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MR. BLAIR ON GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

The memorandum submitted by Mr. Blair to the government in December, 1902, favoring the extension of the intercolonial and of the principle of government ownership is a remarkably able state paper. It enhances our regret that Mr. Blair's views did not prevail with the cabinet, and that after he resigned he did not remain in public life fighting for the cause. It disposes of the story that Mr. Blair's resignation was due to mere pique at being ignored in the preliminary negotiations for the Grand Trunk Pacific. The probability is that he was so ignored precisely because he favored the principle of public ownership.

The memorandum begins with a protest against the unfairness of judging of the feasibility of government railways solely by the experience of the Intercolonial. The Intercolonial was built not as a commercial but as a political and military road; and the route along the St. John River, where plenty of traffic was obtainable, was discarded for political and military reasons. But while the Intercolonial was not a paying road in one sense, it was so in the sense of benefiting the locality thru which it ran. Mr. Blair notes that the operation of the Intercolonial by the government has secured to the people of all Canada who have access to it, moderate and stable rates of transport, applied to all alike, and absolutely free from discrimination, and there are no discriminating rates. On other great railway systems there are secret and preferential rates, while on the government the public are assured of fair and equal treatment. Mr. Blair discusses the tolls charged on the Intercolonial as compared with the tolls charged on the C.P.R. and G.T.R., claiming that if the tolls on the former were as high as on the corporation railways the Intercolonial would show a handsome profit.

There is a general impression that corporation railways are free from political anad other influences that affect a government railway. Mr. Blair says this impression is wrong. Railway companies are constantly seeking favors from municipal councils, from legislatures and from parliament, and they naturally desire to stand well with the people of influence. Free passes are distributed by the company railways in Canada with a lavishness which finds no parallel on the Intercolonial. Mr. Blair relates an interview which he had with the president of one of the great railways in the United States, in which the latter said it was a great mistake to assume that railways in the United States were free from political and other forms of pressure. Directors and leading stockholders were always pushing to secure appointments for friends and increases of salaries or wages for persons whose employment they had secured; members of state legislatures could do a railway much harm or render it much useful assistance, and railways found it to their interest to conciliate these and others.

Mr. Blair goes on to advocate the extension of the Intercolonial to the Georgian Bay, and the purchase of the Canadian Northern by the government, thus giving a complete summer route from the prairies to the sea. He points out that the extension of the Intercolonial thru Ontario would be popular in that province, and suggests that a connection might be made with Toronto. This is the plan, not of a visionary, but of a man whose practical knowledge of railways has been the subject of eulogies in the government press.

THE PREMIER AND PROHIBITION.

It is giving us a good deal of trouble to keep track of Premier Ross' utterances on prohibition, cabinet reconstruction, etc., but we propose to persevere. Some days ago The News published a report that the premier would reconstruct his cabinet and go to the country. The Evening Globe of Tuesday contained a report of an interview with the premier, in which he said there was not a word of truth in the report. This was naturally supposed to cover all the statements contained in the article.

But on Wednesday morning The Globe published a denial of a much more limited kind, in these words:

> The premier on Monday evening drew the attention of the house to this paragraph in The News: "It is understood that the lieutenant-governor is of opinion that the best solution of the present political deadlock is to let the people decide." He stated that at the request of the lieutenant-governor and on his behalf he wished to deny the statement that his honor had expressed any opinion as to the political situation.

In this denial the premier carefully avoids all reference to the most important statements, namely, those dealing with reconstruction and early appeal to the country. It would not therefore be well to assume that such a move is not contemplated.

A PUBLIC, NOT A PERSONAL MATTER.

The World has received from Ald. S. A. Jones, thru his solicitors, Johnston & Falconbridge, a document in which he complains that he has been libelled by this journal. In proof of this, he inserts between two editorial articles in The Sunday World a news item in these words: "Sam Thompson was D.R.O. in sub-division 9, Ward 4, where Richardson received 100 bogus votes and Ald. Jones 25." It is not asserted that this item is incorrect, and we therefore presume that this is not one of the things that Ald. Jones desires us to retract. If it is untrue, we shall be only too pleased to make the necessary correction.

The editorial articles to which Mr. Jones refers were published not out of personal malice, but as The World's opinion on matters of public policy. They were not intended to convey the impression that Mr. Jones knew of the frauds at the time they were committed. What we said about him and about the other members of the council was that when they did become aware of these frauds, it was their duty to clear themselves, and that the best way to clear themselves was to resign their seats in the council. This was the sense in which we used the words: "There are aldermen who knew about these frauds." In the main, the article is simply a declaration of The World's public policy. Mr. Jones cannot be allowed to dictate to The World what its policy shall be, and enforce his dictation by an action for libel. We do not suppose that the libel law was framed for such an object. Its object was to protect the reputation of the citizen against malicious attacks. With that object, The World is in entire sympathy; and it will cheerfully retract any statement that it may have made unfairly reflecting on the character of any citizen. But The World must judge for itself the line of policy that it shall pursue in regard to public affairs. It has declared, from the beginning to the end of this affair, that persons who profited by the ballot box frauds, even if they had not a guilty knowledge of these frauds, ought to resign, and that Gray, Thompson and the other convicted persons ought to be encouraged to tell all they know about those who employed them. Who these persons are we cannot say until full confession is made. To these opinions we adhere. If Ald. Jones' election was due to election frauds, tho he had no guilty knowledge of these frauds, he ought to follow the example of Controller Richardson and resign.

RESOURCES OF THE CANADIAN SEA

In a time of expansion such as this thru which Canada is now passing many weighty matters clamor for public attentions and compete for public interest. Nevertheless there are none which whether from their own intrinsic and immediate importance or their prospective bearing on the future development of the country stand out more markedly then the rest and invite special consideration. One of these undoubtedly is an investigation into the circumstances and possibilities of Hudson Bay or, as The World prefers to call it, the Canadian Sea. Very little is known concerning the actual local conditions of the sea, and even less of the nature of the adjacent districts. But it is evident enough that in the feasibility of the Canadian Sea route depends not perhaps the solution of the transportation problem of the Northwest, but at least the simplications of it.

I. W. Tyrrell, who has devoted more time to the exploration and examination of this part of the Dominion, includes in the expression "Hudson Bay Basin," not only the bay and its coast lines, but the tributary territory, the area of which he states at 1,500,000 square miles—about one-half of the whole land area of Canada. This vast area to a great extent, he says, is still a "closed book." But no doubt exists in his mind that better transportation facilities are worth while providing and to enable individual conclusions to be formed he has compiled from his own observations and the reports of other explorers a list of the chief economic resources of the district, their extent and location.

From his list it appears that in mammals this sub-Arctic region is prolific and that these are largely valuable fur producers. Among the latter are the foxes, especially the silver and black, the wolverine and Canadian lynx, the sable or pine marten, the mink, ermine, beaver, muskrat and otter, the ground bear and the harbor or fresh water seal. Animals valuable for flesh and hide are the Caribous, the musk ox, the walrus, and the bearded, harp and ringed seals. White whales are abundant, but the right whale or bowhead is now scarce owing to the wholesale destruction carried on for many years by foreign—mostly United States—whalers. An average specimen of the right whale brings in the neighborhood of $10,000, and yet to the best of Mr. Tyrrell's knowledge there never has been a Canadian whaler in the bay. That extraordinary creature the narwhal, or sea unicorn, whose single spiral ivory horn, often 8 feet long and of great weight, is composed of a very fine grade of ivory and very valuable, is also found in the straits and waters to the west and northwest.

Fish include sturgeon, salmon, cod, trout, white fish, halibut, pike and pickerel. Birds are very plentiful, great numbers of water and land fowls, such as geese, ducks, grouse and ptarmigans frequenting the bay and district.

Altho Hudson Bay district is not a great lumber country, the southern half contains localities which are well wooded. The trees found include elm, pines, ash, cedar, fir, birch, poplars and larch. Black spruce is by far the most abundant tree, tho of small size, and white spruce is very common and attains fair proportions. The disastrous and frequent bush fires destroy large areas of timber each year, and thus seriously affect the forest resources of the district.

Minerals give every promise of being rich in quantity and quality. There are large deposits of iron, both hematite and magnetite. Copper occurs extensively. Silver is found on the east coast and gold has been discovered in the Lonely Lake regions, the west coast of the bay and the shores of Repulse Bay. The north shore and Labrador produce large specimens of mica and it is also found on Isongiem River and elsewhere. Graphite, asbestos, lignite coal and various crystals and agates have also been discovered.

As a result of his investigations Mr. Tyrrell holds that this vast territory is not likely to prove less vast in its natural resources. He is convinced that adequate means of access is a necessity and that the sooner it is provided the better it will be for the trade and commerce of the country. It is evident that if this rich district is to be opened up it must be tapped and sufficient and convenient ports established on the shores of the huge inlet. With these and the enormous advantages arising from short and rapid transportation facilities the Hudson Bay question would soon settle itself. United States competition could not survive in the face of adequate railway connections, the sea passage being both lengthy and dangerous. Many reasons, political, commercial and industrial, conspire to raise this matter of access to the Hudson Bay district into a great national question and one which imperatively demands early solution.

SUGGESTS A REFERENDUM.

Editor World: I see that the authorities are thinking of erecting another pavilion in the Allan Gardens. Would it not be well to build our new library there and include an assembly hall in the building? As the library is intended for the reading public, and especially for the ticketholders, why not issue slips for them to indicate their choice of a site upon, and then try and please the greatest number of readers.

A Ticketholder.

WHAT MIGHT BE.

Editor World: "Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink," that is to say if The World's 400 acres of ice 2 to 3 feet thick takes it into its head (or tail) to crack our pipes from the island to the city. Nothing but some calamity like this will ever settle the water question.

I. C.

DIVER'S AWFUL FATE.

Hope Abandoned, But Air Still Sent Down to Him.

Boonton, N.J., April 14.—Altho there is no probability that Diver William Hoar, who was caught on Monday between a two-ton ball and the intake pipe in seventy feet of water at the Boonton reservoir dam is still living, no efforts are being spared to recover the body at the earliest possible moment. This morning two divers came from New York, and were at once taken to the dam, where they started to work. No further effort will be made to dislodge the ball from the end of the intake pipe. That is considered impossible owing to the tremendous pressure of the water. The divers are now at work on the broken gate in the dam, which was the cause of all the trouble.

Trying to Close Gate.

The sluice gate is reached from a gate chamber. This chamber is in the solid masonry, and is at the side of the gate. It is a dangerous place in which to work when the water is running from the intake pipe, but as the pressure is partly shut off by the ball, which is across the mouth of the pipe, it is thought that it will be possible for the men to work in the gate chamber without risking their lives. They are now down in the chamber, which is full of water.

Their effort is directed toward repairing the gate, so it can be closed. In order to do this they will be obliged to take off the broken pieces of the gate and send them up where they will be duplicated and new parts sent down. When the sluice gate has been fixed it can be shut, and this will stop the flow of water.

There is a valve in the gate, which will be used to equalize the pressure on both sides of the ball. When this has been worked it will be possible for the ball to be moved and the diver released.

No Release To-Day.

It is thought now that the gate cannot be repaired before to-morrow. It is a long, tedious job, and that is the reason that it was not tried before. It was only thought of as a last resort, because the officials of the water company realized that it would be a twenty-four hour task at the very best to fix the gate thru the gate chamber. But now, as no other way remains, they have turned to this as the only possible means of releasing the body of the unfortunate man.

The two divers, who have been working out at the dam since Monday night, went home last night utterly exhausted. One of them fainted twice from the exertions of the day, and was in no condition to remain. The signal men and air pumpers, however, remained out all night, and the supply of air was kept up steadily. It is not thought the man is alive, but no chances are being taken.

Frantic Tug on Line Felt.

At an early hour this morning there was a frantic tugging at the line, and the signal men felt that Hoar was alive. They could not make out the signal, however, and so are of the opinion that the tug at the ropes must have been caused by the action of the water. At the dam the wind sweeps with terrific force across the water, and at times the lake is lashed to foam. On this account the line has been jerking more or less unsteadily ever since Tuesday morning. The signal men claim that the signals which they are supposed to have received yesterday about noon were nothing more than the action of the waves against the raft, or the action of the water rushing with especial force into the intake pipe.

The crowd at the lake seems undiminished this morning. Yesterday there were at least 5000 people along the edge of the lake, and this morning it looks as if the entire population of Boonton and vicinity had moved out to the lake for the day.

Telegraph Briefs.

The associated boards of trade of Eastern British Columbia have endorsed the memorial to permit a temporary export of a limited quantity of lead ore.

The Mad Mullah, against whom the British have been conducting a campaign in Somaliland, has escaped into Italian territory.

The British torpedo boat destroyer Teazer has been towed off and docked at Portsmouth.

A Rhodes scholarship candidate at Frisco says the grammar included some pretty stiff questions.

The compromise in the United States lithographers' lockout was rejected by the unions by 595 to 65.

The five monitors, which did signal service in the civil war, were sold at auction at Washington yesterday.

Employes in the finishing room of the International Paper Co. mill at Fort Edward, N.Y., are on strike. Two men had been discharged.

Mrs. Williams, murdered at Windsor, left $1000 in a Detroit Bank, which has been claimed by her daughter.

Chief Mains Assisting in Hunt.

Bruce Herald: Last fall Peter Todd was shipping apples from the Walkerton station, and after filling all the cars to be shipped he had eight barrels of apples left. They were put alongside the car and the first snowstorm of the season hid them from view and they were soon forgotten. A few days ago the barrels were noticed and opened and the apples were found to be as good as in the fall, the quantity of snow having protected them from the frost. Peter Todd vouches for the truth of this story.

JURY NAMES HUSBAND.

One Delivery a Day.

The milk dealers' section of the Retail Merchants' Association met last night. About 35 milk dealers were present. They resolved to have but one delivery a day during the summer. Last year there were two deliveries, but this year no change will be made in the present mode of getting milk to customers.

DOMVILLE FOR THE ORPHANS AFTER INSURANCE COMPANY

Wants a Commission Before Which He Agrees to Make Good His Charges.

Ottawa, April 14.—(Special.)—Senator Domville in the upper house to-day, introduced a bill to make the King's shilling a legal tender. He pointed out that some 5000 or 6000 immigrants a week were arriving in New Brunswick and the first thing that they found was, after being brought here, that their money was not worth face value.

Senator Domville referred to his action of last session in regard to the workings of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York in Canada. He was acting in the interests of the widows and orphans. He had papers to show that in England the company had been compelled to make restitution. There was a case pending in the supreme court of Canada, Angers v. the Association, which would come up for hearing this month. He claimed five companies' returns were not right.

General Tracy of New York said the company had committed perjury and fraud, and their whole course was fraudulent and they were open to indictment. Endowments were not paid when they fell due. The only way to get money was to die. When Hon. Mr. Primrose died they offered $400 to his widow for $2000, afterward they offered $1500. They formed a new company in New York, but they had injured everybody they had had anything to do with in Canada. Whilst Canadian money was being taken to New York to swell the funds, the "suckers" of Canada had no redress.

The Canadian parliament in high court assembled should say what the remedy should be. If the committee were granted him he would prove his case. As he could not obtain papers he was moving for to-day he would ask that his motion for a committee be allowed to stand.

Senator Ferguson drew attention to a speech attributed to Mr. Preston as having been delivered in London, and in which he was reported as having advised the British taxpayers to oppose the Chamberlain preferential scheme. He asked if Mr. Preston was speaking with the consent of the government.

Senator Scott said he knew nothing about the speech, but did not think anyone would be misled into believing that Mr. Preston was representing the government. The manufacturers would look after their own interests. Everyone knew the kick the Canadian manufacturers had made against the preference.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said that as a protectionist he was willing to go to a certain length to obtain British preference, but not to such an extent as would injure Canadian manufacturers.

CIVIC INQUIRY.

Continued From Page 1.

John T. Deacon, 621 Brock-avenue, voted on the board of education and bylaw, tho down for the others also. Thomas Benson, 222 Hamburg-avenue, voted for trustees and bylaw, but was recorded for controllers and aldermen also. Frederick W. Wyndham, 524 Dufferin-street, voted for aldermen only, but was credited with the four. Robert Graham, 330 Dufferin-street, voted for one alderman. He was credited with four ballots. Alexander Dixon, 4 Marlboro-place, was quite sure he did not vote for controllers. George H. Breen, 9 1-2 Spencer-avenue, showed the poll book correct, and so did Chas. J. Gibson, 99 Tyndall-avenue.

Arnold J. Haultain put 3 crosses down for one trustee. He took all the ballots, but only marked one, and returned the batch to the D.R.O. The policeman had been told that Mr. Haultain had not voted. D. Woods, 174 Dunn-avenue, took all his ballots and marked them all. Two cards were left at his place, which led to confusion. Miss Gertrude Murray, 1305 West King-street, marked a ballot for aldermen, one for trustees, and one for the bylaw. She did not vote for the board of control. Peter Cavan was a separate school supporter, and could not vote for board of education. The ballots were regular. William Dean, 17 O'Hara-avenue, marked one ballot for Dr. Lynd, and no others whatever. He was recorded for all the papers, which he did not receive. James Armstrong, 72 Lansdowne-avenue, voted for two aldermen, and for trustees. He took all the papers out, but did not tell the policeman so.

Presumably Personated.

Thos. H. Comloquoy, 20 Wright-avenue, voted for aldermen and board of education. He did not ask for board of control ballot, and was presumably personated. John English, 24 Tyndall, marked a ballot for one alderman. He got all the ballots and returned them all. Albert Lee, 38 Fern-avenue, was in the same case. Edward Musgrave, 42 Roncesvalles-avenue, took the ballot for aldermen only. He voted in Ward Four for controller, and will be investigated further. E. B. Biggar, 471 Marion-street, who was recorded as having voted for the lot, voted for bylaw only. Mrs. Jane Buckley, 8 Northcote-avenue, went in to vote for Mr. Scott, but not having her glasses had the pen he'd when her ballot was marked. Her vote There were only two persons inside when her ballot was marked. His vote was recorded. W. Broom, 170 Lisgar-street, did not vote for the board of control, and said so positively.

He Was Careless.

G. A. Watson, 1260 West Queen, had marked the board of control ballot and that for aldermen. He was D. R. O. for sub-division 14. He had been careless about answering the officer, as he did not think it of any importance.

"Do you think it is of any importance now?" asked Mr. Lobb.

"I don't know," airily answered the D.R.O.

"Why did you act in this way?"

"The policeman was a man I saw day in and day out, and I expected to correct it," was the reply.

Mrs. Teeter, 498 Dovercourt-road, was not very certain of anything, but her voting proceedings appeared to have been regular.

Fifty-five minutes' delay had occurred in the afternoon, when Mr. Lobb resumed the enquiry. Mrs. Wingfield, 13 Melbourne-avenue, furnished no material towards it.

Frank Slattery, 285 Simcoe-street, got two ballots in Ward Six for aldermen and the bylaw. He was recorded as having voted for the board of control. He would not swear that the officer had asked him if he voted before. The duty of the officer was to ask him. He had voted for controller in Ward Four after having voted in Ward Six. He did not recollect having any discussion with the D.R.O. on the subject. He had some friends in Ward Six, particularly Ald. Ward, and he had gone to vote specially on that account. He voted in Ward Four, Five and Six, and left his house early to get to Perth-avenue School as near 9 o'clock as possible. He voted in Givens-street School, but not for the controllership. He voted for that in the ward in which he resided, as he understood the law to so order it. Personation appeared to have been employed in this instance.

Thomas W. Slattery, 3 McCaul-street, voted at Perth-avenue School for the aldermen and bylaw. He had voted for the controllers in Ward 4, from 9 William-street. His object in going to Ward Six was to vote for Ald. Ward. He was not offered a bylaw ballot in Ward Four, not being a freeholder there. He was positive he did not vote for controller in Ward Six. He did not know the D.R.O. or clerk.

A Wavering Memory.

Edward Roberts, 104 Fern-avenue, only remembered voting for the board of education, giving his votes for two candidates. He could not recollect that he had any other ballots. The two were all he voted for. He did not vote for the board of control because he was not interested in them, and did not know them. At this point he remembered that he got one small paper for the aldermen's ballot. Then he remembered distinctly that these were all he received. There was so much smoke and spitting around he hurried out of the booth. He only asked for trustees and aldermen's ballots, and was quite clear on that. He did not know the D.R.O. The D.R.O. might know him, as he was caretaker of the Methodist Church. He did not know the poll clerk, either.

Thomas Cook, 8 Norfolk-street, did not remember when he voted, but thought it was the afternoon. He got five or six ballots and marked them all except the long strip, which he did not attempt. He returned all the ballots. He must have made a mistake in telling the constable that he had not voted for the controllers, as he was sure now he voted for one of them. He did not remember the names of any of the candidates, and did not care whether he voted or not. He asked the D.R.O. if there were any more papers, and he voted for the names he thought looked best. He would not have recognized the names if Mr. Lobb had repeated them over to him.

No results were obtained from the examination of the following: John Anderson, 20 Beaconsfield-avenue; Miss Mary Woods, 680 Dundas-street; H. C. Stephens, 62 Cowan-avenue; Miss A. Bleeze, 34 Gwynne-avenue; George Black, 1233 West Queen; W. Dundas, 10 Beaconsfield-avenue; C. Mourant, 146 Dovercourt-road; Frank Rollin, 54 Beaconsfield-avenue; Walter George Heyward, 159 Argyle-street. James Houston, 159 Argyle; S. Lachell, 106 Lisgar-street; G. Matthews, 1130 West Queen-street; James Thornton, 1146 West Queen-street; J. Coulthard, 61 Afton-avenue; R. Haslam, 82 Lansdowne-avenue; R. J. Thompson, 9 Trafalgar-avenue; P. Doherty, 15 Waterloo-avenue; B. Guerin, 12 Waterloo-avenue; A. Laforce, 36 Delaney-crescent; John Reynolds, 18 Cherry-street; Thomas Howell, 597 Lansdowne-avenue; Thos. Jeffrey, 6 Northern-place; Col. Milligan, 410 Dovercourt-road; Walter Porter, 636 Dufferin-street; John Moriarity, 124 Pearson-avenue; Thomas Russell, 202 Sorauren-avenue; John Cox, 94 Gardenavenue; George W. Martin, 10 Pearson-avenue; W. J. Thompson, 84 Fuller-street; Joseph Macpherson, 21 Kavanagh-street; Alexander Laidlaw, 20 Sorauren-avenue; W. Williamson, 6 Delaney-crescent.

Only six of those subpoenaed had not responded when the enquiry adjourned at 3.30.

ALL A MISTAKE.

London, April 14.—In the hospital at Debreczin (Hungary) a mistake has been made about the identity of two dead bodies.

The consequence is that the corpse of a poor man was buried in a magnificent family vault belonging to a rich and prominent citizen, named Bartok, and was followed to the grave by the local dignitaries, while the rich man himself was given a pauper's funeral.

The mistake came to light owing to the poor man's widow, in her grief, insisting on having the lid of the coffin raised at the graveside in order to look on her husband's face for the last time.

An inquiry has been instituted, and the two bodies will probably change graves.

All Saints' Minstrels.

An overflowing audience greeted the opening performance given by the All Saints' Minstrels in the schoolhouse last night. There was a full black-face chorus of 40, who gave splendid assistance to the soloists. The usual jokes and fun were apt and hilarious. P. Milne was musical director, and Richard Stanley the interlocutor, with Eddie Piggott, C. Jennings, F. Livingstone, T. Brown, J. McKeown and F. Fuerst as end men. The songs were all of a popular order. Jack Charles gave a sweet rendering of "Old Folks At Home," and George Dixon gave "A Southern Lullaby" and was encored. J. A. Kelly's ventriloquism, Victor Lewis' impersonations, and Ed. Piggott's comic songs contributed to the second part. The show will be repeated to-night.

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ALL-NIGHT STRUGGLE AT THE CAPE.

Unprecedented Scene in the Parliament Over the Additional Representation Bill.

DR. LEANDER STARR JAMESON, C.B.
Premier of Cape Colony.

Cape Town, April 14.—After a sitting of twenty-five hours the house of assembly passed the additional representation bill by a majority of eight.

When the premier, Dr. Jameson, declared that he would not accept an adjournment until a vote had been taken, the opposition immediately began stubborn obstruction tactics.

Repeated motions for the adjournment were made and defeated until the Speaker sternly refused to accept further adjournment motions.

After this five Bond members spoke for three hours each, while the benches were strewn with the prostrate figure of legislators seeking slumber.

Not a single ministerialist spoke thruout the night, and beyond violent personal attacks on Dr. Jameson few unusual incidents occurred.

De Waal, Bond leader, declared at 7 o'clock in the morning that the opposition were prepared to sit indefinitely, candidly admitting that their deliberate policy was to obstruct, as they claimed a mandate from the electors to prevent the passage of the bill, which gives the progressives nine and the Bond three additional seats to equalize the grying electoral anomalies.

The debate dragged on till noon today, when Dr. Jameson offered to adjourn on condition that the second reading should be taken at the next sitting. The opposition refused, and this determined the Speaker to put his foot down.

At half-past two he declared that, altho there was no precedent in the Cape house of assembly for the intervention of the Speaker, an exact parallel existed in the debate in the house of commons on the coercion bill on Feb. 2, 1881. Accordingly he put the question of the second reading.

The opposition stormily protested, but without avail. The announcement of the figures was received with prolonged ministerial cheers, and the Bond members burst out into vehement and furious cries of "Blackguardly scandal" and "Base tyranny." But Dr. Jameson remained cool, and moved the adjournment of the house for the Easter recess.

Progressives thruout the country are jubilant, declaring that this is the final termination of Bond dominion in South Africa.

HEATED WITHOUT FIRE.

Soldiers' Rations Warmed by an Application of Water.

Philadelphia Record: The United States government has been considerate in supplying the most modern foodstuffs for its consumption. The serious problem to be contended with is the furnishing of materials that have large nutritive constituents, and at the same time can be conveniently carried. Commissary General Weston a few days ago said that one of the best concentrated rations yet found is a mixture of fresh beef and fresh vegetables; a food that is healthful and palatable, and which can be supplied to the troops wherever they go. This preparation is put up in hermetically sealed cans, which preserve its freshness for an indefinite period. Only the best parts of the animal are used, and the vegetables compounded are onions and potatoes. Experiments are now being made with this new food, and so far it has been found very satisfactory. Another difficulty encountered by this department has been the supplying of ration satisfactory for emergency purposes; for the use of soldiers who have been detached from their commands. Under such circumstances they are obliged to carry with them in their haversacks their supply of food. A ration which has been finally decided upon for this purpose has the form of a sort of cartridge, packed in boxes, and weighing a trifle over a pound. Each one of these boxes contains enough food for a day, which is divided into three packets, neatly done up in oiled paper. These packets contain a yellowish meal-like stuff, which can be converted into soup. This preparation is composed of two parts parched wheat and one-third evaporated beef. Eggs concentrated by evaporation are also now being used in enormous quantities, tho they do not form a part of the soldier's rations, but are sold to them at cost.

The war department has recently been making some experiments with self-heated canned goods, which are a new invention. They come in double jacket cans; the space between the two jackets being occupied by unslaked lime. All that has to be done to heat these is to punch a hole in the deemed essential for the comfort of the men.

bottom at the proper place and pour in a little water. An intense heat is generated immediately and within a few moments the contents are ready to serve. This process is especially adaptable for heating coffee. Candy is another material not supplied as a regular ration, but is furnished to the soldiers at cost. Certain things are found not to be absolutely requisite as necessaries, but, nevertheless, are

KNOWLES IN LONDON.

London, April 14.—R. G. Knowles, the witty Canadian (Hamilton) comedian, has returned from a tour in South Africa, where he has made a great success.

He will reappear before the London public at the Oxford and Tivoli Music-halls in a new monologue entitled "Trafalgar Square," in which he will be assisted by Nelson's column, the lions, omnibuses, and policemen, all part of the scenery, but endowed with life by Mr. Knowles.

Speaking of his tour Mr. Knowles said: "I enjoyed my trip very much, and was delighted with my reception. I intend to make a lecture tour there in twelve months' time.

"I had several amusing experiences. A prominent member of Cape Town society invited me to lunch one day. When we left my hotel he said, 'I am taking you to lunch at the club, Mr. Knowles. I would have invited you to the house, but my wife does not approve of music-hall people.'

"I thanked him," said Mr. Knowles, humorously, "and said that I regretted to have to refuse his invitation, but my wife, who was with me at the hotel, did not approve of clubmen."

A Leap Year Banquet.

The Young Women's Mission Band of Chalmers Church tendered the young men's union a banquet in the church parlors last evening for which the usual order was reversed, the young men generously supplying the lemonade and ice cream. A most enjoyable time was spent, largely due, of course, to the efforts of the young ladies.

If you want to get your hair cut as you like it go to Jerreat's, 88 East King, near Church-street.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
190 YONGE ST., TORONTO

Our Clothes Make the Man Satisfied

If it is the clothes that make the man, as has been said, then our Clothing Section can be regarded as a public benefactory, for **EATON** clothing has been responsible for thousands of well-clothed, stylishly-clothed and yet economically-clothed men. There are no better examples of style and fine workmanship than are seen in our Suits and Overcoats this spring.

And the boys! We're always thinking of the boys. We're always proud of doing just as well for him as for father—and that's a good deal.

Men's Trousers; plain blacks in fine imported cheviots, vicunas and venetian finished worsteds; pure all-wool cloths; best making and trimmings; sizes 30 to 42 in. waist; regular prices $4 and $4.50; Saturday **2.39**

Men's Spring Suits; fashionable four-button, single-breasted and three-button double-breasted sacques; made of fine English colored worsteds; in neat check and stripe patterns; dark and mid-grey shades; best Italian linings; sizes 36 to 44; special **12.50**

Men's Nobby Suits for Spring wear; genuine imported Scotch tweeds; in the new stripes and mixtures; choice range of patterns in light, medium and dark colors; coats made single-breasted, with four buttons; perfect fitting **13.50**

Men's Raincoats; English cravenette cloths; in fashionable grey and fawn shades; long, loose box back style; well made and trimmed and perfect fitting **12.50**

Men's Spring Overcoats; medium box back shape; fine imported Oxford cheviot; lined throughout with Skinner's best satin; silk velvet collar; all sizes, 34 to 44 ..... **15.00**

Boys' Two-piece Suits; in all-wool domestic tweeds, navy blue serges and grey homespuns; made in single-breasted pleated and Norfolk jacket styles; good linings and trimmings throughout; sizes 23 to 28; regular prices $3.00, $3.25, $3.50; Saturday **1.98**

Boys' Three-piece Suits; in navy blue or black all-wool worsted serge; single or double-breasted styles; Italian cloth lining; knee pants; sizes 27 to 33; Saturday special **5.00**

Boys' Three-piece Suits; in dark grey checked all-wool tweeds; single-breasted; Italian cloth linings; well made and trimmed; sizes 27 to 33 ..... **3.50**

Boys' Three piece Suits; in dark fancy broken checks; single-breasted; best Italian linings; knee pants; lined; sizes 27 to 33 ..... **6.00**

Shoes at Less Than Cost of Making

JUST HOW IT HAPPENED

Best budget of news we've had from the Shoe Section in a long time! Concerns men, principally; though women have a share in it. Of extra interest to the men is a special purchase of high-class fashionable boots from one of Canada's premier manufacturers.

We would violate confidence, though, if we told his name. He says that these are some of his best $5.00 shoes, and you'll say that they are worth every cent of a "V" when you see them. He needed ready money, though, and was willing to take less than cost to get it. That is the reason in a nut-shell why we are selling these extremely dressy-looking shoes at 10c a pair less than it took to make them:

245 pairs Men's Stylish Spring Boots; they are made from a special importation of English enamel and patent calf leathers; every pair in the list has Goodyear welted sewn soles; sizes run from 5 to 11; they are made to sell at $5.00; but on Saturday our price will be **$3.50**

247 pairs Men's Velour Calf and Patent Coltskin Laced Boots; medium or light weight; Goodyear welt soles; sizes 6 to 10; regular $3, $3.50 and $4; Saturday, to clear **2.50**

245 pairs Ladies' Choice Dongola Kid Laced and Buttoned Boots; new spring styles; very neat and perfect fitting; sizes 2 1-2 to 7; regular $2 and $2.50; Saturday, to clear **1.75**

Shirts, Neckwear, Underwear.

The shirts and neckwear are made up of extra choice patterns priced at half and below for the early morning investments Saturday. The underwear—four of our best Spring weight sellers.

1,800 only Men's Fancy Colored Shirts; in fine colored cambric and fancy American cloths; some are neglige style; soft front; laundried neckband; pearl buttons; others are with laundried bosoms, open back and front; detached link cuffs; well made and perfect fitting; you will like the patterns, they are some of America's latest productions; in light ground, with stripe and figures; sizes 14 to 17 inches; regular 75c to $1.25; Saturday ..... **.59**

Men's Fine Silk and Satin Neckwear; large flowing ends and four-in-hands; made from fine English and American silks; satin lined; you will be pleased with the patterns; they are all new and up-to-date; in light, medium and dark colorings; regular 50c; Saturday ..... **.25**

Men's Fine Merino Underwear; medium weight shirts and drawers; sateen facings; ribbed cuffs and ankles; in natural shade; sizes 34 and 38; per garment ..... **.35**

Men's Fine Double Thread Balbriggan Underwear; shirts and drawers; made with French neck; overlocked seams; sateen trimmed; pearl buttons; ribbed cuffs, ankles and skirt; sizes 34 to 46; per garment ..... **.50**

Men's Fine Merino Underwear; shirts and drawers; unshrinkable; soft finish; sateen facing; pearl buttons; ribbed cuffs, ankles and skirt; well made; sizes 34 to 44; per garment ..... **.75**

Men's Fine Natural Wool Underwear; shirts and drawers; beige facings; drawers have trouser finish; pearl buttons; ribbed cuffs, ankles and skirt; a perfect garment for spring wear; in all sizes; per garment **1.00**

EARLY CLOSING REFORM—STORE CLOSES AT 5 P.M.

Many years of careful study among birds produced patent
Bird Bread
That is why it can be relied upon and why there is such an enormous demand for it. 10c. the pkge., 2 large cakes.

Send name of dealer not selling BIRD BREAD apart from COTTAM SEED, with 5c. in stamps and get free two large cakes. Feed your birds on the Standard (9)
Cottam Bird Seed
Use Cottam Bird Supplies and Remedies. All grocers. Advice FREE about Birds. Bird Book 25c. by mail.
Bart Cottam Co., 53 Dundas St., London, Ont.

Money cannot buy better coffee than Michie's finest blend of Java and Mocha at forty-five cents a pound.
Michie & Co., 7 King St. West 4 Phones

TOOK REFUGE IN A FURNACE.

Liverpool, April 14.—To arrest two men who had taken refuge in a new furnace at some lead works three St. Helens policemen adopted what the Manchester Guardian describes as extraordinary measures.

They first turned a hosepipe on the men. Then a bottle of ammonia was thrown into the furnace, and the fumes compelled one of the besieged to surrender. His companion held out until he had been half suffocated by gases arising from hot cinders which had been brought into requisition.

The men had previously thrown bricks at the officers, and at the police court they were sent to gaol for four months each.

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FISH IN SEASON.
Live and Boiled Lobsters.
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