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TWENTY-FIRST YEAR — TEN PAGES—THURSDAY MORNING MARCH 8 1900—TEN PAGES — ONE CENT

THE PACIFIC CABLE SCHEME IS TANGLED

Postmaster-General Makes a Long Explanation Showing the Steps Taken to Expedite the Enterprise.

Lord Strathcona Instructed to Get the Work Under Control at Once—Mr. Richardson Puts Up a Fight For Railway Reform.

Ottawa, March 7.—(Special.)—An ardent advocate of the Pacific cable scheme is Mr. Casey, who has shown his interest in it on many occasions of late. This afternoon he asked the Government to make a full explanation of the present situation of the scheme, and hoped that the Postmaster-General would not feel his tongue tied by so-called confidential communications. It was the duty of the Government to make such an explanation in order to clear its skirts of being associated with the Colonial Office in a policy of masterly delay.

Mr. Mulock's Frank Reply.

Mr. Mulock replied, and made a frank and important statement of the Government's position and actions regarding the scheme. He was sorry to say that the scheme was now no further on than it was last year. The Imperial Parliament had passed no legislation in the matter, as was shown by the fact that the Home Government had suggested that a temporary commission should be appointed to look into the probable success of the scheme.

The Cable Board.

As to the composition of the Cable Board Canada's representatives were Lord Strathcona and Lord Aberdeen, and the other members were the same as last year. He pointed out that apparently a change had taken place in the application of the Eastern Extension Co. for cable privileges from Australia. At first the concessions asked were to go into effect at once, but now, it was urged, they should not take effect till after the Pacific cable was laid.

Interchange of Cablegrams.

Mr. Mulock then read a series of cablegrams to and from the Premier, Lord Strathcona and the Australian colonies. On Jan. 11, 1900, Lord Strathcona cabled Sir Wilfrid Laurier, informing him that the scheme was going on satisfactorily, and that all the colonial Governments except Australia had sent messages to the Cable Board, strongly opposing the application of the Eastern Extension Co.

Explained Canada's Position.

On Jan. 15, 1900, Sir Wilfrid cabled the Premier of Victoria, explaining that Canada considered the proposed granting of the concessions as an attempt to obstruct the Pacific cable, and sure to endanger its construction. If this would not prevent its construction it would at least impair its earning power, inasmuch as it would create a rival company. He thought the various colonial Governments should even make sacrifices in order to complete the Pacific cable.

Mr. Mulock's Opinion Asked.

When the report of the Eastern Extension Co.'s application for concessions had been brought to the notice of the Canadian Government, Sir Wilfrid asked Mr. Mulock to give an opinion on its bearing upon the cable scheme. Mr. Mulock's opinion was written Jan. 8, 1900, and was to the effect that the granting of the concession would enable the Eastern Extension Co. to get a great part of the cable business, and impair the success of the Pacific cable. This was the very object of the Eastern Extension Co. He considered that the Eastern Extension Co.'s proposals should not be entertained, and if the future was anticipated he thought that a private cable should not be allowed to compete with the state-owned line. Further, he considered that the Cable Board had no power to deal with the Eastern Extension Co.'s proposals.

Again the Colonies Were Cabled.

Mr. Mulock then continued the reading of cablegrams. Sir Wilfrid, on Jan. 22, had cabled New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland and Victoria, expressing the hope that no hitch would occur regarding the Pacific cable, as "any kind of delay at this moment would be fatal." In reply all the Governments, except Victoria and New South Wales, protested against the granting of the Eastern Extension Co.'s application. On Feb. 21, Sir Wilfrid cabled Lord Strathcona that the Canadian Government considered the Pacific cable associated with the welfare of the whole Empire, and looked to the Imperial Government for active aid. The principle that no one colony should change the agreement without the consent of all was enunciated. Lord Strathcona was requested to impress this upon the Board.

Then Comes the Break.

So far nothing new, but now comes a break. On February 22 the Premier of Victoria cabled Sir Wilfrid Laurier that his Government proposed, if the Cape cable were laid, not to give concessions to the Eastern Extension Company till the Pacific cable was laid. No contract with the Extension Company had been signed, and the Victoria Government would stand by the Pacific cable scheme.

Mr. Mulock emphasized the fact herein revealed, that this was the first time that the Australian Government had inferred that the granting of concessions to the Eastern Extension Company was not a material departure from the Pacific cable contract scheme. "Why," said Mr. Mulock, "it is a radical departure. Australia was the receiving office of the cable, and would be responsible for the revenues arising from the Pacific cable. Yet it was proposed to establish an opposition line with offices there."

This Was New to Canada.

Canada had never conceived this departure. This matter would destroy the foundation upon which the estimated cost of the cable was based. It had been estimated in the fall of 1877 that the Pacific cable would be self-sustaining in three years, but a rival company was not thought of.

Pacific Cable Would Not Pay.

If the Australian Government's idea went into effect it would make the Pacific cable unprofitable.

In reply to that cable, Sir Wilfrid said Feb. 22—that the Australian proposal would financially injure the Pacific cable, and that Canada refused to share in this responsibility.

When again it was reported that New South Wales had agreed to the Eastern Extension Company's terms, Sir Wilfrid wired Lord Strathcona, who replied on Feb. 26 that the Cable Board had unanimously passed a resolution arguing that no concessions be granted till the committee had a chance to report on the probable financial effect on the Pacific cable.

Final Attitude of Canada.

The final attitude of Canada in the matter was shown in Sir Wilfrid's cable to Lord Strathcona on Feb. 26, asking him to impress upon the Cable Board the need for delay in granting concessions, and to consider the proposition that no one government should consent to change without the consent of all. On March 1 Canada heard that the details of the agreement between the Eastern Extension Company and Australia had been arranged re the Cape cable. On March 2 a cable from Sydney declared that the Australian Government was anxious to carry out its undertaking regarding the Pacific cable, but it would not be completed for three years or more, and on April 30, 1900, an Australian contract with the Eastern Company would run out, and the company threatened to raise its rates, tho it offered to reduce them if it was given a chance to compete with the Pacific cable on equal terms, and no concession had been asked or given.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied on March 5 that he had ascertained from the best manufacturers that the Pacific cable could be made and laid within 18 months, and he hoped the consideration of the Eastern Extension Company's proposal would be postponed till the Pacific cable was completed.

Mr. Mulock commented upon the fact that Australia would be, after April 30, somewhat at the mercy of the Eastern Extension Company, which held out as a temptation a direct cable to the Cape. He felt that the Pacific cable scheme was hovering in a balance, and it behooved every Canadian to do all in his power to prevent the destruction of the scheme.

Get it Under Contract at Once.

Acting on this idea, Sir Wilfrid yesterday cabled Lord Strathcona to urge the Cable Board to put the Pacific cable under contract at the earliest possible moment.

"There will be no safety till this is done," was Mr. Mulock's concluding comment.

THE BONDING OF RAILWAYS

Was the Topic of the House of Commons Last Night—Mr. Richardson's Vigorous Speech.

An important topic was brought up after dinner, when the House went into Committee on the second reading of the bill respecting the Brandon and Southwestern Railway Co. The bonding of railways was the topic.

Great Powers of C.P.R.

Mr. Richardson, in a vigorous speech, presented it to the House. The charter of this railway dated back to 1890, and the line was to be about 100 miles in length. An enormous land grant of 6400 acres a mile was attached. It is now proposed to move an amendment so that the company could build a series of branch lines, making in all 400 miles. Mr. Richardson had asked the promoter of the railway if he was acting with the C.P.R.; the promoter had said not, but Mr. Richardson had looked up the charter of 1890, and there found a clause giving the company power to sell out to the C.P.R. He thought it was undesirable to allow this clause to remain in the charter, as it would give the C.P.R. power to gridiron the whole province.

Why Greenway Was Defeated.

The Greenway Government had been defeated on its railway policy, and Hugh John Macdonald had gone into power on one plan, "Government ownership of railways." If now the Government gave the C.P.R. power to occupy every foot of available space, how could the people of Manitoba get their desire? He believed that the people of Canada were so aroused in this matter that they would demand state ownership.

What Railways Cost in Manitoba.

Mr. Richardson then launched upon the question of railway bonding, and declared a railway could be put down in the west for from $2000 to $8000 a mile. But the railways had unlimited powers of bonding. The C.P.R. stocked its railway at about $65,000 a mile, while it cost only $8000.

Limit the Fixed Charges.

In his opinion the fixed charges on a railway should be limited or freight rates would never be regulated. Why should the promoters of railways have power to stock at from two to three times the cost? This resulted in the balance going into their own pockets, and the country making millionaires of railway promoters.

J. Ross Robertson's View.

John Ross Robertson thought the over-capitalization of railways was as important as La Patrie's editorials and Mr. Mulock's Gerrymander bill, yet the House could waste time on these and give little to the all-important question of over-capitalization of railways. He told the members from the west that the people of Ontario were out of sympathy with bonding railways at three or four times their cost. The question raised was a big one and worthy of more attention than it had been given by either side of the House.

Mr. Blair Does Nothing.

The Minister of Railways was always talking about making changes in the old railway law, but he did nothing. It was time that railways were honestly capitalized and justice given to the public.

Bonding Powers Indefensible.

Mr. Wallace thought that what was good railway policy 20 years ago was entirely out of joint at the present time. The bonding powers now in vogue were utterly indefensible. When twitted with the subsidies given to the C. P. R. by the Conservatives, he replied that the last subsidy was commendable, but a further subsidy in the light of the first one was entirely unjustifiable. The people believed this, as was shown in the recent Manitoba election. It was time something was done to show that the people and not the railways ran the country.

Mr. Blair's Promise.

Mr. Blair critized the Conservative speakers for not having attended the meetings of the Railway Committee, and declared he intended to move that the bonding powers should be limited to $12,500 a mile.

The bill was reported without amendment.

The Transportation Resolution.

Mr. Sproule resumed the debate on the transportation resolution. He reviewed the various routes from the west to the ocean, and contended that, tho they were imperfect, yet a large trade was done. The object to be kept in view was to divert traffic from American to Canadian routes. The beauty of canals was that they tended to lower the rates of railways. He did not think that in the matter of Montreal facilities the Government was displaying sufficient alacrity. He believed in the improvement of navigation, but put little faith in the Georgian Bay Canal.

Mr. Blair said that the promoters of this canal had found it necessary to revise their figures, and now asked a guarantee of interest on $35,000,000 for 20 years.

Mr. Sproule, continuing, said that the time would come when the Government should build the canal.

Mr. Bell followed.

The House adjourned at 11.30

CANADIANS SEIZING A KOPJE NEAR SUNNYSIDE; THE TORONTO COMPANY'S BAPTISM OF FIRE

In Colonel Pilcher's brilliant raid to Douglas, the colonial troops distinguished themselves by carrying a ridge which had been recognized as the key to the enemy's laager. C Company of the Royal Canadian Regiment, under Captain Barker, which consists chiefly of Toronto men, formed the infantry of Colonel Pilcher's force. They came under fire for the first time, and behaved as coolly as if they had been accustomed to it all their lives.—From The London Graphic.

Sent to The Toronto World with The Graphic's compliments. The picture is made from a photograph.

BOERS WERE FORCED TO RETIRE IN CONFUSION

The Enemy's Trenches, Fifteen Miles Long Across His Path, Have All Been Emptied.

Roberts Made a Bold Sweep Around the Boer Left and the Boer Centre and Right Became Untenable—How Many Boers Were There?

London, March 8.—(4 a.m.)—Lord Roberts wired yesterday morning from Osfontein and in the evening from Poplar Grove, 14 miles eastward. By an application of the elementary principle of strategy, the Boer positions, 15 miles long across his path, have been emptied, and their holders have been obliged to retire in confusion, consequent upon hasty withdrawals.

How the Trick Was Done.

Nothing was done by Lord Roberts to disturb the symmetry of the Boer trenches in front of him. He marched out infantry, estimated from the commandos made at 30,000 men, and sent 10,000 horsemen and horse artillery in a bold sweep around the Boer left, whereupon the Boer centre and right became untenable. Fifty British fell when the cavalry came into contact with the Boers.

Correspondents Differ.

The correspondents differ as to the enemy's strength. The Daily Mail's representative thinks the Boers number something more than 4000. The Daily News' man estimates them at 10,000. As these figures come from observers at headquarters, it is clear that Lord Roberts' force was overwhelmingly superior. He can scarcely have fewer than 45,000 immediately available, as the Guards brigade reached him from Lord Methuen on Tuesday.

Methuen Has Only Volunteers.

Lord Methuen now commands only volunteers and the local forces at Kimberley, some of whom have gone toward Mafeking. The Boers do not yet appear to appreciate the mobility of Lord Roberts' corps, which was able to strike so swiftly in this affair that the enemy had to abandon a gun, much forage and a large quantity of camp equipage.

Caution by The Standard.

The Standard cautions Englishmen against "rising to a height of serene contentment, which the actual position does not justify," and thus measures the situation: "A large number of the Boers are still in the field. They have a wide range of country over which they can operate. Altho their morale is somewhat damaged, it would be too much to say that they will not stand again. Indeed, what we want them to do is to stand again, for it is only in a real stand-up fight that we can inflict those losses which would eventually lead the defeated to sue for peace. Lord Roberts has gained a success, but it must not be regarded as a signal victory until we know what damage has been inflicted and what prisoners have been taken."

The Only Cloud Visible.

The Dutch risings in the northwestern districts of Cape Colony are the only cloud visible in the sky of British prospects.

Cronje to go to St. Helena.

The military authorities have decided that Gen. Cronje and the other Boer prisoners shall be sent immediately to the Island of St. Helena, there to remain until the end of the war. Lord Roberts has chosen Lord Bathurst, colonel of militia at the front, to command the escort to St. Helena, which was last month placed in cable communication with Cape Town and London. It is also asserted that the Cabinet resolved neither to propose nor to entertain proposals at the present juncture for an exchange of prisoners.

QUEEN HONORS ST. PATRICK.

London, March 7.—An army order issued to-night announces that the Queen has ordered that in the future on St. Patrick's Day all ranks of her Irish regiments shall wear, as a distinction, a sprig of shamrock in their head dress, to commemorate the gallantry of her Irish soldiers in the recent battles in South Africa.

STEYN SAYS THEY WILL FIGHT.

And That the Capitulation of Pretoria Would Be Preceded by Startling Events.

London, March 8.—Mr. A. C. Hales, the correspondent of The Daily News, who was captured by the Boers Feb. 9, and released a few days ago, at Bloemfontein, telegraphing from Sterkstroom, Tuesday, says:

Continued on Page 10.

ROBERTS OUTFLANKED BOERS AT OSFONTEIN YESTERDAY

There Was Some Fighting and the British Casualties Are Fifty, But the Enemy Are in Full Retreat.

London, March 7.—Lord Roberts cables the War Office as follows:

"Osfontein, March 7—(4.30 p.m.)—Our operations to-day promise to be a great success. The enemy occupied a position four miles north and eleven miles south of the Modder River. I placed General Colville's division on the north bank and Generals Kelly-Kenny's and Tucker's divisions, with cavalry, on the south bank. The cavalry division succeeded in turning the enemy's left flank, opening a road for the sixth division, which is advancing, without having been obliged to fire a shot up to the present time.

Enemy in Full Retreat.

"The enemy are in full retreat towards the north and east. They are being closely followed by cavalry, horse artillery and mounted infantry, while Pretor's seventh division, Colville's ninth division and the Guards' brigade, under Pole-Carew, are making their way across the river at Poplar's Drift, where I propose to place my headquarters this evening.

Enemy Are Unprepared.

"Our casualties will, I trust, be few, as the enemy were quite unprepared for being attacked by the flank, and having their communications with Bloemfontein threatened."

A Very Successful Day.

Midnight.—The War Office has just published the following advices from Lord Roberts:

"Poplar Grove, Wednesday, March 7.—(Evening.)—We hada very successful day, and have completely routed the enemy, who are in full retreat.

Trenches Cunningly Arranged.

"The position which they occupied is extremely strong and cunningly arranged, with a second line of entrenchments, which would have caused us heavy loss had a direct attack been made.

Turning Movement Was Wide.

"The turning movement was necessarily wide, owing to the nature of the ground, and the cavalry and horse artillery horses are much done up.

There Was Fighting.

"The fighting was practically confined to the cavalry division, which, as usual, did exceedingly well; and, generally, French reports that the horse artillery batteries did great execution among the enemy.

Casualties About 50.

"Our casualties were about 50.

"I regret to say that Lieut. Keswick was killed and Lieut. Bailey was severely wounded. Both of the 12th Lancers.

"Lieut. Decrespigny of the Second Life Guards was severely wounded.

"Remaining casualties will be telegraphed to morrow.

"Generals Dewet and Delarey commanded the Boer forces."

BOERS LEFT A GUN.

So Great Was Their Hurry to Retreat When French Turned Their Position.

Osfontein, March 7.—Lord Roberts' forces advanced early this morning. Gen. French turned the southern part of the position of the Boers, who fled incontinently, leaving a gun, immense quantities of forage and their tents. He is now in pursuit.

The Boers on the north bank are also evacuating the position.

Celebrities in Furs at Dineens'.

Down in South Africa, where they are not wearing furs just now, very little interest would probably be excited by the three life-size wax figures of General Roberts, General Kitchener and General Buller, standing in Dineens' show windows, and dressed in Dineens' special furlined overcoats. But among the thousands who pass Dineens' every day, hundreds are attracted by this unique and interesting display of Britain's celebrated fighting generals in Dineens' famous fur-lined overcoats.

Cook's Turkish and Russian Baths. Bath and bed $1.00. 102 and 204 King W

Pember's Turkish Baths. Excellent sleeping accommodation. 129 Yonge.

From the Standpoint of Economy.

There is economy in the "Humidor" Moistening Candies—enter their first cost. A package of good tobacco will smoke half as long again, and will be twice as nice when kept in proper condition, while a box of cigars also in the country will always be in that rare condition which you admire in the cigars bought at the store. G. W. Muller sells the "Humidor." Of course, the main feature of the "Humidor" is the nice condition in which it keeps the smokeables.

Cook's Turkish Baths—204 King W.

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Patent Solicitors and experts, Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto.

Do You Know

That, when wanting flowers, your order 'phoned to Dunlop's, 1424 or 4102, will receive as careful and prompt attention as one given personally? Try it, and let us convince you.

"Gibbon's Toothace Gum is easily applied and does not burn the mouth." Price 10c.

Headache Cured in a few minutes. Bingham's Stimulating Headache Powders are not depressing. Money refunded if they fail. 25 cents for box of 12. Bingham's Pharmacy, 100 Yonge-street. ed7

Desks. We carry the largest, best, most complete stock in Canada. Office Specialty M'f'g. Co., 77 Bay.

In cases of weak digestion, Law's Powdered English Maltis of the greatest value.

Gibbon's Toothache Gum will cure the toothache. Price 10c. 246

BOTH PARTIES BENT ON DOWNING JOE MARTIN

Attempts Are Being Made By Conservatives and Liberals Alike to Keep Him Out of the Premiership.

Liberals Dread Such an Event More Than a Defeat at the Polls, and Are Looking Wistfully at the Conservatives—The Censor Is Working Hard In Martin's Camp.

Vancouver, March 7.—(Special.)—If the political atmosphere does not look blue to Premier Joe Martin to-day, it is because is color-blind. The attempts of Liberals and Conservatives alike to arouse indignation over his occupancy of the Premiership of the province have succeeded so far that the air is fairly charged with it. Both parties are bent on downing him, but an obstacle to the consummation of this particular desire looms forth from the fact that there is not enough of the fusion spirit on the Conservative side. The Liberals look wistfully at the gauntlet which the Conservatives have thrown down, but hesitate to pick it up, not that they fear a verdict against themselves in a party fight, but that it may give Martin the opportunity which, to many of them, would be a bitterer pill than a sweeping Conservative victory.

Liberal Executive Will Meet.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Liberal Association is to be held at Victoria to-morrow. J. H. Senkler of Vancouver, a member of that body, gave it as his positive opinion to-day that a declaration would be made against party lines in the coming campaign. He said that he and other Liberals were sorry that the Conservatives would not listen to reason and sink the party question temporarily, for the purpose of crushing Joe Martin, whom he regards as the political enemy of British Columbia. He himself would be willing to vote for the rankest Tory, rather than see the province set back for ten years and brought into universal ridicule, as it would be if Martin were returned to power.

MacDonell Not With Martin.

D. G. MacDonell, acting president of the Vancouver Liberal Association, denies that he has ever entertained for a moment any thought of joining Martin's Cabinet. He approves strongly of Martin's railway policy and his attitude on the Deadman's Island question, and would vote for him personally, but would rather vote for a straight Conservative than for Martin running as Liberal leader.

Anything Rather Than Martin Victory.

James McQueen, ex-president of the Vancouver Liberal Association, and member of the Provincial Executive, is strongly in favor of party lines, but would forego his desire for a party fight, rather than accept Martin in the Liberal ranks.

Trying to Convert Higgins.

Frank Higgins, a leading Liberal of Victoria, says that the few friends that J. Stewart Yates has left since he accepted a portfolio from Martin are endeavoring to persuade him to resign the unenviable office.

Tupper Fears Guerilla Warfare.

Sir Hibbert Tupper expresses the fear that if straight party Conservatives insist on their determination to fight the issue on Federal lines a guerilla campaign will be the certain result, and that out of it Joe Martin will secure a strong enough following to return him as Premier. Tupper is more than ever anxious to meet the Liberals half way, to down Fighting Joe.

The censor is vigorously at work in the Martin camp, and no announcements, official or otherwise, are forthcoming from there.

Division Among Conservatives.

Nelson, B.C., March 7.—(C.P.R. Despatch.)—Nelson and Rossland Conservatives, being dissatisfied with the action of the coast Conservatives, have decided to hold a meeting of Conservatives at Nelson on the 16th inst., and have invited different ridings in Yale and the Kootenays to send representatives. Decided action was taken in this direction at a joint meeting of both associations, held here this afternoon. Both Rossland and Nelson want party lines, and that matter will probably be the principal subject of discussion at the convention and united action pressed in the ensuing election.

TRYING TO HEAL THE BREACH

Archbishop of Montreal Said to Have Asked the Premier to Keep the Late Troubles

FROM COMING UP IN THE HOUSE.

Sir Charles Tupper Included in His Grace's Request—Honors to Strathcona Horse.

Montreal, March 7.—(Special.)—It has transpired that one of the Irish-American societies wired its congratulations to Laval University for having torn down the British flag, but old Laval instantly wired back to the society in question that the students had not insulted any flag, and for the reason that they were one and all loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the Empress of India.

The Archbishop Moves.

La Patrie of this evening says: "We are informed that His Grace Mgr. Bruchesi, in his great desire to have the unfortunate events of last week forgotten, has sent a telegram to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, asking him to have the matter dropped if possible in the House of Commons, and His Grace has also asked Sir Wilfrid to communicate his views to Sir Charles Tupper."

In Honor of Strathcona Horse.

Mayor Prefontaine has proclaimed Monday afternoon a half holiday in honor of the Strathcona Horse, and His Worship asks all loyal citizens to display flags, and suggests that it would be a great idea for Laval and McGill to get together and have a friendly parade. It is also understood that Laval had previously declined a similar invitation on the part of McGill.

Mr. Baxter's Trial.

Mr. James Baxter's trial in the Ville-Marie Bank case has been set for to-morrow.

MACDONALD SAW TARTE.

Toronto's Mayor Claims That His Mission to Ottawa Has Been Entirely Successful.

Ottawa, March 7.—(Special.)—Mayor Macdonald of Toronto saw Mr. Tarte this afternoon in regard to the City Council's resolution urging that both sides should be heard in regard to the French River cut. Seen by The World, he said that his mission had been entirely successful, but that several details had yet to be worked out.

To-day's Program.

Y.M.C.A. Conversat, 8.

Carnation Show, afternoon and evening, St. George's Hall.

"P" Company, 48th Highlanders, dinner at Temple Cafe, 8.30.

Maple Leaf L.O.L. 455 banquet, Poulton's Hall, 8.

Women's Auxiliary, St. Peter's Sunday School, 10.30 a.m.

Normal School, "Household Economics," 3.

Normal School, Patriotic Concert, Women's Art Association, 8.

Jewish Literary and Social Union "At Home," Temple Building, 9.

Board of Trade, Municipal Committee meets, 4.

Trades and Labor Council, Richmond Hall, 8.

United Empire Loyalists, Normal School, 4.30.

North Toronto Liberals, Cumberland Hall, 8.

Knox Church, Midday Prayer Meeting for South African War, 12.30 to 12.55 p.m.

Grand Opera House, E. H. Sothern and Virginia Harned, in "The King's Musketeers," 8.

Toronto Opera House, Robert Mantell, "The Dagger and the Cross," 2 and 8.

Princess Theatre, "The Corsican Brothers," 2 and 8.

Star Theatre, Vernona Jarbeau and Vaudeville, 2 and 8.

Monuments.

Finest work and best designs at lowest prices. The McIntosh Granite & Marble Company, 1119 and 1121 Yonge-street, Toronto (terminal Yonge-street car route). 'Phone 4249. 146

BIRTHS.

WILLIAMS—On Feb. 28, at 444 Parliament street, the wife of A. J. Williams of a son.

MARRIAGES.

WATSON—GRICE—At the residence of Rev. Mr. Turk, 29 Alexander-street, on Wednesday, March 7, Marshall Watson to Miss Margaret Ann Grice, both of Vaughan.

DEATHS.

DUNSTAN—At 530 Church-street, Toronto, on Wednesday, March 7, 1900, Mrs. Eliza A. Dunstan.
Funeral private.

JOYCE—At Bronte, March 6, Mrs. Joseph Joyce, in her 92nd year.

THE QUEEN IN LONDON TO-DAY

Her Majesty Will Drive in Semi-State from Paddington to Buckingham Palace.

THE INTENDED VISIT TO IRELAND

Is Regarded as a Remarkable Act and Causes Much Satisfaction in Dublin.

London, March 7.—At no other time since the Diamond Jubilee has the Queen been so conspicuous an object in the public mind as she is to-night. This promises to be even more strikingly the case to-morrow. Her Majesty's visit to London for a drive in semi-state from Paddington Station to Buckingham Palace, would be sufficient in itself to create great public manifestations of loyalty, but the announcement this evening that for the first time since the Jubilee she will to-morrow drive from Buckingham Palace along the embankment to St. Paul's Cathedral and back, thru Holborn and Piccadilly to St. James', synchronizing with the new success of Lord Roberts, is bound to make to-morrow a gala day in the annals of London.

The Visit to Ireland.

Beyond all this is the announcement of the Queen's intention to visit Ireland for the first time, it is said, since the death of the Prince Consort. This is regarded as one of the most remarkable acts of the Queen's life. No Minister of the Crown has ever dared to suggest such a remarkable undertaking.

"The trip," said a well-informed official, this evening, "is the spontaneous suggestion of the Queen alone; and the enthusiasm it is bound to create when known in London to-morrow can scarcely be estimated. It is a wonderful proof of Her Majesty's intense devotion to her people, and her sacrifice in making the trip at such a season of the year is renewed evidence of the keenness of her mind in selecting the proper act at the proper time."

Announced in Dublin.

Dublin, March 7.—Earl Cadogan announced the Queen's intended visit this evening at the drawing room. The news had previously been telegraphed by the various news agencies, and was already known thruout the city, causing much good feeling. Her Majesty's visit will be of a private character, such as she is in the habit of making periodically to the South of France. It will probably extend for more than a fortnight. Her last visit was in 1861.

THE QUEEN TO VISIT IRELAND.

Her Majesty Will Stay at the Vice-Regal Lodge in Dublin for Part of April.

London, March 7.—It has been decided that Queen Victoria will visit Ireland next month, staying at the Vice-Regal Lodge, in Dublin, which has been placed at her disposal by the Viceroy, Earl Cadogan.

Fair and Milder.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, March 7.—(8 p.m.)—The weather is fine and moderately cold in Ontario and Quebec, and is turning colder in the Maritime Provinces. The temperature continues decidedly low in the Northwest Territories. Present indications are for somewhat milder weather in Ontario.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: New Westminster, 38—42; Kamloops, 24—48; Calgary, 10 below—zero; Prince Albert, 16 below—8 below; Winnipeg, 14 below—28; Port Arthur, 4—22; Parry Sound, 8—26; Toronto, 20—28; Ottawa, 10—26; Montreal, 20—20; Quebec, 8—20; Halifax, 24—46.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—southerly and southeasterly winds, fair and milder.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Moderate winds; fine and a little milder.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Fresh to strong westerly winds; fair, not much change in temperature.

Maritime—Moderate to fresh westerly winds; fair, with a little lower temperature.

Lake Superior—Fair, with a little higher temperature.

Manitoba—Fair and cold.

Oak Hall's new spring overcoats are ready. Call at 115 King-street east or 116 Yonge-street and try one on. The style will please you and the price won't hurt your pocketbook unduly.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

March 7.	At	From
Etolia	Halifax	Liverpool
K. W. der Gros.	New York	Bremen
Menominee	New York	London
Bremen	New York	Bremen
Werra	New York	Naples
Teutonic	Queenstown	New York
Waesland	Philadelphia	Liverpool
Island	Copenhagen	New York
Keemun	Glasgow	Portland
Almerian	Antwerp	Portland

Sailed	From	For
Malin Head	Dublin	St. John