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to loan in small sums, $200 to $1000 preferred, at 5 per cent on first mortgage Toronto house property; no valuation fee and no commission charged to borrowers.
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TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR — TEN PAGES—WEDNESDAY MORNING JUNE 7 1905—TEN PAGES — ONE CENT

Lots of Noise at the London Nomination Premier Haultain Takes a Hand in Fight

Addresses Big Conservative Rally and Says Definitely That Government Interpretation Will Not Be Accepted.

COCKSHUTT AND FIELDING DEBATE IN THE AFTERNOON

London, June 6.—(Special.)—The nomination meeting in the city hall this afternoon was a stormy affair, disclosing an apparently organized attempt to prevent the Conservative speakers from being heard. It was an outbreak of hooliganism in virulent form, a great number of loose characters being packed into the city hall for the purpose of making a noise. No one had expected that there would be any "doings," but at the last moment the Conservatives were called upon to furnish speakers to combat Hon. W. S. Fielding and A. B. Aylesworth. Mr. Hyman, however, did not use Mr. Aylesworth. W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., had the task of supporting the no-coercion cause, but the disturbance was so marked that very little of his speech was heard by those who went to hear the great question of autonomy discussed. Returning Officer Buchner presided and it was agreed for each side to take an hour and a half. Hon. Mr. Hyman led off, and repeating the arguments already used by him in the campaign, he declared that he stood now just where he was in 1896, which statement was challenged by Mr. Gray in a good speech, which was uproariously applauded.

When Mr. Cockshutt, M.P., followed, in a denunciation of the coercion methods of the federal government, disorder grew as the points made went home to the coercionists. Efforts were made to prevent the speaker obtaining a hearing at all, but Mr. Cockshutt was not to be silenced. Why, he asked, was not action being taken at Ottawa now in the matter of the autonomy bill? It was because Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick and some others were waiting to see how London spoke on this occasion, and if London spoke right there would be no action taken at all.

Hyman Nonsense.

It was nonsense, he said, for Mr. Hyman to say the rights of the Northwest could not be restricted because they had no rights. Mr. Hyman said that he had stated that the Northwest could not be deprived of provincial rights because they were not yet provinces. This was a poor way to evade the point at issue. The Northwest might not possess provincial rights, but they had territorial rights which were kept as sacred. The question of the interest of London in seeing the west free was brought home to them by Mr. Cockshutt asking: Had they no sons out in the west in whose welfare they were concerned?

"I know I am giving you fairly hot stuff," said Mr. Cockshutt, in response to many interruptions. "I have addressed many public meetings and never been howled down yet. Perhaps you can do it, but you'll have to do a little better if you are going to succeed now," he continued, which utterance was well received. Mr. Cockshutt was not in favor of separate schools. He believed in national schools, where all classes of children would be brought together. "Am I a bigot," said Mr. Cockshutt, "because I am ready to send my children to school with Roman Catholics or Doukhobors, or any other sect or race?"

While this question was being debated in the Dominion parliament a great agitation was being carried on in France looking to the abolition of the separate school, an institution that threatens the disruption of the nation, and whose religious teachers are arrogating to themselves exorbitant rights.

Fielding's Version.

Hon. Mr. Fielding then spoke. Discussing the autonomy bill the speaker said that Mr. Borden in his amendment had not been explicit enough, nor had he provided for the Northwest the freedom that he pretended in his speeches. Mr. Borden's amendment only provided for provincial autonomy, subject to the B.N.A. Act, which, after all, in the speaker's opinion, was no different from what they possessed now. Indeed, Claude Macdonell of Toronto, a Roman Catholic, had expressed the view that under the amendment the Catholics of the Northwest would enjoy greater liberty of education than at present.

In response to repeated cries of why the government did not put up a man in Centre Toronto, Mr. Fielding said the place for this issue to be fought was Edmonton, and in Edmonton the Conservatives had not enough courage to put a man into the fight. It was Edmonton and not London that was interested in this contest. The arguments used by opponents of the government were designed to make it appear that the government was now forcing separate schools upon the Northwest for the first time. This was not the case. The facts were that provision for this kind of instruction in the schools was instituted by Alexander Mackenzie 20 years ago. And more than that, the opposition of that date co-operated with the government in establishing this system as the best then practicable.

In the Evening.

The Conservatives held a mass meeting in the evening.

J. C. Judd presided at the evening meeting. After a brief introduction, Candidate Gray made a capital speech. He has developed into a great campaigner. His speech roused his audience. Then Dr. Sproule plunged into the core of his subject. Where were the demands for restrictions on Northwest provinces? he asked and then he gave the number of petitions for and against the autonomy bills, from which it was seen that many thousands of people had called for justice. Even many Reform Associations and church assemblies had passed strong resolutions. Mr. Fielding had come to London to ask that restrictions be placed on the west, yet when he was premier of Nova Scotia he ran a campaign to secede from the west on the ground that the Dominion did not consult the province with respect to the terms upon which the province should enter confederation.

When Hon. Premier Haultain of the Northwest Territories was introduced the greater number of those present rose and cheered. Mr. Haultain said he had come a long way to assist the electors of London and North Oxford in the fight. He did not propose to say anything that would stir up race or creed prejudices, nor did he propose to discuss the question of separate schools, which was one for the provinces to deal with. With regard to the C. P. R. exemption—"and he was sorry to say it was not saddled on the west by a Liberal government"—if the west wished to pass a railway taxation law they were met with the difficulty that the C. P. R. lands were exempted from taxations. Having had the charge of

Continued on Page 2.

PREMIER HAULTAIN AT LONDON

Last night Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, Premier of the Northwest Territories, addressed a monster meeting in the Jubilee Rink. He has come all the way from Alberta to tell the people of London and North Oxford that the young provinces do not want to be shackled. As administrator of the educational department of the Northwest Territories for fourteen years, he may be expected to have a thoro knowledge of what the system is, and to speak as one having authority.

Mr. Haultain scored effectively when he said the Ottawa legislation did not perpetuate the excellences of the Northwest school system, but its worst feature—separate schools—and he showed up the utter unfairness of Sir Wilfrid ignoring the views of the western delegation while consulting Mon. Sbarretti, who was doing at Ottawa what he came out to do, and what he was sent for to do.

His argument on the reading of the original and amended clause 16 is that they are equal in effect. He stands on the rock of constitution and desires nothing more, and will never accept the interpretation of the government of the B.N.A. Act.

"There will be no peace," he says, "so long as there is due one slight violation of the principle of provincial rights."

BENNETT AND MACDONALD CLASH AT THE WOODSTOCK NOMINATIONS

Some Personalities Lend Excitement to the Debate—Member from the East Gets the Worst of it.

Woodstock, June 6.—(Special.)—This was nomination day and several hundred electors of North Oxford gathered in the court house at 2 o'clock to hear the candidates and their sponsors discuss the great question of Northwest education. Two candidates were nominated, George Smith, M.A., barrister, of Woodstock, Liberal, and James Gamble Wallace, barrister, of Woodstock, Conservative.

Sheriff Brady was returning officer, and announced that A. J. McIntosh was named the agent of Mr. Smith and Dr. Welford of Mr. Wallace.

The arrangements for the speaking were for Smith to take 15 minutes, Wallace 30 minutes; E. M. McDonald, M.P., one hour; R. B. Bennett, M.L.A., of Calgary, one hour; E. M. McDonald, 15 minutes. There were other distinguished gentlemen present, among them being Hon. Frank Oliver, Col. Sam Hughes, M.P., R. G. McPherson, M.P., J. E. Armstrong, M.P., W. S. Calvert, M.P., and Dr. Sproule, M.P. Hon. Clifford Sifton was billed to speak, but he has not appeared in the riding.

The Liberal candidate accepted the issue. The Conservatives had thrown down the gauntlet and the Liberals must take it up. While he was a believer in national schools, and the separation of church and state, but we have many races and creeds in Canada, and Sir John Macdonald had declared that compromise was the spirit of the age. The system of schools guaranteed by the autonomy bill was as near an approach to national schools as anything we have in Canada.

The west was satisfied and why should Ontario create such an uproar? There could be no coercion of a willing party.

Mr. Wallace followed. He said he believed that if the late member, Mr. Sutherland, had been alive he would have used a restraining influence on Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and that the educational clauses would not have been put in the autonomy bill. Mr. Wallace scored his opponent for his elusiveness on the educational clauses, and made it plain that the defeat of Smith and Hyman in North Oxford and London would not effect the power of the government to carry on the business of the country, but believed that the government would consider it an expression of opinion on the school question. Prof. Baird, Prof. Bryce and the others who had declared that the west was satisfied were just the same kind of Grit as Mr. Smith. The Liberal member from Ontario had to be whipped into line, and if North Oxford defeated the Liberal candidate there Ontario Liberal members would go to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and compel him to drop his bill.

Calls It Sublime.

E. M. McDonald, M.P., called it a sublime spectacle, the parading of Conservatives in the garments of provincial rights and no-coercion. The old story of Tory corruption locked nothing of it sold beauties in its reteling. Manitoba's treatment of the school question, the Dundonald incident, and the successive cries of Conservatives since 1896 were rehearsed before Mr. McDonald got down to the supreme issue.

What rights had the Northwest more than any of the four original provinces of confederation? The B.N.A. Act tied the original provinces, and they had no freedom to deal with the question of schools. The argument of the Pictou orator was to the effect that all the provinces were "gagged" and bound and fettered and shackled." What the B.N.A. Act says about the denominational rights existing "at the time of the union" was construed to mean the union of any province with the confederated provinces.

When Mr. Haultain came down from the west and asked for a constitution for his provinces, and the government had accepted his bill, the result would have been to put into effect the section of the B.N.A. Act giving the privilege of separate schools to Ontario and Quebec.

Answering the statement that Mr. Sutherland would not have supported the government on the question, Mr. McDonald said if Mr. Sutherland had lived 48 hours longer his name would have appeared on the division list.

Bennett Gets 'Em Going.

R. B. Bennett of Calgary started off at a whirlwind gait to attack the arguments of the previous speaker, and before he had gone far the enthusiasm of his audience rose to a high pitch. Did Mr. McDonald know the wants and aspirations of the west? "We ask them to give us just what they have down in Nova Scotia, only that and nothing more. He is the man (pointing to Mr. McDonald), who in 1896 carried the firebrand to the Highlanders of Pictou and said we will never bend our knee to the bishops." He went on referring to Mr. McDonald's discussion of the B.N.A. Act to say that the Northwest was a part of Canada, else why should Hon. Frank Oliver be now in the parliament of Canada as the representative of the west? The failure of the government to negotiate with the Northwest was used to score on McDonald of Pictou. "He and Fielding," said Mr. Bennett, "ran the election against confederation to break it up because Nova Scotia was not consulted."

Mr. Bennett turned to McDonald and called upon him to say there were separate schools in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward, Manitoba and British Columbia. Would Mr. McDonald say that when the west passed the school ordinances of 1901 they had a free hand?

Mr. McDonald was noticeably agitated, and got on his feet to interrupt the pointed questions of Mr. Bennett. He promised to reply to the questions in good time.

"I defy you to say," said Bennett, "when we passed the school ordinances of 1901 that we had a free hand with relation to education and that we were not bound and throttled." If Haultain's bill provided for separate schools what need was there for clause 16? It was not a question when the Northwest school system was good, bad or indifferent. It was a question whether they may never be able to change the system of separate schools.

Mr. Bennett closed with a magnificent appeal on behalf of freedom.

Macdonald's Reply.

Mr. McDonald, in replying, denied that he had supported the secession campaign in Nova Scotia in 1886, and said that the speaker had campaigned against coercion Nova Scotia in 1896, while Mr. Bennett was over in New Brunswick supporting a coercion candidate.

Mr. Bennett got on his feet, but the Liberals shouted, "Sit down." The chairman made a loud appeal for order, and Mr. Bennett finally got a chance to say, "I was not supporting coercion. I was opposed to coercion." He supported an independent Conservative in the 96 campaign. This statement was apparently satisfactory, but Mr. McDonald declined to withdraw his assertion that Mr. Bennett was a coercionist in 1896. Mr. McDonald used the rest of his time with a complex legal argument, and was about to sit down when he was asked to answer the question "Has Nova Scotia separate schools?" He said his time was up and sat down amid laughter.

NINE STOOD IN A ROW AND LET WILFRID CHOOSE ONE TO REPRESENT LEVIS

Montreal, June 6.—(Special.)—The election of Auguste Carrier to-day by acclamation in Levis is indicative of what the Liberal party will be in this province when Sir Wilfrid Laurier passes from the political arena. Up to a few days ago no less than nine Liberal candidates were as good as in the field in Levis, and when they adjourned they sent the following letter to the prime minister:

"We, the undersigned, decide that Sir Wilfrid Laurier shall under the circumstances, select the candidate who will seek the suffrages of the electors of Levis at the election made necessary by the death of the regretted Dr. Demers, and we hereby engage ourselves to support with all our power the gentleman thus chosen. Signed Cleophas Blouin, Etienne Dusault, Joseph Blouin, L. Auguste Carrier, P. Cantin, Dr. P. E. Demers, Joseph Garant, D. Demers, Dr. P. E. Lemieux."

Sir Wilfrid having selected Mr. Carrier that gentleman is to-day elected by acclamation.

AFRAID TO ACCEPT CONTRACT LEST HE VIOLATE ALIEN LAW

Cincinnati Man Who Has $775,000 Job to Lay Conduit in Montreal is Anxious.

Cincinnati, June 6.—(Special.)—Guy M. Gest, a Cincinnati contractor, who has just been informed that he has been awarded a $775,000 contract for laying a million feet of conduit in Montreal, Canada, is hesitating about accepting the contract because of the reports of the contemplated deportation of the Pere Marquette Railroad officials under the alien labor law.

Mr. Gest fears the possibility of the law being forced against him also, because he would be obliged to take some skilled help from the United States to Canada to do the work as he wants it done.

Local attorneys, who have been consulted, regard Mr. Gest as exempt under the circumstances, but the Cincinnati contractor will seek further light on the subject, it is said, before finally accepting the contract.

Should he accept, it will be the largest contract ever given an American from the Dominion.

Insist on having Radnor at your favorite restaurant.

Finest Square Spirit Bottles.
One case (42) Brilliant, Hobnail, Diamond and Plaid Patterns. Best quality cut spirit bottles, at less than one-half the usual prices. C. J. Townsend & Co., 66 East King-street.

Campbell's English Chop House—Rooms, $3.50 to $5.00 per week. Gentlemen only. (36)

A meeting is to be held at McConkey's assembly room this afternoon at 5 o'clock for the formation of an association looking towards the better protection of the game of this province, more especially the game fish. Those interested in the subject are cordially invited to attend.

Edwards, Morgan & Company, Chartered Accountants, 26 Wellington Street East. Phone Main 1163. 13

If Not, Why Not?
Have you accident and sickness policy? See Walter H. Blight, Confederation Life Building. Phone M. 2770. 136

CANADIANS IN BIG DEAL BUY MEXICO POWER COS.

Mexican L. & P. Co. Put Thru Biggest Purchase in History of the Country.

Mexico City, June 6.—The Mexican Light and Power Co., a Canadian concern operating here, has purchased all the light and power plants in this city. This is believed to be the biggest individual deal in the commercial history of Mexico.

The amount paid the Mexican Gas and Electric Co. is $5,000,000, and to the Ildefonso Co. $4,000,000 in stock and $2,000,000 in bonds are given for its property, the total figuring $11,000,000.

The total expenditures of the Mexican Light and Power Co., when work is completed, will be $40,000,000.

The head office of the company is in Montreal. The directors are James Ross, president, Montreal; J. H. Plummer, Toronto, and F. S. Pearson, New York, vice-presidents; Hon. George A. Drummond, F. L. Wanklyn, E. S. Clouston, Montreal; E. R. Wood, Toronto; A. Ellert, London, Eng.; and Dr. A. Berbiner, Berlin, Germany.

The company was formed in 1902 for the purpose of acquiring and operating the property and franchises of the Societe de Necaxa, in connection with the water power on the Necaxa, Tenango and Catepuxtla Rivers, in the State of Pueblo, Mexico; has acquired a franchise from the government, which includes the right to extend the company's transmission lines to any other towns in Mexico, and confers all necessary powers of expropriation, etc. The water powers acquired are distant about 88 1-2 miles in a direct line from the City of Mexico.

WINE, WOMAN AND MONEY MAKES HEAP OF TROUBLE

Young Clerk and a Barrie Alderman Mix up and $700 is Missing.

The old, old story of wine and women is the cause of George C. Westman being locked up by the police, and Harold B. Dyment, an alderman of Barrie, Ontario, Canada, appearing in the role of a complainant. Mr. Dyment is shy of $700 of the stuff that pays room, rent and buys meal tickets.

It was on Saturday that Mr. Dyment came to town. He came to see the ponies run. In a King-street saloon he met Westman. They had a bottle of wine and then called on Dora Wright, 49 West King-street, upstairs, the leading lady of the demi-monde in town. There Dyment handed Westman $25, which he skinned from a large roll of bills. Shortly afterwards Mr. Dyment went to the track with one of Miss Wright's lady friends.

Dyment was stopping at a well known hotel. Saturday night Westman engaged a room in the same hotel and hunted up Dyment. Westman took him to his room, so Dyment says, bought a bottle of wine and put him to sleep. When the man from Barrie woke up his roll of money, about $700, was a thing of the past.

Sergt. Reburn was notified and detailed Detectives Forrest and Duncan to look into the case. The officers after inquiries went to Dora Wright's resort yesterday morning and arrested Westman.

Westman was formerly a clerk in the employ of Rice Lewis & Co. He was discharged. When the detectives searched his room they found a quantity of valuable cutlery, in unopened packages. A charge of stealing these will be laid against him. When arrested he had $80 in his possession.

Use "Maple Leaf" Canned Salmon. The best packed.

The Messenger Boy.
We have them always ready for a call. Phone M 1475 for quick and reliable boys. Regular rushers. Holmes Messenger Service, 12 King-st. E. ed

See Rosevear's bridal window, studio Queen and Bathurst. Phone M. 295.

Chop Cut Mixtures
Something new, most delicious tobacco sold in Canada—1-4 lb. tin 50c. 1-2 lb. tin $1. A. Clubb & Sons, 49 King West.

Campbell's English Chop House—Quick Lunch. (36)

HUDSON BAY DIVIDEND.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, June 6.—The Hudson Bay Company dividend is 48 shillings per share, making with the interim dividend of 10 shillings declared in January last, a total distribution for the year of 58 shillings.

Use "Maple Leaf" Canned Salmon. The best packed.

Keep a bottle of Radnor by your bedside.

A drink of Radnor in the morning is very refreshing.

Suits or Overcoats pressed 50c. Mc Eachrens', 83 Bay-st. Phone M. 237

Babbit Metal, best made. The Canada Metal Co.

LIGHT CO. OFFERS SALE TO GALT AND MAY FOOL DETROIT PROMOTER

Rather Than Go Into Competition Present Concern Gives Chance For Public Ownership, Which May Be Accepted.

Galt, June 6.—(Special.)—Dr. Ball of Detroit, representing a syndicate of American capitalists, has been in Galt for three months, promoting a proposition for a gas and electric light franchise. The Galt Gas Light Company, with whom a deal was made 19 years ago, possess a perpetual and unlimited franchise, with all that term implies. It has not been found possible to effect any deal with this company for the purchase of their plant until the new company appeared on the scene. To meet the offer of the latter to supply cheap gas and electricity, the local company now, however, make a proposal to sell out to the town.

This afternoon Dr. Ball boldly proposed to buy the local plant. But this deal the Galt Lighting Company could not consider in view of their offer to the council. So Dr. Ball again conferred with the aldermen and asked that the obstacle in the way of his proposed purchase be removed, in which event he would agree to the process already offered, otherwise, if he could buy the plant, he would feel under no obligation to supply a cheap service.

The special committee would not agree to release the Galt Company. The majority are in favor of municipal ownership, and now that the chance offers to secure it, the feeling of the council is that it ought not to be let slip. The competitive company feel that they are not being treated fairly on being turned down by reason of any offer which their enterprise brought about. The Galt Company say nothing as to this point, but are quite willing that the ratepayers shall have a say on taking over their plant before they listen to the overtures from the opposition.

Dr. Ball says his company is prepared to outbid any price offered by the town, even to the extent of $10,000.

M. Delcasse Has Resigned Premier Takes His Place

Differences Over Morocco Situation to Blame and Germany Can be Credited With a Diplomatic Triumph.

Paris, June 6.—M. Delcasse to-day presented his resignation and definitely retired from any further direction of the foreign affairs of France. His resignation was presented at a meeting of the council of ministers held at Elyze Palace under the presidency of President Loubet.

He said he recognized that differences of view had arisn between himself and his colleagues relative to the execution of the foreign policy of France, particularly concerning the direction of the negotiations with Morocco.

Premier Rouvier expressed the regrets of his colleagues and announced that he would take ad interim the duties of minister of foreign affairs. Later it was announced that M. Rouvier would hold th postfolio of foreign affairs indefinitely, probably yielding the ministry of finance, which he directs in addition to the solution of the troubled foreign situation.

Diplomats attach much importance to M. Rouvier's taking up foreign affairs, as they regard him as being a statesman of unusual force. They foresee marked results in the various pending internation questions from M. Rouvier's direction of foreign affairs. The change in the cabinet is expected to ameliorate the Moroccan situation; first, because Germany, being satisfied with the fall of the minister who ignored her during the early stage of the Moroccan negotiations will now be disposed to treat in a more friendly spirit with his successor, and also because the new policy of France will probably seek to secure Germany's co-operation.

PREMIER ROUVIER
Who Becomes Foreign Minister of France.

NINETY MILLION BUS. FORECASTED AND THAT'S TAKING LOW AVERAGE

As High as 30 Bushels Per Acre is Being Talked of, So Pleasant Are the Conditions to Date.

Winnipeg, June 6.—(Special.)—Ninety million bushels is the lowest estimate on the present showing of the wheat croy of the west this season. Such is the interim opinion of Warehouse Commissioner Castle. This season shows an increase of quite 1,000,000 acres seeded in wheat, or 4,500,000 acres in all, the full returns will likely make the total acreage approximate the 5,000,000 mark. But at the former figure and taking a conservative average of 20 bushels per acre under present conditions, the crop would total 90,000,000 bushels. As prospects now go the crop promises to pass the bumper average yields of 27 bushels in 1901 and 1902, for everything has been favorable and there has been no perceptible setback.

The heavy rains of Sunday and Monday came at a time when most needed and if the fine weather of to-day holds on for a week or so the crop promises to negotiate this crucial month of June in good fashion. Rain was a little too heavy in low-lying districts of Eastern Manitoba, but proved of incalculable good to the bulk of the crop, which is more forward, stronger and more even than ever before, so that many local experts predict a 30-bushel average.

AFTER FIVE MONTHS ILL ARCHDEACON BODDY DEAD

Founder of St. Peter's Church Passes Away at Ripe Age of 81 Years.

After nearly fifty years of service in the Anglican ministry in Toronto, Venerable Archdeacon Boddy died at his home, 21 Winchester-street, yesterday. Archdeacon Boddy had been unwell for over five months, and the end when it came yesterday at noon was not unexpected. He took a bad turn on Empire Day and grew steadily worse. The archdeacon was in his 80th year and until the illness came last January was hale and hearty.

The funeral is to take place on Thursday from the family residence to St. Peter's, of which he was so long rector, and thence to St. James' Cemetery.

The late Archdeacon Boddy was born in Hampshire, England, in 1826. As a lad he attended St. Paul's school, at Southsea, and later went to St. John's College, Cambridge, gaining his B.A. in 1850, and his M.A. in 1853. Ordained in 1850, he was appointed to a curacy in Bethnal Green. He was there two years, then went to Walthamstowe and thence to St. Paul's, Islington.

In 1858 he came to Canada and was appointed assistant at St. James' Cathedral, Toronto. There he remained for five years, when he formed a little congregation in Cemetery Chapel. The little flock grew, and in 1866 he secured the present site of St. Peter's. A church was erected thereon, and Archdeacon (then Rev. Samuel Johnston) Boddy was installed as rector. As years passed the congregation grew, and twice additions had to be made to the church. The final result is St. Peter's of to-day.

In 1881 he was appointed to succeed Dr. Whittaker, then Archdeacon of York, and provost of Trinity. For many years after he took the archdeaconery the old churchman kept the rectorship of St. Peter's, but a few years ago he was succeeded by Rev. Carey Wade. In his time the church which he founded and fathered grew until it is one of the banner Episcopal churches in the province.

As a churchman, the archdeacon was of the moderate evangelistic school, and as a man none were more sincerely beloved.

The Archdeaconry of York is the gift of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and there has been no hint of a successor to Archdeacon Boddy.

I'M A SOLDIER, I'M FOR WAR LINEVITCH WON'T GIVE UP

No Chance Now of "Peace at Tokio," But His Plans Are Unchanged.

Headquarters of the Russian army, Godzyadani, Manchuria, June 6.—Undismayed by Rojestvensky's defeat and full confidence as to the outcome of the approaching battle, Gen. Linevitch is for war to the bitter end, and he believes that the Manchurian army is now strong enough to assume the aggressive.

To a question put to him by the correspondent of the Associated Press, to whom he granted an interview to-day, as to whether he was for war or peace, the commander-in-chief replied firmly and without the slightest hesitation: "Most certainly I am for war, but my voice now as before is for the continuance of the fight.

"With the destruction of our fleet vanishes the hopes of those who at the beginning of the war wished to make peace at Tokio, but our defeat at sea has not interfered with my plans."

BLEW OVER COWS, MEN, TREES.

Tricks the Wind Performed Out in Raleigh Township.

Chatham, June 6.—(Special.)—Almost a tornado was the terrific windstorm which swept over Raleigh Township yesterday afternoon, carrying everything in its path. Barns were unroofed, outhouses demolished, windmills overturned and cattle blown like feathers across the fields. Elm trees, three feet in diameter, were uprooted and carried away, and fences completely demolished. The rainfall was extremely heavy, being over three and a half inches on the level.

Harry Keeley, Thomas Lewis and D. Williams, employed at Mounteer's slaughter house, were knocked down by the wind and rendered unconscious. Mounteer's stables were damaged, and about 125 chickens killed. His loss is $600. Many farmers lost heavily. The storm came up from the south, passing just north of Chatham.

On the middle road two ladies driving west had their rig overturned by the wind and were thrown out.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—SOMERVILLE—At Knox Church, London South, on Saturday afternoon, June 3rd, 1905, by Rev. James G. Stuart, B.A., Maud Amelia Somerville, eldest daughter of George A. Somerville, manager of the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company, to Norman Byron Alexander, M.D., only son of Thomas Alexander, collector of inland revenue, London, Ont.

DOUGLAS—COADY—At St. Stephen's Church, Toronto, on June 5th, 1905, by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, assisted by the Rev. J. S. Broughall, James S. Douglas to Edith Mary Sutton, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Coady.

MACMILLAN—LASH—At St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, on June 6th, 1905, Kerr Duncan Macmillan of Princeton, N.J., to Cornelia Chesebro Lash, daughter of Z. A. Lash, K.C. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Armstrong Black, D.D., assisted by the Rev. J. W. Macmillan of Winnipeg, brother of the groom.

PROUTT—PLATTEN—On Thursday, June 1, at 132 Lansdowne-avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. Thomas Dunlop, George Proutt, Nestleton, to Geneva M. Platten, Toronto.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—At St. Catharines, on Tuesday, June 6th, 1905, Thomas Norman, second son of Thomas Armstrong, M.D., Deer Park, Ont., in his 29th year.

Funeral (private) Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his father's residence, Deer Park.

DUNPHY—Suddenly, in New York City, Lillian Agnes, beloved wife of William T. Dunphy, in her 26th year, only daughter of the late James T. and Agnes E. E. Fisher of this city.

The F. W. Matthews Co., Phone M 2571 Private ambulance service. 36

GET EDUCATION FIRST THEN BECOME SOLDIERS

Mr. Foster and Sir Wilfrid Discuss Military College — Borden Explains Militia.

Ottawa, June 6.—(Special.)—In the house to-day the supply bill, containing the amounts voted during the present session, was put thru its several stages. It amounts to $42,002,781, being $6,364,522 of supplementaries for the current year, and $36,638,259 in main estimates for 1905-6. This, of course, does not include the estimates authorized by statute.

In explanation of the resolution respecting the royal military college, Sir Frederick Borden said it was desired to amend the R.M.A. Act, which at present limited to $26,000 the total sum available for salaries of professors, instructing and assistant instructors, by removing the limitation so that additional teachers may be engaged. The limit already was exceeded, and parliament would vote the salaries yearly anyway. Mr. Foster pointed out that the limitation was put in the act lest the college should branch out into a general education institution and thus become very expensive. The military college should be reserved for military education.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not see how the general and technical education of young men could be separated. As to the plea against the royal military college the most of its graduates entered civil life. Sir Wilfrid pointed out that such distinguished soldiers as Grant, Sherman and McClellan were graduates of West Point, who had entered civil life, and when war broke out joined the army. Mr. Foster repeated that there might be some scheme of co-operation, whereby the civil portion of education could be given at the regular universities, and the military finishing off at the military college. The resolution was passed, and the bill introduced and read a first time.

The resolution to increase the permanent corps of Canada to 5000 men was then taken up. It was proposed to increase the cavalry to 1350, three squadrons of Royal Canadian Dragoons and six squadrons of mounted rifles. There will be three batteries of the Royal Canadian Horse, artillery, 400, and five companies of the Royal Canadian garrison artilery, 1100; three companies of engineers, 300; ten companies of infantry, 1200; army medical corps, 150; army service corps, 150; ordnance corps, 150; a total of 4800.

Distribution of Force.

It is proposed that there shall be one squadron each of the Dragoons at Toronto, St. John's, P.Q., and Fredericton, the two latter to replace the infantry. Of the mounted rifles, there are to be one squadron in Winnipeg, three in Alberta and two in Saskatchewan. Two batteries of the horse artillery are to be maintained at Kingston, half a battery in Winnipeg, and half a battery at Calgary. Two companies of the garrison artillery will be stationed at Halifax, one at Esquimalt,

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NOT BELIEVED HERE.

That Rumor of Toronto Capital in Cotton Merger.

The rumor from Montreal that Toronto capital, with Hon. Senator Cox as the leading spirit, is seeking to control the cotton industries of the Dominion by merging the Quebec Cotton Companies into a trust, is not believed in local financial circles. Several of the cotton concerns were merged into the Dominion Textile Company last fall, but the Montreal Cotton Company and the Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Company are still operating as individual concerns. At the annual meeting of the Montreal Cotton Company, at Montreal on Monday, it was definitely stated by the president that attractive offers for securing the control of the company had been made.

The names of Senator Cox and E. R. Wood of Toronto were connected with the rumor of an offer of $4,000,000 for this company, the paid-up capital of which is $3,000,000. Both Mr. Cox and Mr. Wood are in England at present, but G. A. Morrow, vice-president of the Dominion Securities Company, told The World yesterday that neither of these gentlemen was connected with the supposed deal, and so far as he knew no other local financiers had any interest in the Montreal project.

WINNIPEG WANTS HEATHCOTE.

Winnipeg, June 6.—(Special.)—At a meeting of parishioners of All Saint's parish, held here to-night, it was decided to present name of Rev. P. C. C. Heathcote of St. Clements, Toronto, to Archbishop Matheson to fill the place in that rectory. This practically means the appointment of Mr. Heathcote.

Lawn Parties Not Fashionable.

Those who watch the weather are already predicting that we are to have another cold summer, like to what we have had for two or three years back. We are also having lots of rain and cold nights wherein overcoats are still fashionable.

The prophets say that weather goes by spells and the seasons also; and that if we have one or two cold seasons we may look out for a third and a fourth until a big change comes in the other direction.

At the present moment the lookout for the farmers is satisfactory; the crops are well forward and very green, and in the case of clover it is both thick and rich. What we seem to want, however, is some warm weather, lots of sunshine and some warm nights to ensure an abundant crop. No lawn party dare show its head at the present stage of the calendar.

SALMON PRICES GO UP.

Vancouver, June 6.—At a meeting of the Fraser River Canning Association to-day it was decided that the maximum price of fish should be 12 1-2c up to midnight July 1, and 15c for the balance of the season.

Radnor makes the best mixer with Scotch or Rye.

Silk Hats for June Weddings.
The Henry Heath silk and the Dunlap silk imported only by Dineen's. For the latest correct blocks in men's hats—Dineen's, corner Yonge and Temperance-streets.

Rounders on rising rapidly reduce remorse with Radnor.

THE WEATHER.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Northerly and northwesterly winds; clearing and cool. Thursday a little warmer.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA
28 King Street West, Toronto.
Sterling Exchange bought and sold.