

THE PROVINCE TO GUARANTEE

Canadian Northern's Debentures For \$1,500,000.

Government Votes Down Motion to Repeal Three-Fifths Clause.

Re-Financing of University of Toronto Motion Lost.

Toronto, April 10.—In the Legislature yesterday, the House of Commons, Provincial Treasurer, introduced a bill under which the Province will guarantee the bonds of the Canadian Northern Railway for the extension of their line from Sudbury to Moose Mountain, to Key Inlet, on the Georgian Bay, and branches to the Garrow mine and to Orillia, about 50 miles in all. The guarantee is for \$200,000 a mile. In security the Province will hold a mortgage on the works. The new mortgage will include that on portions of the line from Toronto to Sudbury already constructed and the entire guarantee, including terminals, will amount to about \$1,500,000. Under pressure not only from the Opposition, but from their supporters, the Government withdrew the clause in the statute amendment act under which the elections for the New Ontario constituencies could be held on a different date to that on which those for the rest of the Province are held. Premier Whitney gave to the leader of the Opposition a definite promise that all the elections should be held on the same day.

It looked as if the Government would have a hot fight on their hands yesterday morning unless they dropped a clause which had been introduced in the statute amendment act, and which empowered them to hold the elections in New Ontario just whenever they liked. As the bill was originally presented to the House it did not contain the slightest hint of any such proposal, and its introduction at the eleventh hour raised a storm of indignation among the members of the Opposition.

Caucus Not a Love Feast.
The Tory caucus which was held yesterday was not exactly a love feast. A number of the Government's supporters took strong objection to the Premier's departure from what he has in the past claimed to be principle in his policy, that is to say, that the elections should be held on the same day. It was pointed out to the Premier that his proposals might result in the election of a party with disastrous effect.

The Premier defended his action by saying that the only districts which would be affected would be Port Arthur, Fort Frances and Rainy River. He stated that in these districts the electors had failed to commence their work at the proper time, and, consequently, the preparation of the lists had been delayed. Mr. Whitney also informed the caucus that the enumerators in these districts had been doubled and every effort would be made to prepare the lists in time for use on the general date. He also urged that the supporters of the Government should assist, presumably by refraining from making speeches, in bringing the session to a close, and enabling prorogation to take place on Saturday.

Hon. C. F. Matheson introduced a bill to enable the Government to accept payment from the Dominion Government of \$1,000,000 in settlement of claims and payment by the Province to the Dominion Government of \$1,700,000 for a like purpose. The object of the bill was to simplify the keeping of accounts. The bill was read a first time.

That Railway Fine.
When the clause regarding the payment of the Michigan Central fine to the town of Essex was reached, Mr. Auld (South Essex) thought there should be nothing less than the whole fine, after deducting the costs. This time was imposed because of the dynamite explosion there last summer. The Provincial Treasurer said that the clause would be amended, making the amount not less than one-half the net fine received by the Province.

Hon. Mr. Mackay agreed with Mr. Auld, and the Premier said that certain industries had left the town after the explosion, and the payment was only made to recompense the town for taxes lost. Mr. McGoig said there was no compensation for the loss incurred for the destruction of industries.

No Votes for Women.
In moving the second reading of his bill regarding woman suffrage Mr. John Smith (Peel), said that years ago he had supported woman suffrage, and had promised to support it as long as he was in the House. His bill this year did not go as far as some others, as it gave the vote only to widows and spinners who owned property. He thought that if women had a vote they would give a more intelligent vote than many men. Though he was in his 77th year, he hoped he would see the day when the bill would become law.

The Premier presumed the House would vote as it did last session. It was utterly impossible to deal with the bill on its merits at the present time. He asked that the members do not vote for the bill because of any sentiment or friendship for the mover or the bill. He pointed out that there was no great public sentiment behind it, and there was no evidence on any side for the House. For the dignity of the women of the country he asked members to vote against the measure, though at the same time he did not want to bring any offence to the member for Peel.

Mr. Studholme made a plea for the bill, saying that he would a thousand times sooner give a vote to women than to any man he ever saw. The bill was declared lost on division.

Toronto's Constituencies.
When Hon. Mr. Foy's bill respecting elections of members for the Legislative Assembly was in committee he explained his amendments regarding the new election system in Toronto. He said different ballots would be used for each candidate, and the candidates had to notify the returning officer for which position, "A" or "B," they intended to run. A separate writ of election would be required for each of the two seats in each Toronto riding. If the candidate nominated failed to notify the returning officer of his intention to run, his name would not go on the ballot paper.

Aid for Canadian Northern.
Hon. Mr. Matheson introduced a bill

at the evening session to give certain aid to the Canadian Northern Railway. He said the proposals had been in Council for some time, but they had not been able to obtain certain information, hence the delay in not bringing down the bill. He then went back a few years and stated that in 1904 the Province had guaranteed the debenture stock of the James Bay Railway (Canadian Northern) from Toronto to Sudbury, a distance of 265 miles, at the rate of \$20,000 per mile. Since then the C. N. R. had built a line into the same territory and had taken away a portion of what was considered valuable traffic. Further extensions were planned, and it was now proposed to guarantee the debenture stock on such extensions. One of these extensions was from Sudbury to Moose Mountain, where Prof. Miller believed there were the largest deposits of iron ore in the Dominion. Another extension was to Key Inlet, on Georgian Bay, another to Garrow mine, a distance of four miles, and the fourth to Orillia, a distance from seven to ten miles. Altogether, he stated, these four branches would be about 50 miles. The guarantee would be the same as before, \$20,000 a mile, secured by a first mortgage on the whole of the line.

The former act, he continued, did not cover the terminals at Toronto and Key Inlet, but it was proposed now to guarantee the expenditure on the terminals at Toronto and Key Inlet to the amount already expended, and in addition 65 per cent. of the future expenditure. The entire guarantee, including terminals, would not come to more than \$1,500,000. The new bill would take in the former guarantee as well, and holders of the former debenture stock would be asked to exchange it under the new mortgage, thus the whole would be consolidated in a first mortgage on all this land. He maintained that such a consolidation would immensely improve the Province's security. The new lines, he felt certain, would be of great benefit to the north country and to the whole Province, while he believed no actual liability would accrue to Ontario.

Mr. Pense (Kingston) said the Opposition had not lost the opportunity of looking into the bill, but he reminded the Government members that when the former Government helped the Algonquin Central for the second time the then Opposition were against it. How strange it was that the Government members should feel he exclaimed. He simply wished to remind the House that the old Government were not so bad after all.

Hon. Mr. Whitney said that the other mortgages were badly taken, and the best parts of the road left out of the mortgage. The Government were simply trying to increase their securities. Colonel Hugh Clark, the Conservative member for Centre Bruce, said: "Before the second reading of this bill I regret having to do what I did four or five years ago when I voted against a proposition, similar to the present one, by the late Government. At that time a resolution was brought down to guarantee railway bonds, and I opposed it. I am now going into the merits of this bill, because I don't know anything about it more than I have just heard. I wish to record my opposition to the bill before it gets a second reading."

Financing the University.
Hon. A. G. MacKay moved his resolution condemning the present system of financing the University College as unsatisfactory, that the act under which the system of handing over half the receipts from succession duties should be repealed, and the estimates should in future be presented as they were with regard to other public institutions. Mr. MacKay, on previous occasions, urged that if estimates were brought down in connection with hospitals and asylums, they should also be brought down in connection with the university. He did not advocate that the Board of Governors should be done away with, but that body should know the requirements of the institution and be able to prepare estimates for presentation to the House.

Hon. Dr. Pyne said that in years gone by they had all known the difficulties the university had labored under. They had seen professors going through the corridors of the House buttonholing members with regard to estimates. "It was degrading," said the Minister, "to gentlemen holding the position of professors in the university." Proceeding, he said the leader of the Opposition, no doubt without any intention of doing so, reflected on the governors of that great institution. (Mr. MacKay—No, no!) "He certainly has not confidence enough in them to trust them with spending money. I want to tell hon. gentlemen that if an estimate were made in connection with a progressive institution like the university it would be exceeded by thousands every year."

Hon. Mr. MacKay—The Minister of Education says I reflected on the Board of Governors. I was distinctly careful to say the reverse.

Premier Whitney said that the leader of the Opposition had applied the words dark and underground to the government.

Hon. Mr. MacKay denied that he had made any attack on the board, and added that he was convinced the Legislature could be trusted to do the square thing by the university.

Hon. Mr. Harcourt said it was a public duty to have the House control public expenditures. Criticism, he pointed out, had saved the Ontario Agricultural College, and any institution that could not stand criticism was not worth saving.

Hon. Dr. Pyne presented a report of 1904 showing where a lump sum of \$603,000 was in the estimates for the University. Hon. Mr. Harcourt claimed that that simply followed out his argument that every man had the right to scrutinize proposed expenditures. Mr. Studholme supported the Liberal leader's resolution.

The motion was defeated by 55 to 21. Hon. Mr. Matheson then moved the concurrence in report of Committee of Supply.

Evading Responsibility.
An amendment was moved as follows by Mr. E. J. B. Pense: "This House regrets the practice of the present Government of unduly multiplying commissions, thereby lessening Ministerial responsibility and involving expenditure not required in the public interest."

In speaking briefly to his amendment Mr. Pense showed from the public accounts that there had been large amounts spent for commissions. He felt that the amount was so large that the House ought to protest. There were men in the departments, he claimed, who should conduct investigations, and the increase in the expenditure for civil government ought to justify that argument. In 1897 the cost of commissions was \$46,350 for revising the statutes. Mr. Pense made special reference to the work of commissions, which were expensive, at Belleville and Brantford. In conclusion, Mr. Pense intimated that there was such a thing as being bold enough to be economical.

The supply bill for the expenditure of



Hohenzollern, to which the Kaiser has given his old residence.

TWELFTH CENTURY STRONGHOLD FOR THE KAISER.
The Hohenzollern is the largest and finest castle in Alsace. In 1899 the town of Schlettstadt presented it to the German emperor, and his imperial majesty at once decided to have it restored. The work has now been completed, and it is said that the Kaiser himself will inaugurate the building with much ceremony at no very distant date. Part of the cost of the work has been 1,000,000 marks. In 1147 the castle belonged to the Hohenstaufens, and from their hands it passed into those of the dukes of Lorraine.

\$8,158,106.31 was read the third time.

The Three-Fifths Clause.

When the liquor license act amendment bill came up for its third reading Mr. T. H. Preston moved: "That the bill be not now read the third time, but be forthwith referred back to the Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to insert the clause therein to amend section 24 of the act passed in the sixth year of His Majesty's reign, chapter 47, by striking out in the said section the word 'three-fifths' wherever it appears therein and substituting therefor the words 'a majority'."

He said it had not been satisfactorily explained by the Government why such an obstacle as the three-fifths clause should be placed in the way of local option. The clause was an infringement of a principle which had been in existence since confederation, that the people should decide such questions by a majority vote. Even the party organs of the Government took that view, and stated that a prohibitory law could be enforced if it were desired to do so. They were told that the real reason for the clause was to secure permanence. "But," he said, "it has been found, in the testing time, that where the local option by-law has been carried by a bare majority vote they have been maintained. Proceeding, Mr. Preston drew down on himself the wrath of the Premier by saying that the three-fifths clause was "un-American." Mr. Whitney protested that the Government was very properly maintaining that in proper reform and other schemes the Government had copied from examples abroad. Proceeding, Mr. Preston said that local option had come from across the line, where it was almost universal, and had come into power as a bare majority vote.

Mr. Macdormid (Elgin)—Was local option no good before this Government came into power?
Mr. Preston—At that time the temperance people were not calling for local option, but knocking at the door of the Legislature for prohibition.
Proceeding, Mr. Preston said that Manitoba had recently abandoned the three-fifths clause. Prince Edward Island had prohibited, Nova Scotia three-fifths, Saskatchewan three-fifths, Alberta three-fifths, and the entire Dominion a bare majority.

Hon. W. J. Hanna said that when the Government came into power they found a local option law had been on the statute book for thirty years, but local option only in force in six or seven municipalities. At that time because local option was passed by a bare majority the interests opposed to it immediately set to work to discredit it with a view to its repeal at the first opportunity. With the three-fifths clause there was behind the by-law a strength of sentiment which assisted in its enforcement. The adoption of local option by municipalities which failed to enforce it did a great injury to the temperance cause, and therefore it was desirable that it should only be adopted under conditions which would make for its permanence and enforcement.

In conclusion, he said the Government intended giving the three-fifths clause a fair trial.

Mr. Preston's amendment was lost by a vote of 21 to 55. Mr. Studholme voting with the Opposition.
Third readings: To amend the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board act, C. G. Hendrie; to incorporate the town of Keweenaw.

DOES THIS INTEREST YOU?

A prominent physician, famous for his success in the treatment of kidney and bladder diseases, attributes a great deal of his success to the following simple vegetable prescription:—

One ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion;
One ounce Compound Salsaparilla;
Four ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla;

Mix, shake well, and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and again at bedtime.

Your druggist can supply the ingredients, and the mixture can be prepared at home at very little expense. This, the doctor says, acts directly on the kidneys, assisting them to filter the poisons from the blood and expel same in the urine, at the same time restoring the kidneys to healthy normal action.

We feel that a great many readers will be pleased to learn of this simple prescription, and knowing the ability of the physician whose formula it is, we do not hesitate to recommend it to any sufferer.

MORLEY A PEER.

INDIAN SECRETARY MAY GO TO HOUSE OF LORDS.

Unable to Stand Work in the Commons—Mr. Asquith Keeps Composition of Cabinet a Secret—Lord Curzon for Fiscal Reform.

London, April 10.—The King's absence during the Cabinet crisis has provoked such comment and criticism, as well as suspicion that there may be some underlying reason connected with His Majesty's health, that a semi-official explanation was issued last night to the effect that his visit to Biarritz was undertaken as a holiday in conformity with the strong opinion of His Majesty's medical advisers, owing to repeated attacks of influenza, to which the King has been subject during the spring for a number of years past.

Mr. Asquith, the new Premier, spent the night in Paris, and has kept secret the composition of his new Cabinet. For the time being speculation on the Cabinet practically has ceased. The Daily News makes the highly interesting announcement that John Morley, while retaining the office of Secretary for India, will accept a peerage, his reason being declining health and a throat affection that makes the strain of the work in the House of Commons too great. He was faced with the alternative of resigning or retaining office in the less exacting atmosphere of the House of Lords.

The Unionist leaders are making an active platform stump of the country, with a view to influencing the by-elections which will result from the Cabinet reconstruction. The Unionist morning papers are rejoicing over the announcement of Lord Curzon in favor of fiscal reform. Lord Curzon hitherto was considered to have free-trade sympathies, but in an address last night at Basingstoke he said that he saw no reason why the tariff should not be employed to strengthen the imperial tie, and he believed that Mr. Balfour's fiscal platform was one on which all sections of the Unionist party could unite.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams*

SUES FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

Mrs. Helen Shapiro Brings Action Against Her Own Husband.

Toronto, April 10.—Mrs. Helen Shapiro is suing her husband, Jacob Shapiro, of 37 St. Patrick street, for unstated damages for alleged breach of promise of marriage. The somewhat unusual circumstance is that the case is brought by Mrs. Shapiro, the widow of Leo Gelbert, who was killed by a falling brick on Oct. 25, 1904, married her present partner in Cleveland, Ohio, before a Jewish rabbi. That was on October 18, 1907, three days after purchasing a license in Toronto from John J. Graham. Mrs. Shapiro claims that Shapiro promised to marry her under the regular Canadian law on their return to this side of the line. This promise, she says, he has broken. It is not so much a question of love as a question of property. When Mrs. Gelbert married Mr. Shapiro she lost the right to the income on \$12,000 left her by her first husband. As Shapiro owns considerable property, that would probably have been all right, except that Shapiro, so says the lady, declined to share it with her. In the police court recently the plaintiff secured an order of his pendens against her husband's property.

SCHOOL BOY KILLED.

Another Boy Falls on Him at Gymnastic Play.

Barrie, April 9.—Richard Graham, the ten-year-old son of Mr. Richard Graham, Liberal candidate for Centre Simcoe, met death yesterday afternoon at school in Sarnia, two miles north of Elmhurst. At recess a boy named Edwards, a son of Mr. Wm. Edwards, aged fourteen, was running along a beam in the school porch land over hand. Graham grasped him around the waist to be carried along, but Edwards lost his grip and fell upon Graham. Blood gushed from the boy's ears and mouth, and he died in fifteen minutes. The supposed cause was a ruptured blood vessel.

Settling the Dominion Steel-Cox dispute, and held interviews with President Plummer and Senator Cox to that end yesterday.

VANCE IS ACQUITTED

ST. CATHARINES MURDER TRIAL CLOSED YESTERDAY.

He Was Accused of Causing the Death of a Man Named Patterson by Hitting Him With a Stone—Evidence Was Not Conclusive.

St. Catharines, April 9.—The defence in the Vance murder case concluded this morning, when Richard Shaver, Elton Gadsby and Curtis Steeds swore they saw a portion of the row between Vance and Patterson, but saw no stone thrown. Drs. J. A. MacMahon and W. J. Macdonald swore that the post-mortem as described by Drs. McCoy and Mulock was incomplete, as death may have been due to several other causes, whereas the post-mortem did not go further than examination of the wound on the skull. Both physicians for the defence swore that the abscess on frontal sinews were frequently caused by common cold, and injury or accident least frequent cause of septic meningitis, from which Patterson died. Dr. Macdonald contradicted the evidence of Dr. Arthur Jukes Johnson, Toronto, saying he knew no authority for the statements of the Crown's medical expert. The case went to the jury at noon, and at 1.45 the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was discharged.

POSTAGE ON WEEKLIES.

Mr. Lemieux Hopes to Make Arrangement With U. S.

Ottawa, April 9.—A delegation from the Maritime Provinces Press Association, the Quebec Association and the Canadian Association waited on Hon. Mr. Lemieux to-day and asked him to make some arrangement so that remaining facilities might be enjoyed by weekly newspapers in the United States. The postal rate on weeklies is now four cents a pound. If such remodelling facilities as could be taken advantage of were secured the rate would be about one and a quarter cents. Representatives of the weekly newspapers asked that they be put on practically the same footing as the dailies in the matter of international postal rates.

Mr. Lemieux assured the deputation that he expects to make the necessary arrangements with the United States postal authorities to secure the desired relief. The plan proposed is to have a postmaster on the American side of the boundary act as distributing agent for Canadian weeklies addressed to United States points, the papers thereby securing the benefit of the Canadian and American domestic rates. At the same time, by such a reciprocal arrangement the Canadian Postoffice Department will still retain control of the weeklies and other periodicals sent into Canada, and will be able to prevent the flooding of this country with cheap advertising papers and other undesirable publications, such as prevailed before the new arrangement of May last went into effect.

A DECADE TOO LATE.

Zionists Missed Chance of Obtaining Land in Canada.

London, April 9.—Israel Zangwill, making an appeal for a greater Zionism, said Zionism was greater than Palestine. He pointed out that offers of land made years ago could not now be repeated. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had offered a large tract, but in 1907 had refused to renew his offer. Lord Strathcona told him he was a decade too late. What a tragedy!

A letter from the first girl farmer in Canada appears in Women's Employment, a London, Eng., journal. She is a resident of Whitewood, Sask. She says that the right woman with capital will succeed in Canada.

The population of western Canada was increased by about four thousand on Thursday through immigration from all sources.

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Here is a dainty habit—
To keep the bowels clean.
Do it just the same as you keep your skin clean. Not by severe applications, applied at rare intervals. But by gentle and regular efforts.
It pays immensely.

Many people dread physic.
They think of castor oil, of salts, and cathartics.
They shrink from the after-effects—gripping and weakness.
So they postpone the dose until they are costive or bilious. Then they do the cleaning in a heroic way.
That is all wrong.

Cascarets are a gentle laxative. They are just as effective as anything else, and more natural.
And they are pleasant—a candy.
They are made to carry with you. Take one just as soon as you need it. You'll know.
The result is your bowels are always active. You always feel at your best.
Try it. You'll never again go without them.

Cascarets are candy tablets. They are sold by all druggists, but never in bulk. Be sure to get the genuine, with CCC on every tablet. The price is 50 cents, 25 cents and 10 Cents per Box.

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Don't contradict people, even if you're sure you are right.
Don't be inquisitive about the affairs of even your most intimate friend.
Don't underrate anything because you don't possess it.
Don't believe that everybody else in the world is happier than you.
Don't conclude that you have never had any opportunities in life.
Don't believe all the evils you hear.
Don't be rude to your inferiors in social position.
Don't repeat gossip, even if it does interest a crowd.
Don't jeer at anybody's religious beliefs.—Christian World.

Lord Curzon has declared in favor of fiscal reform.

The Dogs.
My grandpa notes the world's worn copy. And says we're going to the dogs.
His dad amid the Flemish dogs. Swore things were going to the dogs.
His dad amid the Flemish dogs. Vowed things were going to the dogs.
The cave man, in his queer skin togs. Said things were going to the dogs.
But this is what I wish to state: The dogs have had a awful wait.—Washington Herald.

An expert from the United States is to conduct tests of the Ross rifle under the Parliamentary Committee.

The dispute between the Winnipeg Street Railway and its employees will probably be settled by arbitration.