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The Toronto World.

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TWENTY-SECOND YEAR — TWELVE PAGES—SATURDAY MORNING MARCH 9—TWELVE PAGES — ONE CENT

THE WAR OFFICE PROPOSALS MADE KNOWN BY MR. BRODRICK

Senate Reading Room 5Feb 01

South African Trouble Has Shown Many Faults—Artillery Must Be Improved—Army to Be Increased by 125,000 Men—Co-Operation Necessary.

London, March 8.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Brodrick, the Secretary for War, prefaced his introduction of the army estimates for 1901-1902, by saying that the war in South Africa had brought to light many faults, even in those portions of the army system which were believed to be best. He complained of the scanty and reluctant support that the Government's proposals for strengthening had received in the House of Commons.

Mr. Brodrick then proceeded to divulge the War Office proposals, which contemplate the ability to send abroad three army corps, with a division of cavalry, in all 120,000 men, and at the same time to have a sufficient force for home defences.

The War Office proposals further contemplate that the country be divided into six districts, each district representing an army corps, and each commanded by an officer who had commanded troops in time of war.

Artillery Must Be Improved.

The artillery was obviously insufficient, and the field artillery must be supplemented by heavier guns. The army must be provided with a much larger body of mounted men and transport, and the musketry drill needed improving. It was a question between the voluntary and compulsory system. He adhered to the former, under which 140,000 men had offered themselves for the war. Compulsion would therefore be like applying the spur to a willing horse, and would be disastrous. The Government could not hope to get rid of European entanglements. It could not shut out the possibility of having to despatch forces to defend the British possessions abroad.

The Proposed Reorganization.

Mr. Brodrick then entered into details concerning the proposed reorganization of the army. He said the object of the Government in dividing the country into six districts was to centralize the responsibility and decentralize the administration. The three army corps, to be entirely composed of regulars, would be stationed at Aldershot, Salisbury and in Ireland. The other three army corps, to include sixty battalions of militia and volunteers, would be stationed at Colchester, York and Edinburgh. The Government, in addition, proposed to raise eight battalions for garrison duty, from men about to enter the reserve, to establish a reserve militia and raise a force of 35,000 yeomanry, to be armed with short rifles and bayonets. The net addition to the army under this scheme would be 126,500 men, at a cost of £2,000,000, and 40,000 additional trained volunteers. Mr. Brodrick also said it was proposed that officers hereafter should be able to procure their uniforms at Government establishments at cost price.

Must Be Co-Operation.

Dealing with War Office reform, Mr. Brodrick insisted that there must be hearty co-operation between the commander-in-chief and the Secretary for War, and he asked that a committee be appointed to advise in regard to needed changes.

Mr. Brodrick said that the estimates for the year, apart from the war estimates, amounted to £29,685,000. The Government had already taken on account of the war the full sum it expected to have to ask for. They were determined to carry the war to a conclusion, and had not stinted the generals in anything.

CRISIS IN FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS GRAVER THAN SINCE BEGINNING

Russia's Machinations In Manchuria Said to Have Aroused Great Britain and the United States to Joint Action With a View to Preserving Their Interests.

London, March 9.—A crisis has arisen in the far Eastern affairs, which, in the opinion of the British Government, is graver almost than the troubles which originally turned the eyes of the world toward the Orient. In this crisis secret negotiations are going on between the United States and Great Britain, with a view to thwarting what both Governments appear to consider a determined attempt on the part of Russia to plant herself permanently in one of the richest tracts of the Chinese Empire.

The conference held Wednesday between United States Ambassador Choate and Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, had nothing to do with the Nicaraguan Canal affair.

Nicaragua a Minor Affair.

To quote from a British official, "The Nicaragua controversy is a minor matter compared with the present eastern situation. What Mr. Choate did was to receive from Lord Lansdowne an important message, declaring that England was not satisfied with Russia's declaration regarding Manchuria as delivered to Sir Charles Stewart Scott, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, by Count Lansdorf, and asking the United States if they were prepared to take joint action of such a decisive nature that Russia would have no alternative but to recede from her position."

Almost simultaneously, it is stated, the United States Government instructed the various ambassadors to take similar steps. The answer of Secretary Hay has apparently not yet been received in London, although the fact that almost concurrent instructions were issued from Washington is taken here to be a sufficient guarantee that Russia's action in Manchuria will not be tolerated in the United States. Japan is relied upon to take a line in harmony with the United States and Great Britain.

Germany Doubtful.

Germany, in spite of the Anglo-German compact, is regarded as rather doubtful, owing to Emperor William's friendship for the Czar. France will side with her ally. The significance of the present phase can only be appreciated by those cognizant of the lethargic attitude of the British Government hitherto regarding Russian action in China. Within the last few days all this has changed. What a week or two ago was pronounced only in line with Russia's usual policy, is now termed "a grave and serious state of affairs."

Lord Lansdowne is using every effort to bring the powers into line in order to present Russia such a menacing front that, without any ambiguity regarding temporary or other occupation, she may give up all designs upon Manchuria.

The Cause of Anxiety.

What prompts the British Government Foreign Office to take an alarmist view of circumstances usually looked upon as fatalistic sequences is the apprehension that Russia, having held her own in spite of the protest of the Ministers of the powers to the Chinese Government, and having put herself on record in the reply to Sir Charles Scott, as determined on at least a temporary occupation of Manchuria, will refuse to back down. That she must do so Lord Lansdowne considers vital both for the future of China and for the continued existence of the concert of powers.

Count Lansdorf's reply to Sir Charles Scott is considered quite unsatisfactory. "If such excuses are accepted by the powers," said a British official last evening, "there will be nothing to prevent the immediate partition of China, for with almost exactly the same verbiage any European power could justify the occupation of other provinces."

Germany and Japan to Be Heard From.

Upon the degree of support afforded the movement by Germany and Japan depends the result of what is understood to be the almost synchronous action of Washington and London. The whole affair is guarded with the greatest secrecy, and it was not apparently without motive that a special despatch was allowed to go from London erroneously announcing that the negotiations going on between Mr. Choate and Lord Lansdowne related to the Nicaragua affair.

A feeling pervades inner circles here that, if Count Lansdorf's explanation is accepted by the powers, Russia will be accorded a free hand to take all she pleases, and the door will be opened to any other power aggressive enough to step in and annex Chinese provinces under the pretext of temporary occupation.

Germany is Skeptical.

Berlin, March 8.—The German press believes that Russia's assurances regarding Manchuria to Sir Charles Stewart Scott, British Ambassador in St. Petersburg, are insincere and intended to blind the world.

The National Zeitung frankly asserts that this is their object.

Japan is Active.

London, March 9.—There is much activity in Japanese naval, military and political circles regarding Russia's action in Manchuria, says a despatch to The Daily Mail from Kobe, dated March 8. It is reported that six hundred Russian marines, with ten guns, have landed at Masaparo, Korea.

CONGRATULATIONS TO KAISER

From All the Potentates of Europe—The Attack Not Inspired by Political Animus.

Berlin, March 8.—Emperor William has received congratulations on his escape from more serious injury from nearly every European potentate, including the King of Denmark, the Queen of the Netherlands, the King of the Belgians, the King of Roumania, the Queen Regent of Spain, the King of Italy, Emperor Francis Joseph, President Loubet and the Pope. Hundreds of congratulatory despatches have come from England, including King Edward's, while a message from President McKinley was worded in particularly cordial terms.

All the papers now agree that the attempt was quite devoid of political animus.

The Emperor does not allow anyone to see him, except his physicians. The whole right side of his face and neck is bandaged, leaving only the left eye and cheek.

Cough and Hoarseness After Grip.
Brumell's Cough Drops has no equal for that night cough. 25c, Bingham's Pharmacy, opposite Shea's. 246

M. Matthews' New Pictures, this week only, at 95 Yonge Street.

LOCAL TOPICS.

The Toronto branch of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada will hold a social evening in St. George's Hall on Monday evening next.

The Gaelic Society held a pleasant reunion last night in Richmond Hall, which was enjoyed by about 50 members and their friends. A program of Gaelic music was rendered.

The Executive Committee of the National Council of Women met yesterday to arrange for the convention, which will take place in London next May. An address was framed, which will be presented to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

Ptes. Ardagh, Fuller Pullen and Morrison, who have returned from South Africa, were tendered a dinner by their fellow-members of K Company, Q.O.R., last night in the Temple Cafe. About 50 were seated around the table and partook of the good things provided by Caterer T. G. Davey.

Early yesterday morning a fire, the cause of which is not known, took place at a rough-cast house at the southeast corner of Niagara-street and Farley-avenue, occupied by James McDonald. The loss is about $300 all told, fully covered by insurance in the Hartford and Queen City Companies.

J. P. Hynes, Architect, has removed his office to Imperial Chambers, 32 Adelaide St. East.

DOMINION IRON AND STEEL STOCK

Listed on Montreal Stock Exchange—A Most Important Event in Financial Circles.

Montreal, March 8.—(Special.)—The stock of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company was listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange this morning. This is by far the largest and most important combination of capital ever introduced into Canada, and outranks anything ever listed on the Montreal Exchange. The capital consists of 150,000 shares of common stock, par value $15,000,000; 5000 shares preferred stock, par value $500,000; first mortgage 3 per cent. bonds, $8,000,000, making a total of $28,000,000. This morning two hundred shares of the preferred stock sold at 85, the price at which it is offered by the company. The common stock is quoted around 31, none having been sold on this market as yet.

Plan for Elbert Hubbard's lecture opens at Tyrrell's Book Shop Wednesday, March 13th.

First "Glint" of Spring.

Hats have not had much newspaper show lately at Fairweather's (84 Yonge), but the department has not been sleeping by any means. Yesterday the firm passed into stock first shipments of new spring styles and colors from leading English and American makers. Popular prices, guaranteed quality—$2 to $5.

M. Matthews' New Pictures, this week only, at 95 Yonge Street.

PERSONALS.

Mr. E. B. Eddy of Hull, P.Q., is registered at the Rossin House.

Mr. Tolford, M.P., and Mrs. Tolford, of Clifford, are at the Palmer House.

Rev. A. J. Broughall, rector of St. Stephen's Church, is confined to his home with a severe cold.

The many friends of J. W. Moyes will be pleased to know that he is so far recovered that he came down town yesterday for the first time in nine weeks.

Mr. J. W. T. Fairweather of the firm of J. W. T. Fairweather & Co., hatters and furriers, sails from New York to-day on the Cunarder Lucania for the European markets.

Dr. John C. Warbrick, the old Toronto lacrosse and football player, leaves to-day for Chicago, where he will start general practice. Dr. Warbrick, who has spent the past seven years in London, Edinburgh and Paris schools, last week secured his New York State diploma, qualifying him to practice in any State in the Union.

THE ARMISTICE AT PRETORIA BROUGHT ABOUT BY MRS. BOTHA

Hopeless Plight of the Boers Induced Her to Urge Her Husband to Accept British Terms—Kitchener Offered Amnesty to All Who Surrendered Except Cape Dutch Traitors—Dewet and Steyn Bound to Do All the Mischief They Can.

London, March 9.—The Daily Chronicle, referring to the armistice at Pretoria, says: "We learn that the untiring agent in bringing about the negotiations was Mrs. Botha, who was deeply affected by the hopeless plight of the Boers and did her utmost to induce her husband to accept the British terms.

"Unfortunately the meeting of Feb. 27 was limited to General Botha's request to know Lord Kitchener's terms. Lord Kitchener replied that a general amnesty would be granted to all who surrendered, as well as to all prisoners except those Cape Dutch who, being British subjects, had actively fomented Boer resistance. General Dewet and Mr. Steyn, were, however, expressly excluded from the amnesty.

"Lord Kitchener further promised that, if peace were concluded, the Government would assist in rebuilding the farmhouses and other buildings destroyed under military exigencies; would reinstate the lawful owners, and would help them stock their farms. Those guilty of acts of treachery would be excluded from the benefits.

General Botha appeared satisfied with the conditions, and the armistice being arranged, he proceeded to consult his officers, a vast majority of whom accepted the terms.

Dewet and Steyn Irreconcilable.

"Dewet and Steyn both remained irreconcilable. They declined any terms, Dewet adding that on his part the war had become one of revenge, and he intended to do all the mischief he could.

"It is probable that the original armistice of a week has been extended. It is believed that the remainder of General Botha's officers have now been won round, and that he is likely formally to submit to Lord Kitchener when his force will surrender to General French.

"According to our information Lord Kitchener's dispositions made the speedy capture of General Botha's forces quite certain. General Botha frankly accepted the situation and was treated by Lord Kitchener at both interviews with the greatest consideration.

In Abeyance.

"The negotiations between Lord Kitchener and General Botha are in abeyance," says the Pretoria correspondent of The Times, wiring Wednesday, pending an answer from the British Government."

17 Scouts Captured.

Cape Town, March 8.—Three hundred Boers surrounded fifty of Driscoll's Scouts March 2 at a kraal, near Doonberg. The scouts held out for a day and a night before relief reached them. The Boers captured 17.

DELAREY'S ATTACK FAILED.

And French Has Been Making Captures With Regularity.

London, March 8.—Lord Kitchener, under date of March 7, says:

"The Boers failed in their determined attack upon Lichtenburg. Our losses, besides the two officers previously reported, were 14 men killed and 20 wounded. The Boer General Ceillers was killed.

"Dewet's position is variously reported, as his men are scattering thru the Orange Colony. Our troops marching north reached Petrusburg to-day.

"French reports further captures of a 14-pounder Creusot, with cartridges, and limber complete, and one Hotchkiss, making a total of seven guns.

"The total number of Boers known to have been placed hors de combat since the eastern operations began is 979."

Lord Kitchener states that 169 rifles, 24,970 rounds of ammunition, 184 horses, 1240 trek oxen, 3920 cattle, 13,580 sheep, 100 wagons and carts and large quantities of forage have been captured without casualties in Cape Colony.

He further reports: "Parsons found a small commando north of Aberdeen and attacked them. Kritzinger's commando yesterday entered Pearston, but Gorringe from the west turned them out, and Delisle headed them off on the road to Somerset East."

To-day's additions make Gen. French's total captures in the present operations as follows:

Guns, 7; rifles, 784; rounds of ammunition, 204,970; horses, 4071; trek oxen, 5520; cattle, 28,220; sheep, 178,780, and wagons and carts, 1457.

KITCHENER AND BOTHA.

Censored Despatches Say They Met Feb. 27—Favorable Expectations.

London, March 8.—A despatch from Pretoria, dated Tuesday, March 5, evidently held up by the censor, has just arrived here. It says that Gen. Kitchener met Gen. Botha and other Boer leaders at Middleburg, Feb. 27, and the question of the possibility of the termination of hostilities was discussed.

Another despatch from Pretoria, dated March 6, which met with similar treatment, says the meeting between Gen. Kitchener and Gen. Botha has awakened deep interest, and that there are favorable expectations as to the probable outcome.

Beginning of the End of the War.

According to The Sun, the surrender of Gen. Botha would have been accomplished before now, had Gen. Kitchener been in a position to conclude terms of surrender. When the surrender occurs, The Sun adds, it will include the surrender or entire suppression of Gen. Dewet, and will involve the termination of the war.

A special despatch from Pretoria, dated to-day, says Gen. Kitchener and Gen. Botha had a lengthy conference on Gun Hill this morning. Gen. Botha was alone, and Gen. Kitchener was accompanied by his secretary.

Boers Marched in Unopposed.

Cradock, Cape Colony, Thursday, March 7.—A force of 300 Boers occupied Maraisburg, 40 miles northeast of here, yesterday evening, without opposition. There were no British troops there.

Seven Days' Armistice Granted.

Lorenzo Marquez, March 8.—Gen. Kitchener has granted Gen. Botha a seven days' armistice, to enable him to confer with the other generals.

SHE ELOPED AND CAME BACK

Mrs. Holden Has Taken Legal Proceedings Against Her Husband for Non-Support.

TELLS WHY BROWN SUICIDED.

Sensational Case of Not Long Ago is Recalled by This Suit—The Woman's Defence.

A "cause celebre" in local social circles was the trial last evening at North Toronto of Joseph Holden, butcher, of Davisville, for non-support of his wife, Violet Holden, and her son, Marshall. Some two years ago the complainant figured in an alleged elopement case, and since that time the man and wife have been separated.

Mr. H. H. Dewart prosecuted for the Crown and Mr. T. A. Gibson defended Holden.

The defendant pleaded not guilty, and elected to be tried summarily.

The case of the child was first taken up. Mrs. Holden stated that the boy was 7 years of age, was living with her, and the father was not contributing towards his support.

The boy had been left by her with her parents about two years ago, and when she returned from Chicago she found him in the Protestant Orphans' Home. She then obtained possession of him, and had since maintained him without any assistance from his father, altho. $10 a month had been promised by Holden for the support of her four children. The other three children are being kept by relatives of the defendant.

She had seen her husband after she returned from Chicago, and he had promised to get money from Mrs. McCartney, a woman with whom he is said to be living.

The witness was put thru an intricate cross-examination, and admitted that her married life had been one series of quarrels. A man named Brown, who accompanied her to Chicago, had shot himself there because she would not live in adultery with him. When she took the child from the home, he was in rags, and improperly fed. She had maintained him part of the time by acting as agent for a silver plate company.

The case was adjourned for further hearing.

CLERGUE IN TORONTO.

Mr. F. H. Clergue of the "Soo," accompanied by his brother, Mr. E. V. Clergue, and Miss Gertrude Clergue, is at the Rossin. Mr. Clergue has been in Ottawa and Montreal in connection with the establishment of a Canadian Lloyds' Underwriters' Association. The object of the association, he said in reply to a reporter, is to improve the channel of the St. Lawrence; to provide and maintain a salvage and wrecking plant and to cover shipping in the St. Lawrence at as low a rate as possible.

The company has been capitalized at $5,000,000, of which $1,000,000 will be paid in when the company is ready to begin business. They ask the Government to add a reserve fund to the amount paid in by the company.

Speaking of New Ontario, Mr. Clergue said as soon as navigation is open 500 settlers a month would be brought in and located along the line of the Algoma Central Railway. There will be unusual activity in the steamboat business on the upper lakes as a result of the development of the "Soo," and arrangements are being completed whereby the Northern Transportation Company's steamers and the steamers of other old-established lines will run in conjunction with the steamers of the Clergue syndicate, calling at every port on the Georgian Bay.

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King W.

E.R. Case, patents procured, Temple Bldg

Turkish Baths at Pember's, 75c.

Perfection Smoking Mixture, only kind that smokes cool. Try it. Alive Bollard.

Patents. — Fetherstonhaugh & Co., King-street West, Toronto, also Montreal, Ottawa and Washington.

Investment in Central Property.

The three-storey building, 10 and 12 Temperance-street, opposite new City Hall, will be sold at a sacrifice price if taken without delay. Full particulars on application to J. L. Troy, 52 Adelaide east.

10c Manuel Garcia for 5c Alive Bollard

Turkish Baths at Pember's, 75c.

YOUNG GARRETT'S MISDEED

Jury at Kemptville Found That the Blow He Gave Mr. Banks Caused Death.

GANNON AND DELL ACCESSORIES.

Thomas Newman Was Present, But There is No Evidence to Implicate Him.

Kemptville, Ont., March 8.—At the inquest into the cause of death of Mr. Lancelot J. Banks here to-day, five witnesses were called: Miss Alice Ault, who runs a boarding house on Asa-street; William Banks, jr., cousin of deceased; Samuel J. Martin, carpenter; Herman Morrison, in the employ of Banks Bros., livery, and S. B. Seeley, town constable. These gave evidence, coinciding in the main with the morning's testimony. Seeley gave a statement of the arrest of Garrett and Dell, at Dell's residence, Gannon at home and Newman at his boarding house. At 5.20 p.m. the jury returned the following verdict, after being out an hour and 25 minutes:

That we find James Gannon, William Dell, John Garrett and Thomas Newman wrongfully entered the office of Banks Bros., on Wednesday night or Thursday morning, March 6 and 7, and that, when Dell and James Gannon created a disturbance, and during the affray Lancelot J. Banks received a blow on the left side of the head above the temple, from the wagon stake in the hands of John Garrett, which caused his death in a few hours, and that James Gannon and William Dell were accessories, and altho Thomas Newman was present, there is no evidence to show that he was a party to the disturbance.

John Garratt's Antecedents.

Kingston, March 8.—John Garratt, arrested for the murder of L. J. Banks of Kemptville early Thursday morning, was former y a resident of Sharbot Lake. For some years he was brakesman on the K. and P. Railway, and is well known among the employes of that road.

Joseph Ellison, for cruelly treating a horse, was to-day fined $20 and costs.

ALL ON BOARD WERE LOST.

British Steamer Avlona Wrecked on Bilbao Breakwater—Gales in the Channel.

Bilbao, Spain, March 8.—The British steamer Avlona, 1140 tons, Capt. Lennox, has been wrecked at the Bilbao breakwater. All on board were lost.

Believed the Crew Perished.

Paris, March 8.—A heavy gale is sweeping the English Channel, and vessels are sheltering in the roadsteads. A three-masted schooner has been wrecked on the Rochardo Rocks, near Brest. Her name has not been ascertained, but it is believed that the crew perished.

TAPS FROM THE WIRES.

George H. Starbuck of Troy, N.Y., died last night, aged 78.

Ex-President Harrison of Indianapolis has grip, but will recover.

The man who tried to swindle President Hadley of Yale is said to be Ross Raymond.

Another account of the St. Petersburg riot blames the women students, who composed 50 per cent. of the crowd.

J. P. Hynes, Architect, has removed his office to Imperial Chambers, 32 Adelaide St. East.

Cook's Turkish & steam baths, 204 King w., cures colds, coughs and rheumatism

Left Halifax 8 p.m.

Halifax, March 8.—The special train with Strathcona's Horse on board left here at 8 o'clock this evening. About 20 of the men remained over in the city. They were given a grand send-off by several hundred people.

M. Matthews' New Pictures, this week only, at 95 Yonge Street.

Staples in the Hospital.

Albert Staples, the motorman who was injured on Thursday night in the street car collision, corner of Avenue-road and Bloor-street, was removed yesterday to the Western Hospital.

ORATIONS ON RAILWAY DEAL

Manitoba Legislators Are Hammering Away at the Topic Which is So Much Talked Of.

THE EX-PREMIER'S CONTRACT.

Mr. Greenway Has Given it to the Public—President Mellen's Position.

Winnipeg, March 8.—(Special.)—Various speakers have been hammering away at the railway deal in the Local Legislature. A good deal of comment was made on the deal signed by ex-Premier Hugh John Macdonald in June of last year with a New York capitalist named Macdonald. The latter wrote to Mr. Greenway, giving particulars of this deal, and Mr. Greenway gave the letter to the House. President Mellen of the Northern Pacific Railway seems to have taken exception to the statement that he had refused to extend or lower rates on his branches here. In a telegram for J. H. Brock's information, he intimates that he was willing to deal both for extension and lowering of rates.

Mr. William Mackkenzie left this afternoon for St. Paul.

Mr. J. B. Somerset, formerly of The Free Press, died in Peachland, B.C.

The Shamrock hockey team received an enthusiastic welcome to-day on their arrival from Montreal to play a series of exhibition matches.

Mr. Myers, Opposition, moved the six months' hoist to the railway contract bill to-night. He spoke at length, as did Attorney-General Campbell, the latter in support of the deal. The debate was adjourned near midnight until Monday afternoon.

NICKEL DELUSION DISPELLED.

Ontario Has Not a Monopoly, According to Major Leckie, Returned From Norway.

Montreal, March 8.—(Special.)—The Ontario Government labored under the false impression that Canada controlled the output of nickel ore the world over. This, however, is a mistake, as Norway and New Caledonia have both large deposits.

This statement was made to-day by Major R. G. Leckie of the Oxford Copper Co., who has just returned from Norway. The company have purchased 50,000 tons of nickel from a mine near Bergin, Norway, and from there to New York the freight is $2 a ton, against $6 from Sudbury to New York. They have also purchased 30,000 tons at New Caledonia, and the steamer Knight Errant is on the way to New York with 10,000 tons. The freight from the French colony, 17,000 miles away, is about $6 per ton, or the same as from Sudbury.

NEWMARKET FIGURING.

Newmarket, March 8.—The publication of the Postmaster-General's annual statement has set some of the local politicians figuring. Since the Toronto mail has been carried by the Metropolitan Railway, a special messenger from the point of the car's arrival to the postoffice has been employed. The distance from the railway terminus to the postoffice is about a block, or 2 minutes' walk. The delivery is done by Mr. Thomas Somerville. In consideration therefor he receives annually $313, or about one-sixth of the total amount paid to the railway company for the delivery at 16 postoffices.

The local parties claim that if there is any necessity for the service at all, in all fairness competition should be asked for the "snap."

Valuable Pictures—Mr. C. J. Way, R.C.A., who has achieved European renown and made himself one of the foremost of Canadian Landscape Painters, has commissioned Messrs. C. J. Townsend & Co. to arrange for sale his valuable collection of water colors painted in Switzerland, Italy, Sicily, Capri, England, Wales, the Rockies and the St. Lawrence, on Thursday, 21st March. This will be the most important sale held for years. On view March 18th. ed7

If you drink Scotch whiskey, drink the very best. It is called "Clan Mackenzie" and is sold by all dealers. d7

A Freak Calf.

County Item: Mr. Brooks of Rarenshoe has a calf with nine legs, two heads and three tails.

A reliable toothache remedy is Gibbons' Toothache Gum. Price 10c. 246

TO CURE THE GRIP IN TWO DAYS.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause

MR. TARTE'S BUDGET STATEMENT ON TRANSPORTATION QUESTION

Speaking for Himself, the Minister of Public Works Tells of Proposed Improvements to Canals and Harbors—St. Lawrence Trade Must Be Recovered.

Ottawa, March 8.—(Special.)—Hon. J. I. Tarte made his Public Works budget statement, which has been looked for with interest by the country, in the House this afternoon. An influential Montreal deputation had met him in the morning, and in great part the speech was a reply to their representations.

The motion to go into supply having been carried, the item of $419,000 for the St. Lawrence ship channel was taken up. Mr. Tarte said the improvement of the channel had been going on for years. Since he came into office the department had built three new dredges, and would have another in June next. They were first-class, and a credit to Canadian workmen. The channel was now being dredged to 30 feet in depth, with 50 miles to dredge. A contract had been signed with the Polson Iron Works for a suction dredge with a capacity of from 30,000 to 40,000 cubic yards per day. The whole channel would be dredged within three seasons. Ten miles were now completed. There are 19,000,000 cubic yards in Lake St. Peter, which would be done with the new dredge in a season and a half. The aim is to make the channel navigable night and day. Unless the trade from the west could be got to Montreal it would go by American ports.

Port Colborne to Montreal.

The distance from Port Colborne to Montreal is 379 miles. Ships could not anchor at Port Colborne, while Buffalo has a 22½ foot harbor. The works at Port Colborne were made necessary by the demands of trade. When completed, big ships could come in there. With 14 feet of water in the Canadian channels, Montreal could compete with Buffalo.

When the breakwater and new elevator were built at Parry Sound, that would be a first-class port. Mr. Booth had made a success of his system and could get the western trade.

The House had heard speeches deprecating the French River route from the Georgian Bay to North Bay, 50 miles, but he had reason to believe that with an expenditure of $2,000,000 a depth of 20 feet could be secured. From North Bay to Montreal by rail is 330 miles. His colleagues had not authorized him to go on with this work, but he had surveys made.

In reply to Col. Hughes, he said the Government was not responsible for what he was now saying. Parry Sound is 384 miles and Port Colborne 375 miles from Montreal. Toronto wanted an air line from Collingwood, and all roads lead to Rome (Montreal).

Answering Dr. Sproule as to Midland, the Minister said a large part of the trade which flows thru there is not carried to Montreal, but to Portland, and if he had his way with the G.T.R. he would make it go to Montreal.

Money Knows No Law.

Then he continued: Money knows no law. The G.T.R. have located at Portland, and the harbor facilities at Montreal were so inadequate that I cannot blame them too much for having done what they have done. I deeply regret that they have located themselves in Portland, but the shareholders of the G.T.R. have a right to expect and to get dividends. We have neglected our waterways, we must admit that. There is no reflection on anybody, but it is a fact that we have neglected our waterways. That cannot be disputed. Now if we apply our minds and our attention to the St. Lawrence route, within a few years we will have redeemed the ground that we have lost.

Necessary to Spend Money.

The C.P.R. between Montreal and North Bay could be made as good a road as the New York Central. That, with the Welland Canal and Parry Sound routes, would make three great feeders at the disposal of Montreal. He did not despair of seeing half a million more population in Montreal than to-day. But it was necessary to spend money on the St. Lawrence route. Two million dollars would widen and deepen the route to the sea, which would have to be lighted with electric or gas buoys; $5,500,000 had so far been spent on the St. Lawrence, a small sum of money. There was still the port of Montreal, which he would deal with when his estimates were before the House.

What Mr. Booth Has Done.

In reply to E. F. Clarke, he said Booth had handled a large amount of return freight, and, with accommodation, could handle double the quantity. Booth had spent $1,000,000 at Parry Sound.

To Mr. Haggart he said: "I think I may say that, with the suction dredge, we will be able to dredge at a cost of one-half cent per yard. In the past the cost has varied from three to seven cents."

Mr. Haggart Approves.

Mr. Haggart: This information confirms the statement I made last year as to the cost of dredging. He congratulated the Minister upon getting the suction dredge for the St. Lawrence. The drift of the speech just delivered was in the right direction. He predicted that one day or another the Georgian Bay Canal would be built. Canada could never make a port at Port Colborne that would do the business of Buffalo. In his opinion, $4,000,000 would have to be spent on the contemplated works there. More enterprise was needed in the transport trade in the port of Montreal. That trade is behind the age, and in the condition of the St. Lawrence insurance the most alarming evidence of the fact was seen. He urged the Minister of Public Works to do all in his power to develop the port of Montreal, and bring St. Lawrence navigation up to the hopes of the country in that great highway.

Canada First.

Hon. Mr. Tarte said a great improvement is now going on in the port of Montreal, and the young men there are asserting themselves. Speaking for himself, Mr. Tarte said the motto of Canada should be Canada first, an independent nation from a commercial standpoint. No one knew what might happen to-morrow.

Mr. Calvin (Frontenac) urged that the Welland Canal should be made a link, not in lake, but in ocean navigation. He suggested that the tolls should be taken off the Welland Canal. They amounted last year to over $100,000. There are no tolls on the Soo canals, and the tolls on the Welland are a restriction.

Survey Being Made.

Dr. Sproule said there was some uncertainty in the public mind as to whether there is a depth of 14 feet in the river above Montreal. That uncertainty should be removed.

Mr. Tarte replied that a survey is being made of the whole route, which would determine the depth and volume of water. Next year, when this survey was complete, charts would be published.

Col. Hughes and Mr. Bennett continued the debate.

The Big Item Passed.

In the evening the item of $419,000 was passed, $100,000 was voted for Red River improvements and $16,000 for Kamministiquia River.

In recommending the item of $150,000 for Port Colborne harbor improvements, Mr. Tarte said Port Colborne is the first link between the east and west and ranks with Montreal in importance. To carry grain from Buffalo to New York costs 3c a bushel. It could be carried from Port Colborne to Montreal at 2c a bushel.

Mr. B. M. Britton recommended the Government taking over the Niagara Railway.

Toronto-Collingwood Route.

Mr. E. F. Clarke discussed the reference in Mr. Tarte's speech to the Toronto-Collingwood route, and asked him to make a statement of his intentions in regard to the matter.

Mr. Leighton McCarthy made a lengthy reference to the same matter. He declared it the best route, and all it needed was fair play.

Mr. Tarte said the Government is improving the harbor at Collingwood. Nor had Toronto been treated too badly. The two jetties there had been built on quicksand, and it would be difficult to give adequate depth without a large expenditure of money. The whole thing would practically have to be rebuilt. He begged of the advocates of the Collingwood-Toronto route not to depreciate any other route. All the ports on the Georgian Bay could be made considerable places for trade. He felt a little sore about Midland, because the grain went from there to the United States. But when the port of Montreal was equipped he did not believe there was any railway company strong enough to stand against Canada.

A Reminder From Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Clarke reminded the Minister that the works in Toronto harbor, to which he referred, are for the protection of Toronto Island. The other work for which Toronto asked money was to rectify the error of the Government itself. Toronto Bay is being filled up by the silt from the Don, and the request of the city is so reasonable that the Government should not resist it any longer. In regard to the Toronto-Collingwood route, Mr. Clarke contended that return cargoes from Toronto were more clearly in prospect than from anywhere else.

Mr. Tarte did not admit the wrongs of Toronto as Mr. Clarke had represented them. He also claimed that the transhipping problem at Toronto and Collingwood had not been solved.

Mr. Clarke: It has been solved by Mr. Booth in the success of his line.

Mr. Tarte, in reply, said he hoped to see many Canadian routes developed before he took his departure for Heaven.

Mr. Clarke: If you go to Heaven before you do justice to the City of Toronto you will regret it for all eternity.

The House adjourned at 10 minutes to 11 o'clock.

BADEN-POWELL RECRUITS.

The Whole Force is Now Ready and Canadians Are Entitled to 30 Commissions.

Ottawa, March 8.—(Special.)—There are now here 880 of the Baden-Powell Police, which, with 25 to arrive and those mobilized at Halifax, will make the complement of 1200 men, which will entitle Canadians to 30 commissions in the force.

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

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

MARRIAGES.

ORR—FENNELL—At St. John's Church, Berlin, by the Rev. Carl S. Smith, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Joseph Fennell, uncle of the bride, William Frederick Orr of Nashville, Tenn., to Evelyn Charlotte Fennell, youngest daughter of Mr. John Fennell of Berlin.

DEATHS.

GOODCHILD—Charles H. Goodchild, in his 42nd year, son of the late Charles Goodchild, butcher.

Funeral from his late residence on Christie-street, above C.P.R. crossing, to Prospect Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

BRINKLEY—At 8 Esther-street, on Thursday, 8th of March, 1901, Elizabeth Brinkley, in her 51st year.

Funeral at 4 p.m. Saturday to the Necropolis.

Yorkshire papers please copy.

GRAY—At his late residence, 97 St. Vincent-street, on Friday, March 8, 1901, Thomas Gray (caretaker Wellesley School), in his 79th year.

Funeral service at St. Luke's Church, Monday, March 11, at 3 p.m.

MUIRHEAD—On the morning of March 8, at 336 Carlton-street, Olive Lillian, beloved daughter of R. and Jean Muirhead, aged 23 months.

Funeral Saturday, March 9, 10 a.m.

O'GRADY—At his late residence, 26 Beaconsfield-avenue, Standish Gilbert O'Grady, late of the Ontario Department of Public Works.

Funeral Saturday morning, 9 o'clock, to St. Helen's Church, thence to St. Michael's Cemetery.

PARISH—At 155 Close-avenue, March 8, Margaret Seymour, infant daughter of Fred W. and Florence Parish.

Funeral from above address at 4 o'clock Saturday.

Flowers That Bloom in the Spring.
Violets, daffodils, tulips and all the dainty spring flowers. Prices so reasonable that all may enjoy some. Dunlop, 5 King west, and 445 Yonge-street. ed

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

Villiers' lecture on "Kruger and Khaki," Massey Hall, 8 p.m.

Rev. W. C. Ward lectures on Australia, Trinity College, 3.30 p.m.

Toronto Opera House, "McFadden's Row of Flats," 2 and 8 p.m.

Princess Theatre, "Devil's Mine," 2 and 8 p.m.

Shea's Theatre, vaudeville, 2 and 8 p.m.

Royal Theatre, burlesque and vaudeville, 2 and 8 p.m.

Old Sol Brings it Out.

Get a new stiff felt hat. You know old Sol's spring rays bring out the dusty hues, and nothing looks worse than a faded hat. Dineen is showing his new spring fashions in American hats. Remember he is sole Canadian agent for Dunlap of New York. Store open until 10 o'clock to-night.

Snow or Rain.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, March 8.—(8 p.m.)—Rain is falling Southwestern Ontario, snow in Northern and Eastern Ontario and Quebec. Unsettled weather is generally indicated from the lakes to the Maritime Provinces, but no very heavy precipitation is probable. In the Northwest the weather is fair and mild.

Minimum and maximum temperatures—Victoria, 40—48; Kamloops, 32—48; Cal