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TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR

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Senate Reading Room
S—541

SIFTON SPEAKS TO-DAY INTEREST GROWS TENSE

Dr. Sproule Made an Impressive Argument in Favor of National Schools in the House Yesterday.

Ottawa, March 23.—(Special.)—Three speeches were heard in the house to-day. Dr. Thomas Sproule, Hon. William Paterson and F. D. Monk discussed the school question from their respective standpoints. Dr. Sproule made an impressive argument in favor of national schools. Mr. Paterson gave many reasons why separate schools should be perpetuated in the Northwest, and F. D. Monk stated the reasons which led him to take the government side of the argument on the schools question. All the speeches were good. Dr. Sproule was at his best, Mr. Paterson twisted the constitution into all shapes and forms, and F. D. Monk sustained with the strong constitutional argument the reason why separate schools should be perpetuated in the Northwest. Hon. Clifford Sifton moved the adjournment of the debate. His speech to-morrow is looked forward to with intense interest.

Doctor Sproule's Position

Dr. Sproule said he did not propose to discuss the fine legal point involved in the question. Referring to Mr. Fielding's speech, he said, the words of the minister of finance seemed to him to be in the nature of a threat or a doleful foreboding. The object seemed to be to hold the government followers together rather than to foreshadow what would follow if the bill were defeated. Dr. Sproule would not accept the theory that if the present prime minister resigned his successor would have to form a Protestant government. He said he had more respect for the French-Canadian and the Roman Catholics of this country than to assume that they would refuse to participate in the carrying on of the government of the country. There had never been such a situation and never would be. The prime minister was the first man in the house to pronounce the autonomy bill a religious question. The prime minister, however, had been guilty of a similar offence, having availed himself of the first opportunity, the first reading of the bill, to make an impassioned speech on behalf of separate schools. The press had been accused by Mr. Fielding of exciting religious passion and prejudice. Dr. Sproule denied that the Conservative press had been more guilty than the press of the government. He pointed out that The Globe had taken strong exception to the government's educational policy.

At the Same Old Stand.

"I take my stand to-day," said Dr. Sproule, "for provincial rights as strongly as I did in the case of the Jesuits' Estates Act and the Manitoba school question." The constitution was being made to do something that it was never intended to do. The British North America Act provides for the conserving of the privileges of minorities only in cases where the province enjoyed full powers of self-government upon its admission to the union. Dr. Sproule pressed the minister of finance to explain more minutely his opinion as to the obligation of parliament to perpetuate separate schools. Mr. Fielding replied that the obligation was a moral one, and that there was no legal and binding obligation to enact the separate schools clauses. It was a case where men should vote according to the dictates of their consciences. Dr. Sproule then proceeded to deal with the prime minister's theory that a constitutional obligation rested on parliament to continue separate schools in the Northwest and to deal with it most effectively he read a legal opinion which he had obtained from Christopher Robinson, K.C., an opinion that created no little stir in the government benches. Here is the legal view of the situation as set forth by Mr. Robinson in reply to a number of stated questions:

Questions the Right.

"The right of the Dominion parliament to impose restrictions upon the provinces about to be formed, in dealing with the subject of education and separate schools, is, I think, not beyond question. This would require more consideration than I have been able yet to give to it, and must ultimately be settled by judicial decision. I AM ASKED, HOWEVER, WHETHER THE PARLIAMENT IS CONSTITUTIONALLY BOUND TO IMPOSE ANY SUCH RESTRICTION OR WHETHER IT EXISTS OTHERWISE, AND I AM OF OPINION IN THE NEGATIVE. It must be borne in mind that I am concerned only with the question of legal obligation. What the parliament ought to do or should do in the exercise of any power which they may possess is not within the province of counsel. Such a restriction, I apprehend must exist or may be imposed, if at all, under the provisions of section 93 of the B.N.A. Act, 1867, and on the ground of their application to the provinces now to be formed. If that section applies, it would seem to require no enactment of our parliament to give it effect, and, if not, no such enactment, so far as I am aware, is otherwise made necessary. Upon the whole, I am of opinion that section 93 does not apply to the provinces now about to be established. Its provisions would appear to me to be intended for and confined to the then province and to the union formed in 1867. There is not in any part of the Northwest Territories, as a province, any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools possessed by any class of persons, created by the province, or existing at such union, and a right subsequently established by the Dominion in the part now about to be made a province, does not appear to me to come within the enactment.

(Signed) W. D. McPherson.

Laid on the Table.

Mr. Fitzpatrick asked that a copy of the questions and Mr. Robinson's answer thereto be laid on the table of the house. To this Dr. Sproule assented. He explained that the opinion had been obtained thu W. D. McPherson, K.C., whose signature the telegraphed copy of the opinion bore.

Proceeding with his argument, Dr. Sproule said a great deal had been made of the fact that 41 per cent. of the people of Canada held different views from the majority in regard to separate schools. There was no intention, he said, to disregard the right of the minority. But the majority must rule. As much so in the elements of a province as in the case of the representation of the people in parliament.

Discussing the financial terms granted the new provinces, Dr. Sproule said that while he would not say they were too generous they would cause discontent in the other provinces and in the end cause a great deal of trouble.

The B. N. A. Act did not specify to what extent parliament should legislate in framing a new province. The federal parliament was the offspring of the provincial parliament, and among the functions which the provincial legislatures reserve to themselves were those in regard to education. So that the present bill, in its educational clauses, was a distinct interference with provincial rights. In the cases of

Continued on Page 2.

GIRL STRUCK BY STREET CAR AND MOTORMAN DISAPPEARS

Lillie Mulvaney Perhaps Fatally Injured by Stepping From One Car in Front of Another.

Lillie Mulvaney, aged 20, who lives with her parents at 91 East Richmond-street, lies hovering between life and death in the Emergency Hospital.

At 8 o'clock last night, in company with Mr. Granger, 248 West Richmond-street, she alighted from a westbound Queen-street car at Peter-street. She walked in front of the westbound car, without noticing a Dundas car coming east. Granger shouted, but too late. She was struck by the eastbound car and knocked down.

Her head, arm and foot were crushed. She was taken into the store of H. G. Hayes, 357 West Queen-street. A doctor was called and she was removed in the ambulance to the hospital, where Dr. Riordan attended her.

The conductor of the car was Richard Brinkman, who rooms at 1668 West Queen-street. The address of the motorman, H. Williams, is not known. He disappeared after the accident.

MANITOBA IS ANNOYED.

Does Not Like Ontario's Bid for More Territory.

Winnipeg, March 23.—(Special.)—Manitoba is greatly chagrined at the reference in The Ontario King's Speech to the favorable consideration by Laurier of the latter's eleventh hour claim to boundary extension, while Manitoba's old, repeated and proper demands have been practically turned down. Manitoba would like an extension to the east, taking in Fort William, but has no intention of pushing this against the wishes of Ontario, tho that would be the correct geographical solution of the question. But the province has indisputable claims for extension to Hudson Bay, and the latest action of Laurier, as set forth in The Ontario King's Speech, is regarded as a bitter and intentional humiliation of the little "province." Belief is growing that the famous boast of Le Soleil is true, in fact, and that as "every ill act has its chastisement so Manitoba is being punished by the hierarchy because she abandoned the separate schools principle.

WEST IS AROUSED.

And Liberals Who Support Education Clause Are Warned.

Winnipeg, March 23.—(Special.)—There is general dissatisfaction thruout the Northwest at the proposed compromise on the education clause, for it is generally realized that the new wording practically gives precisely the same privileges as of old, tho under a different name. If the western members have agreed to support Fitzpatrick on the revised clause, they have yet to learn that thereby they lose the support of their own constituencies and make for themselves a terrible day of reckoning. If Laurier had not aroused the suspicions and the animosities of the whole Protestant west, no doubt he could have passed the bill guaranteeing the minority the present privileges, but the public is aroused to such a pitch now as to reject anything.

SPRING IN THE WEST.

Seeding Has Commenced in Many Parts of Territories.

Rosthern, Saskatchewan, March 23.—Spring has opened. Flocks of cattle have been passed the last few days. Seeding has commenced in many parts of the district and will be general within a week or so. The land is in good condition. Settlers are arriving daily. A despatch from Birtle, Man., says: Patterson Bros., large farmers, commenced seeding to-day. Showers fell all day, with heavy rain last night.

Nothing will be good enough for you but "Macey" Filing Cabinets if you see the others first. Adams Furniture Co., City Hall Square.

POSTPONED ONE YEAR.

London, March 23.—Sir Henry Irving's American-Canadian tour has been postponed for one year. The reason is that Sir Henry's doctors advise that he should not have so long a tour at present. His health is, however, much improved. The decision of the physicians will not interfere with the tours in Great Britain. The American tour, says Charles Frohman, is only postponed, not abandoned. It will take place in 1906-'07, instead of 1905-'06.

How'd you like to wear the "Macey" smile? Ask Adams, City Hall Square

CANADA LIFE'S GROWTH.

The total assurances in force in the Canada Life have trebled in twenty years. In the same period its assets have increased fourfold.

Fireproof Windows Doors Skylights Metal Ceilings, Corrugated Iron. A. B. Ormsby, Limited, Queen-George.

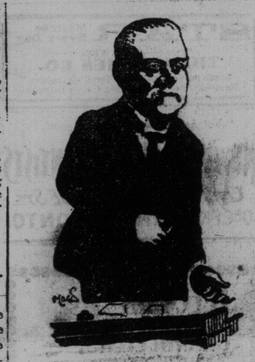
THERE'LL BE NO POLITICS IN GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE TEMISKAMING RY.

Mr. Hoyle Makes That Point Clear in Moving Reply to Speech From Throne—Short Session for To-Day

Speaker St. John said the prayers on the opening of the legislature without reference to the printed form on his desk. He got thru them without a slip. His voice is admirably suited to the position he occupies, and every word he utters can be distinctly heard in every part of the chamber. Hon. Mr. St. John's first day as speaker confirms the opinion of his friends that the premier made a splendid choice when he selected him to preside over the assembly.

The galleries of the legislature were again crowded yesterday and many spectators had seats on the floor, showing that the public interest in the change of government has not died down. Nearly all the members were in their seats and they soon accommodated themselves to the change from left to right and from right to left. Mr. Whitney looked just as comfortable in the premier's chair as he did when he was across the floor, and Mr. Harcourt appeared to be pleased with the view of the chamber obtained from the left of the Speaker.

Mr. Hoyle of North Ontario and Mr. Downey of South Wellington were the orators selected to move and second the address to the lieutenant-governor, thanking him for his speech. Both acquitted themselves well. There was lacking in their speeches exultation over a badly whipped foe, but they read in the returns some lessons which they carried to the opposite side, and even accepted for the victors. The various items of the speech were discussed, and



W. H. HOYLE.

both were able to show that the government, tho new to the responsibilities of office, had taken hold in a business-like way, determined to carry out the principles advocated by them in opposition.

Mr. Hoyle made a strong point of his belief in the principle of public ownership, and of the politicians, public ownership. He showed that it was the policy of the government to free the administration of the Temiskaming Railway as much as possible from part'san control, and he argued that if the road was run in the interests of the people, ership would pay.

Mr. Downey was under considerable restraint, confined to the narrow limits of the speech from the throne, but he made the most of the subjects mentioned in the government program. He was most eloquent in describing the vast resources of Northern Ontario.

T. H. Preston moved the adjournment of the debate, which will be continued on Tuesday. To-day's session, it is expected, will not last more than ten minutes, and only formal matters will be taken up. The government speakers on the address in order of selection are T. W. McGarry of South Renfrew, Dr. Lewis of Dufferin, Dr. Smellie of Fort William and Mr. Gamey. Mr. Harcourt said yesterday it was not the intention of the opposition to prolong the debate, and that after Mr. Preston he (Mr. Harcourt) would probably close the argument on that side.

After the adjournment of the debate yesterday, the provincial treasurer introduced some resolutions, and the house went into committee on interim estimates, amounting to about $600,000. While the house was in committee, I. B. Lucas was in the chair.

In reply to Mr. Harcourt, the premier said the committees would be formed on Tuesday, and Hon. Col. Matheson said the public accounts would probably be down next week.

Hoyle Moves Address.

The Conservatives rattled their desks when W. H. Hoyle rose to move the address in reply to the speech from the throne. It was natural, he said, that the first words from him should be in congratulation to the Speaker on his selection to preside over the assembly. Representing the riding of North Ontario, wherein Speaker St. John was born, Mr. Hoyle was pleased to say that Mr. St. John's relatives and friends in

Continued on Page 8.

Our office furniture man is all smiles these days. Ask him about it. Adams Furniture Co., City Hall Square.

G.T.R. EAGER TO SAVE MONEY AX IS FALLING AMONG WORKERS

Reductions in Some Departments is Causing Uneasiness Among the Employes—Machinists Asking An Increase.

The Grand Trunk's policy of cutting down expense is being pushed to a degree that is causing a feeling of insecurity among employes, particularly those at work in the machine shops, who are just now petitioning for a 25 per cent. increase in wages. The company is going ahead with the whittling process in such a way that the men are kept in a state of uncertainty as to their hold upon their jobs. While it is, of course, the usual custom for the railways to let go the extra force of men taken on for the heavy winter work, the Grand Trunk appears to be going much farther than usual this spring in the way of economy, and to be bent on reducing the working staff of the road to the lowest point at which the wheels can be expected to keep in motion, and the wholesale slashing is causing uneasiness lest the end should not be yet.

Already fifteen machinists employed in the local shops have received notices that they are no longer wanted; at Stratford twenty-five have been laid off, and at Montreal a large number. These are but instances, since the ax is falling at all points.

Reference was made lately to the policy of retrenchment as applied to the telegraphic department. It was stated then by officials that only temporary operators had been let go, but it now appears that further cutting down is to take place. Reductions in the gangs employed in the maintenance of way department are also being made.

These steps, taken by the Grand Trunk at a time when the motive power is so inadequate as to cause continued delay in handling freight, which is moving in volume now that spring has begun, do not argue any great attention being paid to complaints of shippers.

PARTY PEACE, BUT AT WHAT PRICE.

One of the significant features of the debate in the house of commons yesterday was the unanimity of the government's following in endorsing the government's educational program. This unanimity was all the more extraordinary from the fact that the government has abandoned its original contention that parliament is under constitutional obligation to perpetuate separate schools in the Northwest. That position never was tenable. It was contradicted by the same speech in which it was enunciated by the premier. The prime minister held at one moment that the constitution left the government no other alternative than to continue separate schools in the new provinces. A moment later he was playing fulsome tributes to separate schools and denouncing national schools as the source of divorce, lynchings and murder.

The premier's speech on the occasion of the first reading of the bill made it abundantly clear that the constitution was but a cloak for his activity on behalf of the minority, and that the real question turned on the policy of tieing up the Northwest to separate schools for all time. The premier's speech on the second reading of the bill was an open confession that the government had ceased to make the constitution its excuse for invading the provincial rights of Alberta and Saskatchewan. If any more evidence of this were needed it was supplied by Hon. W. S. Fielding, who threw the constitutional argument to the winds and declared the separate school clauses to be a moral rather than a legal obligation upon the Dominion parliament.

There is in the case of the separate school legislation as in nearly every question involving points of law a difference of legal opinion, but the weight of authority is all on the side of the contention that Parliament has no right and certainly is under no constitutional obligation to restrict the powers of the new provinces in the management of their educational affairs. This truth has been reluctantly brought home to the government. It is evidenced in the new line of defence they are adopting in the debates, and it is a singular coincidence that almost at the very moment of the government's abandonment of the constitutional argument peace and harmony were restored to the cabinet and to the parliamentary party.

What is the reason of this sudden conversion? The amendment to section 16 of the bill is in letter rather than spirit. The government's defence of the policy which it is pursuing is weaker than it was when the bill was introduced. It has been largely robbed of its constitutional embellishment, and the advocates of interference now rest their case on the moral rights of the minority, and the virtues of separate schools. Representatives from Ontario and the west may well be suspicious of legislation which breaks down party discipline and party loyalty and brings to its support a solid Quebec. Yet this spectacle is about to be presented to the house and to the country.

It is not for the peoples of Ontario or the west to quarrel with the dictates of conscience which have made the Quebec members a unit in favor of the bill, but it is for these peoples to examine closely into the circumstances which ally their representatives with those who are assailing provincial rights for conscience sake. It is for them to judge in what particular the amended bill is less objectionable than the bill in its original form, and what new arguments have been advanced to justify a measure which three weeks ago the judgment of a large number of Liberal members condemned. The fact that the amendment is a farce and that the government has been compelled to retreat from the constitutional position it first occupied throws suspicion on the good faith of these supporters of the government who threatened to bolt rather than impose separate schools on the new western provinces.

The western Liberals appear to have been guided by Mr. Sifton, and the Ontario Liberals appear to have been guided by the western Liberals. Thus while the public was led to believe that the government was in negotiation with different sections of its party looking to a modification of the separate school clauses it was really in negotiation with only one man. The negotiations were one man negotiations, the so-called compromise was a one-man compromise. From Mr. Sifton's acceptance of the amended clause flowed the party unanimity that was revealed in the house on Wednesday night. The Ontario Liberals, the western Liberals and the Nova Scotia Liberals all fell blindly into line.

And now we are told that the separate schools legislation is good because the cabinet is united, the western Liberals are united and the Liberal party is united in support of it. The public will not forget that this unity springs from no amendment of principle in the autonomy bill. It is the result of political manipulation; of secret conferences between the government and a man who has not earned the confidence of the Canadian people. Worst of all it follows a change in the methods of defence of the autonomy bill, a defence which is no longer based on the obligations of the constitution, but on the principle that nothing is too good for the minority in the Northwest and its protector, the hierarchy of Quebec.

Try "Lowe Inlet" Canned Salmon Always Reliable.

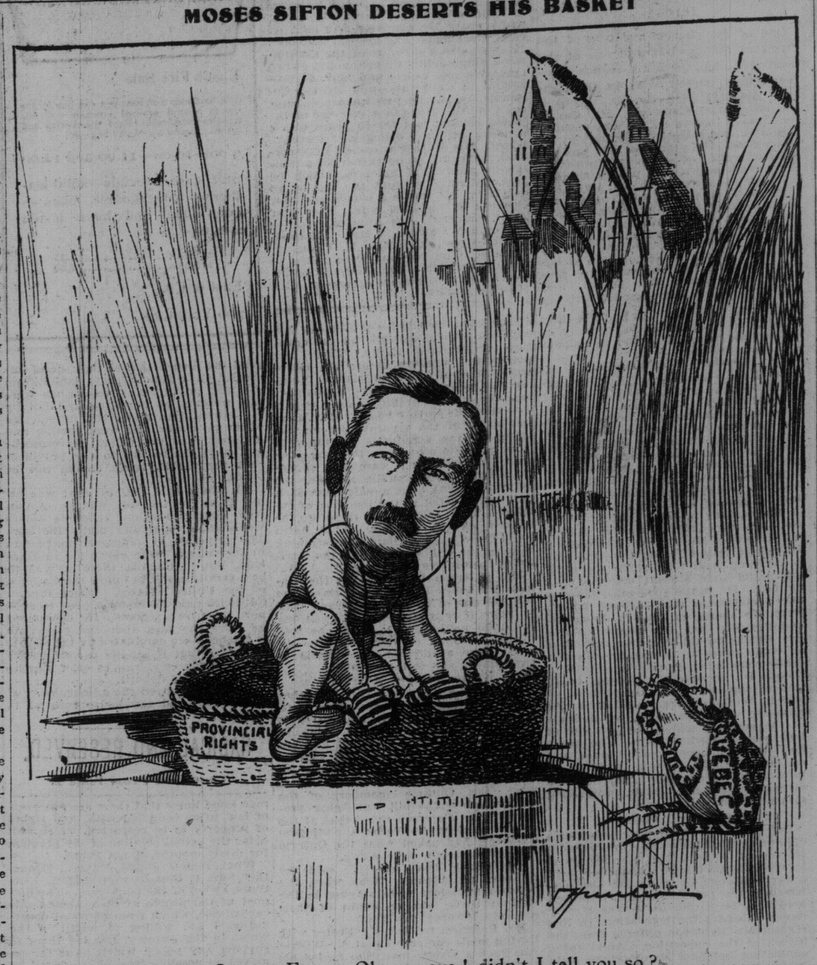
For sale—Oldsmobile, 1904 model, in good order; a bargain. Box 27, World.

WOMEN LEAVE PORT.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—It is announced here that all the women have been ordered to leave Vladivostock.

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

MOSES SIFTON DESERTS HIS BASKET



THE QUEBEC FROG: Oh, my eye! didn't I tell you so?

JAPS FORCE RUSSIANS BEYOND HARBIN

COMPELLING ABANDONMENT OF NORTHERN MANCHURIA

TURNING MOVEMENT A SERIOUS MENACE

St. Petersburg Hears Startling News From the Front Indicating That Hour for Making Peace is at Hand.

St. Petersburg, March 24.—(1.45 a.m.)—The possibility that if the Russian army should be unable to hold the lower line of the Sungari River at Chunchiatsu, it may be compelled to retreat not only to Harbin, but also further westward along the railroad, abandoning to the Japanese No thern Manchuria and the Russian maritime Amur Provinces as well, is the latest startling news from the front.

The strategic weakness of Gen. Linevitch's position as he falls back northward is made clear by a Gunshu despatch, in which it is pointed out that unless Chunchiatsu and the Sungari lines, a scant hundred miles below Harbin, can be held, it will be difficult to maintain a position farther back before Harbin, where with the front of the army paralleling the railroad, the practicability of a turning movement to completely sever communications and isolate the army 6000 miles from home, is too serious for Russian consideration.

Put Northern Port in Shape.

In view of this possibility the despatch alluded to suggests the advisability of immediately providing Vladivostock with war munitions and supplies for a two years' siege. The correspondent estimates the number of reinforcements needed to give Gen. Linevitch the requisite superiority in force at 200,000. That such a despatch should have been permitted to pass the censor at the front is significant, and if Gen. Linevitch has communicated a similar estimate of the situation direct to Emperor Nicholas, it may account for his majesty's increased disposition to listen to peace counsels and open negotiations before the Japanese establish themselves on Russian soil. With Manchuria entirely abandoned to the Japanese and Vladivostock left as Russia's solitary sentinel on the Pacific, it is realized that Russia will be practically at Japan's mercy in the matter of peace terms.

Good Thing to Reconsider.

It can now be definitely stated that the decision to appoint Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaevitch to the supreme command in the far east was reconsidered because the outlook at the front does not warrant the risk of compromising the prestige of a member of the imperial family.

Military authorities here believe that unless Gen. Linevitch is sure of his ability to hold the lower Sungari line he will risk his whole army if he fortifies and concentrates there, as if he should be defeated, his line of retreat lies to the two sides of a triangle, the third side of which is open to the enemy's advance.

At the general staff the view that Gen. Linevitch may be compelled to abandon Harbin and retire toward Lake Baikal, leaving Vladivostock to its fate, is regarded as almost unwarranted by anything that is officially known there, it being pointed out that Field Marshal Oyama will have a long and laborious task to bring up an army of 300,000 or 400,000 men. Meanwhile Russian reinforcements are arriving at Harbin at the rate of 1200 men per day.

Nevertheless it is significant that there is now a well marked peace party at the war office.

Smoke Alive Bollard's Mixture.

Use "Maple Leaf", Canned Salmon The best Packed.

NO DIVORCE FOR BILL.

Sheridan, Wyo., March 23.—The district court here to-day refused the petition of Col. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) for divorce.

Jap cigars 5c, Alive Bollard.

THE PROMISE OF PEACE.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—(6.05 p.m.)—The ministers and supporters of the court who advocate the submission of pacific proposals to Japan, as previously set forth in these despatches, so as to ascertain whether an honorable basis of peace is possible, believe they have carried the day and the Associated Press hears on high authority that an actual step is imminent, if not already taken.

NOT AT ALL SURPRISING.

Washington, D.C., March 23.—The sudden growth of the sentiment in Russian official circles in favor of peace is not at all surprising to the officials here, because it is in line with the predictions of the American embassy at St. Petersburg when last heard from on this subject.

In fact, it was gathered that the real obstacle in the way of the beginning of negotiations to this end was to be found rather in the jealousies of European powers outside of Russia than in the czar's own court.

It is believed now, however, that the great financial interests of London, Berlin and Paris, looking to their own salvation and the security of their enormous Russian loans, have risen above national lines, and that to the exertion of their powerful influence is due the present promise of peace in the near future.

BOTH RUSSIAN FLANKS IN PERIL CHINESE BANDITS AID THE JAPS

Oyama Tells Linevitch that the Whole Medical Staff Captured at Mukden is Well.

Gunshu Pass, March 23.—General Linevitch, the new commander-in-chief of the army, to-day received the members of his staff. Reports persist of Japanese turning movements on both flanks of the Russian army. Chinese state that the Japanese have recruited many Chinese bandits, and that probably they are now able to count a superiority in cavalry as well as infantry.

The branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank has removed from Kirin to Harbin after an attack on the bank office, in which two of the guards were wounded with cobblestones.

Captured Japanese report that a terrible affray took place in the streets of Mukden March 10, when a big detachment of Russians, the last to leave the city, were entrapped by Chinese bandits and a few Japanese soldiers, who closed the city gates and blocked the narrow streets. According to the report, which is not confirmed, not a Russian escaped.

Field Marshal Oyama has communicated to General Linevitch the news that the entire Russian medical staff, which remained in Mukden after the evacuation, is uninjured and well.

MINORITY SONG.

We're goin' home, the speaker says:
I guess it's just as well,
Us farmers ain't no good down here,
As near as I can tell.

We set around the house, an' set,
A-waitin' for a call
To serve the place that sent us here—
We set an' wait, that's all.

For everything is planned an' done
By that there other band:
They never see us waitin' round
To lend a helpin' hand.

There ain't no use us bein' here,
As far as I can see;
We'd better be a-livin' home,
A-plantin' corn, by gee!

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

Brantford, March 23.—J. C. Whale, aged 52, the well-known artist, was found dead in his bed this morning.

The society events of the week are chronicled in The Toronto Sunday World.

Office Chairs of all kinds at the Office Specialty Co., 97-105 Wellington West—near York.

Bank of Hamilton.

The Bank of Hamilton will open a new branch at the corner of College-street and Ossington-avenue on Saturday, April 1. B. A. Thompson will be the manager of the new branch.

Try a Lord Nelson Cigar—Sufficiency! 135

The F. W. Matthews Co., Undertakers.

DEATHS.

CAMERON—On Thursday, March 23, 1905, at Toronto, Charles Cameron of Collingwood, Ont.

Interment at Collingwood on Saturday, March 25, at 2 p. m.

GRIERSON—On March 23rd, Mary, eldest and dearly beloved daughter of Thomas and Ann Grierson.

Funeral, from her father's residence, 421 Sackville-street, at 8.30 a.m. Saturday to the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes.

HYNES—On Thursday, March 23, 1905, at her late residence, 7603 Parliament-street, Mary Muriel (Minnie), wife of William A. Hynes, aged 34 years.

Funeral private.

MILLER—At her son's residence, 252½ Yonge-street, Toronto, March 24th, 1905, Euphemia Nicol, wife of the late Charles Miller of Almonte, Ont.

Interment Saturday at Almonte, Ont. C.P.R. train leaves Union Station 10 p.m. to-day.

PHILLIPS—At the residence of Albert Helmkay, second concession of Markham, on Thursday, March 23rd, 1905, Henry Phillips of Richmond Hill, in his 82nd year.

Funeral will take place from the above address on Saturday afternoon, March 25th, at 1.30 o'clock, to Richmond Hill vault.

TAIT—Robert Blaikie Tait, aged 68 years.

Funeral notice later.

WATKINS—At the residence of his son-in-law, 104 Garden-avenue, on Thursday, March 23, Henry Watkins, printer, in his 75th year.

Funeral from above address to St. James' Cemetery, on Saturday, 2.30 p. m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

Wolverhampton (England) papers please copy.

Try a Lord Nelson Cigar—sufficiency! 135

RADICAL AND RESERVED ON PUBLIC OWNERSHIP IS LINE UP IN CHICAGO

Similarity in Views of Contestants for Mayoralty Makes Campaign Issue One of Personality Rather Than Promise.

Chicago, March 23.—Raymond, in The Tribune, in a special article sizing up the progress of the municipal campaign, says:

There are some things in politics and in municipal life which strike the newcomer forcibly, altho they have been overlooked or forgotten by those much better acquainted with the situation. There are some surface indications in the present campaign which are extremely curious. For instance, it seems remarkable that two men of such personalities as John Harlan and Judge Dunne could be opposed to each other night after night without bringing out a single strident, clashing issue. One is for municipal ownership to-morrow, and another is for municipal ownership the day after to-morrow, while both of them probably know that municipal ownership within the next mayoralty term in Chicago is more or less of a physical impossibility. Municipal ownership and other phases of the traction question doubtless dominated the campaign at its outset, and in a way they still do so, but the newcomer is impressed at once with the idea that the personality of the two men will have a vast deal to do with the result. For instance, Judge Dunne seems to have taken the more radical standpoint on the traction question, and Harlan, if anything, represents the conservatives. Every man I talked with says the car service is bad; that the cars are dirty; that the conductors and motormen are frequently incompetent and impertinent; that the system in use is antiquated; and that the companies represented by the differeng great corporations are and have been milking the public in an outrageous manner. The people who support Harlan say this just as vehemently as those who are helping Judge Dunne.

Great Upheaval in Chicago.

The campaign seems to show that there has been a great upheaval in Chicago on the traction question. The mass of the people are at sea about the remedy, but they are not at sea at all as to the necessity for the remedy. They seem to have turned to municipal ownership as being the most radical thing in sight, and in this way the spectator finds two candidates running on platforms which are much alike and practically agreeing on general principles as to the only practical solution for the traction muddle. This is extremely important, because it will have a direct bearing upon the result at the polls. The individuality of the two candidates, which is a thing not always important in political campaigns, will be the dominant factor, in my opinion, in the contest here in Chicago.

When two men advocate so nearly the same thing it is difficult to differentiate between their speeches; it is inevitable that the things for which each man stands as a man must determine the contest. If Judge Dunne had declared for municipal ownership and Mr. Harlan had declared against it, the issue would be drawn so sharply the election might have some effect on the traction problem. As it now stands, both men are for municipal ownership, and the difference between them is one of degree only.

The issue between the two parties should be distinctly municipal, under the circumstances, but it is too late to bring that about, and in my judgment the personal equation in Chicago is today the only one which will be solved at the next election. The traction question will remain for another administration, and possibly, altho unfortunately, for another generation.

Dunne's Radicalism More Complete.

For this reason, if for no other, Judge Dunne ought to have a trifle the better position in the fight. His radicalism seems to be a shade more complete than that of Mr. Harlan. It does not amount to a bit more, of course, because it seems to be evident from the outset that municipal ownership in the immediate future is either a dream or a preposterous prediction. Whether it be attempted by condemnation or otherwise, whether the companies are to be negotiated with, or whether they are to be dispossessed by the police force, every sane

Continued on Page 2.

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UNSETTLED AND MILD.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., March 23.—(8 p. m.)—Light showers have fallen from Eastern Assiniboia to New Ontario, and also in British Columbia; elsewhere in Canada the weather has been fair. Mild conditions have prevailed everywhere, with maximum temperatures exceeding 50 in Essex County, and from the western portion of the territories to Southern British Columbia.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 2 below—8; Port Simpson, 40—48; Victoria, 44—52; Kamloops, 40—52; Calgary, 18—54; Edmonton, 24—52; Qu'Appelle, 32—48; Winnipeg, 34—38; Port Arthur, 32—40; Parry Sound, 32—42; Toronto, 33—48; Ottawa, 36—38; Montreal, 32—42; Quebec, 16—42; St. John, 22—42; Halifax, 10—40.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Fresh southerly to westerly winds; unsettled and mild, with showers in most localities.

Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence—Southeasterly and southerly winds; unsettled and mild with showers in most localities.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Easterly winds; fair to cloudy, and milder; local showers at night.

Maritime—Southerly winds; fair and mild.

Superior—Clearing and not much change in temperature.

Manitoba—Fair; not much change in temperature.

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