

**CHANGES AT ASYLUM  
AT COST OF \$100,000**

## LAYMEN SHOULD ASSIST IN MISSION MOVEMENT

**The Work in Hand.** At the afternoon proceedings, N. W. Lowell, K. C., introduced the speakers, Campbell White and Robert E. Tyler of New York City. Mr. White explained that the object of the movement was not to send out missionaries to administer missionary funds, but to seek to co-operate with the regularly established agencies of the church in the extension of their work, and to

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.		
April 9	At	From
L. Champlain.	St. John	Liverpool
Empress India.	Hong Kong	Vancouver
Vancouver.	Liverpool	Portland
Haverford.	Philadelphia	Liverpool
Laurentian.	Glasgow	Boston
Montclair.	Liverpool	St. John
Kate.	Antwerp	New York
Kate, Wm. G. Chubbuck.	Cherbourg	New York
Virginian.	Naples	New York
Hamburg.	Gibraltar	New York

**IN MEMORIAM.**  
**MARK**—In loving memory of William H. Mark, who died at Oshawa, April 10, 1901, dearly beloved husband of Ann E. Mack.  
 Six years have passed,

**Canadian Associated Press Cable.**  
London, April 9.—The Express says of  
his visit of the Capitals: "If we have  
of 'cottoned' so well to the finer points  
of lacrosse, at all events we do not need  
to be introduced to that remarkable  
rougher which exists in so many  
Canadian teams. Toronto men, when  
they are, however, supposed to be in  
their vigor. It is expected the Capitals  
will give away nothing of the sort of  
"playing the game." They are not likely  
to have so many runaway successes as  
their predecessors."

**DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.**

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto, 224, P. E. St.

In chronic cases Mimico and other asylums, where the cottage system is in force, will be adapted for their reception. Bulletins of the work done in special cases will be issued for the benefit of the medical staff thruout the province, and the first of these was in circulation yesterday. These include a record of the patient's family history as well as the personal features of the case.

Mr. Graham thought the Dominican ought to take the responsibility of the expense. He had spent an interesting day at Ellis Island, New York, and described the inspection work there. He could not think of criticizing the Do-

Mr. Studholme was not satisfied.

A. G. MacKay advocated permanent assistance to Queen's University, on the lines indicated, and the prime minister stated that the grant was not necessary only for three years.

Up till now the richness of the Rabbit Mountain mines has been only half appreciated, because without adequate transportation. The building of a railroad through the property has opened the eyes of business men to the enormous possibilities of profit, and those who are included in the new company have invested considerable of their own money before offering shares to the public. Every director has bought and paid for his stock on the basis of a good, sound, solid investment, and this offer of

**STANDARD BANK,**  
Bankers,  
Temple Building.



is intended to provide funds for aggressive development. If mining did not pay, it would not continue, and the fact of mining operations being conducted to-day on a larger scale than ever before tells better than anything else where the money is. Those who invest in a mining property officered and promoted by reputable business men have every assurance of success—provided always that they buy at the beginning.

All we ask is a chance to demonstrate to your entire satisfaction that Rabbit Mountain is the best silver proposition anywhere in Canada. Ask for Government reports and full particulars.

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sured Hon. Mr. Beck that the bill was  
 a gold brick for him. The bill gave a  
 option without a consideration and  
 was unworkable, as Mr. Beck would  
 find out by his own study of the bill.  
 Hon. Adam Beck: No.  
 Mr. Duvernert: We will see who is  
 the right prophet.  
 Hon. Mr. Walker: All right.  
 Sydney E. Bailew was not personally  
 interested in the bill. He was in the  
 bank, but there were a number of  
 things the committee had not thought  
 about. All the professors and authors  
 who had written a very large number  
 of books on the subject said that munici-  
 pal ownership must fail for three  
 reasons.

**Three Objections.**—In the first place there wasn't money enough in the world to buy up the public utilities. In the second place, it was impossible for any city to find the money enough for the purpose. The third was that the money was not so great as to upset the theory that municipal securities were good. In the first place, extreme distrust had arisen in the mind of the public as to municipal securities. No one believed for a moment that a bylaw would be passed to raise the money for the growing of the millions required to buy the plant, and if it were passed the money could not be borrowed by the city. Municipal securities, and municipal ownership had been an absolute failure. He was perfectly aware his plan would be the height of folly. He

Hon. T. White insisted on being heard. He represented very large interests among the bondholders and trustees holding shares of the company. Hon. Mr. Hanna wanted to know the objections to the bill, and Premier Macdougall declared the general question was not to do with the bill, nor had anything to do with the bill, nor had municipal ownership, as he proposed to show. Mr. White would not for a moment expect that any British subject would do anything to injure such interests. Mr. White recognized that the right of expropriation undoubtedly existed but every single right should be observed. He was not concerned for the bill provided for the expropriation of the physical assets of the company.

the earning power, or the franchise. Were they to be scrimped in that fashion?

Mr. Hanna thought that would be considered by the arbitrators.

Mr. White considered it should be valued as a running concern. The bill made absolutely no provisions for the company's obligations.

Frederic White, president of the

Premier Whitney's statement.

Premier Whitney was received with applause. He had heard any amount of exaggeration, of reckless statement and misstatement bandied about by the two parties to the bill and he said it with grief. The question should be dealt with in a common-sense way, and they might look for the truth midway between the rival assertions.

Assuming that expropriation was to be allowed, a tribunal of arbitration would decide what was to be given. Who would expect them to do anything unfair? If they added a percentage over actual value for goods lost, who should complain? He was not going to assume there would be highway robbery, altho they had been called buccanniers and pirates.

They had been told their policy would be a failure, continued the point.

"Let it be so. I am prepared to take the consequences," he declared, amid applause. He was glad to hear Mr. Duvernet repeat what Mr. Johnston had said previously, that there should be a general law of expropriation. The whole case was admitted in these words.

**Court to Protect.**

Was there any reason why a special case, calling for immediate action, should not be made?

The courts were there to correct any proprietary. The courts in England had not hesitated to act in such cases, and Canada would not be behind. A time when expropriation would be considered an elemental matter, the government chose to say so by vote, the bill would put the burden where it ought to be, on the shoulders of the people. This was the answer he asked, or that ought, it seemed to him, to be asked.

The government were not prepared to say, Do this or do that. The private bills committees should take counsel with members themselves. If the bill was in favor of expropriation, but he could avoid as a pestilence anything of the nature of confiscation.

They had had it dimmed into them, he had said, and he had said that the

was going to desolation because of the government's policy on electric power. Nine-tenths of the scare was created by the men who protested against the power bill. Unheard-of efforts had been made to discredit it, and it was these things that were heard in England and the States. The bill never would have been noticed but for the

fat-witted men who thought they were doing their company a service. The air in the United States was full of delirium, but people found that the country did not suffer. There was nothing terrible in the idea of expropriation, but enthusiasts had to have their say; and pictured the province plunging into a financial valley of Jehoshaphat to become a pile of bones.

Public utility ownership was older than most of the men and all of the ladies present. For 50 years it was an old and well-worn story on the statute books of Ontario. What reason was there, then, for hysteria? It was not a new patent medicine to remedy any ill. The question was whether the people should be allowed to say whether they would take over some property at a price a willing seller would give, with enough added to cover contingencies.

With regard to municipal ownership in England, where all the ruin was to

It was brought about that they had been sold off, and where the remains of this country were to be hung up as a warning for future generations, he wished to point out that, in the last few months, a new precedent had been set. A town in Yorkshire, called Pomfret, wished to expropriate a gas company, which, for years, had been paying dividends as high as the law would permit. The town was empowered by parliament to purchase the whole property, mortgages and other liabilities,

He did not wish to avoid responsibility for the government, but, speaking as a private member, he would say that he was not personally interested in himself to prevent injustice. His own opinion was that the existing law would prevent anything of the kind.

He thought it would be well if the principle of the new measure were to be simple then, and adjourned till tomorrow, when the government would have some clauses to offer in regard

jections. Hon. G. P. Graham addressed the committee.

If he voted on the bill as it stood, he would vote against it, he said. The city must be asked what it expected to get, but a great deal more. The worst expropriation seemed to have a front on it, and any other word might be more acceptable. The committee and the legislature would not permit it to go thru contrary to the interests of the greatest number of the people. The bill must provide for the financial interest of every man, woman and child concerned.

The private bills committee will meet this morning at 10.30 in the public accounts committee-room, on the

consideration of the city bill.

## PREFERENCE WITH AUSTRALIA

London, April 9.—The Morning Post regrets the circulation of sensational rumors regarding the colonial conference of certain sections of the Unionist press, and suggests that informal conference of premiers, announced by The Express, as cabled, is probably founded on an old report, which may well be true, that the premiers of Canada and Australia intend to take advantage of the occasion to devise a system of preference, such as has been arranged between the Commonwealth and South

The Standard says that one of the most prominent of the colonial visitors states that the announcement of holding an informal conference of colonial premiers, if the home government cannot demand, for preference with a non-possessum, is undoubtedly correct, and is in no way a threat. The principle has been long ago accepted, but there are a vast number of details to be examined, and whatever scheme is arranged, it will be devised to allow the mother country to enter when she deems fit.

**California Excursions.**  
Via Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line, meeting Imperial Council, Nobles Mystic Shrine, Los Angeles, Cal., May 6th to 11th. Official route of Canadian delegates. Round trip tickets at very low rates will be sold April 27th to May 2nd and May 7th to May 15th. Final return limit July 31st, 1907. Choice of routes going and returning. Favorable stopover arrangements. Full particulars furnished on application to B. H. Bennett.