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MONOPOLY GRIPS OTTAWA COMMONERS HELPING IT

Independence of Parliamentary Committee Prostituted for the Benefit of Private Corporation.

CITY'S INTERESTS IGNORED.

Ottawa, June 1.—(Special.)—Rarely, if ever, has the independence of a parliamentary committee at Ottawa been prostituted as it was to-day at the meeting of he commitee on privae bills. Members who had no oher purpose than to assist the Ottawa Electric Company in tightening its grasp on the City of Ottawa were there for the apparent purpose of interrupting the honest friends of the city's interest, of suppressing as far as possible the city's suit in the case and of forcing thru a measure which is designed to give the electrical interests a perpetual monopoly in the City of Ottawa.

The Ottawa Electric Company had introduced a bill seeking among other things to obtain power to purchase the stock of any other company and asking power t increase their capital sctck to say $1,500,000. Needless to say the one important provision was that enabling the company to purchase the stock of competitive companies. All the other clauses were cloads o cover the passing of this provision, which is ne deliberately hostile to the interests of the City of Ottawa, and in gross violation of an agreement whereby the city has fr the past three years enjoyed the benefits of competition. Until th Consumrs' Light Company ntered the field, the Ottawa Electri Company enjoyed an absolute monopoly, and exercised it without mercy to its patrons.

Competition compelled it to reduce rates, and the city, having taken the precaution to make the Consumers' Light Company's franchise subject to the condition that it would remain an independent company, the benefits of cheay light have until the present been maintained. The object of the Ottawa Electric Company's bill, which was dealt with in the private bills committee te-day, was apparent. While the Consumers' Company, under its agreement with the city, could not sell its stock to the Ottawa Electric Company or any other company, the Ottawa Electric Company, under the provisions of this bill would be enabled to acquire the stock of the Consumers' Company, and in short wipe out competition altogether. As the Ottawa Electric Company has a perpetual franchise in the City of Ottawa, the effect of the passage of its bill would be to leave the city at its mercy, and with little or no chance of competition.

Mayor Ellis and the members of the city council, who opposed the granting of a contract to the Ottawa Electric Company, were fully alive o the dangers involved in the bill. They appeared before the private bills committee to-day, backed up by City Solicitor McVeity, ex-Mayor Fred Cook and W. D. Lighthall, secretary of the Union of Canadian Municipalities. The Ottawa Electric Company was represented by George Henderson, K.C., W. Y. Soper, president of the company, and apparently by some members of the committee, who made no pretence of concealing their sympathy with the objects of the monopoly. Mayor Ellis made an unanswerable argument against the bill, showing that its pasage would deprive the city of the competition secured by the conditions which is had attached to the Consumers' Light Company franchise. He protested strongly against the Dominion parliament wiping out this protection and leaving the city open to the danger of an oppressive lighting monopoly.

City Solicitor McVeity proceeded on a similar line against the bill and W. D. Lighthall showed the committee how the City of Montreal had been placed in a similar situation to that which threatens Ottawa, and subjected to oppressive rates. He said tha the Montreal consumer was obliged to pay about $1.40 per horse power, even tho power is produced by the Shawinigan Falls Company for $15 per horse power.

The company's representatives rested their case on the contention that, notwithstanding the agreement between the city and the Consumers' Company, it would be possible for teh Consumers' Company to fall into the control of the Ottawa Electric Company, since it could nave sold its stock to another company. This argument was palpably weak. As Mayor Ellis and Mr. McVeity pointed out the city had undoubtedly some protection under the agreement which it made with the Consumers' Company, or the protective provisions would not have been inserted. Why, they demanded, should parliament step in and dtprive the city of this protection. They also pointed out that granting the legislation asked for would be greatly to simplify the work of amalgamation and that the city would be left without any protection whatever against the danger of a consolidation of the electrical interests of Ottawa.

Mr. Henderson, the company's representative, took slightly too much liberty with the toleration of the decent element of the committee when he declared hat as a ratepayer he objected to the mayor and others making the city ridiculous by their constant hostility to the Ottawa Electric Company. Solicitor-General Lemieux, who was present at the committee, quietly informed Mr. Henderson that the Mayor of Ottawa appeared to be doing nothing more than his duty and the chairman of the committee, M. K. Cowan, M.P., sharply rebuked the company's representative for his unwarranted strictures on Mayor Ellis.

Monopolists' Brazen Effrontery.

"If the committee thinks I have made an unfair statement," said Mr. Henderson, "I will withdraw the statement."

"If you think so yourself," said Chairman Cowan, and in obedience to the significant hint, Mr. Hnederson apoligized.

While the discussion was going on it became evident that certain members of the committee had no desire to hear the facts and that all tney wanted was to force the bill thru in a manner satisfactory to the Ottawa Electric Company. Of these, the loudest mouthed were Louis Lavergne, Liberal whip for Quebec; Alex. Johnston of Cape Breton, and R. F. Sutherland of North Essex. These three members showed an extraordinary anxiety to press the bill to a vote. Lavergne was almost constantly bobbing up and croaking, "Question" and "Vote." Johnston was very little better and Charles Marcil and one or two other prominent members of the committee also made themselves objectionable. Lavergne's brazen forwardness in seeking to suppress any expression of opinion hostile to the Ottawa Electric Company made him particularly annoying when Donald A. MacKinnon, Liberal member for East Queen's, P.E.I., undertook to criticize the bill. Smarting under the rude interruptions of the Quebec Liberal whip, Mr. MacKinnon remarked that some members of the committee seemed in altogether too much of a hurry to get the bill thru, and W. H. Bennett, M.P., quietly intimated to Mr. Lavergne that the morrow was coming. These rebukes, which would be enough to squelch the corporation ardour of the average M.P., failed to curb the enthusiasm of Louis Lavergne, and he continued to offer interruptions whenever an opportunity offered.

Looked Like Government Orders

It looked very much as if the government had given orders that the bill must be put thru. On no other theory can the aggressive activity of the Liberal whip be explained. They made no secret of their desire to have the bill passed in a manner satisfactory to the electric company. Their conduct was a surprise even to those who have witnessed some very daring forms of lobbying in parliamentary committees. The Ottawa Electric Co. is strong with the Dominion Government, in proof of which fact it may be stated that the company has for years been lighting the parliament buildings at a cost far in excess of ordinary remunerative rates and

Continued on Page 2.

BARKER WILL GET PAPERS SIR WILFRID CRITICIZED

Interesting Debate in the House of Commons Regarding Confidential Document Given to Cabinet.

Ottawa, June 1.—(Special.)—A point of honor involving the public interest was debated with considerable zeal in the house to-day. Mr. Barker of Hamilton in moving for a return protested strongly against the action of the government in keeping secret the original application made by the promoters of the G. T. P. Railway.

His indignation was shared by R. L. Borden, who, following up the criticism which he made at the recent all-night sitting of the house, practically accused Sir Wilfrid Laurier of practicing a gross deception on the house. Mr. Borden produced the records to show that the prime minister had on two or three occasions declared in the house that he had given all the information in the possession of the government in regard to negotiations with the G. T. P. Railway Company.

These assurances he analyzed in the light of Mr. Fielding's subsequent presentation of the company's original application. He drew the bold conclusion that the house had been deliberately misled. Mr. Borden was able to make out a good case against the government, particularly in showing that the so-called confidential document must have been shown to at least two private members on the government side of the house, emphasizing the strange anomaly that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company actually dictated to the government what information should and what information should not be communicated to the public.

Mr. Barker in moving for papers pointed out that the word "confidential" did appear at the head of the document read to the house, but by what right had the prime minister to undertake to receive and entertain such a proposition as a confidential matter which could not be submitted regularly to parliament? What about the government's answer to that proposal, what was behind all this? What justification was there for compelling the opposition to question and cross-examine the government in order to get this information? How was it that Sir Wilfrid, knowing of the existence of this document, did not ask Mr. Hays' permission to produce it. Was it because it would help the opposition in their argument? The moment Mr. Fielding wanted to use it the prime minister got Mr. Hays' permission, and the document was read. Knowing the house wanted this paper, and that it existed, why did Sir Wilfrid go out of his way to state previously that "without any equivocation whatever" he had brought down "all" the papers? It was equivalent to the prime minister saying there was no document other than the documents produced. Surely the prime minister could have said there was a certain confidential document which he was not at liberty to produce. True, Mr. Fielding expressed the view that such documents were to be "ignored." But did this mean that parliament was to be ignored, and only such matters of public concern brought before it as the government might choose. Was this to be a star chamber government? Mr. Barker said he moved his resolution with the understanding that it covered all the documents in the case in the possession of the government.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that he did not object to the motion, nor would he object to Mr. Borden's speech, altho certain portions of which might be considered as offensive if they were to be taken seriously. He was inclined to think, however, that Mr. Barker had spoken hastily. As to whether the government had the right to receive. Entertain such a proposition when marked confidential, he would agree with Mr. Barker in saying they should not, but the government didn't entertain the document. Perhaps under such circumstances he should have returned the document to the writer, but it didn't occur to him to do so. At all events it had not been put on the departmental file. Surely it would not be contended that every confidential document must be brought down to the house, especially when the proposition thus confidentially made is not entertained by the government.

Mr. Barker had asked if the document had not been shown to a member of parliament.

"I don't know what he means," said Sir Wilfrid, "but I can say that the document was not shown by me to any one outside of the cabinet. I said that before, and I repeat it to-day."

"Nor its contents disclosed to any one outside of the government?" Mr. Borden asked.

"I am not aware that I did," Sir Wilfrid replied. "I don't think I spoke to any one in the world outside of my colleagues about this proposition."

Sir Wilfrid said that he had treated it as confidential all thru, but when the opposition argued and reiterated until they believe it, that the Grand Trunk Pacific was willing to build from North Bay to the Pacific coast for the ordinary subsidy, "then it was a different thing, and we asked the parties interested to have the seal of secrecy removed."

The prime minister laid down the rule that when the government brought down all the documents on the public file it was bringing down everything called for by a motion by the house.

Mr. Borden thought the prime minister was giving the house a rather novel idea of the circumstances under which documents might be withheld by the government. He commented on the fact that the finance minister had introduced this document on May 26, in answer to some observations made by Mr. Haggart on April 6. In other words, a period of seven weeks elapsed during which the debate was allowed to go on with this document being produced, and it was only within a few hours of the division being taken, and when consequently the document could not be used in debate that the minister of finance decided to make use of it, with the kind permission of Mr. Hays. A mere statement of the fact was sufficient to give the most absolute and utter condemnation to such a proceeding. It seemed to him that the prime minister's statement that it was the privilege of any person in the country to approach the government in confidence and have that confidence respected, was open to qualification.

"I have heard," said Mr. Borden,

Continued on Page 2.

IN MR. CANUCK'S GARDEN.

DEACON LAURIER (the gardner): Cose I'se bound ter git blamed fo' lettin' her inter de garding—but who could resist a pullet like dat pullet.

KUROPATKIN MAY BE HIT BATTLE NOT IMPROBABLE

Recent Council of War Decided That He Should Risk an Engagement.

London, June 2.—No confirmation yet has been received of the reported heavy fighting near Port Arthur or with Kuropatkin's army, altho the latter is not regarded as improbable. Rumors persist that court influence at St. Petersburg is being exercised to induce General Kuropatkin to assume the offensive in an endeavor by a victory to retrieve the Russian military reputation.

The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent says: "A recent council of war decided that Kuropatkin should risk an engagement. The emperor ratified this judgment, even going so far as to authorize the despatch of troops from the German frontier to the far east, on the ground that as Germany was benevolent, she might be trusted safely. All hopes are centred now on Kuropatkin, who will make desperate efforts to save Port Arthur."

Against these statements must be placed the official contradiction communicated to the Associated Press and already cabled that General Kuropatkin would move southward.

The correspondent of The Standard at Tokio announces that non-combatants are quitting Gensan, owing to incursions of small parties of Russians into Northeastern Korea. The situation there is not deemed a serious one.

Anarchy at Dalny.

The Times' correspondent at Chefoo cables: "During the interval of 30 hours between the Russian evacuation of Dalny and the Japanese occupation, anarchy prevailed. The local Chinese officials allowed the prison to be forced, with the result that about 20 cutthroats had the run of the town.

"Some time will be required to make the ports of Dalny and Talienwan safe for shipping to enter, as the Sanshantao Islands have been connected very skilfully with the mainland by mines zigzagging over a large field. The damage to the Russian works ashore is insignificant. The Japanese have much railway material on the way."

No Meditation.

Rumors of mediation in the Russo-Japanese war caused a rise of half per cent. in consols and a general upward tendency on the London market yesterday afternoon, but the rumors have found no confirmation in diplomatic centres. The foreign office characterizes the report that mediation is pending in the immediate future as "rubbish." Baron Hayashi, who, as Japan's senior minister and foremost powerful representative abroad, would be the first to hear of any such move, says: "Not a whisper of mediation has reached me. For us to stay our hands at this moment would be senseless folly."

PORT ARTHUR ATTACKED.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 1.—A special cable from the staff correspondent of The Indianapolis News at Chefoo, dated June 1, says:

The Japanese land attack at Port Arthur was begun yesterday morning. Russian forces that were driven southward from Dalny and Kinchou by the Japanese, assisting the garrison at Port Arthur, and the Russian navy has joined in the movement to repulse the enemy. There may be several days of skirmishing and outpost work before the Russian city is taken, but it is the opinion of refugees who have arrived here from the besieged "Gibraltar" that the Rusians eventually must succumb to overwhelming numbers.

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BIGGEST IN WORLD.

Port Arthur, June 1.—(Special.)—The new Canadian Northern elevators are now complete and ready for handling of grain. The machinery was turned over for the first time to-day. Everything worked satisfactorily. The first pile for the foundation of the structure was driven in August of last year. The two new buildings gives the C.N.R. a storage of seven million bushels, and the two working houses will be capable of handling two million bushels of grain daily. The Canadian Northern has now the most modern elevator plant in the world. The two storage houses are built of tile and steel, and are entirely fireproof.

Marmaduke Matthews' Water Colors this week at 95 Yonge-street.

RUSSIAN REPORT OF FIGHT IN WHICH JAPAN LOST 200

Cossacks Brought Their Lances Into Play With Deadly Effect to Mikado's Men.

Liaoyang, June 1.—The Japanese lost two hundred killed and a number of horses killed in the fight at Vagenfuchu Monday. The Russians opened fire in the morning and after two hours and a half long range fire the Japanese under General Akkiama prepared to charge and crush the force which had been harassing them for 21 days. In the meantime General Samsonoff was approaching Vagenfuchu with a force of cavalry. It was a sight worth seeing when at the word of command the Russion squadron formed and rushed like a whirlwind across the terribly cut-up country, clearing away all obstacles, the batteries at the same time trotting along the frightful roads.

Having passed the railroad station the troops came under the fire of the Japanese machine guns, but withdrew without suffering much loss. The fourth and sixth companies of the eighth Siberian Cossacks furiously charged the Japanese cavalry with lances, attacking both flanks. In a few minutes they literally cut the whole squadron into pieces. This was the first time lances were used, and they struck terror into the enemy. In some cases the lances pierced the riders thru and wounded their horses. Some of the lances could not be withdrawn from the bodies into which they had entered.

The Japanese infantry, numbering four battalions of 300 men to a company, and eight squadrons of cavalry attempted to advance, but the Russian batteries opened and soon the slope up which the enemy was advancing was covered with black spots, and the enemy was forced to scatter and retire. Some of the Japanese cavalry were wonderfully dashing, charging with shouts upon the Russians who met and scattered them. A Cossack who had lost his lance and sword wrenched a sword from a Japanese officer and cut off the officer's head.

The Cossacks picked up boots which had been taken off the Japanese in order to facilitate their flight, and flourished them on their lances as trophies. The Japanese used the Boer trick of displaying dummies, but the Cossacks did not waste a shot on them.

RUSS CORNET A HERO.

Kaichou, Liaotung Peninsula, June 1.—A Russian who was wounded in the fight near the station at Vagenfuchu, says Gen. Samsonoff attacked the Japanese near the railroad, a mile from Vagenfuchu Station. A cornet of the frontier guards was the hero of the fight. His sergeant was lying wounded and a Japanese officer was about to ride over him when the coronet unhorsed the Japanese, mounted the latter's horse and placed the wounded mon on his own charged. The Japanese cavalry engaged were the 13th Regiment. Their horses were splendid animals. Kaichou or Kaiping, is on the railroad about 20 miles south of Newchwang.

When you want to buy, rent or sell a house, see Edward A. English. 48 Victoria St. Telephone Main 5429.

No Prison Labor on Union Label Cigar 246

WILL WORK UNTIL SATURDAY.

Typographical Union Will Then Vote on Strike Question.

The situation between the printing houses of the city and their employes remains unchanged. It is improbable that any further action will be taken before the end of the week, as the regular meeting of the Typographical Union takes place on Saturday night, and the decision of the employes will then be made.

The representatives on both sides decline to make a statement asto the real situation, but it is understood that the masters decline o make any further advances, and he men are simply waiting to hear the decision of the international officers on the merits of the matter before submitting the question to a vote.

Marmaduke Matthews' Water Colors this week at 95 Yonge-street.

Uncle Sam has 3762 mineral springs, yet imports St. Leon from Canada to cure constipation and dyspepsia. All druggists, or M. 1321.

Marmaduke Matthews' Water Colors this week at 95 Yonge-street.

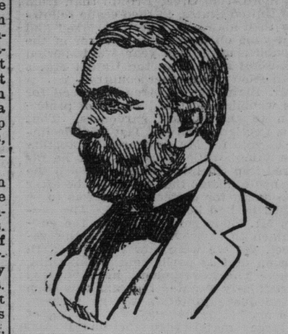
TORONTO BOY WHO BECAME FAMOUS RAILWAY MANAGER

S. R. Callaway, Who Died in New York Yesterday, Achieved His Own Greatness.

Samuel R. Callaway, president of the American Locomotive Company, and former president of the New York Central Railway, died in New York City yesterday. Death followed an operation for mastoiditis. He had been ailing for several weeks.

Mr. Callaway was born in this city on Dec. 24, 1850, on Temperance-street, and it was in this locality that he grew up and reached manhood. His parents were only in fair circumstances in life, and Callaway's brilliant career in the railway world was entirely due to his independent efforts.

He used shorthand as his first stepping stone as a youth. He entered the office of the late W. K. Muir, then general superintendent of the old Western Railway, at Hamilton, and on Mr. Muir's appointment



with the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, with headquarters at Detroit, accompanied him and so rapid was his rise that in 1875 he became superintendent of the road.

Five years later he became, in 1880, manager of the Chicago and Grand Trunk line, subsequently becoming vice-president of the Union Pacific. He then successively assumed the presidencies of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City, Nickel Plate, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and New York Central Railway lines, the last named appointment taking place in 1898, Chauncey Depew being his predecessor.

In 1901 he accepted the presidency of the American Locomotive Company, a position which offered greater emolument than as president of the New York Central. His stipend was $60,000 a year.

That Mr. Callaway's rise was of phenomenal rapidity is more fully realized when it is said that for a number of years he held the distinction of being the youngest railway president in the United States. At the time of his death, and, indeed, for many years previous, he took rank among the ten most highly salaried men in the country.

Mr. Callaway was a railway man in the strictest sense of the word. He is survived by a widow, formerly Miss Ecclestone of Parkdale, and a family of several members.

The announcemtnt of his death caused many expressions of regret in local railroad circles. Many knew him personally, all had heard of him and many were the tributes paid to him as a railroader and a man. His brother, W. R. Callaway, was C.P.R. assistant general passenger agent here up till about five years ago. He is now filling a similar position in Minneapolis for the Soo Line. Two nephews and a niece were born in this city and received their early training here. They are Russell Wellesley Stovel, McGill gold medallist, now head electrician at the Westinghouse Machine Works, Pittsburg; J. Hodges Stewart, mining engineer, N.W.T., and Mrs. McWilliams of Peterboro, a graduate of Toronto University.

Mastoriditis, which was the cause of death, is an inflammation of the mastoid part or process of the temporal bone; in adult man, a conical nipple-like bony prominence below and behind the orifice of the ear, to which various muscits are attcahed, and which is grooved for the passage of the occipital artery.

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MARKET GARDENERS' PLEA FOR ADDED PROTECTION

MR. HAYS GIVES EVIDENCE AS TO G.T.P. EMPLOYES

Agrees to Recognize Endorsation of Canadian Society of Civil Engineers re Surveyors.

Montreal, June 1.—(Special.)—General Manager Hays of the G. T. R. made the following statement to-day before Judge Winchester:

"When Mr. Stephens was engaged he was told that this was a Canadian enterprise, and other things being equal Canadian engineers should have the preference. Owing to the abundance of employment during the last three years, it has been exceedingly difficult to get trained men with the necessary experience for such work, where the highest excellence is required. It is simply owing to the limited field in Canada and the unwillingness of Canadians to leave their present positions that we are sometimes compelled to send outside the country for the men we need."

"Are there not men here with that qualifying experience?"

Not Inclined to Leave.

"Undoubtedly. But they are all very busy and not inclined to leave their present positions."

"Have you advertised for such men?"

"No. If we did, we would need a special staff to look after the applications."

"And if your policy has not been carried out, your instructions have been disobeyed?"

"That is the natural conclusion."

"Would the fact that Mr. Stephens is an American citizen affect him?"

"That you must judge for yourself."

"You are an American citizen yourself, Mr. Hays—I don't ask that in an offensive sense?"

"I am. I do not consider that an offensive matter at all," remarked Mr. Hays, with a smile.

Hayes Makes Suggestions.

Mr. Hays then closed with the following suggestions: "I wish to state that if there is any feeling on the part of any here in Canada that we desire to be otherwise than fair in dealing with these questions, or treat applications other than on their merits, I am quite willing to make it a pre-requisite of employment on the G. T. P. surveys that such applicants procure the personal endorsement of the executive committee of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, recognizing is at the standard Canadian society. We want the highest excellence and best serves we can get, and would like it understood that applications with such endorsement would be given first consideration in giving positions. Of course, our officers must determine these matters themselves, but we are willing to make that suggestion."

Mr. Stephens was then re-examined as to his salary, which was settled at $750 a year.

Judge Winchester has closed his enquiry at this point.

PROSECUTION FOR HOTELKEEPER.

Merritton Hostelry Refused Accommodation to 2 Respectable Men.

Refusing lodgings to two of their employes, "both respectable and well behaved," is the complaint made by an important manufacturing company at Merritton against the Union Hotel there to the license department, arising, it is said, from a strike now in progress there.

"We thought the case should be called to your notice," they write, "as we understand that any house holding a license to sell liquor at retail is bound to supply board and lodging to any decent, well-behaved applicant. We will be glad to know what the position is in the matter, as it occasionally happens that men in our employ need to secure lodging."

Eudo Saunders has instructed License Inspector Fowler of the district to take action under section 75 of the Liquor License Act, and proceedings before a magistrate will result.

In the case of the Norwish Hotel licenses, the commissioners have authorized the transfer of Siple's license to Lot Strode.

Geo. O. Merson, Chartered Accountant, Auditor, Assignee, 27 East Wellington Street, Toronto. Phone M 4714. 246

MARRIAGES.

WILGAR—BOND—On June 1, in New Richmond Methodist Church, by the Rev. Dr. Speer, Lillian Alberta Maude Bond, to James Clarence Wilgar.

KLOEPFER—BURNS—At St. Mary's Church, Bathurst-street, on Wednesday, June 1st, by the Rev. Gregory O. Bryan S. J., of Montreal, Christian Kloepfer, Esq., of Guelph, to Sara, eldest daughter of Patrick Burns, Esq.

HALL—On May 30th, 1904, Wm. Hall, aged 35 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 70 Davenport-road, on Thursday, June 2, at 3 p.m., to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

HUNTER—SMITH—On Wednesday, June 1st, 1904, at the Church of the Redeemer, William Egerton Lincoln Hunter of Osgoode Hall, Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of Rev. W. J. Hunter, M.A., D.D., Ph.D., to Mary Edith, eldest daughter of Henry Smith, Esq., Huron-street, Toronto.

FRYER—BELL—On June 1st, at Toronto, Nellie Bell, daughter of W. D. Bell, to W. Albert Fryer.

DEATHS.

COPP—At his residence, 96 Wellesley-street, Toronto, on Sunday, May 29, 1904, John Charles Copp, in his 66th year.

Funeral services at Northern Congregational Church, Church-street, on Thursday, June 2nd, at 3 o'clock. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. No flowers.

COULTER—At Richmond Hill, on Monday, May 30, 1904, John Coulter, in his 81th year.

Funeral Wednesday at 3 p.m., from his late residence to Richmond Hill Cemetery.

No flowers.

DESRIES—On June 1st, 1904, at her late residence, 266 Gerrard-street East, Sophia Ernest, dearly beloved wife of Samuel H. Desries, in her 65th year.

Funeral at 3 p.m. Friday, 3rd inst., to St. James' Cemetery.

GRANT—On Tuesday evening, at her residence, 43 Ann-street, Bridget Whelan, wife of John Grant, aged 51 years, 3 months.

Funeral Friday, 9.30 a.m., to St. Michael's Cathedral, thence to St. Michael's Cemetery.

Marmaduke Matthews' Water Colors this week at 95 Yonge-street.

Richard Blain Introduces An Amendment Calling for Canadian Market for Canadian Produce.

VOTED DOWN BY GOVERNMENT.

Ottawa, June 1.—(Special.)—An amendment moved by Richard Blain of Peel in the house to-night calling for the readjustment of duties on farm and market garden products was voted down by the government by a majority of 35. Mr. Blain made a strong speech, and he received substantial backing from the opposition side of the house. Statistics so convincing as to be unanswerable were applied to show that farm and market products are being imported in increasing quantities from the United States, and that these conditions would be remedied by the imposition of higher duties. In the debate, which lasted nearly four hours, only three members on the government side of the house participated.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself spoke just sixty seconds, as timed by Dr. Sproule. As the latter pointed out, it was extraordinary that a question of such importance to the agricultural interests of Canada should be dismissed so lightly by the prime minister.

Sir Wilfrid's comments on the subject, if not frivolous, were at least a poor appreciation of the interest dealt with by the amendment. His argument was altogther aside from the merits of the question. He seemed to think it sufficient to explain that the budget speech will be brought down next Tuesday, and that pending Mr. Fielding's announcement it would be inadvisable to discuss the question of duties. The other Liberal speakers were C. B. Heyd of South Brant and Dr. Damers, whose contribution to the debate was in French. Neither of them discussed the question very seriously, nor did they attempt to answer the statistics, which showed how the interests of the farmers and market gardeners are suffering from United States competition.

Dr. Sproule hit the government hard in emphasizing the fact that while the manufacturers are protected, the iron and steel and binder twine interests made the beneficiaries of bounties, the great agricultural interests of Canada knock in vain at the door of the Dominion parliament.

A feature of the debate which bore an aspect of humor was the part played by Archie Campbell in the debate. The walls of the chamber did not echo the strident tones of the member for West York on this occasion. When the debate began Mr. Campbell was safely ensconced in the Speaker's chair, and there he stayed till the house adjourned. In his capacity as acting Speaker, Mr. Campbell was spared expressing his views on the question of increased duties for the market gardeners. The situation was peculiarly interesting because of Mr. Campbell's well-known reticence on this question and in view of the strange circumstance of both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker being absent on such an eventful occasion.

Mr. Blain's Amendment.

Mr. Blain's amendment was as follows: "That a large and increasing quantity of farm and market-garden products is being imported into Canada. That our own country is fully capable of furnishing an ample supply of such products for our own market. That under an adequately protective tariff such sufficient supply would always be produced and marketed in Canada.

Continued on Page 2.

Pearl Alpines.

Pearl felt Alpine Hats by English, American and Italian makers. Dineen Co. have them all. All in good style—good quality—light in weight.

PARTLY FAIR.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, June 1.—(8 p.m.)—The weather has been showery today in the lower lake region and as far east as Western uebec, also over the greater portion of the Northwest Territories. Elsewhere the weather has been generally fair.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 48—60; Calgary, 46—48; Qu'Appelle, 42—52; Winnipeg, 38—62; Port Arthur, 44—54; Parry Sound, 48—62; Toronto, 47—60; Ottawa, 50—54; Montreal, 52—56; Quebec, 53—62; Halifax, 38—62.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—A few local showers, but partly fair; stationary or a little higher temperature.

SUNDAY WORLD ADVERTISEMENTS.—All copy for Sunday World advertisements must be delivered at the business office of The Toronto World before one p.m. on Saturday to ensure proper insertion and classification. We cannot be responsible for changing the matter for contract advertisements if the copy is delivered after that hour.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

June 1.	At.	From.
Vaderland	New York	Antwerp
Cevic	New York	Liverpool
Mongolian	Halifax	Glasgow
Patricia	Cherbourg	New York
Saxonia	Queenstown	Boston
Majestic	Liverpool	New York
Deutschland	New York	Hamburg

No Child Labor on Union Label Cigars. 246

DOES IT PAY TO ADVERTISE? is often asked. Here is a concrete answer: Farmer Maclean of East York put an advertisement in The World that he could take in horses to pasture. He got one or two applications each day, and yesterday the Conger Coal Company sent nine in one lot at $4 00 per month. An advertisement in The World brought good business to the advertiser, and two or three months' well deserved rest in rich pasture to the horses.

Toronto World—largest circulation—greatest and best advertising medium.