Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

The Toronto World.

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TWENTY-THIRD YEAR EIGHT PAGES—THURSDAY MORNING APRIL 24 1902—EIGHT PAGES ONE CENT

MR. CHARLTON FROZEN OUT RESOLUTION INOPPORTUNE

Mover Was Willing to Withdraw, But Seconder H. Bourassa Refused to Accede to Sir Wilfrid's Request—Debate Results in Hard Words for John of Norfolk.

Ottawa, Ont., April 23.—While the dignity of parliament might have been as well conserved by adopting the attitude towards Mr. Charlton's Boer amnesty resolution which was suggested by the Premier, viz., to curtail the debate upon it, and have the motion withdrawn, the opposite course by the House was not without warrant, and, perhaps, proved the more useful in the end. The discussion was a unanimous condemnation of maudlin meddlesomeness. As The World predicted, the resolution was seconded by Mr. Henri Bourassa. Nobody else could have been found to follow Mr. Charlton's lead in the matter. Yet, the combination of the champion of French prerogative in Canada and the exponent of the extreme opposite view, that a British regiment should be stationed at Quebec, to secure British supremacy in that part of the Dominion, was strange enough to challenge comment. It was from a member on his own side of the House, too, that the member for North Norfolk sustained his severest drubbing. The thinly-veiled charge of disloyalty was hurled against him and his seconder by Mr. Oliver of Alberta.

RESOLUTION MODIFIED.

The resolution which Mr Charlton offered in the House to-day upon motion to go into supply was a mild edition of the motion he had given notice of the previous evening, in that he had omitted from it the advice to the British government to **"offer a universal amnesty to all persons in arms against British authority in Cape Colony, Natal, the Orange River Colony, the Transvaal, etc."**

In moving the amended resolution, Mr. Charlton disclaimed any political motive, and declared it was not a pro-Boer motion in that it urged maintenance of British supremacy in South Africa. In this sentiment, he was happy to say, the seconder of the resolution, Mr. Bourassa, joined. The motion was an humble expression of opinion on the part of the House. It might be asserted that it would be considered an act of impertinence to offer such a caution here. [Hear, hear.] Had the House not the right to express humble opinion as to the proper course to be pursued in securing the settlement of this war in South Africa?

The answer was a chorus of "No" from the opposition benches.

To this Mr. Charlton said that if the hon. gentlemen's policy of Imperial defence carried, Canada would surely have a voice in the expenditure of the money.

"That's different," an hon. member remarked.

COULD DO NO HARM.

Mr. Charlton replied that the conditions were exactly the same, seeing that Canada had contributed men and money to prosecute this war in South Africa. The motion, he continued, might be useless, but the spirit manifested in offering it could not be questioned and could not be condemned. The motion might have no weight. [Hear, hear.] But, on the other hand, it might be extremely useful. It might aid the Imperial government in the settlement of this question by showing that in one of the great colonies of the empire the same spirit of bitterness does not exist that probably does exist in Cape Colony and Natal. It might be a counteracting influence to the pressure from the British colonists in those colonies asking for the exacting of vengeance upon the Cape rebels. At all events, the motion, if it did no good, could do no harm. Canada had great interests in this struggle, for she had made sacrifices to maintain and uphold the integrity of the British empire. Therefore, she was in a position to ask that an honorable peace be obtained. There should not be a different settlement with the Transvaal Boers and the Boers of Orange River Colony and the Cape Africanders. The latter were an honarable foe and should not be treated as rebels, to hang in chains. The war was one of British against Dutch for the supremacy in South Africa, and a harsh settlement now would only be delaying the establishment of peace and prosperity in South Africa.

As a parallel, Mr. Charlton cited the liberal policy pursued by Great Britain towards the 60,000 French subjects in Canada after its cession to England by the King of France.

PERTINENT INTERRUPTION.

"Is not England's action in that case the best guarantee in the world that she will deal generously with a conquered foe without any resolution from an outside country?" Dr. Sproule asked.

Mr. Charlton replied that probably that was so. But it didn't follow that it would be wrong to counsel the policy England would be likely to pursue. Other parallels, he said, were the treatment of the Dutch settlers in New York and the treatment of the Southern belligerents by the North after the United States civil war. In the latter case there had been no disfranchisement of a rebel. In the interests of a united South Africa, the same policy should be pursued by Great Britain now. Mercy and magnanimity and amnesty were the power that should be exercised to secure this result.

BACKS UP MR. CHARLTON.

Mr. Bourassa seconded the motion. He did not agree with all Mr. Charlton's remarks, but he went half way to meet Mr. Charlton because he believed his position as a Canadian representative demanded it. He had always taken the position that British supremacy must be brought about in South Africa; and the best way to bring it about was to act according to the best of British traditions, respect to minorities and generosity towards foes. He claimed that Canada was within her rights in offering her advice to Great Britain as to the terms of settlement of hostilities in South Africa. Such an expression of opinion would help the British government. As for the statement that the magnanimity of Britain towards the French in Canada after 1763 was the best guarantee of magnanimity in South Africa, the fact seemed to be lost sight of that, if England had conquered in Canada, she had been conquered in Europe, and the settlement of that treaty was in the nature of give and take.

His opinion as to the injustice of the war had not changed, but when Mr. Charlton offered him his hand in this matter he went half-way to meet him. It was because Chamberlain had the sympathy of the colonies that he was able to force the war in opposition to strong opinion in England. French-Canadians were almost unanimously opposed to the war, and were in a specially advantageous position to be heard on this question, as they were a living testimony that this policy of conciliation is the only one which can secure the acceptance of British institutions by a foreign element.

PREMIER HAS NO DOUBTS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier had no doubt that the mover and seconder were both actuated by the very best of motives, and he altogether agreed with the terms of the resolution: that the war in South Africa be settled on the principle of British supremacy and generous treatment by the victors to the vanquished, by the British to the Dutch. He did not think any resolution necessary to obtain this generous treatment for the Boers in South Africa.

The Premier continued: "A brave foe always commanded the respect of a brave opponent, and that is enough to show that the Dutch shall receive generous treatment at the hands of their brave foes. Why, it was only a few days ago, that, on the banks of Hart's River, a position had been entrusted to a few men, most of them, I am proud to say, Canadians. They were assaulted for part of the day by an enemy eight times their superior in numbers. Each assault was repulsed; but, after each assault, the thin band of defenders was reduced in numbers; and so reduced were they at last that there was not one man in the force who had not been either killed or wounded. At last, when the position was carried, there was still a man left, standing, proud and defiant. Bruce Carruthers was a name, which, I am proud to say, is honored in the hearts of his countrymen; who, by all the rules of war, might have been killed. But, from the ranks of the enemy, in their sympathy, came the cry, 'Do not kill him! He is too brave a man; he must live!' This, sir, is the lesson of the war, and I have no doubt the victorious British now in South Africa will display the same spirit. I have no doubt they will say the Dutch must live. They have earned it by their gallantry in the field." [Hear! Hear!]

NO TIME TO INTERFERE.

The Premier cited the Home Rule resolution and the resolution of sympathy with Uitlanders, to show that parliament had the undoubted right to pass the resolution before the House, and if he thought it would strengthen the hands of the British government in being merciful he would not hesitate to pass it. But, if the House were to interfere at this moment, it might hinder the peace that all desired to see established. The mover and the seconder knew that negotiations were in progress for a settlement of the terms of peace. Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner met the heroes on the Boer side—Dewet, Delarey and Botha—and there was every reason to believe, tho we were not yet informed officially, that terms of peace had been agreed upon. The Boer delegates had gone back to those in the field to submit to them the terms on which peace might be secured.

"What these terms are, I do not know," said the Premier, "but it is advisable at the present moment, when the conditions are submitted to the Boer commanders, that we should not interfere and excite in them, perhaps, hopes which might clash with what has been done, and prevent the negotiations being brought to a peaceful and satisfactory conclusion. [Hear! Hear!] It might be wired to South Africa, and perhaps induce the Boers to break off negotiations, in order, if possible, to gain better terms."

LEAVE IT ALONE.

Sir Wilfrid reminded Mr. Charlton that a general amnesty was not proclaimed in the United States until years after the war was over, "and," said he, "suppose at this moment terms were agreed upon between Kitchener and the Boer generals, and these terms did not include a general amnesty, but only an amnesty which covered the great mass of the belligerents, but excepted certain individuals, and suppose this resolution were passed and wired to South Africa, might not the Boers say, 'Oh, we have the Canadian people standing behind us, and we must insist on better terms.' I do not know that my hon. friend would then find that by his resolution he was promoting the cause of peace. I think we had better at this moment leave this question in the hands of the brave soldiers who are dealing with it—Lord Kitchener on one side, and Generals Delarey and Dewet on the other. I think we had better leave them to determine the issue, and I humbly believe in my heart that the terms which will be accepted by these brave soldiers will be such as can be accepted by every British soldier the world over. When the terms of peace have been agreed upon, when the country again enjoys the blessing of peace, if it shall be found that the terms were not as generous as in Mr. Charlton's judgment or Mr. Bourassa's, or, perhaps, my own thought they ought to be, we shall not abdicate the right of the Canadian parliament to send its views to the imperial authorities. It will not be too late then, because that is the time when we can speak effectively. But at this moment, when negotiations are pending, it seems to me the argument is overwhelming that we shall perhaps lose all in our attempt to save all."

The Premier concluded by asking Mr. Charlton to withdraw his motion.

POLITICIANS SHOULD BE STILL.

F. D. Monk, in the absence of the opposition leader, followed. He said it struck him from the first that the resolution was extremely untimely and out of place. Peace terms having practically been agreed upon between the leaders in the field, it would be regrettable, whatever prerogatives there might be, to interfere in the negotiations, and, perhaps, imperil the beneficient work. The voice of the politicians should for the moment be silent, and it was better to defer to those who are deliberating in South Africa. No doubt parliament had the sovereign right to express its opinion on this subject, yet it was better for parliament to observe the rule that the conclusion of all treaties belongs to the executive authority, reserving to itself the right of criticism. How trivial and commonplace the remarks in this house in comparison with the negotiations now going on among the armed men on the very battlefields to-day. The British politicians had studiously avoided uttering any opinions on the subject during these negotiations. It was satisfactory to observe that there was practically unanimity in the house as to the wisdom of the course pointed out by the Premier. Again, any resolution that we might pass might embarrass Sir Wilfrid Laurier in England in his forthcoming mission.

Dr. Sproule protested against the too prevalent practice in the house of passing resolutions of advice to the British parliament and government.

Mr. Charlton expressed his willingness to withdraw his resolution, but Mr. Bourassa would not agree, so Mr. Monet took the floor, maintaining that

Continued on Page 2.

NOT TO FORCE RETIREMENT

Compulsory Ousting of Judges Has No Friend in Minister of Justice.

PENSIONS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES

4620 Square Miles to Be Added to the Rocky Mountain Park—Census Troubles.

Ottawa, April 23.—Altho for three hours and a half the Commons debated Mr. Charlton's ill-advised resolution on the South African peace negotiations, considerable business was transacted during the sitting of the house.

Mr. Sifton's Yukon Representation Bill was introduced and read a first time. It gives to the Yukon a representative in the House of Commons, the franchise to be the same as in the Northwest Territories.

The bill to extend the Rocky Mountains Park was also read a first time. The park now contains 260 square miles, and will be increased to 4000 square miles.

A bill by Mr. Fitzpatrick to amend the petition of Right Act was introduced. It provides that the government may ask for security for costs from a petitioner; also that when security is offered the petition will be granted, as a matter of course.

A resolution by the Minister of Justice was adopted fixing the salaries of the two police magistrates in the Yukon at $4000 a year and $1800 living allowances. Another resolution passed provides a salary of $5000 to an additional High Court judge of the Yukon. The three judges will constitute a territorial court of appeal to which appeals will be taken from judgments of a single trial judge which are now taken to British Columbia. The appeal from the Territorial Court will be to the Supreme Court of Canada.

The same resolution provides that a judge of a county court resigning at any time because of disability or after 25 years' service, may be granted a pension equal to two-thirds of his salary. If he has served less than five years, the pension shall not exceed one-third of the salary.

The Minister of Justice said there was no intention of introducing legislation looking to the compulsory retirement of judges.

Cost of Census.

In Committee of Supply, on the item of $120,000 for the census, Mr. Fisher had an interesting time explaining the increase in the cost of taking the census of 1901 as compared with 1891, as Mr. Osler figured it out that the census of 1901 cost 20 cents per head, as against about 11 cents in 1891.

There was a general airing of grievances by members on both sides of the House as to the enumeration and pay of enumerators, so that it was 1.10 a.m. when the item went thru and the House adjourned.

ANOTHER BATCH OFF FOR HALIFAX.

Thirty-Five Defenders of the Empire Given a Hearty Send-Off.

A hearty farewell was tendered to the detachment of soldiers who left last evening for Halifax. For fully half an hour before the train departed the soldier lads were surrounded by their friends and sweethearts, and then a final cheer went up from the throng as the train moved out.

Corps. H. A. Cousins and G. Smith were appointed corporals in charge of the men to Halifax. The men who left were as follows: G. H. York, W. G. W. Wilson, R. Mulcahy, R. McMaster, G. O. Patterson, Joseph Humphrey, R. W. Wilson, N. Davy, W. F. O'Brien, J. F. Green, C. Simpson, W. H. Hill, J. E. Bogue, J F. Graham, J. A. Dixon, H. A. Jones, T. Johnston, H. Gledhill, J. J. Connors, J. Rielly, S. Hawkins, C. Chandler, J. Hughes, W. H. Sears, H. Beatty, G. A. Rankin, R. Wilson, G. Price, W. Brown, E. Dunsneath, J. Hannavan, J. Graham, W. J. Wingrove, G. R. Smith, E. Odlum.

Col. Otter will not inspect any more men for the contingent, having received word from Ottawa that the requisite number has been obtained.

Lieut.-Col. Nattrass, A.M.S., will be busy to-day examining the last of those passed by Col. Otter. Those accepted by him yesterday were:

William J. Hughes, 17 Lennox-street; James Lawson, Fairbank; Robert S. Hambleton, Farency, Ont.; Chester C. Maclennan, Sutton West; Geo. Riley, Bennington, Ont.; John H. Chapman, Dunsford, Ont.; Jas. Morton, 50 Simcoe-street, Hamilton; James Craig, Grange Park, Trowbridge, Ireland; Archibald Bennett, 46 Sullivan-street, as trumpeter; Frederick T. Gunther, 170 Mayo-street; Herbert J. Newsom, Toronto Junction.

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A MONTH OR MORE.

The Hague, April 23.—It was said tonight at Castle Loo that even without a relapse Queen Wilhelmina's convalescence would occupy a month or more. To-day Her Majesty showed a considerable revival of spirits and interest in her surroundings.

Pembers Turkish and Russian Baths are the best. 127-129 Yonge.

LIABILITIES $382,302.

Detroit, April 23.—Henry C. Ward, the son of the late David Ward, known as the richest man in the State, has filed mortgages covering all his property. His liabilities are $382,302.

Gibbons' Toothache Gum—Price 10c. 24

To See King Edward Crowned.

Nice range of Leather Hat Cases, indispensable to the traveler and tourist, and, if you're going across the water to the coronation, you can't get along without one. $2 to $25.00, at Fairweathers' (84 Yonge).

Cook's Turkish and Russian Baths, Bath and Bed $1. 202 and 204 King. W

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TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

Church of England Women's Auxiliary, St. James' school house, third day.

Lecture, Dr. W. H. Drummond, Massey Hall, 8 p.m.

Trades and Labor Council, 8 p.m.

Art Exhibition, Morning Study Club, 34 East Bloor-street, 2 p.m.

Commencement exercises, College of Dental Surgeons, Y.W.C.G., 8 p.m.

Lillian Bietsoe concert, Victoria Hall, 8 p.m.

Annual meeting Canadian Fraternal Association, Confederation Life Building, 10.30 a.m.

Lecture, Rev. Prof. Clark, on Tennyson's "In Memoriam," Trinity, 4.45 p.m.

Annual meeting Upper Canada Tract Society, St. Paul's Church, 2 p.m.

Service of Praise, at Knox Church, 8 p.m.

Try the Decanter at Thomas.

HE GAVE HER THE DRIP.

MISS PROHIBITION PARTY (to Mr. Ross): I'll go with you no farther, sir. You're holding th it umbrell' so' to protect yourself and "soak" me. I'll put up my own umbrell'—you deceiver.

COMMERCE AND DEFENCE SHOULD GO HAND IN HAND

Captain Wickham at St. George's Society Banquet Takes Issue With Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the Question of Imperial Defence—Canada Should Subsidize Shipbuilding.

St. George's Day, the day which Englishmen the world over join in celebrating, was fittingly and duly honored last evening, when 150 members of St. George's Society and their guests surrounded the festive board, and in speech, song and story breathed forth their sentiment of love for King and country. The assembly-room of St. George's Hall presented an animated appearance, when, after attentive discussion of the most excellent menu provided by Harry Webb, John Taylor, president of the society, turned the attention of those present to the second, but no less pleasant, portion of the 67th annual gathering in honor of England's patron saint, and proposed "The First Toast of All Britons—The King."

Seated at the guests' table were the representatives of sister societies: G. Kennedy, President St. Andrew's Society; T. D. Delamere, President I. P. B. S.; N. L. Steiner, President German Benevolent Society; Douglas Scott, Caledonian Society; Mayor Howland, Rev. W. Carey Ward, J. Herbert Mason, W. T. Boyd, H. J. Wickham, Samuel Trees, Barlow Cumberland, Major A. D. Robertson. Others present were: Percival Ridout, past president; George Musson, past president; Henry O'Hara, Dr. Norman Allen, Col. Elliott, Joseph Lugsdin, J. C. Lauder, Thomas Davies, George Beardmore, Capt. R. K. Barker, E. Strachan Cox.

"The Day, and All Who Honor It" was proposed by President Taylor, and responded to in fitting terms by Barlow Cumberland. "The English race," said he, "has been in the forefront of all the fight, the glory, the achievement, which has led the way to the glorious position in which our race finds itself to-day."

"We all feel proud that we are Britons," said the 1st vice-president, J. C. Copp, in proposing "The Land We Left and the Land We Live in." In responding, Rev. Carey Ward paid a tribute to British slowness, stick-to-itiveness and blundering sureness," and declared that what Canada wants is Canadians, to build up our agricultural and industrial resources; not to have them flock to already overgrown towns.

"The Army, Navy and Active Militia" was proposed by Mr. Copp, and responded to by H. J. Wickham, on behalf of the Navy, and Major Robertson and Capt. Barker on behalf of the Army and Active Militia.

Canada's Duty Toward Navy.

In responding to the toast of "The Navy," H. J. Wickham said

"The health of the navy, which has been proposed, is a subject in which we are all interested. I mean, whether the navy is 'fit' and in a proper condition to transact any business it may be called upon to perform. To begin with, I think I could report favorably as to the zeal for the service which always characterizes both officers and men; a British sailor is referred to as a 'handy man.' He has earned this nickname by his readiness to undertake almost any kind of service, in any climate and under any conditions. You will recollect how Captain Percy Scott saved the situation at Ladysmith. In fact, I think if, unfortunately, the British Navy should be called upon to defend the empire, and fail it would not be to the amount of efficiency in its officers and men that we should have to look for the cause, but, as in the case of the army in South Africa, we should find that officialdom and red tape had choked its proper action.

"Now, if I am right in this view, I want immediately to place upon the proper shoulders the responsibility for such a state of things. We are a democratic people, and have representative government. Any great measure, whether of reform or otherwise, must have the support of the people; and, unless the British public are fully alive to the requirements of the Royal Navy, their representatives in parliament will not take much trouble about the service, and civilian officials hate to do anything more than they are obliged to.

"However patriotic and zealous the officers and men may be, they will work at a fatal disadvantage unless they are backed by a thoro administrative organization and have for their use the best ships and guns which modern science can supply. It is a most regrettable fact that the British public have been content with their past records and seem to think that they are invincible at sea. This feeling of false security is not confined to the British Islands, but has spread itself to the colonies; so much, indeed, is this the case that **our public men here appear almost to ignore entirely the vital interest which Canada has in the health of the British Navy.**

What Would Happen.

"In order that I may emphasize this point, I wish to direct your attention to the condition of things which would result should Great Britain's naval power be attacked with any degree of success. In the first place, out of total exports amounting to, in round numbers, two hundred millions of dollars a year, Canada has subject to the risk of war upon the ocean about $125,000,000, the other $75,000,000 of exports going to the United States. Then, in the matter of imports, exclusive of goods imported from the United States, we receive by sea about $75,000,000 worth annually. I cite these, of course, in order to give you some idea of the magnitude of Canadian interests which would be immediately imperilled by a naval war.

"But, before going on to consider what Canada should do in the premises, I want to say a few words with regard to our general position as a part of the British empire. First of all, in comparing ourselves with other nations or empires, we must never lose sight of the important fact that ours is a maritime empire, every part of which is separated from the other by the sea, and we depend absolutely for our very existence on being able to cross the sea at all points, both to trade with each other in all parts of the world, or, in case we should be attacked, the absolute command of the sea is necessary before one part of the empire can go to the assistance of another. Next, the people or peoples of the empire are made up of almost every nationality under the sun. The reason they are contented to remain under the British flag is because it is a symbol of good government, justice and civil and religious liberty.

"There are, therefore, good and substantial reasons why the various people who make up the British empire are directly interested in maintaining its security. Take, for example, the people in Canada, where we have about two millions of fellow-citizens of French origin. There is no doubt that, if any disaster should happen to the British empire, the French-Canadians would be great sufferers thereby; and I feel convinced that, just as soon as the French-Canadians realize how necessary it is that they should do their part towards strengthening the empire, they will respond with alacrity. The results of Canada's being annexed to the United States or of her being an independent nation have been fairly well considered. They would be unsatisfactory in every way and more expensive; **so that Canada, as a simple matter of business, finds it decidedly to her advantage to remain a part of the British empire, even tho it should involve our having to shoulder additional responsibility.**

"But the process of national education and evolution is, of necessity, slow. At some time in the future, some form of a common agreement may be reached between the colonies and the Mother Country, whereby an Imperial Defence Force will be maintained out of a common fund, and some representative body will be established to fix the tax for raising this fund and to control its expenditure. But, at the present time, public opinion in the Mother Country and in the colonies is not ripe, because, so far as the Mother Country is concerned, she would have to admit the colonies to a voice in her foreign policy; and, so far as the colonies are concerned, they would have to agree to vest in some representative body the absolute control of such foreign policy. Then, again, there are many questions affecting the trade policies of the various parts which would be affected by any such comprehensive scheme, and, for my own part, I believe it will be some considerable time

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SPARKS FLEW HALF A MILE

Fire in Newburgh Destroyed Many Buildings and Extended to the Country.

HUNDREDS OF MEN FIGHT FLAMES.

Total Loss Will Reach Nearly Six Thousand Dollars—Blaze of 1887 Recalled.

Newburgh, April 23.—Another fire, with a gale of wind, not unlike the fire of 1887, has visited this village. The fire started in the roof of Mr. Burgoyne's grist mill, and in a very short time completely demolished the mill, together with three large buildings belonging to E. W. Stickney's Agricultural Works, in which were stored considerable machinery and raw material, as well as nearly all his patterns.

A factory belonging to J. Farley, also a large pile of lumber belonging to Robert Paul, met a similar fate.

The fire, owing to the wind, extended half a mile outside of the village and destroyed the barn and drive-house of Matthew Gehan, with contents, including a large quantity of pressed hay and hay presses.

Only by the efforts of hundreds of men from Newburgh, Strathcona and the surrounding country was a large amount of valuable property prevented from becoming a prey to the flames.

Stickney's loss was about $5000; insurance $3500. Burgoyne's about $300; supposed to be insured. Farley's loss was about $250; insurance $200. Robert Paul's loss, $100; no insurance.

FIRE IN HUNGERFORD.

Belleville, April 23.—A dwelling in Hungerford, owned by Robert Coulson of Thomasburg, was burned yesterday. Loss on contents covered by insurance. The building was uninsured. Loss not stated.

FIRES NEAR CHATHAM.

Chatham, April 23.—There was a series of disastrous fires in this vicinity to-day and yesterday. John Cooper's Saw and Stave Mills, on the 11th concession of Chatham, and the adjoining village, known as Cooperville, were totally destroyed yesterday. Bush fires were the cause. Messrs. Benoit and Lucier of Big Point, Dover, both lost their residences and contents yesterday. Charles E. Scott, a farmer on the 8th concession of Chatham Township, lost his residence and almost total contents. This afternoon the fine brick residence of William Mills, on the 4th concession of Chatham Township, was entirely destroyed, the fire starting from a chimney. Mr. Mills was attending the Liberal Convention when he heard of his loss.

VILLAGE ALMOST WIPED OUT.

North Augusta, April 23.—About 12.30 to-day fire broke out in the north side of the village, commencing at the residence of Charles Galbraith. The residence of George Davis was next destroyed. From there it cleaned the residences and stables of S. W. Norton. These were on the road to Bellamy Station. Two blacksmith shops, one occupied by Chas. Galbraith and one empty. The fire then took the following on Victoria-street: The brick residence and drive-house of Dr. Waddell, the frame residence and shoe store of James Langstaff, the brick residence, carriage house and stables of W. S. Cannon, and millinery of Miss Cannon. This house was owned by Wm. Steacy, Athens. The Stone Hotel, nine out-buildings, owned by Mrs. J. B. Davis, were completely destroyed. The general store, owned by T. E. Warren & Company, including Bell Telephone office, was wiped out, also his new out-buildings, barns, drivehouse and residence. The new residence just being erected by Dr. Dunn and his office, including a very valuable library, was consumed. Very little furniture was saved and none of the stocks of Warren, Langstaff & Cannon. A horse of Norton's and three cows of Dr. Dunn's were burned to death. Nearly all had some insurance, except Dr. Waddell, his loss being about $3000. Total loss is estimated at $40,000; insurance about $12,000. The fire cleaned everything north of the creek, except the two churches, three residences and the English Church parsonage. Most of the people have left only the clothes on their backs. L. E. Warren saved his books. They were in a fire-proof safe, and not the least damaged. Fire was supposed to have started by chimney burning out. The wind was raging.

BEEF TO GO STILL HIGHER WHAT CAN A POOR MAN DO?

Scarcity of Cattle, Due to the Export of Stockers, Responsible for the Present Situation—Abstinence From Flesh Diet Would Conduce to Health.

The prediction in yesterday morning's World that 20-cent beef was coming in a few days has set a whole lot of people thinking. The poor man begins to wonder where he comes in by the movement for higher prices; the "corner" dealer figures it out that he is trading at a small profit, and even a loss, and the wholesaler is kept busy looking about him for the wherewith to supply the regular demands.

Is it the beef trust? every one wants to know. Large dealers in Toronto say no. The price is regulated by the law of supply and demand, just as other prices are regulated. The beeves are not to be got anywhere, and the experience of one drover, related at the meeting of the retail butchers on Tuesday night, that he traveled 60 miles and only secured two animals, is oft repeated, with variations.

While there is nothing to indicate that the Beef Trust is operating in Canada, it is certain that United States buyers have been creating a demand by buying up all the animals in sight. Therefore, there being no great supply, it is idle to suggest means by which the parties who are responsible for the high prices may be brought to time.

There is only one way for the man of moderate means to break even with such a game. It is to stop eating beef and shift to a diet of albuminous foods, with occasionally eggs or pork. At this season of the year, authorities say, the body does not require meat in any quantities, and if there were less meat eaten there would be less sickness. Under the circumstances, it would not be a great hardship to practice a little self-denial, both for the stomach's and for the pocket's sake.

The World has obtained the opinion of several gentlemen competent to speak on a subject such as the price of beef and its bearing on the ordinary, every-day citizen.

MR. LEVACK'S OPINION.

Mr. Levack, the prince of the cattle market, was asked why the price of meat was so high. His explanation is covered by the phrase, "Scarcity of cattle." He laughed at the idea of the Beef Trust cornering the supply.

Not only in Canada, but also in the United States, is there a scarcity of cattle. This is shown by the fact that American firms have had men in Canada for six months buying beef cattle. Mr. Levack did not think that possibly these buyers were agents of the trust.

"I expect to see the price of beef go much higher than it is at present," is Mr. Levack's prophecy. The demand for beef is universal, but the supply is limited. The conditions in Canada and the United States cannot improve till grass-fed cattle can be placed on the market, and this will not be for months.

In casting around for the prime cause of the scarcity of beeves, Mr. Levack finds that the farmers are to blame. They have been shipping their stockers to the United States, and have nothing to fall back on. Stockers are shipped because the farmers, more especially in the eastern townships, find it too expensive to winter-feed them, and are more willing to take a cash price than to invest money in the stockers and bring them to market as beeves.

The shortage of feed and its cost are the chief reasons for shipping stockers. The old adage, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," seems to play an important part also.

Mr. Levack sees no brighter outlook than higher prices for beef.

EXPERT MEDICAL OPINION.

The World enquired from several physicians what they would advise in view of the present condition of the meat market, and the almost prohibitive prices at which the choicest cuts are held. There seems to be but one opinion among medical men: they advocate a vegetarian diet as being the most healthful. One physician said the consumption of meat could be reduced one-half; another that the article could be expunged from the bills-of-fare in most households without any loss of stamina or flesh on the part of those who have been accustomed to meat one, two and sometimes three times a day. Here is what they say, these opinions being given as a fair sample of what is being said:

"If increased rates would effect an abstinence from meat by the public, it would be a grand blessing in disguise," said Dr. Norman Allen. "Medical science has proved beyond a doubt that much of the sickness among the people is due to excessive dieting on meat. We have a great deal of chronic rheumatism and Bright's disease in Toronto, and both of these are directly traceable to this. If meat were replaced by albuminous articles, such as peas or beans, the people would have more strength and enjoy better health. A man could endure more physical fatigue for a much longer time on a vegetable diet than on meat. Advanced physicians are now advising abstinence from meat for the promotion of health. Within the past year I have advised some hundreds of patients in this direction, and all are now living as advised, with marked benefit to themselves. A period of abstinence would be a splendid thing, inasmuch as it would show people how much better they would be on a vegetable diet. They could also augment this diet to advantage with eggs and cheese and other dairy products."

Dr. G. Chambers is of opinion that the amount of meat consumed in Toronto could be reduced to one-half of the present quantity without any injury being done the community. Too much meat altogether was consumed, especially by people who had but little physical work or exercise. As a result, gout was very prevalent in the city. It was not the typical gout, but that known as irregular gout, a sort of rheumatism."

DUTY OF LABORING MEN.

Samuel Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Council, regarded the proposed increase as a matter worthy of the consideration of their organization and of every wage-earner. It would doubtless be dealt with at a meeting of their Municipal Committee this evening. Of course, the object of consideration would be to ascertain the direct cause of the proposed increase. If it emanated as a result of any meat trust or combine, then steps will doubtless be taken to induce the public to abstain from eating meat for a certain period, or else do something to put an end to any such combine. On the other hand, if the increase were due to ordinary circumstances, such as the butchers paying their employes higher wages, then they, as laboring men, would have no kick to make. They did not object to pay fair prices for their needs, so long as the wages were good. They did not believe in the hoarding principle and of buying the cheapest things when wages were good. What they advocated was free circulation of money and more for the laboring men to spend—not necessarily to save.

A VEGETARIAN DIET ADVOCATED.

Editor World: Your articles of Monday and Tuesday on the iniquity of trusts cornering the beef and egg market require some modification.

Is it not possible that these vast corporations may unwittingly, if the people take the advice of the public press in abstaining for a month from eggs, and all kinds of meat, confer a lasting benefit upon mankind? The experiment, if rigidly carried out, would prove to the public that a strictly vegetarian diet is conducive to the highest physical, mental and moral sanitary requirements of humanity.

Meat eating had its origin in the lowest depths of savage life, and the habit is but a survival of our evolution from cannibalism. Logically we might as well eat our neighbor as our neighbor's ox.

A meat diet is one of the greatest appetizers for alcoholic beverages, and their attention to food reform, they if temperance advocates would turn would accomplish far more to preserve the rising generation from the fate of the drunkard, than they have in the past by their spasmodic efforts to regulate the appetites and passions of the people by legal prohibition.

I unhesitatingly challenge, either the temperance fanatic or the licensed victualler to point out a drunkard who is a strict vegetarian. Vegetarian.

Toronto, April 23.

SEVEN MEN DROWNED.

Newcastle, England, April 23.—Off the Tyne, to-day, a new steamer, the Dilkera if Adelaide, South Australia, was on her speed trial trip, when she ran down the Norwegian cre steamer, Hekla, which immediately sank, drowning seven of her crew. Ten men were rescued by the Dilkera.

Monuments.

The McIntosh Granite & Marble Company, Limited, 1119 and 1121 Yonge-street. Tel. 4249. Terminal Yonge-street car route. 146

Edwards and Hart-Smith, Chartered Accountants, offices Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto.

Wedding Flowers.

We are always pleased to furnish estimates for any flowers you may need for the bridal set or decoration purposes. Send for our cut-flower price list. Dunlop, 5 West King-street; 445 Yonge-street.

BIRTHS.

MORANG—At 46 East Gerrard-street, Toronto, to Mr. and Mrs. George N. Morang, a girl.

MARRIAGES.

DINWOODIE—GARDEN—At St. John's Church, Thorold, on Wednesday, April 23, by the rector, Rev. F. C. Piper, Mabel youngest daughter of the late Arthur Garden, to Jack R. Dinwoodie, formerly of Montreal.

POTTS—SCORE—On Wednesday, April 23, at the Elm-street Methodist Church, by the Rev. John Potts, D.D., father of the groom, assisted by the Rev. Joseph Odery, J. Edward Potts, to Margaret Clarissa, daughter of Mr. R. J. Score, both of Toronto.

DEATHS.

HARRISON—At 90 Amelia-street, Toronto, on the 22nd April, 1902, Mary Ruth Tweedie, beloved wife of Robert Harrison, aged 44 years.

Funeral private, from her late residence, on Thursday, the 24th, at 1.30 o'clock. Interment in St. James' Cemetery.

SHAVER—At 310 East Gerrard-street, on Tuesday, April 22, Victor Cumberland, only son of Jason and Roma Shaver.

Funeral Thursday at 11 a.m.

SINCLAIR—On Wednesday, April 23, 1902, Robina Mortimer, widow of the late Andrew Sinclair, in her 67th year.

Funeral from her late residence, 187 McCaul-street, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 2.30 p.m.

A Hat That is a Hat.

Of course you may have your own idea of what a lady's hat really should be, and when we say that the proper thing is a very quiet and tastily decorated hat, we're only going by what the Fifth-avenue ladies' hatters have declared. Dineen handles these and none other. If you want to get that sort call any time—see them, anyway.

FAIR AND COOLER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., April 23.—(8 p.m.)—The area of low pressure, which was centred in Wisconsin last night, has moved quickly northeastward to Labrador, and fresh westerly gales have prevailed on the Great Lakes, with a change to colder weather. A few scattered showers have occurred in all the Provinces.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 24—52; Victoria, 44—54; Kamloops, 38—54; Calgary, 30—46; Edmonton, 28—52; Winnipeg, 20—40; Port Arthur, 22—34; Parry Sound, 46—48; Toronto, 50—63; Ottawa, 38—66; Montreal, 38—72; Quebec, 36—62; Halifax, 36—46.

Probabilities

Lower Lakes—Moderate winds; fair and a little cooler.

Georgian Bay—Moderate winds; fair and cool.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Westerly winds; fair and a little cooler.

Manitoba—Fair and warmer.

Clear Havana Cigar La Arrow 10c, for 5c straight. Alive Bollard Yonge St.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

April 23.	At.	From.
Lake Simcoe	Father Point	Liverpool
Siberian	Halifax	Glasgow
Hohenzollern	New York	Genoa
Grosser Kurfurst	New York	Bremen
Pisa	New York	Hamburg
Oceanic	New York	Liverpool
Laurentian	New York	Glasgow
Astoria	Glasgow	New York
Brandenburg	Bremen	New York
Trave	Naples	New York
Philadelphia	Southampton	New York
Amsterdam	Boulogne	New York
Rhynland	Queenstown	Philadelphia
Deutschland	Plymouth	New York
Corinthian	Mobile	St. John
Calabria	Marseilles	New York

City Hall Drug Store—Ice cream soda.