present the Builders' Exchange have employed non-union men on nearly every building in the city. This would mean that, if "the card" was enforced, every union man of every craft would quit work where these men are employed. Plumbers, steamfitters, electricians, plasterers, lathers, bricklayers, carpenters, builders' laborers, structural ironworkers, painters, and any other trade belonging to a union would suspend operations, if there was only one non-union man employed on the building.

It is estimated that the working of this card would have brought ten thousand mechanics out on strike, inside of twenty-four hours. The tremendous expense entailed in such a movement can easily be imagined, when the enforcing of the working card on one building last year for four days cost the unions involved over $500. The executives of the different building trades on strike are averse to taking this extreme measure, now that conditions have been changing for the better, but they still hold the power to call the card into play, if deemed advisable.

Builders' Laborers' Affairs.

The builders' laborers, tho, are not quite as comfortably fixed as their fellow - strikers. While they have nearly half of their men at work, funds are said to be low. This, together with the fact that all negotiations are practically off between themselves and the Exchange, makes it apparent that their fight will continue under difficult conditions. However, donations are numerous from sympathetic unions, both in and out of Toronto. This, with the assistance they will receive from their international body, may enable them to struggle for supremacy for an indefinite period.

Carpenters Doing Well.

With the carpenters, it is different. They have been receiving their full strike pay. As well as this, 450 of the 1000 men who struck are at work, for contractors paying 35 cents an hour. Counting this 450 and the carpenters who have left the city in quest of employment, there remains less than half of the original number who draw money from the union. One executive officer of the Strike Committee said that more men went to work on permits last week than in any previous one, and, as a result of the large number finding employment, the call on the treasury was greatly decreased. "It is safe to say that our troubles will soon be over," said a carpenter.

The painters on strike are not flying any signals of distress either. Permits are being issued by the union's executive, and many are at work. This fact is a double benefit to the strikers. Those who have employment do not draw strike pay from the union, but, instead, donate each week a part of their earnings to assist their brother unionists to stand firm.

SENATORS FAVOR CHINESE.

Had to Be Whipped in to Raise Poll Tax.

Ottawa, June 14.—(Special.)—The the bill raising the poll tax on Chinese to $500 passed the Senate it is now known that it had a narrow escape The Senate was not in sympathy with the measure. It was only by exerting party discipline that the government was able to secure the passage of the bill. Several Liberal Senators objected vigorously, when they were urged to support the legislation as a duty to the government. A sufficient number was whipped in to carry the bill but there can be no doubt that a great deal of hostility had to be overcome As it was Senator Lovett opposed the bill, and Senator Church evaded the vote.

BIRTHS.

ALLWORTH—At 68 St. Mary-street, Toronto, on the 11th inst., the wife of Walter H. Allworth, Montreal, of a daughter.

KING—At Oshawa, on Saturday, June 13, 1903, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. King, a daughter.

DEATHS.

ALDERDICE—At his late residence, 86 Wood-street, on Saturday, June 13th, 1903, Frederick Samuel Alderdice.

Funeral from the above address Tuesday, at 2.30 p.m. Please omit flowers.

HOPGOOD—At 55 Edwin-avenue, on Saturday, June 13, 1903, Ellen, beloved wife of R. Thomas Hopgood.

Funeral private, on Monday, 15th inst., at 2.30 p.m. St. Catharines papers please copy.

HUNT—On Saturday, June 13th, at 21 Withrow-avenue, John Hunt, in his 77th year.

Funeral Tuesday at 10 a.m. to Norway Cemetery. Guelph papers please copy.

KEMP—Fell asleep in Jesus June 13 at General Hospital, Lena, beloved twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kemp of 121 Sydenham-street, aged 17 years 11 months.

Funeral to-day (Monday), 15th, at 10 a.m., to Necropolis. Friends kindly accept this intimation.

Niagara Falls papers please copy.

SNARR—At his late residence, 7 Gloucester-street, on Sunday, June 14th, Robert Snarr, in his 51st year.

Funeral on Tuesday, June 16th, at 4 o'clock.

YOUNG—On Sunday, June 14th, 1903, at her late residence, 1123 College-street, Mrs. Mary Young.

Funeral from her late residence on Wednesday, June 17th, at 8.45 a.m. to Port Credit Cemetery.

SUICIDE AMONG DOCTORS.

Due to Fact That Income of Average One Has Decreased.

London, June 14.—Suicides are increasing remarkably among the doctors in Great Britain, and the reason is not far to seek, according to a statistician who points out that a physician who might calculate on an income of over $2000 a few years ago can count to-day in corresponding circumstances on only something above $1000. Of the two chief causes of this depreciation of income the first and most important is the improved health of the country, as shown by the diminishing death rate. The medical profession is working in these days of preventive medicines towards its own extinction. The second cause is the multiplication of universities, which are turning out more doctors than there is demand for.

CARGO MAY BE SAVED.

Allan Liner Norwegian May Be Floated All Right.

Quebec, June 14.—(Special.)—News was received here to-day that the Allan liner Norwegian, outward bound, had gone ashore on Saturday morning off Cape Ray. The steamer, which had a cargo of live stock, is afloat fore and aft, and it is hoped here she will be floated. Over 200 head of cattle have been got ashore, and it is presumed the entire cargo will be saved.

Toronto firms directly interested in the wreeck are: William Levack, 100 head of cattle; Lumness & Halligan, 130 head, and T. Halligan, 50 head. The cattle are worth about $100 a head, and are insured for that amount. The vessel is one of the oldest on the Allan Line and of 3522 tons burden. She passed Quebec June 10 at 7.30 p.m.

Pearl Grey Alpines.

They're very popular for summer wear because of their natty finish and cool appearance. The Dineen Co. have some in featherweights with wide or narrow brims at $2, $2.50 and $3. Also Dunlap's and Stetson's new designs at $5. Orders by mail.

FAIR AND WARMER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, June 14.—(8 p.m.)—The disturbance which on Friday evening was centred over Eastern Ontario has since followed a most unusual course, circling westward over Ontario and passing over Lake Erie to New York, where it is situated this evening. Local showers have occurred to-day in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 50—70; Kamloops, 52—78; Calgary, 48—66; Qu'Appelle, 48—68; Winnipeg, 42—70; Port Arthur, 52—80; Parry Sound, 48—66; Toronto, 50—66; Ottawa, 42—66; Montreal, 54—68; Quebec, 52—60; Halifax, 50—68.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Moderate winds; fair and warmer.

Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence—Mostly fair; stationary or higher temperature.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Easterly winds; cool, with local showers.

Maritime—Southeasterly and easterly winds; cloudy and cool, with local showers.

Lake Superior—Fair and warm.

Manitoba—Fair; some showers or local thunder showers.

Many Happy Returns.

To-day is the twelfth anniversary of the well-known dairy firm, S. Price & Sons. Twelve years ago this morning witnessed the commencement of business with the delivery of four gallons of milk to fifteen patrons, increasing their list and output every day. At the present time, the daily amount has reached about seventeen hundred gallons, delivered to nearly four thousand families. No trade whatever was purchased, they having accumulated this vast trade on the merits of their rich quality of Pasteurized products.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

June 13.	At.	From.
Augusta Victoria	New York	Hamburg
New York	New York	Southampton
Etruria	New York	Liverpool
Friesland	Philadelphia	Liverpool
Mayflower	Boston	Liverpool
Deutschland	Hamburg	New York
Grosser Kurfurst	Plymouth	New York
Belgenland	Queenstown	Philadelphia
Ryndam	Rotterdam	New York
June 14.		
Ancheria	New York	Glasgow
Cedric	New York	Liverpool
Samaritan	Boston	Glasgow
Cymric	Queenstown	New York
Umbria	Queenstown	New York
Belgenland	Liverpool	Philadelphia
Georgic	Liverpool	New York